

**REPORT ON DAMAGE ASSESSMENT  
DUE TO ILLEGAL MINING OF  
LIMESTONE IN THE DISTRICTS OF  
JUNAGADH & GIR-SOMNATH**

**(As per the order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT),  
Principal Bench, New Delhi in Original Application No.  
58/2018(WZ) (M.A. No. 103/2018 & M.A. No.  
184/2018) Protection of Environment & Public Service  
Committee Vs Union of India & Ors.**

**Submitted to:**

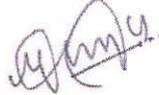
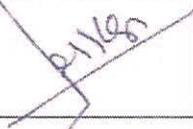
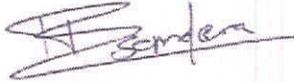
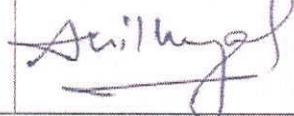
**Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,  
Western Zone (Pune Bench)**

**Prepared By:**

**Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar,  
State Level Expert Appraisal Committee, Gujarat,  
Office of Geology and Mining, Dist: Gir Somnath and  
Junagadh  
Kadam Environmental Consultants, Vadodara**

**July 2019**

## Committee Members

Sr. No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1	Mr. M. V. Patel Environment Engineer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar.	
2	Mr. M. R. Makwana Regional Officer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Junagadh	
3	Mr. Irfan Kagzi Deputy Environment Engineer, SEIAA-SEAC Gujarat	
4	Mr. Parag Khujnare QCI-NABET Accredited EIA Coordinator for Mining Projects, Kadam Environmental Consultants, Vadodara	
5	Mr. Jagadish Vadher Assistant Geologist, Gir somnath District.	
6	Mr. Hiren P. Sandera Royalty Inspector, Junagadh District	
7	Anilkumar L. Uniyal Geologist Gir somnath & Junagadh	

**CONTENT**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.0	Background	1
1.1	Background of limestone deposits in area under reference	2
1.1.1	Uses of Limestone	2
1.1.2	Regional & Local Geology of the area	3
1.1.3	Method of Mining	4
1.2	Field Investigation	4
1.3	Methodology adopted for damage cost assessment	11
1.3.1	Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB	11
1.3.2	Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat	14
1.3.3	Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat	17
1.3.4	Factors Considered for Calculations	20
1.3.5	Sample calculation for damage assessment	21
1.4	Damage Cost Assessment	24
1.5	Conclusion	31
<b>TABLES</b>		
Table 1	Specific chemical requirement of industries	3
Table 2	Details of 14 mine leases under investigation	4
Table 3	Sample calculations for damage assessment	21
Table 4	Summary of damage cost assessment	27
<b>ANNEXURE</b>		
1	Water Quality analysis results	34
2	CPCB guidelines for Assessing Environmental Compensation	42
3A	SEAC, Gujarat MoM for Indicative guidelines for Assessment of Ecological damage	49
3B	SEIAA, Gujarat approval of Indicative guidelines for Assessment of Ecological damage recommended by SEAC	54
4	Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat	56
5	Honorable National Green Tribunal Judgment dated 4.05.2016	62
6	Mine-wise details, Damage assessment and Penalty calculations	76
7.	Details submitted by Gir Somnath and Junagadh District	137

**REPORT ON DAMAGE ASSESSMENT DUE TO ILLEGAL MINING OF LIMESTONE IN  
THE DISTRICTS OF JUNAGADH & GIR-SOMNATH  
(As per the order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New  
Delhi in Original Application No. 58/2018(WZ)  
(M.A. No. 103/2018 & M.A. No. 184/2018)  
Protection of Environment & Public Service Committee Vs Union of India & Ors.**

## 1.0 BACKGROUND

A Miscellaneous application was filed by Protection of Environment & Public Service Committee before the Hon'ble NGT and it was submitted that mining is being done in the districts of Junagadh and Gir-Somnath without any prior Environmental Clearance from SEIAA, Gujarat and 14 mining leases have been named in violation of EIA Notification 2006. It was further submitted that the miners do not have valid Consent to Operate from GPCB under the Air Act, 1981 and Water Act, 1974.

Vide order of Hon'ble NGT dated 15.02.2019, a Joint Inspection was ordered to be carried out by SEIAA Gujarat, CPCB & MoEF&CC, particularly with reference to the grant of EC, Consent under the Air & Water Act, which includes action, prosecution and recovery of damage & asked to submit the report within one month.

Accordingly the Joint Inspection Committee carried out inspection of all the 14 leases located in districts of Junagadh and Gir - Somnath during 13-14 March 2019 and submitted its report to the Hon'ble NGT on 19.03.2019.

The matter was further considered by Hon'ble NGT on 1.05.2019 and ordered that damages on the account of (i) Net present value (NPV) of the ecological services forgone forever (ii) cost of damage to environment and pristine ecology (iii) cost of mitigation and restitution of environment & (iv) deterrent environmental compensation distinct from earlier three heads, be assessed and a report submitted with regard to assessment made before 24.07.2019.

To comply the order of Hon'ble NGT regarding assessment of damage caused due to illegal mining by the 14 limestone mining units in Junagadh & Gir Somnath districts, a Committee was formed by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) comprising Regional Officer, GPCB Junagadh, Environmental Engineer (Unit Head), GPCB Junagadh, Secretary, State Expert Appraisal Committee SEAC, Gujarat & District Geologist, Junagadh & Gir Somnath & CPCB. Representative of CPCB was not available for the committee and communication in this regard was received by GPCB vide email dated 18/06/2019. Hence, GPCB decided to depute a mining expert from a NABET accredited consultant. A Mining expert having QCI-NABET accreditation and EIA Coordinator for Mining Projects

was included in the Committee. Accordingly the committee carried out joint inspection during 26-27 June 2019 and assessed the scenario in and around the vicinity of the 14 mine leases.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND OF LIMESTONE DEPOSITS IN AREA UNDER REFERENCE

### 1.1.1 Uses of Limestone

Gir Somnath & Junagadh Districts are having a large number of Limestone mines. The limestone mines are providing raw materials to nearby cement plants and chemical grade is used in soda ash industries. The quality of Limestone is excellent for cement and soda ash manufacturing

Chemical grade limestone has high, specific levels of Calcium Oxide (CaO), Magnesium Oxide (MgO), or both. Additionally, chemical grade limestone has a high level of purity in that it contains very low levels of residuals typically found in limestone composites such as, Silica, Clay, Organic matter, iron oxide, and siliceous skeletal fragments.

Due to the optimum chemistry and purity of chemical grade limestone Cement and Soda-Ash Industries are the major consumers of limestone.

#### List of major consumers in the area are:

1. Ambuja Cement Ltd. (Kodinar)
2. Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd. (Sutrapada)
3. Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd. (Sutrapada)
4. Ultratech Cement Ltd. (Kovaya)
5. Narmada Cement Co. Ltd. (Rajula)
6. Hi-Bond Cement India Pvt Ltd. (Rajkot)
7. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd. (Porbandar)
8. Nirma Ltd. (Kalatalav)

The mined out limestone is used in cement and chemical plants located at Junagadh and nearby districts. The excavated mineral from mine is manually screened, the fines are also used in cement industry.

The specific chemical requirements of Industries are given in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIC CHEMICAL REQUIREMENT OF INDUSTRIES**

Sr. No.	Characteristic	Requirement in %			
		Bleaching Powder	Caustic Soda	Calcium Carbonate	Cement
1.	LOI	46.0	46.0	46.0	53.25
2.	SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.75	-	1.0	4.0
3.	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (Max)	0.15	-	0.25	0.25
4.	CaO	54.0	53.0	54.0	42.0
5.	MgO (Max)	2.0	1.0	0.80	0.5

### 1.1.2 Regional & Local Geology of the Area

#### Regional Geology

Based on the geological map of India, following geological succession has been established by Geological Survey of India for Gir Somnath district. The geological sequence of the district is as:-

Period	Age	Lithology
Quaternary	Holocene	Blown sand, Soils, alluvium, Fluvio-marine deposits
Tertiary	Pleistocene	Miliolite Limestone
	Pliocene to Miocene	Gaj Beds
	Lower Eocene	Laterites
Tertiary to Up. Mesozoic	Eocene to upper Cretaceous	Deccan Traps and associated rocks with intrusives and dykes

The top most formation observed in the area is Miliolite Formation. These are very well exposed in the lease area.

**Gaj Formation:** This formation comprises of yellow coloured limestone followed by Khaki coloured clays. Gaj Limestone are exposed in part of the area, in which Miliolite Limestone appears to have washed away due to cutting action of the rain water. Gaj formation base been deposited unconformably over Deccan traps.

#### Local Geology:

The local geological succession of the area as given below:

- Soil
- Miliolitic limestone with occasional inter bands of Marl & siliceous limestone.
- Gaj clay

### 1.1.3 Method of Mining

Limestone is generally occurred at a shallow depth below a small cover of soil and most of the time, it is exposed to surface. Also, the thickness of limestone deposit in Gir-Somnath and Junagadh district is small. Thus, the best method suitable for mining is by opencast method. Depending on the size of mine lease and desired production, the mining is carried out by manual or mechanised means. Limestone in this area is soft in nature and does not require blasting. The mineral can be directly excavated by hydraulic excavators or surface miners. The mineral excavated from mine is subjected to sizing by manual means or by rock breakers. The mineral is then dispatched to the clients based on the grade of the limestone.

Since, there is no blasting or large scale mechanisation requirement, there is no significant pollution potential from these mines, except dust generation from mineral transport activities and siltation from run-off water during monsoon. The mining being restricted to smaller depths, ground water intersection is rarely observed. Hence, there is no damage to the local ground water table of the area. In fact, these mine pits accumulates rain water into it during rains and acts as ground water recharge structures.

### 1.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION

Referring to the original petition filed by the Protection of Environment & Public Service Committee before Hon'ble NGT, following 14 limestone mines located in the districts of Junagadh and Gir Somnath were inspected by the Joint Committee on 26-27 June 2019. All the mines were observed to be non-operative. The list of 14 mine leases is given in **Table 2**.

**TABLE 2: DETAILS OF 14 MINE LEASES UNDER INVESTIGATION**

Sr. No.	Lessee	Lease Area (Ha)	Location
1.	M/s Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan	2.00	Survey No. 64 P, Village Ghushiya, Taluka - Talala, Dist. - Gir Somnath
2.	M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori	2.00	Survey No. 152, Village Jasadhar, Taluka - Talala, Dist. - Gir Somnath
3.	M/s R. J. Trivedi & Co.	7.69	Survey No. 65, 70, Village Umba, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath
4.	M/s Aher Bhagwan Bhimsinh	6.47	Survey No. 389/1, Village Ajotha, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath
5.	M/s Somnath Hydrated Lime & Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd.	15.1352	Survey No. 42/1, Village Kherali, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath
6.	M/s Noormahamad Kalubhai Patani	4.2593	Survey No. 49, Village Kherali, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath

Sr. No.	Lessee	Lease Area (Ha)	Location
7.	M/s Vikram Chemical Company	2.00	Survey No. 110P, Village Damasa, Taluka - Una, Dist. - Gir Somnath
8.	M/s Dhirajlal Panchabhai Vachhani	4.00	Survey No. 49 P, Village Undari, Taluka - Una, Dist. - Gir Somnath
9.	M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals	10.00	Meghal riverbed, at near Village Zadaka, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh
10.	M/s Dinesh Kumar & Company	5.00	Survey No. 2P, Village Khorasa, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh
11.	M/s Rajsi Rana Jotava Limestone Mine	4.00	Survey No. 29 P, Village Khorasa, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh
12.	M/s GHCL Ltd.	8.73	Survey No. 408/6P, Village Gorakhmadhi, Taluka - Sutrapada, Dist. - Gir Somnath
13.	M/s GHCL Ltd.	4.70	Survey No. 81P, Village Kodidra, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath
14.	M/s S. J. Trivedi Limestone Mine	9.35	Survey No. 123, Village Dari, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath

**Visiting Team:**

- (1) Mr. M. V. Patel, Environment Engineer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar.
- (2) Mr. M. R. Makwana, Regional Officer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Junagadh
- (3) Mr. Irfan Kagzi, Deputy Environment Engineer, SEIAA-SEAC Gujarat
- (4) Mr. Jagdish S. Vadher, Assistant Geologist, District- Gir Somanth
- (5) Mr. Hiren P. Chandera, Royalty Inspector, Geology Dept., District- Junagadh
- (6) Mr. Parag Khujnare, QCI-NABET accredited EIA Coordinator for Mining Projects, Kadam Environmental Consultants, Vadodara.
- (7) Mr. Mahendra Jadhav, Kadam Environmental Consultants, Vadodara.

The Committee inspected all the 14 mine leases & its surrounding area. Details regarding date of commencement of mining, yearly production was collected from Office of District Geologist. Other information such as, method of mining, mode of mineral transport and transport route, manpower details, etc. was collected from mine owners.

**1. Limestone Mine of M/s Goplasinh Himatsinh Chauhan**

This is an existing Limestone Mine located in 2.0 Ha mine lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. No mining machinery was observed at site. Existing mining was observed to be carried out up to about 15 m depth in the work out area. Water is accumulated in the Mine pit from which one water sample is collected. No any river, school, village habitation etc are located in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is

surrounded from three sides by agriculture land and one side by village road. Village Ghushiya is around 2 km away from mine. Hiran-2 Dam is around 2.5 km away from the mine. One water sample is collected from bore well of Ashokbhai Hamirbhai Chandra, village: Ghushiya, Talala, Gir Somnath, located adjacent to the mine lease.

**Quarry Pit Water Quality Analysis:** The physico-chemical characteristics of quarry pit water sample collected are presented in Annexure 1 and are compared with the IS-10500 standards and most of the parameters are found within limit as per IS:10500.

Thus, the water quality was observed to be good as per IS:10500 standards but primary treatment is suggested before using the water for potable purpose.

**Ground Water Quality Analysis:** The physico-chemical characteristics of groundwater sample collected are presented in Annexure 1 and are compared with the IS-10500 standards and most of the parameters are found within limit as per IS:10500.

Overall, the ground water quality was observed to be good for drinking and domestic use as per IS:10500 standards.

#### **2. Limestone Mine of M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori**

This is an existing Limestone Mine located in 2.0 Ha lease area. During inspection, mine was not in operation. No any machinery was observed at site. Average depth of the mine pit is about 1.5 to 2.0 m in the work out area. No any river, school, residential area etc. are there in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from two sides by agriculture land and two sides by other mine leases. Village Jasadhar is around 1.5 km away from mine. The mine lease area is located in proposed eco-sensitive zone around Gir Sanctuary. However, no vegetation is observed in the mine lease area. Surrounding area comprised of horticulture plantation and agriculture land. As such, no impact is observed on the pristine ecology of the area.

#### **3. Limestone Mines of M/s R.J.Trivedi & Co.**

This is an existing Limestone Mine located in 7.69 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed stopped. Existing mine pit is having about 0.5 to 1.0 m depth in the work out area. No mining machinery was observed at site. No any river, school, residential area etc are there in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from four sides by agriculture land. Village Uмба is around 0.6 km away from mine.

#### **4. Limestone Mine of M/s Aher Bhagwan Bhimsinh**

This is an existing Limestone Mine with lease area of 6.47 Ha. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. No mining machinery was observed at site. A mine pit of about 1.5 m average depth was observed in work out area of the mine. No any river, school, village habitation are located in 500 m radius of this mine. Few houses are constructed in agriculture land near the mine lease area. Mine is surrounded from three

sides by agriculture land and one side by village road. Village Ajotha is around 2.0 km away from mine.

#### **5. Limestone mine of M/s Somnath Hydrated Lime & Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd.**

This is an existing Limestone Mine located in 15.1352 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. Average depth of mine working was observed to be about 1.5 to 2.0 m in the work out area. No mining machinery was observed at site. Babool plantation was carried on the lease boundary facing village road. No any river, school, residential area are observed in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from three sides by agriculture land and one side by barren land. One water sample is collected from hand pump of Tapubhai Rajabhai Chandpa, villege: Umrالا, Veraval, Gir Somnath.

**Water Quality Analysis:** The physico-chemical characteristics of groundwater sample collected are presented in Annexure 1 and are compared with the IS-10500 standards. The pH of the water sample collected was observed to be 7.53 which is within Acceptable limits. Turbidity is 25 NTU, which is exceeding the permissible limit. Total suspended solids are 18 mg/l. TDS is observed as 650mg/l, which is within permissible limit. The total hardness was observed as 387 mg/l, which is within permissible limit. Calcium was observed within permissible limits. Chlorides, Nitrates Magnesium and Sulphates were also observed to be within acceptable limits. Heavy metals were not detected in the ground water.

Overall, the ground water quality was observed to be good for drinking and domestic use as per IS:10500 standards but primary treatment is suggested for settling of suspended solids before used for drinking purposes.

#### **6. Limestone Mine of M/s Noormahamed Kalubhai Patani**

This is an existing Limestone Mine with lease area of 4.2593 Ha. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. A small quarry pit with average depth of about 0.5 m was observed in work out area. No mining machinery is observed at site. No any river, school, residential area etc. are located in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from two sides by agriculture land and two sides by barren land. Village Kherali is around 1.0 km away from mine.

#### **7. Limestone mine of M/s Vikram Chemical Company**

This is an existing Limestone Mine spread in 2.0 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. Average depth of mining is about 2.5m in the work out area. No any river, school, village habitation etc. are observed in 500 m radius of this mine. Few houses are located adjacent to the mine lease area. Mine is surrounded from two sides by agriculture land and two sides by barren land. Village Damasa is around 0.7 km away from mine.

**8. Limestone Mine of M/s Dhirjalal Panchabhai Vachhani**

This is an existing Limestone Mine having 4.0 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. Average depth of mine pit was about 2.0 to 2.5m in work out area. No mining machinery is observed at site. No any river, school, residential area etc. are there in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from three sides by agriculture land and one side by barren land. Village Undri is located at around 1.0 km away from mine.

**9. Limestone mine of M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals**

This is an existing Limestone Mine spread over 10.0 Ha lease area located in Meghal river bed. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. No mining machinery is observed at site. Nearest human habitation is around 200 meter away from this mine. Mine lease area is surrounded from four sides by barren land. Village Zadka is around 0.3 km away from mine.

**10. Limestone Mine of M/s Dineshkumar & Company**

This is an existing Limestone Mine spread over 5.0 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. No mining machinery is observed at site. Nearest human habitation is around 200 meter away from this mine. Mine is surrounded from one side by agriculture land and three sides by barren land. Village Khorasa is around 0.5 km away from mine.

**11. Limestone Mine of M/s Rajsi Rana Jotava**

This is an existing Limestone Mine spread over 4.0 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. No mining machinery is observed at site. Nearest human habitation is around 200 meter away from this mine. Mine is surrounded from one side by agriculture land and three sides by barren land. Village Khorasa is around 0.5 km away from mine.

**12. Limestone Mine of M/s GHCL**

This is an existing Limestone Mine spread over 8.73 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. Average depth of the mine pit was observed as 3.0 m. No mining machinery is observed at site. Mining area is properly fenced and some plantation has been carried out on the backfilled area in the mine lease. No any river, school, residential area etc. are there in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from three sides by agriculture land and one side by internal road. Village Gorakhmadhi is around 1.5 km away from mine. One water sample is collected from open well of Bhimabhai Dayabhai Gavadiya, village: Gorakhmadhi, Sutrapada, Gir Somnath.

**Water Quality Analysis:** The physico-chemical characteristics of groundwater sample collected are presented in Annexure 1 and are compared with the IS-10500 standards and most of the parameters are found within limit as per IS:10500.

Overall, the ground water quality was observed to be good for drinking and domestic use as per IS:10500 standards.

### **13. Limestone Mine of M/s GHCL**

This is an existing Limestone Mine in 4.7 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity was observed to be stopped. Average depth of the mine was observed as 2.0 to 2.5 m. No mining machinery is observed at site. Fencing has been carried out around the mine pit. No any river, school, residential area etc. are there in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from two sides by agriculture land and two sides by barren land. Village Kodidra is around 1.0 km away from mine.

### **14. Limestone mine of M/s S. J. Trivedi**

This is an existing Limestone Mine spread over 9.35 Ha lease area. During inspection, mining activity is observed to be stopped. No mining machinery is observed at site. No any river, school, residential area etc are there in 500 m radius of this mine. Mine is surrounded from one side by agriculture land and three sides by barren land. Village Veraval is around 3.0 km away from mine. Arabian Sea is located at about 0.47 km from the lease area. Hence, CRZ clearance may be required for this mine.

All the quarries are mostly located in barren land/ areas devoid of major vegetation and are located away from ecological sensitive areas except one i.e. Limestone Mine of M/s. Vajesinh Dansinh Mori, which is located in proposed eco-sensitive zone around Gir Sanctuary.

All the quarries have been observed to be worked by manual / semi-mechanised opencast method of mining without blasting and with the use of rock breaker, excavator, and / or manual tools such as pick axe, crow bar, etc. Sizing of the big boulders was carried out manually by hammers.

Limestone is available as outcrop or just below a small cover of top soil/waste rock. Thickness of limestone deposit in the area is varying from 3 - 5 m. All the quarries have been observed to be excavated for a shallow depth except for mine lease mentioned in Sr. No. 1 in above table i.e. Limestone mine of M/s Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan, where a depth of about 15 m have been observed with accumulation water in mine pit.

No groundwater interception was observed in any quarry pit. In all the leases, existing quarry pits have been observed of varying sizes and depths. All the 14 mines have been observed to be stopped. No major overburden was observed as the limestone is outcropping / located close to surface in the lease area. Few over burden/waste rock heaps were observed in some leases during inspection.

During the field visit, variations were observed by the committee in the quantity of mined out mineral (considering the volume of mine pits) as against production details submitted

by the office of the District Geology. This may be due to reasons like unevenness in topography/geomorphology considered for quantification or inclusion of minerals mined out at other locations being included in the mines visited by the committee etc. and the same could not be verified because of mining activities already completed.

During the inspection, the committee consulted the people residing in the vicinity of the mine leases. The people are using ground water (through bore well and open well) for drinking, domestic use and for agriculture activities. No complaint has been received for ground water contamination due to mining activities. Wherever required, water samples from mine pits (wherever available) and from ground water were collected to identify if any ground water contamination is caused due to operation of these mines. Water samples from the following locations were collected:

- (1) Ground water from Bore well of Ashokbhai Hamirbha Chandra, Village: Ghusiya, Talala, Gir Somnath.
- (2) Pit water from mine pit of Limestone mine of Gopalsinh Himatsinh Chauhan, Village: Ghusiya, Talala, Gir Somnath.
- (3) Ground water from Hand pump of Tapubhai Rajabhai Chandpa, Village: Umralla, Veraval, Gir Somanth.
- (4) Ground water from Open well of Bhimabhai Dayabhai Gavadiya, Village: Gorakhamadhi, Sutrapada, Gir Somnath.

The physico-chemical characteristics of quarry pit and groundwater sample collected are presented in Annexure 1 and are compared with the IS-10500 standards. From the water quality analysis reports, it is observed that all the parameters analysed were within permissible limits for drinking use. There is no contamination observed due to mining activities. It is suggested that the water be used for drinking purpose after primary treatment. The water can be directly used for all other domestic and agriculture purposes.

Most of the population is observed dependent on ground water for drinking, domestic use and for agriculture activities. During the field investigation, it was also observed that the area is highly impervious and the rainwater flows along the slope and directly joins the seasonal streams. Percolation rate to the ground is very low. Limestone exposures have also been observed in the nearby agriculture lands, roads, etc. No issues were observed with the presence of limestone in the agriculture or any other activities to the residents of the area.

During the inspection of all the above 14 mine leases, surrounding areas and along transport routes, no visible signs of any damage on vegetation, crops and horticulture plantation was observed. Looking at the method and extent of mining in the past and the distance of nearest village habitation, no damage has been observed on the village habitation. There was no ecological sensitive, archaeological / historical / religious important places observed within 500 m radius from the mine lease boundaries except

one i.e. Limestone Mine of M/s. Vajesinh Dansinh Mori which exists in eco sensitive zone of Gir Sanctuary.

All the mine leases are located in barren / waste land and no significant natural vegetation / tree cover was observed in or around the mine leases. The mining leases are mostly surrounded by agriculture lands. As such, there were no ecological services foregone forever. Also, it was observed that no significant damage to the environment or pristine ecology has been occurred due to these 14 limestone mines.

No significant damage has been observed to the ecological services & pristine ecology due to these limestone quarries.

### 1.3 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR DAMAGE COST ASSESSMENT

In order to carry out damage assessment on the account of (i) ecological services forgone forever (ii) cost of damage to environment and pristine ecology (iii) cost of mitigation and restitution of environment & (iv) deterrent environmental compensation distinct from earlier three heads, guidelines issued by CPCB, SEIAA-SEAC Gujarat & Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat were followed and damage assessment costs were determined. The guidelines are summarized in following paragraphs:

#### 1.3.1 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

*(Ref.: Report of the CPCB In-house Committee on Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund, attached as Annexure 2)*

As per the directions received from Hon'ble NGT, CPCB formed a committee for development of guidelines for assessment of Environmental Compensation. The committee discussed that environmental compensation should be based on "Polluter Pay Principle". The Committee decided to list the instances for taking cognizance of cases fit for violation and levy environmental compensation.

#### Cases considered for levying Environmental Compensation (EC):

- a. Discharges in violation of consent conditions, mainly prescribed standards / consent limits.
- b. Not complying with the directions issued, such as direction for closure due to non-installation of OCEMS, non-adherence to the action plans submitted etc.
- c. Intentional avoidance of data submission or data manipulation by tampering the Online Continuous Emission / Effluent Monitoring systems.
- d. Accidental discharges lasting for short durations resulting into damage to the environment.
- e. Intentional discharges to the environment on land, water and air resulting into acute injury or damage to the environment.
- f. Injection of treated/partially treated/ untreated effluents to ground water.

In the instances as mentioned at a, b and c above, Pollution Index may be used as a basis to levy the Environmental Compensation. CPCB has published guidelines for categorization of industries into Red, Orange, Green and White based on concept of Pollution Index (PI). The Pollution Index is arrived after considering quantity & quality of emissions/ effluents generated, types of hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. Pollution Index of an industrial sector is a numerical number in the range of 0 to 100 and can be represented as follows:

$$PI = f(\text{Water Pollution Score, Air Pollution Score \& HW Generation Score})$$

Pollution Index is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution hazard from the industrial sector.

After considering various factors including the policy implementation issues, Committee has come up with following formula for levying the Environmental Compensation in instances as mentioned at a, b and c including non-compliance of the environmental standards / violation of directions.

The Environmental Compensation shall be based on the following formula:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹

PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector

N = Number of days of violation took place

R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC

S = Factor for scale of operation

LF = Location factor

The formula incorporates the anticipated severity of environmental pollution in terms of Pollution Index, duration of violation in terms of number of days, scale of operation in terms of micro & small/medium/large industry and location in terms of proximity to the large habitations.

**Note:**

- a) The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. It was suggested that the average pollution index of 80, 50 and 30 may be taken for calculating the Environmental Compensation for Red, Orange and Green categories of industries, respectively.

- b) N, number of days for which violation took place is the period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
- c) R is a factor in Rupees, which may be a minimum of 100 and maximum of 500. It is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation.
- d) S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units.
- e) LF, could be based on population of the city/town and location of the industrial unit. For the industrial unit located within municipal boundary or up to 10 km distance from the municipal boundary of the city/town, following factors (LF) may be used:

**Table 1.1: Location Factor Values**

Sr. No.	Population* (Million)	Location Factor# (LF)
1	1 to < 5	1.25
2	5 to <10	1.5
3	10 and above	2.0

*\*Population of the city/town as per the latest Census of India*

*#LF will be 1.0 in case unit is located >10km from municipal boundary*

*LF is presumed as 1 for city/town having population less than one million.*

For notified Ecologically Sensitive areas, for beginning, LF may be assumed as 2.0. However, for critically Polluted Areas, LF may be explored in future.

- f) In any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be Rs. 5000/day.
- g) In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, Environmental Compensation may be increased on exponential basis, i.e. by 2 times on 1<sup>st</sup> repetition, 4 times on 2<sup>nd</sup> repetition and 8 times on further repetitions.
- h) If the operations of the industry are inevitable and violator continues its operations beyond 3 months then for deterrent compensation, EC may be increased by 2, 4 and 8 times for 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, respectively. Even if the operations are inevitable beyond 12 months, violator will not be allowed to operate.
- i) Besides EC, industry may be prosecuted or closure directions may be issued, whenever required.

In other instances i.e. d, e and f, the environmental compensation may contain two parts – one requires providing immediate relief and other long-term measures such as remediation. In all these cases, detailed investigations are required from expert institutions/organizations based on which environmental compensation will be decided. CPCB shall list the expert institutions for this purpose.

In such cases, comprehensive plan for remediation of environmental pollution may be prepared and executed under the supervision of a committee with representatives of SPCB, CPCB and expert institutions/organizations.

### 1.3.2 Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

(Ref: SEAC-SEIAA-MoM attached as **Annexure 3 A & B**)

As per notification vide S.O. 804(E) dated 14.03.2017 it has been notified that the violation cases/non-compliance will involve the assessment of ecological damage, remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan. An Indicative guideline for Assessment of Ecological Damage is prescribed by SEAC-SEIAA and is assessed as below:

Assessment of ecological damage and remediation plan will address the following attributes:

EMP Sub-Components									
AP	WP	SHW	TP	NV	GB	HG	RH/OH S	SC	CER
Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Solid & hazardous waste	Transportation	Noise & Vibrations	Greenbelt	Hydro-geology	Risk Hazard /Occupational Health & Safety	Soil Conservation	Corporate Environmental Responsibility

#### Salient Features of the Project considered are as under:

- ✓ Type of Mineral
- ✓ Lease Area ( In Sq. Meter)
- ✓ Quantity of Mineral in MT
- ✓ No. of working days
- ✓ Price of Mineral in Rupees per MT
- ✓ Total cost of Mineral in Rs.

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	COST	
		Calculations	Total cost (Rs.)
AP	Water requirement per day for sprinkling of water to curb fugitive emission in KL (0.1 Liters per sq.m.)		
	Cost of 1 KL water for sprinkling in Rupees		
WP	Major water pollution envisioned: 1. Ground water table intersection if any.2. Run off water outside the lease and estimated damage		

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	COST	
		Calculations	Total cost (Rs.)
	caused considering period of violation in Rs. Per day		
SHW	When there is an overburden, Quantity of Over Burden in MT * 10 Rs. Per MT O.B. handling charges * 2 ( Lifting and shifting frequency)		
	When there is no Overburden, only mining waste handling charges are to be considered. Mine waste in MT * 10 Rs Per MT of mineral waste handling *2 (Lifting and shifting frequency)		
NV	Existence of House properties/env. Entities within 500 meter of blasting site and if damaged due to blasting. •Nos of such properties/env. Entities. •Built up area of each property/env. Entities •Cost of reconstruction of properties (total) considering current construction cost per Sq. Meter.		
GB	Green Belt developed in 10% of leased area Green belt area in M <sup>2</sup> . Presume 1 plant per 4 m <sup>2</sup> is to be planted. Cost of single plant: Total cost of green belt		
HG	No major HG issues envisioned, considering no ground water interception If intersection of ground water is made, cost of one time remediation plan after estimating extent of contamination of ground water		
RH/OHS	Health Expenditure: Nos of workers* Rs 1000 PPE expenditure No of workers*Rs 300 Total expenditure for health and safety for workers* Nos of year		
CER	10% of Mineral (Sale) Value		
SC	Cost of preservation, Handling and reuse of Top soil : (Cost of Soil preservation is assumed to be Rs 10,000 per 1 Hectare)		

Total Assessed Env. Damage Cost in Rupees			
Environmental Damage Cost in % of Mineral Value	(Total Assessed Env. Damage Cost in Rupees/Value of Mineral in Rs.)*100		

**Note:**

For the aforementioned assessment, following basis are taken into consideration:

1. Quantity of water sprinkling for curbing fugitive emission is assumed as 0.1 Liters per sq.m.
2. Cost of water availability is to be considered on prevailing local market
3. Over burden removal and its shifting are considered as two separate activities.
4. For damage of house, entire construction of house considering built up area and local prevailing rate of construction are to be considered.
5. For greenbelt 1 plant is assumed in 4 sq. meter area and 10% of lease area is proposed to be developed as green belt.
6. It is assumed that One Hectare mine requires 2 workers.
7. Cost of health check up per worker is Rs 1000/- or prevailing local marker rate.
8. Cost of PPE per worker is Rs 300/- or prevailing local marker rate.
9. Cost of preservation, handling and restoration for 1 Ha lease is Rs. 10,000/-.

### 1.3.3 Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat

*(Ref: Resolution No. NGT/102017/1750/CHH dated 10.09.2018 and amendment in the said resolution vide Resolution No. NGT/102017/1750/CHH dated 29.11.2018 regarding imposing Environmental Compensation in cases of illegal mining, transportation and storage for causing damage to the environment, attached as Annexure 4)*

In the matter of National Green Tribunal Bar Association Vs Virender Singh (State of Gujarat), an interim action taken report on behalf of State of Gujarat was submitted by Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat in compliance of order dated 17.09.2018 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 360 of 2015.

The application preferred by one of the applicants dealing with illegal mining of Mineral Ordinary sand in the State of Gujarat and its adverse effect on the environment was pending final consideration before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

The Hon'ble Tribunal vide it's order dated 13.07.2018 was placed to issue the following directions:-

- a. *"4. We are of the view that in view of the increasing illegal mining demonstrated by the affidavit filed by the State itself, the State may also take further preventive steps on precautionary principle and the action taken by the State in determining compounding fee should be based not merely on the cost of illegally mined material but also to restore damage to environment on the principle of Polluter Pays. The amount representing damage to the environment may be separately accounted for and used for restoration of damage to the environment by taking appropriate steps"*

In compliance of the above direction, the Industries and Mines Department, State of Gujarat, vide Government Resolution No. NGT/102017/1750/CHH dated 10.09.2018 decided to impose, in addition to the compounding fees, Environmental Compensation in the cases of Illegal mining, storage and Transportation from the offenders.

As per the resolution mentioned above, the computation of Environmental Compensation was given as below:

**"4. For the Minor Minerals as categorized under Schedule III of the Gujarat Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017 (GMMCR, 2017) and for Minerals other than Minor Minerals as per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Environmental Compensation payable shall be computed as under:**

- a. For Part – A – I Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 35% of Value of Mineral
- b. For Part – A – II Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 20% of Value of Mineral
- c. For Part – B Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 15% of Value of Mineral
- d. Minerals other than Minor Minerals = 15% of Value of Mineral

*Value of Mineral = Price per metric tons of respective Mineral (Multiplied by) Quantity of Mineral illegally Mined, Transported & Stored)*

**Price of Mineral:**

- *Minor Mineral: The last available price per metric tons of such mineral, published by the Government of Gujarat as prescribed under GMMCR, 2017*
- *Mineral Other than Minor Mineral: The last available average price per metric tons of such mineral as published by the Indian Bureau of Mines for the State of Gujarat.*

*Explanation: If for any mineral or mineral grade, the average sale price in respect of the State of Gujarat for any month is not published by Indian Bureau of Mines, the all India average sale price published by Indian Bureau of Mines for such mineral or mineral grade for that month shall be used.*

*Provided that the Authorized Officer, empowered to impose and collect penalty/compounding fees under the Gujarat Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2017 shall assess the quantity of mineral illegally mined, transported and stored which will be reckoned for computation of the Value of Mineral.”*

The Hon’ble Tribunal while appreciating the scheme framed by the State of Gujarat issued following directions vide its order dated 17.09.2018.

- a) *“5. We do not see any difficulty in approving the proposed action but the same cannot take care of all situations if it is found that the damage caused and cost of restoration of ecology to be incurred is higher. The same must be recovered fully on the principle of ‘Polluter Pays’. This apart, the cost of damages must include net present value of future eco system services foregone.”*

Pursuant to the above direction issued by this Hon’ble Tribunal, a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Geology and mining was held on 19.10.2018 to recommend the necessary steps to be taken in order to comply with the directions issued by the Hon’ble Tribunal. Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the committee, the Industries and Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat, vide its Government

Resolution No. NGT/102017/1750/CHH dated 29.11.2018 has amended the scheme dated 10.09.2018 by incorporating following changes:

- (i) *The Environmental Compensation have been increased from*
- "a. For Part - A - I Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 35% of Value of Mineral*
  - b. For Part - A - II Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 20% of Value of Mineral*
  - c. For Part - B Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 15% of Value of Mineral*
  - d. Minerals other than Minor Minerals = 15% of Value of Mineral"*

*to*

- "a. For Part - A - I Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 41% of Value of Mineral*
- b. For Part - A - II Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 26% of Value of Mineral*
- c. For Part - B Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 21% of Value of Mineral*
- d. Minerals other than Minor Minerals = 21% of Value of Mineral"*

- (ii) *Following further provisos have been inserted in Para 4:*

*"Provided further that, all situations, wherein the authorities are of the view that the damage caused and the cost of restoration of ecology to be incurred is higher, shall be referred to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board for assessment of actual damage caused to the Ecology, net present value of future eco system services foregone and the Cost of Restoration.*

*Provided further that, if after assessment by GPCB the actual damage caused and the Cost of restoration of Ecology is found to be higher than the abovementioned Environmental Compensation, the same shall be recovered fully on the principle of 'Polluter Pays' from the offender by the authorities empowered under Para - (2)."*

#### 1.3.4 Factors Considered for Calculations

For estimation of damage cost, some factors have to be considered based on guidelines issued under various Acts, Rules, orders of Hon'ble Courts, Hon'ble NGT and on the basis of general observations.

