

Action Taken Report (ATR) in light of the direction issued by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench (PB), New Delhi vide order dated 15/03/2023 in O. A. No. 23/2017 (EZ) in the matter of Syed Arshad Nasar Vs Union of India & Ors. with O. A. No. 776/2018 in the matter of Ramchandra Chaurasia Vs State of Jharkhand with O. A. No. 373/2019 in the matter of Pradeep Kumar Singh Vs State of Jharkhand.

- 1) The Deputy Commissioner – Cum – Chairman, DEC, Sahebganj and the Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office Cum Laboratory, - Dumka was requested to deploy adequate police force in the area and to stop the polluting activities by closing the violating Units till adequate preventive measures are adopted to prevent air pollution. Moreover, it was requested to direct the Project Proponents to construct necessary roads as per already laid down EC/Consent conditions, if the mined mineral is to be transported, to prevent generation of dust in the course of transportation vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-664 dated 03/04/2023.

*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 664 dated 03/04/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure - 'A'**.*

- 2) The Superintendent of Police, Sahebganj was requested to deploy adequate police force in the area in coordination with the District Environment Committee and to provide the adequate police protection to the teams conducting sample survey vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-663 dated 03/04/2023.

*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B 663 dated 03/04/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure - 'B'**.*

- 3) Sri Kamlakant Pathak, Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - Cum Laboratory, Dumka is nominated as the Nodal Officer from JSPCB for conducting sample survey and preparation of Report in compliance to the Hon'ble NGT orders and the Deputy Commissioner, Sahebganj as well as the Regional Director, CPCB, Kolkata was informed about the same vide

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JSPCB's Ref. No. B-662 dated 03/04/2023. Moreover, the Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office – Cum – Laboratory, Dumka vide his letter no. 1688 dated 31/07/2023 has informed that the joint inspection was done on 18/07/2023, 19/07/2023 & 20/07/2023 by the following committee members:-

- a) District Magistrate, Sahebganj, Jharkhand.
- b) Shri Sandeep Roy, Sc. D., CPCB, Regional Office, Kolkata
- c) Shri Kamlakant Pathak, Regional Officer, Dumka, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board

The Committee report is under preparation and additional time of about four weeks is required to prepare the joint inspection report.

*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 662 dated 03/04/2023 & Letter No. 1688 dated 31/07/2023 are attached herewith as **Annexure- 'C1 & C2'** respectively.*

- 4) The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - Cum - Laboratory, Dumka is directed to establish adequate manual Ambient Air Quality Systems in the area and do regular periodical monitoring till the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are established in the area vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-665 dated 03/04/2023.

*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 665 dated 03/04/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'D'**.*

- 5) A fund of INR 40,00,000.00/- (Rupees Forty Lakhs Only) has been transferred by the JSPCB to BIT, Sindri and the information w.r.t. the same has been provided vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-752 dated 12/04/2023 for preparation of the CEMP of Sahebganj district along with the computation of cost of restoration of the actual damage and apportionment assessment. Prof. Ran Vijay Singh, Project Incharge, BIT Sindri has submitted the

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Preliminary Comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) of Sahebganj District vide his email dated 01/08/2023 It is further requested by him that the Final CEMP of Sahebganj district will be prepared and submitted after perennial study made and after adopting due process and consultations.

*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 752 dated 12/04/2023, email dated 01/08/2023 and Preliminary CEMP is attached herewith as **Annexure - 'E1 & E2' respectively.***

- 6) The Divisional Forest Officer, Sahebganj Forest Division, Sahebganj vide his letter No. 690 dated 10/04/2023 has submitted a proposal for carrying out Bamboo Gabion Plantation - 12,000 Gabions amounting to INR 4.45 Crores that includes Advance Work (2023-24), Completion Work (2023-24) and maintenance Work for two years (2024-25 & 2025-26). Further, a proposal for carrying out Linear Plantation of 2 km length amounting to INR 110.77 Crores that includes Advance Work (2023-24), Completion Work (2023-24) and maintenance Work for five years (2024-25 to 2028-29). In light of the above a fund of INR 1,00,00,000.00/- (Rupees One Crore Only) has been transferred by the JSPCB to the Divisional Forest Officer, Sahebganj and the information w.r.t. the same has been provided vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-976 dated 13/04/2023 for carrying out the said plantation work.

*The photocopy of the letter No. 690 dated 10/04/2023 & JSPCB's Ref. No. B 976 dated 13/04/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure - 'F'.***

- 7) The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - Cum Laboratory, Dumka is directed to inspect all the Stone Mines / Crushers on half yearly basis and submit the report to the headquarter vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-975 dated 13/04/2023.

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*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 975 dated 13/04/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'G'**.*

- 8) A fund of INR 6,00,00,000.00/- (Rupees Six Crores Only) has been transferred by the JSPCB to the Deputy Commissioner - Cum Chairman, DEC, Sahebganj and the information w.r.t. the same has been provided vide JSPCB's Ref. No. B-751 dated 12/04/2023 and it is requested to get one CAAQMS installed in each of the grids with Negative Carrying Capacity (i.e. 1, 3, 4, 7) as observed. It is also requested to get the adequate nos. of CCTV cameras installed for stringent monitoring.

*The photocopy of the JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 751 dated 12/04/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure - 'H'**.*

- 9) The learned Advocate (Sri Kumar Anurag Singh) of the JSPCB has send his opinion on the fines to be imposed on the vehicles which are being used for transportation of illegally mined out minerals vide his email dated 08/04/2023. The JSPCB vide its Ref. No. B-1110 dated 24/04/2023 has requested the Deputy Commissioner - Cum - Chairman, District Environment Committee, Sahebganj to direct the concerned official(s) to act accordingly (in light of the legal opinion received from the learned advocate for imposing fine on the vehicles which are being used for transportation of illegal stone boulders / chips) so that the above said directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi during the course of hearing in the present matter on 15/03/2023 may be complied in its true sense and spirit.

*The photocopy of the opinion sent by the learned advocate & JSPCB's Ref. No. B - 1110 dated 24/04/2023 are attached herewith as **Annexure- 'I1 & I2'** respectively.*

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- 10) The Deputy Commissioner, Sahebganj vide his Letter No. 746 dated 26/07/2023 has informed that the installation of CAAQMS has been done and an amount of INR 38,98,000/- in the Financial Year 2022-23, amount of INR 56,22,000/- till 25 July 2023 in the Financial Year 2023-24 has been recovered by imposing the fine on the vehicles which are being used for transportation of illegal stone boulders / chips or found overweight.

*The photocopy of the Letter No. 746 dated 26/07/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'J'**.*

- 11) The JSPCB had previously imposed an Interim Environmental Compensation, considering violation of 30 days against the 225 violating Units (Mines and Crushers) of Sahebganj. In view of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT on 15/03/2023, the Environmental Compensation of the 203 defaulting Stone Mines /Crushers of the Sahebganj District was calculated as per the methodology suggested by the Expert Committee and has issued notices to each Units separately vide different letters on 12/04/2023. This Environmental Compensation is subject to the "Assessment of Damage to Air Quality" which is being carried out by the BIT, Sindri. Out of the 203 defaulting Stone Mines /Crushers, 114 units (Stone Mines / Crushers) has submitted their representation before the JSPCB for reconsidering / recalculating the amount of Environmental Compensation imposed on them. Whereas, 11 Units have filed a W. P. Civil before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand at Ranchi against the imposition of Environmental Compensation on them by the JSPCB till 25/07/2023.

*The photocopy of the notices issued to the 203 Units by the JSPCB is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'K'**.*

- 12) The JSPCB has issued closure direction to 26 Stone Crushers and 12 Stone Mines due to non-compliance found during inspection by the Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - Cum - Laboratory, Dumka.

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*The photocopy of the Closure Direction issued to the Units is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'L'**.*

- 13) The Chief Electrical Engineer – Cum – Chief Electrical Inspector, Energy Department, Government of Jharkhand vide his letter no. 467 dated 26/07/2023 has provided the list of 41 Units which had applied online for grant of permission for operating DG sets and the permission for the same had been granted by the Electrical Inspectorate.

*The photocopy of the Letter No. 746 dated 26/07/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'M'**.*

- 14) The Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board has published a tender on GEM Portal on 12/07/2023 for establishing a Centralized Surveillance Management Centre for sharing up the feed of PTZ camera. The last date / time for submission of Bids was on 27/07/2023 at 17:00 Hrs. on GEM Portal. The process of Technical Evaluation of Bids is under process.

*The photocopy of the Bid uploaded on GEM Portal is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'N'**.*

- 15) The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office – Cum – Laboratory, Dumka vide his Letter No. 1692 dated 31/07/2023 has provided the status of the Units Operating in the Negative Carrying Capacity Grids and has further informed that the allowable Mining / Crushing Capacity in the grids which were having negative carrying capacity (i.e. Grid 1, 3, 4 & 7) have been achieved by either demolishing or sealing the Crusher Units. The details of which is as below: -

Grid ID*	Stone Crushing Capacity (TPD)*	Allowable Crushing Capacity (TPD)*	Present Capacity (TPD)	Number of Crusher*	Closed / dismantled / sealed Crusher	Working Crusher
1	11162	6760	6198.8	61	26	35
3	8319	6663	5373.08	22	11	11
4	6980	6742	5580	05	03	02
7	9582	5283	1020.44	29	23	06

Grid ID*	Mining Capacity (TPD)*	Allowable Mining Capacity (TPD)*	Present Capacity (TPD)	Number of Mines*	Closed Mines	Working Mines
1	5382	5357	280	10	09	01
3	6201	6183	3447	09	04	05
4	2656	2655	2386	05	01	04
7	1135	1128	600	02	05	01

****** Indicates the data points as per the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT, PB which was also accepted by the Hon'ble NGT.

The compliance status of the Stone Mines / Crushers operating in the district has also been provided which is as below: -

- I. Total number of stone crushers with valid CTO – 121
- II. Present status of Stone Crusher
 - (a) PTZ Installed – 55 (51 Crusher, 4 Mines with Crusher)
 - (b) PM₁₀ installed – 81 (Crusher- 41, Mines with crusher- 04, Railway siding – 03, Mines – 33).
 - (c) Cannon mist gun installed – 69 (65 Crusher, 4 Mines with Crusher).
 - (d) Boundary wall completed – 121.
 - (e) Units with Tree plantation – 121.
 - (f) Fixed type water sprinklers installed – 121.
- III. Total number of stone crushers units having capacity more than 100 TPH – 38.
 - (a) Bag House installed – 22 (03 units having capacity less than 100 TPH).
- IV. Total number of valid mines with crusher units – 09.
- V. Total number of valid mines – 74.

*The photocopy of the Letter No. 1692 dated 31/07/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'O'**.*

- 16) The Superintendent of Police, Sahebganj vide his letter no. 2566 dated 19/07/2023 has provided the details of the F.I.R.s lodged by different Police Stations. The perusal of which shows that after Hon'ble NGT Order dated 23/08/2022 a total of 34 F.I.R.s has been lodged in the year 2022 by different Police Stations of Sahebganj district, out of which charge sheet has

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been filed in 12 cases, 21 cases are under investigation & no status of 01 case has been provided. In the year 2023, a total of 46 F.I.R.s has been lodged in the year 2023 by different Police Stations of Sahebganj district, out of which charge sheet has been filed in 06 cases, 36 cases are under investigation & no status of 04 cases has been provided.

*The photocopy of the letter no. 2566 dated 19/07/2023 is attached herewith as **Annexure- 'P'**.*

AK
10/08/2023

(Ameet Kumar)

**Director, Mines Directorate,
Dept. of Mines and Geology, GoJ - cum -
Member Secretary, Monitoring Committee
O. A. No. 23/2017(EZ)**



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MCC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

Amend- 'A'

By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Deputy Commissioner – cum – Chairman,
District Environment Committee, Sahebganj.
The Regional Officer,
JSPCB Regional Office – Cum - Laboratory,
Dumka.

Sub: - Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench in O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters – Reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject noted above, I am directed to inform that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has issued certain directions on dated 15.03.2023 in O.A. No.23/2017/EZ and other related matters (Copy enclosed). The relevant portion of which is as below: -

"25. Adequate police force be deployed in the area and polluting activities be stopped by closing violating units till adequate preventive measures are adopted to prevent air pollution. For past violations, compensation is liable to be assessed and recovered which is to be used for restoration measures. Adequate Ambient Air Quality Systems and CCTV cameras may be installed as to enable stringent monitoring, using the available technology. The amount of compensation already recovered and available may be utilized for such purposes, including plantation. The PPs may be required to construct necessary roads as per already laid down EC/consent conditions, if the mined mineral is to be transported, to prevent generation of dust in the course of transportation."

In light of the above, it is, hereby, requested that adequate police force should be deployed in the area and polluting activities be stopped by closing violating units till adequate preventive measures are adopted to prevent air pollution. Moreover, the PPs may be directed to construct necessary roads as per already laid down EC/consent conditions, if the mined mineral is to be transported, to prevent generation of dust in the course of transportation.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No. B-664.

Ranchi, dated... 03/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

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By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Amma cube - 'B'

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Superintendent of Police,
Sahebganj.

Sub: - Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench in O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters - Reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject noted above, I am directed to inform that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has issued certain directions on dated 15.03.2023 in O.A. No.23/2017/EZ and other related matters (Copy enclosed). The relevant portion of which is as below: -

"25. Adequate police force be deployed in the area and polluting activities be stopped by closing violating units till adequate preventive measures are adopted to prevent air pollution."

26. We further direct that sample survey of 10 percent of the units (stone crusher and mining) on random basis may be conducted by a joint Committee of Senior representative of CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate and report with regard to status of compliance with reference to CTO conditions and in the light of supporting carrying capacity and data of air quality be furnished to this Tribunal within three months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF as well as to the Chief Secretary on which the Chief Secretary may ensure adequate remedial action. The teams conducting sample survey may be provided adequate police protection by the Superintendent of Police, Sahibganj. State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance."

In light of the above, it is, hereby requested to deploy adequate police force in the area in coordination with the District environment Committee and to provide the adequate police protection to the teams conducting sample survey.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No.. *B-662*

Ranchi, dated. *03/04/2023*

Copy to: The Deputy Commissioner, Sahebganj / The Regional Director, Regional Directorate, CPCB, Kolkata / The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - Cum - Laboratory, Dumka for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

[Signature]



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, NEC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

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By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Deputy Commissioner,
Sahebganj.
The Regional Director,
Regional Directorate,
CPCB, Kolkata.

Sub: - Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench in O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters - Reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject noted above, I am directed to inform that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has issued certain directions on dated 15.03.2023 in O. A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters (Copy enclosed). The relevant portion of which is as below: -

"26. We further direct that sample survey of 10 percent of the units (stone crusher and mining) on random basis may be conducted by a joint Committee of Senior representative of CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate and report with regard to status of compliance with reference to CTO conditions and in the light of supporting carrying capacity and data of air quality be furnished to this Tribunal within three months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF as well as to the Chief Secretary on which the Chief Secretary may ensure adequate remedial action....."

In light of the above, Sri Kamlakant Pathak, Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - cum - Laboratory, Dumka (9934408705; Email: - dumkajspcb@gmail.com) is nominated as the Nodal Officer from JSPCB for preparation of the abovementioned report for compliance of order dated 15/03/2023 in O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters at an earliest.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No.....

Ranchi, dated.....

Copy to: Sri Kamlakant Pathak, Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - Cum - Laboratory, Dumka for information and it is, hereby, directed to coordinate with the Committee and ensure needful action so that the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal is complied at an earliest.

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No. B-662

Ranchi, dated. 03/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary



Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board

Regional Office-Cum-Laboratory, Dumka- 814101

Ph: 06434-230203, www.jspcb.nic.in

By Email/Speed post

Ref. No. 1688

Dumka/dated:- 31/7/2023

From,

Kamalakant Pathak,
Regional Officer, Dumka.

