

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT CENTRAL ZONE BENCH AT BHOPAL
I.A. NO. 82 OF 2019

IN
APPEAL NO. 16 OF 2019

IN THE MATTER OF:

HASDEO ARANYA BACHAO

SANGHARSH SAMITI

...APPELLANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

INDEX

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGES
1	INDEX	1-2
1A	REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 4: M/s RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT UTPADAN NIGAM LIMITED. ("RRVUNL") TO THE APPLICATION FOR CONDONATION OF DELAY	3-26
2.	<u>ANNEXURE R-1:</u> A copy of the newspaper clipping of Haribhoomi newspaper dated 17.07.2019	27-29
3.	<u>ANNEXURE R-2:</u> A copy of the newspaper clipping of Navbharat newspaper dated 17.07.2019	30
4.	<u>ANNEXURE R-3:</u> A copy of the Letter dated 17.07.2019 by the Respondent No. 4 to the Collector, Surajpur, Chhattisgarh	31-46

5.	<u>ANNEXURE R-4:</u> A copy of the Letter dated 17.07.2019 by the Respondent No. 4 to the Collector, Sarguja, Chhattisgarh	47-62
5.	PROOF OF SERVICE	63

FILED BY


MAHESH AGARWAL
AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES
ADVOCATES FOR RESPONDENT NO. 4
19, BABAR ROAD, BENGALI MARKET,
NEW DELHI-110001
PH: 011- 42200000

PLACE: NEW DELHI/BHOPAL

DATE: 16/10/2020

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT CENTRAL ZONE BENCH AT BHOPAL
I.A. NO. 82 OF 2019

IN
APPEAL NO. 16 OF 2019

IN THE MATTER OF:

HASDEO ARANYA BACHAO
SANGHARSH SAMITI

...APPELLANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

**REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 4: M/s RAJASTHAN
RAJYA VIDYUT UTPADAN NIGAM LIMITED. ("RRVUNL") TO THE
APPLICATION FOR CONDONATION OF DELAY**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

A. Preliminary Submissions:

1. The present reply/objections to the Interlocutory Application for Condonation of delay is being filed by the Respondent No. 4., wherein it denies each and every averment made by the Appellant herein. It is submitted that nothing should be deemed as admitted by the Respondent No. 4 merely for the want of specific traverse.
2. It is submitted that the present Appeal is not maintainable *inter alia* on the following grounds:



- a. The Appeal is hopelessly time barred;
 - b. Appellant has not explained each day of delay;
3. It is submitted that the instant application seeking condonation of delay in filing the present Appeal impugning the EC dated 12.07.2019 granted to the answering Respondent. It is respectfully submitted that the challenge to the aforementioned EC in the present appeal is not maintainable because it has been filed beyond the strict statutory limitation prescribed in the Act.
4. That Section 16 of the NGT Act provides that an appeal can be filed within a period of 30 days from the date on which the order or decision or direction is communicated. Therefore, there has been a delay of **47** days in filing of the present appeal, which is over and above the 30 days statutory period as stipulated under section 16 the NGT Act. The Appellant has not given any just and sufficient cause to explain the cause of the said delay in filing of the present Appeal. It is respectfully submitted that the Appellant has been all throughout aware of the fact that the Answering Respondent had filed a formal application which was pending with the Respondent No.1, i.e., MoEF, for the grant of EC.



5. The Appellant has approached this Hon'ble Tribunal with unclean hands and the Application and Appeal are liable to be dismissed at the outset.

a. It is well established that no party/litigant ought to approach any court of law with unclean hands, i.e, by suppression of material facts, falsehood and especially incorrect statements on oath. In the instant case, the Appellant has resorted to unethical practices inasmuch as that the Appellant has resorted to falsehood to secure reliefs from this Hon'ble Tribunal inasmuch as under:

- i. **Firstly**, the Appellant in Paragraph 5, Pg. 265 of the instant application claims to have only started the drafting of the present Appeal between 04.09.2019-11.09.2019 and finalized only on as late as 23rd September, 2019. However, the Appellant has signed the affidavit in support of the present Appeal at Pg. 54 as well as the instant application at Pg. 265 only on 12.08.2019 and which was notarized on 30.08.2019. This clearly establishes the fact that the Appellant's present Appeal was ready for filing on as early as 12.08.2019. Therefore, the aforementioned statement is false and



incorrect to the extent that he drafted and finalized the present appeal only by 26.09.2019. Alternatively, even if assuming that the draft of the present Appeal was ready on 26.09.2019, then the Appellant is clearly guilty of giving false/misleading statement on oath before this Hon'ble Tribunal. It is trite law that the contents of the Appeal which is drafted and finalized on 26.09.2019, cannot be affirmed and verified by an affidavit of an earlier date i.e. 12.08.2019. Therefore, only on this ground alone the present Appeal must be dismissed with exemplary costs.

- ii. **Secondly,** it is stated that the Affidavit in support of the Appeal at pg. 54 and Affidavit in support of the Application at pg. 268 have both been notarized in Chhattisgarh on 30.08.2019 inter alia stating as under:

**Paragraph 2 of Affidavit at pg. 54
in support of the Appeal**

"That I have gone through the contents of the accompanying Appeal and the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief based on the records available with me and nothing has been concealed therefrom."




**Paragraph 2 of Affidavit at pg. 268
in support of the Application for
Condonation**

"That I have gone through the contents of the accompanying Application and the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief based on the records available with me and nothing has been concealed therefrom."

- iii. From the contents of the aforementioned Affidavits at pgs. 54 and 268, it is evident that the Appeal and the Application had been drafted and finalized by 30.08.2019. However, in paragraph 5 of the Application the Appellant falsely and incorrectly states as under:

Time Line	Averment	Paragraph and pg.
30.08.2019 to 03.09.2019	Discussions with lawyers in Delhi so that they can start drafting	Para 5 @ pg. 265
04.09.2019 - 11.09.2019	Lawyers prepared draft Appeal	Para 5 @ pg. 265
12.09.2019 to 18.09.2019	Sudden illness members could not travel to Delhi	Para 5 @ pg. 266
18/19.09.2019 to 21.09.2019	Appeal finalized by the Appellant in Delhi	Para 5 @ pg. 266

- iv. **Thirdly**, the Affidavit in support of the Appeal at pg. 54 and Affidavit in support of the

[Handwritten signature]



Application at pg. 268 had been drawn up on 12.08.2019, as is evident from the internal date mentioned in the said Affidavits. Thus, it is evident that by 12.08. 2019, the Appellant had decided to move an Appeal and has also engaged counsels to prefer the Appeal. Yet however, the Applicant has made the following false and incorrect statements as under:

Time Line	Averment	Paragraph and pg.
03.08.2019 to 18.09.2019	Consultation between villagers as to whether an Appeal has to be preferred	Para 3 @ pg. 265
19.09.2019 to 29.08.2019	Discussions with organizations engaged in the work of environmental issues, identification of counsels etc.	Para 4 @ pg. 265

- v. In view of the aforementioned, it is amply evident that the Appeal and Application of the Appellant ought to be dismissed by this Hon'ble Tribunal at its Threshold. Moreover, the Appellant ought to be proceeded against for making deliberate and willful false statements on oath.




6. The Appellant's Application is misleading, incorrect and false statements and for reasons thereof does not deserve any indulgence from this Hon'ble Tribunal

a. The Application and the Appeal preferred by the Appellant is liable to be dismissed at the outset on account of the misleading, false and incorrect statements, deliberately and willfully made by the Appellant and on the basis whereof, the instant Application has been premised, to maliciously mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal and secure a relief, inasmuch as under:

i. In paragraph 2 of the Application, which forms the basis of the Application and the alleged timeline/date on which the information relating to the Environmental Clearance came to the knowledge of the Appellant, itself is grossly incorrect and false. The relevant extract of paragraph 2 of the Application is reproduced hereunder for the sake of convenience:

"2. That the Information regarding grant of Environmental Clearance to the Parsa opencast coal mine and pithead coal washery was not In the public domain, and the members of




the Appellant organization were regularly checking local newspapers and the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEF&CC") for any sign of the same. Anally on 03.08.2019, when a member of the Applicant organisation was checking the website of the MoEF&CC, he discovered that the impugned environmental clearance had been uploaded to...."

- ii. Moreover, at paragraph 6 of the Application, the Appellant has falsely and incorrectly averred as under:

"6. However, It is Important to point out that the as per paragraph 10 (i) (a) of the EIA notification, 2006 It is mandatory for the Project Proponent to make public' the Environmental Clearance along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by advertising it in at least two local




newspapers of the district or state where the project is located. According to the Appellant this has not been done in this case."

- iii. It is submitted that the Environmental Clearance dated 12.07.2019 and the grant thereof to the Respondent No. 4 by the Respondent No. 1 was in the public domain since 17th July 2019 in print media (published in newspapers), as well as within the knowledge and information of the local district administration and panchayats (conveyed through letters) as well as the same was available continuously from 18th July 2019 onwards on electronic platform.

→ Environmental Clearance available on the website of the Respondent No. 4

- iv. It is stated that on 18th July 2019 immediately after the receipt of the Environmental Clearance Letter dated 12.07.2019, by the Respondent No.4, the Respondent No. 4 had published the same on the website of the Respondent no. 4 and the same was accessible to the public at large.

[Handwritten signature]



- v. It is stated that the since the local villagers and the Appellant have been involved and apprised of the process leading upto the grant of the environmental Clearance, the Appellant had the information and knowledge that the Respondent No. 4 is the Project Proponent, and a simple lookout on the website of the Respondent No. 4, would apprise them of the details of the Environmental Clearance on 18th July 2019.

→ Publication of the details of the Environmental Clearance in two daily and widely circulated local newspapers.

- vi. It is humbly submitted that the grant of the environmental Clearance to the Respondent No. 4 was duly published in two local, widely circulated newspapers in vernacular language, in compliance of the relevant laws, rules and regulations.

7. On 17.07.2019, a Public Notice regarding the grant of the Environmental Clearance, was published by the Respondent No. 4, in the local newspaper namely Hariboomi newspaper, in both, English as well as in Hindi

[Handwritten signature]



language. The said newspaper is also available in electronic form on the website <https://www.haribhoomi.com/>. It is relevant to note that in the Public Notice, it was categorically stated that the copy of the Environmental Clearance was available at the following:

- i. Office of Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh State Environment Conservation Board, Prayavas Bhawan, North Block Sector-19, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh previous address at 1-Tilak Nagar, Shiv Mandir Road, Avanti Vihar, Raipur-492001, Chhattisgarh.
- ii. Environmental Clearance letter is also available at the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at <http://environmentclearance.nic.in>.
- iii. At the website of the Respondent No. 4 i.e., Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited at <http://energy.rajasthan.gov.in>

A copy of the newspaper clipping of Haribhoomi newspaper dated 17.07.2019 & screenshot of RVUNL website dated 18.07.2019 is attached herewith and marked

 as **Annexure R- 1.**



8. Moreover, on 17.07.2019, the Public Notice regarding the grant of the Environmental Clearance, was published by the Respondent No. 4, in the local newspaper namely Navbharat newspaper, in both, English as well as in Hindi language. It is relevant to note that in the Public Notice, it was categorically stated that the copy of the Environmental Clearance was available at multiple platforms.

A copy of the newspaper clipping of Navbharat newspaper dated 17.07.2019 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-2.**

9. Thus, from the aforementioned, it is amply clear that the Respondent No. 4, in due compliance of the relevant laws, rules and regulations, without any delay, had duly published the Public Notice, *inter alia*, intimating the grant of the Environmental Clearance to the Respondent No. 4 to the public at large. Moreover, from the text of the Public Notice it is also evident that as on the date of the publication of the aforementioned Public Notices, the Environmental Clearance dated 12.07.2019 was already published on the websites of the Respondent No. 1 and the Respondent No. 4. Needless to state, the allegations and the averments of the Appellant are incorrect and false.





→ Intimation to the local district administration and panchayat.

10. On 17.07.2019, the Respondent No. 4 vide a Letter bearing Sl. No. 1290, to the Collector, Surajpur, Chattisgarh inter alia, informed that the Respondent No. 1 has granted an Environmental Clearance to the Respondent No. 4 vide the Letter dated 12.07.2019 bearing no. J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M) for 252.447 ha. at Hasdeo – Arand Coal Fields in districts Surajpur & Sarguja, Chattisgarh. The copy of the letter was also issued to Karyalay Adhikari, Janpad Panchayat, Premnagar, Dist. Surajpur, for his information and necessary actions. Pertinent to mention that a copy of the Environmental Clearance was also enclosed with the aforementioned Letter.

A copy of the Letter dated 17.07.2019 by the Respondent No. 4 to the Collector, Surajpur, Chhattisgarh is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R- 3**.

11. On 17.07.2019, the Respondent No. 4 vide a Letter bearing Sl. No. 1289, to the Collector, Sarguja, Chhattisgarh inter alia, informed that the Respondent No. 1 has granted an Environmental Clearance to the Respondent No. 4 vide the Letter dated 12.07.2019 bearing no. J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M) for 252.447 ha. at Hasdeo – Arand Coal Fields in districts Surajpur & Sarguja, Chhattisgarh. The copy of the





said letter was also issued to Karyalay Adhikari, Janpad Panchayat, Udaypur, Dist. Sarguja, for his information and necessary actions. It is pertinent to mention that a copy of the Environmental Clearance was also enclosed with the aforementioned Letter.

