FINAL MINE FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT PART I MINE PLAN & FEASIBILITY

NS

for

NGANGSING STONE QUARRY, TSHELINGOR

Zobel Gewog, Pemagatshel

FINAL REPORT

JUNE 2012

Prepared for



NRDCL

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

THIMPHU BHUTAN

Ву

MANI KUMAR PRADHAN, MINING SPECIALIST





DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINES MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN THIMPHU

X-77/DGM/2012/ 345

October 4, 2012

APPROVAL of FMFS Report and EMP

The Mines Evaluation Section of the Mining Division has evaluated the Final Mine Feasibility Study (FMFS) report and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the proposed Ngangsing Stone Quarry. The background and summary of the report are specified below:

Background

Date	Activity			
	Applicant given permission to prepare the FMFS report and EMP for the proposed quarry for submission			
January 5, 2012	Receipt of the 1 st draft FMFS report and EMP			
May 10, 2012	Evaluation comments on the FMFS report and EMP forwarded to the applicant.			
June 1, 2012	Receipt of the corrected final report			
September 18, 2012	Receipt of environmental clearance vide letter no. NEC/ESD/DGM/2365/2012/7810			

FMFS Summary

General Information

Promoter

M/s Natural Resources Development Corporation

Zobel

Jamidam htr

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Gewog,

Limited (NRDCL)

Name of the proposed quarry: Location of the proposed quarry:

Ngangsing Stone Quarry

Ngangsing (Tshelingor), Pemagatshel Dzongkhag

Rock type

Quartzite rock for construction purpose

Type of operation Total leased area

Semi-mechanized

Annual Production estimates:

12.45 hectares 75000 MT

Geological reserve estimation:

1.64 million MT

Annual overburden generation: Lease period applied

5272.68m³

10 years

Market and Products

Aggregates and boulders for development activities like DANTAK highway double-laning and Dentsi

town, Pemagatshel

Tel. 00975-2-322879, 323096, 323349, 323409, 324142, 324118, Fax: 00975 PO Box 173 Thimphu E-mail * gsbmti@druknet.bt Web. http://www.mti



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DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINES MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN THIMPHU

Manpower Requirement

Managerial : 6
Technical : 6
Support staff/operator/workers : 23
Total : 35

Environment Protection Measures

Method of waste disposal

The waste generated is proposed to

dumped at predetermined waste dump site by equipment.

Environment Restoration Bond fund

Nu.500,000.00 per year for the first

five years.

Evaluation comments:

The FMFS report and EMP has been prepared by a competent mining engineer based on approved geological report after the receipt of clearances from all the relevant agencies. They have been assessed to be acceptable for implementation based on the mineability, reserve availability, economic viability and other technical and environmental considerations as addressed in the reports. Environmental clearance has also been obtained.

Compliance requirement

- The terms and conditions laid down in all the clearances should be complied with along with terms and conditions specified in the minutes of the FMFS presentation meeting with the stakeholders.
- The quarrying operation should be carried out as per the approved FMFS report and the EMP.
- Blasting should be done after inspecting the place within and outside the quarry area which are within blasting radius for animals and humans and evacuating them.

Evaluation done by:

(Karma Chophel)
Mining Engineer,

Mines Evaluation Section

-2- 32301); 32613: 324193



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DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINES MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN THIMPHU

Verified by:

(Sangay Tshering)

Offtg. Head, Mining Division

Approved by:

Director General

Department of Geology & Mines

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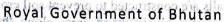
- 1. Offtg. Head, Mining Divission, DGM, Thimphu for information
- 2. Head, Mines Evaluation Section, DGM, Thimphu for information
- 3. Head, Mines Leasing Section, DGM, Thimphu for information
- 4. Head, Mines Information Section, DGM, Thimphu for information
- 5. Regional Coordinator, DGM, Samdrup Jongkhar Region for information
- 6. Concerned Inspector, DGM, Samdrup Jongkhar Region for information

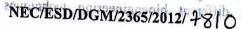
7 CEO, NRDCL, Thimphu for information.





and Mational Environment Commission





September 18, 2012

check dams are constructed at the approved dumpof out regarded lamentary ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

The National Environment Commission (NEC) is pleased to issue environmental clearance in respect of the Natural Resources Development Corporation Limited as per the decision of the Environmental Assessment Technical Committee during its meeting on 7th August, 2012 for the development of Ngangshing Stone Quarry measuring an area of 12.45 hectares and construction of 603 metres approach road to the Quarry located at Ngangshing under Zobel Gewog, Pemagatshel Dzongkhag with the following terms and conditions:

- As per Section 28.3 of the Regulation for the Environmental Clearance of Projects 2002, any modification of proposal/application shall take place only with prior approval from NEC;
- 2. The holder shall ensure that the development of quarry and construction of approach road are in line with the National Environment Protection Act 2007, Environmental Assessment Act 2000 and its Regulation 2002, Waste Prevention & Management Act of Bhutan 2009 and its Regulation 2012 and The Water Act of Bhutan 2011;
 - The holder shall ensure that this environmental clearance is valid only for the development of Ngangshing Stone Quarry and construction of approach road;
 - The holder shall ensure that development of quarry and construction of approach road comply with the Environmental Standards 2010;
- <u>5</u>. The holder shall ensure strict compliance to the Undertaking submitted to NEC;
- The holder shall ensure that development of quarry and construction of approach road are carried out as per the approved Mine Plan (MP) and Environmental Management boy. Plan (EMP) submitted for environmental clearance;
 - The holder shall ensure that development of quarry are within the allocated area;
 - The holder shall ensure that local residents, households, communities, public, private parties and any religious, cultural, historic and ecologically important sites are not adversely affected by the development of quarry and construction of approach road;
 - The holder shall ensure that NEC and any other relevant authorities are informed of any unanticipated or unforeseen chance-find of any precious metals or minerals or articles, that have economic, cultural, religious or ecological importance;
- 10. The holder shall be solely responsible for any dispute arising from the development of quarry and construction of approach road;
 - 11. The holder shall ensure compliance to all the terms and conditions of stakeholder clearances at all times:
 - 12. The holder shall ensure that import and use of secondhand equipment and machineries are strictly prohibited;
 - 13. The holder shall ensure that adverse visual impacts from the development of quarry and construction of approach road are minimized at all times;
 - 14. The holder shall ensure that felling of trees if required are done only upon obtaining approval from the Department of Forest and Park Services and strictly as per diffus conditions of the approval;
 15. The holder shall ensure that environmentally friendly road construction techniques.
- (EFRC) is adopted while constructing the approach road to the quarry and shall be 250 responsible for its proper maintenance;