- **Period under violation:**
  - For mines having lease area more >5 Ha, violation is considered from the year, in which the production is exceeded to the production achieved in the year 1993-94 as per directions given in Hon'ble Supreme court Common cause Judgment dated 2.08.2017.
  - For mines having lease area <5 Ha, violation is considered from year 2016 w.r.t. the Clause 22 (3) of the Hon'ble NGT order vide Original application No. 34/2016 dated 4.05.2016 (**Annexure 5**). Since, in the Hon'ble Supreme court order in the case of Deepak Kumar Vs State of Haryana dated 27.02.2012 and subsequent MoEFCC OM dated 18.05.2012, all minor mineral quarry owners were required to obtain Environmental clearance. However, closure of mines not having environmental clearance was only ordered vide Hon'ble NGT order dated 4.05.2016. Hence, the year 2016 is considered for violation.
  
- **Sale value of Mineral** for different year have been obtained from Geology & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat. The sale value of limestone for the year 1994-1999 was not available, so the sale value of year 1999 was used for calculation of mineral sale price for the years 1994-1999.

### 1.3.5 SAMPLE CALCULATION FOR DAMAGE ASSESMENT

For assessment of Damage cost based on CPCB guidelines, the factors considered/calculations made are explained in Table 3.1 with sample calculation:

**TABLE 3.1: SAMPLE CALCULATIONS AS PER CPCB GUIDELINES  
(GOPALSINH HIMMATSINH CHAUHAN CASE)**

Sr. No.	Basic information				CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
	Lessee	Lease area (Ha)	Production (considered under violation)	Year	PI	N	R	S	LF	EC
1	Gopalsinh Himatsinh Chauhan	2.00	2016-17	66588.91	60	500	250	0.5	1	3750000
		2.00	2017-18	23372.13						
		2.00	2018-19	0						
				89961.04						3750000

- As per CPCB guideline on methodology for assessing penalty & Environmental compensation and action plan to Utilize the fund (Guideline is attached herewith).

The penalty shall be based on the following formula:

$$\text{Penalty} = \text{PI} \times \text{N} \times \text{R} \times \text{S} \times \text{LF}$$

Where,

Penalty in rupees

**PI = Pollution index of industrial sector**

PI factor is considered as 60 because for these fourteen mines, no significant Water Pollution and Hazardous Pollution is observed

**N = Number of days of violation took place**

Number of days is considered as 250 mining days/year considering holidays and monsoon season

**R = A factor in Rupees for penalty**

All cases are pertaining to EC violations, factor considered is 250

**S = Factor for scale of operation**

Considering all the mining projects under small category, factor considered is 0.5

LF = Location factor

LF Considered is 1.0, as population is +-less than 1 million

- For assessment of Damage cost based on SEIAA-SEAC Gujarat guidelines, the factors considered/calculations made are explained in Table 3 with sample calculation:

TABLE 3.2: SAMPLE CALCULATIONS AS PER SEAC-SEIAA, GUJARAT GUIDELINES

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	DAMAGE COST	
		Sample Calculations (Example for Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan case)	Total cost (Rs.)
AP	Water requirement per day for sprinkling of water to curb fugitive emission in KL (0.1 Liters per sq.m.)	Lease area: 2.00 Ha Water requirement: 0.1 Litre/sq.m. area/Day Cost of water: Rs. 100/KL No. of days: 250 days per year Total cost = $20000 \times 0.1/1000 \times 100 \times 250$ = 50,000	Rs. 50,000 Per year
Transport	Cost of water sprinkling on kutchha road outside mine lease upto nearest pakka major road water to curb fugitive emission in KL (0.1 Liters per sq.m.)	Road length: 0.00 m Water requirement: 0.1 Litre/sq.m. area Cost of water: Rs. 100/KL No. of days: 250 days per year Total cost = $0 \times 0.1/1000 \times 100 \times 250$ = 0	Rs. 0
WP	Major water pollution envisioned: 1. Ground water table intersection if any. 2. Run off water outside the lease and estimated damage caused considering period of violation in Rs. Per day	No water pollution issues envisioned as limestone is inert material and ground water intersection was not observed. Hence, damage pertaining to this aspect is considered as zero.	Rs. 0
SHW	When there is an overburden, Quantity of Over Burden in MT * 10	Average thickness of overburden/ waste rock is observed to be about 1 feet i.e. 0.3 m. & bulk density of OB/Waste rock is considered as 2 T/m <sup>3</sup> .	Rs. 2,40,000/-

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	DAMAGE COST	
		Sample Calculations (Example for Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan case)	Total cost (Rs.)
	Rs. Per MT O.B. handling charges * 2 (Lifting and shifting frequency)	Cost of reclamation = Rs. 10/ MT x 2 Cost of reclamation = 2.00 x 10000 x 0.3 x 2 x 10 x 2 = 240000	
NV	Existence of House properties/env. Entities within 500 meter of blasting site and if damaged due to blasting. •Nos of such properties/env. Entities. •Built up area of each property/env. Entities •Cost of reconstruction of properties (total) considering current construction cost per Sq. Meter.	No blasting is being carried out in the mines.  No damage on any private or public properties have been observed or no such complaint has been received. Hence, cost is considered as zero.	Rs. 0
GB	Green Belt developed in 10% of leased area Green belt area in m <sup>2</sup> . Presume 1 plant per 4 m <sup>2</sup> is to be planted. Cost of single plant: Total cost of green belt	Lease area: 2.00 Ha No. of saplings = 1 sapling / 4 m <sup>2</sup> Cost of Sapling including plantation cost: Rs. 100/Plant Salary of gardener: Rs. 5000 / month Nurturing is required for 3 years only. Watering cost: 1 lit/plant/day x Rs. 100/KL No. of watering days = 250 Total cost = (20000 x 0.1/4 x 100) = 50000 Gardener salary = 5000 x 12 = 60000 Maintenance cost = 500 x 1/1000 x 100 x 250 = 12500	Plantation cost = Rs. 50000  Maintenance cost = Rs. 72500 / year

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	DAMAGE COST	
		Sample Calculations (Example for Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan case)	Total cost (Rs.)
HG	No major HG issues envisioned, considering no ground water interception. If intersection of ground water is made, cost of one time remediation plan after estimating extent of contamination of ground water	No ground water intersection was observed. Hence, no damage cost is calculated.	Rs. 0
RH/O HS	Health Expenditure: Nos of workers* Rs 1000 PPE expenditure No of workers*Rs 300 Total expenditure for health and safety for workers* Nos of year	Average No. of workers are calculated based on annual production, 250 days working, average output per man per shift is considered as 5, and considering 2 supervisory manpower. Total expenditure = (55 x 1000) + (55 x 300) = 71500 for the first year	Rs. 71,500
CSR	10% of Mineral Value	Since the CER guidelines are applicable since 1.05.2018, the CSR guidelines as per Companies act are considered. Hence, 2% of the sale price of mineral is considered for estimating CER cost; CSR = 28787531 x 2 / 100 = 5,75,751	Rs. 5,75,751 (different for different years)
SC	Cost of preservation, Handling and reuse of Top soil : (Cost of Soil preservation is assumed to be Rs 10,000 per 1 Hectare)	Lease area: 2.00 Ha Soil conservation cost = 10000 rupees/hector x 2 = Rs. 20000	Rs. 20,000

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	DAMAGE COST	
		Sample Calculations (Example for Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan case)	Total cost (Rs.)
	Total		$50,000 \times 2 + 2,40,000 + 50,000 + 72,500 \times 3 + (71,500 + 27,300) + 5,75,751 + 20,000 =$ <b>13,02,051</b>

\* AP- Air Pollution, WP-Water Pollution, SHW-Solid Hazardous Waste, GB-Green Belt, HG-Hydro Geology, RH-Risk Hazard, OHS-Occupational Health and Safety, SC-Soil Contamination.

- For assessment of Damage cost based on GR of Ind & Mine Department, Gujarat guidelines, the factors considered/calculations made are explained in Table 3.3 with sample calculation:

**TABLE 3.3: SAMPLE CALCULATIONS AS PER GR of IND & MINE DEPARTMENT, GUJARAT (EXAMPLE FOR GOPALSINH HIMMATSINH CHAUHAN CASE)**

Sr. No.	Basic information			Assessment as per GR of IMD, GoG		
	Lessee	Lease area (Ha)	Production (considered under violation)	Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM	Total sale value of mineral	Damage Assessment cost*
1	Gopalsinh Himatsinh Chauhan		Year	Production		
		2.00	2016-17	66588.91	320	21308451
		2.00	2017-18	23372.13	320	7479080
		2.00	2018-19	0	400	0
				89961.04		28787531

#### 1.4 DAMAGE COST ASSESSMENT

As per the directions issued by Hon'ble NGT, damage assessment on the account of (i) ecological services forgone forever (ii) cost of damage to environment and pristine ecology (iii) cost of mitigation and restitution of environment & (iv) deterrent environmental compensation distinct from earlier three heads, has been carried out with reference to the guidelines issued by CPCB, SEAC Gujarat & Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat as mentioned in Para 1.3 above. The estimated damage cost and compensation calculated by each of the three guidelines, as mentioned above, are summarized in the **Table 4.**

All the mine leases are located in barren / waste land and no significant natural vegetation / tree cover was observed in or around the mine leases. The mining leases are mostly surrounded by agriculture lands. As such, there were no ecological services foregone forever. Also, it was observed that no significant damage to the environment or pristine ecology has been occurred due to these 14 limestone mines.

Hence, no damage cost on the account of (i) ecological services forgone forever (ii) cost of damage to environment and pristine ecology, has been calculated. However, cost of mitigation and restitution of environment was estimated using the Industries & Mines Department, Government Of Gujarat Resolution and SEAC-SEIAA Gujarat guidelines. The deterrent environmental compensation was calculated using CPCB guidelines.

The individual project details and damage cost assessment for all the 14 mine leases are given in **Annexure 6.**

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF DAMAGE COST ASSESSMENT

Sr. No.	Lessee & Location of Lease	Damage assessment cost as per GR of Industries and Mine Department of Govt. of Gujarat, (Rs.)	Damage Assessment cost as per guidelines of SEAC/SEIAA, Gujarat, (Rs.)	Environmental Compensation as per Guidelines of CPCB, (Rs.) (Deterrent Penalty Factor)	Total Damage Assessment Cost Levied Maximum of (A), (B) and (C) in Rs.
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1.	M/s Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan, Survey No. 64 P, Village Ghushiya, Taluka - Talala, Dist. - Gir Somnath	60,45,382	13,02,051	37,50,000	60,45,382/-
2.	M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori, Survey No. 152, Village Jasadhar, Taluka - Talala, Dist. - Gir Somnath	3,61,721	7,11,150	37,50,000	37,50,000/-
3.	M/s R. J. Trivedi & Co., Survey No. 65, 70, Village Umba, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	1,77,75,679	81,42,697	4,31,25,000	4,31,25,000/-
4.	M/s Aher Bhagwan Bhimsinh, Survey No. 389/1, Village Ajotha, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	2,46,86,172	77,39,414	3,75,00,000	3,75,00,000/-

Sr. No.	Lessee & Location of Lease	Damage assessment cost as per GR of Industries and Mine Department of Govt. of Gujarat, (Rs.)	Damage Assessment cost as per guidelines of SEAC/SEIAA, Gujarat, (Rs.)	Environmental Compensation as per Guidelines of CPCB, (Rs.) (Deterrent Penalty Factor)	Total Damage Assessment Cost Levied Maximum of (A), (B) and (C) in Rs.
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5.	M/s Somnath Hydrated Lime & Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 42/1, Village Kherali, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	7,99,12,362	1,62,88,137	2,25,50,000	7,99,12,362/-
6.	M/s Noor mahamad Kalubhai Patani, Survey No. 49, Village Kherali, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	1,26,31,063	26,31,840	56,25,000	1,26,31,063/-
7.	M/s Vikram Chemical Company, Survey No. 110P, Village Damasa, Taluka - Una, Dist. - Gir Somnath	1,25,866	5,99,012	18,75,000	18,75,000/-
8.	M/s Dhirajlal Panchabhai Vachhani, Survey No. 49 P, Village	1,96,50,504	33,71,427	56,25,000	1,96,50,504/-

Sr. No.	Lessee & Location of Lease	Damage assessment cost as per GR of Industries and Mine Department of Govt. of Gujarat, (Rs.)	Damage Assessment cost as per guidelines of SEAC/SEIAA, Gujarat, (Rs.)	Environmental Compensation as per Guidelines of CPCB, (Rs.) (Deterrent Penalty Factor)	Total Damage Assessment Cost Levied Maximum of (A), (B) and (C) in Rs.
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
	Undari, Taluka - Una, Dist. - Gir Somnath				
9.	M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals, Meghal riverbed, at near Village Zadaka, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh	8,69,60,838	1,69,73,085	3,75,00,000	8,69,60,838/-
10.	M/s Dinesh Kumar & Company, Survey No. 2P, Village Khorasa, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh	1,15,74,733	27,03,856	56,25,000	1,15,74,733/-
11.	M/s Rajsi Rana Jotava Limestone Mine, Survey No. 29 P, Village Khorasa, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh	1,01,22,773	22,99,749	56,25,000	1,01,22,773/-
12.	M/s GHCL Ltd., Survey No. 408/6P,	2,25,30,544	98,64,494	4,50,00,000	4,50,00,000/-

Sr. No.	Lessee & Location of Lease	Damage assessment cost as per GR of Industries and Mine Department of Govt. of Gujarat, (Rs.)	Damage Assessment cost as per guidelines of SEAC/SEIAA, Gujarat, (Rs.)	Environmental Compensation as per Guidelines of CPCB, (Rs.) (Deterrent Penalty Factor)	Total Damage Assessment Cost Levied Maximum of (A), (B) and (C) in Rs.
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
	Village Gorakhmadhi, Taluka - Sutrapada, Dist. - Gir Somnath				
13.	M/s GHCL Ltd., Survey No. 81P, Village Kodidra, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	26,04,574	16,52,630	56,25,000	56,25,000/-
14.	M/s S. J. Trivedi Limestone Mine, Survey No. 123, Village Dari, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	1,04,67,408	74,94,846	3,37,50000	3,37,50000

### 1.5 CONCLUSION:

- The scope of this Committee was to assess damages on the account of (i) ecological services forgone forever (ii) cost of damage to environment and pristine ecology (iii) cost of mitigation and restitution of environment & (iv) deterrent environmental compensation distinct from earlier three heads.
- The Committee made preliminary investigation through site visit & discussion with affected people to assess the environmental damage caused due to mining activity.
- It is the matter of mining of lime stone which is done through either manually or through surface miners & other mechanized means but without blasting in all cases. Due to this it is different from the coal & other mineral mining which is done with complex methodology.
- The area and depth of mining is relatively small. Average mining area in these cases is about 4 Hector & Average Depth is about 3 meter.
- The committee considered three formulas for the primary assessment of the damage:
  - A. Methodology adopted by Industries & Mines Department, Govt. of Gujarat through resolution regarding imposing environmental compensation in cases of illegal mining, transportation and storage causing damage to the environment.
  - B. Formula/Guideline prepared by SEAC, Gujarat for assessment of ecological damage & remediation plan for the mining proposal
  - C. Environmental Compensation as per formula CPCB submitted to Hon. NGT.
- The committee based on site visits & other records has decided and adopted various factors used in different formula in above three methods, and are shown in relevant chapter of the report.
- During calculations of Environmental damage based on above three formulas, big variance in the penalty amount was found in each of the case, as all the three formulas are based on different factors.
- A primary investigation reveals that the above open cast mining has not caused the damage to the extent that can create visible impacts on the surroundings and nearby people. However the damage to the ecology cannot be undermine without detailed investigation of the subject.

- Assessment of environmental damage compensation particularly loss of ecological damage is very complex & required institutional capacity; the committee could not assess it through separate detailed investigations.
- Considering above the committee unanimously decided recommend to levy maximum penalty arrived though above three formula in each of the case as an interim penalty. Based on this penalty in each of the cases in tabulated below:

**TABLE : DAMAGE COST ASSESSMENT**

Sr. No.	Lessee & Location of Lease	Total Damage Assessment Cost Levied Maximum of (A), (B) and (C) in Rs.
1.	M/s Gopalsinh Himmatsinh Chauhan, Survey No. 64 P, Village Ghushiya, Taluka - Talala, Dist. - Gir Somnath	60,45,382/-
2.	M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori, Survey No. 152, Village Jasadhar, Taluka - Talala, Dist. - Gir Somnath	37,50,000/-
3.	M/s R. J. Trivedi & Co., Survey No. 65, 70, Village Umba, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	4,31,25,000/-
4.	M/s Aher Bhagwan Bhimsinh, Survey No. 389/1, Village Ajotha, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	3,75,00,000/-
5.	M/s Somnath Hydrated Lime & Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 42/1, Village Kherali, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	7,99,12,362/-
6.	M/s Noor mahamad Kalubhai Patani, Survey No. 49, Village Kherali, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	1,26,31,063/-
7.	M/s Vikram Chemical Company, Survey No. 110P, Village Damasa, Taluka - Una, Dist. - Gir Somnath	18,75,000/-
8.	M/s Dhirajlal Panchabhai Vachhani, Survey No. 49 P, Village Undari, Taluka - Una, Dist. - Gir Somnath	1,96,50,504/-
9.	M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals, Meghal riverbed, at near Village Zadaka, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh	8,69,60,838/-
10.	M/s Dinesh Kumar & Company, Survey No. 2P, Village Khorasa, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh	1,15,74,733/-
11.	M/s Rajsi Rana Jotava Limestone Mine, Survey No. 29 P, Village Khorasa, Taluka - Maliya, Dist. - Junagadh	1,01,22,773/-
12.	M/s GHCL Ltd., Survey No. 408/6P, Village Gorakhmadhi, Taluka - Sutrapada, Dist. - Gir Somnath	4,50,00,000/-
13.	M/s GHCL Ltd., Survey No. 81P, Village Kodidra, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	56,25,000/-
14.	M/s S. J. Trivedi Limestone Mine, Survey No. 123, Village Dari, Taluka - Veraval, Dist. - Gir Somnath	3,37,50000/-

- The committee recommends that separate detailed study through an expert agency like NEERI, IIT or any other technical institute of similar repute in consultation with CPCB & GPCB, shall be carried out for the detailed assessment of the damages to the ecological services forgone forever and damage to environment and pristine ecology.



Annexure-1  
ANALYSIS REPORT FOR  
WATER / WASTE WATER SAMPLE

Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Rajkot  
Race Course, Road,  
Near Race Course,  
Rajkot - 360 001  
Tele:(0281) 2474524 , 2459831

Sample ID:261446 - Analysis Completion:05/07/2019

Mining and ore beneficiation / LAB Inward : 21419

TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : 21419

Date: 06/07/2019

1. Name of the Customer : Ghcl Ltd ( Lime Stone Mines At Gorakhmadhi 0 - 26093  
2. Address : S. NO. 408/6/P,GORAKHMADHI,-  
GORAKHMADHI-362275, Taluka : Sutrapada, District : Gir Somnath, GIDC : Not In  
3. Nature of Sample : REP-Representative/Grab, (Insp Type : HOR-H.O.Reference)  
4. Sample Collected By : M.V. PATEL,V.O  
5. Quantity of Sample Received : 0  
6. Code No. of the Sample : 261446  
7. Date & Time of Collection & Inwarding : 27/06/2019 , (1025 to 1025) & 29/06/2019  
8. Date of Start & Completion of Analysis : 01/07/2019 & 05/07/2019  
9. Sampling Point : From open well of Bhimabhai Dayabhai Gavadiya, Village: Gorakhmadhi, Sutrapada  
10. Flow Details (Remarks) :  
11. Mode of Disposal :  
12. Waste Receiving Body : No generation of industrial wastewater  
13. Temperature on Collection : 24 & pH Range on pH Strip :7-8  
14. Carboys Nos for : Barcode & Color & Appearance :Colorless  
15. Water Consumption & W.W.G (KLPD) : Ind :2.000 , Dom :1.000 & Ind :0.000 , Dom :0.500

Sr	Parameter	Unit	Test Method	Range of Testing	Result
1	Temperature	Centigrade	IS: 3025 (Part – 9) – 1984(Reaffirmed 2006)	Ambient oC - 60 oC	24
2	pH	pH Units	4500 H+ B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi.2012	1 – 14 pH value As or	7.71
3	Colour	Pt.Co.Sc.	2120 B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi. 2012	2 - to 99 Hazen & 1-50	05
4	Turbidity	N.T.U.	Nephelometric method. (2130 B APHA Standard Meth	1 – 1000 NTU	01
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 C APHA Standard Methoc	10 – 200000 mg/L	918
6	Suspended Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 D APHA Standard Methoc	2 – 10000 mg/L	04
7	Ammonical Nitrogen	mg/l	1).Titrimetric method (4500 NH3 B & C APHA Standa	1 - 2000 mg/l.	0.272
8	Nitrate	mg/l	Cadmium reduction method As per Spectrophotometr	0.005 – 100 mg/l	2.87
9	Alkalinity as Caco3	mg/l	Titration method. (2320 B APHA Standard Methods 2	1 – 5000 mg/l	311
10	Total Hardness as CaCo3	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetri	1-5000 mg/l	33459
11	Calcium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetri	1-5000 mg/l	130
12	Magnesium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetri	1-5000 mg/l	33
13	Chloride	mg/l	Argentometric method. (4500 Cl? B APHA Standard M	1 - 50000 mg/l	244
14	Sulphate	mg/l	APHA(22nd edi)4500 SO4 E	2-40mg/l	41
15	Phosphate	mg/l	(4500-P D APHA Standard method 22nd edi)	0-50mg/l	0.8
16	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition)- 5220 B Open Reflux Method-2	5.0- 50000 mg/l	7
17	Fluoride	mg/l	SPADNS method (4500-F-D APHA standard Methods	0.10-40 mg/l	0.8
18	Boron	mg/l	Colorimetric Curcumin method. (4500-B B. APHA Sta	0.1 – 10.0 mg/l	0.206
19	Iron	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150mg/l	BDL
20	Zinc	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.005-100mg/l	BDL
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition) –3500 – Cr B : -2012 Colorimet	0.1 – 100 mg/l	BDL
22	Copper	mg/l	3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.01-150 mg/l	BDL
23	Nickel	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150 mg/l	BDL
24	Lead	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.05-150 mg/l	BDL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.002-100 mg/l	BDL
26	B.O.D (3 Days 27oC)	mg/l	3 – Day BOD test. (IS 3025 (Part 44) 1993 Reaffirme	05–50000 mg/l	1.1
27	Arsenic	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	-	BDL
28	Conductivity	micromho/cm	2510 B APHA Standard Methods 21st edi.	0.1µS-100 mS/m	1692

**Laboratory Remarks :** ----- By:486-r.o\_486 Dt.: 06/07/2019



**A.M. Gadhiya, RO Head**

**Field Observation :**

**Note :**

1. \* - These parameters are NOT covered under the scope of NABL.
2. The results refer only to the tested samples and applicable parameters. Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
3. Samples will be destroyed after 10 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.
4. This report is not to be reproduced wholly or in part or used in any advertising media without the permission of the Board in writing.
5. The Board is not responsible for the authenticity for the samples not collected by the Board's officials.
6. Total liability of our laboratory is limited to the invoiced amount. Any dispute arising out of this report is subject to Gujarat Jurisdiction only.
7. Permissible Limits: as per Schedule VI of EPA Rules, 1986 as ammended by Second and Third ammendment 1993 for Effluents
8. Physicochemical and microbiological parameters, Std.Methods for Water and Waste Water- 22nd Edition by APHA.
9. Bioassay test (for toxicity) -IS:6582:Part-2:2001; Reaffirmed 2007.



ANALYSIS REPORT FOR  
WATER / WASTE WATER SAMPLE

Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Rajkot  
Race Course, Rajkot, Gujarat  
Near Race Course,  
Rajkot - 360 001  
Tele:(0281) 2474524 , 2459831

Sample ID:261442 - Analysis Completion:05/07/2019

Mining and ore beneficiation / LAB Inward : 21418

TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : 21418

Date: 06/07/2019

1. Name of the Customer : Lime Stone Mine Of Goplasinh Himatsinh Chauhan - 48779
2. Address : S. no. 64/p,Village: Ghushiya,  
Ghushiya-362150, Taluka : Talala, District : Gir Somnath, GIDC : Not In Gidc
3. Nature of Sample : REP-Representative/Grab, (Insp Type : HOR-H.O.Reference)
4. Sample Collected By : M.V. PATEL,V.O
5. Quantity of Sample Received : 0
6. Code No. of the Sample : 261442
7. Date & Time of Collection & Inwarding : 26/06/2019 , (1350 to 1350) & 29/06/2019
8. Date of Start & Completion of Analysis : 01/07/2019 & 05/07/2019
9. Sampling Point : From mine pit ~
10. Flow Details (Remarks) :
11. Mode of Disposal :
12. Effluent Receiving Body : No generation of industrial wastewater
13. Temperature on Collection : 24 & pH Range on pH Strip :7-8
14. Carboys Nos for : Barcode & Color & Appearance :Colorless
15. Water Consumption & W.W.G (KLPD) : Ind :0.000 , Dom :2.000 & Ind :0.000 , Dom :0.500

Sr	Parameter	Unit	Test Method	Range of Testing	Result
1	Temperature	Centigrade	IS: 3025 (Part – 9) – 1984(Reaffirmed 2006)	Ambient oC - 60 oC	24
2	pH	pH Units	4500 H+ B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi.2012	1 – 14 pH value As or	7.75
3	Colour	Pt.Co.Sc.	2120 B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi. 2012	2 - to 99 Hazen & 1-50	05
4	Turbidity	N.T.U.	Nephelometric method. (2130 B APHA Standard Met	1 – 1000 NTU	05
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 C APHA Standard Method	10 – 200000 mg/L	688
6	Suspended Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 D APHA Standard Method	2 – 10000 mg/L	06
7	Ammonical Nitrogen	mg/l	1).Titrimetric method (4500 NH3 B & C APHA Standa	1 - 2000 mg/l.	0.272
8	Nitrate	mg/l	Cadmium reduction method As per Spectrophotometr	0.005 – 100 mg/l	0.526
9	Alkalinity as Caco3	mg/l	Titration method. (2320 B APHA Standard Methods 2	1 – 5000 mg/l	373
10	Total Hardness as CaCo3	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetric	1-5000 mg/l	396
11	Calcium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetric	1-5000 mg/l	105
12	Magnesium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetric	1-5000 mg/l	33
13	Chloride	mg/l	Argentometric method. (4500 Cl? B APHA Standard M	1 - 50000 mg/l	96
14	Sulphate	mg/l	APHA(22nd edi)4500 SO4 E	2-40mg/l	35
15	Phosphate	mg/l	(4500-P D APHA Standard method 22nd edi)	0-50mg/l	0.6
16	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition)- 5220 B Open Reflux Method-2	5.0- 50000 mg/l	5
17	Fluoride	mg/l	SPADNS method (4500-F-D APHA standard Methods	0.10-40 mg/l	0.38
18	Boron	mg/l	Colorimetric Curcumin method. (4500-B B. APHA Sta	0.1 – 10.0 mg/l	BDL
19	Iron	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150mg/l	BDL
20	Zinc	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.005-100mg/l	BDL
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition) –3500 – Cr B : -2012 Colorimet	0.1 – 100 mg/l	BDL
22	Copper	mg/l	3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.01-150 mg/l	BDL
23	Nickel	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150 mg/l	BDL
24	Lead	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.05-150 mg/l	BDL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.002-100 mg/l	BDL
26	B.O.D (3 Days 27oC)	mg/l	3 – Day BOD test. (IS 3025 (Part 44) 1993 Reaffirme	05–50000 mg/l	0.9
27	Arsenic	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	-	BDL
28	Conductivity	micromho/cm	2510 B APHA Standard Methods 21st edi.	0.1µS-100 mS/m	1218

**Laboratory Remarks :** ----- By:486-r.o\_486 Dt.: 06/07/2019



**A.M. Gadhiya, RO Head**

**Field Observation :**

**Note :**

1. \* - These parameters are NOT covered under the scope of NABL.
2. The results refer only to the tested samples and applicable parameters. Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
3. Samples will be destroyed after 10 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.
4. This report is not to be reproduced wholly or in part or used in any advertising media without the permission of the Board in writing.
5. The Board is not responsible for the authenticity for the samples not collected by the Board's officials.
6. Total liability of our laboratory is limited to the invoiced amount. Any dispute arising out of this report is subject to Gujarat Jurisdiction only.
7. Permissible Limits: as per Schedule VI of EPA Rules, 1986 as ammended by Second and Third ammendment 1993 for Effluents
8. Physicochemical and microbiological parameters, Std.Methods for Water and Waste Water- 22nd Edition by APHA.
9. Bioassay test (for toxicity) -IS:6582:Part-2:2001; Reaffirmed 2007.



ANALYSIS REPORT FOR  
WATER / WASTE WATER SAMPLE

Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Rajkot  
Race Course, Road,  
Near Race Course,  
Rajkot - 360 001  
Tele:(0281) 2474524 , 2459831

Sample ID:261443 - Analysis Completion:05/07/2019

Mining and ore beneficiation / LAB Inward : 21415

TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : 21415

Date: 06/07/2019

1. Name of the Customer : Lime Stone Mine Of Goplasinh Himatsinh Chauhan - 48779  
2. Address : S. no. 64/p,Village: Ghushiya,  
Ghushiya-362150, Taluka : Talala, District : Gir Somnath, GIDC : Not In Gide  
3. Nature of Sample : REP-Representative/Grab, (Insp Type : HOR-H.O.Reference)  
4. Sample Collected By : M.V. PATEL,V.O  
5. Quantity of Sample Received : 0  
6. Code No. of the Sample : 261443  
7. Date & Time of Collection & Inwarding : 26/06/2019 , (1400 to 1400) & 29/06/2019  
8. Date of Start & Completion of Analysis : 01/07/2019 & 05/07/2019  
9. Sampling Point : From borewell of Ashokbhai Hamirbhai Chandra, Village: Ghushiya, Talala ~  
10. Flow Details (Remarks) :  
11. Mode of Disposal :  
12. Waste Receiving Body : No generation of industrial wastewater  
13. Temperature on Collection : 24 & pH Range on pH Strip :7-8  
14. Carboys Nos for : Barcode & Color & Appearance :Colorless  
15. Water Consumption & W.W.G (KLPD) : Ind :0.000 , Dom :2.000 & Ind :0.000 , Dom :0.500

Sr	Parameter	Unit	Test Method	Range of Testing	Result
1	Temperature	Centigrade	IS: 3025 (Part – 9) – 1984(Reaffirmed 2006)	Ambient oC - 60 oC	24
2	pH	pH Units	4500 H+ B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi.2012	1 – 14 pH value As or	7.83
3	Colour	Pt.Co.Sc.	2120 B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi. 2012	2 - to 99 Hazen & 1-50	05
4	Turbidity	N.T.U.	Nephelometric method. (2130 B APHA Standard Met	1 – 1000 NTU	01
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 C APHA Standard Method	10 – 200000 mg/L	694
6	Suspended Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 D APHA Standard Method	2 – 10000 mg/L	02
7	Ammonical Nitrogen	mg/l	1).Titrimetric method (4500 NH3 B & C APHA Standa	1 – 2000 mg/l.	0.272
8	Nitrate	mg/l	Cadmium reduction method As per Spectrophotometr	0.005 – 100 mg/l	0.954
9	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/l	Titration method. (2320 B APHA Standard Methods 2	1 – 5000 mg/l	388
10	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetri	1-5000 mg/l	407
11	Calcium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetri	1-5000 mg/l	104
12	Magnesium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetri	1-5000 mg/l	36
13	Chloride	mg/l	Argentometric method. (4500 Cl <sup>-</sup> B APHA Standard M	1 – 50000 mg/l	104
14	Sulphate	mg/l	APHA(22nd edi)4500 SO <sub>4</sub> E	2-40mg/l	24
15	Phosphate	mg/l	(4500-P D APHA Standard method 22nd edi)	0-50mg/l	0.9
16	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition)- 5220 B Open Reflux Method-2	5.0- 50000 mg/l	6
17	Fluoride	mg/l	SPADNS method (4500-F-D APHA standard Methods	0.10-40 mg/l	0.34
18	Boron	mg/l	Colorimetric Curcumin method. (4500-B B. APHA Sta	0.1 – 10.0 mg/l	0.137
19	Iron	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150mg/l	BDL
20	Zinc	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.005-100mg/l	BDL
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition) –3500 – Cr B : -2012 Colorimet	0.1 – 100 mg/l	BDL
22	Copper	mg/l	3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.01-150 mg/l	BDL
23	Nickel	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150 mg/l	BDL
24	Lead	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.05-150 mg/l	BDL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.002-100 mg/l	BDL
26	B.O.D (3 Days 27oC)	mg/l	3 – Day BOD test. (IS 3025 (Part 44) 1993 Reaffirme	05–50000 mg/l	0.9
27	Arsenic	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	-	BDL
28	Conductivity	micromho/cm	2510 B APHA Standard Methods 21st edi.	0.1µS-100 mS/m	1294

**Laboratory Remarks :** ----- By:486-r.o\_486 Dt.: 06/07/2019



**A.M. Gadhiya, RO Head**

**Field Observation :**

**Note :**

1. \* - These parameters are NOT covered under the scope of NABL.
2. The results refer only to the tested samples and applicable parameters. Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
3. Samples will be destroyed after 10 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.
4. This report is not to be reproduced wholly or in part or used in any advertising media without the permission of the Board in writing.
5. The Board is not responsible for the authenticity for the samples not collected by the Board's officials.
6. Total liability of our laboratory is limited to the invoiced amount. Any dispute arising out of this report is subject to Gujarat Jurisdiction only.
7. Permissible Limits: as per Schedule VI of EPA Rules, 1986 as ammended by Second and Third ammendment 1993 for Effluents
8. Physicochemical and microbiological parameters, Std.Methods for Water and Waste Water- 22nd Edition by APHA.
9. Bioassay test (for toxicity) -IS:6582:Part-2:2001; Reaffirmed 2007.