To,

Member Secretary,
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board,
Ranchi

Sub: - For time extension for file the report of the committee before the Hon'ble NGT ,Principal Bench, New Delhi in its order dated 15-03-2023 in O.A. No. 23/2017 (EZ) with O.A No. 776/2018 (PB) with O.A No. 373/2019 (PB) in the matter of Syed Arshad Nasar Vs Union of India & Ors. And Ramchandra Chaurasia Vs State of Jharkhand And Pradeep Kumar Singh Vs State of Jharkhand- Regarding.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject matter the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata in its order dated 21/05/2021 in O.A. No. 23/2017 (EZ) with O.A No. 776/2018 (PB) with O.A No. 373/2019 (PB) in the matter of Syed Arshad Nasar Vs Union of India & Ors. and Ramchandra Chaurasia Vs State of Jharkhand and Pradeep Kumar Singh Vs State of Jharkhand has constituted a Committee comprising of following members to submit a sample survey of 10 percent of the units (Stone crusher and mining) on random basis :-

- (i) Senior representative of CPCB.
- (ii) State PCB.
- (iii) District Magistrate, Sahebganj, Jharkhand.

The Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) has been given the responsibility to act as the Nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

In compliance to the above mentioned order of the Hon'ble NGT. The joint inspection was done on 18.07.2023, 19.07.2023 & 20.07.2023 by the following Committee members:-

- (i) District Magistrate, Sahebganj, Jharkhand.
- (ii) Shri Sandeep Roy, Sc. D. CPCB, Regional Office, Kolkata
- (iii) Shri Kamlakant Pathak,, Regional Officer, Dumka, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board

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I would like to draw your kind attention towards the fact that at present, the committee report is under preparation. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, additional time is required to prepare the joint inspection report. We hope that an extension of Four weeks would be sufficient to ensure the submission of the committee report before the Hon'ble NGT.

You are, therefore, requested to do the needful so that the Hon'ble NGT grants a four weeks extension to submit the report of the committee in O.A. No. 23/2017 (EZ) with O.A No. 776/2018 (PB) with O.A No. 373/2019 (PB). This is for your information and necessary action please.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,
Kamal
- 31/12/2023
(Kamal Kant Pathak)
Regional Officer



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, REC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

By email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No. B-665

Ranchi, Dated. 03/04/2023

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Regional Officer,
JSPCB Regional Office – Cum - Laboratory,
Dumka.

Sub: - Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench in O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters – Reg.

With reference to the subject noted above, I am directed to inform that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has issued certain directions on dated 15.03.2023 in O.A. No.23/2017/EZ and other related matters (Copy enclosed). The relevant portion of which is as below: -

"25. For past violations, compensation is liable to be assessed and recovered which is to be used for restoration measures. Adequate Ambient Air Quality Systems and CCTV cameras may be installed as to enable stringent monitoring, using the available technology. The amount of compensation already recovered and available may be utilized for such purposes, including plantation. The PPs may be required to construct necessary roads as per already laid down EC/consent conditions, if the mined mineral is to be transported, to prevent generation of dust in the course of transportation."

In light of the above, it is, hereby, directed to establish adequate manual Ambient Air Quality Systems in the area and do regular periodical monitoring as per norms till the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are established in the area.

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No. B-665

Ranchi, dated. 03/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Deputy Commissioner – cum – Chairman, District Environment Committee, Sahebganj for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, IFC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

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By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

Sri Ranvijay Singh,
Professor, Civil Engineering Department,
BIT Sindri, Dhanbad.

Sub: - Transfer of Funds for Preparation of CEMP for Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench in O. A. No. - 23/2017/EZ and other related matters - Reg.

Ref: - 1. Board's email dated 04/04/2023.
2. Your Letter No. 03 dated 10/04/2023.

Sir,

With reference to the above noted subject, it is to inform that the 1st installment amounting to INR 40,00,000.00 (Rupees Forty Lakhs Only) has been transferred to the account which was provided vide your letter no. 03 dated 10/04/2023. The UTR for the same is IDIBR52023041033063416.

It is to further proposed that the 2nd installment amounting to INR 20,00,000.00 (Rupees Twenty Lakhs Only) may be released after submission of the Draft CEMP by the institute and the rest amount of INR 19,00,000.00 (Rupees Nineteen Lakhs Only) may be released after the submission of the Final CEMP of Sahebganj District alongwith the computation of cost of restoration of the actual damage and apportionment assessment.

It is requested to kindly acknowledge the receipt of the 1st installment and send the confirmation to the undersigned at an earliest.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No.....

Ranchi, dated.....

Copy to: The Director, BIT Sindri, Dhanbad for information and necessary action please.

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No. B-752

Ranchi, dated..12/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Deputy Commissioner - Cum - Chairman, District Environment Committee, Sahebganj / The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office - cum - Laboratory, Dumka for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Amesure -16

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JSPCB RANCHI <ranchijspcb@gmail.com>

Reg:- Submission of Preliminary CEMP Report for Sahibganj.

1 message

Ran Vijay Singh <rvsingh.civil@bitsindri.ac.in>
To: ranchijspcb@gmail.com

Tue, Aug 1, 2023 at 4:15 PM

Respected sir,

Please find the Preliminary CEMP report for Sahibganj.
Detail draft report will be submitted after detailed perennial study
made and after adopting due process and consultations.

Thanking you.

Regards.

Ran Vijay Singh
Professor, Department of Civil Engineering
B.I.T. Sindri, Dhanbad -828123
&
Professor & Head,
Department of Civil Engineering
GEC, Palamu, Daltonganj.

 **PRELIMINARY CEMP SAHEBGANJ.pdf**
1960K

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**PRELIMINARY COMPREHENSIVE
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
(CEMP)**

**FOR STONE MINES & CRUSHERS LOCATED IN
THE SAHEBGANJ DISTRICT**

In Compliance with the Order dated 23.08.2022

of the

HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

in

**O. A. No. 23/2017 (EZ), O. A. No. 776/2018 &
O. A. No. 373/2019)**

in the matter of

**Syed Arshad Nasar Vs Union of India & Anr.
with
Ramchandra Chaurasia Vs. State of Jharkhand
with
*Pradeep Kumar Singh Vs. State of Jharkhand***

**Prepared by: -
BIRSA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SINDRI
JULY 2023**

1.0 Introduction

- I. With reference to the matter of Syed Arshad Nasar (Applicant) Vs. Union of India (Respondent) (O.A. No. 23/2017), Ramchandra Chaurasia (Applicant) Vs. State of Jharkhand (Respondent) (O.A. No. 776/2018) and Pradeep Kumar Singh (Applicant) Vs. State of Jharkhand (Respondent) (O.A. No. 373/2019), Hon'ble NGT passed several orders relating to the enforcement of environmental norms in the operation of quarrying and crushing units in Rajmahal hills of the Vindhya Mountains, District Sahibganj, Jharkhand.
- II. As per the Report of the Expert Committee, it was observed that Supportive Carrying Capacity was negative in 4 grids (Grid – 1, Grid – 3, Grid – 4 & Grid – 7), and therefore stone crushing and mining activities needed to be controlled in these grids / to follow more stringent mitigative measures as compared to other areas. The Expert Committee in its recommendation no. XXIV has recommended that ***“A Comprehensive Environment Management plan may be prepared, for the areas where the stone mines and crushers are located, through the expert institutes like Indian Institute of Technology - India School of Mines (IIT-ISM), Dhanbad or any other reputed agency.”*** and the same was accepted by the Hon'ble NGT.
- III. In view of the above Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) has requested Birsa Institute of Technology, Sindri, Dhanbad vide Ref. No. B - 199, dated 27/01/2023 to prepare the Comprehensive Environment Management plan for the stone mines and crushers located in the Sahibganj district. The Director, Birsa Institute of Technology, Sindri has accepted the work assigned to them and has sent the acceptance for the above said work to the Board vide their Letter. No. BIT/D/13/23, dated 28/01/2023.
- IV. Sahibganj district is one of the twenty-four districts of Jharkhand State, is situated in the North-Eastern tip of the State. The district is situated roughly between 25° 50' 00" North and 24° 42' 52" North latitude and 87° 27' 35" East and 87° 53' 56" East longitude, having an area of 1599 km². The district is divided into two subdivisions: Sahibganj and Rajmahal. It is further subdivided into nine community development blocks: Sahibganj, Mandro, Borio, Barhait in Sahibganj subdivision and Taljhari, Rajmahal, Udhwa, Pathna, and Barharwa in Rajmahal subdivision (Figure 1). The area receives an average annual rainfall of 1479 mm and having a forest area of 28425.74 hectares (21% of the total area). River Ganga, Gumani and Morang are the major rivers flowing through the district.
- V. The area is rich in minerals such as Coal, China Clay, Bentonite, Black Stone, Sand Stone, Silica Sand, Quartz, Kaolin, and Flint Stone. The Rajmahal Hills are the source of building and road stones. Therefore, the companies / industries in this area are associated with excavating the stone minerals, crushing, and manufacturing stone chips.
- VI. Out of nine blocks, mining and stone crushing activities are prevalent in 8 blocks. As per the records of the District Level Task Force (Mining), the total mining area is 4.76 km², which is 0.0029% of the total area of the district (information gathered from the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Order dated 22.12.2021 in the present matters).

2.0 Hon'ble NGT Order: Chronology of Events

2.1. Background

- I. The Hon'ble NGT passed the first Order on 23.02.2017 and several orders thereafter to prohibit illegal mining and non-compliant stone crushing activities, and constituted a Committee comprising of
 - (a) Senior Scientist/Engineer from CPCB;
 - (b) Regional Office, East Zone, MoEF&CC, Ranchi;
 - (c) Expert from SEIAA; and
 - (d) Expert from JSPCB.

- II. The Committee submitted its report; however, Hon'ble NGT was not fully satisfied with the report and constituted another four-member Committee vide its Order dated 23.09.2020. The Committee was chaired by an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary in the MoEF&CC. Other members were
 - (a) Nominees of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhanbad.
 - (b) Senior officer, CPCB; and
 - (c) Secretary Environment, Government of Jharkhand.

- III. The constituted Committee, in compliance with the Order of 23.09.2021, submitted a report on 10.03.2021 seeking time to file a comprehensive joint Committee report.

- IV. Hon'ble NGT vide its Order dated 12.03.2021 directed to undertake the carrying capacity assessment of the area as submitted in OA No. 1016/2019, *Utkarsh Panwar Vs. Central Pollution Control Board & Ors.* The NGT further directed that the Committee may also make recommendations on the assessment of compensation taking into account the cost of restoration for the damage caused and its apportionment among the violators.

- V. In compliance with the above Order, an interim report was submitted by CPCB on 09.12.2021, which was jointly prepared by the joint Committee along with the Project Investigator (PI) of the study "*Source Apportionment Study, Carrying Capacity and Clean Air Action Plan*" from CEED, Delhi and Sh. Sundeep, Sc F, MoEF&CC.

- VI. The Hon'ble NGT after considering the joint Committee report found that the recommendations were unacceptable being based against law and science and were unprofessional and hence rejected vide its Order dated 22.12.2021. In view of failure of the joint Committee to provide sound basis for assistance of the Tribunal, directed the CPCB to assign the task to the Committee which undertook study and submitted report dated 6.10.2020 in O. A. No. 1016/2019 in the matter of Utkarsh Panwar vs. Central Pollution Control Board & Ors. The Committee was steered by the Member Secretary, CPCB. Other Members were: -
 - a) Prof. Mukhesh Sharma, Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
 - b) Prof. Sagnik Dey, Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
 - c) Dr. Narendra Sharma, Additional Director, CPCB, RD, Chandigarh
 - d) Member Secretary, JSPCB
 - e) Regional Director, CPCB, RD Kolkata

- VII. In light of the above, the reconstituted Joint Committee headed by the Member Secretary, CPCB had filed its report dated 18.08.2022. The report gave details of the stone mining and crushing activities, extent of air pollution and inadequacy of environmental management. Carrying Capacity of the area was also worked out. This report was accepted by the Hon'ble NGT. The Expert Committee in its recommendation no. XXIV has recommended that ***“A Comprehensive Environment Management plan may be prepared, for the areas where the stone mines and crushers are located, through the expert institutes like Indian Institute of Technology - India School of Mines (IIT-ISM), Dhanbad or any other reputed agency.”*** and the same was accepted by the Hon'ble NGT.

2.2 Recommendations by the Expert Committee

The Expert committee as constituted by the Hon'ble NGT based on the observations during its site visit dated 3rd – 4th March, 2022 gave the following recommendations which were also accepted by the Hon'ble NGT.

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Measures to be taken for crushers/mines

- I. In the case of stone crushers, the crushing units (both primary & secondary) should be placed in a covered section and the crushing units having capacity more than 100 TPH, shall be provided with bag house as emission control system.***
- II. The Crushers shall install scientifically designed adequate number of sprinklers with requisite hydraulic pressure and shall ensure that the sprinklers remained in operation during crushing period.***
- III. JSPCB along with district administration shall ensure that crushers are not in operation without having requisite pollution control measures through strict vigilance. Priority may be given for the grids where negative supporting carrying capacity has been observed.***
- IV. Conveyor belts should be covered /enclosed to avoid fugitive emission, without side gaps, in enclosure and belts.***
- V. The crushed stones or finished products should be stored in a silo, or the finished goods should be kept lower than the height of wind-breaking walls. Strong structural base and framing should be provided for wind-breaking walls to withstand strong wind conditions. The height of the stockpile should always be kept lower than the height of the wind-breaking wall. The wall can be erected radially with a screen as center point. In addition, proper sprinkling arrangement should be provided all around the stockpiles.***
- VI. The haul roads/roads within the mines/industry premises used for the transportation of the products from the stone crushers or mines shall be paved and sufficient number of sprinklers be in operation. The concerned crushers shall be responsible for installation and O&M.***
- VII. Cleaning of crushing units and railway goods shed shall be performed with only mechanical means on regular basis.***
- VIII. JSPCB shall direct the concerned agencies to maintain the national highways and other metalled roads to reduce fugitive emission.***

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- IX. The stone dusts from the stone crushing/ mines are dumped in the nearby area causing may be utilized for construction activities of the 4-lane highway and Ganga Bridge in the area and filling up the ponds/mine voids which were created during the stone mining or reclamation of the stone mines.*
- X. A proper green belt is to be developed surrounding the crushers.*

Measures to be taken for management of railway siding

- XI. Ten railway sidings and eight railway goods sheds are important source of pollution as they deal with 14,25,000 tonnes of materials (Stone Chips, Ballast and Bolder) per month (Table 11). Therefore, the railway sidings are recommended to be covered/enclosed with Galvanized Iron (G.I) / Mild Steel (M.S) sheets with proper pollution control system to avoid fugitive emissions. Proper housekeeping should also be maintained.*
- XII. The loading/unloading points of the wagons shall be covered if possible or shall be equipped with scientifically designed sprinklers with adequate hydraulic pressure. These sprinklers should be in adequate number to maintain a water curtain along the loading/unloading points.*
- XIII. The waste generated from the railway goods sheds/sidings shall be collected and segregated for proper disposal.*
- XIV. Since the railway sidings are located near the clusters (Table 12), which may impact on human health, these shall be relocated to some safer distance.*
- XV. The trucks, as well as the wagons, should be properly covered while transporting the stone chips.*

Surveillance and monitoring

- XVI. Pan-tilt-zoom or PTZ cameras must be installed at all the stone crusher units at appropriate locations to detect fugitive emissions. Feed of the PTZ cameras shall be shared with the JSPCB.*
- XVII. The operating capacity of the Stone crusher units may be verified with the monthly electricity bills of the respective unit.*
- XVIII. The units using DG set as power source may only be allowed to operate when the unit is having valid authorization as per Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.*
- XIX. Random drone surveillance on the bank of river Ganga may be done to prevent illegal dumping of debris generated during stone mining, crushing or allied activities.*
- XX. Online and manual ambient air quality monitoring stations may be installed in the grids where negative carrying capacity is observed to monitor at least for measurement of PM10, PM2.5 and NOx. JSPCB may be responsible for operation of these stations however, the expenses incurred for the same may be recovered from the respective stone crushers and mines.*

- XXI.** *The environmental management status shall be updated as well as verification of the adequacy of the pollution control devices installed in all the stone mines / crushing units operating in the region shall be done by JSPCB & DC Sahibganj.*

Environmental Compensation & Damage Assessment

- XXII.** *JSPCB may impose Environmental Compensations (EC) for violators based on methodology as described in para 5.0 till the cost of restoration to the extent of damage including the deterrent element is assessed.*
- XXIII.** *The cost of restoration of the actual damage and apportionment assessment may be carried out by technical institutes through JSPCB following the mechanism already developed by CPCB and circulated to all SPCBs/PCC following the direction of Hon'ble NGT in the matter of O.A. No. 739/2018. The copy of the mechanism for "Assessment of Damage to Air Quality", "Damage Assessment of Health Issues" and "Agricultural Production Loss" w.r.t Stone Crushers" is given in Appendix 11.*
- XXIV.** *A Comprehensive Environment Management plan may be prepared, for the areas where the stone mines and crushers are located, through the expert institutes like Indian Institute of Technology - India School of Mines (IIT-ISM), Dhanbad or any other reputed agency.*

