उपमान ऊर्जा विभाग

विभाग

सं. 2445] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 27, 2019/श्रावण 5, 1941
No. 2445] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 2019/SHRAVANA 5, 1941
और, केंद्रीय सरकार के बारे में निचले सामने अधिनियम नं 0 का आ.2356(अ), तारीख 11 जून, 2016 का अधिसूचना द्वारा परमाणु खिनजों, आवश्यक दूं ची रेत में पाए जाने वाले आर्थिक कार्यों के लिए अवस्थान के लिए प्रस्तुत किए हैं, जिनमें इम्नेवात, ल्यूकॉलीन, ग्याइड, जिक्रिक, मोनाजाइट, मोनोलाइट, जिनकी इनमें समन्वित हैं, को बांध और खिनज (विवाह और विविधान) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की पहली अनुसूची के भाग में बीच रेत खिनजों के रूप में मूल्याधारित किया गया है।

और, परमाणु खिनजों के अवसीमा मूल्यों को केंद्रीय सरकार के परमाणु उज्ज्वली विभाग द्वारा एक ऐसा संरक्षित पदार्थ से समझौता किया गया था, और उनके उक नियम की अवसीमा के में अवश्यक नियम किया गया था और बीच रेत खिनज के संदर्भ में, अवसीमा मूल्य को इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मोनाजाइट की अवसीमा मूल्य के रूप में उपयो तथा अवसीमा मूल्य के रूप में उपयो तथा मूल्य अवतीत गाया है; और, इसमें, सभी रेत खिनज अवसीमा और परमाणु अवसीमा मूल्य के रूप में अवविभाजित किया गया।

और, परमाणु खिनजों के अवसीमा मूल्यों को केंद्रीय सरकार के परमाणु उज्ज्वली विभाग द्वारा एक ऐसा संरक्षित पदार्थ से समझौता किया गया था, और उनके उक नियम की अवसीमा के में अवश्यक नियम किया गया था और बीच रेत खिनज के संदर्भ में, अवसीमा मूल्य को इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मोनाजाइट की अवसीमा मूल्य के रूप में उपयो तथा अवसीमा मूल्य के रूप में उपयो तथा मूल्य अवतीत गाया है; और, इसमें, सभी रेत खिनज अवसीमा और परमाणु अवसीमा मूल्य के रूप में अवविभाजित किया गया।

और, सामारिक तब्दील, अवधारण परमाणु (उबू विदेशी तक, जिनका उपयोग रहा, अंतरिक्ष और परमाणु उज्ज्वली में किया जाता है या फिर जाने की सम्भावना है) ओरिय, इनमें समन्वित हैं (जिनमें अवसीमा मूल्य रक्षकों में किया जाता है या फिर जाने की सम्भावना है), जो बीच रेत खिनज में पाए जाते हैं, का संरक्षण और परिशोधन करने में विवाह और सामाजिक अवसीमा की पूर्ति हेतु केंद्रीय सरकार ने अवसीमा में स. या.का. प्र. 134(अ), तारीख 20 प्रस्तियाँ, 2019 द्वारा बीच रेत खिनज में कुल भारी खिनजों में मोनाजाइट अंतर्रास्त्र के अवसीमा मूल्य को 0.75% में पुनर्निर्देशित करके 0.00% किया है।

और भारत के राष्ट्रीय तब्दील, तब्दील, अवधारण और अवश्यक सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में खिनज समन्वितों के विकास और विविधान का उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से केंद्रीय सरकार ने अपरिष्कर्त परमाणु (विकास और विविधान) अधिनियम, 2002 अधिनियमित किया है जो अपरिष्कर्त क्षेत्रों में अंतर्रास्त्र परमाणु उज्ज्वली अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 2 की उपधारा (१) के खंड (d) के अंतर्रास्त्र अधिसूचना द्वारा विविधत कोई खिनज समन्वित है विवाह खिनज तेज और उससे विदेशी हालजुरबन्धन है, इसमें खिनजों को प्राप्त होता है।

और, अपरिष्कर्त परमाणु (विकास और विविधान) अधिनियम, 2002 तथा नवीन कला में नियम अवधारण अपरिष्कर्त खेत्र खिनज फ़ॉरम 2006, 15 जून, 2010 को प्रभावी हुआ है; और उक 2002 अधिनियम की धारा 4 के खंड (d) "परमाणु खिनज" को वांछित और खिनज (विकास और विविधान) अधिनियम, 1957 का 67) की पहली अनुसूची के भाग में विविधत परमाणु खिनजों में समन्वित किया है।