ANALYSIS REPORT FOR  
WATER / WASTE WATER SAMPLE

Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Rajkot  
Race Course, Rajkot  
Near Race Course,  
Rajkot - 360 001  
Tele:(0281) 2474524 , 2459831

Sample ID:261437 - Analysis Completion:05/07/2019

Mining and ore beneficiation / LAB Inward : 21420

TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : 21420

Date: 06/07/2019

1. Name of the Customer : Somnath Hydrated & Chemicals Ind.(Lime Stone Mines) - 38972
2. Address : S.No. 42/1,Vill. Kherali,  
Kherali-362255, Taluka : Veraval, District : Gir Somnath, GIDC : Not In Gidc
3. Nature of Sample : REP-Representative/Grab, (Insp Type : HOR-H.O.Reference)
4. Sample Collected By : M.V. PATEL,V.O
5. Quantity of Sample Received : 0
6. Code No. of the Sample : 261437
7. Date & Time of Collection & Inwarding : 26/06/2019 , (1030 to 1030) & 29/06/2019
8. Date of Start & Completion of Analysis : 01/07/2019 & 05/07/2019
9. Sampling Point : From Hand pump of Tapubhai Rajabhai Chandpa, Village: Umrala, Veraval ~
10. Flow Details (Remarks) :
11. Mode of Disposal :
12. Effluent Receiving Body : No generation of industrial wastewater
13. Temperature on Collection : 24 & pH Range on pH Strip :7-8
14. Carboys Nos for : Barcode & Color & Appearance :Colorless
15. Water Consumption & W.W.G (KLPD) : Ind :2.000 , Dom :0.500 & Ind :0.000 , Dom :0.400

Sr	Parameter	Unit	Test Method	Range of Testing	Result
1	Temperature	Centigrade	IS: 3025 (Part - 9) - 1984(Reaffirmed 2006)	Ambient oC - 60 oC	24
2	pH	pH Units	4500 H+ B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi.2012	1 - 14 pH value As or	7.53
3	Colour	Pt.Co.Sc.	2120 B APHA Standard Methods 22nd edi. 2012	2 - to 99 Hazen & 1-50	05
4	Turbidity	N.T.U.	Nephelometric method. (2130 B APHA Standard Meth	1 - 1000 NTU	25
5	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 C APHA Standard Method	10 - 200000 mg/L	650
6	Suspended Solids	mg/l	Gravimetric method. (2540 D APHA Standard Method	2 - 10000 mg/L	18
7	Ammonical Nitrogen	mg/l	1).Titrimetric method (4500 NH3 B & C APHA Standa	1 - 2000 mg/l.	0.272
8	Nitrate	mg/l	Cadmium reduction method As per Spectrophotometr	0.005 - 100 mg/l	0.032
9	Alkalinity as Caco3	mg/l	Titration method. (2320 B APHA Standard Methods 2	1 - 5000 mg/l	388
10	Total Hardness as CaCo3	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetric	1-5000 mg/l	387
11	Calcium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetric	1-5000 mg/l	129
12	Magnesium	mg/l	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid (EDTA) Titrimetric	1-5000 mg/l	16
13	Chloride	mg/l	Argentometric method. (4500 Cl? B APHA Standard M	1 - 50000 mg/l	128
14	Sulphate	mg/l	APHA(22nd edi)4500 SO4 E	2-40mg/l	30
15	Phosphate	mg/l	(4500-P D APHA Standard method 22nd edi)	0-50mg/l	0.2
16	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition)- 5220 B Open Reflux Method-2	5.0- 50000 mg/l	5
17	Fluoride	mg/l	SPADNS method (4500-F-D APHA standard Methods	0.10-40 mg/l	0.64
18	Boron	mg/l	Colorimetric Curcumin method. (4500-B B. APHA Sta	0.1 - 10.0 mg/l	0.206
19	Iron	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150mg/l	0.02
20	Zinc	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.005-100mg/l	0.9
21	Hexavalent Chromium	mg/l	APHA (22nd Edition) -3500 - Cr B : -2012 Colorimet	0.1 - 100 mg/l	BDL
22	Copper	mg/l	3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.01-150 mg/l	BDL
23	Nickel	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.02-150 mg/l	BDL
24	Lead	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.05-150 mg/l	BDL
25	Cadmium	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	0.002-100 mg/l	BDL
26	B.O.D (3 Days 27oC)	mg/l	3 - Day BOD test. (IS 3025 (Part 44) 1993 Reaffirme	05-50000 mg/l	0.8
27	Arsenic	mg/l	(3111 B APHA Standard methods 21st edi)	-	BDL
28	Conductivity	micromho/cm	2510 B APHA Standard Methods 21st edi.	0.1µS-100 mS/m	1285

**Laboratory Remarks :** ----- By:486-r.o\_486 Dt.: 06/07/2019



**A.M. Gadhiya, RO Head**

**Field Observation :**

**Note :**

1. \* - These parameters are NOT covered under the scope of NABL.
2. The results refer only to the tested samples and applicable parameters. Endorsement of products is neither inferred nor implied.
3. Samples will be destroyed after 10 days from the date of issue of test report unless otherwise specified.
4. This report is not to be reproduced wholly or in part or used in any advertising media without the permission of the Board in writing.
5. The Board is not responsible for the authenticity for the samples not collected by the Board's officials.
6. Total liability of our laboratory is limited to the invoiced amount. Any dispute arising out of this report is subject to Gujarat Jurisdiction only.
7. Permissible Limits: as per Schedule VI of EPA Rules, 1986 as ammended by Second and Third ammendment 1993 for Effluents
8. Physicochemical and microbiological parameters, Std.Methods for Water and Waste Water- 22nd Edition by APHA.
9. Bioassay test (for toxicity) -IS:6582:Part-2:2001; Reaffirmed 2007.

**Report of the CPCB In-house Committee on  
Methodology for Assessing Environmental  
Compensation and Action Plan to Utilize the Fund**



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
"Parivesh Bhawan", East Arjun Nagar,  
Delhi-110032

## Table of Contents

Chapter-I: Environment Compensation to be levied on Industrial Units .....	3
1.1 Background.....	3
1.2 Constitution of the Committee .....	3
1.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation .....	3
1.4 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund .....	6
1.5 Recommendations .....	7
Chapter-II: Environmental Compensation to be levied on all violations of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR. ....	9
2.1 Background.....	9
2.2 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund .....	9
Chapter-III: Environmental Compensation to be levied in case of failure of preventing the pollutants being discharged in water bodies and failure to implement waste management rules .....	10
3.1 Background.....	10
3.2 Ideology of Environmental Compensation Formula .....	10
3.3 Environment Compensation for Discharge of Untreated/Partially Treated Sewage by Concerned Individual/Authority:.....	12
3.4 Environment Compensation to be Levied on Concerned Individual/Authority for Improper Solid Waste Management: .....	14
3.3 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund .....	15
3.4 Recommendations .....	15
Chapter-IV: Environmental Compensation in Case of Illegal Extraction of Ground Water .....	17
4.1 Background.....	17
4.2 Constitution of the Committee .....	17
4.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation .....	17
4.4 Ideology of Environmental Compensation w.r.to illegal extraction of ground water .....	17
4.5 Formula for Environmental Compensation for illegal extraction of ground water .....	18
4.6 Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR <sub>GW</sub> ) for illegal use of Ground Water .....	18
4.7 Relaxation.....	21
4.8 Recommendations .....	21
Annexure-I.....	22
Annexure-II.....	28
Annexure-III.....	31
Annexure-IV.....	34
Annexure-V.....	36
Annexure-VI.....	40
References.....	41

## Abstract

Environmental compensation is a policy instrument for the protection of the environment which works on the Polluter Pay Principal. Environmental compensation has already been implemented in various countries, although limited in scope. Experiences from these implementations are mixed and tend to stress the importance of certain principles in order to achieve the overall objective of protection of the environment.

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal through its various judgments has empowered the Central Pollution Control Board to lay down the methodology to assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and utilize such amount in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment.

An attempt has been made by the CPCB in-house Committee to develop a methodology for assessing environmental compensation to be levied on concerned industry, authority, individual etc. for the protection of environment. Expert institutions/ NGOs like The Energy and Resources Institute, Centre for Science and Environment-India, Institute of Economic Growth etc. were also consulted to finalize the report. Overall objective is to develop self-sense of responsibility towards the environment and to make defaulters realize their mistake by imposing compensation, which will be utilized for the protection/restoration of the environment.

Although, this is the first attempt in India towards development of methodology for assessing environmental compensation, however, efforts have been made to simplifying the process so that regulatory institutions can easily adopt the methodology for implementation.

## Chapter-I: Environment Compensation to be levied on Industrial Units

---

### 1.1 Background

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench in the matter of OA No. 593/2017 (WP (CIVIL) No. 375/2012, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that:

*“The CPCB may take penal action for failure, if any, against those accountable for setting up and maintaining STPs, CETPs and ETPs. CPCB may also assess and recover compensation for damage to the environment and said fund may be kept in a separate account and utilized in terms of an action plan for protection of the environment. Such action plan may be prepared by the CPCB within three months” (Annexure-I).*

### 1.2 Constitution of the Committee

In this context, Chairman, CPCB constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Sudhakar, I/c WQM-I with Shri A. K. Vidyarthi, I/c WQM-II, Shri P. K. Gupta, I/c IPC-VI, Shri Nazimuddin I/c IPC-II and Dr. S. K. Paliwal, Scientist 'D' as members. The Committee was asked to deliberate on this issue and come up with a draft formulation before 15.9.2018.

### 1.3 Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation

The Committee discussed the issue on 4.9.2018, 13.9.2018, 17.9.2018 and 09.10.2018. A meeting was also held with Senior Officers of CPCB Head Office and Regional Directorates through video conferencing on 28.09.2018 to discuss the draft report and to seek comments/feedbacks. The comments/feedbacks received and deliberations of the Committee on the same are given in **Annexure-II**.

As per the Hon'ble NGT suggestion, CPCB has invited comments of 3 expert institution, namely, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) and The Energy Research Institute (TERI). A meeting to incorporate the comments of the expert institutions and to finalize the report, was held on 27/03/2019. The CPCB in-house committee on Environmental Compensation has deliberated on the comments and finalized the report accordingly. The Committee's deliberations are attached as **Annexure-III**.

It was deliberated for developing a formula for imposing environmental compensation on industrial units for violation of directions issued by regulatory bodies and this is the first attempt made. The committee discussed that environmental compensation should be based on "Polluter Pay Principle". The Committee decided to list the instances for taking cognizance of cases fit for violation and levy environmental compensation.

### Cases considered for levying Environmental Compensation (EC):

- a) Discharges in violation of consent conditions, mainly prescribed standards / consent limits.
- b) Not complying with the directions issued, such as direction for closure due to non-installation of OCEMS, non-adherence to the action plans submitted etc.
- c) Intentional avoidance of data submission or data manipulation by tampering the Online Continuous Emission / Effluent Monitoring systems.
- d) Accidental discharges lasting for short durations resulting into damage to the environment.
- e) Intentional discharges to the environment -- land, water and air resulting into acute injury or damage to the environment.
- f) Injection of treated/partially treated/ untreated effluents to ground water.

**1.3.1** In the instances as mentioned at *a, b and c* above, Pollution Index may be used as a basis to levy the Environmental Compensation. CPCB has published guidelines for categorization of industries into Red, Orange, Green and White based on concept of Pollution Index (PI). The Pollution Index is arrived after considering quantity & quality of emissions/ effluents generated, types of hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. Pollution Index of an industrial sector is a numerical number in the range of 0 to 100 and can be represented as follows:

$$PI = f(\text{Water Pollution Score, Air Pollution Score \& HW Generation Score})$$

*Pollution Index* is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution *hazard from the industrial sector*.

CPCB has issued directions to all SPCBs/PCCs on 07.03.2016 to adopt the methodology and follow guidelines prepared by CPCB for categorization of industrial sectors into Red, Orange, Green and White.

The concept of Pollution Index, which was deliberated widely with all stakeholders and agreed, shall be used for calculating Environmental Compensation. This may help in implementation of such provision throughout the country, a successful initiative in vital field of industrial pollution control.

After considering various factors including the policy implementation issues, Committee has come up with following formula for levying the Environmental Compensation in instances as mentioned at *a, b and c* including non-compliance of the environmental standards / violation of directions.

The Environmental Compensation shall be based on the following formula:

$$EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$$

Where,

- EC is Environmental Compensation in ₹  
 PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector  
 N = Number of days of violation took place  
 R = A factor in Rupees (₹) for EC  
 S = Factor for scale of operation  
 LF = Location factor

The formula incorporates the anticipated severity of environmental pollution in terms of Pollution Index, duration of violation in terms of number of days, scale of operation in terms of micro & small/medium/large industry and location in terms of proximity to the large habitations.

Note:

- The industrial sectors have been categorized into Red, Orange and Green, based on their Pollution Index in the range of 60 to 100, 41 to 59 and 21 to 40, respectively. It was suggested that the average pollution index of 80, 50 and 30 may be taken for calculating the Environmental Compensation for Red, Orange and Green categories of industries, respectively.
- N, number of days for which violation took place is the period between the day of violation observed/due date of direction's compliance and the day of compliance verified by CPCB/SPCB/PCC.
- R is a factor in Rupees, which may be a minimum of 100 and maximum of 500. It is suggested to consider R as 250, as the Environmental Compensation in cases of violation.
- S could be based on small/medium/large industry categorization, which may be 0.5 for micro or small, 1.0 for medium and 1.5 for large units.
- LF, could be based on population of the city/town and location of the industrial unit. For the industrial unit located within municipal boundary or up to 10 km distance from the municipal boundary of the city/town, following factors (LF) may be used:

**Table No. 1.1: Location Factor Values**

S. No.	Population* (million)	Location Factor# (LF)
1	1 to <5	1.25
2	5 to <10	1.5
3	10 and above	2.0

\*Population of the city/town as per the latest Census of India

#LF will be 1.0 in case unit is located >10km from municipal boundary

LF is presumed as 1 for city/town having population less than one million.

For notified Ecologically Sensitive areas, for beginning, LF may be assumed as 2.0. However, for critically Polluted Areas, LF may be explored in future.

- f. In any case, minimum Environmental Compensation shall be ₹ 5000/day.
- g. In order to include deterrent effect for repeated violations, EC may be increased on exponential basis, i.e. by 2 times on 1<sup>st</sup> repetition, 4 times on 2<sup>nd</sup> repetition and 8 times on further repetitions.
- h. If the operations of the industry are inevitable and violator continues its operations beyond 3 months then for deterrent compensation, EC may be increased by 2, 4 and 8 times for 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, respectively. Even if the operations are inevitable beyond 12 months, violator will not be allowed to operate.
- i. Besides EC, industry may be prosecuted or closure directions may be issued, whenever required.

A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation (without deterrent factor) is given at Table No. 1.2. It can be noticed that for all instances, EC for Red, Orange and Green category of industries varies from 3,750 to 60,000 ₹/day.

Table No. 1.2: A sample calculation for Environmental Compensation

Industrial Category	Red	Orange	Green
Pollution Index (PI)	60-100	41-59	21-40
Average PI	80	50	30
R-Factor	250		
S-Factor	0.5-1.5		
L-Factor	1.00-2.00		
Environmental Compensation (₹/day)	10,000-60,000	6,250-37,500	5,000-22,500

**1.3.2** In other instances i.e. *d, e and f*, the environmental compensation may contain two parts – one requires providing immediate relief and other long-term measures such as remediation. In all these cases, detailed investigations are required from expert institutions/organizations based on which environmental compensation will be decided. CPCB shall list the expert institutions for this purpose.

In such cases, comprehensive plan for remediation of environmental pollution may be prepared and executed under the supervision of a committee with representatives of SPCB, CPCB and expert institutions/organizations.

#### **1.4 Action Plan for Utilization of Environmental Compensation Fund**

The Committee discussed about the utilization of funds, which will be received by imposing Environmental Compensation. The following Action Plan is proposed to utilize the fund for protection of the environment.

**Minutes of the 417<sup>TH</sup> meeting of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee held on 18/07/2018 at GEER Foundation, Sector 9,Indroda Park, Gandhinagar**

The 417<sup>TH</sup> meeting of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) was held on 18<sup>TH</sup> July 2018 at GEER Foundation, Sector 9,Indroda Park, Gandhinagar. Following members attended the meeting:

1. *Shri S. C. Srivastav, Vice Chairman, SEAC*
2. *Shri A. K. Muley, Member, SEAC*
3. *Dr. Mayuriben Pandya,Member,SEAC*
4. *Shri R.J.Shah, Member, SEAC*
5. *Shri V N Patel,Member,SEAC*

**1. BAUXITE MINING PROJECT,DIST: JAMNAGAR**

TOR File NO	Name	S NO	Village	Ta	Dist	Lease area in Ha	ROM	Nearest human habitation	Mineral
SIA/GJ/MIN/24303/2018	H P Thanki	261	Mahadevia	Kalyanpur	Jamnagar	32.3748	76197 MTPA	Mahadevia, 0.6km	Bauxite

It is noted that aforementioned proposal was considered during SEAC meeting held on 6/06/2018 and additional information is sought. Therefore, it was decided that the proposal shall be considered only after the submission of the reply for the additional information sought during SEAC meeting on 06.06.2018.

**2. LIMESTONE MINING PROJECT,DIST: GIR SOMNATH**

TOR File NO	Name	S NO	Village	Ta	Dist	Lease area in Ha	ROM	Nearest human habitation	Mineral
SIA/GJ/MIN/24164/2018	Undari Limestone Mine	49P	Undari	Una	Gir Somnath	4.0	300000 MTPA	Una:10.10km	Limestone

It is noted that aforementioned proposal was considered during SEAC meeting held on 6/06/2018 and additional information is sought. Therefore, it was decided that the proposal shall be considered only after the submission of the reply for the additional information sought during SEAC meeting on 06.06.2018.

### Annexure A (Mining projects)

Assessment of ecological damage and remediation plan shall address the following attributes:

EMP Sub-Components									
AP	WP	SHW	TP	NV	GB	HG	RH/OHS	SC	CER
Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Solid & Haz. Waste	Transportation	Noise & Vibration	Greenbelt	Hydro- Geology	Risk Hazards/ Occupational Health & Safety	Soil Conservation	Corporate Environmental Responsibility

#### Salient Feature of the Project:

Type of Mineral	
Lease Area ( In Sq. Meter)	
Quantity of Mineral in MT	
No. of working days	
Price of Mineral in Rupees per MT	
Total cost of Mineral in Rs	

Attributes	Scope of Environmental benefits earned	EMP COST	
			Total cost (Rs.)
<b>AP</b>	Water requirement per day for sprinkling of water to curb fugitive emission in KL (0.1 Liters per sq.m. )		
	Cost of 1 KL water for sprinkling in Rupees		
<b>WP</b>	Major water pollution envisioned : 1. Ground water table intersection if any.2. Run off water outside the lease and estimated damage caused considering period of violation in RS. Per day		

<b>SHW</b>	When there is an overburden, Quantity of Over Burden in MT * 10 Rs. Per MT O.B.handling charges * 2 ( Lifting and shifting frequency)		
	When there is no Overburden, only mining waste handling charges are to be considered. Mine waste in MT * 10 Rs Per MT of mineral waste handling *2 ( Lifting and shifting frequency)		
<b>NV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of House properties/env. entities within 500 meter of blasting site and if damaged due to blasting.</li> <li>• Nos of such properties/env. Entities.</li> <li>• Buuilt up area of each property/env. Entities</li> <li>• Cost of reconstruction of properties ( total) considering current construction cost per Sq. Meter.</li> </ul>		
<b>GB</b>	Green Belt developed in 10% of leased area Green belt area in M2. Presume 1 plant per 4 m2 is to be planted. Cost of single plant: Total cost of green belt		
<b>HG</b>	No major HG issues envisioned, considering no ground water interception		
	If intersection of ground water is made, cost of one time remediation plan after estimating extent of contamination of ground water		
<b>RH/OHS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Health Expenditure:</li> <li>Nos of workers* Rs 1000</li> <li>PPE expenditure</li> <li>No of workers*Rs 300</li> <li>Total expenditure for health and safety for workers* Nos of year</li> </ul>		
<b>CER</b>	10% of Mineral Value		
<b>SC</b>	Cost of preservation, Handling and reuse of Top soil : (Cost of Soil preservation is assumed to be Rs 10,000 per 1 Hectare)		
<b>Total Assessed Env.Damage Cost in Rupees</b>			

Environmental Damage Cost in % of Mineral Value	(Total Assessed Env.Damage Cost in Rupees/Value of Mineral in Rs.)*100		
---	---	--	--

Note:

For the aforementioned assessment, following basis are taken:

1. Quantity of water sprinkling for curbing fugitive emission is assumed as 0.1 Liters per sq.m.
2. Cost of water availability is to be considered on prevailing local market
3. Over burden removal and its shifting are considered as two separate activities.
4. For damage of house, entire construction of house considering built up area and local prevailing rate of construction are to be considered.
5. For green belt 1 plant is assumed in 4 sq. meter area and 10% of lease area is proposed to be developed as green belt.
6. It is assumed that One Hectare mine requires 2 workers.
7. Cost of health check up per worker is Rs 1000/- or prevailing local marker rate.
8. Cost of PPE per worker is Rs 300/- or prevailing local marker rate.
9. Cost of preservation, handling and restoration for 1 Ha lease is Rs. 10,000/-.

The project proponent shall submit bank guarantee to Gujarat Pollution Control Board prior to grant of environmental clearance equivalent to the amount of remediation plan and Natural & Community augmentation plan as per the amount assessed in aforementioned table as per the indicative guideline above **OR** equivalent to the CER amount as per the MOEF&CC's office Memorandum No: F NO 22-65/2017-IA-III dated 01/05/2018, **whichever is higher.**

**Bank Guarantee shall be released only after**

2. **Successful implementation of the remediation plan and Natural and Community Resource Augmentation Plan, and after recommendation by regional office of the Ministry, State Level Expert Appraisal Committee and approval of the Regulatory Authority.**
3. **Compliance of all the CER activities for the amount **double** than that arise from the actual provision.**

**Minutes of the 97<sup>th</sup> SEIAA Meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2018 at 03.00 PM**

The 97<sup>th</sup> meeting of the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) was held under the Chairmanship of Shri C. L. Meena at Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar. Prof. G.H. Ban, Member of SEIAA and Shri Pradeep Singh, Member Secretary of the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) attended the meeting.

The following cases were taken up during the meeting:-

1	<b>NeoChem Industries</b> Plot No. C1B-89/22, Phase-I, GIDC Estate Vatva, Ahmedabad	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Ahmedabad
2	<b>Sai Vision Chem (I) Pvt. Ltd.</b> Plot No. 2912, Phase-III, GIDC Panoli, Ankleshwar, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
3	<b>DyStar India Pvt. Ltd.</b> Plot No. 3002/A, GIDC Ankleshwar, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
4	<b>Well Being Pharma</b> Plot No. 773/1, Nr. Gujarat Gas Ltd. GIDC Jhagadia, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
5	<b>Bluetron</b> Plot No. C1/373-374, Phase-II, GIDC Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Ahmedabad
6	<b>Asahi Songwon Colors Ltd. (Unit-II)</b> Plot No. D2/CH/39, GIDC Dahej, Dahej, Ta. Vagra, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
7	<b>Prince Chemicals</b> Plot No. 9111/3, 9111/2/1, GIDC, Estate, Ankleshwar, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
8	<b>IOCL Hazira Petroleum Storage Terminal</b> SR No. 270/3 & Moje Kawas SR No. 32/P, Ichhapore, Notified Industrial Area of Hazira, Hazira road, Surat	Isolated Storage & Handling of Hazardous Chemicals – 6(b)	Surat
9	<b>Shiva Chem International</b> Plot No. DP-29/2, Saykha Industrial Estate, Vagra, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
10	<b>Nilkanth Organics Pvt. Ltd.</b> Plot No. 158/1, GIDC Industrial Estate, Ankleshwar, Bharuch	Synthetic Organic Chemical – 5(f)	Bharuch
11	Approval of indicative guidelines for Assessment of ecological damage & remediation plan for the proposals under violation of EIA Notification, 2006 as well as Terms of Reference for the mining proposals under violation of EIA Notification, 2006		

**Having carefully considered the relevant aspects, the following decisions were taken:-**

**1) NeoChem Industries, Dist. Ahmedabad**

➤ After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by SEAC.

**2) Sai Vision Chem (I) Pvt. Ltd., Dist. Bharuch**

➤ After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by



**3) DyStar India Pvt. Ltd. , Dist. Bharuch**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

**4) Well Being Pharma, Dist. Bharuch**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

**5) Bluetron, Dist. Ahmedabad**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

**6) Asahi Songwon Colors Ltd. (Unit-II) , Dist. Bharuch**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

**7) Prince Chemicals, Dist. Bharuch**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

**8) IOCL Hazira Petroleum Storage Terminal, Dist. Surat**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

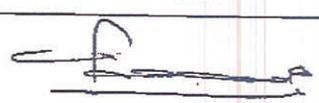
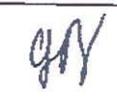
**9) Shiva Chem International, Dist. Bharuch**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

**10) Nilkanth Organics Pvt. Ltd. , Dist. Bharuch**

- After detailed discussion, it was decided to grant Terms of Reference as recommended by the SEAC.

- 11) After detailed discussion it was decided to approve the indicative guidelines for Assessment of ecological damage & remediation plan for the proposals under violation of EIA Notification, 2006 as well as Terms of Reference for the mining proposals under violation of EIA Notification, 2006 as recommended by SEAC vide letter dated 16/08/2018.

Sr. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Shri C. L. Meena	Chairman	
2.	Prof. G. H. Ban	Member	
3.	Shri Pradeep Singh	Member Secretary	



**Imposing Environmental Compensation in cases of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage for causing damage to Environment.**

Government of Gujarat  
Industries and Mines Department  
Resolution No. NGT/102017/1750/CHH  
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.  
Dated: 10/09/2018

**Read:**

1. The Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 13.07.2018 passed in the matter between National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. Virender Singh (State of Gujarat) being Original Application no. 360 of 2015.
2. Minutes of the Meeting dated 31.07.2018 and subsequent meeting dated 07.08.2018.

**Preamble:**

1. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal issued following directions to the State of Gujarat vide read (1) above:

*"We are of the view that in view of the increasing illegal mining demonstrated by the affidavit filed by the State itself, the State may also take further preventive steps on precautionary principle and the action taken by the State in determining compounding fee should be based not merely on the cost of illegally mined material but also to restore damage to environment on the principle of Polluters Pays. The amount representing damage to the environment may be separately accounted for and used for restoration of damage to the environment by taking appropriate steps."*

2. In order to implement the directions issued by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, it is necessary to determine scale of Environmental Compensation to be imposed in instances of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage, to collect and deposit such amount of compensation in a separate bank account, to prepare schemes for utilization of funds for restoration of the damage caused to Environment and to frame guidelines for utilization of the funds for restoration of Environment.
3. Vide read (2) above, The State of Gujarat in it's meeting dated 31.07.2018, held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, directed Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) to study cases of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage and to prepare report in order to arrive at the quantum of the Environmental Compensation to be levied on the persons carrying out Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

4. GPCB submitted its report to the committee headed by the Commissioner of Geology and Mining at its meeting held on 07.08.2018 recommending the methodology for computation of Environmental Compensation. The same is submitted to the Government for its approval.

**Resolution:**

After careful consideration, Government of Gujarat is pleased to resolve the following:

1. Environmental Compensation, which will be in addition to penalties imposed by the Department under the Rules framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, on the persons involved in Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage of any mineral in the State of Gujarat.
2. The power to levy and recover the Environmental Compensation will vest with the Authorised Officer empowered to impose and collect penalty/ compounding fees under the Gujarat Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2017.
3. The amount collected as Environmental Compensation shall be deposited into a separate bank account under the District Mineral Foundation Trust of respective District.
4. For the Minor Minerals as categorised under Schedule-III of the Gujarat Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017 (GMMCR, 2017) and for Minerals other than Minor Minerals as per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Environmental Compensation payable shall be computed as under:
  - a. For Part-A-I Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 35% of Value of Mineral
  - b. For Part-A-II Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 20% of Value of Mineral
  - c. For Part-B Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 15% of Value of Mineral
  - d. Minerals other than Minor Minerals = 15% of Value of Mineral

*Value of Mineral = Price per metric tonne of respective Mineral (multiplied by)  
Quantity of Mineral Illegally Mined, Transported and Stored*

**Price of Mineral:**

- Minor Mineral - The last available price per metric tonne of such mineral, published by the Government of Gujarat as prescribed under GMMCR, 2017

*[Handwritten Signature]*

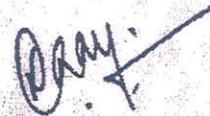
- **Mineral other than Minor Mineral** - The last available average price per metric tonne of such mineral as published by the Indian Bureau of Mines for the State of Gujarat

Explanation: If for any mineral or mineral grade, the average sale price in respect of the State of Gujarat for any month is not published by Indian Bureau of Mines, the all India average sale price published by Indian Bureau of Mines for such mineral or mineral grade for that month shall be used.

Provided that the Authorised Officer empowered to impose and collect penalty/compounding fees under the Gujarat Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2017 shall assess the quantity of mineral illegally mined, transported and stored which will be reckoned for computation of the Value of Mineral.

5. The funds collected as Environmental Compensation shall be spent through District Mineral Foundation trust as per Scope (a), (b) and (c) in High Priority area and Scope (d) in other Priority Area under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana and Rule 16(5)(a)(i), 16(5)(a)(ii), 16(5)(a)(iii) and Rule 16(5)(b)(iv) of the Gujarat District Minerals Foundation Rules, 2016 for the restoration of the damage caused to the Environment by Illegal Mining.
6. The Environmental Compensation shall come into effect from the date of publication/notification of this Resolution.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat,



(D.G. Chaudhari)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat  
Industries and Mines Department

**Copy to:**

1. Secretary to Hon. Governor of Gujarat, Rajbhavan, Gandhinagar. (By Letter)
2. PS to Chief Minister of Gujarat, Swarnim Sankul-1, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.

3. PS to ACS(E & F), Environment and forest department, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Block No.14, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
4. PS to Principal Secretary (Mines and Minerals), 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Block No.5, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
5. Office of Commissioner of Geology and Mines, Block No.1, 7th Floor, Udhyog Bhavan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
6. Joint Secretary, Environment & Forest Department.
7. Member Secretary, GPCB.
8. Finance Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
9. The Accountant General, Ahmedabad/Rajkot.
10. Section Officer,(D-3, Chh-1, Appeal Branch), Industries and Mines Department, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
11. All District Geologists/Asst. Geologists.
12. All District Mineral Foundation Trusts.
13. Select File.

**Amendment in Government Resolution  
of even number dated 10.09.2018  
regarding imposition of Environmental  
Compensation.**

**Government of Gujarat  
Industries and Mines Department  
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar  
Resolution No.: NGT/102017/1750/CHH  
Dated: 29/11/2018**

**Read:**

1. Government resolution dated 10.09.2018 being number NGT/102017/1750/CHH.
2. Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 17.09.2018 passed in the matter between National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. Virender Singh (State of Gujarat) being Original Application no. 360 of 2015.
3. Minutes of Meeting dated 19.10.2018.

**Preamble:**

1. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal issued following directions to State of Gujarat:

*"5. We do not see any difficulty in approving the proposed action but the same cannot take care of all situations if it is found that the damaged caused and the cost of restoration of ecology to be incurred is higher. The same must be recovered fully on the principle of 'Polluter Pays'. This apart, cost of damage must include net present value of future eco system services foregone."*

2. In order to implement the directions issued by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, meeting was held on 19.10.2018 wherein various recommendations were proposed.

**Resolution:**

After careful consideration, Government of Gujarat has resolved to amend the Government resolution dated 10.09.2018 being number NGT/102017/1750/CHH by making following amendments:

1. The following words

*"a. For Part-A-I Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 35% of Value of Mineral  
b. For Part-A-II Minerals under GMMCR, 2017= 20% of Value of Mineral  
c. For Part-B Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 15% of Value of Mineral  
d. Minerals other than Minor Minerals = 15% of Value of Mineral"*

(P.T.O.)

mentioned at Para-4 of the Resolution shall be substituted as below:

- a. For Part-A-I Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 41% of Value of Mineral
- b. For Part-A-II Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 26% of Value of Mineral
- c. For Part-B Minerals under GMMCR, 2017 = 21% of Value of Mineral
- d. Minerals other than Minor Minerals = 21% of Value of Mineral"

2. Following further provisos shall be inserted in Para 4:

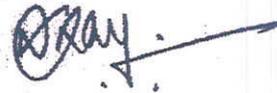
*"Provided further that, all situations, wherein the authorities are of the view that the damage caused and the cost of restoration of ecology to be incurred is higher, shall be referred to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board for future eco system services foregone and the Cost of Restoration.*

*Provided further that, if after assessment by GPCB the actual damage caused and the Cost of restoration of Ecology is found to be higher than the abovementioned Environmental Compensation, the same shall be recovered fully on the principle of 'Polluter Pays' from the offender by the authorities empowered under para-(2)."*

3. Para-7 shall be inserted after Para-6 as below:

*"Any amount due against any person under this notification shall be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue with 24% interest."*

**By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat,**



**(D.G. Chaudhari)**

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat,  
Industries and Mines Department.

**Copy to:**

1. Secretary to Hon. Governor of Gujarat, Rajbhavan, Gandhinagar. (By Letter)
2. PS to Chief Minister of Gujarat, Swarnim Sankul-1, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
3. PS to Principle Secretary (Mines and Minerals), Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
4. Commissioner of Geology and Mines, Udyog Bhavan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
5. Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board.
6. Joint Secretary, Forest & Environment Department.
7. All District Collectors.
8. All District Geologists/ Asst. Geologists.
9. All District Mineral Foundation Trusts.
10. Select File.

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH  
NEW DELHI**

.....

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 34/2016**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Naresh Zargar  
S/o Late Sh. S.P. Zargar,  
R/o 2235, Shaheed Gulab Singh Ward,  
Indranagar, District Jabalpur, M.P.

.....Petitioner

Versus

1. State of Madhya Pradesh,  
Through its Secretary,  
Department of Mines and Minerals,  
Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal, M.P.
2. Directorate Geology of Mines,  
(D.G.M.)  
Bhopal, M.P.
3. M.P. State Mining Corporation,  
Through its Managing Director,  
Paryas Bhawan Bhopal, M.P.
4. Ministry of Environment & Forest,  
Through its Secretary,  
New Delhi.
5. State Environment Impact Assessment Authority,  
SEIAA,  
Bhopal.

.....Respondents

**COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT :**

Mr. Avi Singh and Mr. Harmeet Ruprah, Advocates.

**COUNSEL FOR RESPONDENTS :**

Mr. Ashok Bhasin, Sr. Advocate with Mr. V.K. Shukla, Advocate,  
for Respondent No.1, 2 and 5.

Mr. Harsh Parashar, Advocate, for Respondent No.3

Mr. Divya Prakash Pande, Advocate, for Respondent No. 4.

Mr. Amit Singh, Advocate, in M.A. No. 122 of 2016.

**REVIEW APPLICATION NO. 01 OF 2016**

IN

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 34/2016****IN THE MATTER OF:**

Ramakant Gautam

.....Applicant

Versus

State of M.P. &amp; Ors.

.....Respondents

and

M.P. State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority  
Through its Member Secretary  
Paryavarn Parisar,  
E-5, Arera Colony,  
Bhopal – 462016.

.....Review Applicant

**COUNSEL FOR REVIEW APPLICANT:**

Mr. V. K. Shukla, Advocate.

AND

**M.A. NO. 24 OF 2016, M.A. NO. 48 OF 2016 AND M.A. NO. 49  
OF 2016**

IN

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 123/2014****IN THE MATTER OF:**

Himmat Singh Shekhawat

.....Applicant

Versus

State of Rajasthan and Ors.

.....Respondents

**COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT:**

Mr. Arvind Soni, Advocate.

**COUNSEL FOR RESPONDENTS:**

Mr. Tushar Mehta, ASG, Mr. Shiv Mangal Sharma, AAG, Mr. Saurabh Rajpal and Mr. Adhiraj Rajawat, Advocates, for Respondent No.4.

Mr. Vikas Malhotra and Mr. M.P. Sahay, Advocates, for Respondent No.5.

Mr. Divya Prakash Pande, Advocate, for Respondent No. 4.

Mr. Amit Singh, Advocate, in M.A. No. 122 of 2016.

**JUDGMENT****PRESENT:**

**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar (Chairperson)**

**Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Nambiar (Judicial Member)**

**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jawad Rahim (Judicial Member)**

**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sonam Phintso Wangdi (Judicial Member)**

**Hon'ble Dr. D.K. Agrawal (Expert Member)**

**Hon'ble Mr. B.S. Sajwan (Expert Member)**

**Reserved on: 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2016**

**Pronounced on: 04<sup>th</sup> May, 2016**

1. Whether the judgment is allowed to be published on the net?
2. Whether the judgment is allowed to be published in the NGT Reporter?

**JUSTICE SWATANTER KUMAR, (CHAIRPERSON)**

By this common judgment, we shall dispose of Original Application No. 34 of 2016 filed by Naresh Zargar under Section 14 read with Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (for short 'Act of 2010'), Review Application No. 1 of 2016 filed by Madhya Pradesh State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (for short "MPSEIAA") in Original Application No. 496/2015 which was filed by Ramakant Gautam, seeking extension of time for deciding applications pending before MPSEIAA in terms of the judgment of the Tribunal dated 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 and Miscellaneous Application No. 24 of 2016 filed by the State of Rajasthan and SEIAA, Rajasthan, praying that the time for

implementation of directions contained in the judgment of the Tribunal dated 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 be extended by a period of 12 months.

2. Miscellaneous Application No. 49 of 2016 in Original Application No. 123 of 2014 has been filed by Mr. Ramesh Meena and Ors praying that the State Environment Assessment Committee (for short "SEAC"), Rajasthan should be directed to deal with the applications filed by them for grant of Environmental Clearance (for short 'EC') and time for that purpose may be extended in the interest of justice.

3. On similar lines, Miscellaneous Application No. 48 of 2016 in Original Application No. 123 of 2014 has been filed on behalf of Mr. Suresh Kumar Agrawal and Ors. Therefore, all these original application, review application and miscellaneous applications, being based on a common premise, can be disposed of together by this judgment.

4. Illegal and unauthorized mining has been a matter of concern for all concerned stakeholders. Besides carrying on illegal and unauthorized mining, various mine lessees/miners had successfully frustrated the laws in force by bringing down the area of the mine lease to less than five hectares, even in adjoining areas with the object and purpose of escaping the requirement of obtaining EC in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (for short 'Act of 1986') and Environment Clearance Regulations, 2006 (for short 'Notification of 2006'). Keeping in view

the large-scale avoidance of law and serious degradation of environment and ecology, the Supreme Court in the case of *Deepak Kumar v. State of Haryana* (2014) 4 SCC 629 mandated that all mine owners, even if carrying on mining operations below five hectares, would be liable to seek EC from the competent authority. The dictum of the Supreme Court was not followed by various States in its true spirit and substance. While some of the States did not enforce the directions, there are some other States which have issued Notifications/Government Orders to overreach the directions given by the Supreme Court in exercise of their executive powers. These directions/Office Memorandums were contrary to the orders of the Supreme Court and in fact, some of them were even set aside by the Tribunal.

5. Following the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Deepak Kumar's* case (supra), various cases, particularly in relation to the States of Haryana and Rajasthan were decided by the Tribunal where all concerned were mandated to comply with the judgment of the Supreme Court and it was also stated that even the existing units did not have any right to continue to pollute. The Tribunal dealt with all the issues raised before it in the case of *Himmat Singh Shekhawat v. State of Rajasthan* and passed a detailed judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 in Original Application No. 123 of 2014.