(975-2) 323384/325856/32432BV 3269

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16. The holder shall ensure that side drains, cross drains, causeways and support structures like retaining/breast walls are constructed to prevent soil erosion and landslides;

17. The holder shall ensure that all disturbed areas along the constructed stretch of the approach road are re-vegetated by adopting different bioengineering techniques

depending on the site conditions;

18. The holder shall ensure that barriers/check dams are constructed at the approved dumpsites and other necessary areas to prevent downstream environmental damages due to spillage of overburden and other debris;

19. The holder shall ensure that the development of quarry is scientific and systematic as per

the approved MP and EMP;

20. The holder shall ensure that explosives are managed and used in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs and Department of Geology and Mines for development of quarry and construction of approach road;

21. The holder shall ensure that explosives are used only for primary breakage adopting controlled blasting technique by certified blaster during development of quarry and

construction of approach road at all times;

22. The holder shall ensure to post sentries at strategic locations to avoid mishaps during

23. The holder shall ensure that specific travel time is fixed and publicly announced in case the activities related to the quarry deters the traffic along Samdrup Jongkhar-Trashigang Highway and ensure public safety;

24. The holder shall ensure that top soil of the quarry is preserved separately and is protected

from wind and rain so that it is available during re-vegetation;

25. The holder shall ensure that the overburden/excavated materials generated from the development of quarry and construction of approach road are loaded, hauled and dumped strictly at the dump-sites specified in the approved MP and EMP;

26. The holder shall ensure that proper check dams, garland drains and channels are constructed within and around the quarry and dump-sites for channeling of surface

runoff water to avoid washing away of dumped excavated materials;

27. The holder shall ensure that dusts generated due to the development of quarry and construction of approach road and are adequately suppressed by spraying water at regular intervals;

28. The holder shall ensure that adequate safety gadgets and outfits such as safety helmets, eye goggles, breathing masks, ear muffs, safety boots, etc. are provided to all the

workers and any other person entering the quarry;

29. The holder shall ensure that adequate sanitation facility is provided all employees and

30. The holder shall ensure that general housekeeping, cleanliness and hygiene are maintained at all times at the quarry site;

31. The holder shall ensure that vehicles carrying overburden/excavated materials from the quarry and approach road are totally covered/closed;

32. The holder shall ensure that wastes generated from labour camps and offices are

managed as stated in the EMP;

33. The holder shall ensure that first-aid kit is available at the site at all times;

34. The holder shall ensure that underage workers are not employed;

35. The holder shall ensure that proper health check up facilities are provided to all employees and health records are maintained; 36. The holder shall ensure that separate budget is maintained for environmental activities;

while constructing the approach road to the quarry and will life

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. 37. The holder shall ensure that safety signs are posted at the strategic locations within the Quarry, including signboards indicating the areas where specific safety gadgets are not larequired; quantitation the areas where specific safety gadgets are

38. The holder shall ensure that signboard is erected at the take-off point of the approach road to the quarry stating the name of the Quarry, Proponent and contact address of the

Proponent;

39. The holder shall ensure that a copy of approved MP and EMP are made available at site at all times;

40. The holder shall ensure that a copy of this environmental clearance is framed and

displayed at the work-site at all times;

41. The holder shall develop contingency plan to deal with unforeseen environmental risks, hazards & accidents and submitted to NEC within three months from the date of issue of this environmental clearance;

42. The holder shall ensure that environmental clearance for the operation of quarry is processed at least one month prior to completion of development of quarry and construction of approach road along with a copy of environmental clearance and a report on the implementation of its terms and conditions;

43. The holder shall ensure that renewal of this environmental clearance is processed at least one month prior to its expiry along with a copy of environmental clearance

and a report on the implementation of its terms and conditions;

44. The holder shall ensure that Detailed Implementation Plan is prepared focusing the implementation of terms and conditions of this environmental clearance and submitted to NEC within 3 (three) months from the date of issue of this environmental clearance; and

45. The holder shall ensure that the environmental unit asserts strict implementation of the terms and conditions of this environmental clearance at all times;

Failure to comply with any of the above terms and conditions shall constitute an offence under the Environmental Assessment Act 2000, its Regulations 2002, the National Environment Protection Act 2007 and any other relevant laws. Penalties for such offences shall include but not limited to suspension and/or revocation of environmental clearance in part or whole without any liability on the part of the Royal Government.

This environmental clearance is valid up to September 17, 2013 and is subject to periodic review and changes.

Chief Environment Officer

Environment Services Division

To.