और भारतीय बांध अवसीमा और अवधारण के अंतर्रास्त्र अधिनियम के, अंतर्रास्त्र में अवसीमा सं. का. प्र. 134(अ), तारीख 7 जून, 2010 द्वारा बांध खिनज के अवधारण परमाणु खिनजों में है को अवधारण अवसीमा के लिए अवश्यक नियम किया गया था तथा उक अपरिष्कर्त खेत्रों को एम्पीरी द्वारा अनुविष्ट के बांध खिनज रखे।

और अवधारण के लिए उक बांध अपरिष्कर्त खेत्रों को एम्पीरी द्वारा मिलाया गया है तथा उक अपरिष्कर्त खेत्रों को एम्पीरी द्वारा अनुविष्ट के बांध खिनज रखे।
substances can be extracted, without obtaining a licence; Energy (Working of Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substances) Rules, 1984, which provides that no person shall mine, mill, process or handle any ore, mineral or other material from which any one or more of the prescribed substances can be extracted, without obtaining a licence;

EXTRACTED FROM:

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
NOTIFICATION
Mumbai, the 27th July, 2019

S.O.2685 (E).—WHEREAS the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) provides for the development, control and use of Atomic Energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith;

AND WHEREAS under section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government is empowered, either by itself, or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government Company, to manufacture or otherwise produce, or to buy or otherwise acquire, any prescribed substance or radioactive substance and any articles which in its opinion are, or are likely to be, required for or in connection with, the production, development or use of atomic energy or such research as aforesaid and to dispose of such prescribed or radioactive substances or any articles manufactured or otherwise produced;

AND WHEREAS section 14 of the said Act empowers the Central Government to exercise control over the production and use of atomic energy and in exercise of such power, the Central Government has notified the Atomic Energy (Working of Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substances) Rules, 1984, which provides that no person shall mine, mill, process or handle any ore, mineral or other material from which any one or more of the prescribed substances can be extracted, without obtaining a licence;

AND WHEREAS the Beach Sand Minerals which represent a suite of seven economic heavy minerals, namely, ilmenite, leucoxene, rutile, zircon, monazite, garnet and sillimanite, which co-exist with sand in the coastal and inland places, are formed by weathering and erosion of hinterland rocks, liberation and transportation by the streams, rivulets,
AND WHEREAS with the development of latest technologies, monazite and zircon have potential applications in strategic, defence and hi-tech sectors, as zircon contains an important strategic element called hafnium which has an important application in Atomic Energy; monazite is a mineral of thorium, uranium and rare earths; Indian monazite has a high percentage of rare earth element called neodymium which has several hi-tech applications;

AND WHEREAS zirconium, hafnium and thorium are very important strategic elements used in different stages of Indian Nuclear Power Programme, and since monazite and zircon occur in Beach Sand Minerals, any loss or pilferage of these minerals at any stage of mineral handling or processing shall affect the larger national interest;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government in the Ministry of Mines has, vide notification number S.O. 2356(E), dated the 11th July, 2016, listed Beach Sand Minerals, that is, economic heavy minerals found in the terri or beach sands, which include ilmenite, rutile, leucoxene, garnet, monazite, zircon and sillimanite, as atomic minerals in Part B of the First Schedule to the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957);

AND WHEREAS the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 made under section 11B of the said Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides for threshold value for atomic minerals and under clause (m) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 thereof, “threshold value” means the grade of atomic mineral, specified as percentage of weight of the prescribed substances contained in the ore, as specified in Schedule A as the threshold value for the particular atomic mineral occurring as such or in association with one or more minerals;

AND WHEREAS the threshold values for atomic minerals were arrived at on the basis of scientific studies carried out by the Central Government (Department of Atomic Energy) in various geological environments in the country and were notified in Schedule A of the said rules and the threshold value of Beach Sand Minerals was specified as 0.75% of monazite content in total heavy minerals, so that monazite-rich deposits remain under the control of the Central Government; accordingly, all Beach Sand Mineral deposits were categorized as above or below the threshold values based on the detailed exploration carried out by the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (hereinafter referred to as AMD);