6. In this Judgment the Tribunal held that the existing mining lease holders should have complied with the requirements of obtaining EC from the Competent Authority in accordance with law. They were provided reasonable time of 3 months to make

applications for obtaining the EC, which applications were directed to be disposed of within 6 months from 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2015.

7. These directions were passed even in relation to disposal of the applications of the private respondents or other persons seeking EC, expeditiously and not later than 3 months from the date of the Judgment. The authorities, including SEIAA, were directed to dispose of the applications for obtaining EC for mining purposes within the stipulated period in accordance with law and more particularly in light of the observations and directions stated in the Judgment.

8. Thereafter various Original Applications as well as Miscellaneous Applications were filed by different parties in different proceedings and even independent Original Applications were filed, which were dealt with by the Tribunal vide its different orders. It will be useful to refer to those orders which would have a bearing on the matter in issue before us now.

9. M.A. No. 680 of 2015 was filed in Original Application No. 123 of 2014 by State of Rajasthan seeking extension of time which was granted for a period of 6 months by way of last opportunity vide order dated 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2015. Review Application 18 of 2015 was also filed in Original Application No. 123 of 2014 by State of Madhya Pradesh seeking a review of the Judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. Vide order dated 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 the Tribunal directed MPSEIAA to deal with all the applications and clear the entire backlog within 3 months from the date of the order. It was held that at

that time the mining units which had applied for obtaining EC could continue to operate. Obviously the intention was that all of them would be granted EC within 3 months.

10. M.A. 1065 of 2015, M.A. No. 1104 of 2015 and M.A. No. 1105 of 2015 were filed in Original Application No. 171 of 2013 titled as *National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. MoEF & Ors.* by State of Madhya Pradesh. Vide Judgment dated 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 three weeks time was granted to MPSEIAA by way of final opportunity. However, it was made clear that no further time would be given and all effective steps should be taken by the concerned authorities. On the same date, vide Judgment of the Tribunal in the case of *National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. MoEF & Ors.* being Original Application No. 364 of 2015 in relation to State of Karnataka, SEIAA was directed to dispose of the applications that were pending before it as on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2015 by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. It may be noticed that only 88 applications were stated to be pending at that time. It was also pointed out that applicants who had filed applications for grant of EC without providing complete particulars or documents, and as a result thereof their applications were pending before SEIAA, those applicants were directed to furnish information within 2 weeks from the date of the order.

11. Original Application No. 496 of 2015 titled as *Ramakant Gautam & Ors V. State of Madhya Pradesh & Ors* related to extension of time on behalf of MPSEIAA. This application was disposed of vide order dated 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 with the direction to MPSEIAA that all the applications pending before it should be

disposed of by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. The applicants who have not furnished requisite documents were required to furnish them within two weeks from the date of the order. Upon furnishing the information, the applications were required to be disposed of by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. It was further stated that if they failed to furnish the documents and their applications were not disposed of within the stipulated time they would be shut down as per the Judgment.

12. Now we will be comprehensively dealing with the various applications as already noticed in the opening part of this Judgment. From the bare reading of the above order, it is clear that the outer limit for disposal of the applications was 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. It was more particularly in relation to the applications that were pending as on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2015. Some of the applicants as well as the authorities have taken undue advantage of the order passed by the Tribunal on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 in the case of *M.P. State Mining Corporation Vs. Ministry of Environment & Forest & Ors. In Himmat Singh Shekhawat Vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors.* being Review Application No. 18 of 2015 and have continued to operate indefinitely even till date.

13. It is unfortunate that it is to be recorded that this order has been misconstrued by the authorities as well as by the applicants. The purpose of this order was not to grant indefinite period for operation of mines but within the outer limit, i.e., 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. Even as on date, the applications have not been disposed of and the mining activity is still going on. As already noticed, some applications are for extension of time while others are for

clarification that mining activity can be carried on even when the EC has not been granted. Strangely, the State of Madhya Pradesh on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2015, on the basis of an opinion sought, issued a circular to all its collectors in relation to order dated 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 stating that applicants who have already moved an application for EC prior to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015, their applications would be considered immediately and till decisions the mine owners can operate their mines if their application is errorless.

14. This circular issued by the State of Madhya Pradesh dated 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 is contrary to laws in force and the order of the Tribunal. As already noticed, the intention of the Tribunal's order dated 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 was to give time not beyond 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015 but it has been misconstrued by the State of Madhya Pradesh. In fact, this circular is primarily intended to overreach the laws in force and is contrary to the Judgment of the Supreme Court and of the Tribunal. There was no ambiguity in the Judgment of the Tribunal dated 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 that no mining activity including that of the existing units would be permitted to go on without taking the ECs. The circular is a clear attempt to overreach the Judgment and in fact act prejudicially to the environment and ecology in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The inbuilt infirmity in this Circular would be that on the one hand SIEAA and other Governmental authorities would not decide the applications pending before them for a long period, while on the other hand, the mining operators would continue mining under the protection of

this Circular. The obvious consequence would be that unregulated, unscientific and unauthorized mining would continue rampantly.

15. Let us look into the statistics given by the State of Madhya Pradesh vide their affidavit dated 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2016. According to this affidavit, as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015, there were 1576 applications of minor minerals and 157 applications of major minerals for grant of EC pending with the MPSEIAA while as on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, there were 1658 applications of minor minerals and 163 applications of major minerals pending for grant of EC before the said authority. It is nowhere stated in this affidavit as to how many applications have been disposed of or whether the applications have been granted or refused by the authorities concerned. This statement only shows increase in pendency of the applications with the authorities. Despite the fact that more than a year has passed, the authorities have taken no effective step to deal with these applications. All it has stated is that the applications are going to be decided. It is unfortunate that on the one hand the State and its authorities are not implementing the directions of the Tribunal as laid down vide Judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 while on the other hand it is permitting the mining units to continue in an unauthorized and illegal manner which is seriously prejudicial to the environment and ecology.

16. The official and private respondents have violated the orders of the Supreme Court and the Tribunal which has caused damage and degradation of the environment. We would have normally invoked the "Polluter Pays Principle" but for the fact that there is no data

before the Tribunal. There is no information as to what is the extent and period of illegal mining or mining without obtaining the EC and what are its effects on environment. At the same time, we have to direct the concerned respondents to take proper steps without further delay and that they should not permit mining without ECs any further.

17. The Precautionary Principle casts a specific and statutory obligation upon the official respondents to enforce the orders and the law to prevent any further damage or degradation of the environment because of indiscriminate, unregulated and uncontrolled mining.

18. In light of our above discussion, we have no hesitation in quashing the circular dated 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 which we do hereby quash and direct the State of Madhya Pradesh and all other concerned States including Rajasthan not to issue such circulars and any other circular in variation and/or in derogation of the orders of the Tribunal.

19. It is stated in the Affidavit filed by the State of Madhya Pradesh on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2016 that the Central Government vide its Notification dated 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 amended its earlier Notification dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 and constituted District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (for short 'DEIAA') and District Level Environment Appraisal Committee (for short 'DEAC') for matters falling under B2 category for mining of minor minerals. Vide the Notification dated 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 the

Central Government actually constituted the DEIAA and provided its structure and scope of implementation. The State Government in furtherance thereto issued a Notification dated 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 constituting the DEIAA. Copy of this Notification has been placed on record. On 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2016 Dy. Secretary, Urban Development and Environment has issued letters to all the Divisional Commissioners and Collectors in the State for constitution of DEIAA and DEAC. Such letters have also been issued to the regional heads. It is then stated that the applications are going to be decided expeditiously without any further delay. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (for short 'MoEF') has also taken the similar stand and it is stated that they would be able to dispose of the applications now at the earliest.

20. All the above applications are primarily intended to seek extension of time either by way of review or clarification and/or on various other grounds. We find that all these applications are without any substance and merit. It is expected of every State Government, SEIAA and MoEF to ensure implementation of all the Directions contained in the Judgment of the Supreme Court and orders of the Tribunal without any further delay.

21. They have been delaying the disposal of the applications on one pretext or the other. This undue delay in disposal of applications seeking EC has twin adverse effects. On the one hand, it leads to illegal and unauthorized mining while on the other hand it causes irreparable damage to the environment and ecology of the area. In addition to this, there is revenue loss to the State which it

should be quite concerned with. We have been granting time again and again, and we have even granted them last and final opportunity but this has taken more than a year for the authorities to wake up and take proper and effective steps in the light of the Judgment of the Tribunal.

22. Therefore, we dispose of this application in relation to minor minerlas with the following directions:-

1. We hereby quash and direct the State of Madhya Pradesh and all other concerned States including Rajasthan not to issue such circulars and any other circular in variation and/or in derogation of the orders of the Tribunal.

2. All the district level authorities, DEIAA and DEAC, are directed to dispose of all the applications pending with them by 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2016 positively. We will not grant any extension of time for this purpose hereafter.

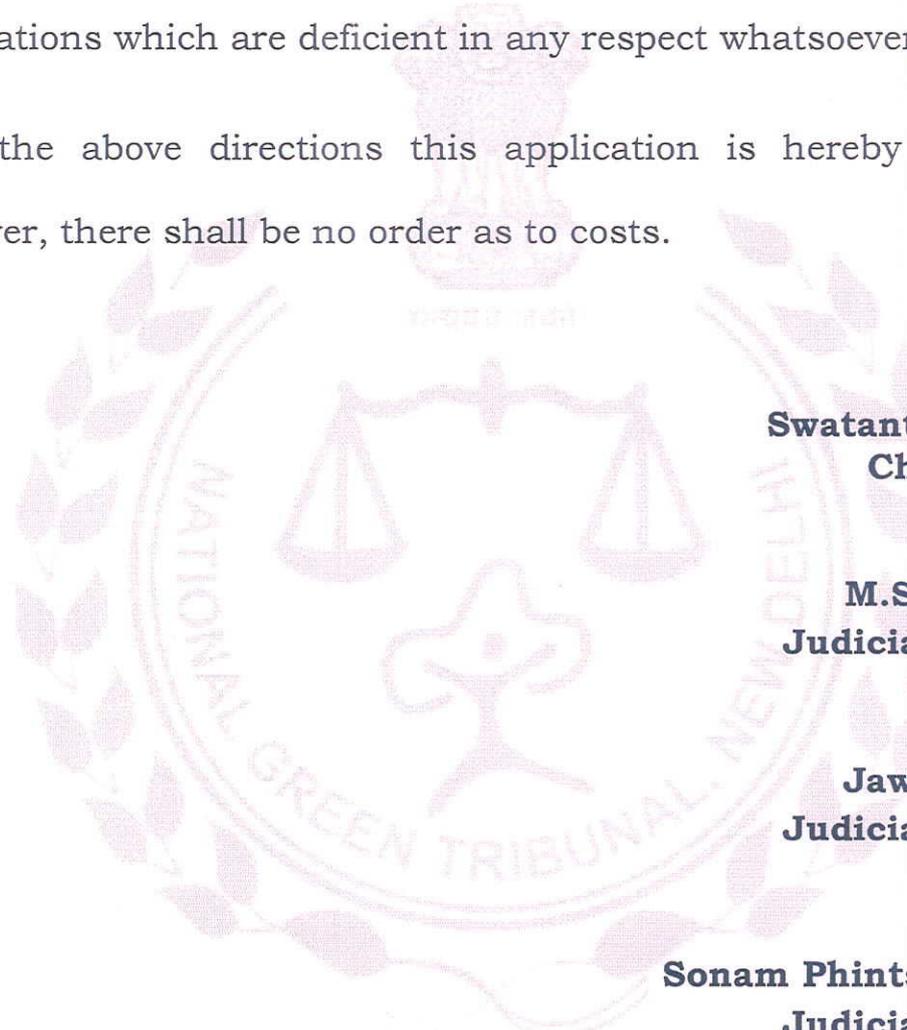
3. All the mines owners which of them have not submitted the applications as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 to SEIAA, DEIAA and DEAC, shall be shut down forthwith and will not be permitted to carry on any mining activity in any manner whatsoever.

4. The applications which are deficient and where the applicants have not submitted all requisite documents, such applicants are hereby granted last opportunity of 1 week (one week) to submit the documents. In the event they fail to submit such document and make applications complete and errorless in all respects then after the stated period of 1 week they shall also be liable to be shut

down without any further notice. If they comply with this direction, they would also be entitled to the advantage up to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2016.

5. All the State Authorities are directed to upload on their respective websites, details of the applications pending before them as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016. They will also separately classify the applications which are deficient in any respect whatsoever.

With the above directions this application is hereby disposed. However, there shall be no order as to costs.



**Swatanter Kumar**  
**Chairperson**

**M.S. Nambiar**  
**Judicial Member**

**Jawad Rahim**  
**Judicial Member**

**Sonam Phintso Wangdi**  
**Judicial Member**

**D.K. Agrawal**  
**Expert Member**

**B.S. Sajwan**  
**Expert Member**

New Delhi  
4<sup>th</sup> May, 2016

Project-wise details and Damage Cost Assessment

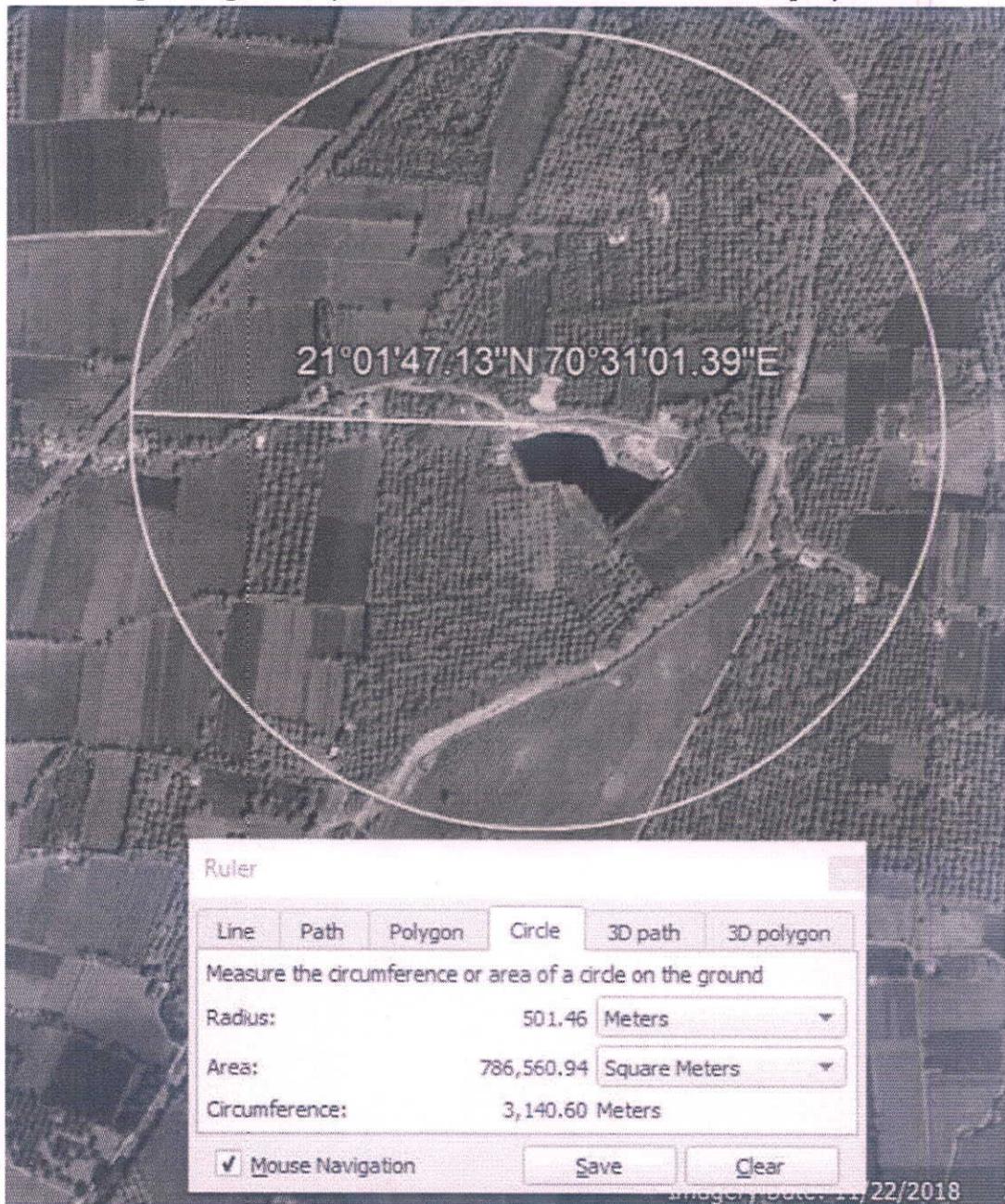
Project No. 1: Lime Stone Mine of Goplasinh Himatsinh Chauhan, (2.00 Ha Lease Area)

Village: Ghusiya, TAL: Talala, DIST: Gir Somnath.

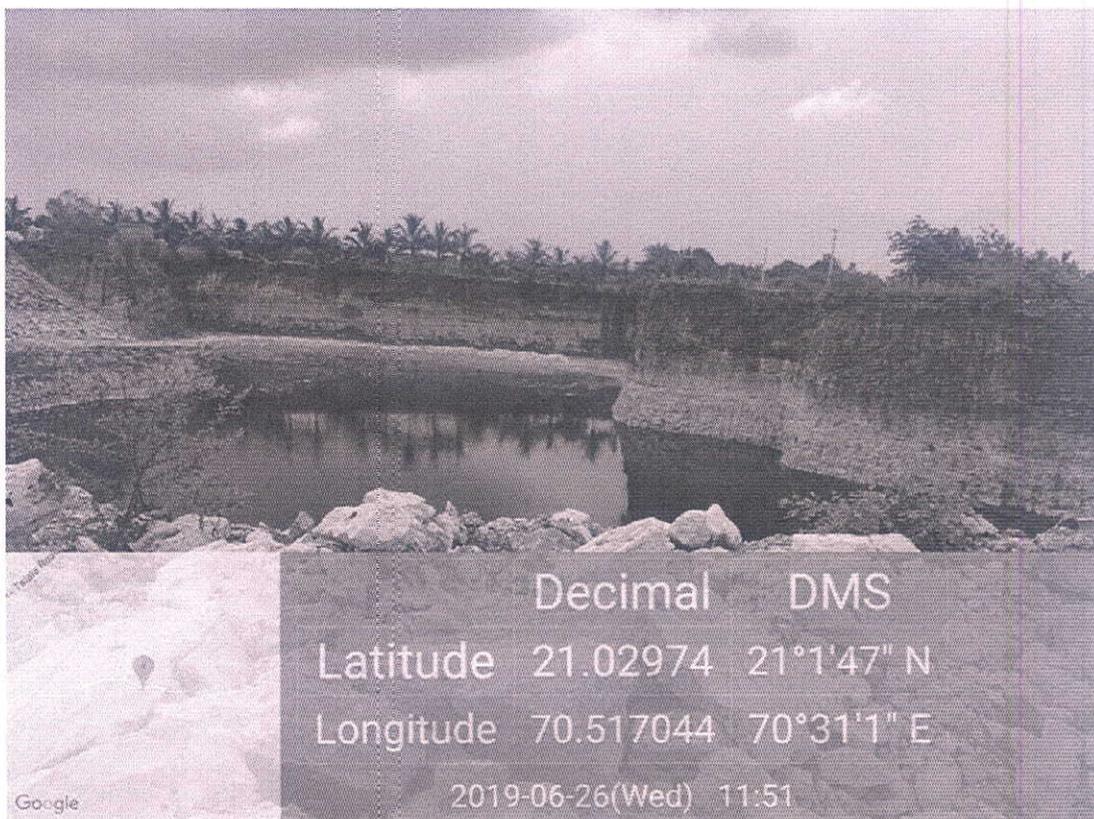
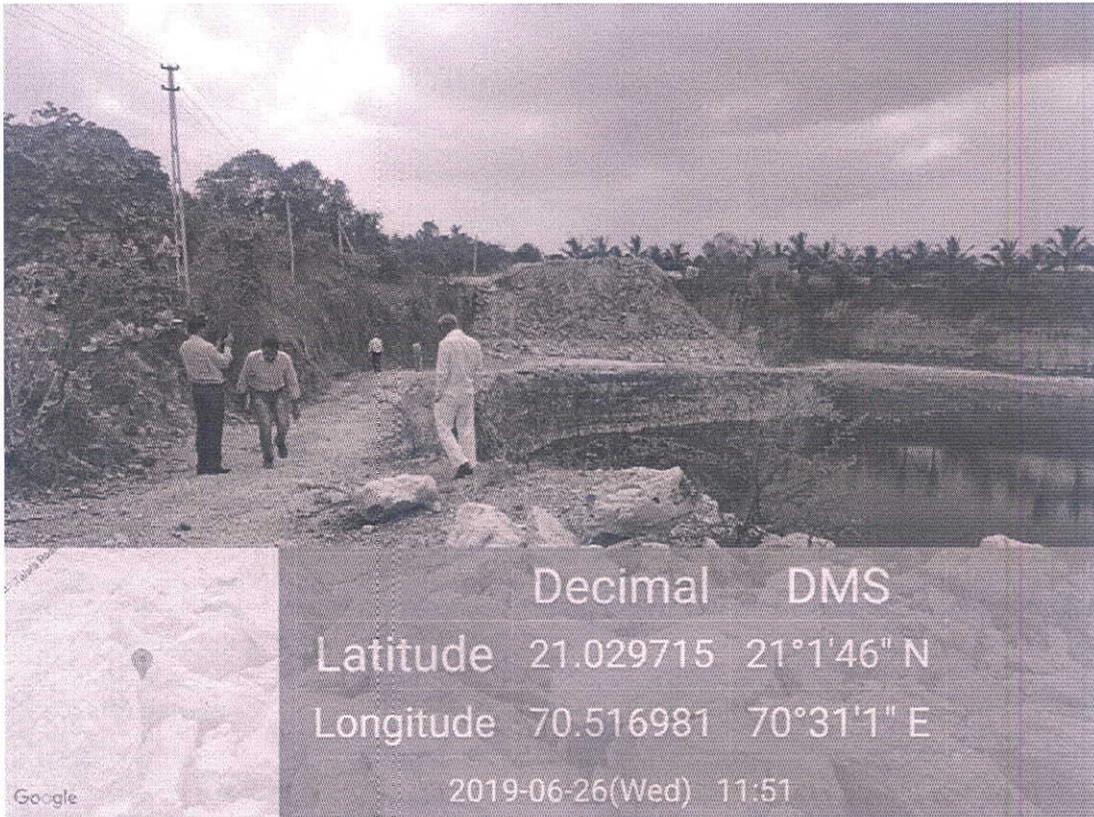
Latitude: 21°01'47.13"N

Longitude: 70°31'01.39"E

Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	66588.91	320	21308451.2	
2017-18	23372.13	320	7479080	
2018-19	0	400	0	
	<b>89961.04</b>		<b>28787531.2</b>	<b>60,45,382</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water require ment (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water, Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min OB/Min waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Min waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Mainten ance cost (Rs)		No. of works	Cost			
2016-17	2	50000	0	0	0	12000	240000	0	2000	50000	72500	0	55	71500	426169	20000	
2017-18	2	50000	0	0	0			0		72500	72500	0	21	27300	149582		
2018-19	0	0	0	0	0			0		72500	72500	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>		<b>100000</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>240000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>50000</b>	<b>217500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>98800</b>	<b>575751</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>13,02,051</b>

Note: Village Road is located adjacent to mine lease. Hence, no kutcha road used for transport of mineral.

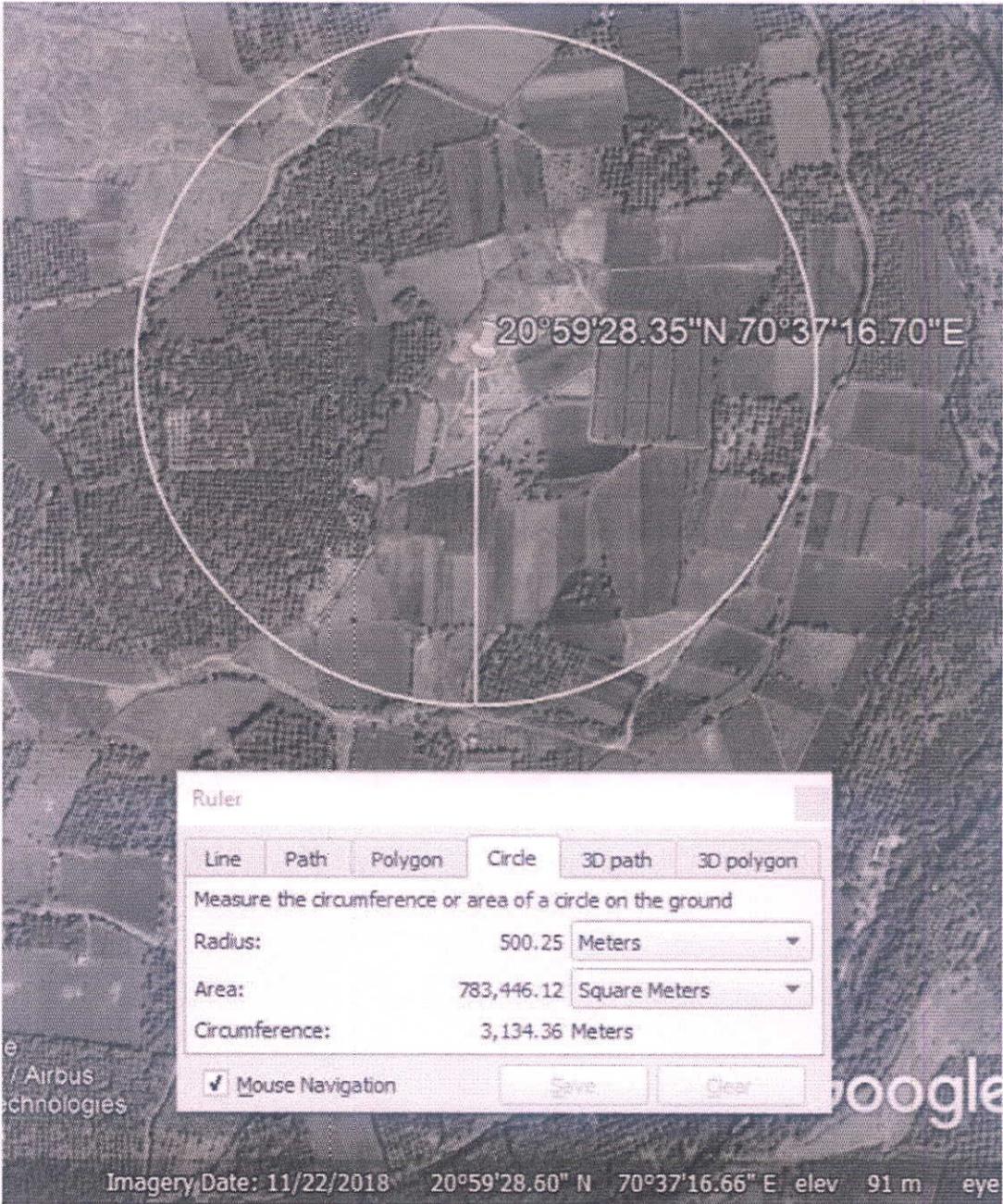
3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	500	250	0.5	1	37,50,000

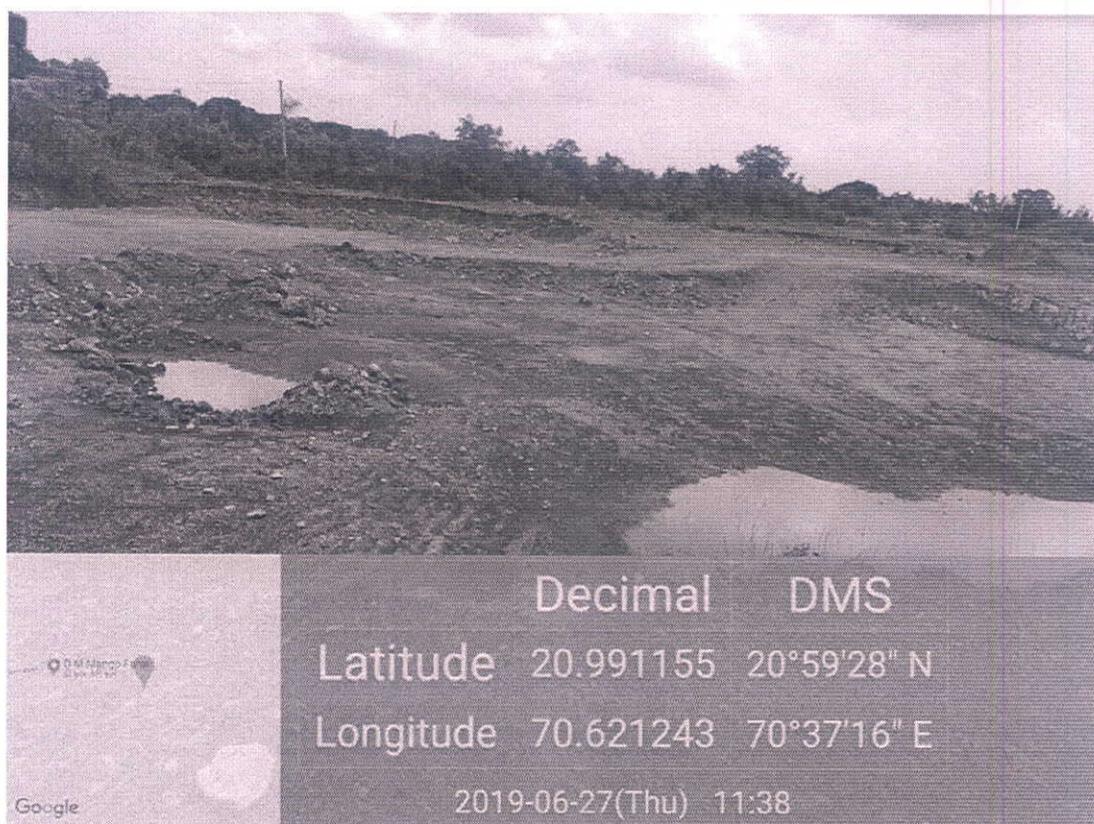
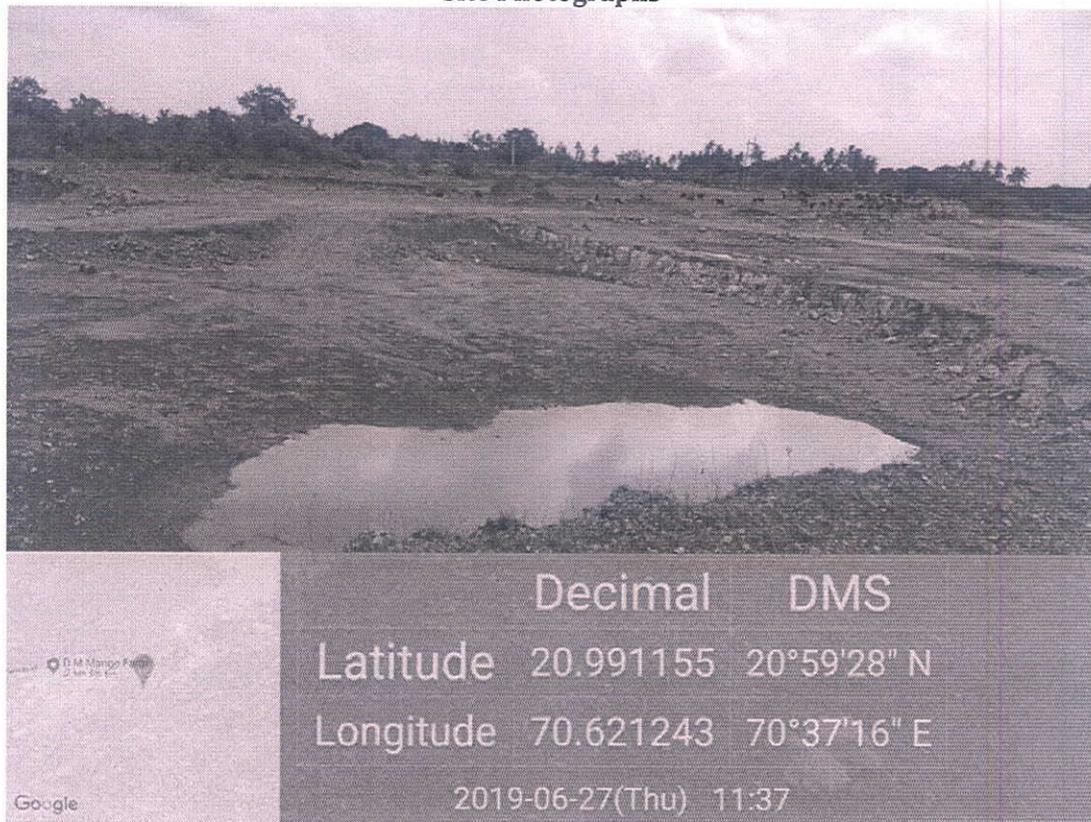
Net Amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 60,45,382/-

**Project No. 2: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori (2.00 Ha Lease Area)**  
Village: Jasadhar, TAL: Talala, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
Latitude: 20°59'28.35"N  
Longitude: 70°37'16.70"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	3218	320	1029760	
2017-18	2164.75	320	692720	
2018-19	0	400	0	
	<b>5382.75</b>		<b>17,22,480</b>	<b>3,61,721</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS	CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost	
	Water require ment (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min e waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Min e waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Mainten ance cost (Rs)						No. of worke rs
2016-17	2	50000	2500	18750	0	12000	240000	0	2000	50000	72500	0	5	6500	20595	20000	
2017-18	2	50000	2500	18750	0			0			72500	0	4	5200	13854		
2018-19	0	0		0	0			0			72500	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>		<b>100000</b>		<b>37500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>240000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>50000</b>	<b>217500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>11700</b>	<b>34450</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>7,11,150</b>

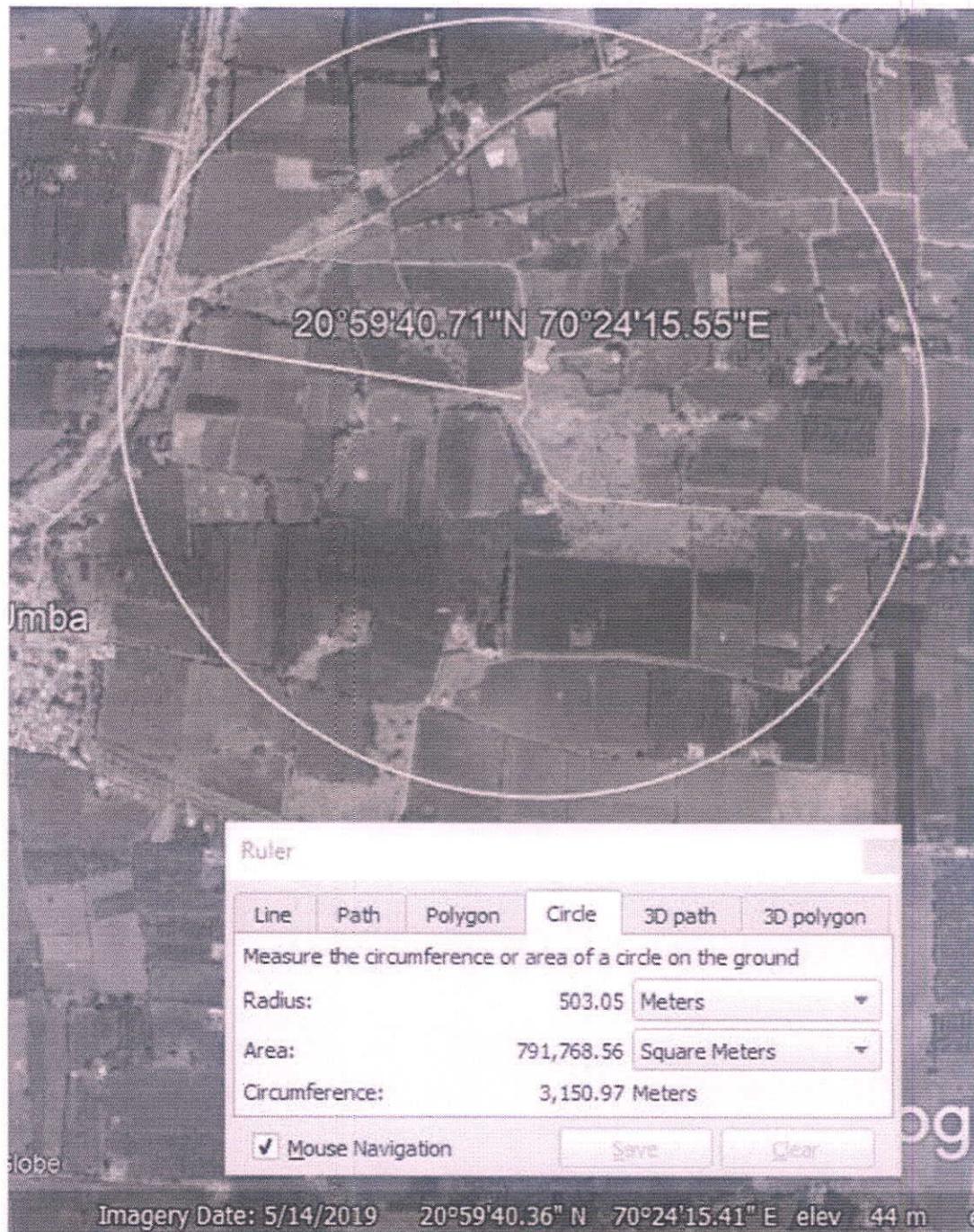
3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)