A copy of the Letter dated 17.07.2019 by the Respondent No. 4 to the Collector, Sarguja, Chhattisgarh is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R- 4**.

12. Thus, from the aforementioned, it is evident that the information and details of the Environmental Clearance granted to the Respondent No. 4 was widely published and circulated and was readily and easily available to the public at large.

TIME LINE OF SUFFICIENT CAUSE AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE APPELLANT:

A. Delay/duration between 03.08.2019 and 18.08.2019

13. In paragraph no. 3 of the Application, the Appellant has vaguely averred that the consultation process between the villagers took a period of approximately two weeks. It is stated that the aforementioned averments are false as it is evident from the Affidavit in support of the Appeal at pg. 54 and Affidavit in support of the Application at pg. 268 that the said Affidavits had been drawn up by 12.08.2019.



14. Without prejudice it is stated that no specific affidavit of any person who was instrumental in initiating and conducting the consultation process has been placed on record.

B. Delay/duration between 19.08.2019 to 29.08.2019

15. It is stated that the averment of the Appellant in respect of the delay/duration between 19.08.2019 to 29.08.2019 is yet again without any evidence in support. In fact, from the Affidavit in support of the Appeal at pg. 54 and Affidavit in support of the Application at pg. 268, it is evident that the Appeal and the Application had been drafted and finalized by 30.08.2019.

C. Delay/duration between 30.08.2019 to 11.09.2019

16. It is stated that the Appellant has falsely woven a fabricated and misleading narration of the events between 30.08.2019 and 11.09.2019, as it is event from Affidavit in support of the Appeal at pg. 54 and Affidavit in support of the Application at pg. 268, that the Appeal and Affidavits had already been prepared and finalised by 30.08.2019.

D. Delay/duration between 12.09.2019 to 18.09.2019

17. It is stated that the averment of the delay between 12.09.2019 and 18.09.2019 is alleged to be "due to a




sudden illness” which purportedly made it difficult for the members of the Appellant organization to travel to Delhi. Be that as it may, as per the affidavits Appellant, the Appeal and Application had been finalized by 30.08.2020.

18. From the averments as above, it is evident that the Appellant was extremely negligent in filing of the Appeal and exercising its rights. The contents of the Application are merely vague unsubstantiated averments with no basis and/or evidence.
19. From the aforementioned, it is evident that the Appellant has grossly failed to give any cogent, reliable, reasonable and plausible explanation to establish “*sufficient cause*”, which is a pre requisite to seeking a condition of delay in terms of Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. Moreover, from the preceding paragraphs it is well established that the Appellant has deliberately and willfully made false and incorrect statements to justify the delay in filing of the Application.
20. The Appellant, deliberately, willfully and with a malafide intent, has resorted to making grossly false and misleading statements in the Application inasmuch as that the Appellant in paragraph 2 has categorically averred that, “*Environmental Clearance to the Parsa opencast coal mine and pithead coal washery was not In the public domain,*



and the members of the Appellant organization were regularly checking local newspapers and the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEF&CC") for any sign of the same."

21. From the preceding paragraphs it is amply evident that the contentions of the Appellant, which in fact form the basis of the Application, are grossly incorrect and false.
22. Further, it is well established that any party/litigant who approaches a court of law to seek reliefs and especially discretionary relief(s), like in the instant Application for Condonation of Delay, ought to approach the Hon'ble Courts with clean hands, and any litigant who comes to court without the correct disclosure of facts and resiling to incorrect and false statements, is neither entitled to be heard on merits nor is entitled to any relief(s).
23. Further, it is pertinent to note this Hon'ble Tribunal's ruling in the case of ***Nature Club of Rajasthan v. Union of India, Appeal No. 58 of 2018*** where it was stated that –

"an order is deemed to be communicated when it is put in public domain so as to bring it to the notice of public at large. In case an order of environmental clearance is granted by MoEF then the mode of communication would be on the day on which the environment clearance is put on its website."



In view of the above judgment of this Hon'ble Tribunal, it is respectfully submitted that the Appellant cannot even seek refuge behind the ill-conceived claim that it was unaware of the grant of the EC dated 12.07.2019 as he would be deemed to have knowledge of the grant of the EC on the day it was published in the daily newspapers i.e. on 17th July 2019.

24. It is submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal in catena of judgments has further held that the delay in filing of the Appeal has to be explained on day to day basis. The said principle has been upheld by this Hon'ble Tribunal from time to time in various cases. It is submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of "Brackish Water Research Centres Vs. MoEF& CC" in NGT Appeal No. 49 of 2018 (W.Z.) vide judgment dated 14.12.2018 held:

"After the prescribed time of 30 days the appellant took further 57 days. Besides the appellant is unable to explain day to day delay much less to say any sufficient cause which prevented him from approaching the Tribunal. A bare perusal of the application further goes to show that a general averment has been made without giving specific details even in respect of date on which it came to the knowledge of the appellant about grant of EC. The other ground given for delay are such as collecting documents, funds and going through material so collected etc.

In our considered opinion the delay after prescribed period of 30 days needs to be clearly explained and should be on the basis of sufficient cause. In the instant case even after




having come to know about the grant of EC the Appellant has taken further two month's time to file the Appeal whereas every day after the prescribed limitation has to be explained by the appellant."

25. Further, this Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of Paryavaran Bachao Samithi vs. Ultratech Cement Limited &Ors. in Appeal No. 68 of 2018, vide judgment dated 13.02.2019 held as under:

"28. Even otherwise and also after considering the contention raised by the appellant in respect of sufficient cause for not filing the appeal within limitation, we are of the considered view that no case is made out in his favour. The only ground given by the appellant, for sufficient cause in filing the appeal beyond limitation, is that after having learnt about grant of EC to respondent No. 1, they started collecting documents and contacting the counsels for filing the same. A sufficient cause in filing an appeal has to be explained on day to day basis and details are to be given which prevented the appellant from filing an appeal within time. Merely by saying that the appellant had collected documents and contacted the counsels for filing an appeal does not in any manner justify the cause, much less to say sufficient cause in filing an appeal beyond the period of limitation. Therefore, on this count also the appellant has failed to give any justification for filing the appeal after a long delay. The application for condonation of delay is devoid of any just ground."

A bare perusal of the Application for Condonation of delay filed by Appellant herein fails to explain each day delay caused in filing of the present Appeal. There is not even a single demonstration of a ground explaining the day to day delay in filing of the present Appeal.




26. It is well settled that a litigant is required to explain each and every day of delay beyond the statutory limitation period in filing an appeal. The Appellant cannot be allowed to sleep over its rights in this manner especially when the Appellant must be deemed to have had constructive knowledge of the grant of EC from the date the said EC was granted on 12.07.2019, as information pertaining to the same was in the public domain from that date. The Appellant ought to have exercised its due diligence from an earlier date, instead of sleeping over its rights. The Appellant has not given a satisfactory explanation for the inordinate delay in filing of the present Appeal, despite having taken the liberty to file a fresh appeal on the basis of the grant of the amended EC. This clearly shows gross negligence in delaying the filing of the present appeal.

27. It is submitted that the Appellant has slept over his rights and the delay in filing this Appeal has the effect of harassing the Answering Respondent and impeding the progress of the Coal mining activity. Hence, the present Appeal is not maintainable and should be dismissed in *limine*.

28. Thus, it is stated that on the aforementioned ground alone, the instant Application ought to be dismissed.




The Appellant has no locus standi to prefer the instant Appeal and Application

29. It is stated that in terms of Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, only “any person aggrieved by” the Environmental Clearance may prefer an appeal. However, the Appellant has failed to establish that the Appellant is a “person aggrieved” by the Environmental Clearance.

B. Para-wise Reply:

1. The contents of paragraph no. 1 of the Application, save and except as are matters of record, are false, incorrect and denied. It is vehemently denied that there is any illegalities and irregularities in the procedure for the grant of the Environmental Clearance. It is stated that the Environmental Clearance has been granted to the Respondent No. 4, after following the relevant laws, rules and regulations.

2. The contents of paragraph no. 2 of the Application are false, incorrect and vehemently denied. It is stated that the Environmental Clearance was uploaded on the website of the Respondent No. 4 on 18th July 2019, Public Notice

regarding the grant of the Environmental Clearance was



published by the Respondent No. 4 on 17.07.2019 in two local daily newspapers, intimation was sent by the Respondent No. 4 on 17.07.2019 to the local district and panchayat.

3. The contents of paragraph nos. 3-5 are false, incorrect and vehemently denied. It is stated that from the Affidavit in support of the Appeal at pg. 54 and Affidavit in support of the Application at pg. 268 it is evident that the Appeal and Application had been filed and finalized on 30.08.2019. All averments to the contrary are false and incorrect.
4. The contents of paragraph no. 6 of the Application are incorrect, false and vehemently denied. It is stated that the Respondent No. 4 has on 17.07.2019 published the Public Notice in two daily and widely circulated newspapers. The contents of the Preliminary Objections be read in Reply.
5. The contents of paragraph no. 7 of the Application are incorrect, false and vehemently denied. It is specifically stated that the Appellant has deliberately and willfully made false and misleading statements in the Application. From the bare perusal of the Application it is evident that the Appellant has concocted and fabricated a narration to gloss over and suppress the negligence of the Appellants in moving before this Hon'ble Tribunal in a timely manner.

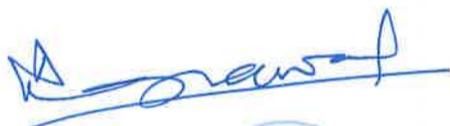


6. The contents of paragraphs 8-9 are false, incorrect and denied. It is stated that the Appellants have moved the instant Application for motivated reasons.
7. It is submitted that the prayer of the Appellant in the Appeal ought to be rejected and the Application ought to be dismissed.

PRAYER:

In light of the foregoing, the present Appeal as well as the Application ought to be dismissed on the ground of being time barred at the threshold itself with costs.

FILED BY



**MAHESH AGARWAL
AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES
ADVOCATES FOR RESPONDENT NO. 4
19, BABAR ROAD, BENGALI MARKET,
NEW DELHI-110001
PH: 011- 42200000**

**PLACE: NEW DELHI/BHOPAL
DATE: 16/10/2020**

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT CENTRAL ZONE BENCH AT BHOPAL

26

I.A. NO. 82 OF 2019

IN

APPEAL NO. 16 OF 2019

IN THE MATTER OF:

HASDEO ARANYA BACHAO

SANGHARSH SAMITI

...APPELLANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

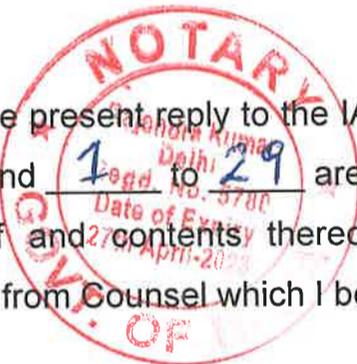
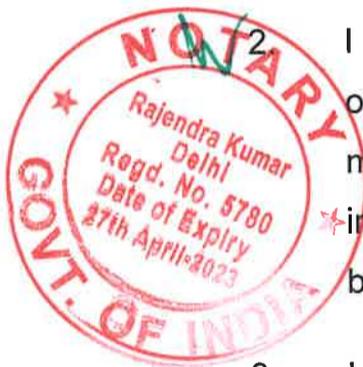
AFFIDAVIT

I, Arvind Kumar Agrawal, S/o Shri Raghuvveer Sharan Saral, aged about 57 years, having office Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, Vidyut Bhawan, Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan do hereby solemnly state affirm as under: -

1. I am the authorized representative of Respondent No. 4 in the present Appeal. I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the above matter and am as such authorized and competent to affirm the present affidavit.

I say that the contents of the present reply to the IA for Condonation of delay, Paragraphs nos. and 1 to 29 are within the best of my knowledge and belief and contents thereof are based on information received by me from Counsel which I believe the same to be true.

3. I say that the annexures annexed to the reply are true copies of the respective originals.



Arvind Kumar Agrawal

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at NEW DELHI on 16th day of October, 2020, that the contents of above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and no material fact has been concealed.