The Chief Executive Officer,

Natural Resources Development Corporation Limited,

Post Box no. 192,

Thimphu

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37. The holder shall ensure that safety signs are posted at the strategic locations :ottygo?le Quarry, including signboards indicating the areas where specific safety gadgets are

1. The Dasho Dzongdag, Chairman, District Environment Committee, Pemagatshel for 38. The holder shall ensure that signboard is erected at the take noitsemodni binish pproach

2. The Chief Forestry Officer, Samdrup Jongkhar Forest Division, DoFPS, Samdrup Jongkhar for kind information.

3. The Offig. Head, Mining Division, DGM, MoEA, Thimphu for kind information.

4. The Chief Environment Officer, Compliance Monitoring Division, NECS of or necessary action. displayed at the work-site at all times;

5. The Dzongkhag Environment Officer, Dzongkhag Administration, Pemagatshel for hazards & accidents and submined to NEC within three montholips years of issue of this environmental elegrance:

6. Godrd File (DGM), ESD for record. 42. The holder shall cusure that environmental clearan processed at least one month prior to completion of development of quarriannual determination to reprise this write hour determination to anything report on the implementation of its terms and conditions

The bolder shall easure that renewal of this covironmental clearage is processed at least one month prior to its expiry along with a copy of environmental clearance and a report on the implementation of its terms and conditionat

44. The holder shall ensure that Detailed implementation Flan is prepared focusing the implementation of terms and consistents of this environmental closurence and submitted to MEC within 3 (three) manifus from the date of issue of this devirenmental charance;

45. The holder shall ensure that the environmental anit asserts states implementation of the terms and conditions of this environmental elegrance at all times.

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This environmental elemence is valid up to September 37, 2013 and is subject to periodic review and clumpers.

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CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

Crushed stone, sand and gravel are the foundations for the development of a nation. These resources are essential for building roads and highways, power plants and dams, houses, dzongs, monasteries, schools and hospitals and all sorts of construction activities. Construction aggregate, for instance, enables the farmer to grow crops and bring his goods to market on safe and efficient highways and provides the resources that enable a community to have construction materials. The stone aggregate and sand production plays a vital role in the nation's economy and in the quality of life for its residents. One can imagine the difference it makes in the quality of life with and without highways, medicines, bridges, and other necessities — all made possible with crushed stone. These resources are indispensable to the maintenance and development of rural and urban environments today. The relationship between available crushed stone and community development is essential for the maintenance and growth of our society. Without minerals from crushed stone, we wouldn't have the modern necessities that make our lives safe, comfortable and productive.

Sand ranges in size from 0.02mm to 2.0mm and is one of the principle elements used as aggregate in portland cement concrete, mortar, plaster and other building materials.

Even though stone is widely distributed throughout the country, its availability for exploitation is not easy. Some areas may lack the quality of stone, does not meet the physical-property requirements for certain uses, or it contains mineral constituents that react adversely when used in cement concrete. The others are covered by overburden that is too thick to allow economical surface mining. Further in some other areas there will be conflict in landuse as either the land is used for cultivation or important infrastructure are built on it or it forms the areas of religious importance.

The stone quarry site near Ngangsing at Tshelingor in Pemagatshel Dzongkhag has been identified and promoted by NRDCL.

With the increase in construction industry in the area specially Pemagatshel and double-laning of Samdrup jongkhar to Trashigang highway, it is envisaged that the demand for the construction stone chips and aggregates will go up significantly and the existing quarries and crushing plants will not be able to cater to the demand. With the opening of stone quarry and setting up stone crushing plant at Tshelingor by NRDCL, the shortage of the construction aggregate is expected to be filled up and the pricing will be competitive with other suppliers which will bring down the cost of construction.

The proposed quarry and the crusher at Tshelingor are expected to produce and capture at

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least 50% of the demand of construction material in the radius of 100km. The quarry output shall consist of hard and compact run-off-mine quartzite lumps, and the aggregates of various sizes will be produced in the crushing plant set up by the corporation.

1.1 IMPORTANCE OF QUARRY DESIGN

It is always important to ensure the mine is correctly designed from the start. It should highlight whether there are sufficient geologic information, sound geotechnical and hydrologic information, sequential and efficient pit development and optimized haul roads and ramps. A knowledgeable mine planning is absolutely critical to a successful operation. The planning mistakes can result in very severe consequences that affect both safety and production. The knowledge of the deposit to be mined is a critical factor that can be overlooked when starting up a new project. Geological information needs to be carefully reviewed to build an accurate resource model for use in the mine design process. The collection and utilisation of accurate geotechnical data is critical in selecting the right pit slope angles. It is necessary to collect sufficient data to perform the required rock mechanics evaluation to design pit walls that remain safe and stable during operations, as the pit failures can result in buried equipment, injured employees, and lost production. Mine owners should be able to recognise issues in advance and know how to keep the mine operation going as efficiently and safely as possible.

ACCESSIBILITY 1.2

The stone quarry at Tshelingor lies very close to the highway and the quarry development site shall easily be accessible once 0.61 km of access road from existing Samdrup jongkhar-Trashigang highway to the quarry top is constructed. It is located about 4KM from the junction of Pemagatshel highway and S/Jongkhar-Trashigang highway in the direction towards Wamrong and the occurrence lies on roughly NS trending ridge line.

The exact location of newly proposed stone quarry connected by footpaths which bifurcate from the Ngangsing GREF camp located on the national highway.

PHYSIOGRAPHY 1.3

The quartzite horizon studied for the purposed stone quarry falls under the Shumar-Daling Group of rock and which forms the part of Topo-sheet No 78 M/12 National Land Commission under Pemagatshel Dzongkhag. The topography is rugged with very steep slope on either side of the narrow ridge that runs north-south.

The perspective view of the proposed quarry site is provided in Annexure 1.1.

The Tshelingor area lies under sub-tropical mountainous climate, and that remains quite cold in winter and humid damped summer with heavy rain precipitation during pick summer. The

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working site fall in the dense jungle covered area with wide varieties of vegetations within the rain shaded zone.