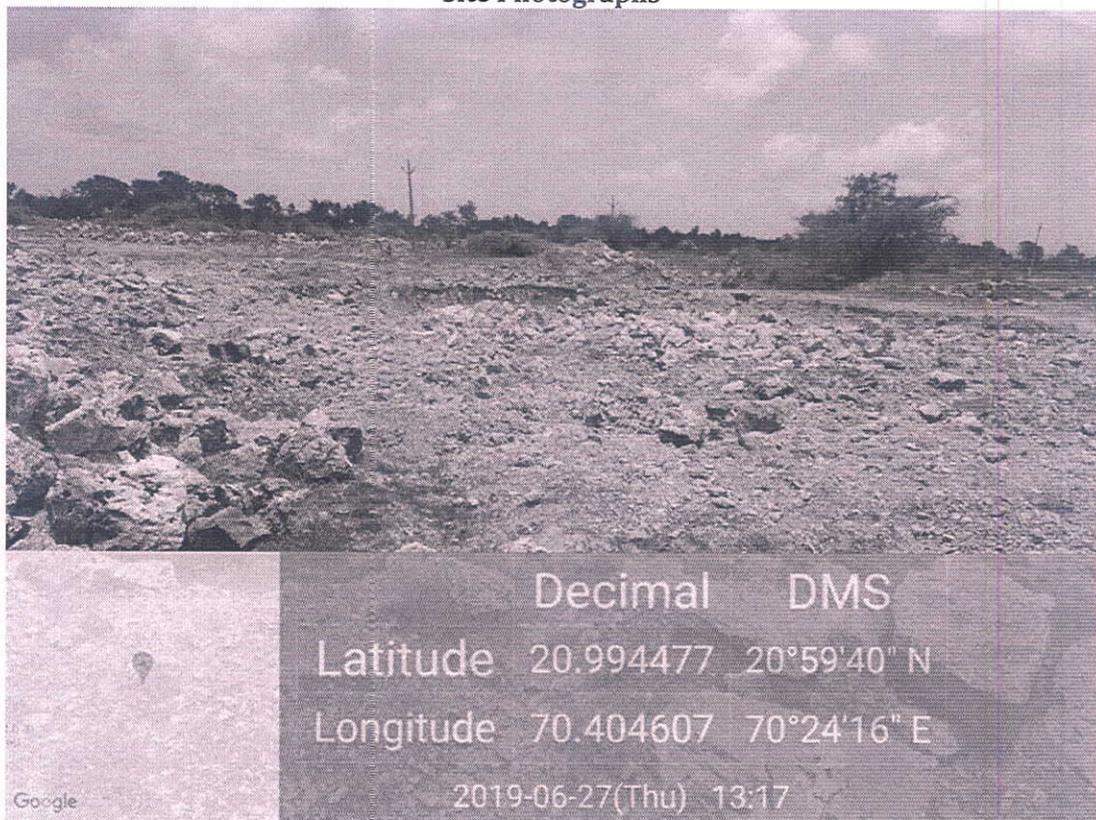
Net Amount of Damage Assessment cost = Rs. 37,50,000/-

**Project No. 3: Lime Stone Mine of M/s R. J. Trivedi & Co. (7.69 Ha Lease Area)**  
 Village: Umba, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
 Latitude: 20°59'40.71"N  
 Longitude: 70°24'15.55"E

Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
1996	2100	240	504000	
1997	3700	240	888000	
1998	1430	240	343200	
1999	170	240	40800	
2000	2350	240	564000	
2001	5965	280	1670200	
2002	2152	280	602560	
2003	44	280	12320	
2004	160	280	44800	
2005-06	1230	280	344400	
2006-07	14184	280	3971520	
2007-08	7450	280	2086000	
2008-09	8690	280	2433200	
2009-10	16888	320	5404160	
2010-11	10424	320	3335680	
2011-12	8200	320	2624000	
2012-13	3930	320	1257600	
2013-14	4734	320	1514880	
2014-15	6191	320	1981120	
2015-16	47363.91	320	15156452	
2016-17	39560	320	12659200	
2017-18	57150	320	18288000	
2018-19	22300	400	8920000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>266365.913</b>		<b>8,46,46,092</b>	<b>1,77,75,679</b>

## 2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water, Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Min waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)		No. of works	Cost			
1996	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0	46140	922800	0	7690	192300	108075	0	4	5200	10080	76900	
1997	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0			108075	0	5	6500	17760		
1998	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0			108075	0	3	3900	6864		
1999	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	2	2600	816		
2000	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	4	5200	11280		
2001	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	7	9100	33404		
2002	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	4	5200	12051		
2003	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	2	2600	246		
2004	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	2	2600	896		
05-06	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	3	3900	6888		
06-07	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	13	16900	79430		
07-08	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	8	10400	41720		
08-09	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	9	11700	48664		
09-10	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	16	20800	108083		
10-11	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	10	13000	66714		
11-12	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	9	11700	52480		
12-13	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	5	6500	25152		
13-14	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	6	7800	30298		
14-15	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	7	9100	39622		
15-16	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	40	52000	303129		
16-17	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	34	44200	253184		
17-18	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	48	62400	365760		
18-19	7.69	192250	1000	7500	0			0				0	20	26000	178400		
<b>Total</b>		<b>4421750</b>		<b>172500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>922800</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>192300</b>	<b>324225</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>339300</b>	<b>1692922</b>	<b>76900</b>	<b>81,42,697</b>

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

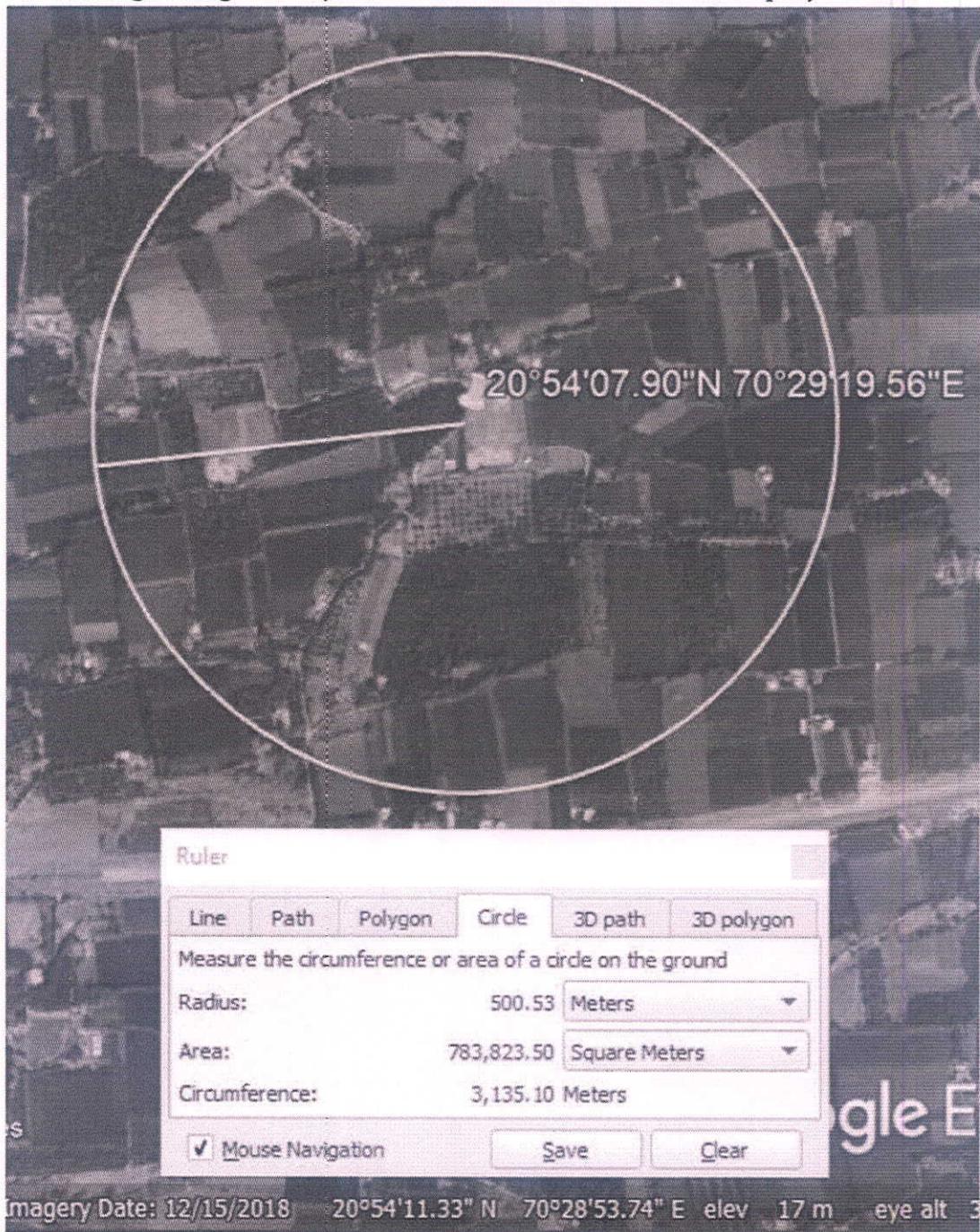
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation			Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
		Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	
60	5750	250	0.5	1	4,31,25,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 4,31,25,000/-

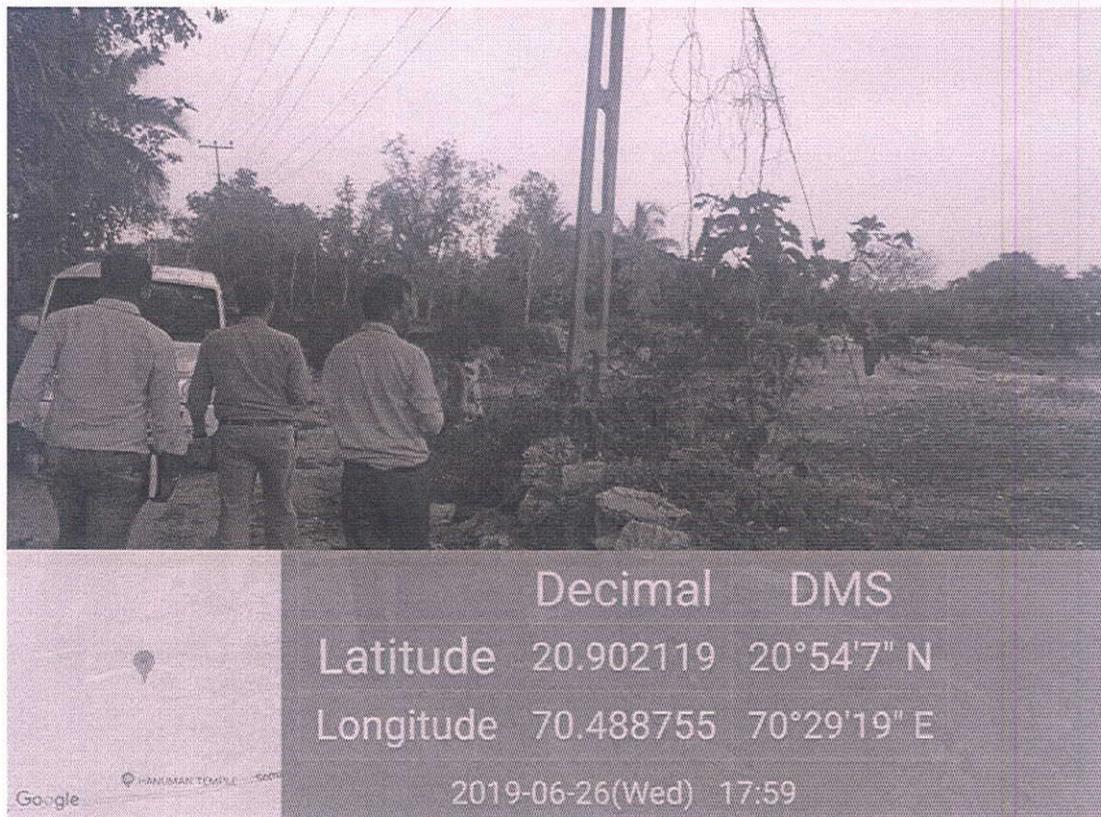
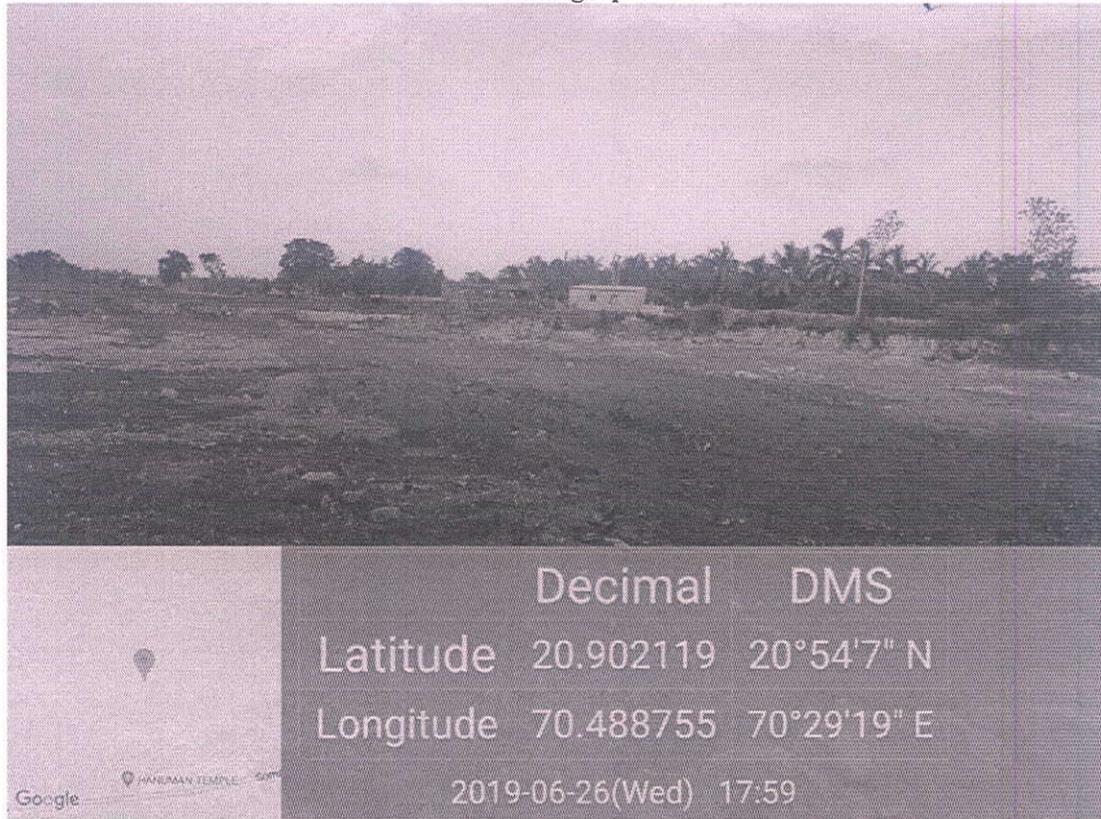
**Project No. 4: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Aher Bhagwan Bhimsinh, (6.47 Ha Lease Area)**

Village: Ajotha, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
 Latitude: 20°54'7.90"N  
 Longitude: 70°29'19.56"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
1994-95	700	240	168000	
1995-96	1900	240	456000	
1996-97	755	240	181200	
1997-98	100	240	24000	
1998-99	17250	240	4140000	
1999-2000	25804	240	6192960	
2000-01	11484	280	3215520	
2001-02	0	280	0	
2002-03	60	280	16800	
2003-04	35	280	9800	
2004-05	20	280	5600	
2005-06	10	280	2800	
2006-07	15	280	4200	
2007-08	0	280	0	
2008-09	0	280	0	
2009-10	42	320	13440	
2010-11	24	320	7680	
2011-12	20	320	6400	
2012-13	10	320	3200	
2013-14	20	320	6400	
2014-15	30	320	9600	
2015-16	125565	320	40180800	
2016-17	196030	320	62729600	
2017-18	560	320	179200	
2018-19	0	400	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,80,434</b>		<b>11,75,53,200</b>	<b>2,46,86,172</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)		No. of workers	Cost			
94-95	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0	38820	776400	0	6470	161800	100450	0	3	3900	3360		
95-96	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0						100450	0	4	5200	9120	64700	
96-97	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0			100450	0	3	3900	3624		
97-98	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	480		
98-99	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	16	20800	82800		
99-00	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	23	29900	123859		
00-01	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	11	14300	64310		
01-02	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
02-03	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	336		
03-04	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	196		
04-05	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	112		
05-06	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	56		
06-07	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	84		
07-08	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
08-09	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
09-10	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	269		
10-11	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	154		
11-12	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	128		
12-13	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	64		
13-14	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	128		
14-15	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	192		
15-16	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	102	132600	803616		
16-17	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	159	206700	1254592		
17-18	6.47	161750	1500	11250	0			0				0	2	2600	3584		
18-19	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
Total		3396750		236250	0		776400	0		161800	301350	0		451100	2351064	64700	77,39,414

## 3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

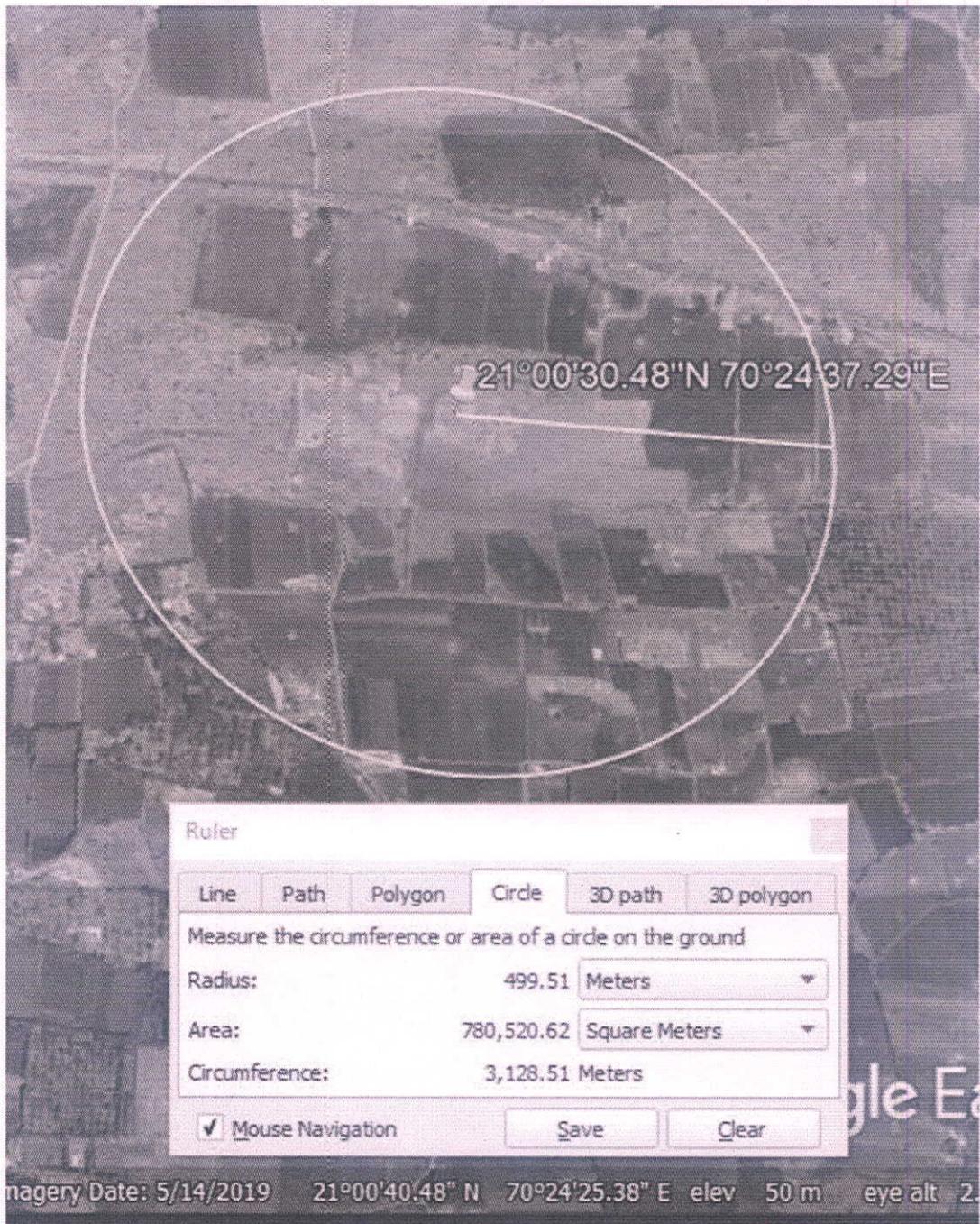
CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation						
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)	
60	5250	250	0.5	1	3,75,00,000	

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 3,75,00,000/-

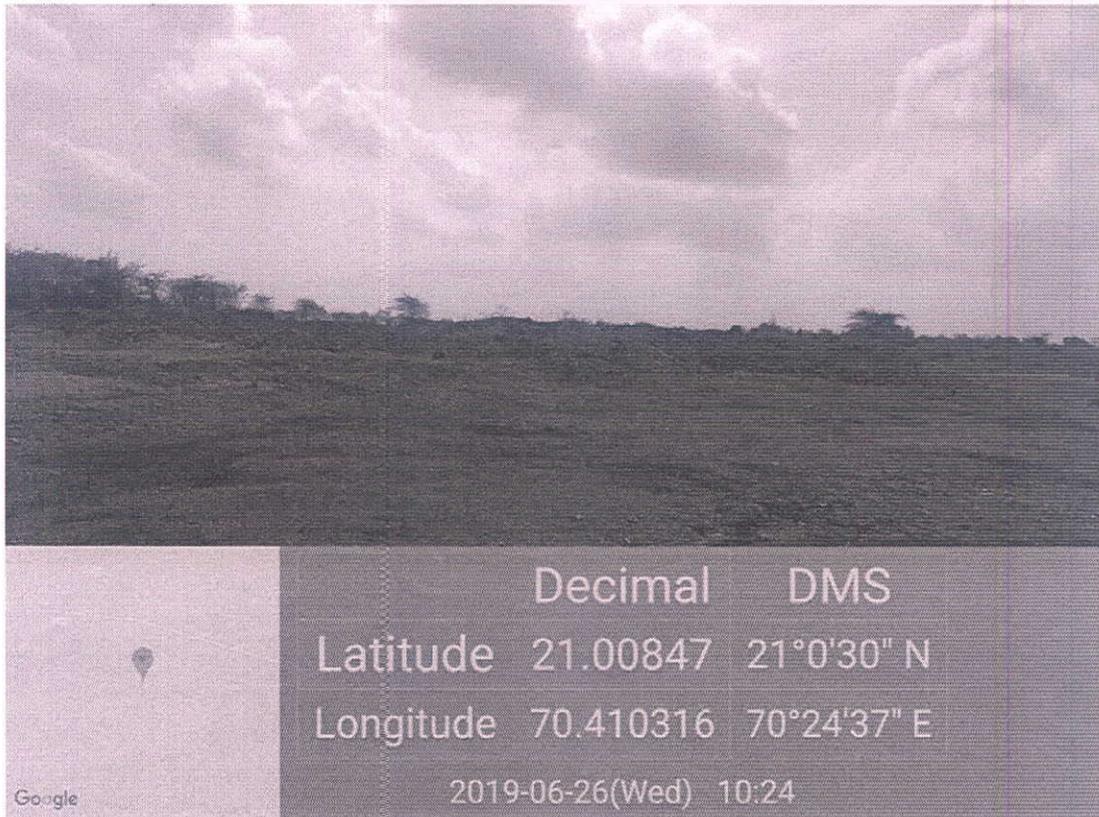
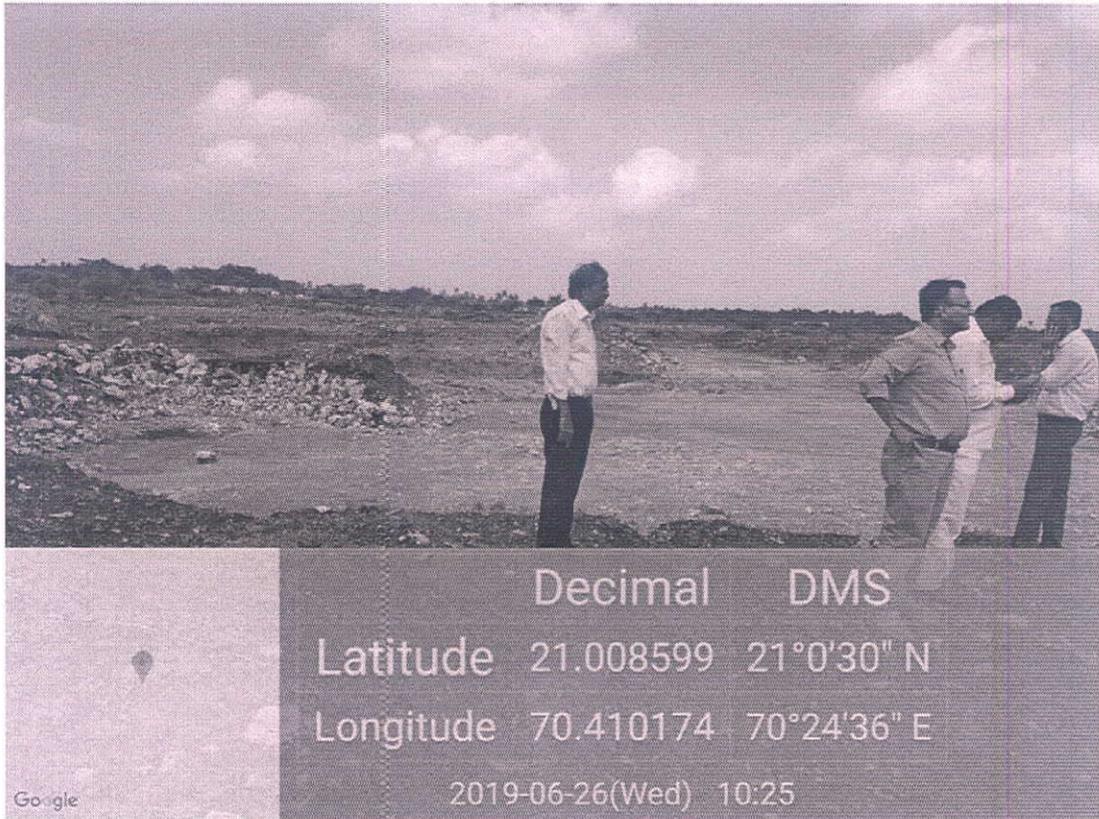
**Project No. 5: Lime Stone Mine of Somnath Hydrated Lime & Chemicals Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Lease Area 15.1352 Ha)**

Village: Kherali, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
Latitude: 21°00'30.48"N  
Longitude: 70°24'37.29"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2005-06	83160	280	23284800	
2006-07	184456.7	280	51647868	
2007-08	151950	280	42546000	
2008-09	69618	280	19493040	
2009-10	67231	320	21513920	
2010-11	31248	320	9999360	
2011-12	0	320	0	
2012-13	96456.47	320	30866069	
2013-14	99750	320	31920000	
2014-15	52350	320	16752000	
2015-16	0	320	0	
2016-17	102250	320	32720000	
2017-18	194350	320	62192000	
2018-19	94000	400	37600000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1226820</b>		<b>38,05,35,056</b>	<b>7,99,12,362</b>

## 2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)		No. of workers	Cost			
05-06	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0	90811	1816224	0	15135.2	378400	154600	0	69	89700	465696	151352	
06-07	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0		154600	154600	0	150	195000	1032957		
07-08	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0		154600	154600	0	124	161200	850920		
08-09	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	58	75400	389861		
09-10	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	56	72800	430278		
10-11	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	27	35100	199987		
11-12	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
12-13	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	79	102700	617321		
13-14	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	82	106600	638400		
14-15	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	44	57200	335040		
15-16	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
16-17	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	84	109200	654400		
17-18	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	157	204100	1243840		
18-19	15.1352	378380	200	1500	0			0				0	77	100100	752000		
<b>Total</b>		<b>4540560</b>		<b>18000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1816224</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>378400</b>	<b>463800</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1309100</b>	<b>7610701</b>	<b>151352</b>	<b>1,62,88,137</b>

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

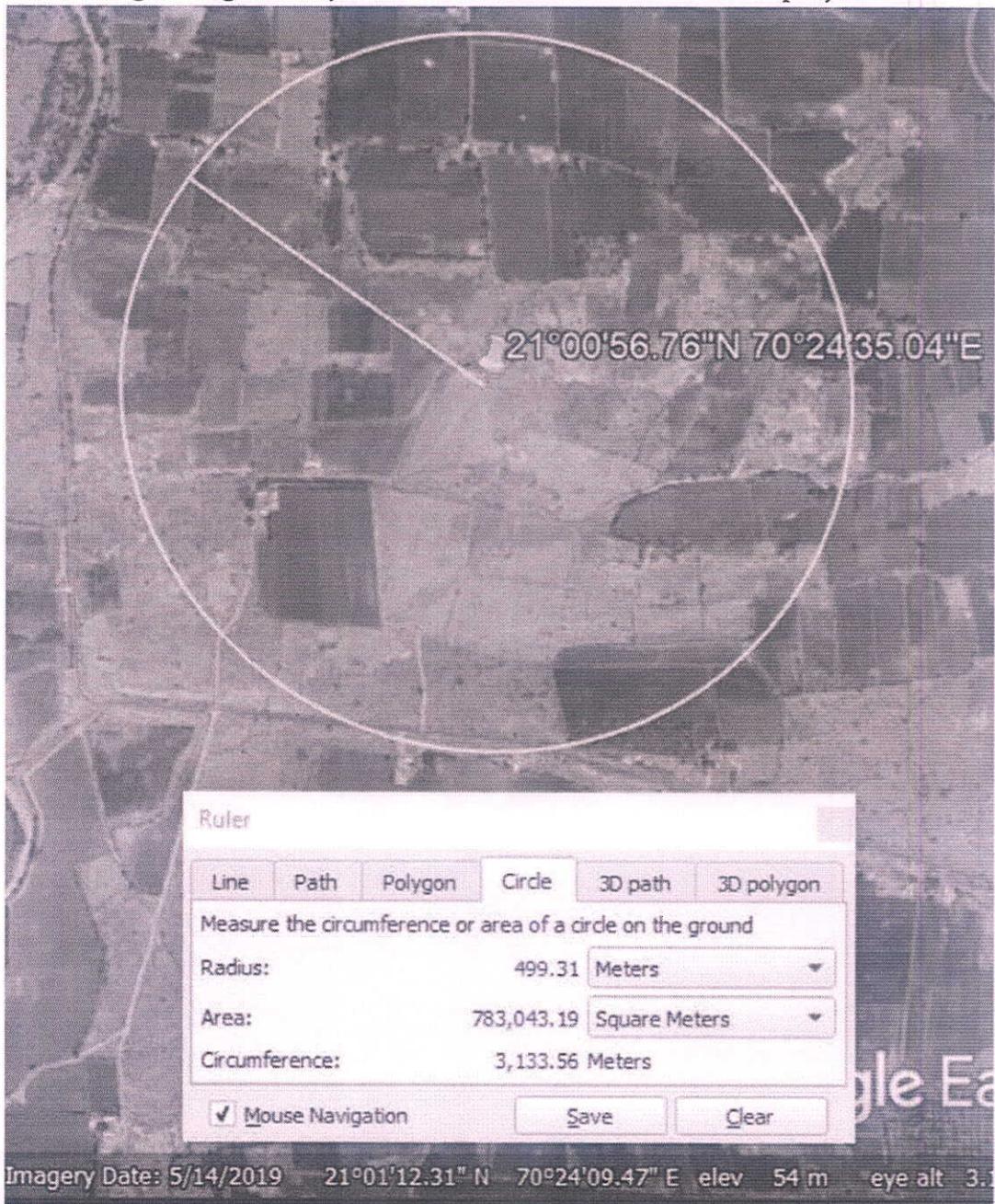
CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	3000	250	0.5	1	2,25,00,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost= Rs. 7,99,12,362 /-

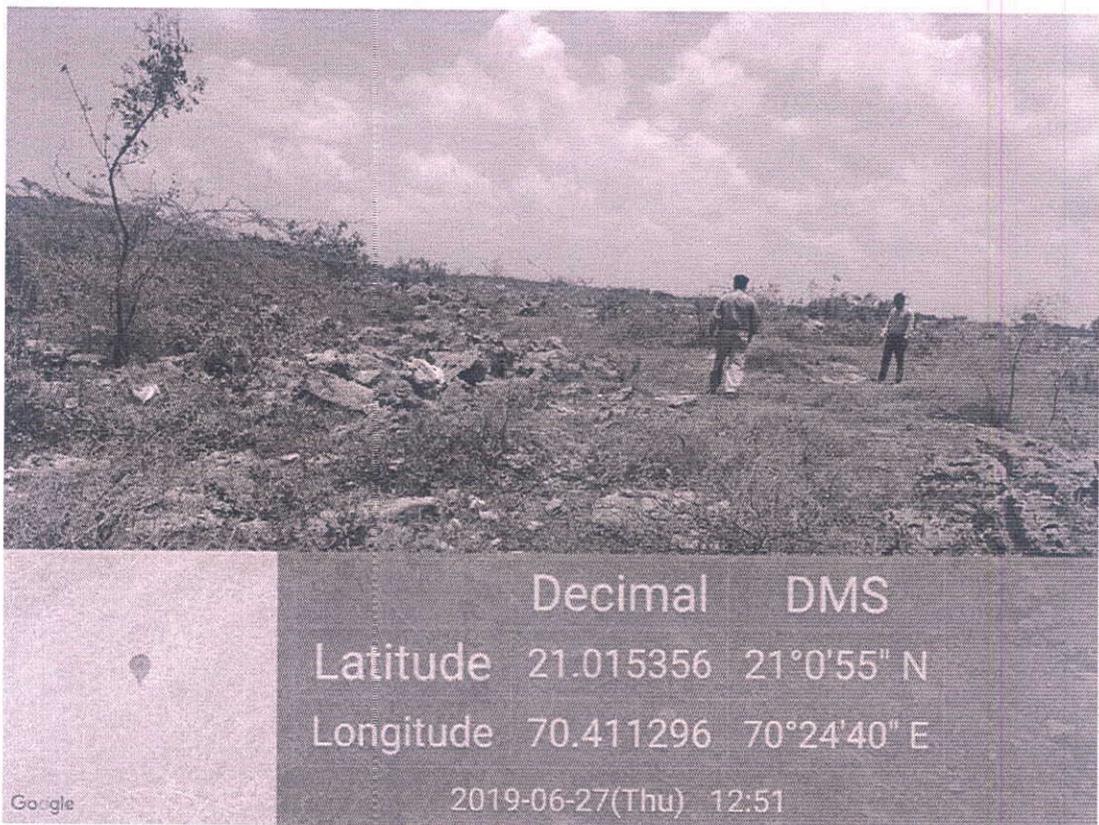
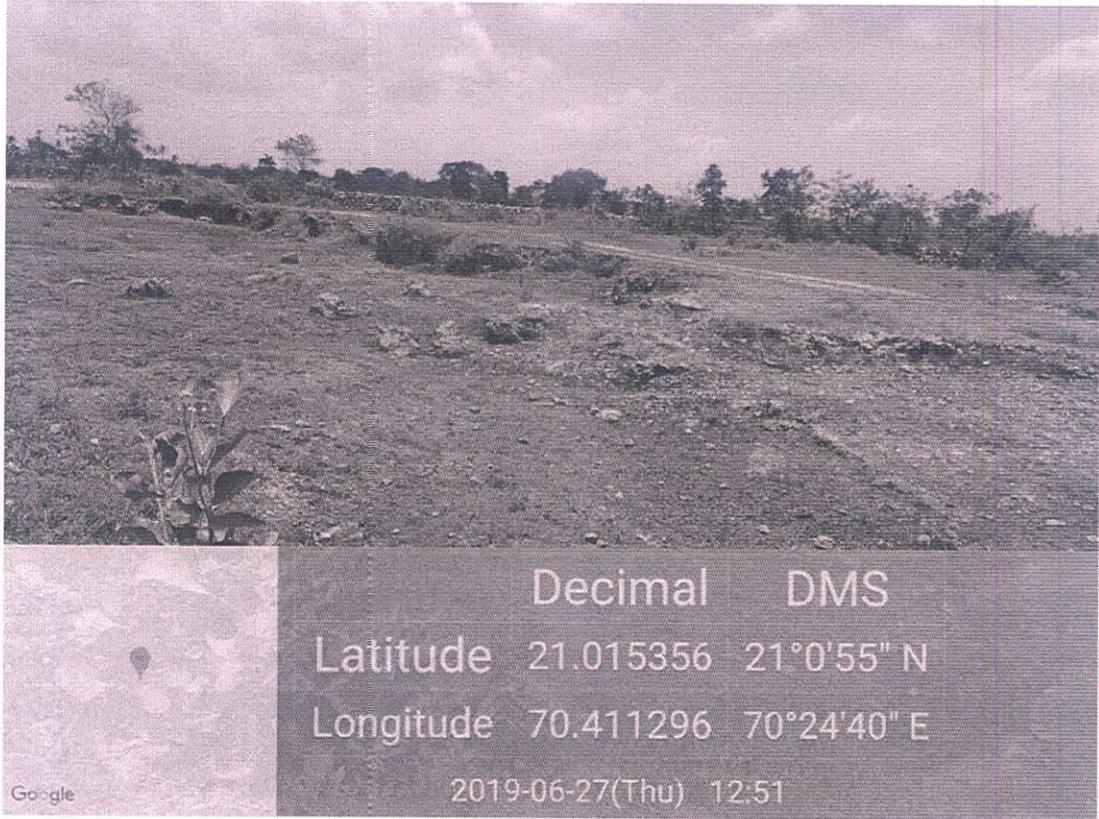
**Project No. 6: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Noormahamad Kalubhai Patani (4.2593 Ha Lease Area)**

