

No. J-11015/150/2016-IA(II)-M
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
IA-II (Non Coal Mining)

Indira Paryavaran Bhavan,
Vayu Wing, 3rd Floor, Aliganj,
JorBagh Road, New Delhi-110 003

Dated: 21st February, 2018

To,

M/s Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Limited

Village Borjhara, Urla Guma Road
District Raipur, Chhattisgarh – 493221

Sub.: Expansion of Iron Ore Mine with production capacity from 0.25 Million TPA to 0.6 Million TPA (ROM) by M/s Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Limited, located at Compartment No: 641 & 642, Durgukondal Forest Range, Bhanupratappur (East) Forest Division, Hahaladdi & Chahchad Villages, Tehsil – Durgukondal, Uttar BastarKanker District, Chhattisgarh (M.L.A. 75ha)-Environmental Clearance regarding

Ref.: Online Application IA/CH/MIN/53139/2016.

Sir,

This is regarding the above mentioned proposal of M/s Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Limited for enhancement of production capacity from 0.25 Million TPA to 0.6 Million TPA (ROM) in respect of Iron Ore Mine in M.L. Area of 75 Ha. The mine is located at Compartment No: 641 & 642, Durgukondal Forest Range, Bhanupratappur (East) Forest Division, Hahaladdi & Chahchad Villages, Tehsil – Durgukondal, Uttar Bastar Kanker District, Chhattisgarh. The Mining Lease Area is a part of the Survey of India Topo sheet No. 64/D/16 with an average altitude of 550 m above MSL. The mine site is located between 20°11'13.00"N - 20°11'56.50"N latitudes and 80°54'2.50"E -80°54'22"E longitudes. The Project Proponent (PP) presented the KML file during the presentation to indicate the location of mine lease on Google Earth/DSS.

2. The proposal of ToR was earlier considered by the EAC in its meeting held during May 23-24, 2016 wherein the Committee recommended for grant of ToR. The Ministry issued Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) vide letter no. J-11015/150/2016-IA.II (M) dated 10.06.2016. The EIA/EMP Report, in compliance with prescribed ToR, were submitted to Ministry for appraisal. The instant lease area got first EC vide letter no.J-11015/515/2007-IA.II (M) dated 02.03.2009 for 0.25 Million TPA (ROM). The proposal was earlier considered in EAC meeting held during November 27-28, 2017 wherein the Committee deliberated on the proposal and deferred it for want of requisite information. The Project Proponent vide its reply dated 09.12.2017 had provided the information to the Ministry.

3. Based on the information submitted by PP, the proposal was re-considered in the EAC meeting held during January 18-19, 2018 wherein the EAC recommended the Proposal for environmental clearance for expansion of Iron Ore Mine with production capacity from 0.25 Million TPA to 0.6 Million TPA (ROM). The Committee after making detailed deliberations recommended the proposal for grant of EC subject to examination of proposal under Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 02.08.2017. In this context, as per the past production details, the mineral production has not gone beyond the EC granted limit of 0.25 Million TPA. PP submitted that the mining operations commenced on 09.02.2015.

4. Project Proponent reported that total lease area of 75 Ha which is forest land for which the Forest Clearance was obtained vide letter No. F.No.8- 34/2009-FC dated 4th August, 2014. The forest clearance was obtained for 76.50 Ha which include land for approach roads also. PP submitted that mine lease does not form part of any Protected Area, Eco-sensitive Zone and it is not falling within the distance of 10 km boundary of any National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary and the same is mentioned in MoEFCC R.O Inspection report also. The list of authenticated flora and fauna along with approved Wildlife Conservation Plan of ₹3.5 Crores for 20 years in respect of Schedule-I species found in the study area viz. Sloth Bear, Indian Peafowl and Indian Rock Python was noted by the Committee. The Committee observed that a provision exists in the approved Wildlife Conservation Plan w.r.t budget enhancement based on local conditions.