The area being part of higher Himalayan region in the thick jungle covered and forms the rain shaded zone it has very thick sub-tropical vegetation as a result forms the comfortable home of wide varieties of wild animals and birds.

1.5 LEGAL AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

While carrying out the mining, processing, transporting and selling of the stone aggregates, the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Management Act 1995 and Mines and Minerals Management Regulations 2002 along with the environmental legislation shall be complied diligently, specifically the terms and conditions of the mining lease agreement and the proposal provided in this report.

The other legislation, rules and regulations that govern the mining and quarrying industry are:

- National Environment Protection Act
- Environment Assessment Act 2000
- Forest and Nature Conservation Act
- Land Act of Bhutan 2007
- Local Government Act 2009
- Labour Act
- Waste Management Act
- Explosive Rules and Regulations
- Road Act of Bhutan
- Regulations for Environment Clearance of Projects
- Guidelines for Application for Environment Clearance for Mining projects



CHAPTER TWO MARKET

2.1 Size of market and specifications

The market for stone aggregates is growing at enormous rate with numerous development activities taking place around the country. In Pemagatshel, the prospective customer for NRDCL will be the DANTAK project which is carrying out the double-laning of Samdrup Jongkhar- Trashigang highway, and the Dentsi town development activity.

2.2 Competition in the market

At present there is one private stone quarry at Tshelingor. As on date there is no any competitor in the aggregate industry and the shortage of construction material is significant.

2.3 Quality control of products

The raw material used will be quartzite rocks which is one of the good quality stone used for construction. The stone from the quarry site has been tested for its suitability and strength at Standard and Quality Control Authority laboratory and the Brahmaputra Consultants and Technocrats at Guwahati. The report is enclosed as **Annexure 2.1.**

2.4 Prices

Depending on the cost of mining and the demand for the stone the price of hard quartzite lumps at the mine-head would be Nu 275 to Nu 300 per metric tonne. The prices for other aggregate sizes are as below. The conversion factor is taken as 25 cft per MT *and* the bulk density is around 1.6MT/m³. The annual quantity is based on 90% capacity utilization of 30 Tonnes per hour capacity crushing plant proposed to be set-up within a distance of 500m from the quarry boundary.

SI No	Specification	Quantity per	Quantity per	Rate (Nu)	Total annual
	- 1	year (in MT)	year (in cft)		sale (Nu
				_	million)
1	20-40 mm	22,000	550,000	21/cft	11,550,000
2	10-20mm	18,000	450,000	23/cft	10,350,000
3	5-10 mm	18,000	450,000	19/cft	8,550,000
4	<5 mm	7,000	175,000	07/cft	1,225,000
5	Boulder	10,000	250,000	13/cft	3,250,000
	TOTAL only for	75,000	1,875,000	19.49/cft	31,675,000
	aggregates	**	A+ 80	30750	

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CHAPTER THREE GEOLOGY AND RESERVES

3.1 Geology

The geological investigation was carried out by NRDCL with the help of expertise from the Department of Geology and Mines. The geological reserve has been estimated at 1.64 million tonnes of quartzite rock. The geological investigation report is enclosed as **Annexure 3.1**.

The main rocks in proposed stone quarry area, dominantly bedded ash-grey to dirty-white quartzite exhibiting fine to medium grained with few minor intercalations of sericitic phyllite partings, quartz veins are concentrated mainly in the phyllitic zone. The original sedimentary characters of Shumar-Daling meta-sediments have been completely obliterated because of the tectonic activities and frequent basic and acid intrusions.

The bedded quartzite exhibits very hard and compact in nature, occasionally thin laminations embedded. Physical appearance of these outcrops appears to be strong enough for use in local as well as civil engineering structures.

The general trend (attitudes) of rock shows strike N45°ES45° W to N65°E-S65°W with dip amount ranges from 25° to 40° towards NW direction. However the rock, in general, shows quite brittle nature, some time gritty, exhibiting dirty/ash-white colored quartzite with friable nature. The proposed stone quarry is partially blanketed by loose-boulder and rubble of various sizes with organic decayed and wide verities of sub-tropical vegetations. The litho sequences exposed in the identified stone quarry are highly susceptible on atmospheric weathering.

3.2 MINEABLE RESERVE

The mineable reserve is calculated based on the actual quantity of quartzite and other rocks that will be excavated from the designed pit. The geological reserve has been estimated based on 20m down dip extension based on surface assessment. However, as the quartzite bedding is expected to be continuous till the extent of designed pit the mineable reserve will be higher than the geological reserve. This shall be proven through additional studies that will be undertaken.

However to get the 100% confidence level on the stripping ratio and the quantity of good quality rock the core drilling would be preferred by any mine planning engineer, which will help in overcoming the surprises that are being encountered by many other stone quarries around the country. Alternatively, geophysical methods need to be adopted to study the thickness of overburden in the down dip extension of the quartzite bed.

The pits have been designed based on the following assumptions

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Assumptions;

- The mine reserve estimation is based on the geological map and sections and the topography map.
- Litho-contact and shear zone is as provided in the geological map.
- The general dip of quartzite rock bed is 25 to 40° towards north-west direction as reported by the geologist.
- The specific gravity of waste rock above and below the quartzite bed is 2.65.
- The overburden thickness is based on the geomorphology, geological map and sections.
- The absence of any fault in the geological map is interpreted such that the quartzite band continues down dip for the whole stretch of demarcation boundary following the same attitude of bedding.
- Final pit slope is 43° from the horizontal.
- Mining pit is constrained by the lease boundary, the terrain condition and other infrastructure available close to the quarry boundary.

The levelwise lithological volume of quartzite and overburden waste that will be excavated from the quarry are provided in **Annexure 3.2**.