Village: Kherali, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
Latitude: 21°00'56.76"N  
Longitude: 70°24'35.04"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	21061	320	6739520	
2017-18	43765	320	14004800	
2018-19	98509	400	39403600	
	<b>1,63,335</b>		<b>6,01,47,920</b>	<b>1,26,31,063</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Mine waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)		No. of workers	Cost			
16-17	4.2593	106483	500	3750	0	25556	511116	0	4259	106500	86625	0	19	24700	134790	42593	
17-18	4.2593	106483	500	3750	0			0			86625	0	37	48100	280096		
18-19	4.2593	106483	500	3750	0			0			86625	0	81	105300	788072		
<b>Total</b>		<b>319448</b>		<b>11250</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>511116</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>106500</b>	<b>259875</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>178100</b>	<b>1202958</b>	<b>42593</b>	<b>26,31,840</b>

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

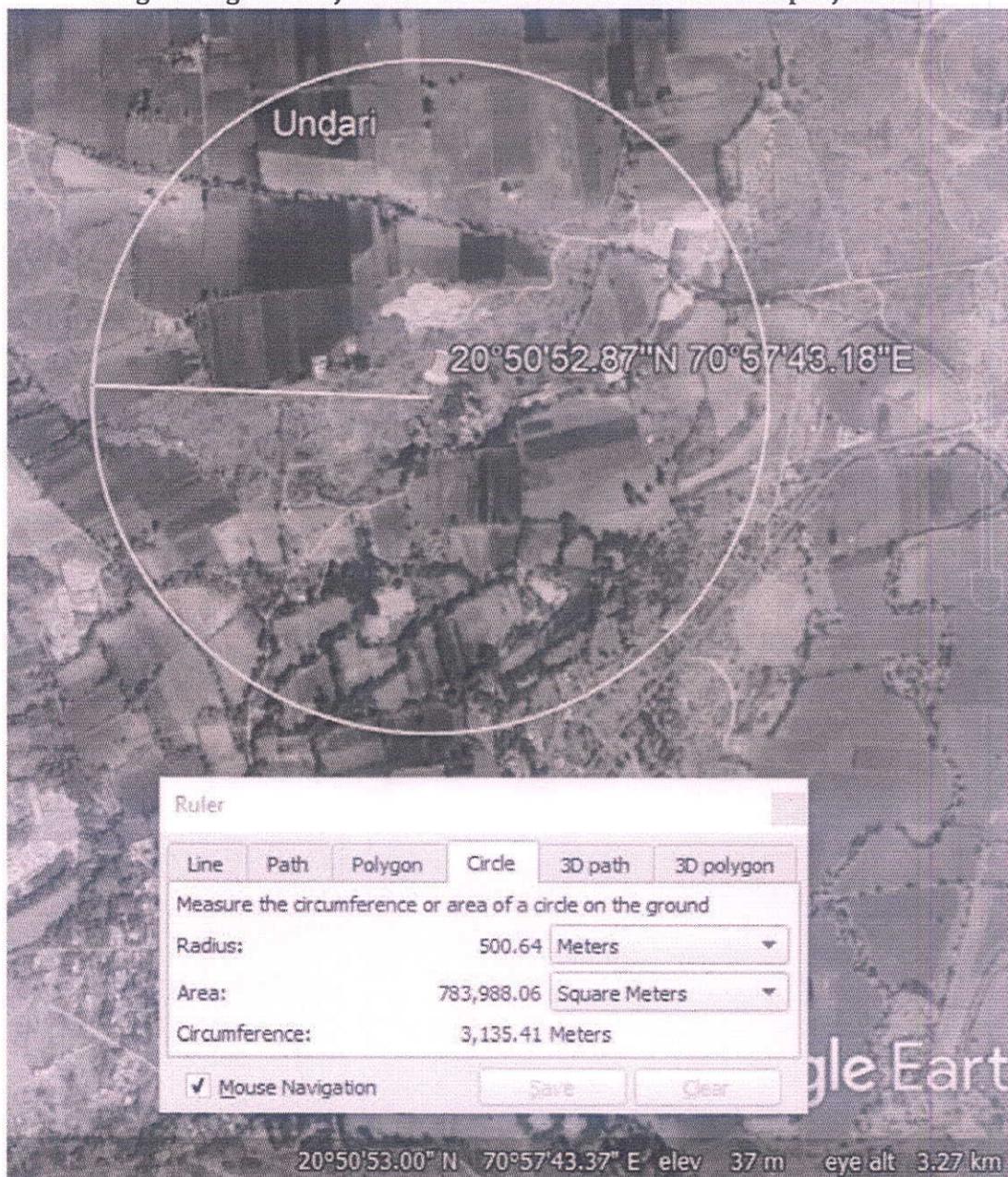
CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	750	250	0.5	1	56,25,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 1,26,31,063/-

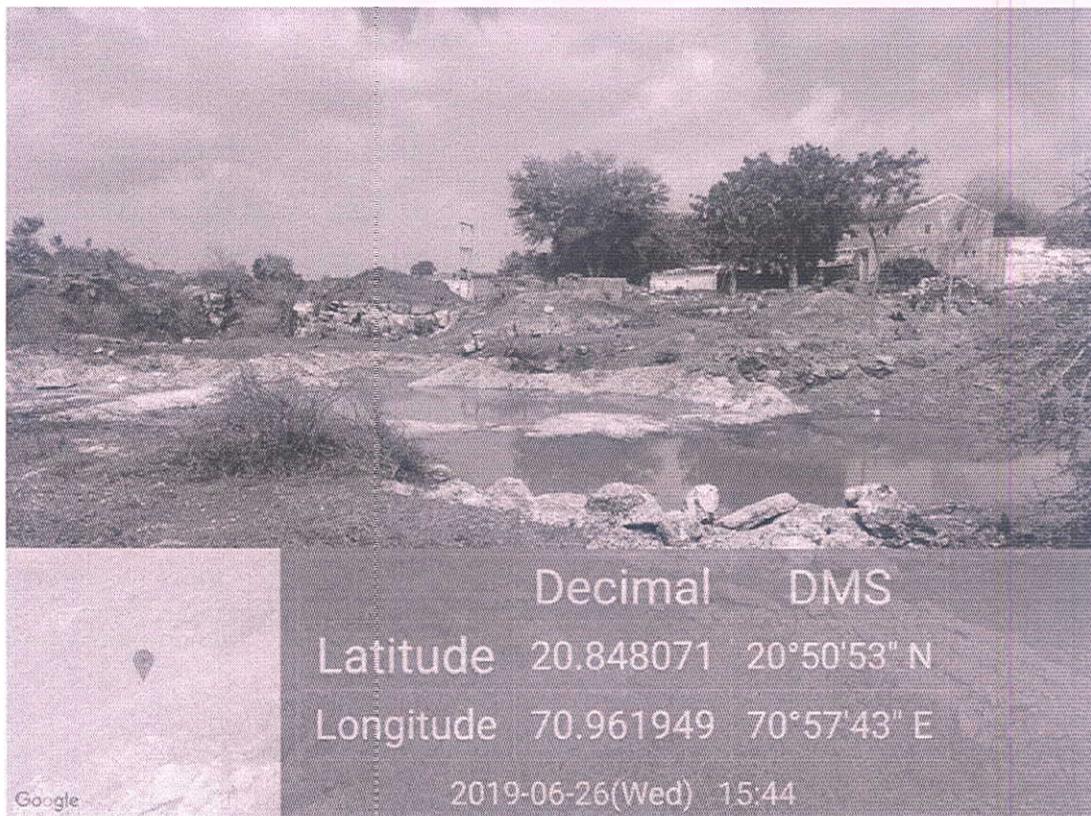
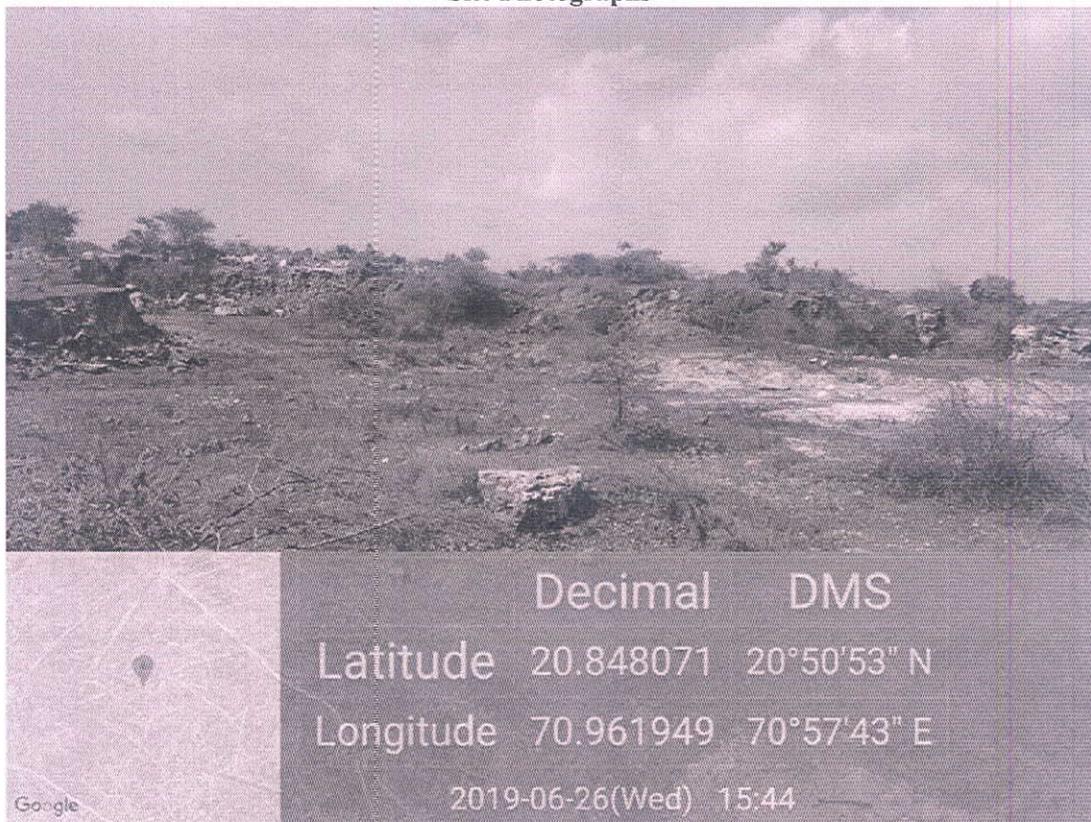
**Project No. 7: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Vikram Chemical Company, (2.00 Ha Lease Area)**

Village: Damasa, TAL: Una, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
 Latitude: 20°51'50.33"N  
 Longitude: 70°56'52.79"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	0	320	0	
2017-18	1873	320	599360	
2018-19	0	400	0	
	<b>1873</b>		<b>5,99,360</b>	<b>1,25,866</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS	CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost	
	Water require ment (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantit y of OB/Min e waste (MT)	Cost of Handli ng OB/Min e waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintena nce cost (Rs)						No. of worke rs
16-17	0	0	0	0	0	12000	240000	0	2000	50000	72500	0	0	0	20000		
17-18	2	50000	750	5625	0			0			72500	0	3	3900	11987		
18-19	0	0	0	0	0			0			72500	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>		<b>50000</b>		<b>5625</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>240000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>50000</b>	<b>217500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>3900</b>	<b>11987</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>5,99,012</b>

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

Pollution Index, PI	CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF		
60	250	250	0.5	1		18,75,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 18,75,000/-

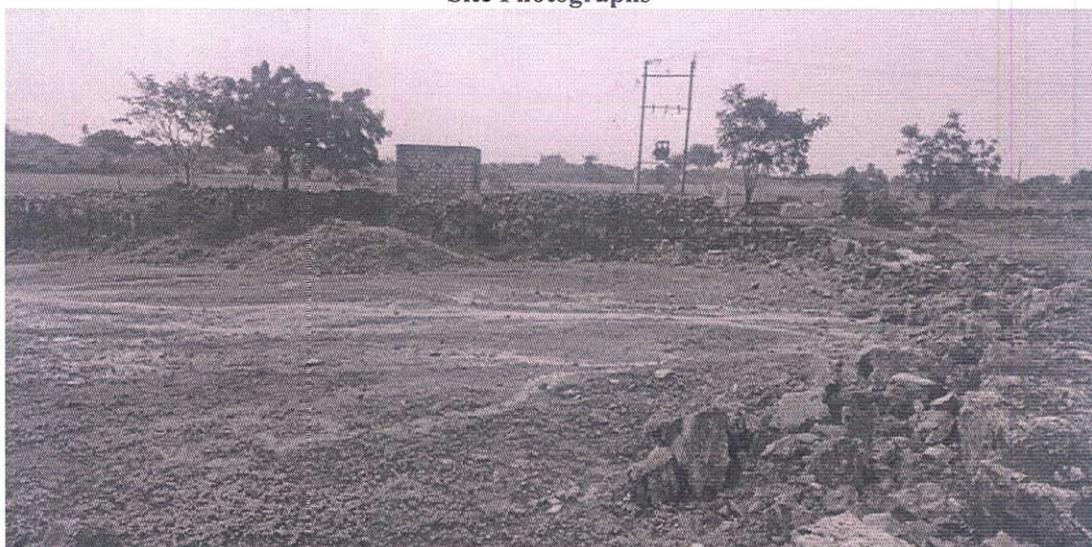
**Project No. 8: Lime Stone Mine of Dhirajlal Panchabhai Vachhani, (Lease Area 4.00 Ha)**

Village: Undari, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
Latitude: 21°51'50.33"N  
Longitude: 70°56'52.79"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



 Google	Decimal	DMS
	Latitude 20.86404	20°51'50" N
	Longitude 70.94777	70°56'51" E
2019-06-26(Wed) 14:50		



 Google	Decimal	DMS
	Latitude 20.864011	20°51'50" N
	Longitude 70.94779	70°56'52" E
2019-06-26(Wed) 14:49		

**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	80630	320	25801600	
2017-18	109276.3	320	34968412.8	
2018-19	82009.54	400	32803815.2	
	<b>271915.8</b>		<b>9,35,73,828</b>	<b>1,96,50,504</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS	CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost	
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)						No. of workers
16-17	4	100000	1500	11250	0	24000	480000	0	4000	100000	85000	0	67	87100	516032	40000	
17-18	4	100000	1500	11250	0			0			85000	0	89	115700	699368		
18-19	4	100000	1500	11250	0			0			85000	0	68	88400	656076		
<b>Total</b>		<b>300000</b>		<b>33750</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>480000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>255000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>291200</b>	<b>1871477</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>33,71,427</b>

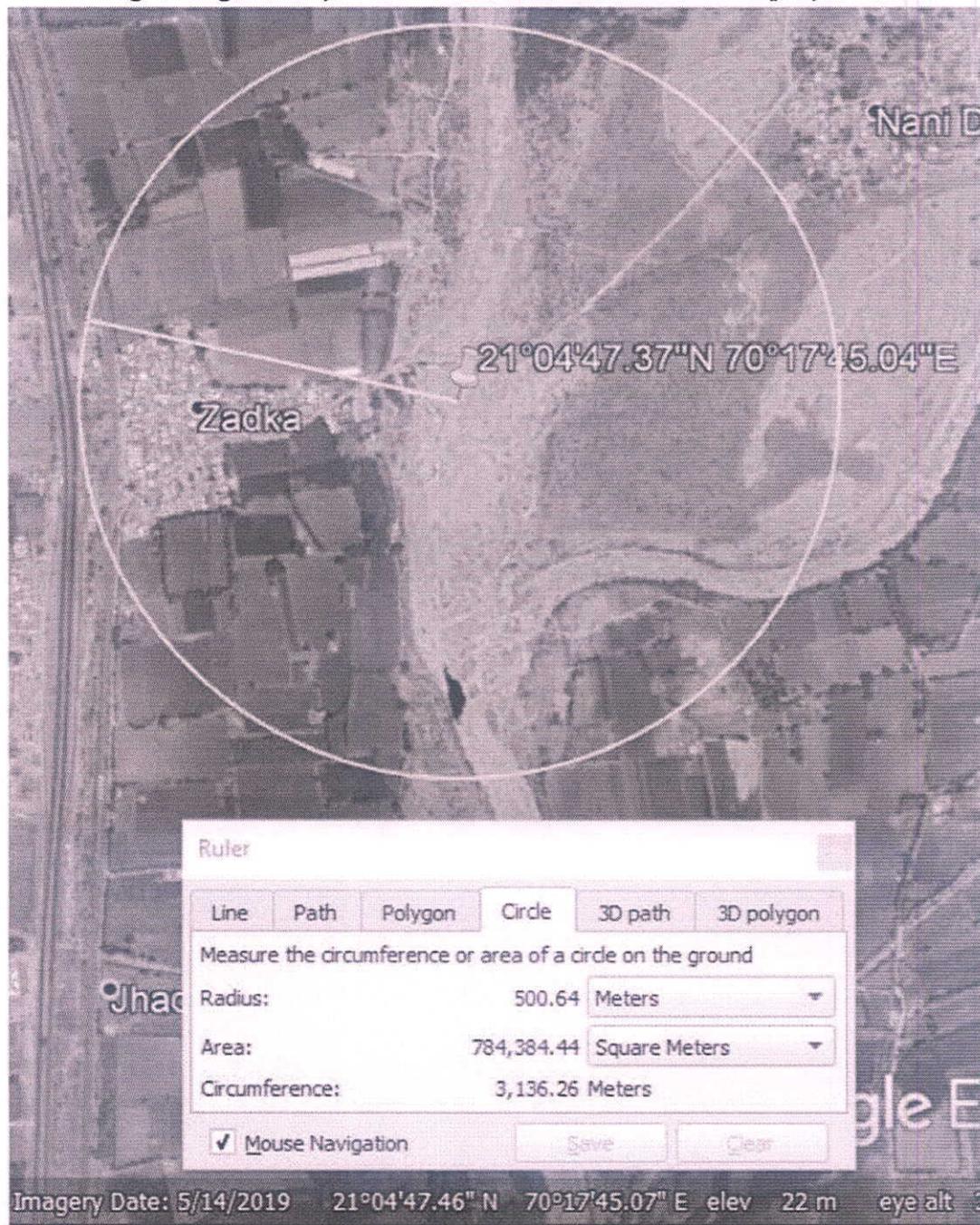
3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

Pollution Index, PI	CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation				Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	
60	750	250	0.5	1	56,25,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 1,96,50,504/-

**Project No. 9: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals  
 (10.00 Ha Lease Area)**  
 Meghal River, Village: Zadaka, TAL: Malia, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
 Latitude: 21°04'47.37"N  
 Longitude: 70°17'45.04"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



LAT 21°4'49" N THURSDAY 06.27.2019  
LONG 70°17'47" E LOCAL TIME 16:30:47  
Unnamed Road, Zadka, Gujarat 362250, India, Gujarat, Zadka, India, 362250



LAT 21°4'49" N THURSDAY 06.27.2019  
LONG 70°17'47" E LOCAL TIME 16:33:06  
Unnamed Road, Zadka, Gujarat 362250, India, Gujarat, Zadka, India, 362250

**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
1995	43	240	10320	
1996	46	240	11040	
1997	66	240	15840	
1998	46	240	11040	
1999	8690	240	2085600	
2000	44000	240	10560000	
2001	39610	280	11090800	
2002	55311.61	280	15487251	
2003	45590.89	280	12765449	
2004	57142.78	280	15999978	
2005-06	163274.5	280	45716860	
2006-07	146640.2	280	41059245	
2007-08	245506.6	280	68741837	
2008-09	97861.05	280	27401094	
2009-10	52892.48	320	16925594	
2010-11	128603	320	41152947	
2011-12	84975.64	320	27192205	
2012-13	56191.78	320	17981370	
2013-14	62440.73	320	19981034	
2014-15	0	320	0	
2015-16	0	320	0	
2016-17	21079.37	320	6745398	
2017-18	103638.5	320	33164330	
2018-19	0	400	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1413650</b>		<b>41,40,99,231</b>	<b>8,69,60,838</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Mine waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)		No. of workers	Cost			
1995	10	250000	0	0	0	60000	1200000	0	10000	250000	122500	0	2	2600	206	100000	
1996	10	250000	0	0	0			0		122500	122500	0	2	2600	221		
1997	10	250000	0	0	0			0		122500	122500	0	2	2600	317		
1998	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	2	2600	221		
1999	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	9	11700	41712		
2000	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	37	48100	211200		
2001	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	34	44200	221816		
2002	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	46	59800	309745		
2003	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	38	49400	255309		
2004	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	48	62400	320000		
05-06	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	133	172900	914337		
06-07	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	119	154700	821185		
07-08	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	198	257400	1374837		
08-09	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	80	104000	548022		
09-10	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	44	57200	338512		
10-11	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	105	136500	823059		
11-12	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	70	91000	543844		
12-13	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	47	61100	359627		
13-14	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	52	67600	399621		
14-15	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
15-16	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
16-17	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	19	24700	134908		
17-18	10	250000	0	0	0			0				0	85	110500	663287		
18-19	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0		
		5250000		0	0		1200000	0		250000	367500	0		1523600	8281985	100000	16973085

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	5250	250	0.5	1	3,75,00,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 8,69,60,838 /-

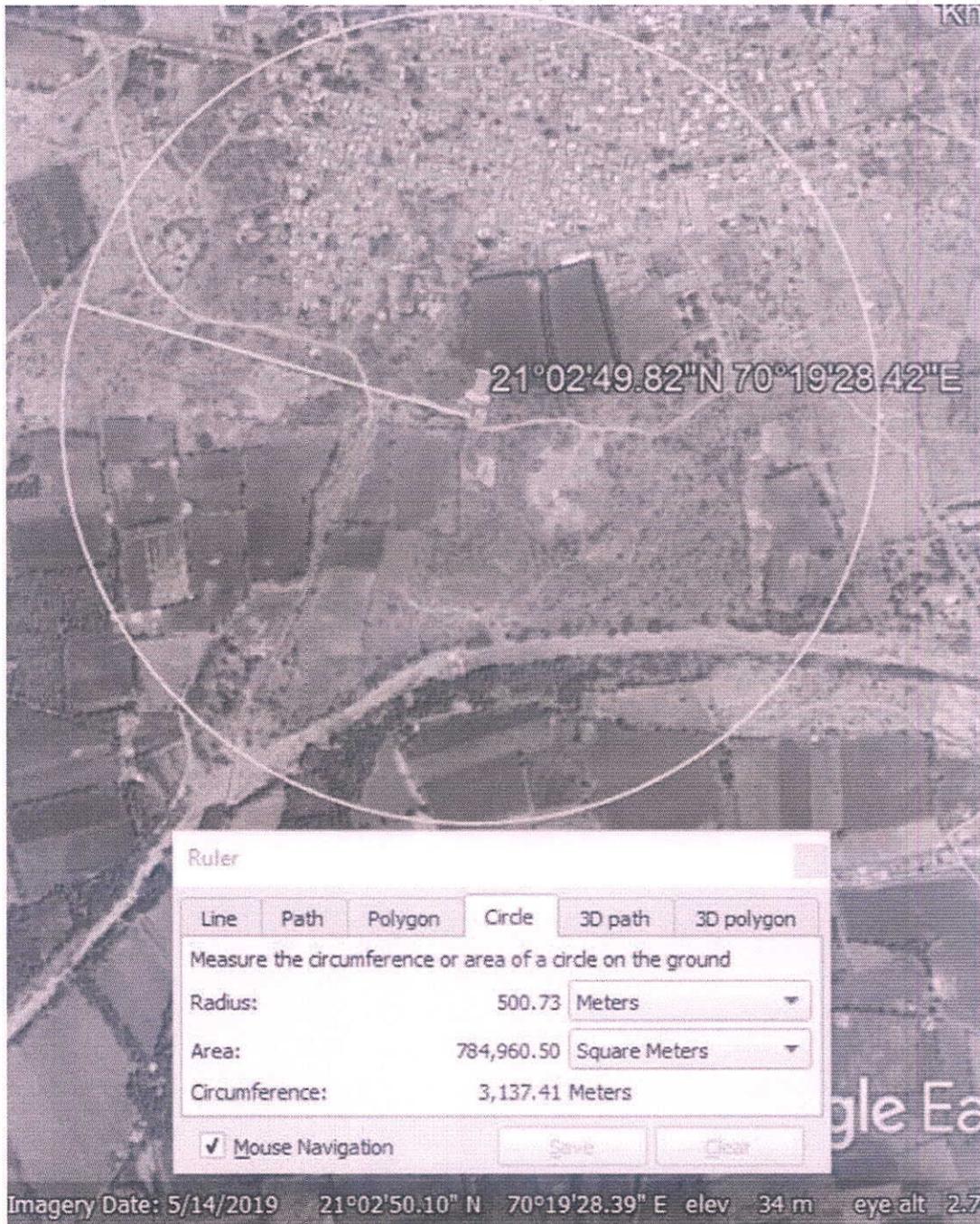
**Project No. 10: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Dineshkumar & Co. (5.00 Ha Lease Area)**

Village: Khorasa, TAL: Malia, DIST: Gir Somnath.

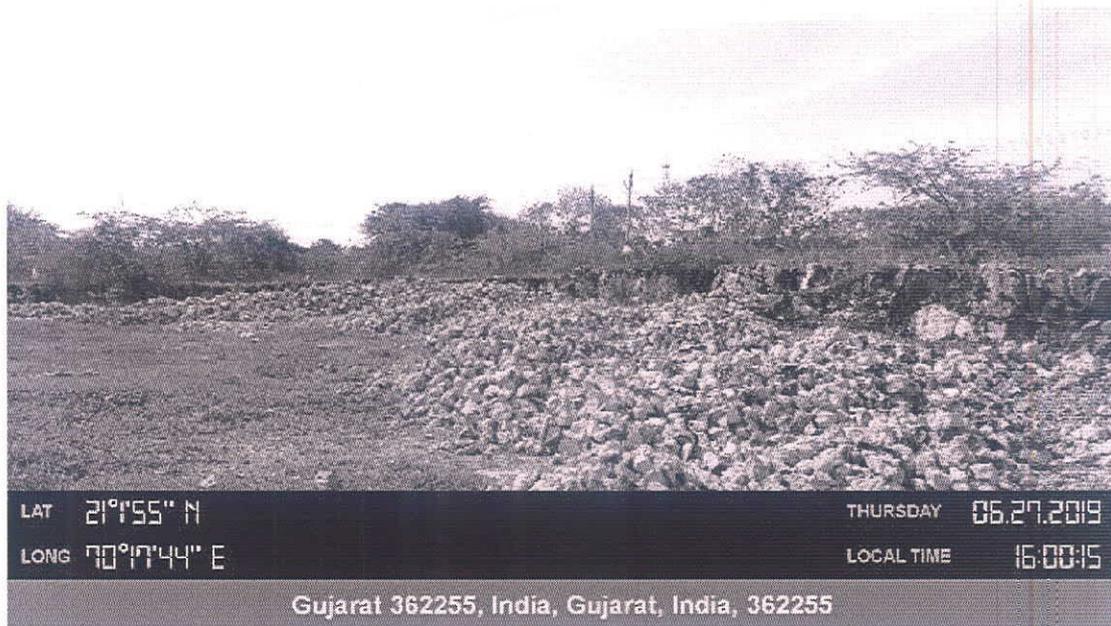
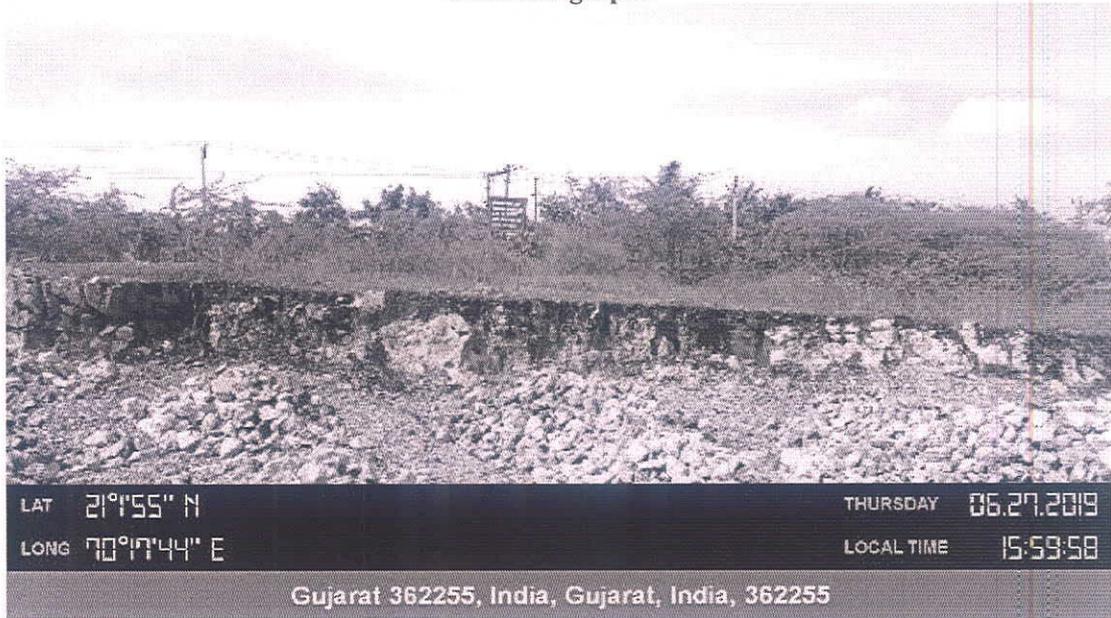
Latitude: 21°02'49.82"N

Longitude: 70°19'28.42"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	46210	320	14787200	
2017-18	72649.47	320	23247828.8	
2018-19	42706.87	400	17082748	
	<b>1,61,566.3</b>		<b>5,51,17,776.8</b>	<b>1,15,74,733</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS	CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost	
	Water require ment (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water, Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Mine waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)						No. of workers
16-17	5	125000	100	750	0	30000	600000	0	5000	125000	91250	0	39	50700	295744	50000	
17-18	5	125000	100	750	0			0		91250	91250	0	60	78000	464957		
18-19	5	125000	100	750	0			0		91250	91250	0	36	46800	341655		
<b>Total</b>		<b>375000</b>		<b>2250</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>600000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>125000</b>	<b>273750</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>175500</b>	<b>1102356</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>27,03,856</b>

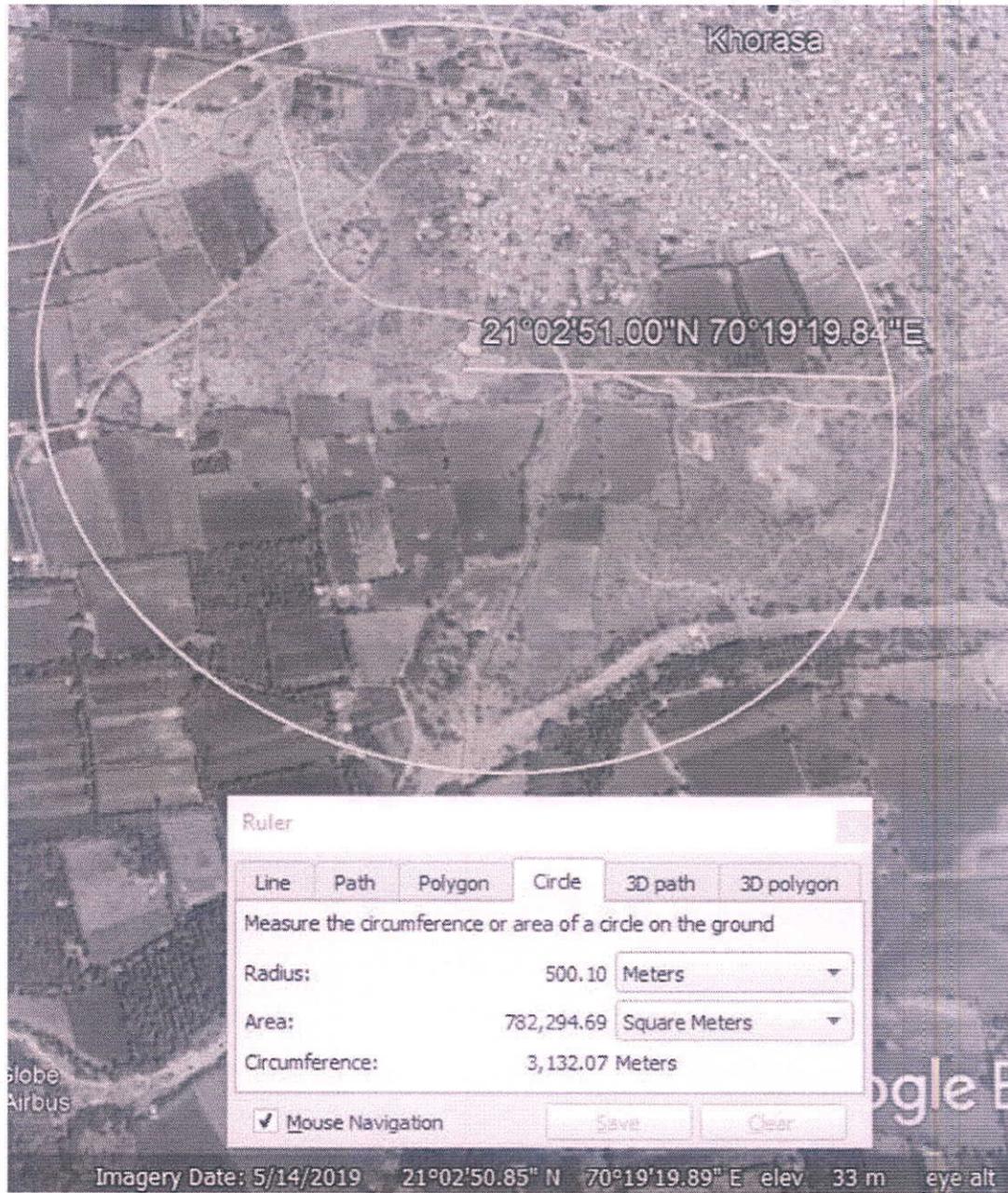
3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	750	250	0.5	1	56,25,000

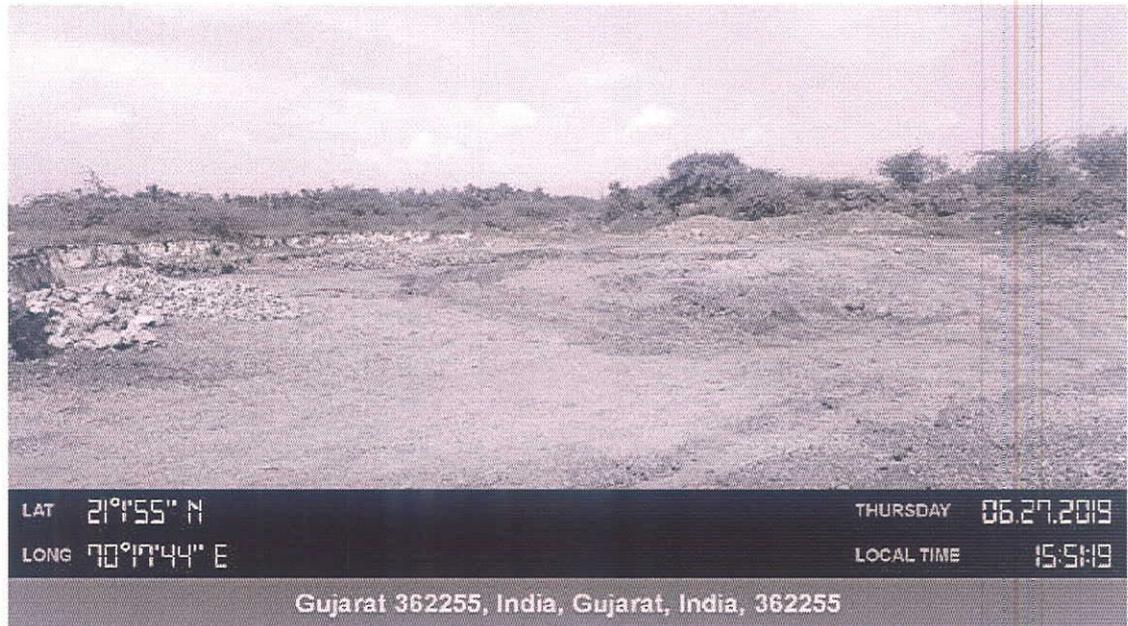
Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 1,15,74,733/-