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2.3 Recommendations by the Joint Committee

A field inspection at Sahebganj was carried out during 14th- 15th March, 2022 with the members of the Joint Committee and based on the above field observations and findings the following recommendations / measures were proposed: -

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- 1) *All stone crushers / stone mines must be provided with display board of adequate size (preferably not less than 1 m × 1 m), mentioning the following details:*
 - a) *Name of the crusher / Mines with Capacity*
 - b) *Address and exact location of area with latitude and longitude of all cornerpoints.*
 - c) *Name of the proprietor with contact no.*
 - d) *Status of regulatory compliance status with Validity (CTE, CTO, HWA)*
 - e) *Status of Electricity Power Supply.*
- 2) *All the crushers in the area running without valid CTE/ CTO to be treated as illegal and be demolished. Taking lesson from earlier demolition by dismantling the conveyer system & disconnection of power supply that such crusher start operating after sometime as reported, it is proposed that whenever any crusher is demolished for running without CTE, the whole foundation to be demolished & all the major machineries of the crushers (i.e. primary crusher, secondary crusher, screen, hopper, loader, DG set, etc) should be seized.*
- 3) *The crusher having valid CTE, but running without valid CTO should be sealed with ensuring disconnection of power supply/seize of DG set.*
- 4) *All the units using DG sets as power source must have valid authorization as per rule (Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016).*

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- 5) *Taking into account the scarcity of water in the area (where villagers use Zaria Nallahwater for drinking, bathing and other domestic purpose) poor conditions effective emission control system, it is proposed that stone crushers with capacity greater than 100 TPH must be provided with bag filters as emission control system for primary crusher, secondary crusher & screen in a time bound manner (preferably in 6 month).*
- 6) *Proposed railway siding near the school should be developed keeping safe distance from the school to prevent the children from getting affected by silicosis/respiratory problem.*
- 7) *All stone crushers operating using DG set must get valid authorization from Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board as per Rule.*
- 8) *Overloading in loaded vehicle carrying stone/fines should be avoided to prevent spillage on the road. The crushing of these spillage under the wheels results in high load of PM10 / PM2.5. Minimum free board of minimum 6 inch should be left keeping in mind the undulating road condition. The material should be properly covered to prevent escape of fines under negative draft.*
- 9) *Haul roads should be properly maintained. Sprinklers should be installed to suppress the dust.*
- 10) *Plantation should be done in both side of the road. Green belt should also be improved in each cluster as well.*

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3.0 Stone Mining and Crushing Details

- I. The stones are mined from the proposed minable blocks identified based on the geological studies through field observations. The area is enriched in various rocks and minerals that can be used for construction activities. These include Granite Gneiss/Migmatite (present in Sahibganj block); Basalt - Rajmahal Formation (present in Rajmahal Trap- Basalt are found in Mandro, Borio, Barhait, Pathna, Taljhari Blocks.); Sandstone & Shale (found in Barhait Block); Quartz (found in almost every block of Sahibganj District); Bentonite (found in Taljhari Block in Ranga, Pokharia and Manoharpur village); Flint (found in Khorbanni, Bisunpur village in Rajmahal Block, Dudhkol village in Taljhari Block); China Clay (found in Rajmahal block) (*as per District Survey Report of Sahibganj*).
- II. The primary raw material in this area is Granite Gneiss, Basalt, which is primarily used for infrastructure activities such as roads, buildings, and railways by Govt. of India & PSUs. The rocks are excavated through open cast mining through drilling and blasting and transported to the crushing units for sizing the stone lumps into specified sizes.
- III. The process flow diagram of a typical stone mine and crusher unit are given in Figure– 1 and Figure – 2 respectively.

3.1. Process Details

3.1.1. Stone Mine

- I. The current practice of stone mining is depicted in Fig – 1 below.

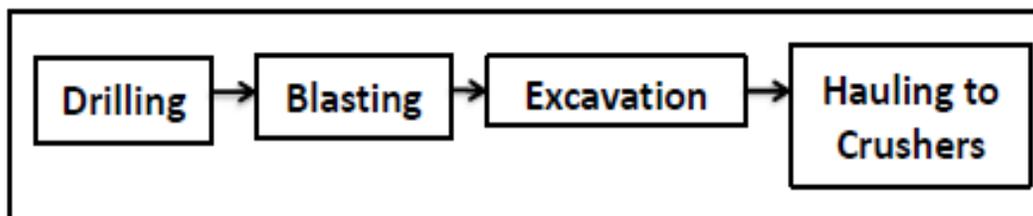


Figure – 1: Process Flow Diagram of a Stone Mine

- II. Most of the stone crushers source the raw material from small hillocks, open-cast mines, and river beds situated in the local region of Mirzachouki, Gadwa, Mandro and Pathna.
- III. The drilling is mainly done manually or by mechanical means, followed by automated blasting and manual or mechanical excavations.
- IV. The mined stones are transported to the crusher sites using trucks and dumpers. Rocks are dumped at the crushing unit sites for further processing.

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3.1.2. Stone Crushing

I. The current practice of stone crushing is depicted in Figure – 2.

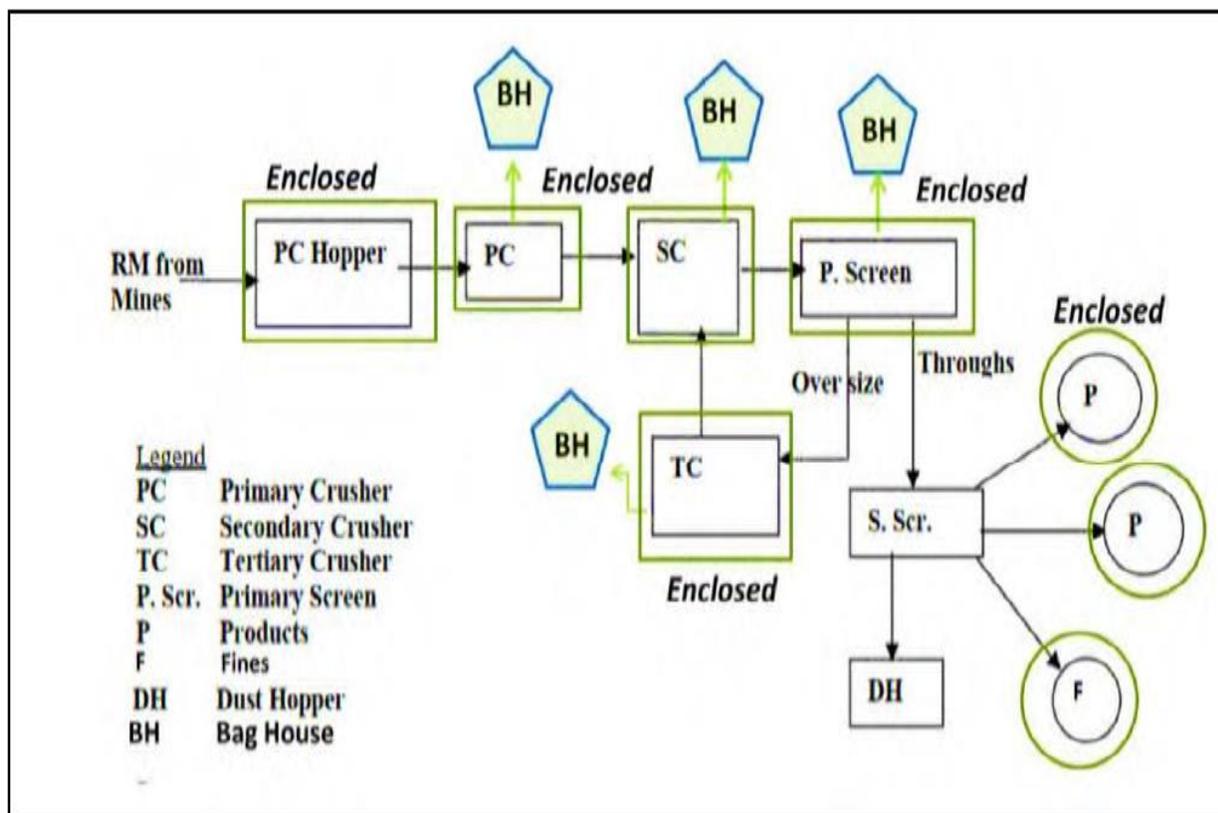


Figure – 2: Process Flow Diagram of a Stone Crusher Unit

- II. Most of the crusher units process stone from quarries for producing different grades of stone and crushed sand (40mm, 20mm, 10mm, crushed sand, stone dust, etc.) using crushing, screening and shaping activities.
- III. The stones are fed into primary crushing units with a discharge opening ranging from 1.5 to 4 inches. Various crushers are used in the stone crushing industry such as Jaw Crushers, double toggle crushers, single toggle crushers and single toggle jaw crusher, Roller Crushers, Cone Crushers, Impactor, Rotopactor, etc.
- IV. The crushing is followed by a screening operation, which is used to segregate fine and oversized materials. The oversized stones are again transferred to secondary crushers for further crushing. Further, the same process repeats and the oversized stones are fed to a tertiary crusher for final crushing. For the secondary and tertiary crushing applications, either Jaw, Cone, Roller, Impactor, or Rotopactor crushers are used. Often washing of the materials is done as part of screening.
- V. The undersized/segregated materials (as products or fines) are discharged through a chute on the conveyor belt, which is connected from one to the subsequent crusher. The product/fines are either stored as stockpile or directly loaded onto trucks and dumpers and transported to outside markets. As per JSPCB estimates, in the process of crushing, approximately 10% of stones is generated as stone dust.

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Processes of Stone Crushing: -

- ✓ **Primary crushing:** Mined stones are fed directly into the primary crusher through stone feeders. The primary crusher breaks large stones and boulders into 100-140 mm size stones. Crushed stones are sent to secondary crusher for further reduction into smaller sizes. Various types of crushers are used in stone crushing industry. Jaw crushers are widely used as primary crushers.
- ✓ **Secondary crushing:** After primary crushing, crushed stones are fed to secondary crushers through conveyor belts. In this stage, stones are further crushed to a size of 40-60 mm to 10 mm or even smaller. Stone crushing units use different types of crushers for secondary crushing. Granulator or cone crusher is usually used for secondary crushing.
- ✓ **Screening:** From secondary crusher, crushed stones are transferred for screening through a conveyor belt. Screening is the process for segregating products of various sizes. Different mesh size screens are aligned one below the other and each screen is connected to a separate conveyor belt for discharging different size products. Mass that remains on the screen is called 'oversize' and material that passes through screen is called 'under size'. Oversize is returned to secondary crushers for further crushing and then again to screen. Under size is discharged through a 'telescopic chute' and screened products of various sizes are conveyed to stockpiles by belt conveyors. Different types of screens are used such as; grizzly-type screen, vibrating screen and rotary screen. Vibrating screens are most commonly used.
- ✓ **Tertiary crushing:** Tertiary crushing is carried out in units that produce stone dust as their primary product. Dust is usually a by-product of stone crushing process. Units that produce dust, install a separate machine, usually roller crushers. Stones of size 10-20 mm are sent to roller crushers for grinding into fine dust.
- ✓ **Product storage and loading:** After crushing and screening, final product is transferred to a conveyor belt which distributes the product into different stockpiles, depending on size of the product. The product/fines are either stored as stockpiles or directly loaded into trucks & dumpers and transported.

Classification of Stone Crushing Units

As per the "Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units" issued by CPCB in June 2023. Inventory and information about stone crushing units gathered from 25 SPCBs / PCCs (Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar island, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand), and the data received indicates that there are about 12,000 stone crushing units with capacity ranges between 0.1 TPH to 1,400 TPH.

Based on the information received from SPCBs/PCCs, stone crushers may be classified into small, medium and large-scale in terms of production capacity.

S.No.	Category	Production capacity (TPH)
1.	Small Scale	Up to 25
2.	Medium Scale	26 to 100
3.	Large Scale	100 & above

4.0 Sahebganj District

4.1 General Profile of the district

The district Sahebganj is situated in the north – eastern part of the Jharkhand state. It is bounded in the north by a small portion of Bhagalpur and Katihar districts of Bihar state, in the east by West Bengal, in the South by Pakur district and in the West by Godda district and a portion of Bhagalpur district (Bihar). The district is situated between $24^{\circ}43'00''$ and $25^{\circ}50'45''$ North latitude and $87^{\circ}27'30''$ and $87^{\circ}58'15''$ East longitude. The district covers Survey of India toposheets nos. 72O/7, 72O/8, 72O/11, 72O/12, 72O/16, 72P/5, 72P/9, 72 P/10, 72P/13 and 72P/14.

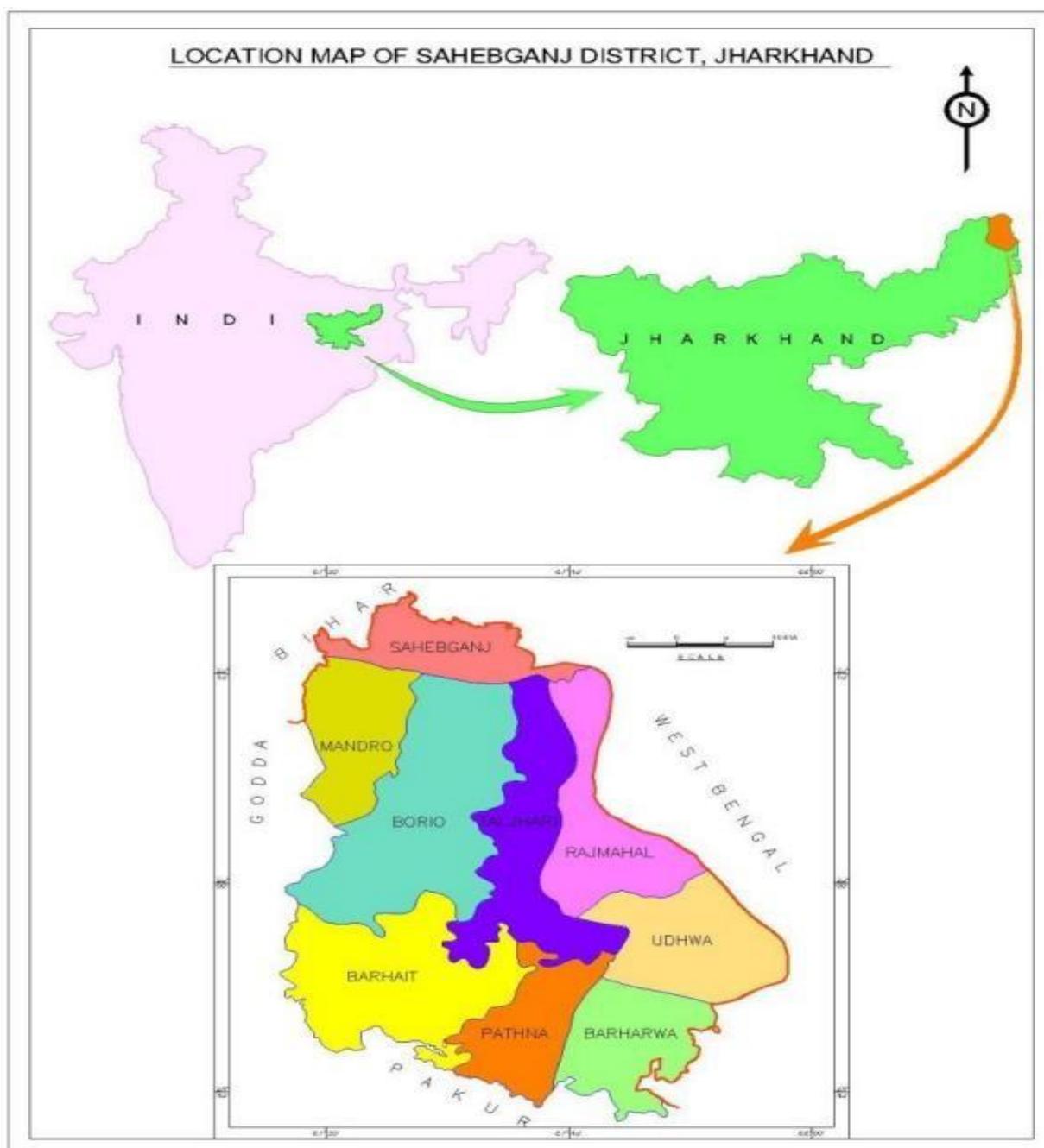


Figure – 3: Location map of Sahebganj district, Jharkhand

4.2 Administrative Setup of District 2182

The district has two sub divisions i.e. Sahebganj and Rajmahal and nine blocks namely – Sahebganj, Borio, Taljhari, Rajmahal, Barharwa, Pathna, Barhait, Mandro and Udhwa. The total number of villages in the district is 1813, of these 1349 are inhabited and 464 uninhabited.