5. The mine lease was granted on 10.11.2014 by Govt. of Chhattisgarh. The Committee noted that the lease deed mentions the validity as 30 years i.e. up to 20.10.2034. The mining plan is approved by Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur vide its letter no. KNK/Fe/MPLN-995/NGP/2015 dated 30/03/2016 which mentions that mining will be done up to an ultimate depth of 520 mRL. Project Proponent reported during the presentation that the mining lease is on a hill top and hence, water table intersection is not envisaged. The mining operations are likely to continue for another 12 years based on the estimated reserves and production rate of 0.60 million TPA. It has also been envisaged in EIA Report that a single pit will be formed at the end of mine life which will be partly backfilled and converted into water reservoir.

6. The Committee noted that the Project Proponent has mentioned in the presentation as well as mine plan that no reclamation shall be done through backfilling. Project Proponent explained that since exploration activities in the lease area have not been completed as yet, hence, it is not feasible to assess the depth of mining operations and accordingly, the reclamation/ backfilling plan is not framed as of now. However, Project Proponent mentioned that once exploration is complete and ultimate working depth is ascertained, the reclamation/ backfilling plan shall be chalked out and implemented. It was also submitted that the mineral ore exploration has been carried out up to 150meter in some places in lease area wherein extractable ore availability has been noticed up to 135 meters. A timeline of 31.03.2019 has been fixed for total exploration of lease area.

7. Based on PP's submissions, the Committee noted that the mining operations in the lease area have started in recent past (Feb-2015); however, due to absence

of complete exploration details in lease area, the mine working estimations made by the Project Proponent w.r.t. conceptual stage (end of life of mine) seems to be provisional. Hence, Committee is of the view that until the exploration activities are complete in the mine lease, it is not possible to arrive at the overall environmental impacts arising from mining operations which are dependent on factors like location of dumps, mining vis-à-vis dumping sequence, identification of non-mineralised zone etc. which are required to be included in the EIA Report for impact assessment and associated mitigation plan. Hence, Committee asked PP to present a tentative reclamation/ backfilling plan. The Committee also observed that since a timeline of 31.03.2019 has been fixed for exploration activities, the proposal of instant expansion can be considered for validity up to 31.03.2019, after which, Project Proponent has to again approach the Ministry and submit final approved mine plan clearly indicating the scope of mine working covering parameters like land-use at conceptual stage, reclamation & backfilling plan, dumping sequence, location of dumps etc. In this context, Project Proponent mentioned that the reclamation/ backfilling plan vis-a-vis progressive mining activity is submitted with reply. Towards the end of the mining, benches formed will be reclaimed under terrace reclamation by afforestation by planting fruit bearing trees.

8. Public Hearing for the project was conducted on 18.07.2017 at District Office–Durgkondal, Tehsil - Durgkondal, District – North Kanker Baster, under the chairmanship Additional Collector, District– North Kanker Baster, Chhattisgarh. The representatives of Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board attended and coordinated the meeting. The proceedings of the Public hearing indicated that the local villagers have raised those issues during Public hearing which were directly related to the development of the area. The PH highlighted issues related to employment to locals, repairing and maintenance of damaged road to nearby villages, loss of forest related livelihood, opening of health centre/ hospital in the area, improving the status of educational facility and providing infrastructural support, providing Protective equipment's to mine workers, red colour wastewater runoff/ drainage from mines, local development related issues like improved infrastructure, taking up plantation drive in the area to control air pollution etc. Project Proponent submitted that it is committed for social upliftment of the area and shall provide the basic amenities to nearby villagers like drinking water, infrastructural support to schools, hospitals, road construction etc. which will ultimately add to the economic benefits to the locals of the area. For the same purpose, it has made a provision of ₹50lakhs for 5 years. Similarly, an amount of ₹75 Lakhs (towards capital expenditure) and Rs. 32 Lakhs (towards recurring expenditure per annum) is earmarked for implementation of the environmental management plan. The Total project cost is ₹15Crores. The Committee noted the submissions of the PP and explained to the Project Proponent that the expenditure made towards addressing the issues raised in PH shall be covered under Enterprise Social Commitment (ESC) which will be exclusive of CSR budget and contribution made to the District Mineral Fund. Further, the Committee noted that the measures proposed by the PP are not feasible considering the budgetary provisions made for achieving them hence, Project Proponent was asked to increase the ESC budget considering practical aspects in implementing the proposed measures. In this context, Project Proponent mentioned that the ESC budget has been enhanced to

₹300 lakhs as per the suggestion of EAC and details are appended. The Committee deliberated the same.