**Project No. 11: Lime Stone Mine of M/s Rajsi Rana Jotava (4.00 Ha Lease Area)**  
 Village: Khorasa, TAL: Malia, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
 Latitude: 21°02'51.00"N  
 Longitude: 70°19'19.84"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	39524	320	12647680	
2017-18	70725	320	22632000	
2018-19	32310	400	12924000	
	<b>142559</b>		<b>48203680</b>	<b>1,01,22,773</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			HG	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water, Sprinkling (Rs)		Quantity of OB/Min waste (MT)	Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)		10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)	Maintenance cost (Rs)		No. of workers	Cost			
16-17	4	100000	150	1125	0	24000	480000	0	4000	100000	85000	0	34	44200	252954	40000	
17-18	4	100000	150	1125	0			0			85000	0	59	76700	452640		
18-19	4	100000	150	1125	0			0			85000	0	28	36400	258480		
<b>Total</b>		<b>300000</b>		<b>3375</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>480000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>100000</b>	<b>255000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>157300</b>	<b>964074</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>22,99,749</b>

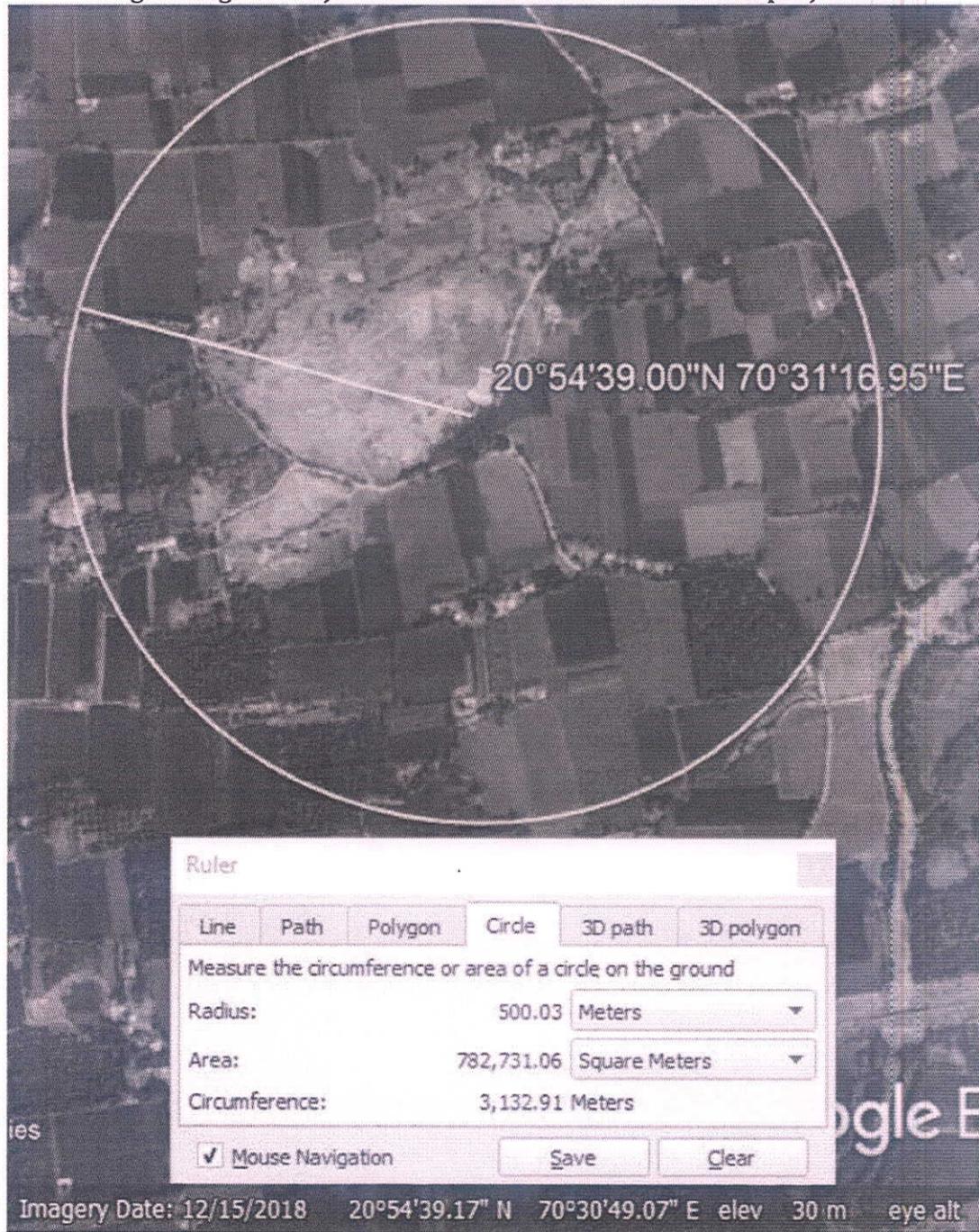
3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

Pollution Index, PI	CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation				Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	
60	750	250	0.5	1	56,25,000

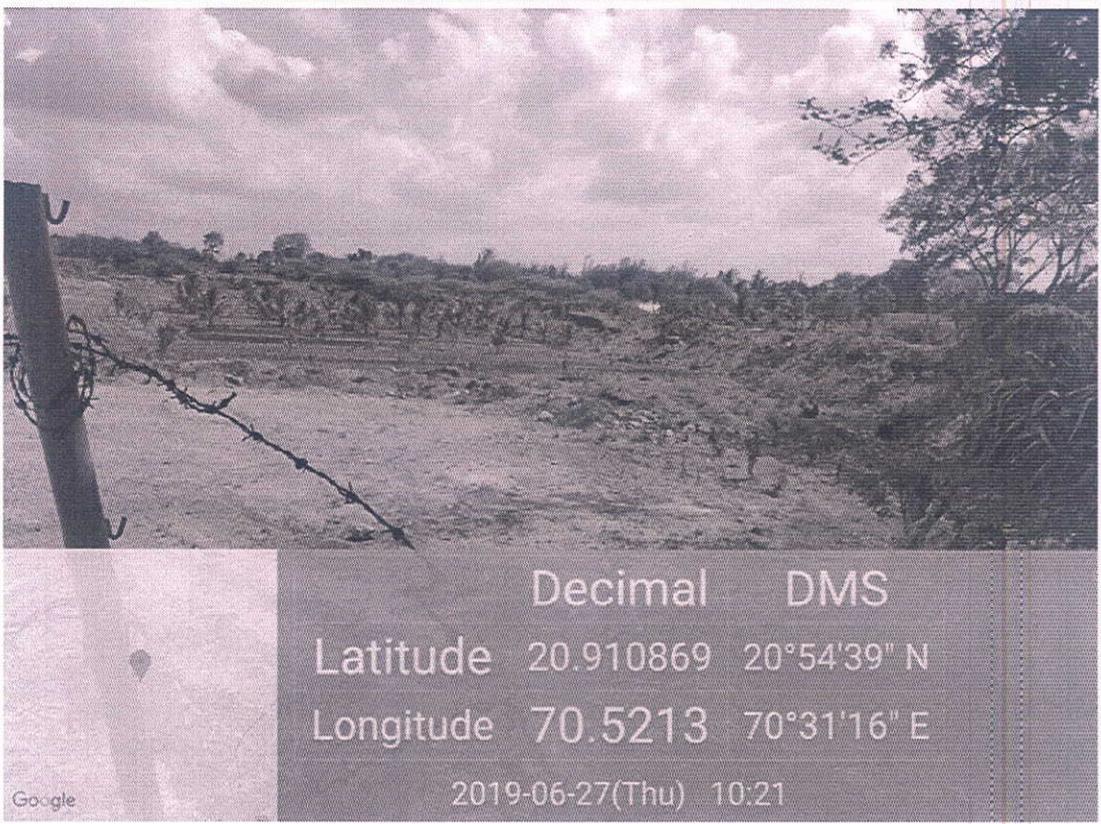
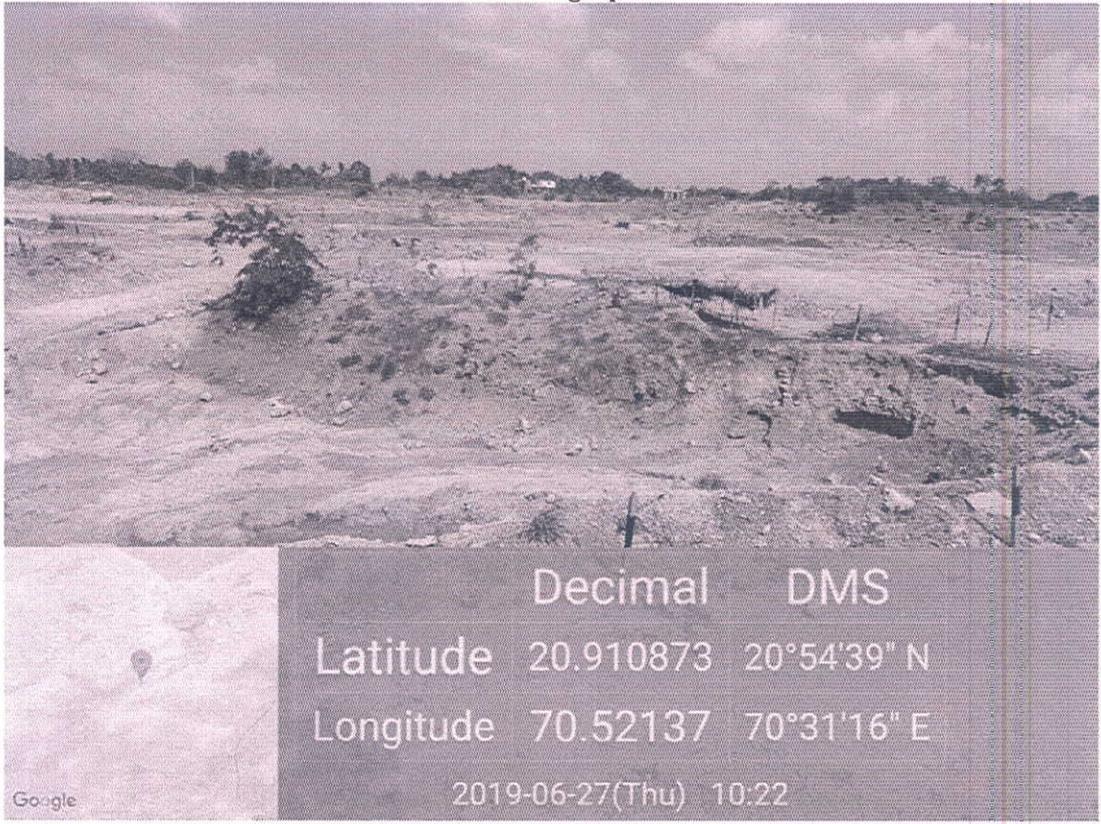
Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 1,01,22,773 /-

**Project No. 12: Lime Stone Mine of M/s GHCL Ltd., (8.73 Ha Lease Area)**  
Village: Gorakhmadhi, TAL: Sutrapada, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
Latitude: 20°54'39.00"N  
Longitude: 70°31'16.95"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
1995	54317.94	240	13036305.6	
1996	43059.89	240	10334373.6	
1997	52778.57	240	12666856.8	
1998	48847.7	240	11723448	
1999	12811.46	240	3074750.4	
2000	2131.85	240	511644	
2001	5692.2	280	1593816	
2002	4601.16	280	1288324.8	
2003	3071.2	280	859936	
2004	2823.01	280	790442.8	
2005-2006	2360.08	280	660822.4	
2006-2007	4286.95	280	1200346	
2007-2008	6392.02	280	1789765.6	
2008-2009	8255.84	280	2311635.2	
2009-2010	17701.58	320	5664505.6	
2010-2011	24182.94	320	7738540.8	
2011-2012	19069.33	320	6102185.6	
2012-2013	16976.87	320	5432598.4	
2013-2014	16412.46	320	5251987.2	
2014-2015	10569.03	320	3382089.6	
2015-2016	8914.05	320	2852496	
2016-2017	12840.6	320	4108992	
2017-18	11941.8	320	3821376	
2018-19	2727.67	400	1091068	
<b>Total</b>	<b>392766.2</b>		<b>107288306.4</b>	<b>2,25,30,544</b>

2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			H G	RH/OHS		CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessment Cost
	Water requirement (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, m	Cost of water Sprinkling (Rs)		Water pollution envisaged	Quantity of OB/Mine waste (MT)		Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)	10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)		Maintenance cost (Rs)	No. of works			
1995	8.7311	218278	1750	13125	0	52387	1047732	0	8731	218300	114575	0	45	58500	260726	87311	
1996	8.7311	218278	1750	13125							114575		36	46800	206687		
1997	8.7311	218278	1750	13125							114575		44	57200	253337		
1998	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									41	53300	234469		
1999	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									12	15600	61495		
2000	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									4	5200	10233		
2001	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									7	9100	31876		
2002	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									6	7800	25766		
2003	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									4	5200	17199		
2004	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									4	5200	15809		
05-06	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									4	5200	13216		
06-07	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									5	6500	24007		
07-08	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									7	9100	35795		
08-09	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									9	11700	46233		
09-10	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									16	20800	113290		
10-11	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									21	27300	154771		
11-12	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									17	22100	122044		
12-13	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									16	20800	108652		
13-14	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									15	19500	105040		
14-15	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									10	13000	67642		
15-16	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									9	11700	57050		
16-17	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									12	15600	82180		
17-18	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									12	15600	76428		
18-19	8.7311	218278	1750	13125									4	5200	21821		
<b>Total</b>		<b>5238660</b>		<b>315000</b>			<b>1047732</b>			<b>218300</b>	<b>343725</b>			<b>468000</b>	<b>2145766</b>	<b>87311</b>	<b>9864494</b>

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	6000	250	0.5	1	4,50,00,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 4,50,00,000/-

**Project No. 13: Lime Stone Mine of M/s GHCL Ltd., (4.70 Ha Lease Area)**

Village: Kodidra, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.

Latitude: 20°57'57.91"N

Longitude: 70°31'12.97"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**

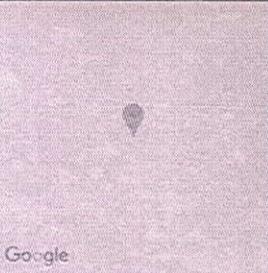


Site Photographs



 Google	Decimal	DMS
	Latitude	20.965967 20°57'57" N
	Longitude	70.520338 70°31'13" E
2019-06-27(Thu) 11:03		



 Google	Decimal	DMS
	Latitude	20.965889 20°57'57" N
	Longitude	70.520276 70°31'12" E
2019-06-27(Thu) 11:03		

**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

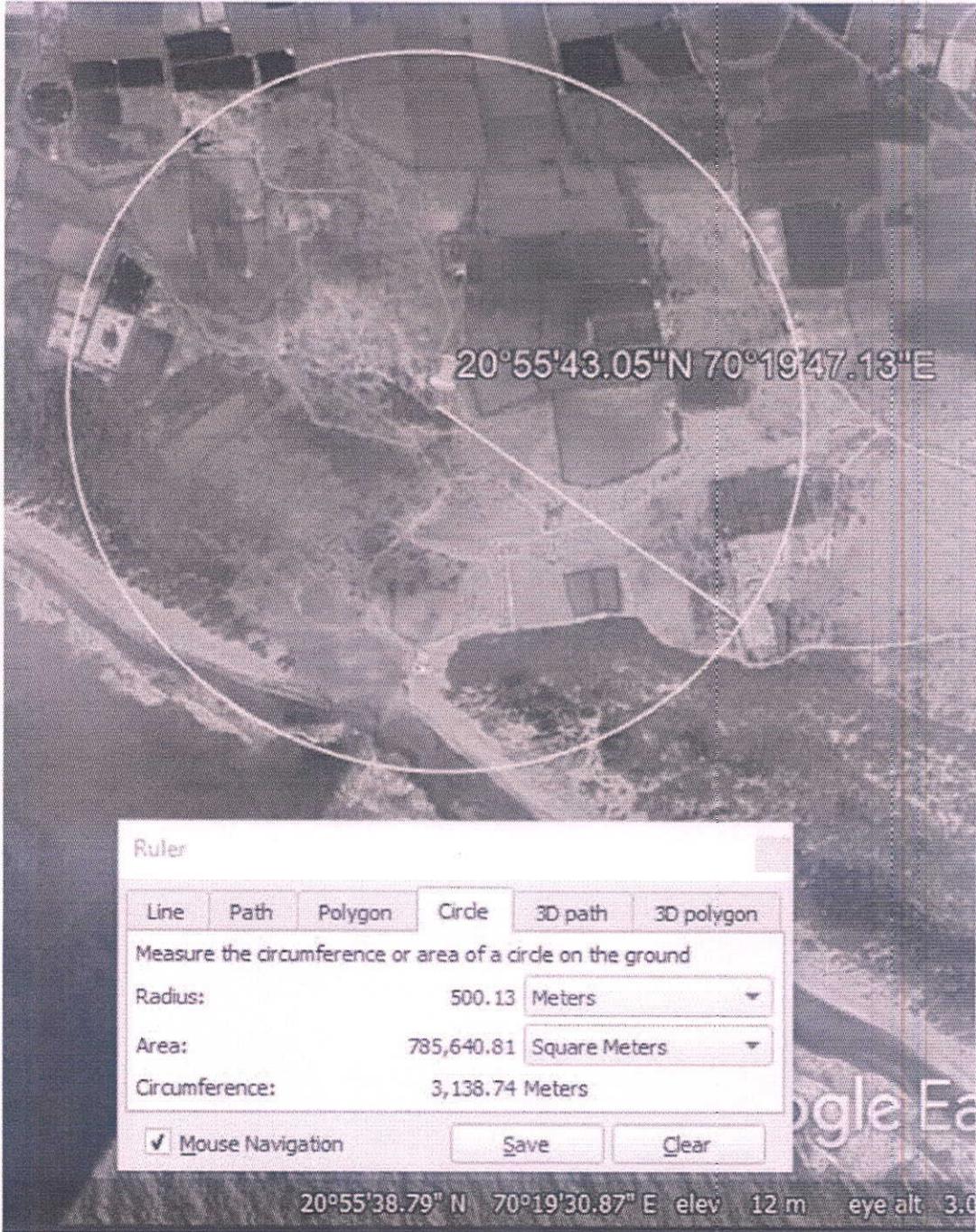
Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
2016-17	12945.34	320	4142509	
2017-18	14136.07	320	4523542	
2018-19	9341.71	400	3736684	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36423.12</b>		<b>1,24,02,735</b>	<b>26,04,574</b>



**Project No. 14: Lime Stone Mine of M/s S. J. Trivedi. (9.35 Ha Lease Area)**

Village: Dari, TAL: Veraval, DIST: Gir Somnath.  
Latitude: 20°55'43.05"N  
Longitude: 70°19'47.13"E

**Google Image of Project site & 500 m radius area around project site**



Site Photographs



**Damage Assessment cost calculations**

**1. Assessment as per Resolution passed by Industries & Mines Department,  
Govt. of Gujarat**

Production (considered under violation)		Declared Mineral Sale value by CGM/IBM in Rs.	Total sale value of mineral in Rs.	Damage Assessment cost in Rs.
Year	Production			
1996-97	3629	240	870960	
1997-98	6290	240	1509600	
1998-99	0	240	0	
1999-20	3000	240	720000	
2000-01	10585	280	2963800	
2001-02	9175	280	2569000	
2002-03	10424	280	2918720	
2003-04	9902	280	2772560	
2004-05	13020	280	3645600	
2005-06	10092	280	2825760	
2006-07	11916	280	3336480	
2007-08	11754	280	3291120	
2008-09	11750	280	3290000	
2009-10	11785	320	3771200	
2010-11	11760	320	3771200	
2011-12	11739	320	3763200	
2012-13	11754	320	3756480	
2013-14	7258	320	3761280	
2014-15	962	320	307840	
2015-16	0	320	0	
2016-17	0	320	0	
2017-18	0	320	0	
2018-19	0	400	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,66,795</b>		<b>4,98,44,800</b>	<b>1,04,67,408</b>

## 2. Assessment as per Indicative Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Damage, SEIAA/SEAC Gujarat

Year	AP		Transport		WP	SHW		NV	Green Belt			H G	RH/OHS	CSR	SC	Total Damage Assessme nt Cost
	Water require ment (KLD)	Cost of water (Rs) per year	Length of Road, Sprinkli ng (Rs)	Cost of water Sprinkli ng (Rs)		Water polluti on envisi oned	Quantit y of OB/Min e waste (MT)		Cost of Handling OB/Mine waste (Rs)	10% of lease area (Sq. M.)	Cost of green belt (Rs)					
96-97	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0	56100	1122000	0	9350	233800	118450	0	5	6500	17419	93500
97-98	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0			118450	0	7	9100	30192	
98-99	0	0	0	0	0			0			118450	0	0	0	0	
99-20	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	4	5200	14400	
00-01	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	10	13000	59276	
01-02	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	9	11700	51380	
02-03	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	10	13000	58374	
03-04	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	10	13000	55451	
04-05	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	12	15600	72912	
05-06	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	10	13000	56515	
06-07	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	12	15600	66730	
07-08	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	11	14300	65822	
08-09	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	11	14300	65800	
09-10	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	11	14300	75424	
10-11	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	11	14300	75424	
11-12	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	11	14300	75264	
12-13	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	11	14300	75130	
13-14	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	8	10400	75226	
14-15	9.35	233750	2000	15000	0			0				0	3	3900	6157	
15-16	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0	
16-17	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0	
17-18	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0	
18-19	0	0	0	0	0			0				0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4207500</b>		<b>270000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1122000</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>233800</b>	<b>355350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215800</b>	<b>996896</b>	<b>93500</b>	<b>7494846</b>

3. Compensation cost Assessment as per Methodology for Assessing Environmental Compensation, CPCB

CPCB Guidelines for Penalty/Compensation					
Pollution Index, PI	Number of days in Violation, N	Factor in Rs, R	Scale of Operation, S	Location Factor, LF	Environmental Compensation, EC (Rs.)
60	4500	250	0.5	1	3,37,50,000

Net amount of Damage Assessment Cost = Rs. 3,37,50,000/-

ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રીની કચેરી,  
ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતું,

પ્લોટ નં. ૩૯, રાજ નગર સોસાયટી, વેરાવળ, જી. ગીર સોમનાથ.

ફોન નંબર : ૦૨૮૭૬-૨૮૫૦૪૦, E-MAIL - geologist-girsomnath@gujarat.gov.in

નં. જીજી/એમએલ/જી. પી. સી. બી./એન. જી. ટી./ ૧૫૨૧

તા. 27 JUN 2019

પ્રતિ,  
રીજીયોનલ ઓફીસરશ્રી,  
ગુજરાત પોલ્યુશન કંટ્રોલ બોર્ડ,  
રીજીયોનલ કચેરી, જુનાગઢ.

વિષય :- નામ. નેશનલ ગ્રીન ટ્રીબ્યુલન, નવી દિલ્હીમાં દાખલ થયેલ ઓરીજનલ એપ્લીકેશન નં. ૫૮/૨૦૧૮.

સંદર્ભ :- ગુજરાત પોલ્યુશન કંટ્રોલ બોર્ડ, પર્યાવરણ ભવન, ગાંધીનગરના તા. ૧૩/૬/૨૦૧૮ નો પત્ર.

મહાશય,

ઉપરોક્ત વિષયે અને સંદર્ભે જણાવવાનું કે, નામ. નેશનલ ગ્રીન ટ્રીબ્યુલન, નવી દિલ્હીમાં દાખલ થયેલ ઓરીજનલ એપ્લીકેશન નં. ૫૮/૨૦૧૮ ના કેસમાં ગીર સોમનાથ જિલ્લાના કુલ - ૧૧ માર્દનીગલીઝ ધારકોની લીઝની માહિતી તથા તેઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ ઉત્પાદનની માહિતી આ સાથે સામેલ છે. જે જાણ થવા વિનંતી.

ખિડાણ :- ઉપર મુજબ

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ

  
ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રી વી  
ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતું,  
ગીર સોમનાથ



સા.સ. સરકાર સીવ ફોલોવલ, વલી હિલ્લીમાં જામલ મરીલ કોઈલીનીગલ  
ઓલીકેશન નં. ૫૯/૨૦૧૯

સરકારી સરકાર સરકારી સરકાર

સરકાર

સરકાર સરકાર સરકાર સરકાર

સરકાર સરકાર સરકાર સરકાર

સરકાર : સરકાર, તા.લાલાલા, હિ.સીર સીમનામ, લ.નં. ૦૪ પીડી,

સરકાર : ૨.૦૦.૦૦ હે.

સરકાર સરકાર : ૨૯/૨/૨૦૨૦, સરકાર તા. ૧૪/૮/૨૦૨૦

- સરકારીના તા. ૧૫/૯/૨૦૧૭ ના સુકમથી સરકારી લીડની પુલ તા. ૧૩/૮/૨૦૧૮ સુધી વધારી આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- સરકારને ઈ.સી. સરકારી સરકાર સરકાર તા. ૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭ તથા તા. ૨/૧/૨૦૧૮ થી સરકાર આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- સરકાર સરકાર તા. ૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- સરકારની સરકાર લીડના ઉત્પાદન/નિડાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સારી સારી શામીલ છે.

સ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	2005-06	-
2	2006-07	-
3	2007-08	-
4	2008-09	-
5	2009-10	-
6	2010-11	75
7	2011-12	50
8	2012-13	85
9	2013-14	99484.74
10	2014-15	66071.086
11	2015-16	91152.73
12	2016-17	66588.91
13	2017-18	23372.125
14	2018-19	0
TOTAL		346879.591

૨. વજેસિંહ ઢાનસિંહ ધોરી  
 ગામ : જશાધાર, તા.તાલાલા, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં.૫૨/૨ પેકી,  
 વિસ્તાર : ૨.૦૦.૦૦ હે.  
 મંજૂર તારીખ : ૭/૧૦/૨૦૦૨, કરારખત તા.૭/૧/૨૦૦૩

- સરકારથી તા.૧૮/૧૦/૨૦૧૭ ના હુકમથી સહરહુ લીઝની મુદત તા.૬/૧/૨૦૫૩ સુધી વધારી આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સટીફિકેટ રજુ કરવા અત્રેથી તા.૧૫/૩/૨૦૧૭ તથા તા.૧૬/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ અને તા.૨/૧/૨૦૧૮ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સહરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	2005-06	-
2	2006-07	-
3	2007-08	10666.41
4	2008-09	3377.01
5	2009-10	2941.4
6	2010-11	7304.68
7	2011-12	11022.115
8	2012-13	23321.69
9	2013-14	18327.12
10	2014-15	23375.02
11	2015-16	5139.54
12	2016-17	3218
13	2017-18	2164.75
14	2018-19	0
TOTAL		110857.735

૩. આર.જે.ત્રિવેદી એન્ડ કું.  
 ગામ : ઉબા, તા.વેરાવળ, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં. ૬૫/૭૦,  
 વિસ્તાર : ૭.૭૯.૦૦ હે.  
 મંજૂર તારીખ : ૧૮/૫/૧૯૭૪, કરારખત તા.૨૩/૯/૧૯૭૪,  
 પ્રથમ રીન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૧૩/૧/૧૯૯૪, બીજી રીન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૩૦/૮/૨૦૧૩

- સદરહુ લીઝની મુદત એમ.એમ.ડી.આર.એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ-૨૦૧૫ ના નિયમ - ટ(એ)(પ)(૬) મુજબ કરારખત તારીખથી ૫૦(પચાસ) વર્ષ સુધી વધારી આપવા વડી કચેરી, ગાંધીનગર ખાતે દરખાસ્ત કરેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અત્રેથી તા.૧૫/૩/૨૦૧૭ તથા તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૪/૭/૨૦૧૮ (ડિલેકોન્ડોન) થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સદરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	1985	695
2	1986	965
3	1987	1350
4	1988	130
5	1989	730
6	1990	1390.225
7	1991	660
8	1992	930
9	1993	100
10	1994	80
11	1995	50
12	1996	2100
13	1997	3700
14	1998	1430
15	1999	170
16	2000	2350
17	2001	5965
18	2002	2152
19	2003	44
20	2004	160

21	2005 (JAN TO MARCH)	400
22	2005-06	830
23	2006-07	14184
24	2007-08	7450
25	2008-09	8690
26	2009-10	16888
27	2010-11	10424
28	2011-12	8200
29	2012-13	3930
30	2013-14	4734
31	2014-15	6191
32	2015-16	47363.913
33	2016-17	39560
34	2017-18	57150
35	2018-19	22300
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>273446.138</b>

૪. આહિર ભગવાન ભીમશી  
 ગામ : આજોઠા, તા.વેરાવળ, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં.૩૮૯ પૈકી,  
 વિસ્તાર : ૬.૪૭.૦૦ હે.  
 મંજૂર તારીખ : ૩/૯/૧૯૭૫, કરારખત તા.૨૦/૧૦/૧૯૭૬  
 પ્રથમ રીન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૧૧/૧૦/૧૯૯૬

- સદરહુ લીઝની મુદત એમ.એમ.ડી.આર.એચે-કમેન્ટ એક્ટ-૨૦૧૫ ના નિયમ - ૮(એ)(પ)(૬) મુજબ કરારખત તારીખથી ૫૦(પચાસ) વર્ષ સુધી વધારી આપવા વધી કચેરી, ગાંધીનગર ખાતે દરખાસ્ત કરેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અરેથી તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ અને તા.૨/૧/૨૦૧૮ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૭/૨/૨૦૧૭(ડિલેકો-ડોન) થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સદરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદનના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સાથેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	JAN 78 TO DEC 78	0.00
2	JAN 79 TO DEC 79	225.000
3	JAN 80 TO DEC 80	660.000
4	JAN 81 TO DEC 81	640.000
5	JAN 82 TO DEC 82	300.000
6	JAN 83 TO DEC 83	0.00
7	JAN 84 TO DEC 84	1250.000
8	JAN 85 TO DEC 85	5700.000
9	JAN 86 TO DEC 86	110.000
10	JAN 87 TO DEC 87	1895.000
11	JAN 88 TO DEC 88	5500.000
12	JAN 89 TO DEC 89	9315.865
13	JAN 90 TO DEC 90	39900.000
14	JAN 91 TO DEC 91	24400.000
15	JAN 92 TO MAR 92	2108.000
16	APR 92 TO MAR 93	10.000
17	APR 93 TO MAR 94	20.000
18	APR 94 TO MAR 95	700.000
19	APR 95 TO MAR 96	1900.000

20	APR 96 TO MAR 97	755,000
21	APR 97 TO MAR 98	100,000
22	APR 98 TO MAR 99	17250,000
23	APR 99 TO MAR 00	25304,000
24	APR 00 TO MAR 01	11484,000
25	APR 01 TO MAR 02	0,00
26	APR 02 TO MAR 03	60,000
27	APR 03 TO MAR 04	35,000
28	APR 04 TO MAR 05	20,000
29	2005-06	10
30	2006-07	15
31	2007-08	-
32	2008-09	-
33	2009-10	42
34	2010-11	24
35	2011-12	20
36	2012-13	10
37	2013-14	20
38	2014-15	30
39	2015-16	125565
40	2016-17	196030
41	2017-18	560
42	2018-19	-
TOTAL		322326

પ. સોમનાથ લાઈફ ટાઈમ એન્ડ કેમી. ઈન્ડ.  
 ગામ : ખેરાળી, તા.વેરાવળ, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં. ૪૨/૧ પીકી,  
 વિસ્તાર : ૧૫.૧૩.૫૨ હે.  
 મંજૂર તારીખ : ૭/૨/૧૯૮૧, કરારખત તા.૨૯/૩/૧૯૮૨  
 પ્રથમ રી-ન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૧૪/૩/૨૦૦૧

- સરકારશ્રીના તા..... ના હુકમથી સદરહુ લીઝની મુદત તા.૨૮/૩/૨૦૩૨ સુધી વધારી આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અંગેથી તા.૧૫/૩/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સદરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.

ક્રમ નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન	ક્રમ નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	1993-94	-	13	2005-06	83160
2	1994-95	-	14	2006-07	184456.6 7
3	1995-96	-	15	2007-08	151950
4	1996-97	-	16	2008-09	69618
5	1997-98	-	17	2009-10	67231
6	1998-99	-	18	2010-11	31248
7	1999-2000	-	19	2011-12	0
8	2000-01	-	20	2012-13	96456.46 5
9	2001-02	-	21	2013-14	99750
10	2002-03	-	22	2014-15	52350
11	2003-04	-	23	2015-16	0
12	2004-05	-	24	2016-17	102250
			25	2017-18	194350
			26	2018-19	94000

૬. નુરમહમદભાઈ કાલુભાઈ પટ્ટણી,  
 ગામ : ખેરાળી, તા.વેરાવળ, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં.૪૯ પૈકી,  
 વિસ્તાર : ૪.૨૫.૯૩ હે.  
 મંજૂર તારીખ : ૧૬/૧/૧૯૮૬, કરારખત તા.૨૮/૯/૧૯૮૭  
 પ્રથમ રી-ન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૪/૧૦/૨૦૦૬

- સદરહુ લીઝની મુદત એમ.એમ.ડી.આર.એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ-૨૦૧૫ ના નિયમ - ૯(એ)(પ)(૬) મુજબ કરારખત તારીખથી ૫૦(પચાસ) વર્ષ સુધી વધારી આપવા વડી કચેરી, ગાંધીનગર ખાતે દરખાસ્ત કરેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અત્રેથી તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨/૧/૨૦૧૮ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સદરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.

ક્રમ નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	JAN 89 TO DEC 89	333.39
2	JAN 90 TO DEC 90	800
3	JAN 91 TO DEC 91	970
4	JAN 92 TO MAR 92	2000
5	APR 92 TO MAR 93	10
6	APR 93 TO MAR 94	10
7	APR 94 TO MAR 95	0
8	APR 95 TO MAR 96	1240
9	APR 96 TO MAR 97	2110
10	APR 97 TO MAR 98	13093
11	APR 98 TO MAR 99	19610.38
12	APR 99 TO MAR 00	28044
13	APR 00 TO MAR 01	7056
14	APR 01 TO MAR 02	3531.625
15	APR 02 TO MAR 03	2770
16	APR 03 TO MAR 04	12356
17	APR 04 TO MAR 05	13920

18	APR 05 TO MAR 06	144
19	APR 06 TO MAR 07	39738
20	APR 07 TO MAR 08	87636
21	APR 08 TO MAR 09	53924
22	APR 09 TO MAR 10	63832
23	APR 10 TO MAR 11	118343.834
24	APR 11 TO MAR 12	55080.62
25	APR 12 TO MAR 13	90913.8
26	APR 13 TO MAR 14	792.91
27	APR 14 TO MAR 15	1532
28	APR 15 TO MAR 16	41866
29	APR 16 TO MAR 17	21061
30	APR 17 TO MAR 18	43765
31	APR 18 TO MAR 19	98509

૭. વિક્રમ કેમીકલ્સ,

ગામ : ડામાસા, તા.ઉના, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં.૧૧૦ થીડી,  
વિસ્તાર : ૨.૦૦.૦૦ હે.

મંજૂર તારીખ : ૬/૭/૨૦૦૦, કરારખત તા.૧૭/૧૦/૨૦૦૭

- સરકારશ્રીના તા.૬/૬/૨૦૧૭ ના હુકમથી સદરહુ લીઝની મુદત તા.૧૬/૧૦/૨૦૨૦ સુધી વધારી આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજુ કરવા અંગેથી તા.૧૫/૩/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૬/૪/૨૦૧૬, તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨/૧/૨૦૧૮ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સદરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના ઓક્ટોબરના નિવૃત્તિ પાકવા સારું સરવેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	2000	-
2	2001	૩૪૨૨૩
3	2002	૩૪૨૨૦૬
4	2003	૪૬૧૨૩૧
5	2004	૧૬૨૨૩૭૬
6	2005	૬
7	2005-05	૩૦૦
8	2005-07	૧૨૨૭.૭૬
9	2007-03	૧૬૩૨.૭૬
10	2008-09	૬૨૨.૭૬
11	2009-10	૬
12	2010-11	૬
13	2011-12	૬
14	2012-13	૩૦૬૬.૧૭
15	2013-14	૧૪૬૩.૪૧
16	2014-15	૧૦૬૬.૪૬
17	2015-15	-
18	2015-17	-
19	2017-18 Dec-17 UP TO	૧૨૭૬
20	2018-19	-
TOTAL		૧૬૩૨૩.૬૬

૨. ઘીરજલાલ પંચાલભાઈ વાઘાણી,

ગામ : ઉદરી, તા.ગીર ગઢડા, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં.૪૯,

વિસ્તાર : ૪.૦૦.૦૦ હે.