The district administration is headed by the Deputy Commissioner. He belongs to I.A.S. cadre. He also acts as the Collector in case of Revenue matters, as District Development Commissioner in case of District Developmental Works, as District Magistrate in case of maintenance of Law and Order and General Administration, as District Election Officer in case of conduct of Election. He is assisted by a lot of officers mostly belonging to officials of Jharkhand Public Service Commission. Police Administration is looked after by the Superintendent of Police (S.P.). He is also assisted by various officers like Assistant Superintendents of Police (ASP), Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), Inspector of Police, etc. A Block map of Sahebganj District is furnished as Figure – 4. Details of Blocks of Sahibganj District is furnished in Table –1.

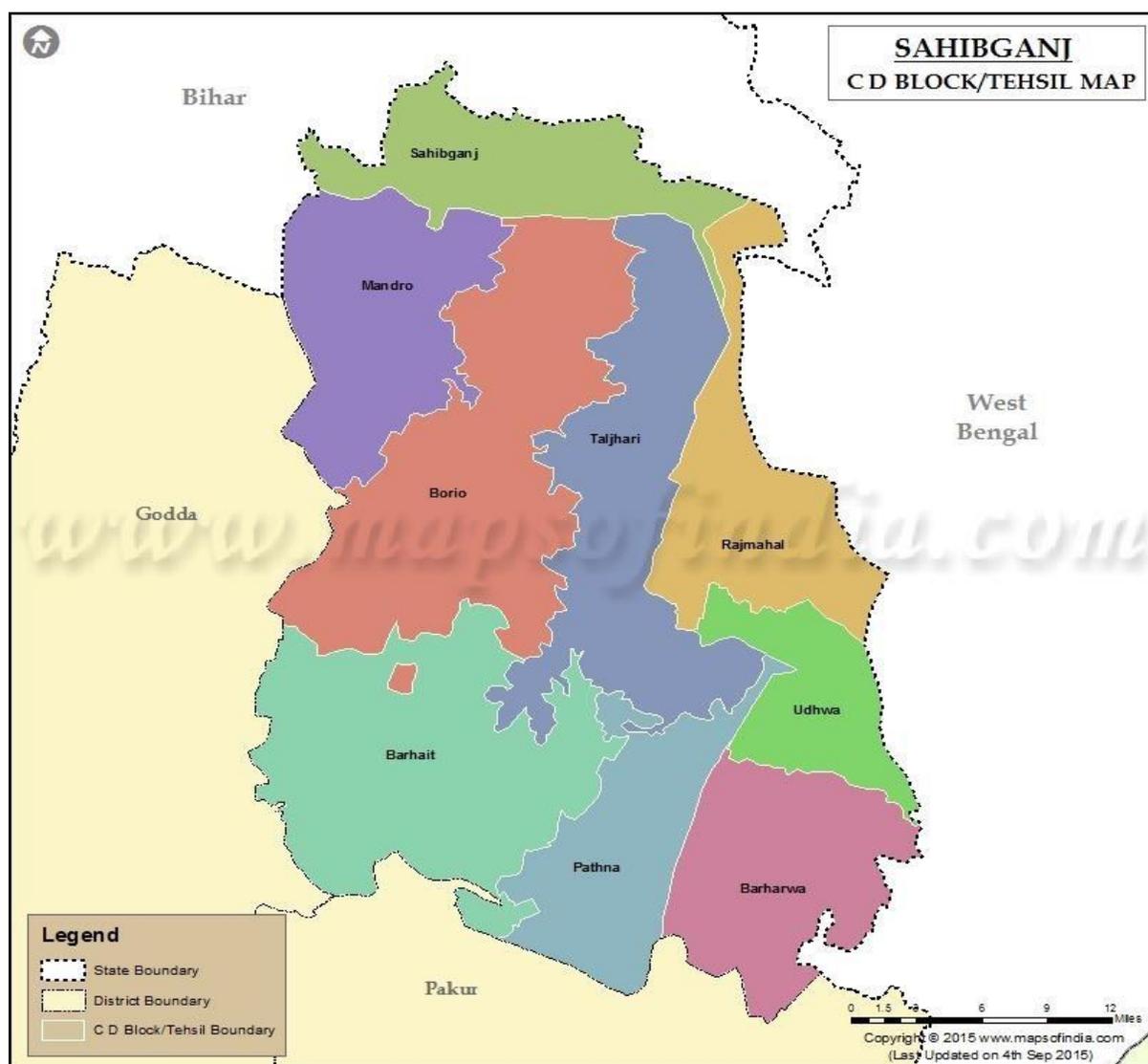


Figure – 4: Block map of Sahebganj District, Jharkhand
(Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/jharkhand/tehsil/sahibganj.html>)

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S.N.	BlockName	Area in km ²
1	Sahebganj	168.16
2	Borio	391.76
3	Taljhari	273.03
4	Rajmahal	140.76
5	Barharwa	187.33
6	Pathna	171.39
7	Barhait	370.98
8	Mandro	182.24
9	Udhwa	214.83

**Table – 1: Details of Block of Sahebganj District
(Source: District Census Handbook, Sahebganj)**

4.3 Demography

According to the 2011 census, Sahebganj district has a population of 1,150,567 with which 589,391 male population and 561,176 female population. There are 464 uninhabited villages (out of 1,813 total villages) in the district of Sahibganj. In terms of population per sq.km. Sahibganj is the 8th densely populated district in the state with 588 persons per km² as against the state's 414. Sahebganj has a literacy rate of 66.41%. The district headquarter is in Sahebganj. Sahebganj has a sex ratio of 952 females for every 1000 males, and district has population of literate's 483263 with which 287303 males population and 195960 female population.

4.4 Cropping pattern

The major crops cultivated in the area are paddy, wheat, maize, gram, oil seeds, pulses and vegetable. The paddy is grown in all the three cropping season viz., Aghani, Bhadai and summer. Summer paddy is mainly cultivated in the low-lying area along the river course where water is available for sufficient irrigation. But the land available for cultivation is very limited because of the hilly and rugged topography.

4.5 Climate Condition

The district is characterized by humid to sub-humid climate. During summer the hot spell prevails from March to middle of June. Rainy season started from middle of June to end to September. Winter starts from the middle of November and continues till the end of February. The district experiences great heat from March to May, when the maximum temperature reaches up to 44.4°C. December being the coldest month when the minimum temperatures fall down upto 6.8° C.

The area receives rainfall by South-West monsoon. Rainy season sets in the middle of June and lasts till September. The normal average rainfall in the district is 1575 mm.

The rainfall data of the district is given below in Table – 2.

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Year/Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	Aprill	May	June	July	Agu.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2001	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.5	142.3	279.9	172.1	178.0	303.5	282.6	0.0	0.0	1366.4
2002	4.3	0.0	9.8	78.4	97.9	313.9	208.7	490.5	376.6	50.7	0.0	0.0	1630.8
2003	0.5	45.8	28.6	18.3	194.0	266.7	297.8	222.1	180.2	307.5	0.0	2.7	1564.2
2004	14.2	0.0	1.5	14.8	53.6	315.9	367.7	203.5	114.2	422.1	0.0	0.0	1507.5
2005	8.0	1.1	16.8	5.9	59.6	65.8	420.6	258.7	218.6	144.1	0.0	0.0	1199.2
2006	0.0	0.0	0.8	58.3	85.5	362.0	350.0	247.1	551.2	29.1	17.2	0.0	1701.2
2007	0.0	35.6	38.4	5.2	48.3	162.0	437.3	162.5	316.2	48.0	0.0	0.0	1253.5
2008	38.6	5.0	10.0	14.3	71.4	369.9	325.2	384.0	160.9	69.1	0.0	0.0	1448.4
2009	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	166.2	47.0	255.8	227.4	180.8	149.2	0.0	0.0	1029.0
2010	0.0	1.4	0.0	11.3	57.8	175.5	260.1	136.0	250.8	55.9	0.0	0.0	948.8
2011	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.6	94.6	283.4	203.2	404.6	193.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	798.4
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	7.5	68.0	414.5	107.5	286.4	75.0	34.6	0.0	1011.7
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	70.6	190.5	107.7	303.6	73.1	141.8	0.0	0.0	902.5
2014	0.0	10.3	0.2	0.0	166.2	190.5	414.5	227.4	180.8	55.9	0.0	0.0	1245.8
2015	5.9	7.9	26.8	51.0	60.8	262.6	448.2	414.8	40.2	30.8	0.0	0.0	1348.9
2016	8.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	71.1	156.2	327.4	172.3	247.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	1025.0
2017	4.7	0.0	0.0	18.6	107.7	85.9	385.9	376.9	138.9	129.7	0.0	0.0	1248.3
2018	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	65.4	83.5	273.3	291.6	107.2	58.7	0.0	8.6	908.5
2019	0.0	31.4	0.0	27.1	60.1	325.7	428.6	154.6	442.5	75.1	0.0	7.0	1552.1
2020	4.4	20.7	0.0	46.7	167.8	189.3	324.9	205.3	502.4	42.6	0.0	0.0	1504.1
Total	89.0	162.2	156.6	401.4	1848.4	4194.2	6423.5	4763.8	4865.3	2219.9	51.8	18.3	25194.3
Average	4.5	8.1	7.8	20.1	92.4	209.7	321.2	238.2	243.3	111.0	2.6	0.9	1259.7

Table – 2: Details of rainfall data of 20 years (from 2001 to 2020)
(Source: - DSO, Sahebganj)

4.6 Topography & Terrain

A large part of the district is hilly. The vast tract of land enclosed between hill ranges had been assigned a name Damin-I-koh, which is a Persian word, means Skirts of the hills. The region on the bank of the Ganges is fertile and richly cultivated. The district may be divided into two natural divisions on the basis of its geographical location and cultivable land. First region consists of Borio, Mandro, Barhait, Pathna and Taljhari block sand lies under Damin-I-koh area. The hills and slopes are covered with forests, once dense but scanty now. The valleys have cultivable lands, yielding mostly paddy. The inhabitants of this region are generally Paharias, Mal Paharias and Santhals. The inhabitants on the hill top cultivate Barbatti and maize using rain water.

The second region consists of Sahibganj, Rajmahal, Udhwa and Barharwa blocks. This plain region consists of the uplands, undulational on gridges and depressions. The Ganges, Gumani and Bansloi rivers flow through this region. This area has plenty of fertile lands and is richly cultivated. The inhabitants of this region are mainly middle – class people of different castes, Paharias and Santhals. The Topographical Map of Sahebganj is given below in Figure – 5.

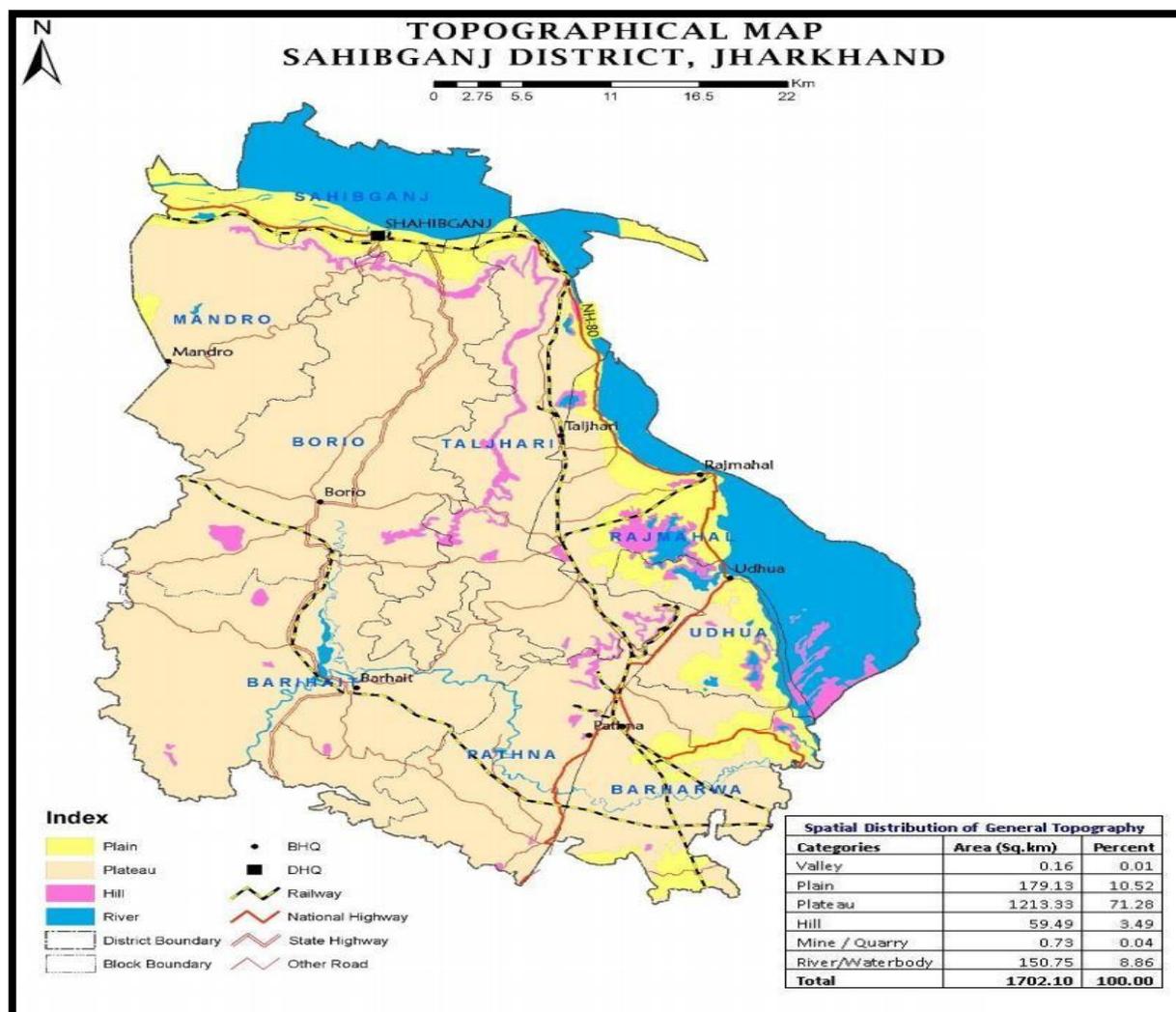


Figure – 5: Topographical Map Sahebganj District
(source: https://jsac.jharkhand.gov.in/district_profile/Sahibganj.pdf)

4.7 Hydrogeology

The occurrence and movement of ground water in the area is variable, which is broadly governed by geological frameworks i.e., nature of rock formations including their porosity (primary and secondary) and permeability. The principal aquifer in the area is Basalt, where the occurrence and movement of ground water primarily depends on the degree of interconnection of secondary pores / voids developed by fracturing and weathering. Rajmahal Traps in the area constitutes number of basaltic flows separated by intertrappeans beds which are often agillaceous and arenaceous in nature. The intertrappeans beds separates two flows occurs as impermeable beds. The distinctive hydrogeological features of the basaltic rocks are the significant primary porosity in the form of vesicles, cracks etc. The secondary porosity is developed due to fracturing during cooling of lavas, tectonic disturbances, weathering etc. Laterites are mainly of insitu origin and have formed by subaerial erosion of underlying basalts under favourable climatic condition. The study 22 reveals that vesicular basalts, laterites, intertrappeans formation etc. form suitable condition for ground water storage. The alluvium occurs in the northern and eastern boundary of the district, which is composed mainly of sand and sub ordinate clay. Younger alluvium (up to 70 m) is most productive rather than older alluvium. The Hydrogeology Map of Sahebganj District is shown in Figure – 6.

DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL: Water level scenario of shallow aquifer was generated by utilizing water level data of 27 monitoring wells representing shallow aquifer. The pre monsoon (May 2016) depth to water monitored between 2.84 to 11.51 mbgl. The post monsoon depth to water level (Nov. 2016) in the dug well's ranges from 1.48 to 7.50 mbgl. During 2017, the water level of shallow aquifer was monitored between 2.58 to 11.15 and 1.14 to 6.51 mbgl for the period of pre and post monsoon respectively. Similarly, post monsoon water level was monitored for the year 2018 and it is observed the water level varies from 2.45 to 9.62 mbgl.

4.8 Drainage System

The river Ganges forming the northern boundary of the district enters at its north western corner and journeys eastward up to Sakrigali where it takes a turn to the south and forms the southern boundary of the district up to a little beyond Radhanagar in Rajmahal subdivision. The river has been drifting gradually to the north and the Sahibganj town, which was once on the riverbank, is now about a mile away. The average width of the Ganges in the district is about 4 and half kilometers. It generally swells during the rains and inundates the lowlands lying east of the loop line. River Gamani emerges from the southern region of the Rajmahal hills. It flows in a north-easterly direction up to Barhait valley where it is joined by the river Mural. The drainage pattern of the district is dendritic. Drainage map of the district is shown in Figure – 7.

4.9 Mining

The Rajmahal Hills are the source of building and road stones. Most of the quarrying is done by the side of the loop line of the Eastern Railway. Pakur chips are quite well known and are used extensively all over Jharkhand, Bihar and parts of West Bengal. Kaolin is found near Mangal Hat in Rajmahal subdivision. Bentonite available in some places is used by women-folk as hair washing material and now a day it is getting popular among urban ladies as Multani Matti. Available mineral resources in the district is given below: -

BLACK STONE
COAL
BENTONITE

KAOLINE
CHINA CLAY

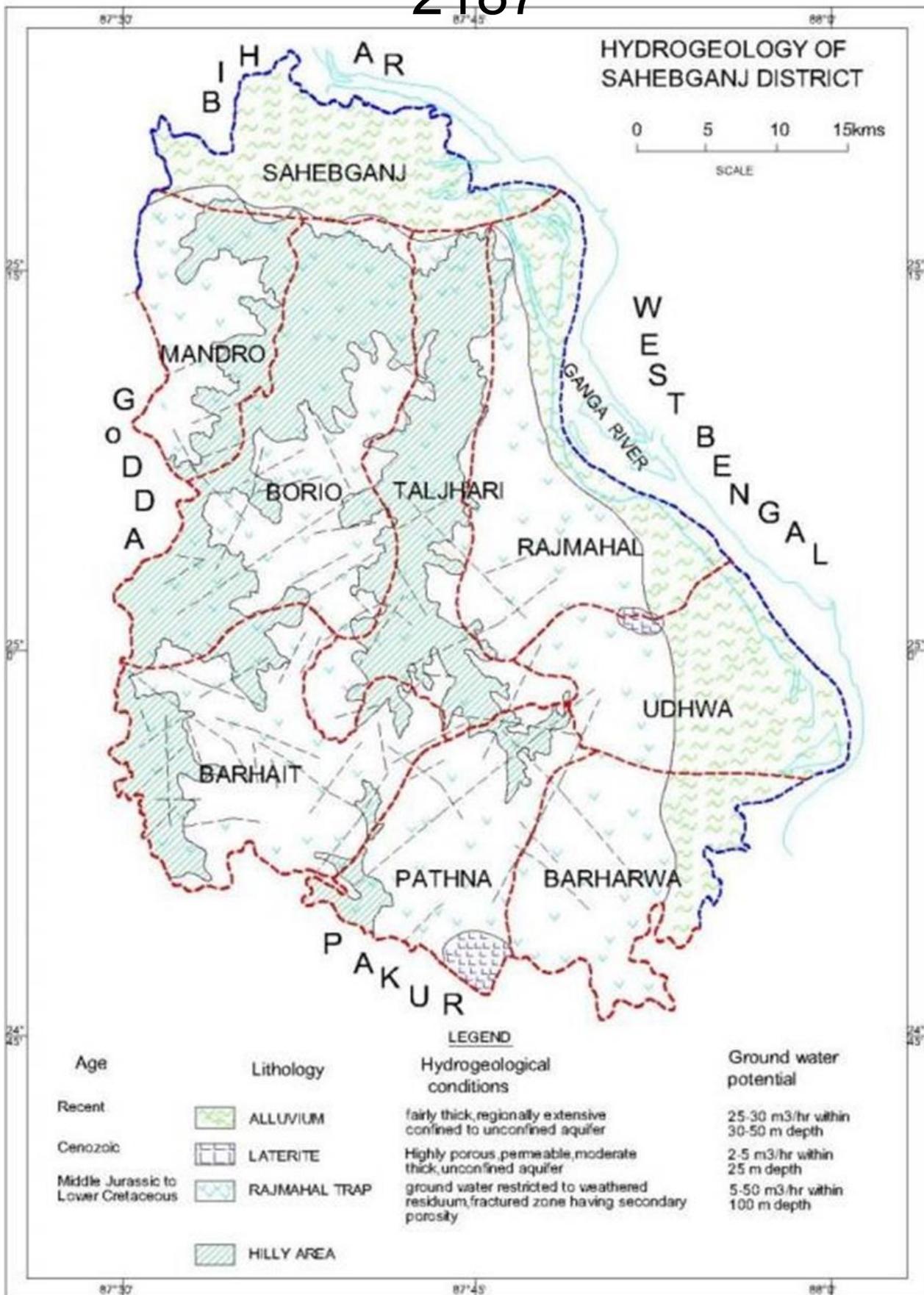


Figure – 6: Hydrogeology Map of Sahebganj District
 (source: https://jsac.jharkhand.gov.in/district_profile/Sahibganj.pdf)

Drainage

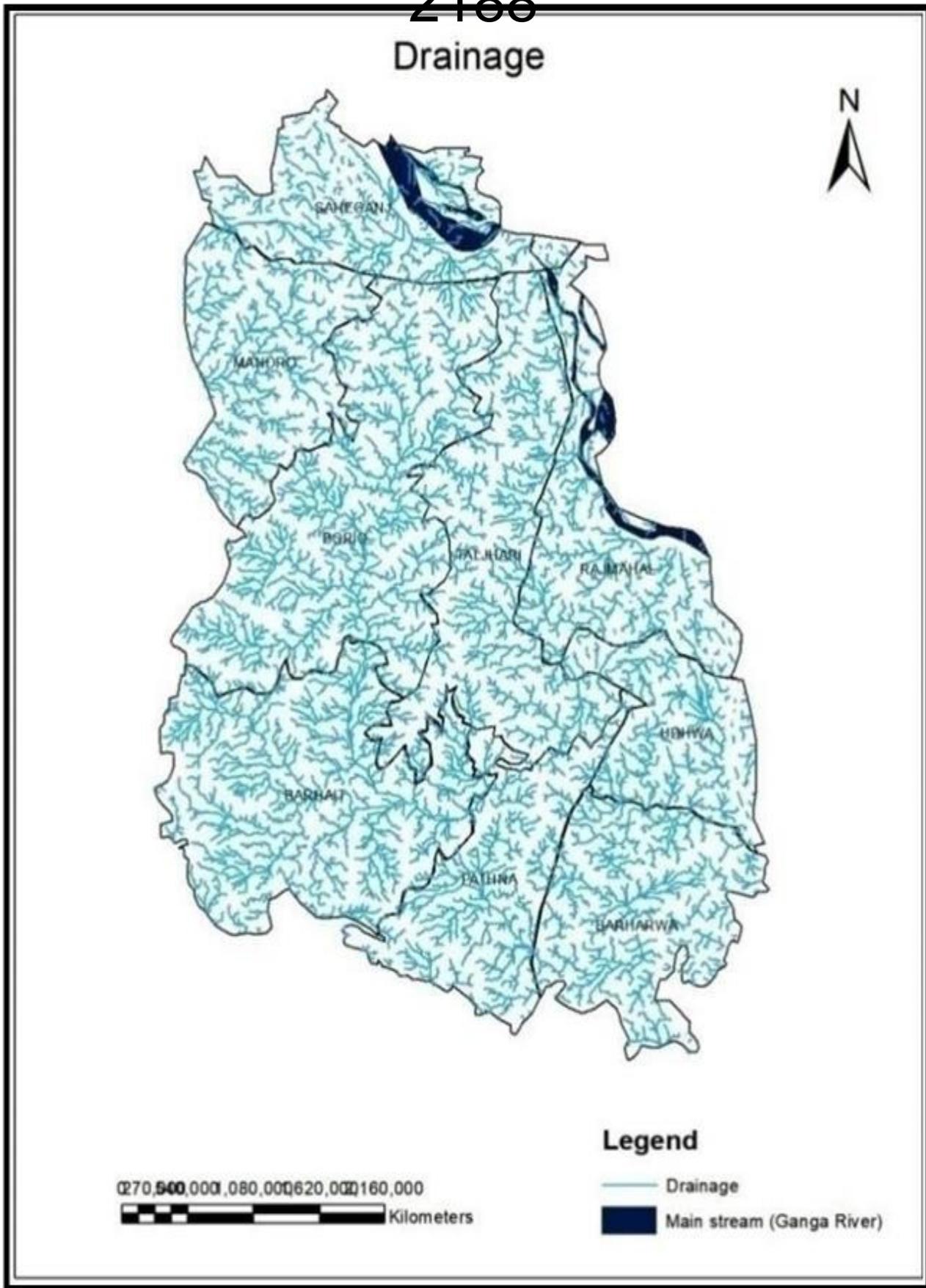


Figure – 7: Drainage map of Sahebganj district

(Source: http://cgwb.gov.in/AQM/NAQUIM_REPORT/Jharkhand/Final%20Sahebganj%20Report-NAQUIM-2017-18.pdf)

4.10 Physiography of the District

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General Landforms

The area is characterized by undulating topography with hills and plain. Major part of the area is covered by basaltic terrain of Rajmahal hills which is bounded on the north and partly on the east by the Ganges. The western part of the area is bounded by the hills.

Soil and Rock Pattern

The area is characterized by the following type of soils –

- (i) Rajmahal trap soil
- (ii) Red soil
- (iii) Eroded scarp soil
- (iv) Foothill soils
- (v) Tal soil
- (vi) Alluvial soil.

Rajmahal trap soil: Soils derived from basaltic lava occurs in major part of the area. These soils, black in colour are very fertile and restricted to Rajmahal lava areas.

Red Soil: Red soils are light to medium and are red to yellow and light gray in colour. These soils are mildly acidic in reaction and low in organic constituent. Dry crops and paddy grow in these soils.

Eroded scarp soil: This type of soil occurs in transverse section of dissected, descending scarp land at various altitude of upland. This type of soil has poor fertility with shallow thickness.

Foothill soil: Foothill soils occur in the eastern fringe of the area. The soil is deep and acidic in reaction. The soil is yellowish red in colour crops like maize, arhar etc. grow in these soils.

Tal soil: Tal soil is found in the back-water belt around Berharwa areas when the rain water remains collected in the rainy season. The soil is very fertile. Kharif crop is cultivated in these soils since the area remain submerged in rain water.

Alluvial soil: Alluvial soil occurs near Sahebganj plains. The texture is clayey loam type. Paddy, wheat, sugarcane grow in these soils.

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Figure – 8: Mines Area of Sahebganj district in Grid – 1, 3, 4 & 7

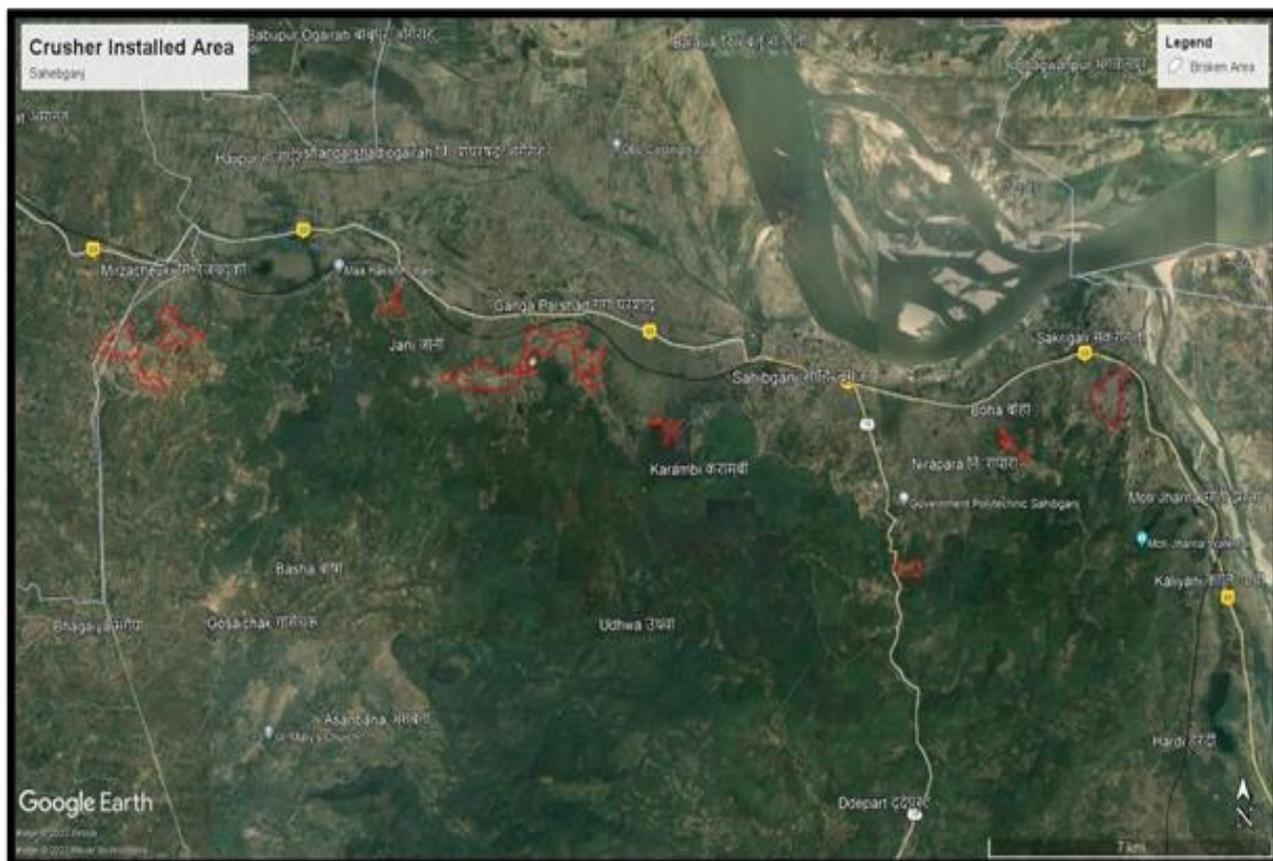


Figure – 9: Crushers Area of Sahebganj district in Grid – 1, 3, 4 & 7

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Figure – 10: Mines and Crushers Area of Sahebganj district in Grid – 1, 3, 4 & 7

5.0 Comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

5.1 Introduction

Provides an overview of the report, highlighting the background of stone quarrying operations and the purpose of the environmental management plan for sustainable practices.

5.2 Site Visit

Site visit of the Mines and Crushers area of the Sahebganj district was undertaken by the team of BIT, Sindri on 11-13 May, 2023; 6-8 June 2023 & 22-24 July, 2023 for understanding the present geographical and environmental scenario of the area. Stakeholders' meeting along with the Deputy Commissioner, Divisional Forest Officer, District Mining Officer, JSPCB officials was also organized with the help of district administration to discuss about the prevalent issues related with the Environmental Management of the Stone Mining and Crushing activities.