CHAPTER FOUR MINE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

It is always important to ensure the mine or a quarry is correctly designed from the start. It is also important to highlight sufficient geologic information, sound geotechnical and hydrologic information, sequential and efficient pit development and optimized haul roads and ramps for location, proper width, access, and quality. Bad mine planning can affect safety, production and the local environment. To know the deposit the detailed geological information is important as it helps in the correct mine design process. The collection and utilisation of accurate geotechnical data is critical in selecting the correct pit slope angles to ascertain safe and stable pitwalls during operations. Pit failures can result in buried equipment, injured employees, and lost production. Designing mine plans optimise the output of the equipment being used.

Lease area

= **30.76 Acres** (12.45 hectares)

The following are considered for the selection of mining method and subsequent mine planning and design:

- Scale of operation
- Quantity of Reserve
- Quantity of waste/Thickness of overburden & interburden
- Demand in the market
- Environmental considerations
- Disposition/Spatial distribution of mineral deposit
- Physical properties of rock
- Joint spacing and massiveness
- Bench parameters
- Ultimate pit slope
- Requirement of qualified and experienced manpower
- Value of stone and profitability.

The following assumptions were made while designing the mines:

- 5% of the rock excavated will go as waste in the form of undersize and dust contaminated with reject rocks and overburden.
- The quartzite is suitable for all type of construction activities.
- The quality and down dip extension are persistent at depth in the absence of core drilling.
- The annual quantity of stone requirement is 75,000 metric tonnes which is sufficient to feed the crushing plant of 30TPH capacity being set up by the company.
- The mining activity will be environment friendly by taking into consideration all the statutory requirements.

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The following basic facilities shall be put in place and activities completed as a part of preliminary activities and mine development;

- Determination of pit boundary.
- Determination of the area for establishment of infra-structural facilities.
- Access road to the quarry area and the mining benches.
- Pre-production development works including jungle & bush clearance, initial cut and bench preparation to expose the deposit.
- Establishment of infrastructure that include crushing plant, machinery & equipment, office and residential buildings.
- Provision of ancillary facilities such as power, water, weighbridge, explosive magazine, transport facility etc.
- Waste dump area, along with the access to it.

4.1 Pit Boundary

The pit boundary is based on the nature of deposit, natural slope conditions of deposit, type of mineral, general dip direction of overburden & rock bed, distance from highway, and production schedule, etc. At the proposed production target the pit boundary has been determined for the 10 years lease of the quarry. The pit boundary takes into account the orientation of ultimate pit berms, length and width of the working space for heavy machinery. The design of the pit and benches is such that at any instance during mine operation the length of face is 50 metres and width is at least 18 metres.

4.2 Determination of area for establishment of infra-structural facilities

There is also ample area close to the proposed waste dump and the crushing plant where infrastructure can be set up both by the company and the quarrying contractor.

4.3 Access Road

The distances of access road from highway and crushing plant to the quarry = 0.60KM

The quarry road traffic shall be as follows:

The daily output from the mine face

250 MT

Capacity of each tipper

= 10 MT

Number of tippers plying to and from the quarry and the crushing plant (two-way) = 25 round trips per day.

=

It will be a single lane road with passing places at interval of 150 metres.

4.4 Pre Production Development

The demarcated areas are thickly vegetated that need to be cleared off during mine development stage. Bench preparation for mining operation will begin with the initial cut at the highest elevation. The check-dam for stabilisation of waste disposal will be constructed as

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per the dimension provided in the mine plan drawings.

4.5 Establishment of Infrastructure

Infrastructure development is a prerequisite for start of a mining activity. The following are the infrastructure proposed for the company:

- i. An office for company officials as per organisation chart
- ii. Office for DGM inspector at despatch checkpoint close to weighbridge.
- iii. Store for spare parts and tools
- iv. Explosive magazine: The monthly requirement of explosive is 1.50 metric tonnes. So suitably sized explosive magazine, possibly 5 MT capacity, shall be constructed so that the stock last for at least three months. The location of the magazine shall be next to waste dump area within the lease boundary.
- v. Residential hut for the security personnel guarding the explosive magazine
- vi. Residential quarters for officials and hutments for mine officials, DGM inspector(s), operators and other workers. The residential buildings will have kitchen space, cooking and drinking water provisions, toilet and proper sanitation facility.
- <u>4.6 Provision of ancillary facilities</u> (such as power, water, weighbridge, telecommunication facility, medical facility, school facility, transport facility within and beyond the mine, etc.)
 - i. Power: For the proposed scale of operation the establishment at mine area would be sizeable. The supply is required for crushing plant, office and colony. So the power supply needs to be provided. The crushing plant will run with electrical energy.
 - ii. Water: The water requirement would be for cooking, drinking, washing, and for spray along the road for suppression of fugitive dust. The water is not readily available in the area and it has to be pumped up from the sources located at lower elevation.
 - iii. Transport facility: The light vehicle for the use of quarry manager which will also serve as a utility vehicle for other purposes and a van for use by school children need to be provided.
 - iv. *Medical facility*: The closest medical facility is a hospital at Riserboo in Wamrong Dungkhag of Trashigang Dzongkhag.
 - v. Survey and mapping: To ascertain the correctness in the progress of mining the mining area has to be mapped and topography updated on a regular basis. It will also fulfil the statutory requirement for submission of annually updated plans to the Department of Geology and Mines. Survey instrument, manpower and plotting facility would be necessary which shall be serviced from head quarter in Thimphu where the facility shall be in place.
 - vi. A telecommunication facility (walkie-talkie) shall be provided to the quarry officials and operators for easy communication which is highly essential.