AND WHEREAS the control over the deposits which are above the threshold value is completely vested with the Department of Atomic Energy and the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2017 designates the Director, AMD as the competent authority for atomic minerals above the threshold values;

AND WHEREAS with a view to protect and conserve the critical elements, viz., Rare Earths (high technology elements used in or having the potential of being used in Defence, Space and Atomic Energy), thorium, zirconium and hafnium (used in or having the potential of being used in Nuclear Reactors) which occur in Beach Sand Minerals and for meeting the strategic needs, the Central Government has revised the threshold value of monazite content in Total Heavy Minerals in Beach Sand Minerals from 0.75% to 0.00% vide notification number G.S.R.134(E), dated the 20th February, 2019;

AND WHEREAS with the object of providing for the development and regulation of mineral resources in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zones and other maritime zones of India, the Central Government has enacted the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 which is applicable to all minerals in the offshore areas including any mineral prescribed by a notification issued under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, except mineral oils and hydrocarbons relating thereto;

AND WHEREAS the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 and the rules made thereunder, namely, the Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006 have come into effect on the 15th January, 2010; clause (b) of section 4 of the said 2002 Act defines "atomic minerals" as the minerals included in atomic minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957(67 of 1957);

AND WHEREAS the Indian Bureau of Mines which is a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines has, vide notification number S.O.1341(E), dated the 7th June, 2010, notified sixty-two mineral bearing offshore blocks for grant of Exploration License and these offshore blocks have been delineated on the basis of the report of the Regional Exploration carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the National Institute of Oceanography;

AND WHEREAS the details of said sixty-two offshore blocks for exploration have been collated by AMD and they have been plotted along the coast line together with AMD’s explored Beach Sand Mineral blocks; an examination of the map indicates that the offshore blocks occur in continuity with onshore Beach Sand Mineral deposits, making them contiguous blocks, which are seaward extensions of the coastal Beach Sand Mineral deposits; the mineralogical data in respect of said blocks received from the Geological Survey of India and the National Institute of Oceanography show that those blocks contain appreciable concentration of strategic atomic minerals and prescribed substances such as zircon and monazite;
AND WHEREAS the offshore data collected by the Geological Survey of India and the National Institute of Oceanography, especially but not limited to, the important Beach Sand Mineral deposits of the country, namely, Brahmagiri, Chatrapur (Odisha), Bhavanapadu, Srikurram (Andhra Pradesh), Manavalakurichi (Tamil Nadu) and Chavara (Kerala) indicate monazite content of the order of 1.4% to 4.18 % in Total Heavy Minerals;

AND WHEREAS section 6 of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 contemplates that no production lease for atomic minerals or prescribed substances be granted without consultation with the Department of the Government of India dealing with the Atomic Energy;

AND WHEREAS sub-clause (b) of clause (iv) of sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006 contemplates that no atomic mineral shall be included in the Exploration Licence without approval of the Department of Atomic Energy; and therefore, as the said blocks are in continuity of onshore Beach Sand Mineral deposits and are known to contain appreciable concentration of strategic atomic minerals and prescribed substances, including zircon and monazite, as a matter of policy, the Department of Atomic Energy shall not be granting prior approval to private parties for exploration and mining in said offshore blocks;

AND WHEREAS in view of the foregoing paragraphs regarding continuity of Beach Sand Mineral deposits in offshore areas and their strategic importance, it is imperative that the mineral concessions in offshore areas be brought at par with the onshore areas in their treatment and therefore, in order to safeguard the strategic interest of the nation, it is expedient in larger national interest to prohibit the grant of operating rights in terms of any reconnaissance permit, exploration license or production lease of atomic minerals as defined in Part B of the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in any offshore areas to any person, except the Government or a Government Company or a Corporation owned or controlled by the Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred under sections 3 and 14 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962), the Central Government hereby prohibits grant of operating rights in respect of atomic minerals in any offshore areas in the country, including said sixty-two blocks, to any person, except the Government or a Government Company or a Corporation owned or controlled by the Government, under the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002; and declares that any action taken in this behalf by the Central Government under the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 prior to the date of this notification shall stand rescinded.

[F. No. 3/10(8)/2019-PSU/Vol. II]

A.R. SULE, Jt. Secy.