5.3 Air Pollution Sources

The sources of pollutants from the stone mining and crushing activities are categorized as process sources and pollution in the table given below: -

S. N.	Activity	Process Source	Fugitive Dust Source
1.	Mining	Drilling	Blasting Loading and Hauling
2.	Transportation	N/A	Haul Roads
3.	Stone Crushing	Crushing Screening Conveying Transfer Points	Stock Piles Conveying

- I. **Mining Operation:** The drilling, blasting, excavation, loading, and hauling are the primary source of pollutants in the mining operation.
- II. **Transportation through Haul Roads:** The movement of heavy vehicles to transport the stones from mines to crushers leads to fugitive dust emission.
- III. **Crushing Operation:** The primary (Jaw Crushers), secondary and tertiary crushers used for crushing of stoned mines into desirable sizes generates a huge amount of particulate matter. The emissions are recorded more at the crusher feed and discharge points.
- IV. **Screening Operation:** The agitation of dry stone in the screening operation emits dust. The screening after tertiary crushing produces higher emissions than the screening of coarse sizes after primary and secondary screening.
- V. **Conveying:** The transportation of the material from one point to another emits a huge amount of dust. The transfer points include transfers from one conveyor to another into a hopper and a storage pile.
- VI. **Storing and Transporting:** Apart from these operations, storing the materials in the stock pile and transporting the finished product also contribute to pollution.

5.4 Environmental issues associated with Stone Crushing Units

The major environmental issue due to operation of a stone crushing unit is fugitive dust emissions which are contributed by the following processes: -

- a) **Primary crushing:** Primary crushers break large boulders into smaller sizes. Crushing process as well as unloading of stones generates a substantial amount of fugitive dust. Mechanism for water sprinkling is provided to reduce fugitive dust. Some primary crushing areas are partially or completely covered with a shed as a measure to further prevent the fugitive dust emissions to surroundings; however at some places partial coverings provided which do not appear to be sufficient to such emissions.
- b) **Secondary crushing:** Compared to primary crushing, fugitive dust emitted at secondary crushing is relatively higher. Generally, insufficient covered shed provided in the process results in fugitive emissions.
- c) **Screening:** Screening process is also a source of fugitive dust emissions. As the material is conveyed to screen from secondary crusher, screen vibrates and thus, separates the material of different sizes resulting into huge amount of fugitive dust emissions. Generally, units provide covered shed and water sprinklers to combat dust emissions however, improper design and operation of sprinklers and improper covering is an issue.
- d) **Tertiary crushing:** Fugitive emissions are generated during grinding of stones into fine dust.
- e) **Conveyor Belt:** Conveyor belts are primary means of transferring raw materials and products from one end to the other. Movement of products on the conveyor belts is a potential source of fugitive dust emissions. To reduce dust emissions, water sprinkling arrangement is provided on each belt. Some units cover conveyor belts either with sheets or thick cloth to reduce dust emissions.
- f) **Product release and storage:** Fugitive emissions generated during transfer of material through telescopic chutes are lower than that generating during direct disposal of product on stockpile. Material, such as stone dust, stored in open areas is also a potential source of fugitive dust emissions.
- g) Although no process waste water is generated from stone crushing units, however, water is used for sprinkling, conveyed to settling tanks of appropriate size which is recycled and reused in process.

5.5 Recommended Emission Control Systems

The recommended Emission Control System as referred from Comprehensive Industry Document, Stone Crusher by CPCB (Series: COINDS/78/2007-08).

S.N.	Process	Recommended Emission Control System
1.	Hauling from Mines to Crushers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Water Sprinkling 2) Treatment with Surface Agents 3) Soil Stabilization 4) Paving 5) Traffic Control 6) Covered HEMM

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2.	Feeding to Crusher	1) Enclosed hopper 2) Sprinklers
3.	Primary Crusher	1) Enclosed 2) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers) 3) Capturing and venting emission to a control device as: a) Fabric Filter b) Bag House
4.	Secondary Crusher	1) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers) 2) Capturing and venting emission to a control device as: a) Fabric Filter b) Bag House
5.	Tertiary Crusher	1) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers) 2) Capturing and venting emission to a control device as: a) Fabric Filter b) Bag House
6.	Screening after Primary Crushing	1) Covered Screens 2) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers) 3) Capturing and venting emission to a control device as: a) Fabric Filter b) Bag House
7.	Screening after Secondary Crushing	1) Covered Screens 2) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers) 3) Capturing and venting emission to a control device as: a) Fabric Filter b) Bag House
8.	Screening after Tertiary Crushing	1) Covered Screens 2) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers) 3) Capturing and venting emission to a control device as: a) Fabric Filter b) Bag House
9.	Conveyer Belt (Screen to Product Stock Pile)	1) Covered 2) Wet-dust suppression (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers)
10.	Conveyer Belt (Screen to Fine Stock Pile)	1) Covered 2) Wet-dust suppression (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers)
11.	Transfer Points	1) Wet Dust Suppression System (Series of Scientifically designed Sprinklers)
12.	Storage (Products)	1) Water Wetting 2) Surface active agents 3) Covering 4) Wind-breaks
13.	Storage (Fines)	1) Water Wetting 2) Surface active agents

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		3) Covering 4) Wind-breaks
14.	Others	1) Wind Breaking Wall (Altitude should be greater than the crusher units). 2) Green Belt

5.6 Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units by CPCB, June 2023

CPCB has issued Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units in June 2023. Stone crushing sector is an important industrial sector engaged in producing crushed stone of various sizes (40 mm, 20 mm, 10 mm, crushed sand, stone dust etc.) depending upon the requirement which acts as raw material for various construction activities.

Stone crushing operation releases a substantial amount of fugitive dust, which not only pollute the environment, but also pose a health hazards to the workers and the surrounding population. The growth in infrastructure is leading to increase in demand of raw materials, thereby resulting in the need to set up new stone crushing units or increase production from existing units. This poses a challenge to maintain the ambient air quality, which is possible if environmental guidelines predetermined by the industry concerned are followed.

Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units by CPCB: -

The stone crushing units should adopt following environmental guidelines to prevent / suppress fugitive dust emissions from their operation: -

Source of emission	Measures to be Taken
Unloading of raw material for storage	✓ Water sprinkling should be provided during raw materials unloading.
Unloading of raw material into hopper	✓ Three sides and top should be covered and one side may be kept open for vehicular movement. ✓ Water sprinklers should be provided on approach roads.
Primary Crushing / Jaw Crusher	✓ Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. ✓ Primary crushers/jaw crushers should be covered with tarpaulin/cotton cloth/suitable materials to contain fugitive dust emissions (Figure – 3). ✓ Well-designed water sprinkler system should be provided at primary crusher/jaw crusher so that fugitive emissions are contained and amount of water sprayed should be optimized.
Secondary Crushing	✓ Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/ maintenance. ✓ Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone to be provided for control of emissions.
Screening	✓ Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/ maintenance. Door to be kept closed during operation. ✓ Flexible covers where conveyors pass through the screen house should be

	<p>installed at entries and exits of conveyors to screen house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided. ✓ Provision of water mist sprinkling systems should be made at inlet/outlet of screens.
Tertiary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Crusher should be completely enclosed by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/ maintenance. ✓ Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided. ✓ Provision of water mist sprinkling system should be made.
Conveyor Belts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conveyor belts should be properly covered from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material along with adequate water sprinkling system.
Discharge points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level should be provided (Figure – 4 & Figure – 5).
Product storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Properly designed telescopic chute of adequate length of suitable material should be provided at ends of conveyor so that dust generated from this section is contained at source. ✓ All open stockpiles for aggregates of size above 5 mm should be kept sufficiently wet by water spraying. ✓ Stockpiles of aggregates of 5 mm size or less should be covered to ensure that same is not carried away (or whipped out) by wind.

General Measures

- i. **Wind breaking wall:** GI / MS / brick wall should be provided along the periphery of crusher. Height of the wall should be 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher.
- ii. **Roads:** Metaled / concrete roads should be provided within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metaled.
- iii. **Housekeeping:** To curb the air pollution in the crusher premises, arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun should be provided. Fine dust accumulated and bag filters in the crushing area should be cleaned at regular intervals and the collected dust should be stored in sacks for further sale or disposal.
- iv. **Plantation:** 2-3 rows of tall trees should be planted around the periphery of crusher.
- v. Housing should be open for movement of mechanical drivers, conveyor belts, etc. should be sealed properly with flexible rubber flaps.
- vi. Name of the unit, contact details of the owner and address of the unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCBs/PCCs should be displayed on the display board at the entrance.
- vii. **Transportation:** Vehicles carrying any kind of material should be completely covered.
- viii. Regular wetting of roads should be done to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re-suspension.
- ix. **Water consumption and handling:** Unit should provide settling tanks of appropriate size and recycle & reuse the water in process. Crusher should provide a water storage tank with adequate capacity. In case of use of groundwater, stone crushing unit should obtain permission to extract groundwater from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) / Ground Water Department (GWD) of the State / UT. Unit should maintain proper log book of consumption of fresh water. Depending on availability, efforts may be made to use STP treated water instead groundwater to control emissions from process activities.

Regulatory/Monitoring Mechanism for Stone Crushing Unit: -

- i. Stone crushing unit should obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the concerned SPCB / PCC.
- ii. Stone crushing unit shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and conditions laid down in CTO by concerned SPCB / PCC.
- iii. Online / manual ambient air monitoring systems to be installed in crusher zone as per CPCB / SPCB guidelines – in upwind and downwind directions.
- iv. Stone crushing unit should develop green belt as per the plan approved by concerned Department of the State / UT.
- v. Local authorities should associate with stone crusher associations for the construction of metalled road in the entire crusher zone.
- vi. A District Level Committee should be constituted under chairmanship of District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner so that surprise inspections for surveillance of stone crushing units located under their jurisdiction can be carried out on regular basis.
- vii. Health survey of workers should be carried out by the stone crusher on half-yearly basis. New Crushers should be allowed to operate only in dedicated crusher zones as per the siting policies of SPCBs / PCCs.



Figure - 3: Covering of Primary Jaw crusher



Figure - 4: Chute from top of discharge point



Figure - 5: Chute from top of discharge point

5.7 Comprehensive Environmental Management Plan

The Comprehensive Environment Management Plan of Stone Mines / Crushers situated in Sahebganj will be finalized after the study of the area in winter Season. The CEMP of Sahebganj will deal with the following Points: -

- a) **Introduction:** Provides an overview of the report, highlighting the background of stone quarrying operations and the purpose of the environmental management plan for sustainable practices.
- b) **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Stone Quarrying:** Explains the significance of conducting an EIA specifically tailored to stone quarrying activities, including baseline studies, impact identification and assessment, and prediction of environmental impacts.
- c) **Stakeholder Engagement in Stone Quarrying:** Emphasizes the importance of engaging with local communities, government authorities, and environmental organizations to gather input, address concerns, and ensure their involvement in decision-making processes.
- d) **Regulatory Compliance in Stone Quarrying:** Explores the environmental laws and regulations applicable to stone quarrying operations, emphasizing the need for permits, licenses, compliance monitoring, and reporting to ensure adherence to legal requirements.
- e) **Site Restoration and Rehabilitation in Stone Quarrying:** Focuses on the importance of restoring and rehabilitating quarry sites by backfilling open pits, reshaping the landscape, planting native vegetation, reintroducing wildlife species, implementing erosion control measures, and restoring water bodies for environmental sustainability.
- f) **Waste Management in Stone Quarrying:** Addresses the challenges and impacts associated with quarrying waste, highlighting the development of a waste management plan that includes containment and disposal of hazardous materials, recycling and reuse practices, and implementation of waste monitoring and reporting systems.
- g) **Water Resource Management in Stone Quarrying:** Discusses the importance of managing water resources affected by quarrying activities through pollution prevention, contamination prevention, water conservation strategies, and regular monitoring of water quality and quantity.
- h) **Biodiversity Conservation in Stone Quarrying:** Focuses on the preservation and restoration of biodiversity in quarrying areas through surveys to identify threatened species, habitat restoration initiatives, establishment of protected areas and corridors, and promoting sustainable land use practices to minimize habitat fragmentation.
- i) **Air Quality Management in Stone Quarrying:** Highlights the need to mitigate air pollution caused by quarrying activities through the adoption of cleaner technologies and equipment, implementation of dust control measures, and regular monitoring and reporting of air quality parameters.
- j) **Environmental Monitoring in Stone Quarrying:** Emphasizes the importance of a robust environmental monitoring program to track the progress of rehabilitation efforts and assess the effectiveness of implemented measures, including monitoring soil quality, water quality, air quality, and biodiversity indicators.

- k) **Education and Awareness in Stone Quarrying:** Discusses the role of public awareness campaigns and educational programs to promote environmental conservation and sustainable quarrying practices, engaging with local communities to increase their understanding and involvement in environmental management.
- l) **Long-term Sustainability in Stone Quarrying:** Highlights the need for long-term sustainability planning, including ongoing monitoring, maintenance strategies, and adaptive management approaches to ensure the continued success of environmental management practices.
- m) **Financial Provision in Stone Quarrying:** Addresses the importance of allocating adequate financial resources for implementing the environmental management plan, including funding for restoration and rehabilitation activities, monitoring programs, stakeholder engagement, and ongoing maintenance.
- n) **Conclusion:** Summarizes the key findings of the report, offers recommendations for effective environmental management in stone quarrying, and underscores the significance of collaboration and continuous improvement in sustainable quarrying practices.

6.0 Recommendations

On the basis of the field visit (11-13 May, 2023; 6-8 June 2023 & 22-24 July, 2023) and the reports of the Expert Committee, Joint Committee and the Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units by CPCB, June 2023 following are recommended: -

- a) Extraction of ground water must not be encouraged for sprinkling and dust suppression in crushers, mines, Railway sidings and on the transportation route.
- b) Surface water source (Ganga water) is the perennial source available along the crushing, mining & transportation area, so the use of surface water should be encouraged for sprinkling and dust suppression.
- c) Avenue Plantation (preferably in 3 rows) in consultation with the DFO (As per the plantation scheme provided by the DFO) to be carried out by the different stakeholders.
- d) Construction of new houses in or nearby the mining / crushing area may be controlled so that population in the mining area may get less affected.
- e) The recommendations of the Expert Committee & Joint Committee may be enforced in the district.
- f) The Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units by CPCB, June 2023 should be followed by the SPCB while issuing the consents.
- g) Crushers may be shifted within a radius of 5 km distance from the Mines (Raw material source) in a phase wise manner as decided by the SPCB in consultation with different stakeholders.
- h) The applicant shall provide telescopic chutes or chutes as shown in figure 4/5 at product unloading to prevent dust release into the atmosphere during free fall of material from heights and also these chutes shall be adjustable in length according to size of the heap.
- i) Public awareness campaigns and educational programs to promote environmental conservation and sustainable quarrying / crushing practices, engaging with local communities to increase their understanding and involvement in environmental management must be carried out by the District Administration in consultation with SPCB.