Arvind Kumar Agrawal

DEPONENT
RAJENDRA KUMAR, NOTARY, DELHI-R-5780
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
COMPOUND, NEW DELHI
Register Pg./Sl. No. 8899446209

RAJENDRA KUMAR, NOTARY, Reg. No. 5780
F No.-5(436)
EMPOWERED TO ADMINISTER THE OATH
SECTION 139 OF CPC 1908
SECTION 297 OF CRPC 1973
DELHI HIGH COURT RULES 1967
PART-6, CHAPTER XVIII-227
EVIDENCE BY AFFIDAVIT BEFORE NOTARY
SUPREME COURT RULES, 2013
ORDER IX-7

CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE
DEPONENT EXECUTIVE WHO IS SEEMED PERFECTLY TO
UNDERSTAND & AFFIDAVIT DEPOSED BEFORE ME AT
DELHI ON 16 OCT 2020 IDENTIFIED BY
IDENTIFY THE EXECUTIVE / DEPONENT WHO HAS
SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE

IDENTIFIED

1016
152



16 OCT 2020

28

Browser tabs: Welcome to PARVESH, Google News, SkillPort Learning Portal Handlin..., Environment Clearance, energy.rajjasthan.gov.in/content/raj/energy-department/rvunl/en/environment-clearance-.html

Address bar: energy.rajjasthan.gov.in/content/raj/energy-department/rvunl/en/environment-clearance-.html

Navigation: Back, Forward, Refresh, Home, Stop, Print, Full Screen, Search, Oracle Applications

Bookmarks: Managed bookmarks, Adani Mail, Circulars - MoEFCC, guidelines FC, Home, Allsec Smartpay Ser..., Location Service Ca..., dMACQ - DMS

Language: Hindi | Screen Reader Access | A+ A A- | MENU

Government of Rajasthan
**RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT
 UTPADAN NIGAM LTD**

Environment Clearance

Environment Clearance

- 01. Environment Clearance of Parsa coal block (Pdf-size 9971kb)
- 01. Six monthly EC compliance report PEKB for the period 1st october 2018 to 31st march, 2019(Pdf-size 2322kb)
- 02. Six monthly EC compliance report PEKB for the period april 2018 to september 2018
- 03. PEKB - Environment Clearance (10 to 15 MTPA) Compliance of conditions
- 04. Six monthly EC compliance report PEKB for the period october 2017 to march 2018
- 05 Six monthly environmental clearance conditions compliance report (April 17 to September 17)

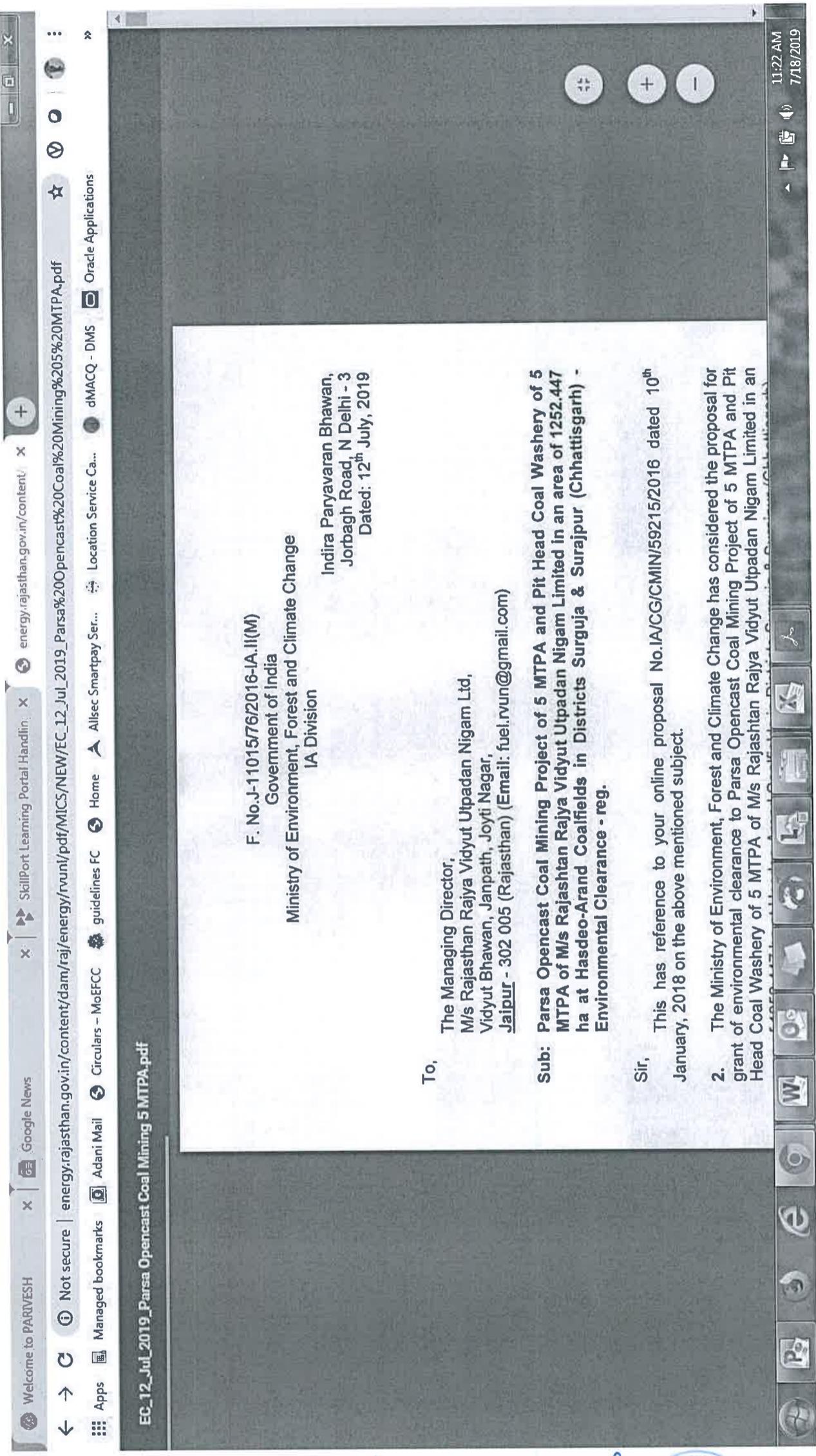
energy.rajjasthan.gov.in/content/raj/energy-department/rvunl/en/environment-clearance-.html

Browser toolbar: Back, Forward, Refresh, Home, Stop, Print, Full Screen, Search, Oracle Applications

System tray: 11:20 AM, 7/18/2019

[Handwritten signature]





F. No.J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 IA Division

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
 Jorbagh Road, N Delhi - 3
 Dated: 12th July, 2019

To,

The Managing Director,
 M/s Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd,
 Vidyut Bhawan, Janpath, Joyti Nagar,
 Jaipur - 302 005 (Rajasthan) (Email: fuel.rvun@gmail.com)

Sub: Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh) - Environmental Clearance - reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your online proposal No.IACG/CMIN/59215/2016 dated 10th January, 2018 on the above mentioned subject.

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has considered the proposal for grant of environmental clearance to Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an

[Handwritten signature]



ANNEXURE - R3

31



राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड
कार्यालय अति. मुख्य अभियन्ता (फ्यूल)
शेड न. 10/8, विद्युत भवन, जनपथ, ज्योति नगर, जयपुर (राज.) - 302005
फोन न. 0141-2744927, टेली-फैक्स न. 0141-2740633
ई-मेल fuel.rvun@gmail.com

क्रमांक-रा.वि.उ.नि./मुख्य अभि.(फ्यूल)/प्रे. 1290 जयपुर, दिनांक: 17.07.19

कलेक्टर,
सूरजपुर (छ0ग0)।

विषय:- Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha. at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh) Environmental Clearance - Reg.

महोदय,

विषयान्तर्गत निवेदन है कि पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ने अपने पत्रांक संख्या J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M) दिनांक 12 जुलाई 2019 के द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड को छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा एवं सूरजपुर जिलों में हसदेव-अरण्ड कोल फील्ड स्थित में 1252.447 हे0 क्षेत्र में परसा खुली खदान परियोजना (5 एम.टी.पी.ए.) एवं पीट हेड कोल वॉशरी (5 एम.टी.पी.ए.) हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

उक्त संदर्भ में पर्यावरणीय अनुमति पत्र की छाया प्रति आपके कार्यालय को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

सधन्यवाद।

अनुलग्नक : उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(ए0 के0 अग्रवाल)
Superintending Engineer (Fuel)
राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड
RVUN, Jaipur

प्रतिलिपि :- कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जनपद पंचायत, प्रेमनगर, जिला सूरजपुर को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

अधिक्षण अभियन्ता (फ्यूल)
Superintending Engineer (Fuel)
RVUN, Jaipur



F. No.J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
IA Division

32

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road, N Delhi - 3
Dated: 12th July, 2019

To,

The Managing Director,
M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd,
Vidyut Bhawan, Janpath, Joyti Nagar,
Jaipur - 302 005 (Rajasthan) (Email: fuel.rvun@gmail.com)

Sub: Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh) - Environmental Clearance - reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your online proposal No.IA/CG/CMIN/59215/2016 dated 10th January, 2018 on the above mentioned subject.

2. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has considered the proposal for grant of environmental clearance to Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh).

3. The proposal was considered by the sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meetings held in the Ministry on 15-16 February, 2018, 24th July, 2018, 27th September, 2018 & 21st February, 2019. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the meeting, are reported to be as under:-

- (i) The project was accorded ToR vide letter dated 23rd March, 2017.
- (ii) The latitude and longitude of the project are 22° 48'57.01" and 22°51'56.85" N, and 82° 45'10.50" and 82° 47'22.86" E respectively. The block is covered under survey of India topo sheet no.64J/13 on RF 1: 50,000.
- (iii) Joint Venture: There is no Joint Venture
- (iv) Coal Linkage : As given in table below

Sr. No.	Name of Specified end use plant	Address	Configuration	Capacity
1	Chhabra TPP (Unit 3, 4, 5 & 6)	MotipuraChoki, Chhabra, Baran district, Rajasthan	2 x 250 MW 2 x 660 MW	1820 MW
2	Kallsindh TPP (Unit 1 & Unit 2)	Village-Undal, Jhalrapatan tehsil, Jhalawar district, Rajasthan	2 x 600 MW	1200 MW
3	Suratgarh Supercritical TPP (Unit 7 & Unit 8)	Thukrana, Suratgarh tehsil, Shriganganagar district, Rajasthan	2 x 660 MW	1320 MW

[Handwritten signature]



(v) Employment generated/to be generated: The total manpower required for Parsa Opencast Coal Mine Project for 5 MTPA coal production, is assessed at 768 till 3rd year of mine operation (target achieving year).

(vi) Benefits of the project

- Coal from this project will be used in power generation in Rajasthan, which will help in reducing gap in demand and production of electricity in the state.
- Improvement in the Physical Infrastructure- The basic requirement of the, local community needs will be strengthened by extending health care, educational facilities developed in the township to the community, providing drinking water to the villages, strengthening of existing roads in the area. RVUNL will initiate the above amenities either by providing or by improving the facilities in the area, which will help in uplifting the living standards of local communities.
- Improvement in the Social Infrastructure-Generation of indirect employment and improved standard of living; establishment of small and medium scale engineering ancillaries; increased revenue to the State by way of royalty, taxes and duties; and better communication and transport facilities etc.
- Indirect benefit of the project-Development of coal block will also boost the local economy and result in creation of new infrastructure facilities and establishment of commercial institution such as improvement in transportation, setting up hotel, banking, medical, education, construction and development of allied industries and mechanical workshops etc., these will create more employment opportunities for the local people. With improvement in local economy and with increase in employment opportunities there will be overall improvement in standard of living of the local people.
- Corporate Social Responsibility-Keeping in view the requirement of community around project, the CSR programmes under this project shall be implemented in the areas such as Rural Infrastructure development, Health & Sanitation, Education, Skill and entrepreneurship development, Livelihood Development & farmers productivity.

(vii) The total project area is 1252.447 ha. Mining lease area as per approved Mining Plan is 1252.447 Ha. The land usage of the project will be as follows:

Pre-Mining:

S.N.	LANDUSE	Within ML Area(ha)	Outside ML Area(ha)	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural land	365.366	Nil	365.366
2.	Wasteland			
3.	Grazingland			
4.	Settlements			
5.	Surface water Bodies			
6.	Forestland	841.538	Nil	841.538
7.	Others (Government Land)	45.543	Nil	45.543
	TOTAL	1252.447	Nil	1252.447

Post- Mining:

S. No.	Type	During Mining (ha)	End of Life (ha)	Land Use (ha)					Total
				Plantation	Water Body	Public Use	Agriculture land	Grass/ greenbelt	
1.	External OB Dump	64.084	64.084	40.706	-	-	-	23.378	64.084
2.	Top soil Dump	2.600	2.600	-	-	-	-	2.600	2.600
3.	Excavation	1129.375	1129.375	371.513	317.767		440.095		1129.375

Page 2 of 15





4.	Coal evacuation route and approach Roads	2.370	2.370	0.474	-	1.896	-		2.370
4.	Electric Line & infrastructure area	13.228	13.228	2.646	-	10.582	-		13.228
5.	CHP & Washery	13.586	13.586	2.718	-	8.694	-	2.174	13.586
6.	Diversion of Nala	14.801	14.801	-	-	14.801	-	-	14.801
7.	Settling Ponds	2.260	2.260	-	2.260	-	-	-	2.260
8.	Green Belt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rationalization Area	10.143	10.143	10.143	-	-	-	-	10.143
TOTAL		1252.447	1252.447	428.200	320.03	35.973	440.095	28.152	1252.447

Core area:

Sl. No.	Particular	Land (ha)
A	Mining	
	Excavation area & barrier	1129.375
B	Infrastructure & OB dump area	
1	External dump	64.084
2	Top soil dump	2.600
3	Electric line & infrastructure area	13.228
4	Coal evacuation route & approach Road	2.370
5	CHP & Washery	13.586
6	Diversion of nala	14.801
7	Settling pond	2.260
8	Rationalization area	10.143
	Total (B)	123.072
	Grand total (A + B)	1252.447

(viii) The total geological reserve is 256.40 MT. The mineable reserve 184.26 MT, extractable reserve is 200.41 MT. The per cent of extraction would be 78.16%.

(ix) The coal grade is E to G. The stripping ratio is 6.12 cum/tonne. The average Gradient is 2° to 6°. Three coal seams (Seam-VI, Seam-V & Seam-IV) with thickness ranging up to 8.62 m shall be extracted.