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4.7 Preparation of waste dump area

The overburden waste dump site will be prepared at the specified location shown on the maps. At the lower end of the proposed dump site a retaining barricade wall will be constructed which will be embedded into the ground for anchorage.

The barricade wall will have 1.5 metre width. Generally the total height of the wall shall be 2m, but will increase at places to 6m where it encounters depression area. The layout, location and length of construction of barricade wall is provided on the drawings showing first to tenth year pit plans, and it is 138 metres with total volume of 420 cubic metres.

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CHAPTER 5 MINE DESIGN PARAMETERS

5.1 Bench dimensions:

Considering the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Management Regulations 2002 and the geotechnical characteristics of the area, the working and final mining benches will be 5m high with back-slope angle of 75°. The mine is designed based on the topography and the pit will advance almost perpendicular to or against the dip direction. The working benches will have width of at least 15m at the top bench. By maintaining the above bench parameters the final pit slope shall be 43° or less. In this manner due consideration has been given towards slope stability and environment protection.

5.2 Blast hole drilling:

The daily quartzite rock production capacity is 250 MT. In the first year about 8643 cubic metres of overburden will be excavated and disposed off. The drilling and blasting shall be done with deep hole drilling with bench height of 5.0 metres. The burden and spacing of the holes is proposed at 1.5 m and 2.0 m respectively and may deviate slightly based on site condition so as to prevent ground vibration and fly-rocks. Directional drilling and blasting shall be carried out to prevent fly-rock reaching the highway and the crushing plant. The direction of quarry benches is planned accordingly.

5.3 Blasting:

Blasting will be done with nitroglycerin based explosive in conjunction with ANFO, initiated by ordinary detonator and detonating fuse. As the quarry is located away from public facilities except the highway, the effect of air blast is expected to be insignificant on the settlement.

5.4 Haul road and ramp:

The haul road from the quarry face to the crushing plant shall be constructed at a gradient of 1 in 13 as the tipper trucks do not need to negotiate any uphill gradient carrying load. In order to maintain access to the mined out benches and operating benches, the narrow ramp with a gradient of not more than 1 in 10 will be maintained for people to climb up for restoration and plantation monitoring works. Such ramp is not shown on the drawings, however during actual implementation it shall be maintained.



5.5 Waste dump:

The dumping of waste rock and overburden will be done at the specified dumpsite. Barricade wall to arrest the undue erosion and maintain the stability of dump slope will be constructed. The dump will rest at the angle of repose. However where the dump height exceeds 10m there will be break in slope with width of 3 metres after every 10m vertical height.



CHAPTER SIX MINE PRODUCTION PLANNING

The output capacity from the quarry is 250 MT per day or 75000 MT annually. It is relatively medium scale of production under the local context.

The rock deposit is not proven to high confidence level, hence the risk of getting higher quantity of reject rocks exists, which can be confirmed after the rocks are exposed.

The stone production will commence at 2440m level as this forms the ideal point from where the development can start for optimum recovery of rock. The development and removal of overburden will commence at the top portion of excavation area. The schedule of operation and production quantity during individual years from the first to the tenth year is provided in **Annexure 6.1**. The working bench levels are given for each year and the excavation will take place using top slicing method. The amount of area to be disturbed and cleared off vegetation for quarry works excluding the approach road construction is provided in **Annexure 6.2**.

The yearwise overburden excavation and disposal is provided under **Annexure 6.3.** The levelwise fill volume and fill area in the overburden dump is provided under **Annexure 6.4**.

The index map of the area is provided in Annexure 6.5.

The geological map, the layout, demarcation and pre-development topography is shown in Annexure 6.6(I). The mining benches are designed as shown on the maps provided under Annexure 6.6 (II to VII). Mine plan drawings are attached at the end of this document. The sections have been provided along the Profile Line MM', NN' & PP' at the end of each year of quarry operation and are attached as Annexure 6.7(A) to 6.7(M). The map has been plotted in 1:1000 scale and it becomes very easy for measurement to confirm the level difference and the slope.

The sequence of raising and dispatch include drilling of 5.5m blast holes of 75mm diameter, charging of holes using primer cartridge and ANFO over the 70% column length, connected each hole with detonating cord, primed by an ordinary detonator and blasted off, The blasted material will be loaded by 1m³ bucket of the excavator onto 10 Tonner Tippers and taken to the crushing plant.

Approximately 10% of the mine output of hard quartzite shall be despatched in the form of lumps directly from the quarry to the consumers. The rest of the stone shall be first transported to crushing plant, crushed to planned size ranges and despatched. The size ranges of the crushed aggregates are 20 to 40 mm, 10 to 20mm, 5 to 10 mm and below 5mm. The final output shall be despatched using public trucks.

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CHAPTER SEVEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT SELECTION

- 7.1 The major operations in the proposed quarry include;
 - a) Drilling
 - b) Blasting
 - c) Excavation and loading
 - d) Hauling to crusher
 - e) Despatch to destination

a) Drilling and blasting:

The method of drilling and blasting, bench parameters has been discussed in the earlier chapter. The requirement of drilling equipment and its accessories have been computed based on the parameters provided.

Medium diameter shot holes (75mmΦ)

Number of integrated wagon drill used	= .	1
Number of holes to be drilled in two days based on production capaci	ty =	13
Total meterage drilling per day	=	38m
Yield per hole	=	39 MT

b) Blasting:

Daily explosive charge required	=	141 kg
Annual explosive requirement	=	42 MT
Number of ordinary detonators	=	300
Length of safety fuse required annually, in metres	=	500 m
Length of Detonating cord, in metres	=	19,000

c) Excavation and loading:

The standard excavator used in Bhutan is with 1 cubic metre bucket capacity. The calculations have been done accordingly.