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कार्यालय :- वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल, साहेबगंज।
E-Mail - dfo-sahebganj@gov.in, Ph. No. - 06436-222065
पत्रांक :- 690 साहेबगंज / दिनांक :- 10.04.2023



प्रेषक,

वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल,
साहेबगंज।

सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव,
झारखण्ड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद,
धुर्वा, राँची।

विषय :-

महाशय,

पथतट/संस्थानों आदि पर रैखिक वृक्षारोपण करने हेतु राशि आवंटन करने के संबंध में।

उपर्युक्त विषयक के संबंध में कहना है कि माननीय NGT नई दिल्ली द्वारा O.A. No. - 739/2018 में पारित आदेश के आलोक में साहेबगंज जिला के विभिन्न सम्पर्क पथों पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाना है। माननीय NGT के निर्देश के आलोक में इस प्रमंडल में उपलब्ध पदाधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के मद्देनजर वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए 2 कि०मी० पथतट में रैखिक वृक्षारोपण तथा 12000 गैबियन वृक्षारोपण का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। जिसकी विवरणी निम्नवत है :-

क्र. सं.	योजना का नाम	रकवा	2023-24 Advance Work	2023-24 Completion Work	2024-25 Maint-I	2025-26 Maint-II	2026-27 Maint-III	2027-28 Maint-IV	2028-29 Maint-V	कुल प्राक्कलित राशि
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
1	बॉस गैबियन वृक्षारोपण	12000 गैबियन	1,52,03,342.25	1,31,02,170.00	76,30,200.00	86,42,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,45,78,112.25
2	रैखिक वृक्षारोपण	2कि०मी०	70,39,228.98	20,19,563.70	6,73,793.60	7,48,661.60	3,04,542.00	1,37,280.00	1,57,680.00	1,10,80,749.88
कुल -			2,22,42,571.23	1,51,21,733.70	83,03,993.60	93,91,061.60	3,04,542.00	1,37,280.00	1,57,680.00	5,56,58,862.13

अतः इस पत्र के साथ मॉडल प्राक्कलन भेजते हुए अनुरोध है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अग्रिम-सह-समापन कार्य 2कि०मी० रैखिक वृक्षारोपण एवं 12000 गैबियन वृक्षारोपण हेतु राशि आवंटन करने की कृपा की जाय।
अनुलग्नक-यथोक्त।

विश्वासभाजन,
Handwritten Signature
वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल,
साहेबगंज।

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साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल, साहेबगंज।
पथतट/संस्थानों आदि की भूमि पर बॉस-गैबियन में वृक्षारोपण।

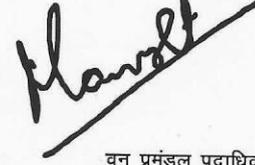
मॉडल प्राक्कलन।

क्र.सं.	कार्य विवरणी	इकाई	मानव दिवस	मजदूरी (रु० में)	सामग्री (रु० में)	कुल व्यय प्रति गैबियन हेतु (रु० में)	12000 गैबियन हेतु राशि (रु० में)
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii
(A)	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अग्रिम कार्य (प्रथम वर्ष) मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस : रु० 326.85						
1.	घेरान कार्य						
क	बॉस का खूँटा - 4 अदद (खूँटे की लंबाई 6'-6") एवं जाफरी हेतु बॉस (कुल 4 बॉस @ 80.00रु० : प्रति बॉस) ढुलाई सहित	प्रति गैबियन	0.00	0.00	320.00	320.00	3840000.00
ख	जाफरी का निर्माण एवं खूँटों में जाफरी को लगाना	प्रति गैबियन	1.00	326.85	0.00	326.85	3922200.00
ग	खूँटों की कोलतार/ब्लैक जापान/ब्लैक पेन्ट से रंगाई	प्रति गैबियन	0.20	65.37	6.00	71.37	856440.00
घ	जाफरी की हरे एवं लाल पेंट से रंगाई	प्रति गैबियन	0.30	98.06	90.00	188.06	2256660.00
ङ	गैबियन का खूँटा लगाने हेतु एक रेखन, आवश्यकतानुसार समतलीकरण एवं खूँटा लगाने हेतु 1'x1'x1'-6" आकार के 4 गड्ढे को खोदना तथा खोदी गई मिट्टी को समुचित स्थल पर संचित करना	प्रति गैबियन	0.20	65.37	0.00	65.37	784440.00
च	जाफरी सहित खूँटा लगाना-4 खूँटा-20 खूँटा प्रति मानव दिवस (ढुलाई सहित)	प्रति गैबियन	0.20	65.37	15.00	80.37	964440.00
छ	जाफरी हेतु						
	(1) तार 100 ग्राम (67/-रु० प्रति किलोग्राम)	प्रति गैबियन	0.00	0.00	6.70	6.70	80400.00
	(2) कांटी 300 ग्राम (69/-रु० प्रति किलोग्राम)	प्रति गैबियन	0.00	0.00	20.70	20.70	248400.00
2	मृदा कार्य : पौधा लगाने हेतु 3'x3'x3' आकार का गड्ढा बनाना एवं खोदी गई मिट्टी को समुचित स्थल पर संचित करना	प्रति गैबियन	0.57	187.53	0.00	187.53	2250362.25
		कुल -	2.47	808.55	458.40	1266.95	15203342.25
(B)	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में समापन कार्य (द्वितीय वर्ष) मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - रु० 326.85 (वृद्धि 15 %) वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 को आधार मानते हुए।						
1	पौधों का मूल्य (Gem दर के अनुसार) मृत पौधों के प्रतिस्थापन हेतु 20 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त पौधों के प्राक्कलन के साथ स्थल पर ढुलाई सहित।	प्रति गैबियन	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	2400000.00
2	गड्ढे में डालने हेतु बालू एवं गोबर खाद का क्रय एवं मिश्रण बनाना (बालू, वर्मी कम्पोस्ट मिट्टी के साथ)।	प्रति गैबियन	0.51	165.47	67.50	232.97	2795613.75
3	पौधारोपण (DAP-50 ग्राम तथा कीटनाशक 4 ग्राम)	प्रति गैबियन	0.34	110.31	6.75	117.06	1404742.50
4	तीन कोडनी निकौनी (प्रथम-6ग्रा. यूरिया, 3ग्रा. कीटनाशक, द्वितीय 10ग्रा. यूरिया, 5 ग्राम कीटनाशक, तृतीय 5ग्रा. यूरिया, 5 ग्राम कीटनाशक) पत्तों पर लगने वाले कीड़ों की स्थिति में रोग स्प्रे। मृत पौधों का बदलाव	प्रति गैबियन	0.51	165.47	4.50	169.97	2039613.75
5	पटवन (रिक्शा/ठेला द्वारा)	प्रति गैबियन	0.50	163.43	25.00	188.43	2261100.00
6	सुरक्षा	प्रति गैबियन	0.50	163.43	0.00	163.43	1961100.00
7	साईन-बोर्ड एवं गैबियन नंबरिंग	प्रति गैबियन	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	240000.00
	योग -		2.35	768.10	323.75	1091.85	13102170.00

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(C) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में सम्पोषण कार्य (तृतीय वर्ष) मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 376 (वृद्धि 15 %) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 को आधार मानते हुए।							
1	तीन कोड़नी निकौनी (प्रथम-5ग्रा. यूरिया, 5ग्राम कीटनाशक, द्वितीय 10ग्रा. यूरिया, 5 ग्राम कीटनाशक, तृतीय 5ग्रा. यूरिया, 5 ग्राम कीटनाशक) पत्तो पर लगने वाले कीड़ों की स्थिति में रोग स्प्रे। मृत पौधों का बदलाव	प्रति गैबियन	0.51	190.35	4.50	194.85	2338200.00
2	पटवन (रिक्शा/ठेला द्वारा)	प्रति गैबियन	0.50	188.00	5.00	193.00	2316000.00
3	गैबियन की मरम्मत एवं सुरक्षा	प्रति गैबियन	0.50	188.00	60.00	248.00	2976000.00
योग -			1.51	566.35	69.50	635.85	7630200.00
(D) वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में सम्पोषण कार्य (चतुर्थ वर्ष) मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 432 (वृद्धि 15 %) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 को आधार मानते हुए।							
1	तीन कोड़नी निकौनी (प्रथम-5ग्रा. यूरिया, 5ग्राम कीटनाशक, द्वितीय 10ग्रा. यूरिया, 5 ग्राम कीटनाशक, तृतीय 5ग्रा. यूरिया, 5 ग्राम कीटनाशक) पत्तो पर लगने वाले कीड़ों की स्थिति में रोग स्प्रे। मृत पौधों का बदलाव	प्रति गैबियन	0.51	218.70	4.50	223.20	2678400.00
2	पटवन (रिक्शा/ठेला द्वारा)	प्रति गैबियन	0.50	216.00	5.00	221.00	2652000.00
3	गैबियन की मरम्मत एवं सुरक्षा	प्रति गैबियन	0.50	216.00	60.00	276.00	3312000.00
योग -			1.51	650.70	69.50	720.20	8642400.00
सकल योग -			7.84	2793.69	921.15	3714.84	44578112.25

नोट :- अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, विकास, झारखण्ड, राँची के पत्रांक - 77 दिनांक - 09.02.2023 द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्य दर के आधार पर प्राक्कलन तैयार किया गया है।



वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल, साहेबगंज।

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साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल, साहेबगंज।
चेन लिंक घेरान के साथ पथ तट वनरोपण (Chain Link Fencing) का प्राक्कलन।
मॉडल प्राक्कलन।

एक कि०मी० में कुल ब्लॉकों की संख्या		20	प्रत्येक ब्लॉक का परिमाण		220मी० (100+10)		कुल लम्बाई- 02 कि०मी०
एक ब्लॉकों में रोपे गये पौधों की संख्या		150 (2X3मी०)	प्रत्येक ब्लॉक का क्षेत्रफल		1000मी० ²		
क्र.सं.	कार्य विवरणी	इकाई	मानव दिवस	मजदूरी (रु० में)	सामग्री (रु० में)	कुल व्यय 1 यूनिट हेतु (रु० में)	कुल व्यय 40 यूनिट हेतु (रु० में)
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii
वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अग्रिम-सह- समापन कार्य (प्रथम वर्ष) मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - रु० 326.85/-							
1	सर्वेक्षण एवं सीमांकन	प्रति इकाई	0.30	98.06	0.00	98.06	3922.20
2	घनी झाड़ी सफाई	प्रति इकाई	1.00	326.85	0.00	326.85	13074.00
3	घेरान कार्य						0.00
3.1.	RCC पीलर 75 सं० 823.00रु० प्रति पीलर। पीलर का आकार 7x4"x4" का निर्माण एवं 1'x1'x2" का गड्ढा में ढलाई कर लगाने का खर्च	प्रति इकाई		25619.25	36105.00	61724.25	2468970.00
3.2.	कंटीला तार 4point 2ply 12swg, 15cm apart 64.32रु० प्रति कि०ग्रा० की दर से 62.8Kg	प्रति इकाई	0.00	0.00	4039.30	4039.30	161572.00
3.3.	कंटीला तार को खींचने, सीधा करने, स्टपल इत्यादि लगाने का कार्य सहित	प्रति इकाई	1.65	539.30	0.00	539.30	21572.10
3.4.	RCC पीलर एवं कंटीला तार की कार्य स्थल तक ढलाई, 15% of (3.1+3.2)	प्रति इकाई	16.03	5239.96	4624.57	9864.53	394581.20
4	मृदा कार्य (3' x 3' x 3') 0.729 मी० ³ 150 फीट प्रति हे० (संरेखन एवं मृदा प्रोफाईल पिट सहित)	प्रति इकाई	89.10	29122.34	0.00	29122.34	1164893.40
5	welded wire mesh(212.38 metre x 1metre)@243 per sqm and 18% GST(BCD M-217) for 212.38 running metre	प्रति इकाई			60897.84	60897.84	2435913.65
6	labour for fitting welded wire mesh (after deduct C.P @9.09%)(BCD 5.5.20)	प्रति इकाई	27.46	8976.04	0.00	8976.04	359041.63
7	मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण-गली प्लगिंग/सिल्ट रिटेंशन डेम/कंदूर आदि (आवश्यकतानुसार)	प्रति इकाई	1.20	392.22	0.00	392.22	15688.80
योग -			136.74	70314.01	105666.71	175980.72	7039228.98
समापन कार्य (2023-24) मजदूरी दर - 326.85/-							
1	पौधों का क्रय ढलाई सहित (150+20% अतिरिक्त कुल- 180 पौधें @ 200रुपया प्रति पौधा GeM से दर के अनुसार)	200रु० प्रति	0.00	0.00	36000.00	36000.00	1440000.00
2	वृक्षारोपण	प्रति इकाई	3.30	1078.61	0.00	1078.61	43144.20
3	दो कोड़नी निकौनी	प्रति इकाई	3.75	1225.69	0.00	1225.69	49027.50
4	पौधों की सुरक्षा	प्रति इकाई	9.00	2941.65	0.00	2941.65	117666.00

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5	सामग्री (बीज, उर्वरक, कम्पोस्ट, खाद, डी0ए0पी0/यूरिया, जैविक खाद, किटनासक आदि)	प्रति इकाई	0.00	0.00	8743.15	8743.15	349726.00
6	विविध कार्य (छायांकन, प्रचार, प्रसार मुद्रण एवं संकलन आदि)	प्रति इकाई	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	20000.00
योग :-			16.05	5245.94	45243.15	50489.09	2019563.70
वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में सम्पोषण कार्य - द्वितीय वर्ष मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 376/-							
1	एक कोड़नी-निकौनी	प्रति इकाई	2.10	789.60	0.00	789.60	31584.00
2	सामग्री (बीज, उर्वरक, कम्पोस्ट खाद, डी0ए0पी0 /उरिया, जैविक किटनासक आदि)	प्रति इकाई	0.00	0.00	6373.76	6373.76	254950.40
3	पौधों की सुरक्षा		12.00	4512.00	0.00	4512.00	180480.00
4	घेरान की मरम्मत	प्रति इकाई	1.10	413.60	275.00	688.60	27544.00
5	मृत पौधों का प्रतिस्थापन (@10%) 18 Plant	प्रति इकाई	0.31	116.56	1800.00	1916.56	76662.40
6	पटवन (आवश्यकतानुसार)	प्रति इकाई	6.82	2564.32	0.00	2564.32	102572.80
योग -			22.33	8396.08	8448.76	16844.84	673793.60
वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में सम्पोषण कार्य - तृतीय वर्ष मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 432/-							
1	एक कोड़नी-निकौनी	प्रति इकाई	2.10	907.20	0.00	907.20	36288.00
2	सामग्री (बीज, उर्वरक, कम्पोस्ट खाद, डी0ए0पी0 /उरिया, जैविक किटनासक आदि)	प्रति इकाई	0.00	0.00	8928.90	8928.90	357156.00
3	पौधों की सुरक्षा		12.00	5184.00	0.00	5184.00	207360.00
4	घेरान की मरम्मत	प्रति इकाई	1.10	475.20	275.00	750.20	30008.00
5	पटवन (आवश्यकतानुसार)	प्रति इकाई	6.82	2946.24	0.00	2946.24	117849.60
योग -			22.02	9512.64	9203.90	18716.54	748661.60
वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में सम्पोषण कार्य - चतुर्थ वर्ष मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 497/-							
1	एक कोड़नी-निकौनी	प्रति इकाई	2.10	1043.70	0.00	1043.70	41748.00
2	सामग्री (बीज, उर्वरक, कम्पोस्ट खाद, डी0ए0पी0 /उरिया, जैविक किटनासक आदि)	प्रति इकाई	0.00	0.00	2766.15	2766.15	110646.00
3	पौधों की सुरक्षा		6.00	2982.00	0.00	2982.00	119280.00
4	घेरान की मरम्मत	प्रति इकाई	1.10	546.70	275.00	821.70	32868.00
योग -			9.20	4572.40	3041.15	7613.55	304542.00
वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28 में सम्पोषण कार्य - पंचम वर्ष मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 572/-							
1	पौधों की सुरक्षा	प्रति इकाई	6.00	3432.00	0.00	3432.00	137280.00
योग -			6.00	3432.00	0.00	3432.00	137280.00
वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29 में सम्पोषण कार्य - षष्ठम वर्ष मजदूरी दर प्रति मानव दिवस - ₹0 657/-							
1	पौधों की सुरक्षा	प्रति इकाई	6.00	3942.00	0.00	3942.00	157680.00
योग -			6.00	3942.00	0.00	3942.00	157680.00
सकल योग -			218.34	₹ 1,05,415.08	₹ 1,71,603.67	₹ 2,77,018.75	₹ 1,10,80,749.88

नोट :- अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, विकास, झारखण्ड, राँची के पत्रांक- 70 दिनांक- 07.02.2023 द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्य दर के आधार पर प्रकलन तैयार किया गया है।

वन प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज वन प्रमंडल, साहेबगंज।



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, IFC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

52

By Email/Speedpost

Amendra

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Sahebganj Forest Division.

Sub: Transfer of Fund for carrying out plantation for compliance of the direction given by the Hon'ble NGT, PB, New Delhi in its order dated 15/03/2023 in O. A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters - Regarding.

Ref: Your letter No. 690 dated 10/04/2023.

Sir,

In connection with the above subject matter and referred letter – it is to inform that in light of the above a Demand Draft bearing No '417070' dated 12/04/2023 of INR 1,00,00,000.00/- (Rupees One Crore Only) has been prepared and is being forwarded along with this letter.

It is informed that further installment in accordance with budgetary details will be issued after the submission of a minimum 75 % Utilization Certificate of the fund which is being made available.

Encl: Indian Bank Demand Draft bearing No '417070' dated 12/04/2023.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No. B-976

Ranchi, dated. 13/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The RCCF, Dumka Region for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, H.C. COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004
Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

53

By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Regional Officer,
JSPCB Regional Office - Cum - Laboratory,
Dumka.

Sub: - Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, PB vide its order dated 15/03/2023 in O. A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters - Reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject noted above, it is to inform that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi in its order dated 15/03/2023 in O. A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters has observed that even now large scale violations are continuing and action taken is inadequate.