9. Project Proponent has reported that the daily water demand will be 87KLD after expansion out of which about 50 KLD will be used for dust suppression, 20 KLD for greenbelt and 17 KLD for Domestic facilities. As of now, the water requirement for 0.25 Million TPA equivalent mining operations is 45KLD. The water requirement is proposed to be met from ground water and water stored in mine pits. The Committee asked the PP to furnish the permission obtained from CGWA/ State Groundwater Department for water drawl. In this context, the permission from CGWA has been obtained on 24.10.2017.

10. The primary baseline data for site specific micro meteorology data, ambient air quality, water quality, noise level, soil and flora & fauna was collected during Winter Season i.e. from December, 2016 – February, 2017. The baseline monitoring results of ambient air, surface water, soil, ambient noise and ground water have been reported and the same were compared with respective prescribed ranges viz. NAAQS-2009 (for air monitoring), IS:10500-2012 (for surface water & ground water) and ambient noise limits prescribed by CPCB. The impact prediction carried out by the PP indicated incremental concentrations through modelling w.r.t. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The Committee, however, observed that due to expansion activities, the road transportation and involvement of heavy machineries will increase thereby increasing diesel consumption. Hence, air pollution modelling w.r.t. SO₂ and CO also needs to be included in the impact prediction. The Committee also noted that during PH, the local villagers have raised the issue of discharge of red water from mines/ hills which degrade their agricultural land thereby indicating that mine discharge/ runoff has not been taken care-off adequately. This issue has also been raised in the MoEFCC R.O. Compliance Report. The waste is reportedly dumped in existing OB dump, however, the same was observed to non-stabilized which may lead to soil erosion. The issue of land reclamation/ backfilling has been discussed in preceding paras. The soil quality has been monitored and physico-chemical characteristics of soil were examined. The Committee noted that the soil is sandy loam in nature and is rich in Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Nitrogen and Phosphorus. Since the mine lease is on the top of a hill with ore body which is not extending up to ground level, the groundwater intersection is not proposed. The other infrastructural facilities like Mine office, Crusher, iron ore handling area etc. are reportedly constructed at the foot of the hills.

11. Project Proponent has reported that there is no seasonal nallah passing through the mining lease which may require diversion. Project Proponent reported that there is no court case/ litigation pending against the project. The Committee took note of the Compliance Report of MoEFCC R.O. Nagpur dated 27.07.2017 and noted that some conditions have either been partially complied and/ or not complied by Project Proponent. The issues raised in the inspection report requiring attention from PP's side are:- Blacktopping of main haul road, stabilisation of OB dump & timely desiltation of garland drains, irregular monitoring of groundwater, identification of land for fodder farming, development of green belt and undertaking plantation, furnishing of details pertaining to socio-economic development of the area, approval of groundwater withdrawal. In view of the issues raised in

Compliance Report, the Committee asked the Project Proponent to provide latest status of the compliances and remedial action taken on the observations made by MoEFCC R.O. In this context, the latest compliance status of EC conditions along with the remedial measures taken w.r.t. the MoEFCC R.O. observations are submitted for consideration of the Committee. The Committee deliberated the same in the EAC meeting held during January 18-19, 2018.

12. The Committee deliberated on the information provided by the PP and noted that the PP has provided the status of Backfilling/ Reclamation plan which is in line with the approved mining plan subject to additional exploration study. Also, the remedial measures taken to comply with the EC conditions have been presented by PP which are further subject to scrutiny by MoEFCC R.O. as well as concerned SPCBs. The impact prediction modelling presented by PP has established that the air quality with regard to SO₂ and CO shall remain under NAAQS standards. The ESC budget has been enhanced to ₹300 lakhs. The Committee, however, emphasized that special measures be taken under ESC towards addressing the issue of female hygiene and antenatal baby care.

13. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change after examination of the proposal in accordance with the provisions contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and further amendments thereto, and after accepting the recommendations of the EAC, **hereby accords environmental clearance to the project of M/s Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Limited for Expansion of Iron Ore Mine with production capacity from 0.25 Million TPA to 0.6 Million TPA (ROM) in MLA of 75 ha, located at Compartment No: 641 & 642, Durgukondal Forest Range, Bhanupratappur (East) Forest Division, Hahaladdi & Chahchad Villages, Tehsil-Durgukondal, Uttar Bastar Kanker District, Chhattisgarh** subject to compliance of the followings terms and conditions and environmental safeguards mentioned below:-

A. Specific conditions

- 1) Environmental clearance is granted subject to outcome of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law/ Tribunal, as may be applicable to this project.
- 2) The Project Proponent shall obtain Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board, Chhattisgarh and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- 3) Implementation of conservation plan for Schedule-I species found in the study area viz. Sloth Bear, Indian Peafowl and Indian Rock Python.
- 4) Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular and Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the Project and records maintained; also, Occupational health check-ups for workers having some ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smokers, etc. shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/preventive measures taken accordingly. Recommendations of National Institute for Labour for ensuring good occupational environment for mine workers would also be adopted; all the old age people of the surrounding villages may be provided medical facilities.

- 5) Transport of minerals shall be done either by dedicated road or it should be ensured that the trucks/dumpers carrying the mineral should not be allowed to pass through the villages. The Project Proponent shall ensure that the road may not be damaged due to transportation of the mineral; and transport of minerals will be as per IRC Guidelines with respect to complying with traffic congestion and density.
- 6) Project Proponent shall ensure the safeguard and wellbeing of villagers and school, regular health monitoring of all residents in the area and the compliance Report shall be submitted to the Regional office of the Ministry.

B. Standard conditions

- 1) A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 5 years in advance of final mine closure for approval.
- 2) No mining activities will be allowed in forest area, if any, for which the Forest Clearance is not available.
- 3) No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- 4) No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
- 5) The project proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water (surface water and ground water) for the project.
- 6) Mining shall be carried out as per the provisions outlined in mining plan approved by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)/State Mines and Geology Department as well as by abiding to the guidelines of Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS).
- 7) The lands which are not owned by Proponent, mining will be carried out only after obtaining the consents from all the concerned land owners as per the provisions of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and MMDR Act, 1957.
- 8) Digital processing of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique shall be carried out regularly once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change its Regional Office.
- 9) The critical parameters as per the Notification 2009 such as PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, and SO_x etc. in the ambient air within the impact zone, peak particle velocity at 300m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically. Further, quality of discharged water shall also be monitored [(TDS, DO, PH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS))]. The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed on a display board at the project site at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company in public domain. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.
- 10) The Proponent shall install online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System and there should be system for display of digital AAQ data within 03 months at least at three locations as per wind direction. Online provisions of pH and turbidity meters at discharge points of STP and ETP and also at water storage

ponds in the mining area may be made. Project Proponent should display the result digitally in front of the main Gate of the mine site.

- 11) Effective safeguard measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} such as haul road, loading and unloading point and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard. Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality to be carried out based on the Notification 2009, as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- 12) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The project proponent shall ensure that no natural water course and/or water resources shall be obstructed due to any mining operations. The monitoring shall be carried out four times in a year pre- monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board.
- 13) Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintain. The natural water bodies and or streams which are flowing in an around the village, should not be disturbed. The Water Table should be nurtured so as not to go down below the pre-mining period. In case of any water scarcity in the area, the Project Proponent has to provide water to the villagers for their use. A provision for regular monitoring of water table in open dug wall located in village should be incorporated to ascertain the impact of mining over ground water table.
- 14) Regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out and record of monitoring data should be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office, Central Ground Water Authority, Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.
- 15) Transportation of the minerals by road passing through the village shall not be allowed. A 'bypass' road should be constructed (say, leaving a gap of at least 200 meters) for the purpose of transportation of the minerals so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be mitigated. The project proponent shall bear the cost towards the widening and strengthening of existing public road network in case the same is proposed to be used for the Project. No road movement should be allowed on existing village road network without appropriately increasing the carrying capacity of such roads.
- 16) The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and

keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day light/night hours.