(x) Total estimated water requirement is 2385 m³/day. The level of ground water ranges from 3-25 m.

(xi) The mining would be done opencast. Overburden shall be removed by shovel-dumper combination and coal shall be extracted by surface miner.

(xii) There shall be two external OB dumps with quantity of 21.02 Mm³ in an area of 64.084 ha with height of 60 m above ground level and two internal dumps with quantity of 1206.17 Mm³ in an area of 1059.092 ha. The final mine void would be in 70.278 ha with maximum depth of 30 m and the total quarry area shall be 1129.375 ha. Backfilled quarry area of 1059.092 ha shall be reclaimed with plantation. A void of 70.278 ha with maximum depth 30 m which is proposed to be converted into a water body. From 4th year of mine operation, no external dumping will be required. Hence, OB will be accommodated in internal dump for rest of the mine life



(xiii) Baseline data was collected by consultant over a period of three months from March 2017 to May 2017 representing pre-monsoon season. Ambient Air Quality levels are within the prescribed limit of NAAQS.

Baseline air quality values at ambient air quality monitoring stations, would be in the range of 20-32.30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, 31.80-61.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM_{10} , SO_2 from 8.70 -13.70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and NO_x from 10.20 -16.80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and thus meeting the prescribed standards.

(xiv) The life of mine: For the rated output of 5.0 MTPA, the life of the mine has been estimated as 45 years including three years of construction period.

(xv) Transportation:

- i. In pit: Coal is proposed to be transported from in pit to surface (CHP & Washery) by belt conveyor after initial 4 years of mine development in which coal transportation will be done by dump trucks.
- ii. Surface to siding: It is envisaged to transport coal from CHP to Silo by belt conveyor.
- iii. Siding at loading: Wagon loading will be done through SILO with inbuilt Rapid Loading System.

(xvi) R&R cost shall be estimated during Land Acquisition process. There are 995 families are being affected, out of which 584 are land loser and 411 are homestead as well as land loser families from six villages namely Salhi, Ghatbarra, Hariharpur, Fatehpur of Udaypur Tehsil, Surguja District & Janardanpur & Tara of Premnagar Tehsil, Surajpur District.

(xvii) Total capital cost of the project is Rs. 1960 Crores. CSR Cost: Capital Cost- Rs. 5.85 Crore while recurring cost- Rs. 1.5 Crore from 2nd Year onward (Rs. 75 Lakh for first year). R&R Cost: R&R cost shall be estimated during land acquisition process. Environmental Management Cost: Capital Cost: Rs. 2514.60 Lakh & Recurring Cost: Rs. 677.60 Lakh

(xviii) Water body: Atem Nadi flows at a distance of 1.9 Km from Northern Boundary of the block. The area is incised by a prominent nala flowing from SW to NE in the northern part of the block and joins the Atem Nadi. The Atem Nadi and this stream together control the drainage of the area. The southern part of the block is free from the presence of any prominent nala.

(xix) Ground water clearance applied on 3rd November 2017. Board's approval for Mine Closure Plan obtained on 11th May 2016. Sufficient water will be available from mine seepage to cater to the requirement of mining & washery activities, and thus no requirement of ground water.

(xx) Mine Plan & Mine Closure Plan approved by Ministry of Coal vide letter No. 34011/24/2016-CPAM dated 10th November 2016.

(xxi) No wildlife sanctuary is present in 10 Km radius of the project. Wildlife Management Plan with a budgetary provision of Rs. 1216 Lakh has been approved by Wildlife Department, Government of Chhattisgarh vide letter dated 8th June 2017.

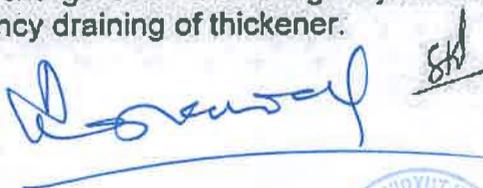
(xxii) Total forest area involved 841.538 ha for mining. Stage I Forest Clearance has been issued by MoEF&CC vide its letter F.No. 8-36/2018-FC dated 13th February, 2019.

(xxiii) Total afforestation plan shall be implemented covering an area of 456.352 ha (428.200 ha plantation + 28.152 ha greenbelt/grass) at the end of mining. Green Belt over an area of 28.152 ha. Density of tree plantation shall be 2500 trees/ha.

(xxiv) Public hearing meeting organized at Basen Village, Surguja District on 29.10.2017 was convened by Regional Officer, CECB, Ambikapur and chaired by Addl Collector, Ambikapur, Surguja District. More than 1700 people attended the public hearing and 1035 persons expressed their views orally. Public hearing meeting organized at Tara Village, Surajpur District on 12.11.2017 was convened by Regional Officer, CECB, Ambikapur and chaired by Addl Collector, Surajpur District. More than 2000 people attended the public hearing and 1625 persons expressed their views orally

(xxv) The rejects of washery are envisaged to generate power by setting up a FBC Power Plant within the ML area of adjacent Coal Block. The yield of washery shall be around 77.5%.

(xxvi) Washery plant will be operating with a carefully designed closed loop water circuit with zero discharge outside. Emergency settling pond of adequate size will be provided to facilitate emergency draining of thickener.





(xxvii) The washery will produce approximate 3.8 MTPA of clean coal with an ash content of 30% and 1.2 MTPA of rejects with an ash content of about 60% approx.

(xxviii) Details of proposed Coal Washery

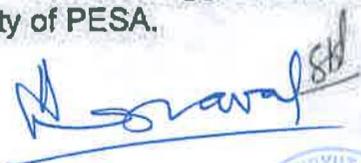
Sr. No.	Description	Details
1	Capacity	5 MTPA
2	Washing Technology	Wet washing process
3	Plant Process	Wet process comprising of crushing, screening, washing and material handling
4	Land Requirement	13.586 ha
5	Water Requirement	1086 m ³ /day
6	Source of Water	Mine discharge

(xxix) There are court cases involved are as under:-

- Appeal No.73 of 2012 before the National Green Tribunal against the order dated 28th March, 2012 passed by the Forest Department, State of Chhattisgarh.
- NGT, vide judgment dated 24th March, 2014, set aside the order dated 23rd June, 2011 and the consequential order dated 28th March, 2012 passed by the Government of Chhattisgarh under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Further, the case was remanded to MoEF with directions to seek fresh advice of FAC within reasonable time on all aspects of the proposal. NGT also directed suspension of all works, except the work of conservation of existing flora and fauna, till further orders are passed by MoEF.
- Aggrieved against the judgment passed by NGT, RVUNL preferred a civil appeal (CA No.4395 of 2014) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- Vide order dated 28th April, 2014, the Hon'ble Court has stayed the direction in the impugned order whereby NGT had directed that all works commenced by the RVUNL pursuant to the order dated 28th March, 2012 passed by the State of Chhattisgarh under Section 2 of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 shall stand suspended till further orders are passed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- Writ Petition (C) No.1346/2016 titled Forest Right Committee Ghatbarra Vs Union of India & Ors before the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, regarding Forest Rights of the Community over the forest land.

4. The sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held on 21st February, 2019 has recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance. Based on recommendations of the EAC, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords environmental clearance to the **Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha located in Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh)**, under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments/circulars thereto, subject to the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4395/2014 in the matter of Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited Vs Sudiep Shrivastava and other matters pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, and the specific conditions as below:-

- The Committee shall monitor onsite implementation of the observations of the Water Resources Department of the State Government regarding nallah diversion, and also deliberate on the suggestions/comments of Tribal Welfare Department regarding applicability of PESA.

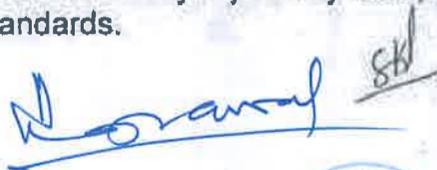




- The EAC shall also review the implementation of Wildlife Management Plan approved by Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Chhattisgarh, and the study conducted by ICFRE on conservation of bio-diversity and wildlife as committed by the project proponent.
- All terms and conditions stipulated in the stage-I forest clearance dated 13th February, 2019 for diversion of 841.538 ha of forest land, shall be strictly complied with.
- All the public representations received in the Ministry raising environmental concerns, shall be suitably addressed by the project proponent, followed by their confirmation/endorsement by the State Government/SPCB.
- Action plan submitted by the project proponent along with the timelines and funding management to address the issues, suggestions and representations received during public consultations, shall be strictly adhered to.

4.1 The grant of environmental clearance shall be subject to adherence to environmental safeguards as under:-

- (i) The project proponent shall obtain Consent to establish from the State Pollution Control Board for the Coal Mining project of 5 MTPA and the Coal Washery of 5 MTPA prior to commencement of works.
- (ii) To control the production of dust at source, the crusher and in-pit belt conveyors shall be provided with mist type sprinklers.
- (iii) Mitigating measures shall be undertaken to control dust and other fugitive emissions all along the roads by providing sufficient water sprinklers. Adequate corrective measures shall be undertaken to control dust emissions, which would include mechanized sweeping, water sprinkling/mist spraying on haul roads and loading sites, long range misting/fogging arrangement, wind barrier wall and vertical greenery system, green belt, dust suppression arrangement at railway siding, etc.
- (iv) Continuous monitoring of occupational safety and other health hazards, and the corrective actions need to be ensured.
- (v) Persons of nearby villages shall be given training on livelihood and skill development to make them employable.
- (vi) To ensure health and welfare of nearby villages, regular medical camps shall be organized at least once in six months.
- (vii) A third party assessment of EC compliance shall be undertaken once in three years through agency like ICFRI /NEERI/IT or any other expert agency identified by the Ministry.
- (viii) Permission for ground water withdrawal shall be obtained from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), if applicable. Total fresh water requirement shall not exceed 2385 cum/day, proposed to be met from mine sump water or from Right Bank Canal of Hasdeo Barrage.
- (ix) Study shall be carried for sustenance of water supply to cater to projected demand of the proposed washery from the abandoned mine(s) throughout planned life of the washery.
- (x) Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted.
- (xi) Ash content below 34% should be maintained in washed coal to be transported beyond 500 km for use in thermal power plants.
- (xii) The washing technology so chosen should conform to 'Zero Liquid Discharge'.
- (xiii) More locations (4-5 nos) to be identified in downwind areas in the buffer zone for ambient air quality monitoring in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
- (xiv) Disposal of washery rejects shall be in accordance with the extant policy and guidelines, and environment friendly. The State Pollution Control Board, while considering consent to operate for the project, may stipulate stringent conditions to ensure that with the proposed transportation of washery rejects by road, air quality would remain within the national ambient air quality standards.





(xv) Thick green belt of adequate width to be provided around the washery to mitigate/check the dust pollution. A 3-tier avenue plantation should also be developed along vacant areas, storage yards, loading/transfer points, and also along internal roads/main approach roads.

4.2 The grant of environmental clearance is further subject to compliance of generic conditions applicable for open cast mines and coal washery as under:

(a) Statutory compliance

(i) The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.

(ii) The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.

(iii) The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area).

(iv) The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State pollution Control Board/ Committee.

(v) The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority.

(vi) Solid/hazardous waste generated in the mines needs to be addressed in accordance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016/Hazardous & Other Waste Management Rules, 2016.

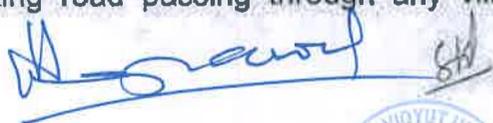
(b) Air quality monitoring and preservation

(i) Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations as prescribed in the statute be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Online ambient air quality monitoring stations may also be installed in addition to the regular monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc to be carried out at least once in six months.

(ii) The Ambient Air Quality monitoring in the core zone shall be carried out to ensure the Coal Industry Standards notified vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25th September, 2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr and other monitoring data shall be regularly reported to the Ministry/Regional Office and to the CPCB/SPCB.

(iii) Transportation of coal, to the extent permitted by road, shall be carried out by covered trucks/conveyors. Effective control measures such as regular water/mist sprinkling/rain gun etc shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution (with higher values of PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}) such as haul road, loading/unloading and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Board.

(iv) The transportation of coal shall be carried out as per the provisions and route envisaged in the approved Mining Plan or environment monitoring plan. Transportation of the coal through the existing road passing through any village shall be avoided. In case, it is proposed to





construct a 'bypass' road, it should be so constructed so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be appropriately mitigated.

(v) Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. All the vehicles engaged in mining and allied activities shall operate only after obtaining 'PUC' certificate from the authorized pollution testing centres.

(vi) Coal stock pile/crusher/feeder and breaker material transfer points shall invariably be provided with dust suppression system. Belt-conveyors shall be fully covered to avoid air borne dust. Side cladding all along the conveyor gantry should be made to avoid air borne dust. Drills shall be wet operated or fitted with dust extractors.

(vii) Coal handling plant shall be operated with effective control measures w.r.t. various environmental parameters. Environmental friendly sustainable technology should be implemented for mitigating such parameters.

(c) Water quality monitoring and preservation

(i) The effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Water Act, 1974 Coal Industry Standards vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25th September, 2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(ii) The monitoring data shall be uploaded on the company's website and displayed at the project site at a suitable location. The circular No:J-20012/1/2006-IA.11 (M) dated 27th May, 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.