In light of the above, it is, hereby directed to inspect all the Stone Mines / Crushers on half yearly basis and submit their Inspection Report to the headquarter. If any Unit has been inspected within Six months then send its inspection report immediately and submit the Inspection Report of the rest Units within 7 days of issuance of this letter. Here it is noteworthy that when Inspection Report is prepared, it is to be signed by the Project Proponent / representative of Unit also and a copy of Inspection report has to be handed over / sent to the Unit. Please treat it with utmost priority.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

B-975

Ranchi, dated. 13/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, HSC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004

Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax)/ 2400851/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

Annexure 'H'

By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Deputy Commissioner – cum – Chairman,
District Environment Committee, Sahebganj.

Sub: - Transfer of Funds for Installation of CCTV Cameras and CAAQMS for Compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench in O. A. No. - 23/2017/EZ and other related matters – Reg.

Ref: - 1. Board's Letter No. – B –660 dated 03/04/2023.
2. Your Letter No. 97 dated 05/04/2023.

Sir,

With reference to the above noted subject, it is to inform that the Fund amounting to INR 6,00,00,000.00 (Rupees Six Crores Only) has been transferred to the account which was provided vide your letter no. 97 dated 05/04/2023. The UTR for the same is IDIBR52023041033064271.

In view of the above, it is requested to get one CAAQMS installed in each of the grids with negative carrying capacity (i.e. 1, 3, 4 & 7) as observed. It is also requested to get the adequate nos. of CCTV cameras installed for stringent monitoring.

It is requested to kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same and send the confirmation to the undersigned at an earliest.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Memo No. B-751.

Ranchi, dated. 12/04/2023

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office – cum – Laboratory, Dumka for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

2209



Anurag Singh
JSPCB RANCHI <ranchijspcb@gmail.com>

Advice on Work to be carried out in the context of the hearing dated 15/03/2023 held in O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ & other related matters before the Hon'ble NGT, PB, New Delhi - Regarding.

3 messages

JSPCB RANCHI <ranchijspcb@gmail.com>
To: office@kumaranuragsingh.com

Mon, Apr 3, 2023 at 12:35 AM

Sir,
With reference to the above noted subject and in context of the hearing dated 15/03/2023 held in O. A. No. 23/2017/EZ and other related matters where the Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, GoJ along with you was present before the Hon'ble NGT, PB, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Tribunal expressed its displeasure and concern over certain issues. One of which is as below: -
The fine imposed on the vehicles carrying the illegally mined out or crushed material is very less, it should be 50% of the cost of the vehicle as per the NGT Act.
In light of the above observation by the Hon'ble NGT, it is requested to examine the NGT Act, 2010 and to advise what kind of fines may be imposed based on this Act, so that the necessary action may be initiated regarding the same by the Board.

Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
Dhurwa Ranchi. (Head Office)

JSPCB RANCHI <ranchijspcb@gmail.com>
To: office@kumaranuragsingh.com

Thu, Apr 6, 2023 at 2:22 AM

Sir,
It is requested to reply to the trailing mail by 06/04/2023 noon.
[Quoted text hidden]

Please find enclosed herewith the attachment for your kind perusal.
[Quoted text hidden]

KUMAR ANURAG SINGH <office@kumaranuragsingh.com>
To: JSPCB RANCHI <ranchijspcb@gmail.com>

Sat, Apr 8, 2023 at 4:14 PM

Dear Sir

Please see hereinbelow the legal opinion drafted by me with respect to the query raised by you in the trailing mail. Kindly let me know if any further clarification is required.

Regards,
Kumar Anurag Singh
Advocate

[Quoted text hidden]

Legal Opinion - NGT.pdf
384K

2210

Privileged & Confidential
Date 08.04.2023

KUMAR ANURAG SINGH
ADVOCATE

CHAMBER:
142, NEW LAWYERS CHAMBERS,
M. C. SETALVAD BLOCK
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI - 110001
CONTACT NO- 9999-234-432

OFFICE:
1-13, LOWER GROUND FLOOR,
LAJPAT NAGAR -III,
NEW DELHI - 110024
011 - 49128113
ask.anuragsingh@gmail.com

LEGAL OPINION

Querist: **Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board**

Issue: What should be the fine imposed on vehicles carrying the illegal mined out and crushed material as per the NGT Act?

Date: 08.04.2023

2211

Privileged & Confidential
Date 08.04.2023

KUMAR ANURAG SINGH
ADVOCATE

CHAMBER:
142, NEW LAWYERS CHAMBERS,
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SUPREME COURT OF INDIA,
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I. BACKGROUND

- a) The present query arises from the matter *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble NGT vide OA No. 23 of 2017 Syed Arshad Nasar v. Union of India & Ors along with other connected applications. These matters relate to enforcement of environmental norms in the operation of quarrying and crushing units in Rajmahal hills of the Vindhya Mountains, District Sahebganj Jharkhand. The case of the applicants in the present case is that the area is rich in mineral resources. The stone crushing and mining companies are indulging in indiscriminate mining without due regard to the environmental norms. In this process, the hills are blown up, huge dust is generated and air and water pollution caused to the detriment of the environment and public health.
- b) Subsequent to the multiple reports filed by the querist to satisfy the action taken to curb the environmental pollution, the matter was taken up on 15.03.2023 for consideration of reports dated 30.01.2023 and 14.03.2023. After perusing the said reports, the Hon'ble

2212

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Date 08.04.2023

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Tribunal took umbrage on the fact that while 471 vehicles were found to be non-compliant with the directions of covering the transported material for which only Rs. 12.88 lakhs of fine being imposed. As the Ld. Tribunal had observed that the fines imposed on the said vehicles are much less and should be 50% of the cost of the vehicle as per the NGT Act.

- c) Due to the above mentioned observation, the Querist has sought my legal opinion with regard to the following query.

II. QUERY

- I. WHAT IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FINE HAS TO BE IMPOSED UPON VEHICLES CARRYING THE ILLEGALLY MINED OUT OR CRUSHED MATERIAL AS PER THE NGT ACT?

III. ANALYSIS AND APPLICABILITY OF LEGAL PROVISIONS

The undersigned has examined the law with respect to the issue and has based the opinion by relying upon following Statutes/ guidelines:

- (A) *The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (the "Act")*

2213

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Date 08.04.2023

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(B) *The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986*

(C) *Various Judicial Pronouncements.*

3.1 The Hon'ble NGT derives its powers to grant relief, compensation and restitution of the Environment by way of Section 15 of the Act, which is reproduced herein below for ease of reference:

"15 Relief, compensation and restitution. -

(1) The Tribunal may, by an order, provide,-

(a) relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage arising under the enactments specified in the Schedule I (including accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance);

(b) for restitution of property damaged;

(c) for restitution of the environment for such area or areas, as the Tribunal may think fit.

(2) The relief and compensation and restitution of property and environment referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) shall be in addition to the relief paid or payable under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (6 of 1991).

(3) No application for grant of any compensation or relief or restitution of property or environment under this section shall be entertained by the Tribunal unless it is made within a period of five years from the date on which the cause for such compensation or relief first arose:

Provided that the Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient

2214

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cause from filing the application within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

(4) The Tribunal may, having regard to the damage to public health, property and environment, divide the compensation or relief payable under separate heads specified in Schedule II so as to provide compensation or relief to the claimants and for restitution of the damaged property or environment, as it may think fit.

(5) Every claimant of the compensation or relief under this Act shall intimate to the Tribunal about the application filed to, or, as the case may be, compensation or relief received from, any other court or authority."

3.2 It is stated that as per Section 15(1) of the Act, The Tribunal may by an order provide

- a) Relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage arising under the enactments specified in the Schedule 1
- b) For restitution of property damaged
- c) For restitution of the environment for such area or areas

3.3 In the present case, the fines imposed in terms of the orders of the Hon'ble NGT will fall under Section 15(1)(c) of the Act, as the same would be utilized for restitution of the environment

2215

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for such area. However, as the Act is silent on the aspect as to how the fines have to be imposed, especially with respect to vehicles being used to carry out or transport illegal mines, it is necessary to look into some of the precedents laid down by the Hon'ble NGT with regard to seizure of vehicles and their fines.

3.4 It is stated that the first major case dealing with the said issue of seizure of vehicles and imposing adequate fines was *OA No. 110 (THC)/2012 Threat to life arising out of coal mining in South Garo Hills District v. State of Meghalaya & Ors.* In order to keep the illegal mining under check and to take restorative action, the Hon'ble NGT had issued the following guidelines for consideration of the Committee:-

"Any cranes and trucks found to be involved in illegal mining or transportation which have not yet been seized may also be seized. The seized vehicles or equipments be released by the concerned District Magistrates only after recovering damages to the extent of 50% of the showroom price of the vehicles or equipments. The said amount may also be credited to the restoration fund"

2216

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Date 08.04.2023

KUMAR ANURAG SINGH
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3.5 Similar order had been passed by the *Hon'ble NGT* in OA No. 670 of 2018 in *Atul Singh Chauhan v. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change & Ors* on 10.01.2019, wherein it was held that the offending vehicles should be released only after recovery of 50% of the showroom value of the vehicle involved. The same was reiterated by the *Hon'ble NGT* in its judgment dated 05.04.2019 in OA No. 44 of 2016 in *Mushtakeem v. MoEF&CC & ORs*.

3.6 There arose certain practical difficulty arising from the guidelines of the *Hon'ble NGT* to recover 50% of the showroom value, as the State of Meghalaya in OA No. 44 of 2016 raised a grievance that the owners do not find it profitable to come forward and take back the seized vehicles unless the scale of compensation is reduced. Therefore, in order to rectify the same, the *Hon'ble NGT* vide its order dated 19.02.2020 modified the order dated 05.04.2019 in the following manner:-

Sr No.	Category of Vehicle	Penalty Amount
1	Vehicles/ Equipments / Excavators with	Rs. 4

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Date 08.04.2023**KUMAR ANURAG SINGH**
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	showroom value more than Rs. 25 lacs and less than 5 years old.	lacs
2	Vehicles/Equipments/Excavators with showroom value more than Rs. 25 lacs and more than 5 years but less than 10 years old.	Rs. 3 lacs
3	or the remaining Vehicles older than 10 years/Equipments/ Excavators which are otherwise legally permissible to be operated and not covered by Serial No. 1 and 2.	Rs. 2lacs

Note-I: On repetition of the offence by the same vehicle/equipment, Order dated 05.04.2019 will be applicable.

Note -II: The option of release may be available for a period of one month from the date of seizure and thereafter, the vehicles may be confiscated and auctioned.

3.7 The above-mentioned directions have been solemnized further by the Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 26.02.2021 in OA No. 360 of 2015 National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. Virender Singh (State of Gujarat) wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal has categorically held that all States are to strictly follow the guidelines laid down for seizure and release of vehicles of

2218

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Date 08.04.2023

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illegal mining in terms of the order dated 19.02.2020 in OA No. 44 of 2016.

3.8 Therefore, in light of the above mentioned case laws of the Hon'ble NGT, it is opined that the fines of such vehicles carrying out illegal mining is to be imposed in the following manner:-

- a) All vehicles carrying out the illegal mining have to be seized in accordance with the law.
- b) The seized vehicle is to be released only after receiving the fine as mentioned above in the table reproduced at para 3.5 of the present opinion.
- c) If the same vehicle is a repeated offender, then the same is to be released only after receiving a fine amounting to 50% of the vehicle's showroom value.
- d) In case no fine is received for a vehicle within a period of one month from the seizure, then the same is liable to be confiscated and auctioned off with such proceeds being utilized for the restoration of the environmental damage.

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Date 08.04.2023

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QUALIFICATIONS

- 4.1 Our views expressed in Section III above are based solely on the facts narrated in the Background section of this note. We are not responsible to update or revise this note on account of any change in law or interpretation thereof or a change in events or circumstances occurring after the date of this note.
- 4.2 This note is addressed only to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, and may be relied upon solely by it only for the purposes of query highlighted herein. It is not to be transmitted or disclosed to or used or relied upon by any other person or used or relied upon for any other purpose or quoted or referred to in any public document or filed with anyone, without our prior written consent.
- 4.3 Our views are based on our interpretation of the relevant information / documents, applicable law and government policy and there is no assurance that a Court or regulatory body or other governmental authority may not interpret it differently.

2220

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Date 08.04.2023

KUMAR ANURAG SINGH
ADVOCATE

CHAMBER:

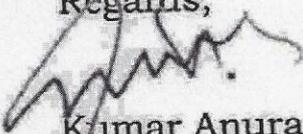
142, NEW LAWYERS CHAMBERS,
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4.4 We shall not be deemed to have knowledge of any information merely on account of the fact that the same has been published in the press or is in the news in any other media or other documents, publications, broadcast etc. of like nature.

Regards,



Kumar Anurag Singh

Advocate



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PCC COMPLEX, DHURWA, RANCHI 834004
Telephone: 0651-2400850 (Fax) 2400651/2400852/2401847/2400979/2400139

67

Amendra-12

By Email/Speedpost

Hon'ble NGT Matter
Time Bound (Urgent)

Ref. No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

From,

Yatindra Kumar Das,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Deputy Commissioner – cum – Chairman,
District Environment Committee, Sahebganj.

Sub: - Action w.r.t. the fines to be imposed on the vehicles which are being used for transportation of illegal stone boulders / chips in light of the order dated 15/03/2023 passed by the Hon'ble NGT in O. A. No. 23/2017(EZ) & other related matters- Reg.

Sir,

With reference to the above noted subject, it is to inform that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi during the course of hearing on 15/03/2023 in O. A. No. 23/2017(EZ) & other related matters directed the Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment & Climate Change Department, GoJ – Cum – Chairman, Monitoring Committee to direct the concerned officials to impose the fine on the vehicles which are being used for transportation of illegal stone boulders / chips in light of the NGT Act, 2010.

The Chairman, Monitoring Committee, after the hearing, directed the JSPCB to take necessary opinion on the above matter. The JSPCB has requested the learned advocate in the present matter for the legal opinion. The legal opinion given by the learned advocate is attached herewith alongwith the order dated 19.02.2020 passed by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi in M.A. No. 16/2020 in O.A. No. 44/2016.

In light of the abovesaid legal opinion received from the learned advocate and order dated 19.02.2020 passed by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi in M.A. No. 16/2020 in O.A. No. 44/2016, it is, requested to direct the concerned official(s) to act accordingly so that the abovesaid directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi during the course of hearing in the present matter on 15/03/2023 may be complied in its true sense and spirit. This is for your information and necessary action please.

Thanking you.

Encl: As above.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

Ranchi, dated. 24/04/2023

Memo No. B-1110.

Copy to: The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Director, Mines Directorate, Mines and Geology Department, Govt. of Jharkhand / The Regional Officer, JSPCB Regional Office – cum – Laboratory, Dumka for information and necessary action please.

(Yatindra Kumar Das)
Member Secretary

2222

Annexure - J¹ 68



कार्यालय, उपायुक्त -सह- जिला दण्डाधिकारी, साहेबगंज

(खनन शाखा)

पत्रांक..... 746 /एम0, दिनांक..... 26/7/23

प्रेषक,

राम निवास यादव (भा0प्र0से0)

उपायुक्त, साहेबगंज।

सेवा में,

सरकार के अपर सचिव,

वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग

झारखंड, राँची।

विषय :

माननीय NGT वाद O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ के संदर्भ में दिनांक 15.03.2023 के पारित आदेश के अनुपालन के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :

पत्र संख्या-7/पर्या,प्रदू0 (वाद)-13/2019- 1483 व0प0, राँची, दिनांक 21.04.23

महाशय

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रसांगिक पत्र के संबंध में कहना है कि माननीय NGT वाद O.A. No. 23/2017/EZ के संदर्भ में दिनांक 13.07.2023 के पारित आदेश के अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

1. Installed of CAAQMS

2. उपायुक्त, साहेबगंज के न्यायालय से पारित आदेश के आलोक में वाहन से कुल वसूल की गयी जुर्माना राशि निम्न प्रकार से है :-

- वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 :- 38,98,000 /-
- वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 :- 25 जुलाई 23 तक :- 56,22,000 /-
- दो वित्तीय वर्ष में अबतक प्राप्त कुल राशि :- 95,20,000 /-

विश्वासप्रजन

उपायुक्त
साहेबगंज।