Bucket capacity, cubic metres	=	1.0
Total time for loading of dumper/tipper, minutes	=	12
Excavator capacity per year	=	87000 MT
Material to be loaded per year	=	75000 MT
Number of excavators/loaders required, including waste handling	=	1

d) Hauling to crusher:

This consists of transport of quartzite from quarry face to crushing plant				
Distance to be hauled between quarry face to crush	her, KM	0.6		
Payload of tipper, MT	13 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A	10		
Quantity to be hauled per day, MT	N S	250		

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June 2012

including

2

Number of tipper loads per day 25 Tipper cycle time, min 23 = Quantity hauled per day per tipper, MT 169 Number of tippers required,

requirement for disposal of overburden waste to the dump site.

The hard quartzite broken rock shall be transported from the mining faces with the help of tippers having 10MT capacity.

e) Despatch to destination:

The transport of lumps and aggregates shall be done totally by public trucks.

- The auxiliary equipment & facility required shall include: f)
 - Diesel tank (12000 litres capacity)
 - Explosive magazine (5 MT capacity)
 - Weigh-bridge
 - Water supply
 - Communication set
 - Light vehicle
 - Water sprinkler truck
 - Bus

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CHAPTER EIGHT WASTE DISPOSAL PLANNING

The important aspects to be considered in waste dump management are the selection of site for dumping rejects from the mine. The waste dumpsite has been selected based on the following criteria:

- Topography of the dump site
- Extent of the quartzite band
- Output of waste and final product from the mine
- Access road to the quarries
- Method of excavation and haulage
- Drainage system at the dumpsite
- Natural drainage system and perennial water flow
- Existing land use and vegetation cover
- Stability of the area

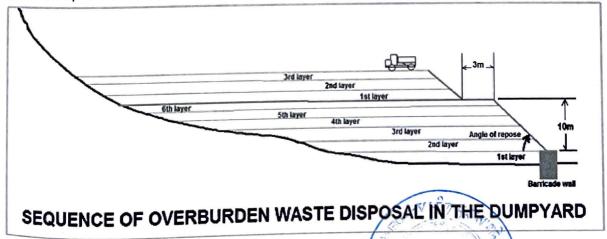
8.1 Method of overburden and waste dumping

The topography is moderately sloping in the proposed waste-dump site. The existing excavators and fleet of tippers will be used for hauling and dumping of overburden and waste to the dump site. The dumping will be done in horizontal layers and after each dumping layer the dump will be compacted with heavy equipment.

8.2 Configuration of waste dump

The waste dump shall develop like terrace with side slope resting at the angle of repose. Every after 10m high dump a terrace of width 3m shall be left to break the flow of rainwater and debris due to erosion of dumps, and for the ease of reclamation.

The top soil shall not be stored separately as there does not exist any top soil. The sites for waste dump are shown on the plans.



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CHAPTER NINE MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT AND MINE MANAGEMENT

The NRDCL management has decided that the quarry operation shall be outsourced to qualified and competent mining contractors for raising and despatch to the crushing plant. The contractors shall be made to operate the quarry in line with plans as provided in this report.

The main manpower to be recruited for environment friendly and scientific quarry operation include suitably qualified and experienced manager, foremen, supervisors and surveyor. The Project Manager shall have either the degree in Mining Engineering or Diploma in mining with practical field experience of at least three years. Other posts shall be held by the relevantly certified and experienced personnel. The helpers and casual workers shall be initially unskilled workers either employed in the regular payroll or on daily wage basis. The quarry shall be monitored periodically by the Mining Section at the company headquarters in Thimphu.

Ma	nagement & Supervision (Mines)	Number
1	Project Manager	1
2	Mine Foreman (Certified and experienced)	2
3	Stores Incharge	1
4	Accountant	1
5	Office Assistant (Despatch/Time Office)	1
6	Security guards	3
7	Messenger	1
Envi	ronment Monitoring and Management	
8	Environment Supervisor/Botanist	1
9	Helpers	3
<u>Ope</u>	<u>rators</u>	
10	Blaster	1
11	Excavator operator	1
12	Drill operator	1
13	Tipper Operator	2
14	Mechanic	1
15	Excavator helpers	1
16	Blaster helper	1
17	Drill helper	1
18	Drivers	2
19	Casual Workers (National), road maintenance crew	10
	Quarry total	35

The NRDCL shall ensure that the qualification, expertise and quarrying experience of the contractor shall be given due importance during the selection of the contractor. The selection committee shall involve a senior official of Mining Division under the Department of Geology and Mines, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan.

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During the contractor selection process the NRDCL shall draw up a proper terms of reference for the contractors. As the scale of operation is medium the NRDCL management shall also ensure that the quarrying works is continuously supervised by a qualified and experienced Project manager recruited by the contractor in order to operate the quarry in environmentally friendly manner, as per the approved Final Mine Feasibility Study report and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the environmental clearance issued by the National Environment Commission. The NRDCL shall also depute the Quarry Manager with Degree or Diploma in Mining Engineering from its side for effective monitoring of the quarrying works.



CHAPTER TEN CAPTIAL INVESTMENT

10.1 **Summary of Project Cost:**

SI. No.	Details		Amount (Nu)
1	Preliminary Expenses		532,000.00
2	Mine Development		739,000.00
3	Approach Road		500,000.00
4	Infrastructure		1,500,000.00
5	Machinery and Equipment		17,050,000.00
6	Ancillary		1,500,000.00
7	Working capital		3,182,000.00
	TOTAL		24,278,000.00
Capital expe	nses excluding working capital	=	Nu. 21,096,000.00
Equity capita	1	=	Nu. 8,438,400.00
Long term Lo	pan	=	Nu. 12,657,600.00
			= 11 32 = 5

10.2 **Break-up of Project Cost**

10 2 1	D	l:	Expenses:
111111	Pre	uminarv	FYDEDCEC.