(iii) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operations. The monitoring of ground water levels shall be carried out four times a year i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. The ground water quality shall be monitored once a year, and the data thus collected shall be sent regularly to MOEFCC/RO.

(iv) Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring data shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office.

(v) Ground water, excluding mine water, shall not be used for mining operations. Rainwater harvesting shall be implemented for conservation and augmentation of ground water resources.

(vi) Catch and/or garland drains and siltation ponds in adequate numbers and appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, coal heaps & OB dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and water bodies. Further, dump material shall be properly consolidated/ compacted and accumulation of water over dumps shall be avoided by providing adequate channels for flow of silt into the drains. The drains/ ponds so constructed shall be regularly de-silted particularly before onset of monsoon and maintained properly. Sump capacity should provide adequate retention period to allow proper settling of silt material. The water so collected in the sump shall be utilised for dust suppression and green belt development and other industrial use. Dimension of the retaining wall constructed, if any, at the toe of the OB dumps within the mine to check run-off and siltation should be based on the rainfall data. The plantation of native species to be made between toe of the dump and adjacent field/habitation/water bodies.

(vii) Adequate groundwater recharge measures shall be taken up for augmentation of ground water. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) after due treatment conforming to the specific requirement (standards).

(viii) Industrial waste water generated from CHP, workshop and other waste water, shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under the standards prescribed under Water Act 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under, and as amended from time to time. Adequate ETP /STP needs to be provided.

[Handwritten signature]



(ix) The water pumped out from the mine, after siltation, shall be utilized for industrial purpose viz. watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. The drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after monsoon and maintained properly.

(x) The surface drainage plan including surface water conservation plan for the area of influence affected by the said mining operations, considering the presence of river/rivulet/pond/lake etc, shall be prepared and implemented by the project proponent. The surface drainage plan and/or any diversion of natural water courses shall be as per the approved Mining Plan/EIA/EMP report and with due approval of the concerned State/Gol Authority. The construction of embankment to prevent any danger against inrush of surface water into the mine should be as per the approved Mining Plan and as per the permission of DGMS or any other authority as prescribed by the law.

(xi) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures to ensure riverine/riparian ecosystem in and around the coal mine up to a distance of 5 km. A riverine/riparian ecosystem conservation and management plan should be prepared and implemented in consultation with the irrigation / water resource department in the state government.

(d) Noise and Vibration monitoring and prevention

(i) Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels as per Noise Pollution Rules, 2016 in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs/muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms and guidelines in this regard. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored.

(ii) Controlled blasting techniques shall be practiced in order to mitigate ground vibrations, fly rocks, noise and air blast etc., as per the guidelines prescribed by the DGMS.

(iii) The noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises, and report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry/RO on six-monthly basis.

(e) Mining Plan

(i) Mining shall be carried out under strict adherence to provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and subordinate legislations made there-under as applicable.

(ii) Mining shall be carried out as per the approved mining plan(including Mine Closure Plan) abiding by mining laws related to coal mining and the relevant circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS).

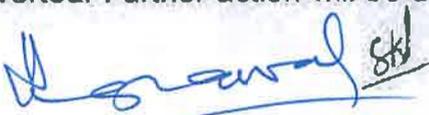
(iii) No mining shall be carried out in forest land without obtaining Forestry Clearance as per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(iv) Efforts should be made to reduce energy and fuel consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.

(f) Land reclamation

(i) Digital Survey of entire lease hold area/core zone using Satellite Remote Sensing survey shall be carried out at least once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report in 1:50,000 scale or as notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change(MOEFCC) from time to time shall be submitted to MOEFCC/Regional Office (RO).

(ii) The final mine void depth should preferably be as per the approved Mine Closure Plan, and in case it exceeds 40 m, adequate engineering interventions shall be provided for sustenance of aquatic life therein. The remaining area shall be backfilled and covered with thick and alive top soil. Post-mining land be rendered usable for agricultural/forestry purposes and shall be diverted. Further action will be treated as specified in the guidelines for Preparation of





Mine Closure Plan issued by the Ministry of Coal dated 27th August, 2009 and subsequent amendments.

(iii) The entire excavated area, backfilling, external OB dumping (including top soil) and afforestation plan shall be in conformity with the "during mining"/"post mining" land-use pattern, which is an integral part of the approved Mining Plan and the EIA/EMP submitted to this Ministry. Progressive compliance status vis-a-vis the post mining land use pattern shall be submitted to the MOEFCC/RO.

(iv) Fly ash shall be used for external dump of overburden, backfilling or stowing of mine as per provisions contained in clause (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (8) of fly ash notification issued vide SO 2804 (E) dated 3rd November, 2009 as amended from time to time. Efforts shall be made to utilize gypsum generated from Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD), if any, along with fly ash for external dump of overburden, backfilling of mines. Compliance report shall be submitted to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, CPCB and SPCB.

(v) Further, it may be ensured that as per the time schedule specified in mine closure plan it should remain live till the point of utilization. The topsoil shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and shall not be kept unutilized. The top soil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation purposes. Active OB dumps shall be stabilised with native grass species to prevent erosion and surface run off. The other overburden dumps shall be vegetated with native flora species. The excavated area shall be backfilled and afforested in line with the approved Mine Closure Plan. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas shall continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Regional Office.

(vi) The project proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, the project proponent shall implement the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.

(g) Green Belt

(i) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered/endemic flora/fauna, if any, spotted/reported in the study area. The Action plan in this regard, if any, shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department.

(ii) Greenbelt consisting of 3-tier plantation of width not less than 7.5 m shall be developed all along the mine lease area as soon as possible. The green belt comprising a mix of native species (endemic species should be given priority) shall be developed all along the major approach/ coal transportation roads.

(h) Public hearing and Human health Issues

(i) Adequate illumination shall be ensured in all mine locations (as per DGMS standards) and monitored weekly. The report on the same shall be submitted to this ministry & it's RO on six-monthly basis.

(ii) The project proponent shall undertake occupational health survey for initial and periodical medical examination of the personnel engaged in the project and maintain records accordingly as per the provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955 and DGMS circulars. Besides regular periodic health check-up, 20% of the personnel identified from workforce engaged in active mining operations shall be subjected to health check-up for occupational diseases and hearing impairment, if any, as amended time to time.

(iii) Personnel (including outsourced employees) working in core zone shall wear protective respiratory devices and shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]



(iv) Implementation of the action plan on the issues raised during the public hearing shall be ensured. The project proponent shall undertake all the tasks/measures as per the action plan submitted with budgetary provisions during the public hearing. Land oustees shall be compensated as per the norms laid down in the R&R policy of the company/State Government/Central Government, as applicable.

(v) The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in this Ministry's OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.11 (M) dated 29th October, 2014, titled 'Impact of mining activities on habitations-issues related to the mining projects wherein habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area'.

(i) Corporate Environment Responsibility

(i) The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

(ii) The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and/or shareholders/stake holders.

(iii) A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.

(iv) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.

(v) Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

(j) Air quality monitoring and preservation

(i) Adequate ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely particulates, SO₂ and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive receptors in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc. carried out at least once in six months.

(ii) Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations as prescribed in the statute be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Online ambient air quality monitoring stations may also be installed in addition to the regular monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc to be carried out at least once in six months.

(iii) Transportation of coal by road shall be carried out by covered trucks/conveyors. The transportation of clean coal and rejects shall be by rail with wagon loading through silo. Effective measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulates such as roads, belt conveyors, loading/unloading

[Handwritten signature]



and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled at source. It shall be ensured that the ambient air quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Board

(iv) All approach roads shall be black topped and internal roads shall be concreted. The roads shall be regularly cleaned. Coal transportation shall be carried out by covered trucks.

(v) Covered trucks shall be engaged for mineral transportation outside the washery up to the railway siding, shall be optimally loaded to avoid spillage en-route. Trucks shall be adequately maintained and emissions shall be below notified limits.

(vi) Facilities for parking of trucks carrying raw material from linked mine shall be created within the unit.

(vii) Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles having 'PUC' certificate from authorized pollution testing centres shall be deployed for washery operations.

(viii) Hoppers of the coal crushing unit and other washery units shall be fitted with high efficiency bag filters/mist spray water sprinkling system shall be installed and operated effectively at all times of operation to check fugitive emissions from crushing operations, transfer points of closed belt conveyor systems and from transportation roads.

(ix) The raw coal, washed coal and coal wastes (rejects) shall be stacked properly at earmarked site (s) within stockyards fitted with wind breakers/shields. Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that the stored mineral does not catch fire.

(x) The temporary reject sites should appropriate planned and designed to avoid air and water pollution from such sites.

(k) Water quality monitoring and preservation

(i) The effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Water Act, 1974 Coal Industry Standards vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(ii) The monitoring data shall be uploaded on the company's website and displayed at the project site at a suitable location. The circular No.J-20012/1/2006-IA.11 (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for compliance.

(iii) Industrial waste water shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under, and as amended from time to time.

(iv) The project proponent shall not alter major water channels around the site. Appropriate embankment shall be provided along the side of the river/nallah flowing near or adjacent to the washery. The embankment constructed along the river/nallah boundary shall be of suitable dimensions and critical patches shall be strengthened by stone pitching on the river front side stabilised with plantation so as to withstand the peak water pressure preventing any chance of inundation.

(v) Heavy metal content in raw coal and washed coal shall be analysed once in a year and records maintained thereof.

(vi) The rejects should preferably be utilized in FBC power plant or disposed of through sale for its gainful utilization. If the coal washery rejects are to be disposed of, it should be done in a safe and sustainable manner with adequate compaction and post closure arrangement to avoid water pollution due to leachate from rejects and surface run off from reject dumping sites.

(vii) An Integrated Surface Water Management Plan for the washery area up to its buffer zone considering the presence of any river/rivulet/pond/lake etc. with impact of coal washing activities on it, shall be prepared, submitted to MoEFCC and implemented.

(viii) Waste Water shall be effectively treated and recycled completely either for washery operations or maintenance of green belt around the plant.

[Handwritten signature]



- (ix) Rainwater harvesting in the washery premises shall be implemented for conservation and augmentation of ground water resources in consultation with Central Ground Water Board.
- (x) No ground water shall be used for coal washing unless otherwise permitted in writing by competent authority (CGWA) or MoEFCC. The make-up water requirement of washery should not exceed 1.5 m³/tonne of raw coal.
- (xi) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operations. The monitoring of ground water levels shall be carried out four times a year i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. The ground water quality shall be monitored once a year, and the data thus collected shall be sent regularly to MOEFCC/RO.
- (xii) Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring data shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office.
- (xiii) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures to ensure riverine/ riparian ecosystem in and around the coal mine up to a distance of 5 km. A riverine/riparian ecosystem conservation and management plan should be prepared and implemented in consultation with the irrigation / water resource department in the state government.

(l) Noise and Vibration monitoring and prevention

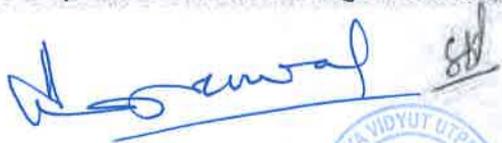
- (i) The noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises, and report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry/RO on six-monthly basis
- (ii) Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels as per noise pollution Rules, 2016 in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs/muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms and guidelines in this regard. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored.

(m) Coal beneficiation

- (i) Coal stacking plan shall be prepared separately for raw coal, clean coal, middling and rejects.
- (ii) Efforts should be made to reduce energy consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.

(n) Green Belt

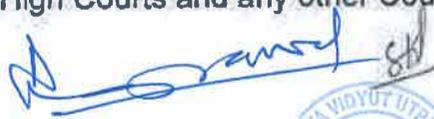
- (i) Three tier greenbelt comprising of a mix of native species, of minimum 30 m width shall be developed all along the washery area to check fugitive dust emissions and to render aesthetic to neighbouring stakeholders. A 3-tier green belt comprising of a mix of native species or tree species with thick leaves shall be developed along vacant areas, storage yards, loading/transfer points and also along internal roads/main approach roads.
- (ii) The project proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, the project proponent shall implement the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.




45

(o) **Miscellaneous**

- (i) The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.
- (ii) The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- (iii) The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- (iv) The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
- (v) The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- (vi) The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in this Ministry's OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.11 (M) dated 29th October, 2014, titled 'Impact of mining activities on habitations-issues related to the mining projects wherein habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area'.
- (vii) The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- (viii) The project authorities shall inform to the Regional Office of the MOEFCC regarding commencement of mining operations.
- (ix) The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- (x) The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- (xi) No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
- (xii) Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- (xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- (xv) The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- (xvi) The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.




5. The proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also that during presentation to the EAC. All the commitments made on the issues raised during public hearing shall also be implemented in letter and spirit.
6. The proponent shall obtain all necessary clearances/approvals that may be required before the start of the project. The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection. The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.
7. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
8. The coal company/project proponent shall be liable to pay the compensation against the illegal mining, if any, and as raised by the respective State Governments at any point of time, in terms of the orders dated 2nd August, 2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter of 'Common Cause Vs Union of India & others.
9. The concerned State Government shall ensure no mining operations to commence till the entire compensation for illegal mining, if any, is paid by the project proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology, in strict compliance of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
10. This environmental clearance shall not be operational till such time the project proponent complies with the above said judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court, as applicable, and other statutory requirements.