મંજૂર તારીખ : ૨૮/૪/૨૦૧૧, કરારખત તા.૨૧/૬/૨૦૧૧

- સરકારશ્રીના તા.૬/૬/૨૦૧૭ ના હુકમથી સદરહુ લીઝની મુદત તા.૨૦/૬/૨૦૬૧ સુધી વધારી આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અત્રેથી તા.૧૫/૩/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સદરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	2011-12	-
2	2012-13	16700
3	2013-14	139880
4	2014-15	70210
5	2015-16	148400
6	2016-17	80630
7	2017-18	109276.29
8	2018-19	82009.538
TOTAL		647105.828

૯. ગુજરાત ટેલી કોમ્યુનિકેશન્સ લી.  
 નામ : ગોરખમડી, તા. સુત્રાપાડા, જિ. ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં. ૪૦૮/૬ વૈકી,  
 વિસ્તાર : ૨.૭૩.૧૧ હે.  
 સંસ્કૃત તારીખ : ૧૧/૮/૧૯૯૬, કરારખત તા. ૫/૧/૧૯૮૭,  
 પચમ લી-બુલેટ અરજી તા. ૧૯/૧૨/૨૦૦૫

- સરહુ લીજની મુક્ત એમ.એમ.ડી.આર.એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ-૨૦૧૫ ના નિયમ - ૮(એ)(પ)(૬) મુજબ કરારખત તારીખથી ૫૦(પચાસ) વર્ષ સુધી વધારી આપવા વડી ક્ષેત્રી, ગાંધીનગર ખાતે દરખાસ્ત કરેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજુ કરવા અત્રેથી તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સરહુ લીજના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.
- અધિક નિયામકશ્રી, એફ.એસ., ગાંધીનગર તરફથી મિનરલ (પ્રિવેન્શન ઓફ ઈલીગલ માઈનીંગ, ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટેશન એન્ડ સ્ટોરેજ) રૂલ્સ - ૨૦૧૭ હેઠળ પટ્ટેદારને બિનઅધિકૃત ખાણકામ સબબ રૂા. ૬૧,૧૫,૬૬૬/- દંડ ભરપાઈ કરવા તા.૨૫/૬/૨૦૧૮ થી હુકમ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. તેમજ અત્રેથી પટ્ટેદારશ્રીને તા.૨૭/૭/૨૦૧૮ થી લીજ વિસ્તાર બહાર બિનઅધિકૃત ખનન સબબ રૂા. ૫૯,૧૮,૪૦૦/- ની નોટીસ આપવામાં આવેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	1987	-
2	1988	-
3	1989	-
4	1990	2935.2
5	1991	24403.19
6	1992	21931
7	1993	15469.38
8	1994	12771.36
9	1995	54317.94
10	1996	43059.89
11	1997	52778.57
12	1998	48847.7
13	1999	12811.46
14	2000	2131.85
15	2001	5692.2

16	2002	4601.16
17	2003	3071.2
18	2004	2823.01
19	2005	460.26
20	2005-06	1899.82
21	2006-07	4286.95
22	2007-08	6392.02
23	2008-09	8255.84
24	2009-10	17701.58
25	2010-11	24182.94
26	2011-12	19069.33
27	2012-13	16976.87
28	2013-14	16412.46
29	2014-15	10569.03
30	2015-16	8914.05
31	2016-17	12840.6
32	2017-18	11941.8
31	2018-19	2727.67
TOTAL		470276.33

૧૦. ગુજરાત હેવી ફેબ્રીકલ્સ લી.

ગામ : કોડીદા, તા.વૈશાલ્ય, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, ઘ.નં.૮૧ પેકી,

વિસ્તાર : ૪.૭૦.૦૦ હે.

મંજૂર તારીખ : ૧૯/૭/૨૦૦૭, કાર્યપત્ર તા.૧૦/૯/૨૦૦૭

- સહરહુ લીઝની મુદત ઓમ.ઓમ.ડી.આર.ઓર્ડિનન્સ ઓફ્ટ-૨૦૧૫ ના નિયમ - ૮(ઓ)(પ)(૬) મુજબ કાર્યપત્ર તારીખથી ૫૦(પચાસ) વર્ષ સુધી વધારી આપવા વડી કચેરી, ગાંધીનગર ખાતે દરખાસ્ત કરેલ છે.
- પ્રદેહારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અત્રેથી તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પ્રદેહારશ્રીનું ઓકાઉટ તા.૨૫/૧૦/૨૦૧૮ થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પ્રદેહારની સહરહુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ અત્રે સામેલ છે.
- અધિક નિયામકશ્રી, ઓફ.ઓસ., ગાંધીનગર તરફથી મિનરલ (પ્રિવેન્શન ઓફ ઈલીગલ માઈનીંગ, ટ્રાન્સપોઝિશન ઓન્ડ સ્ટોરેજ) રુલ્સ - ૨૦૧૭ હેઠળ પ્રદેહારને બિનઅધિકૃત ખાણકામ સબળ રૂ.૩૪,૮૪,૩૬૭/- દંડ ભરખાઈ કરવા તા.૨૫/૬/૨૦૧૮ થી હુકમ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

અ.નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	2007-08	-
2	2008-09	6074.24
3	2009-10	28542.53
4	2010-11	25477
5	2011-12	21221.5
6	2012-13	20050.98
7	2013-14	18211.97
8	2014-15	14903.8
9	2015-16	15298.54
10	2016-17	12945.34
11	2017-18	14136.07
12	2018-19	9341.71
TOTAL		186203.68

૧૧. એસ.જી.ત્રિવેદી,

ગામ : ડારી, તા.વેરાવળ, જિ.ગીર સોમનાથ, સ.નં.૫૨૭ પૈકી,

વિસ્તાર : ૪.૯૫.૦૦ હે.

મંજૂર તારીખ : ૨૦/૩/૧૯૬૮, કરારખત તા.૨૩/૪/૧૯૬૮

પ્રથમ રી-ન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૨૦/૪/૧૯૮૭, બીજી રી-ન્યુઅલ અરજી તા.૧/૮/૨૦૦૭

- સરહદુ લીઝની મુદત એમ.એમ.ડી.આર.એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ-૨૦૧૫ ના નિયમ - ૬(એ)(પ)(૬) મુજબ કરારખત તારીખથી ૫૦(પચાસ) વર્ષ સુધી વધારી આપવા વરી કચેરી, ગાંધીનગર ખાતે દરખાસ્ત કરેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારને ઈ.સી.સર્ટીફિકેટ રજૂ કરવા અરજી તા.૧૫/૩/૨૦૧૭, તા.૨૦/૪/૨૦૧૭, તા.૧૧/૮/૨૦૧૭ અને તા.૨/૧/૨૦૧૮ થી નોટીસો આપવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારશ્રીનું એકાઉન્ટ તા.૧૫/૧૨/૨૦૧૪ (જી.પી.સી.બી. કલોઝર) થી લોક કરવામાં આવેલ છે.
- પટ્ટેદારની સરહદુ લીઝના ઉત્પાદન/નિકાશના આંકડા દર્શાવતું પત્રક આ સાથે સામેલ છે.

ક્રમ નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન	ક્રમ નં.	વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન
1	1968	2200	26	1993-94	0
2	1969	13960	27	1994-95	0
3	1970	14408	28	1995-96	0
4	1971	9750	29	1996-97	3629
5	1972	15775	30	1997-98	6290
6	1973	15550	31	1998-99	0
7	1974	6070	32	1999-00	3000
8	1975	8330	33	2000-01	10585
9	1976	0	34	2002-03	9175
10	1977	4450	35	2003-04	10424
11	1978	10750	36	2004-05	9902
12	1979	0	37	2005-06	13020
13	1980	3350	38	2006-07	10092
14	1981	100	39	2007-08	11916
15	1982	0	40	2008-09	11754
16	1983	100	41	2009-10	11750
17	1984	0	42	2010-11	11785
18	1985	2905	43	2011-12	11760
19	1986	345	44	2011-12	11739
20	1987	1120	45	2012-13	11754

21	1988	960	46	2013-14	7258
22	1989	630	47	2014-15	962
23	1990-91	617.75	48	2015-16	0
24	1991-92	210	49	2016-17	0
25	1992-93	0	50	2017-18	0
			51	2018-19	0

ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રી  
ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતુ,  
ગીર સોમનાથ

*(Handwritten signature)*

ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રીશ્રીની કચેરી,  
ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતુ,  
બહુમાળી ભવન, બ્લોક નં. ૨, ૨/૩૪૧ માળે, સરદારબાગ, જુનાગઢ.  
ફોન નંબર: ૨૬૩૨૪૩૩, ફેક્સ નંબર: ૨૬૩૨૪૩૩E-Mail - gnm-jun@gujarat.gov.in

નં. જીજે/ઈ.સી/ ૨૦૮૬

તા. ૧૦/૭/૨૦૧૯

પ્રતિ,  
મેમ્બર સેક્રેટરી,  
ગુજરાત પોલ્યુશન કંટ્રોલ બોર્ડ,  
પર્યાવરણ ભવન,  
ગાંધીનગર.

વિષય :- Regarding Environment damage assessment report in reference of illegal mining of limestone in Girsonmath and Junagadh dist.

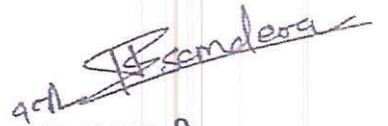
સંદર્ભ :- ૧. આપશ્રી ના પત્ર નં. એલજીએલ-એનજીટી-જન-૧૦૯/ઓએ-૫૮ ઓફ ૨૦૧૮/૫૦૯૮૨૯ તા. ૧૩/૦૬/૨૦૧૯  
૨. આપશ્રી ના ઈ-મેઈલ તા. ૨૧/૦૬/૨૦૧૯

મે. સાહેબશ્રી,

સવિનય સાથે ઉપરોક્ત વિષયે તેમજ સંદર્ભદર્શીત પત્ર અન્વયે આપશ્રી દ્વારા માંગવામાં આવેલ માહિતી આ સાથે સામેલ રાખી મોકલી આપવામાં આવે છે. જે આપશ્રી ને જાણ સારૂ.

બીડાણ : ઉપર મુજબ

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,

  
ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રી  
ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતુ,  
જુનાગઢ

નકલ રવાના :-

પ્રાદેશીક અધિકારી, ગુજરાત પોલ્યુશન કંટ્રોલ બોર્ડ, જુનાગઢ તરફ જાણ સારૂ.

Sr. No.	District Name	Name of Lease Holder	Address	Nature of PL/ML/ RP	Mineral	Area (Ha)	Area Under Forest & Non-Forest(Ha)		Location of lease (Survey No., Village, Taluka, Post Off., Rail St., Dist.)	Date of Lease of Grant (Original and subsequent Renewals)	Date of Execution (Original and subsequent Renewals)	EC APP DATE	EC APPROVED DATE
							Forest	Non-Forest					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
9	Junagadh	Dineshkumar & Co.	At.Khorasa, Ta.Maliya	ML	Limestone Major	5	-	5	2 P, At.Khorasa, Ta.Maliya	22/01/1979 & 21/12/2002	05/05/1979 & 15/11/2003	11/5/2010	
14	Junagadh	Somnath Hyrad Ltd.	C/o.Danabhai Deyvibhai, At.Ajotha, Ta.Veraval	ML	Limestone Major	10	-	10	Meghal River Bad Area, At.Zadka, Ta.Maliya	9/3/1981	11/8/1981	5/6/2017	
16	Junagadh	Rejshi Rana Jotwa	At.Supasi, Ta.Veraval	ML	Limestone Major	4	-	4	29P At.Khorasa, Ta.Maliya	25/9/2009	18/12/2009	14/3/2017	

વર્ષ	દિનેશ કુમાર & કુ.		રાજશીલાઈ રાણાલાઈ જોડવા		સોમનાથ હાઈડ્રો	
	વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન (મે.ટન)	વાર્ષિક નિકાસ (મે.ટન)	વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન (મે.ટન)	વાર્ષિક નિકાસ (મે.ટન)	વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન (મે.ટન)	વાર્ષિક નિકાસ (મે.ટન)
1985	7275	6770.92			0.00	0.00
1986	150	287.12			0.00	0.00
1987	111	445.39			10.00	0.00
1988	3638	2892.88			84.00	0.00
1989	13871	13973			61.00	0.00
1990	25063	25829.13			68.00	0.00
1991	14438	14219.18			66.00	0.00
1992	6835	6935.2			32.00	0.00
1993	8745	8741.53			42.00	0.00
1994	2422	2554.13			10.00	0.00
1995	1442	1273.17			43.00	0.00
1996	9020	7895.08			46.00	0.00
1997	17824	17776.7			66.00	0.00
1998	9870	10374.76			46.00	0.00
1999	2895	5040.16			8690.00	7238.93
2000	5192	5367.05			44000.00	45990.81
2001	9530	10225.31			39610.00	39612.77
2002	4860	5734.23			55311.61	55316.31
2003	7615.005	7737.8			45590.89	44556.06
2004	3165	2113.13			57142.78	58242.78
2005April to 31 march 2006	13745	14110.929			163274.50	163277.50
2006April to 31 march 2007	12290	12626.058			146640.16	146640.16
2007April to 31 march 2008	13532.6	13571.843			245506.56	245506.56
2008April to 31 march 2009	20210	19814.72			97861.05	97832.35
2009April to 31 march 2010	210	0	0	0	52892.48	52892.48
2010April to 31 march 2011	240	0	29726.875	29621.425	128602.96	128602.96
2011April to 31 march 2012	240	332.14	26520.48	26363.675	84975.64	84975.64
2012April to 31 march 2013	240	0	27017.5	27173.335	56191.78	56191.18
2013April to 31 march 2014	320	0	25675.524	25555.934	62440.73	62440.73
2014April to 31 march 2015	240	0	25345	25328.241	0.00	0.00
2015April to 31 march 2016	9101.45	3220.745	24980	24995.738	0.00	0.00
2016April to 31 march 2017	46210	47597.808	39524	39484.383	21079.37	21163.27
2017April to 31 march 2018	72649.465	74292.719	70725	69457.352	103638.53	103638.43
2018April to 31 march 2019	42706.87	44202.145	32310	33735.25	nil	nil
Total	385896.39	385954.977	301824.379	301715.333	1414023.034	1414118.916

ક્રમાંક: અનિગાં / એફએસ / ૧૯૩૭ - ૧૯૭૫  
 અધિક નિયામકશ્રીની કચેરી,  
 ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતું,  
 ફલાઈંગ સ્કવોર્ડ અને અપીલ.  
 બ્લોક નં. ૧૩, ત્રીજેમાળ, જુના સંચિવાલય,  
 ગાંધીનગર. તા.૧૭-૯-૨૦૦૨

પ્રતિ,

ભુસ્તર રાજ્ય / મહાનગર ભુસ્તર રાજ્ય

ખનિજ રાજ્ય. કલેક્ટર કચેરી.

ભુસ્તર રાજ્ય.

વિષય:- બિન અધિકૃત ખનિજ ખોદકામ / વહન અંગે સમાધાન બાબત...

ભુસ્તર રાજ્યની ખનિજ અને ખનિજ વિભાગના પરિપત્ર ક્રમાંક: એમસીઆર-૧૦૦૨-૨૦૦૨  
 તા. ૧૭-૯-૨૦૦૨

સરકારશ્રીના સંદર્ભદર્શિત પરિપત્રથી બિન અધિકૃત ખનિજ ખોદકામ બાબતે નકકી કરેલ રકમ ભરવાઈ કરવા માટે કસુરદાર સંમત થાય તો ગુનો માંડવાળ કરવાની સૂચના આપેલ છે. સંદર્ભદર્શિત પરિપત્રની સૂચના મુજબ આ સાથે પત્રક અ અને બ માં દરેક ખનિજના વસુલવા પાત્ર રકમ પ્રતિ મે.ટન દીઠ આથી નકકી કરવામાં આવેલ છે જે મુજબ પ્રતિ મે.ટન દીઠ કસુરવાર પાસેથી વસુલ કરવાનું ધોરણ રાખવા આથી જાણ કરવામાં આવે છે.

(૧) વધુમાં બિન અધિકૃત ખનિજ વહન ના થાય તે માટે અસરકારકતા લાવવા માટે ગૌણ ખનિજના વહનના કેસોમાં રેતી કંકર સા. માટી અને મોરમ સિવાયના અન્ય ગૌણ ખનિજોમાં વહન ટક દીઠ રૂ. ૫૦૦૦ /- તેમજ ટ્રેક્ટર દીઠ રૂ. ૨૫૦૦ /- વસુલ કરવાનું અને રેતી કંકર મોરમ અને સા. માટીના ટક દીઠ રૂ. ૩૦૦૦ /- અને ટ્રેક્ટર દીઠ રૂ. ૧૫૦૦ /- વસુલ કરવા માટેનું ધોરણ રાખવાનું રહેશે.

(૨) મુખ્ય ખનિજ બિન અધિકૃત વહનના કિસ્સામાં વહન ટક દીઠ ના રૂ. ૧૦,૦૦૦/- અને ટ્રેક્ટરના રૂ. ૫૦૦૦ /- વસુલવાનું ધોરણ નકકી કરવામાં આવે છે.

૨.....

૨...

પરંતુ મુખ્ય અને ગૌણ ખનિજના વહન ઘટા જથ્થાની વસુલવાપાત્ર રકમ ( પત્રક અ. અને બ માં વ્યા મુજબ ) અને અનુક્રમાંક: ૧ અને ૨ મા દર્શાવેલ રકમ પૈકી જે રકમ વધારે થતી હોય તે રકમ વસુલવાની રહેશે.

એક કરતા વધુવાર ગેર ધોરણે ખનિજ ખોદકામ / વહન પકડવામાં આવે ત્યારે સરકારશ્રીના તા. ૨૫-૮-'૯૪ ના પરિપત્રની જોગવાઈ અનુસાર વસુલાત / પગલા લેવાના રહેશે.

આ સૂચનાનો અગલ તાત્કાલિક અસરથી કરવાનો રહેશે.

બિડાણ:- પત્રક અ અને બ.

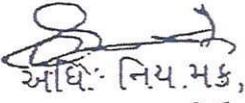
સહી/-

( જી.સી. મુર્મુ )

કમિશનર

ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતું,  
ગુ.રાજ્ય, ગાંધીનગર.

રવાના કર્યું.



અધિ: નિય.મક,

ફલાર્થગ સ્કવોર્ડ અને અપીલ,

ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ ખાતું,

ગુ.રાજ્ય, ગાંધીનગર.

**TABLE- A**  
Suggested new rates for MAJOR Mineral on the basis of  
Royalty rates w.e.f. 12-9-2000.

No.	Name of mineral	Production		Royalty index	Rate for recovery
		Market value Rs./mt	Royalty rate pmt.		
	Agate	850	10%	10	1040
	Ochre	120	12	10	140
3	Marl clay	27	10%	10	30
4	Natural clay	28	12%	12	40
5	White clay	147	21	7	170
6	Quartz	120	15	8	140
7	Calcite	270	15%	7	320
8	Cal. sand sea sand	100	10%	10	110
9	China clay:				
	(a) Crude	150	21	7	170
	(b) Refined	900	75	12	980
10	Chalk	600	10%	10	660
11	Gypsum	200	20%	5	240
12	Dolomite	25	10	3	160
13	Pipe clay				
14	Perlite	1000	10%	10	1000
15	Fire clay	84	12%	12	90
16	Bauxite / Laterite	236	65	4	330
17	Manganese ore	500	3%	34	530
18	Lignite	900	50	18	950
19	Moulding sand	64	15	5	90
20	Lime stone	240	40	6	280
21	Vermiculite	167	3%	7	200
22	Silica sand	99	15	7	120
23	Sand stone	75	10%	10	90
24	Soap stone	200	15%	7	240
25	Feld spar	120	10%	7	140

Production / Market value supplied by Statistical Branch

Formula used:  $\text{Royalty Index} = \frac{\text{Production Value}}{\text{Royalty Rate}}$

$\text{Mineral Value} = (\text{Royalty index} \times \text{Royalty}) + \text{Royalty}$ . Rate of recovery is calculated to nearest ten rupees.

**TABLE-B**  
Suggested new rates for MINOR Mineral on the basis of  
Royalty rates w.e.f. 1-1-1999.

No	Name of mineral	Sale-value Rs./mt	Royalty rate pmt	Royalty index	Rate for recovery
1	Quartzite	55	15	4	80
2	Sand stone	80	18	5	110
3	Granite/ Dolerite				
	(i) slab	400	40	10	440
	(ii) Rubble	110	18	6	130
4	Other building stone	86	18	5	110
5	Gravel	67	5	14	80
6	Quartzite pebbles	70	15	5	90
7	Lime stone :				
	(i) dressed	214	18	12	240
	(ii) rubble	80	18	5	110
	(iii) coloured	71	18	4	90
8	Brick earth	31	5	7	40
	Bentonite	175	50	4	250
10	Ordinary earth	33	5	7	40
11	Red earth	50	-	-	60
12	Carbonaceous sale	500	20	25	520
13	Marble :				
	(i) Block	2100	90	24	2250
	(ii) Rubble	110	30	4	150
14	Ordinary sand	37	5	8	50
15	Black trap				
	(i) Rubble	75	15	5	90
	(i) metal/kapchi	148	15	10	170
	(iii)grit	84	15	6	110
16	Murram	38	5	8	50
17	Hard murram	70	12	6	90

Production value/ Market value supplied by Statistical Branch  
Formula used: Royalty Index = Production Value / Royalty Rate  
Mineral Value = (Royalty index X Royalty) + Royalty. Rate of recovery is  
calculated to nearest to ten rupees.

ક્રમાંક-સીજીએમ-અનિગાં-૦૯- ૩૭૩૦  
 ભુસ્તરવિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ કમિશ્નર કચેરી  
 પ્લોટ નં-૧/૭મો માળ  
 ઉદ્યોગ ભવન, ગાંધીનગર  
 તા- ૧૪/૧૧/૨૦૧૭

પ્રતિ

ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રીશ્રી/મદદનીશ ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રીશ્રી  
 ખનિજશાખા, કલેક્ટરશ્રીની કચેરી  
 તમામ જિલ્લા કચેરીઓ

વિષય - બિનઅધિકૃત ખનિજ ખોદકામ/વહન/સંગ્રહ અંગે સમાધાન બાબત.

સંદર્ભ- ગુજરાત સરકારશ્રીના ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ/વિભાગના પરિપત્ર ક્રમાંક-એમસીઆર-  
 ૧૦૮૮-૨૧૩૫(૧)-૭, તા-૨૫.૦૮.૧૯૯૪

સરકારશ્રીના સંદર્ભ દર્શિત પરિપત્રથી બિનઅધિકૃત ખનિજ ખોદકામ/વહન/સંગ્રહ બાબતે નક્કી કરેલ રકમ ભરપાઈ કરવા માટે કસુરદાર સંમત થાય તો ગુનો માંડવાળ કરવાની સૂચના આપેલ છે. સંદર્ભ પરિપત્રની સૂચના મુજબ આ સાથે પત્રક "અ" અને "બ"માં દરેક ખનિજના વસુલવાપાત્ર રકમ પ્રતિ મેટ્રિક ટન દીઠ આથી નક્કી કરવામાં આવે છે તે મુજબ પ્રતિ મેટ્રિક ટન દીઠ સમાધાન સ્વીકારવાનું નક્કી થયેથી કસુરવાર પાસેથી વસુલવાનું ધોરણ રાખવાનું રહેશે.

(૧) વધુમાં બિનઅધિકૃત ખનિજ વહન ન થાય તે માટે અસરકારકતા લાવવા માટે મુખ્ય ખનિજ તથા ગૌણ ખનિજ માટે ટૂંક દીઠ (૧૦ ટન માટે) રૂ.૨૫૦૦૦/- તથા લેન્ડર દીઠ (૪ ટન માટે) રૂ.૧૦૦૦૦/-નું વસુલવાનું ધોરણ નક્કી કરવામાં આવે છે.

(૨) મુખ્ય અને ગૌણ ખનિજના વહન થતાં જથ્થાની વસુલવા પાત્ર થતી રકમ (પત્રક "અ" અને "બ" સૂચવ્યા મુજબ) અને અનુક્રમાંક (૧)માં દર્શાવેલ રકમ પૈકી જે રકમ વધારે થતી હોય તે રકમ વસુલવાની રહેશે.

(૩) ગેઠ કરતા વધુવાર ગેરધોરણે ખનિજ ખોદકામ/વહન પકડવામાં આવે ત્યારે સરકારશ્રીના તા-૨૫.૦૮.૧૯૯૪ના પરિપત્રની જોગવાઈ અનુસાર વસુલાત પગલાં લેવાના રહેશે.

(૪) પત્રક "અ" અને "બ" સૂચવ્યા સીવાયના ખનિજ ની વસુલવાપાત્ર રકમની નીચે મુજબ ગણતરી કરવાની રહેશે અને આવી રકમ ૧૦ ના ગુણક માં ગણવાની રહેશે.

Mineral Value(mt) = (Royalty index X Royalty) + Royalty Rate,  
 Where Royalty Index = Production value / Royalty Rate

આ સૂચનાનો અમલ તાત્કાલિક અસરથી કરવાનો રહેશે.



સચીવ સચીવશ્રી (ખાણ), સચીવાલય, ગાંધીનગર

ભુસ્તરવિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ કમિશ્નર

Table A. Suggested new rates for Major Minerals on the basis of royalty rates dated 12.9.2009

Sr. No.	Name of mineral	Production value	Royalty rate pmt	Royalty index	Rate for recovery
1	Agate	1300	10%	9	1600
2	Ochre	143	20	8	180
3	Natural clay	37	10%	10	50
4	White clay	202	8%	9	250
5	Quartz	114	15%	5	140
6	Calcite	293	15%	5	370
7	Cal. Sand/sea sand	144	10%	10	170
8	China clay				
	(a) crude	202	8%	10	240
	(b) refined	900	10%	7	1090
9	Chalk	600	10%	28	660
10	Gypsum	202	20%	7	250
11	Dolomite				
	(a) lumps	169	63	3	260
	(b) powder	390	53	7	510
12	Pipe clay	189	12%	9	230
13	Perlite	1430	10%	12	1560
14	Fire clay	129	12%	7	160
	Saxite				
	(1) Allumina < 58%	198	25%	2	590
	(2) Allumina >= 58%	332	25%	1	730
16	Late rite				
	(i) Allumina < 20%	236	25%	5	350
17	Manganese ore	500	4.20%	5	530
18	Lignite	869	68(p)	13	960
19	Moulding sand	77	8%	11	90
20	Limestone/Mari	(251)	(63)	(4)	(320)
21	Vermiculite	260	3%	5	330
22	Silica sand	145	8%	14	170
23	Sand stone	145	10%	11	170
24	Soap stone	173	10%	5	260
25	Felspar	173	12%	11	210

NOTE: 10% ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE IS TO BE RECOVERED ON RATE OF RECOVERY



ગુજરાત સરકાર  
ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ વિભાગ  
સચિવાલય ગાંધીનગર  
યાદી ક્રમાંક: જીએમઆર/૨૦૧૭/એમએમ/૧૮૦૪/છ  
તા. ૧૧/૦૪/૨૦૧૮

### યાદી

ગુજરાત ગોણ ખનિજ છુટછાટ નિયમો, ૨૦૧૭ થી ગોણ ખનિજોનો નિકાલ પારદર્શક, ભેદભાવ રહિત અને સ્પર્ધાત્મક રીતે કરવાનો હોઈ ગોણ ખનિજોની કિંમત નક્કી કરવા બાબતે કમિશનરશ્રી ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજ કચેરીની સિંગલ ફાઈલ નંબર 432208/SrGeo/CGM/2017 તા. 20/07/2017 તથા ફાઈલ નંબર 573236/SrGeo/CGM/2017 તા. 28/09/2017થી દરખાસ્ત કરવામાં આવેલ

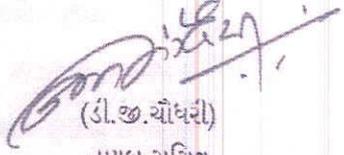
ગોણ ખનિજના બ્લોક્સ જાહેર હરાજથી ફાળવવા અંગે ગુજરાત ગોણ ખનિજ છુટછાટ નિયમો, ૨૦૧૭ તેના નિયમ ૪(૨) (E) હેઠળ રાજ્ય સરકાર સને ૨૦૧૮ માટે ગોણ ખનિજોની કિંમત નીચે જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે આથી જાહેર કરે છે.

Sr.No.	Name of Mineral	Price per Metric tonne
1	Agate	1700
2	Quartz	300
3	Calcite	600
4	China clay /White clay	
	(i) Crude	405
	(ii) Refined	1600
5	Chalk	665
6	Gypsum	270
7	Dolomite	0
	(a) Lumps	448
	(b) Powder	600
8	Fire clay (Plastic, pipe, Lithomargic, pozzolanic, Natural Clay, Clay other, Ochre)	225
9	Laterite	420
10	Moulding sand/Silica sand /Cal.sand/Sea sand	225
11	Vermiculate	360
12	Soap stone	315
13	Felspar	280
14	Quartzite	200
15	Sandstone	500
16	Granite/Dolerite	
	(i) Block/slab	1260
	(ii) Rubble	300
17	Other building stone	350
18	Limestone	0
	(i) Dressed	400
	(ii) Rubble	300
19	Bentonite/Fuller' s earth	440
20	Ordinary clay	175
21	Red clay	160
22	Carbonaceous sale	1305
23	Marble	
	(i) Block	3450
	(ii) Rubble	360

24	Ordinary sand /Gravel	240
25	Black trap	
	(i) Rubble	315
	(ii) Metal/Kapchi	360
	(iii) Grit	270
26	Soft Murram	150
27	Hard Murram	225
28	Quartzite Pebble/chalcedony pebble	180

ઉપરોક્ત બાબતને સિંગલ ફાઇલ નંબર 432208/SrGeo/CGM/2017 અને ફાઇલ નંબર 573236/SrGeo/CGM/2017 પર સરકારશ્રીની મંજૂરી અન્વયે બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે. આ હુકમો તા.૦૧/૦૧/૨૦૧૮ થી અમલી બનશે.

ગુજરાતના રાજ્યપાલશ્રીના હુકમથી અને તેમના નામે

  
(ડી. જી. ચૌધરી)  
નાયબ સચિવ  
ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ વિભાગ

પ્રતિ,

- કમિશનરશ્રી, ભુસ્તર વિજ્ઞાન અને ખનિજની કચેરી - પ્રસ્તુત બાબતે બહોળી પ્રસિધ્ધિ કરવાની વિનંતી સહ.
- તમામ કલેક્ટરશ્રી.
- તમામ જિલ્લા ભુસ્તર શાસ્ત્રીશ્રી / મદદનીશ ભુસ્તરશાસ્ત્રીશ્રી
- કોમ્પ્યુટર સેલ - વિભાગના પોર્ટલ પર અપલોડ કરવાની વિનંતી સહ.
- સે. સ. શ્રી- છ-૧ શાખા. (ઉ.ખા.વિ)
- શાખા સિલેક્ટ ફાઇલ



Regional Office 1068  
Gujarat Pollution Control Board

Opp. Saint Anne's Church Station Road, Junagadh

Ph: (0285) 2651506

Fax: (0285) 2651503

Website: www.gpcb.gov.in

No. GPCB/RO-JNG/T-91/ 626

Date:

21 OCT 2019

To,

- 1) M/s Gopalsinh Himatsinh Chauhan  
S. no. 64/P, Village: Ghushiya,  
Taluka-Talala, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 2) M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori  
S. no. 152, Village: Jasadhar,  
Taluka-Talala, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 3) M/s R. J. Trivedi & co.  
S. No:65/70, Village: Umba  
Taluka-Veraval, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 4) M/s Aher Bhagwan Bhimsinh  
S. No. 389/1, Village: Ajotha,  
Taluka-Veraval, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 5) M/s Somnath Hydrated & Chemicals Ind.  
S. No: 42/1, Village: Kherali,  
Taluka-Veraval, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 6) M/s Noormahmad Kalubhai Patani  
S.No:49, Village: kherali  
Taluka-Veraval, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 7) M/s Vikram chemical Co.  
S. No: 110/p, Village: Damasa  
Taluka-Una, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 8) M/s Dhirjalal Panchanhai Vachhani  
S. No:49/p, Village: Undari  
Taluka-Una, Dist. Gir Somnath
- 9) M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals  
Village: Zadka, Taluka: Malia  
Dist. Junagadh
- 10) M/s Dinesh kumar & Co.  
Village: Khorasa, Taluka: Malia  
Dist. Junagadh
- 11) M/s Rajshibhai R. Jotava  
S. No:29/p, Village: Khorasa  
Taluka: Malia, Dist. Junagadh
- 12) M/s GHCL Ltd. Limestone Mine  
S. No: 408/6/p, Village: Gorakhmadhi  
Taluka: Sutrapada, Dist. Gir-Somnath
- 13) M/s GHCL Ltd. Limestone Mine  
S. No: 81/p, Village: Kodidra,  
Taluka: Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath
- 14) M/s S. J. Trivedi Limestone Mine  
S. No: 123, Village: Dari,  
Taluka: Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath

**Subject:** Report on damage assessment due to illegal mining of Lime Stone in the Districts of Junagadh & Gir-Somnath

**Reference:** Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) order dated 26/09/2019

Dear,

In connection with above mentioned subject & reference, please find enclosed herewith report on damage assessment due to illegal mining of Lime Stone in the Districts of Junagadh & Gir-Somnath for your information & further necessary action please.

Thanking you

(M. R. Macwana)  
Regional Officer  
GPCB, Junagadh

Encl.: As above

Copy to: Unit Head, Junagadh unit,  
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,  
Sector 10 A, Gandhinagar.....for information & further n.a. please.

## Received copy for Damage Assessment Report

Sr. no.	Name of Lime Stone Mine	Person name	Sign
1	M/s Gopalsinh Himatsinh Chauhan, S. no. 64/p Village: Ghushiya, Tal. Talala, Dist. Gir-Somnath	ગોપાલસિંહ ચૌહાણ	ગોપાલસિંહ
2	M/s Vajesinh Dansinh Mori, S. no. 152, Village: Jasadhari, Tal. Talala, Dist. Gir-Somnath	Sanjay Bhikhabhai Ram.	Sanjay
3	M/s R. J. Trivedi, S. no. 65/70, Village: Umba, Tal. Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath	રજીવ ટ્રિવેડી	રજીવ
4	M/s Aher Bhagvan Bhimsinh, S. no. 389/1, Village: Ajotha, Tal. Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath	અહર ભગવાન ભીમસિંહ	અહર
5	M/s Somnath Hydrated & Chemical Ind., S. no. 42/1, Village: Kherali, Tal. Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath	સોમનાથ હાઇડ્રેટેડ & કેમિકલ ઇન્ડિયા લિમિટેડ	સોમનાથ
6	M/s Noormahmed Kalubhai Patani, S. no. 49, Village: Kherali, Tal. Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath	નોરમાહમદ કાલુભાઈ પટાની	નોરમાહમદ
7	M/s Vikram Chemical Co., S. no. 110/p, Village: Damasa, Tal. Una, Dist. Gir-Somnath	Sanjay Bhikhabhai Ram.	Sanjay
8	M/s Dhirajlal Panchanbhai Vachhani S. no. 49/p, Village: Undari, Tal. Una, Dist. Gir-Somnath	RAJESH N. CADANI	Rajesh
9	M/s Somnath Hydrated Chemicals, Village: Zadka, Tal. Maliya, Dist. Junagadh	DHARNA BHAI D. BHERRA	D. BHERRA
10	M/s Dineshkumar & Co., Village: Khorasa, Tal. Maliya, Dist. Junagadh	ASHOK V. JONDHIA, અશોક વજંડીયા	અશોક વજંડીયા
11	M/s Rajsibhai R. Jotva, Village: Khorasa, Tal. Maliya, Dist. Junagadh	રાજસિંહ રાજીવજી	રાજસિંહ
12	M/s GHCL Lid. Limestone Mine S. no. 408/6/p, Village: Gorakhmadhi, Tal. Sutrapada, Dist. Gir-Somnath	Rajesh Tiwari	Riwari
13	M/s GHCL Lid. Limestone Mine S. no. 81/p, Village: Kodidra, Tal. Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath	Rajesh Tiwari	Riwari
14	M/s S. J. Trivedi Limestone Mine S. no. 123, Village: Dari, Tal. Veraval, Dist. Gir-Somnath	સી. જી. ટ્રિવેડી લિમ્સ્ટોન માઈન સી. જી. ટ્રિવેડી	સી. જી. ટ્રિવેડી

Annx-II

**Legal Officer** <legal.gpcb@gmail.com>  
To: shwetank@aptlegal.in  
Cc: contact@venkatlaw.com  
Bcc: litigation.life@gmail.com

Mon, Nov 18, 2019 at 4:33 PM

Sir,  
With reference to the above subject as per Hon NGT order the copy of report enclosed here with for your kind perusal.

On Behalf Of GPCB

Law Officer

**2 attachments**

 **20072019 final damage assessment report with sing and annexre (4).pdf**  
16876K

 **58last.pdf**  
158K