- 17) Main haulage road in the mine should be provided with permanent water sprinklers and other roads should be regularly wetted with water tankers fitted with sprinklers. The material transfer points should invariably be provided with Bag filters and or dry fogging system. In case of Belt-conveyors facilities the system should be fully covered to avoid air borne dust; Use of effective sprinkler system to suppress fugitive dust on haul roads and other transport roads shall be ensured.
- 18) Sufficient number of Gullies to be provided for better management of water. Regular Monitoring of pH shall be included in the monitoring plan and report shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office on six monthly basis.
- 19) There shall be planning, developing and implementing facility of rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis and implementation of conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board.
- 20) The Project Proponent has to take care of gullies formed on slopes. Dump mass should be consolidated with proper filling/leveling with the help of dozer/compactors.
- 21) The reclamation at waste dump sites shall be ecologically sustainable. Scientific reclamation shall be followed. The local species may be encouraged and species are so chosen that the slope, bottom of the dumps and top of the dumps are able to sustain these species. The aspect of the dump is also a factor which regulates some climatic parameters and allows only species adopted to that micro climate.
- 22) The top soil, if any, shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and it should not be kept unutilized for long. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation. The over burden (OB) generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The maximum height of the dumps shall not exceed 8m and width 20 m and overall slope of the dumps shall be maintained to 45°. The OB dumps should be scientifically vegetated with suitable native species to prevent erosion and surface run off. In critical areas, use of geo textiles shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump. The entire excavated area shall be backfilled and afforested. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas should continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office on six monthly basis.
- 23) Catch drains and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral and OB dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and other water bodies. The water so collected should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. The drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after monsoon and maintained properly. The drains, settling tanks and check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed both around the mine pit and over burden dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and other water bodies and sump

capacity should be designed keeping 50% safety margin over and above peak sudden rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the area adjoining the mine site. Sump capacity should also provide adequate retention period to allow proper settling of silt material. Sedimentation pits shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains and desilted at regular intervals.

- 24) Plantation shall be raised in a 7.5m wide green belt in the safety zone around the mining lease, backfilled and reclaimed area, around water body, along the roads etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the local DFO/Agriculture Department and as per CPCB Guidelines. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner and shall be completed within first five years.
- 25) Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled "Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area".
- 26) The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, where required, in consultation with the State Government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, Project Proponent should implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
- 27) The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered fauna, if any, spotted in the study area. Action plan for conservation of flora and fauna shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department. A copy of action plan shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office.
- 28) As per the Company Act, the CSR cost should be 2 % of average net profit of last three years. Hence CSR expenses should be as per the Company Act/Rule for the Socio Economic Development of the neighborhood Habitats which could be planned and executed by the Project Proponent more systematically based on the 'Need based door to door survey' by established Social Institutes/Workers. The report shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its Regional Office on six monthly basis.
- 29) Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- 30) Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs / muffs.
- 31) Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under

GSR 422 (E) dated 19th May, 1993 and 31st December, 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap should be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.

- 32) Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
- 33) A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.
- 34) The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Ministry and its Regional Office.
- 35) The project authorities should inform to the Regional Office regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
- 36) The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, its Regional Office, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
- 37) The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.
- 38) A copy of clearance letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO, if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
- 39) State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional office, District Industry Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
- 40) The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at www.environmentclearance.nic.in and a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Regional Office.

14. The Ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.


15. Concealing factual data or submission of false/fabricated data and failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

16. The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of

Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court of Chhattisgarh and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.

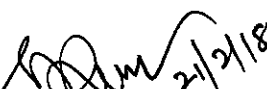
17. Any appeal against this environmental clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Yours faithfully,


(Surendra Kumar)
Scientist 'G'

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001.
2. The Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Chhattisgarh,
3. The Secretary, Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh.
4. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum office complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
5. The Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Regional Office (WCZ), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Nagpur.
6. The Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines, Indira Bhavan, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440 001.
7. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh State Pollution Control Board, Commercial Complex, Chhattisgarh Housing Board Colony, Kabir Nagar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
8. The Member Secretary, Central Ground Water Authority, A2, W3 Curzon Road Barracks, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001.
9. The District Collector, Kanker District, Chhattisgarh.
10. IG (FC), MoEFCC.
11. Guard File.
12. MoEF&CC website.


(Surendra Kumar)
Scientist 'G'