SKJ
12/7/2019
(S. K. Srivastava)
Scientist E

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-1
2. The APCCF, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (Western Central Zone), GF, East Wing, New Secretariat Building Civil Lines, Nagpur-1
3. The Secretary, Department of Environment & Forests, Government of Chhattisgarh, Secretariat, Raipur
4. The Member Secretary, Central Ground Water Authority, Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR, Curzon Road Barracks, A-2, W-3 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi
5. The Member Secretary, CPCB, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 32
6. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh State Environment Conservation Board, 1-Tilak Nagar, Shiv Mandir Chowk, Main Road, Avanti Vihar, Raipur - 492001
7. The District Collector, Korba, Government of Chhattisgarh
8. Monitoring File 9. Guard File 10. Record File

[Handwritten Signature]



SKJ
12/7/2019
(S. K. Srivastava)
Scientist E

ANNEXURE - R 4
47



राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड
कार्यालय अति. मुख्य अभियन्ता (फ्यूल)
शेड न. 10/8, विद्युत भवन, जनपथ, ज्योति नगर, जयपुर (राज.) - 302005
फोन न. 0141-2744927, टेली-फैक्स न. 0141-2740633
ई-मेल fuel.rvun@gmail.com

क्रमांक-रा.वि.उ.नि./मुख्य अभि.(फ्यूल)/प्रे. 1289 जयपुर, दिनांक: 17.07.19

कलेक्टर,
सरगुजा (छ0ग0)।

विषय:- Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha. at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh) Environmental Clearance - Reg.

महोदय,

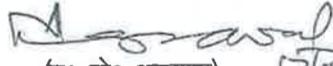
विषयान्तर्गत निवेदन है कि पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ने अपने पत्रांक संख्या J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M) दिनांक 12 जुलाई 2019 के द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड को छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा एवं सूरजपुर जिलों में हसदेव-अरण्ड कोल फील्ड स्थित में 1252.447 हे0 क्षेत्र में परसा खुली खदान परियोजना (5 एम.टी.पी.ए.) एवं पीट हेड कोल वॉशरी (5 एम.टी.पी.ए.) हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

उक्त संदर्भ में पर्यावरणीय अनुमति पत्र की छाया प्रति आपके कार्यालय को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

सधन्यवाद।

अनुलग्नक : उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय


(ए0 के0 अग्रवाल) 17/07/19
अधिक्षण अभियन्ता (फ्यूल) (Fuel)
राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड

प्रतिलिपि :- कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जनपद पंचायत, उदयपुर, जिला सरगुजा को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

स्वामीजी शास्त्री


अधिक्षण अभियन्ता (फ्यूल)

Superniending Engineer (Fuel)
RVUN, Jaipur







48

F. No.J-11015/76/2016-IA.II(M)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
IA Division

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road, N Delhi - 3
Dated: 12th July, 2019

To,

The Managing Director,
M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd,
Vidyut Bhawan, Janpath, Joyti Nagar,
Jaipur - 302 005 (Rajasthan) (Email: fuel.rvun@gmail.com)

Sub: Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh) - Environmental Clearance - reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your online proposal No.IA/CG/CMIN/59215/2016 dated 10th January, 2018 on the above mentioned subject.

2. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has considered the proposal for grant of environmental clearance to Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh).

3. The proposal was considered by the sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meetings held in the Ministry on 15-16 February, 2018, 24th July, 2018, 27th September, 2018 & 21st February, 2019. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the meeting, are reported to be as under:-

- (i) The project was accorded ToR vide letter dated 23rd March, 2017.
- (ii) The latitude and longitude of the project are 22° 48'57.01" and 22°51'56.85" N, and 82° 45'10.50" and 82° 47'22.86" E respectively. The block is covered under survey of India topo sheet no.64J/13 on RF 1: 50,000.
- (iii) Joint Venture: There is no Joint Venture
- (iv) Coal Linkage : As given in table below

Sr. No.	Name of Specified end use plant	Address	Configuration	Capacity
1	Chhabra TPP (Unit 3, 4, 5 & 6)	MotipuraChoki, Chhabra, Baran district, Rajasthan	2 x 250 MW 2 x 660 MW	1820 MW
2	Kalisindh TPP (Unit 1 & Unit 2)	Village-Undal, Jhalrapatan tehsil, Jhalawar district, Rajasthan	2 x 600 MW	1200 MW
3	Suratgarh Supercritical TPP (Unit 7 & Unit 8)	Thukrana, Suratgarh tehsil, Shriganganagar district, Rajasthan	2 x 660 MW	1320 MW





(v) Employment generated/to be generated: The total manpower required for Parsa Opencast Coal Mine Project for 5 MTPA coal production, is assessed at 768 till 3rd year of mine operation (target achieving year).

(vi) Benefits of the project

- Coal from this project will be used in power generation in Rajasthan, which will help in reducing gap in demand and production of electricity in the state.
- Improvement in the Physical Infrastructure- The basic requirement of the, local community needs will be strengthened by extending health care, educational facilities developed in the township to the community, providing drinking water to the villages, strengthening of existing roads in the area. RVUNL will initiate the above amenities either by providing or by improving the facilities in the area, which will help in uplifting the living standards of local communities.
- Improvement in the Social Infrastructure-Generation of indirect employment and improved standard of living; establishment of small and medium scale engineering ancillaries; increased revenue to the State by way of royalty, taxes and duties; and better communication and transport facilities etc.
- Indirect benefit of the project-Development of coal block will also boost the local economy and result in creation of new infrastructure facilities and establishment of commercial institution such as improvement in transportation, setting up hotel, banking, medical, education, construction and development of allied industries and mechanical workshops etc., these will create more employment opportunities for the local people. With improvement in local economy and with increase in employment opportunities there will be overall improvement in standard of living of the local people.
- Corporate Social Responsibility-Keeping in view the requirement of community around project, the CSR programmes under this project shall be implemented in the areas such as Rural Infrastructure development, Health & Sanitation, Education, Skill and entrepreneurship development, Livelihood Development & farmers productivity.

(vii) The total project area is 1252.447 ha. Mining lease area as per approved Mining Plan is 1252.447 Ha. The land usage of the project will be as follows:

Pre-Mining:

S.N.	LANDUSE	Within ML Area(ha)	Outside ML Area(ha)	TOTAL
1.	Agricultural land	365.366	Nil	365.366
2.	Wasteland			
3.	Grazingland			
4.	Settlements			
5.	Surface water Bodies			
6.	Forestland	841.538	Nil	841.538
7.	Others (Government Land)	45.543	Nil	45.543
	TOTAL	1252.447	Nil	1252.447

Post- Mining:

S. No.	Type	During Mining (ha)	End of Life (ha)	Land Use (ha)					Total
				Plantation	Water Body	Public Use	Agriculture land	Grass/ greenbelt	
1.	External OB Dump	64.084	64.084	40.706	-	-	-	23.378	64.084
2.	Top soil Dump	2.600	2.600	-	-	-	-	2.600	2.600
3.	Excavation	1129.375	1129.375	371.513	317.767		440.095		1129.375

[Handwritten signature]



4.	Coal evacuation route and approach Roads	2.370	2.370	0.474	-	1.896	-		2.370
4.	Electric Line & infrastructure area	13.228	13.228	2.646	-	10.582	-		13.228
5.	CHP & Washery	13.586	13.586	2.718	-	8.694	-	2.174	13.586
6.	Diversion of Nala	14.801	14.801	-	-	14.801	-	-	14.801
7.	Settling Ponds	2.260	2.260	-	2.260	-	-	-	2.260
8.	Green Belt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rationalization Area	10.143	10.143	10.143	-	-	-	-	10.143
TOTAL		1252.447	1252.447	428.200	320.03	35.973	440.095	28.152	1252.447

Core area:

Sl. No.	Particular	Land (ha)
A	Mining	
	Excavation area & barrier	1129.375
B	Infrastructure & OB dump area	
1	External dump	64.084
2	Top soil dump	2.600
3	Electric line & infrastructure area	13.228
4	Coal evacuation route & approach Road	2.370
5	CHP & Washery	13.586
6	Diversion of nala	14.801
7	Settling pond	2.260
8	Rationalization area	10.143
	Total (B)	123.072
	Grand total (A + B)	1252.447

(viii) The total geological reserve is 256.40 MT. The mineable reserve 184.26 MT, extractable reserve is 200.41 MT. The per cent of extraction would be 78.16%.

(ix) The coal grade is E to G. The stripping ratio is 6.12 cum/tonne. The average Gradient is 2° to 6°. Three coal seams (Seam-VI, Seam-V & Seam-IV) with thickness ranging up to 8.62 m shall be extracted.

(x) Total estimated water requirement is 2385 m³/day. The level of ground water ranges from 3-25 m.

(xi) The mining would be done opencast. Overburden shall be removed by shovel-dumper combination and coal shall be extracted by surface miner.

(xii) There shall be two external OB dumps with quantity of 21.02 Mm³ in an area of 64.084 ha with height of 60 m above ground level and two internal dumps with quantity of 1206.17 Mm³ in an area of 1059.092 ha. The final mine void would be in 70.278 ha with maximum depth of 30 m and the total quarry area shall be 1129.375 ha. Backfilled quarry area of 1059.092 ha shall be reclaimed with plantation. A void of 70.278 ha with maximum depth 30 m which is proposed to be converted into a water body. From 4th year of mine operation, no external dumping will be required. Hence, OB will be accommodated in internal dump for rest of the mine life



(xiii) Baseline data was collected by consultant over a period of three months from March 2017 to May 2017 representing pre-monsoon season. Ambient Air Quality levels are within the prescribed limit of NAAQS.

Baseline air quality values at ambient air quality monitoring stations, would be in the range of 20-32.30 ug/m³ for PM_{2.5}, 31.80-61.50 ug/m³ for PM₁₀, SO₂ from 8.70 -13.70 ug/m³ and NO_x from 10.20 -16.80 ug/m³, and thus meeting the prescribed standards.

(xiv) The life of mine: For the rated output of 5.0 MTPA, the life of the mine has been estimated as 45 years including three years of construction period.

(xv) Transportation:

- i. In pit: Coal is proposed to be transported from in pit to surface (CHP & Washery) by belt conveyor after initial 4 years of mine development in which coal transportation will be done by dump trucks.
- ii. Surface to siding: It is envisaged to transport coal from CHP to Silo by belt conveyor.
- iii. Siding at loading: Wagon loading will be done through SILO with inbuilt Rapid Loading System.

(xvi) R&R cost shall be estimated during Land Acquisition process. There are 995 families are being affected, out of which 584 are land loser and 411 are homestead as well as land loser families from six villages namely Salhi, Ghatbarra, Hariharpur, Fatehpur of Udaypur Tehsil, Surguja District & Janardanpur & Tara of Premnagar Tehsil, Surajpur District.

(xvii) Total capital cost of the project is Rs. 1960 Crores. CSR Cost: Capital Cost- Rs. 5.85 Crore while recurring cost- Rs. 1.5 Crore from 2nd Year onward (Rs. 75 Lakh for first year). R&R Cost: R&R cost shall be estimated during land acquisition process. Environmental Management Cost: Capital Cost: Rs. 2514.60 Lakh & Recurring Cost: Rs. 677.60 Lakh

(xviii) Water body: Atem Nadi flows at a distance of 1.9 Km from Northern Boundary of the block. The area is incised by a prominent nala flowing from SW to NE in the northern part of the block and joins the Atem Nadi. The Atem Nadi and this stream together control the drainage of the area. The southern part of the block is free from the presence of any prominent nala.

(xix) Ground water clearance applied on 3rd November 2017. Board's approval for Mine Closure Plan obtained on 11th May 2016. Sufficient water will be available from mine seepage to cater to the requirement of mining & washery activities, and thus no requirement of ground water.

(xx) Mine Plan & Mine Closure Plan approved by Ministry of Coal vide letter No. 34011/24/2016-CPAM dated 10th November 2016.

(xxi) No wildlife sanctuary is present in 10 Km radius of the project. Wildlife Management Plan with a budgetary provision of Rs. 1216 Lakh has been approved by Wildlife Department, Government of Chhattisgarh vide letter dated 8th June 2017.

(xxii) Total forest area involved 841.538 ha for mining. Stage I Forest Clearance has been issued by MoEF&CC vide its letter F.No. 8-36/2018-FC dated 13th February, 2019.

(xxiii) Total afforestation plan shall be implemented covering an area of 456.352 ha (428.200 ha plantation + 28.152 ha greenbelt/grass) at the end of mining. Green Belt over an area of 28.152 ha. Density of tree plantation shall be 2500 trees/ha.

(xxiv) Public hearing meeting organized at Basen Village, Surguja District on 29.10.2017 was convened by Regional Officer, CECB, Ambikapur and chaired by Addl Collector, Ambikapur, Surguja District. More than 1700 people attended the public hearing and 1035 persons expressed their views orally. Public hearing meeting organized at Tara Village, Surajpur District on 12.11.2017 was convened by Regional Officer, CECB, Ambikapur and chaired by Addl Collector, Surajpur District. More than 2000 people attended the public hearing and 1625 persons expressed their views orally

(xxv) The rejects of washery are envisaged to generate power by setting up a FBC Power Plant within the ML area of adjacent Coal Block. The yield of washery shall be around 77.5%.

(xxvi) Washery plant will be operating with a carefully designed closed loop water circuit with zero discharge outside. Emergency settling pond of adequate size will be provided to facilitate emergency draining of thickener.





(xxvii) The washery will produce approximate 3.8 MTPA of clean coal with an ash content of 30% and 1.2 MTPA of rejects with an ash content of about 60% approx.

(xxviii) Details of proposed Coal Washery

Sr. No.	Description	Details
1	Capacity	5 MTPA
2	Washing Technology	Wet washing process
3	Plant Process	Wet process comprising of crushing, screening, washing and material handling
4	Land Requirement	13.586 ha
5	Water Requirement	1086 m ³ /day
6	Source of Water	Mine discharge

(xxix) There are court cases involved are as under:-

- Appeal No.73 of 2012 before the National Green Tribunal against the order dated 28th March, 2012 passed by the Forest Department, State of Chhattisgarh.
- NGT, vide judgment dated 24th March, 2014, set aside the order dated 23rd June, 2011 and the consequential order dated 28th March, 2012 passed by the Government of Chhattisgarh under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Further, the case was remanded to MoEF with directions to seek fresh advice of FAC within reasonable time on all aspects of the proposal. NGT also directed suspension of all works, except the work of conservation of existing flora and fauna, till further orders are passed by MoEF.
- Aggrieved against the judgment passed by NGT, RVUNL preferred a civil appeal (CA No.4395 of 2014) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
- Vide order dated 28th April, 2014, the Hon'ble Court has stayed the direction in the impugned order whereby NGT had directed that all works commenced by the RVUNL pursuant to the order dated 28th March, 2012 passed by the State of Chhattisgarh under Section 2 of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 shall stand suspended till further orders are passed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- Writ Petition (C) No.1346/2016 titled Forest Right Committee Ghatbarra Vs Union of India & Ors before the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, regarding Forest Rights of the Community over the forest land.

4. The sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held on 21st February, 2019 has recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance. Based on recommendations of the EAC, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords environmental clearance to the **Parsa Opencast Coal Mining Project of 5 MTPA and Pit Head Coal Washery of 5 MTPA of M/s Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in an area of 1252.447 ha located in Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields in Districts Surguja & Surajpur (Chhattisgarh)**, under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments/circulars thereto, subject to the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4395/2014 in the matter of Rajasthan Raja Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited Vs Sudiep Shrivastava and other matters pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, and the specific conditions as below:-

- The Committee shall monitor onsite implementation of the observations of the Water Resources Department of the State Government regarding nallah diversion, and also deliberate on the suggestions/comments of Tribal Welfare Department regarding applicability of PESA.





- The EAC shall also review the implementation of Wildlife Management Plan approved by Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Chhattisgarh, and the study conducted by ICFRE on conservation of bio-diversity and wildlife as committed by the project proponent.
- All terms and conditions stipulated in the stage-I forest clearance dated 13th February, 2019 for diversion of 841.538 ha of forest land, shall be strictly complied with.
- All the public representations received in the Ministry raising environmental concerns, shall be suitably addressed by the project proponent, followed by their confirmation/endorsement by the State Government/SPCB.
- Action plan submitted by the project proponent along with the timelines and funding management to address the issues, suggestions and representations received during public consultations, shall be strictly adhered to.

4.1 The grant of environmental clearance shall be subject to adherence to environmental safeguards as under:-

- (i) The project proponent shall obtain Consent to establish from the State Pollution Control Board for the Coal Mining project of 5 MTPA and the Coal Washery of 5 MTPA prior to commencement of works.
- (ii) To control the production of dust at source, the crusher and in-pit belt conveyors shall be provided with mist type sprinklers.
- (iii) Mitigating measures shall be undertaken to control dust and other fugitive emissions all along the roads by providing sufficient water sprinklers. Adequate corrective measures shall be undertaken to control dust emissions, which would include mechanized sweeping, water sprinkling/mist spraying on haul roads and loading sites, long range misting/fogging arrangement, wind barrier wall and vertical greenery system, green belt, dust suppression arrangement at railway siding, etc.
- (iv) Continuous monitoring of occupational safety and other health hazards, and the corrective actions need to be ensured.
- (v) Persons of nearby villages shall be given training on livelihood and skill development to make them employable.
- (vi) To ensure health and welfare of nearby villages, regular medical camps shall be organized at least once in six months.
- (vii) A third party assessment of EC compliance shall be undertaken once in three years through agency like ICFRI /NEERI/IIT or any other expert agency identified by the Ministry.
- (viii) Permission for ground water withdrawal shall be obtained from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), if applicable. Total fresh water requirement shall not exceed 2385 cum/day, proposed to be met from mine sump water or from Right Bank Canal of Hasdeo Barrage.
- (ix) Study shall be carried for sustenance of water supply to cater to projected demand of the proposed washery from the abandoned mine(s) throughout planned life of the washery.
- (x) Impact of proposed project/activity on hydrological regime of the area shall be assessed and report be submitted.
- (xi) Ash content below 34% should be maintained in washed coal to be transported beyond 500 km for use in thermal power plants.
- (xii) The washing technology so chosen should conform to 'Zero Liquid Discharge'.
- (xiii) More locations (4-5 nos) to be identified in downwind areas in the buffer zone for ambient air quality monitoring in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
- (xiv) Disposal of washery rejects shall be in accordance with the extant policy and guidelines, and environment friendly. The State Pollution Control Board, while considering consent to operate for the project, may stipulate stringent conditions to ensure that with the proposed transportation of washery rejects by road, air quality would remain within the national ambient air quality standards.

Narawal *SK*



(xv) Thick green belt of adequate width to be provided around the washery to mitigate/check the dust pollution. A 3-tier avenue plantation should also be developed along vacant areas, storage yards, loading/transfer points, and also along internal roads/main approach roads.

4.2 The grant of environmental clearance is further subject to compliance of generic conditions applicable for open cast mines and coal washery as under:

(a) Statutory compliance

- (i) The project proponent shall obtain forest clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1986, in case of the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose involved in the project.
- (ii) The project proponent shall obtain clearance from the National Board for Wildlife, if applicable.
- (iii) The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area).
- (iv) The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 from the concerned State pollution Control Board/ Committee.
- (v) The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority.
- (vi) Solid/hazardous waste generated in the mines needs to addressed in accordance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016/Hazardous & Other Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(b) Air quality monitoring and preservation

- (i) Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations as prescribed in the statute be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Online ambient air quality monitoring stations may also be installed in addition to the regular monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc to be carried out at least once in six months.
- (ii) The Ambient Air Quality monitoring in the core zone shall be carried out to ensure the Coal Industry Standards notified vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25th September, 2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr and other monitoring data shall be regularly reported to the Ministry/Regional Office and to the CPCB/SPCB.
- (iii) Transportation of coal, to the extent permitted by road, shall be carried out by covered trucks/conveyors. Effective control measures such as regular water/mist sprinkling/rain gun etc shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution (with higher values of PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}) such as haul road, loading/unloading and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Board.
- (iv) The transportation of coal shall be carried out as per the provisions and route envisaged in the approved Mining Plan or environment monitoring plan. Transportation of the coal through the existing road passing through any village shall be avoided. In case, it is proposed to

[Handwritten signature] *[Handwritten initials]*



construct a 'bypass' road, it should be so constructed so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be appropriately mitigated.

(v) Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. All the vehicles engaged in mining and allied activities shall operate only after obtaining 'PUC' certificate from the authorized pollution testing centres.

(vi) Coal stock pile/crusher/feeder and breaker material transfer points shall invariably be provided with dust suppression system. Belt-conveyors shall be fully covered to avoid air borne dust. Side cladding all along the conveyor gantry should be made to avoid air borne dust. Drills shall be wet operated or fitted with dust extractors.

(vii) Coal handling plant shall be operated with effective control measures w.r.t. various environmental parameters. Environmental friendly sustainable technology should be implemented for mitigating such parameters.

(c) Water quality monitoring and preservation

(i) The effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Water Act, 1974 Coal Industry Standards vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25th September, 2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(ii) The monitoring data shall be uploaded on the company's website and displayed at the project site at a suitable location. The circular No.J-20012/1/2006-IA.11 (M) dated 27th May, 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.

(iii) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operations. The monitoring of ground water levels shall be carried out four times a year i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. The ground water quality shall be monitored once a year, and the data thus collected shall be sent regularly to MOEFCC/RO.

(iv) Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring data shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office.

(v) Ground water, excluding mine water, shall not be used for mining operations. Rainwater harvesting shall be implemented for conservation and augmentation of ground water resources.

(vi) Catch and/or garland drains and siltation ponds in adequate numbers and appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, coal heaps & OB dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and water bodies. Further, dump material shall be properly consolidated/ compacted and accumulation of water over dumps shall be avoided by providing adequate channels for flow of silt into the drains. The drains/ ponds so constructed shall be regularly de-silted particularly before onset of monsoon and maintained properly. Sump capacity should provide adequate retention period to allow proper settling of silt material. The water so collected in the sump shall be utilised for dust suppression and green belt development and other industrial use. Dimension of the retaining wall constructed, if any, at the toe of the OB dumps within the mine to check run-off and siltation should be based on the rainfall data. The plantation of native species to be made between toe of the dump and adjacent field/habitation/water bodies.

(vii) Adequate groundwater recharge measures shall be taken up for augmentation of ground water. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) after due treatment conforming to the specific requirement (standards).

(viii) Industrial waste water generated from CHP, workshop and other waste water, shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under the standards prescribed under Water Act 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under, and as amended from time to time. Adequate ETP /STP needs to be provided.

[Handwritten signature]



(ix) The water pumped out from the mine, after siltation, shall be utilized for industrial purpose viz. watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. The drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after monsoon and maintained properly.

(x) The surface drainage plan including surface water conservation plan for the area of influence affected by the said mining operations, considering the presence of river/rivulet/pond/lake etc, shall be prepared and implemented by the project proponent. The surface drainage plan and/or any diversion of natural water courses shall be as per the approved Mining Plan/EIA/EMP report and with due approval of the concerned State/Gol Authority. The construction of embankment to prevent any danger against inrush of surface water into the mine should be as per the approved Mining Plan and as per the permission of DGMS or any other authority as prescribed by the law.

(xi) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures to ensure riverine/riparian ecosystem in and around the coal mine up to a distance of 5 km. A riverine/riparian ecosystem conservation and management plan should be prepared and implemented in consultation with the irrigation / water resource department in the state government.

(d) Noise and Vibration monitoring and prevention

(i) Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels as per Noise Pollution Rules, 2016 in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs/muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms and guidelines in this regard. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored.

(ii) Controlled blasting techniques shall be practiced in order to mitigate ground vibrations, fly rocks, noise and air blast etc., as per the guidelines prescribed by the DGMS.

(iii) The noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises, and report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry/RO on six-monthly basis.

(e) Mining Plan

(i) Mining shall be carried out under strict adherence to provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and subordinate legislations made there-under as applicable.

(ii) Mining shall be carried out as per the approved mining plan(including Mine Closure Plan) abiding by mining laws related to coal mining and the relevant circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS).

(iii) No mining shall be carried out in forest land without obtaining Forestry Clearance as per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(iv) Efforts should be made to reduce energy and fuel consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.

(f) Land reclamation

(i) Digital Survey of entire lease hold area/core zone using Satellite Remote Sensing survey shall be carried out at least once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report in 1:50,000 scale or as notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change(MOEFCC) from time to time shall be submitted to MOEFCC/Regional Office (RO).

(ii) The final mine void depth should preferably be as per the approved Mine Closure Plan, and in case it exceeds 40 m, adequate engineering interventions shall be provided for sustenance of aquatic life therein. The remaining area shall be backfilled and covered with thick and alive top soil. Post-mining land be rendered usable for agricultural/forestry purposes and shall be diverted. Further action will be treated as specified in the guidelines for Preparation of

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]



Mine Closure Plan issued by the Ministry of Coal dated 27th August, 2009 and subsequent amendments.

(iii) The entire excavated area, backfilling, external OB dumping (including top soil) and afforestation plan shall be in conformity with the "during mining"/"post mining" land-use pattern, which is an integral part of the approved Mining Plan and the EIA/EMP submitted to this Ministry. Progressive compliance status vis-a-vis the post mining land use pattern shall be submitted to the MOEFCC/RO.

(iv) Fly ash shall be used for external dump of overburden, backfilling or stowing of mine as per provisions contained in clause (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (8) of fly ash notification issued vide SO 2804 (E) dated 3rd November, 2009 as amended from time to time. Efforts shall be made to utilize gypsum generated from Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD), if any, along with fly ash for external dump of overburden, backfilling of mines. Compliance report shall be submitted to Regional Office of MoEF&CC, CPCB and SPCB.

(v) Further, it may be ensured that as per the time schedule specified in mine closure plan it should remain live till the point of utilization. The topsoil shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and shall not be kept unutilized. The top soil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation purposes. Active OB dumps shall be stabilised with native grass species to prevent erosion and surface run off. The other overburden dumps shall be vegetated with native flora species. The excavated area shall be backfilled and afforested in line with the approved Mine Closure Plan. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas shall continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Regional Office.

(vi) The project proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, the project proponent shall implement the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.

(g) Green Belt

(i) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered/endemic flora/fauna, if any, spotted/reported in the study area. The Action plan in this regard, if any, shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department.

(ii) Greenbelt consisting of 3-tier plantation of width not less than 7.5 m shall be developed all along the mine lease area as soon as possible. The green belt comprising a mix of native species (endemic species should be given priority) shall be developed all along the major approach/ coal transportation roads.

(h) Public hearing and Human health Issues

(i) Adequate illumination shall be ensured in all mine locations (as per DGMS standards) and monitored weekly. The report on the same shall be submitted to this ministry & it's RO on six-monthly basis.

(ii) The project proponent shall undertake occupational health survey for initial and periodical medical examination of the personnel engaged in the project and maintain records accordingly as per the provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955 and DGMS circulars. Besides regular periodic health check-up, 20% of the personnel identified from workforce engaged in active mining operations shall be subjected to health check-up for occupational diseases and hearing impairment, if any, as amended time to time.

(iii) Personnel (including outsourced employees) working in core zone shall wear protective respiratory devices and shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.

[Handwritten signature]



(iv) Implementation of the action plan on the issues raised during the public hearing shall be ensured. The project proponent shall undertake all the tasks/measures as per the action plan submitted with budgetary provisions during the public hearing. Land oustees shall be compensated as per the norms laid down in the R&R policy of the company/State Government/Central Government, as applicable.

(v) The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in this Ministry's OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.11 (M) dated 29th October, 2014, titled 'Impact of mining activities on habitations-issues related to the mining projects wherein habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area'.

(I) Corporate Environment Responsibility

(i) The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM vide F.No.22-65/2017-IA.III dated 1st May 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility.

(ii) The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental/forest/wildlife norms/conditions and/or shareholders/stake holders.

(iii) A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly to the head of the organization.

(iv) Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.

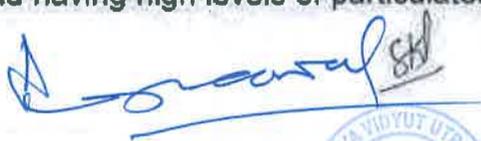
(v) Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

(j) Air quality monitoring and preservation

(i) Adequate ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely particulates, SO₂ and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive receptors in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc. carried out at least once in six months.

(ii) Continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations as prescribed in the statute be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Online ambient air quality monitoring stations may also be installed in addition to the regular monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc to be carried out at least once in six months.

(iii) Transportation of coal by road shall be carried out by covered trucks/conveyors. The transportation of clean coal and rejects shall be by rail with wagon loading through silo. Effective measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulates such as roads, belt conveyors, loading/unloading




and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled at source. It shall be ensured that the ambient air quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Board

(iv) All approach roads shall be black topped and internal roads shall be concreted. The roads shall be regularly cleaned. Coal transportation shall be carried out by covered trucks.

(v) Covered trucks shall be engaged for mineral transportation outside the washery up to the railway siding, shall be optimally loaded to avoid spillage en-route. Trucks shall be adequately maintained and emissions shall be below notified limits.

(vi) Facilities for parking of trucks carrying raw material from linked mine shall be created within the unit.

(vii) Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. The vehicles having 'PUC' certificate from authorized pollution testing centres shall be deployed for washery operations.

(viii) Hoppers of the coal crushing unit and other washery units shall be fitted with high efficiency bag filters/mist spray water sprinkling system shall be installed and operated effectively at all times of operation to check fugitive emissions from crushing operations, transfer points of closed belt conveyor systems and from transportation roads.

(ix) The raw coal, washed coal and coal wastes (rejects) shall be stacked properly at earmarked site (s) within stockyards fitted with wind breakers/shields. Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that the stored mineral does not catch fire.

(x) The temporary reject sites should appropriate planned and designed to avoid air and water pollution from such sites.

(k) Water quality monitoring and preservation

(i) The effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Water Act, 1974 Coal Industry Standards vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(ii) The monitoring data shall be uploaded on the company's website and displayed at the project site at a suitable location. The circular No.J-20012/1/2006-IA.11 (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for compliance.

(iii) Industrial waste water shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under, and as amended from time to time.

(iv) The project proponent shall not alter major water channels around the site. Appropriate embankment shall be provided along the side of the river/nallah flowing near or adjacent to the washery. The embankment constructed along the river/nallah boundary shall be of suitable dimensions and critical patches shall be strengthened by stone pitching on the river front side stabilised with plantation so as to withstand the peak water pressure preventing any chance of inundation.

(v) Heavy metal content in raw coal and washed coal shall be analysed once in a year and records maintained thereof.

(vi) The rejects should preferably be utilized in FBC power plant or disposed of through sale for its gainful utilization. If the coal washery rejects are to be disposed of, it should be done in a safe and sustainable manner with adequate compaction and post closure arrangement to avoid water pollution due to leachate from rejects and surface run off from reject dumping sites.

(vii) An Integrated Surface Water Management Plan for the washery area up to its buffer zone considering the presence of any river/rivulet/pond/lake etc. with impact of coal washing activities on it, shall be prepared, submitted to MoEFCC and implemented.

(viii) Waste Water shall be effectively treated and recycled completely either for washery operations or maintenance of green belt around the plant.





- (ix) Rainwater harvesting in the washery premises shall be implemented for conservation and augmentation of ground water resources in consultation with Central Ground Water Board.
- (x) No ground water shall be used for coal washing unless otherwise permitted in writing by competent authority (CGWA) or MoEFCC. The make-up water requirement of washery should not exceed 1.5 m³/tonne of raw coal.
- (xi) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operations. The monitoring of ground water levels shall be carried out four times a year i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. The ground water quality shall be monitored once a year, and the data thus collected shall be sent regularly to MOEFCC/RO.
- (xii) Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring data shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office.
- (xiii) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures to ensure riverine/ riparian ecosystem in and around the coal mine up to a distance of 5 km. A riverine/riparian ecosystem conservation and management plan should be prepared and implemented in consultation with the irrigation / water resource department in the state government.

(l) Noise and Vibration monitoring and prevention

- (i) The noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises, and report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry/RO on six-monthly basis
- (ii) Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels as per noise pollution Rules, 2016 in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs/muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms and guidelines in this regard. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored.

(m) Coal beneficiation

- (i) Coal stacking plan shall be prepared separately for raw coal, clean coal, middling and rejects.
- (ii) Efforts should be made to reduce energy consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.

(n) Green Belt

- (i) Three tier greenbelt comprising of a mix of native species, of minimum 30 m width shall be developed all along the washery area to check fugitive dust emissions and to render aesthetic to neighbouring stakeholders. A 3-tier green belt comprising of a mix of native species or tree species with thick leaves shall be developed along vacant areas, storage yards, loading/transfer points and also along internal roads/main approach roads.
- (ii) The project proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, the project proponent shall implement the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.



(o) Miscellaneous

- (i) The project proponent shall make public the environmental clearance granted for their project along with the environmental conditions and safeguards at their cost by prominently advertising it at least in two local newspapers of the District or State, of which one shall be in the vernacular language within seven days and in addition this shall also be displayed in the project proponent's website permanently.
- (ii) The copies of the environmental clearance shall be submitted by the project proponents to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government who in turn has to display the same for 30 days from the date of receipt.
- (iii) The project proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and update the same on half-yearly basis.
- (iv) The project proponent shall monitor the criteria pollutants level namely; PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the projects and display the same at a convenient location for disclosure to the public and put on the website of the company.
- (v) The project proponent shall submit six-monthly reports on the status of the compliance of the stipulated environmental conditions on the website of the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at environment clearance portal.
- (vi) The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in this Ministry's OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.11 (M) dated 29th October, 2014, titled 'Impact of mining activities on habitations-issues related to the mining projects wherein habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area'.
- (vii) The project proponent shall submit the environmental statement for each financial year in Form-V to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently and put on the website of the company.
- (viii) The project authorities shall inform to the Regional Office of the MOEFCC regarding commencement of mining operations.
- (ix) The project authorities must strictly adhere to the stipulations made by the State Pollution Control Board and the State Government.
- (x) The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report, commitment made during Public Hearing and also that during their presentation to the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- (xi) No further expansion or modifications in the plant shall be carried out without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
- (xii) Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data may result in revocation of this environmental clearance and attract action under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (xiii) The Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.
- (xiv) The Ministry reserves the right to stipulate additional conditions if found necessary. The Company in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions.
- (xv) The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.
- (xvi) The above conditions shall be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India / High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

[Handwritten signature]



5. The proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the EIA/EMP report and also that during presentation to the EAC. All the commitments made on the issues raised during public hearing shall also be implemented in letter and spirit.
6. The proponent shall obtain all necessary clearances/approvals that may be required before the start of the project. The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection. The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.
7. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
8. The coal company/project proponent shall be liable to pay the compensation against the illegal mining, if any, and as raised by the respective State Governments at any point of time, in terms of the orders dated 2nd August, 2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No.114/2014 in the matter of 'Common Cause Vs Union of India & others.
9. The concerned State Government shall ensure no mining operations to commence till the entire compensation for illegal mining, if any, is paid by the project proponent through their respective Department of Mining & Geology, in strict compliance of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
10. This environmental clearance shall not be operational till such time the project proponent complies with the above said judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court, as applicable, and other statutory requirements.

SKJ
12/7/2019
(S. K. Srivastava)
Scientist E

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-1
2. The APCCF, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (Western Central Zone), GF, East Wing, New Secretariat Building Civil Lines, Nagpur-1
3. The Secretary, Department of Environment & Forests, Government of Chhattisgarh, Secretariat, Raipur
4. The Member Secretary, Central Ground Water Authority, Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR, Curzon Road Barracks, A-2, W-3 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi
5. The Member Secretary, CPCB, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 32
6. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh State Environment Conservation Board, 1-Tilak Nagar, Shiv Mandir Chowk, Main Road, Avanti Vihar, Raipur - 492001
7. The District Collector, Korba, Government of Chhattisgarh
8. Monitoring File 9. Guard File 10. Record File

SKJ
12/7/2019
(S. K. Srivastava)
Scientist E





63

PROOF OF SERVICE-

COURIER CONSIGNMENT NOTE ISSUED BY COMPANY		TAX INVOICE		CASH / CREDIT MEMO	
		DATE	ORIGIN	DESTINATION	
		PRODUCT : DOX <input type="checkbox"/> NON DOX <input type="checkbox"/> FAST TRACK SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> VALUE PLUS <input type="checkbox"/>		C. N. No. / Bill No.	
CONSIGNOR	Agent Law Associates H, Babar Road B, Market N.D.		(L X B X H) :	MODE :	
			CONTENT OF SHIPMENT		VALUE OF GOODS
CONSIGNEE	Rahul Choudhary N-71, Lower Ground Floor G. K. Part-I, N. Delhi - 110048		CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE :		
			1. Sold to Contain Basis: All the consignment shall be booked on "sold to contain basis" i.e. SMCS shall be under no obligation to verify the description and contents of the shipment declared by the Consignor on the docket/invoice and as such the consignor shall undertake and ensure to make correct and factual declaration on the docket/Airway bill. However, SMCS reserve the right to inspect and/or refuse booking of shipment not conforming to these terms and condition, only after duly informing consignor regarding the reasons for such inspection and/or refusal and after receiving the confirmation from consignor. Consignor shall not book, handover any shipment consisting of prohibited, restricted or dangerous products and SMCS shall not be liable for any such shipment. Consignor indemnified and would keep indemnified SMCS, its directors and employees against all claims, losses, charges and expenses incurred by SMCS due to any banned, restricted or dangerous items entering in to the network of the SMCS due to any commission or omission of Consignor. 2. Prohibited Items: The currency, bearer cheques, hundies, bearer billy and/or similar other documents, Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Precious stones, Liquid, Semi Liquid perishable/fragile goods narcotics and / or any item which are prohibited and/or restricted by statutory law and acts are strictly not accepted by us. If such articles are enclosed without our information, the Company / Franchisee will not be liable for the same and no claim shall be entertained for such articles. 3. Limitation of Liability: (a) In case of loss, theft, damage and mishandling of booked consignment maximum liability of the Company/ Franchisee shall not be exceeding to the sum equivalent to 10 times of freight charges for documents and 5 times of freight charges for parcels (below Rs.5000/-) or the value of the consignment mentioned on the docket whichever is less. (b) All the high value shipment (above Rupees Five Thousand) and Fragile Shipment should be insured by the Consignor while booking, if any such shipment booked uninsured in such cases, in the event of lost / damages or theft of such shipment the Company / Franchisee will not be liable at all to reimburse to the customer. 4. No Service Area: Where the dox or Non-dox booked unknowingly for the area which comes under NSA (No Service Area) i.e. beyond the network of SMCSPL in such event the said shipment shall be returned to the party/consignor. In case of NSA service the Maximum Liability of the Company's/Franchisees' shall be limited up to return of freight amount only.		
SERVICE ACCOUNTING CODE : 996812 DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE : COURIER SERVICE		CONSIGNOR SIGNATURE			
WEIGHT	RECEIVED BY Date : 16/10/2023 Time : Branch Office :				
VOLUMETRIC CHARGE					
FREIGHT CHARGE					
FREIGHT ON VALUE					
TAXABLE VALUE					
SGST @					
CGST @					
IGST @					
CESS @					
TOTAL CHARGE					
GSTIN NO. :	TRACK YOUR SHIPMENT ON www.shreemaruticourier.com / Helpline : +91 9712 - 666 - 666				

Printed By: J. N. Enterprise... Ph. : (0) 25631661

Dt:21.06.2019