Debt to Equity ratio

Nu. 532,000.00 a. Geological survey and preparing geological report = Nu 50,000.00 b. Topographic mapping Nu 292,000.00 Physical testing of rock quality C. Nu 10,000.00 d. Quarry design/plans (Software cost up-loading) = Nu 150,000.00 Miscellaneous expenses Nu 50,000.00 e.

10.2.2. Mine Development:

Nu. 739,000.00

3:2

The costs that are incurred at the quarry prior to start of actual quarry operation are incorporated as the mine-development cost. This shall include jungle clearance, overburden removal and disposal, barricade wall construction and diversion drain construction.

a) Jungle cutting and clearance, Area of 10500 m²

Nu. 15,000

b) Overburden earth excavation and disposal,

Nu. 500,000

Μų.

- c) Construction of waste dump barricade gabion wall, 138 m long X 2m height X 1,5m width, [height above ground = 1m and below ground level= 1m]
- d) Construction of catch drains (garland drains): Digging the trench and lining with stone Nu 24,000 slabs, 30cm X 30 cm X 200m long,

10.2.3. Approach Road:

Construction of 0.605 km road to quarry top including formation cutting, widening, 500,000.00 drains,

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500,000.00

1,500,000

Nu.

10.2.4 Infrastructure cost:

Offices spaces

Nu 450,000.00

Stores

Nu 150,000.00

Residential

Nu 900,000.00

10.2.5. Mining Equipment

SI. No.	Particulars	No	Rate (Nu)	Cost (Nu)
1	Excavators	1	5,500,000	5,500,000
2	Tipper/Dumper 10 tonnes capacity	2	1,400,000	28,000,000
3	Wagon drill machine	1	5,500,000	5,500,000
4	Water Sprinkler tanker	1	1,500,000	1,500,000
5	Light Vehicle	1	650,000	650,000
6	Rock breaker	1	1,100,000	1,100,000
	Total	*		17,050,000

10.2.6 Ancillary facilities

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cost (Nu)
1	Explosive magazine	500,000
2	Water supply	450,000
3	Office, IT equipment & Furniture	100,000
4	Communication equipment	300,000
5	Fuel tank	150,000
1	Total	1,500,000

The capital cost for crusher and its accessories and infrastructure is excluded from this report. The quarry will supply the raw material at the crushing plant site.

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CHAPTER ELEVEN PRODUCTION COST

This is the operating cost of the quarry for production of stone boulders for supply to crushing plant. It has been computed based on the scenario where the quarry is fully outsourced, with periodic monitoring by the company officials.

The details of the annual operating costs are estimated below.

11.1 Salary and Wages:

The total monthly salary and wages are computed below-

Mar	nagement & Supervision	Number	Salary per head	Total salary per	
			(Nu)	month (Nu)	
1	Project Manager	1	25000	25000	
2	Foreman/Supervisor (certificate	2	15000	30000	
	+10 years experience)		15000	30000	
3	Stores In-charge	1	12000	12000	
4	Accounts Officer/Accountant	1	12000	12000	
5	Office Assistant (Despatch/	1	7500	7500	
	Time Office)		P		
6	Security guards	3	6000	18000	
7	Messenger	1	5000	5000	
Envi	ronment Monitoring and Manager	nent			
8	Environment Supervisor	1	15000	15000	
9	Helpers	3	4500	13500	
Ope	rators & helpers		200 July 10 Ju	7	
10	Excavator operators	1	9000	9000	
11	Excavator helpers	1	4500	4500	
12	Tipper operators	2	7500	15000	
13	Blaster	1	12000	12000	
14	Drill operator	1	10000	10000	
15	Drivers	2	6000	12000	
16	Mechanic	1	9000	9000	
17	Drill helper	1	5000	5000	
18	Blaster helper	1	5000	5000	
19	Casual Workers	10	4500	45000	
	Total Manpower requirement	35		264,500	

Annual salary and wage

= Nu. 3,174,000

Allowances, overtime, incentives, travel, 45%

Nu. 1,269,600

Total salary & allowance for 1st year

Nu./

4,443,600

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11.2	Fuel	and	spares

Nu	_	E7	1	02	_
IVU	Ο.	.31	4.	.o.	O

61	I -					ivu o,s	74,836
SI.	Particulars	No	Total	Fuel	Fuel cost	Spare &	Total
No.			work /	consumed	(Nu)	Lub. Cost	monthly
		e K	month	(Litres)		(Nu)	Cost (Nu)
1	Excavator	1	175	3,150	129,150	64,575	193,725
2	Tipper	2	1186	474	19,452	9,726	29,178
3	Wagon drill	1	125	2,500	102,500	76,875	179,375
4	Jeep Bolero	1	1000	167	6,833	3,417	10,250
5	Water Sprinkler	1	500	250	10,250	5,125	15,375
6	Rock Breaker	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	Drill rod	5	525	-	-	60,000	60,000
8	Drill bit	5	525	-	-	60,000	60,000
	Total			6,541	268,185	159,718	547,903

Add 10% variation – contingency, per month

603,693.00

Total annual cost of fuel & spares

6,574,836.00

11.3 Repair and maintenance: Machines

This cost involves the repair and maintenance of different machinery and vehicles deployed in the mine. Assuming that the equipment cost is Nu 17 million, the estimated repair and maintenance cost per year is 0.035*17,000,000 ~ Nu 595,000.00

11.4 Repair and maintenance-Road:

For the initial 2 years the repair and maintenance of access road to the quarries has been estimated at **Nu 150,000** and increases progressively reaching **Nu 500,000** on 10th year.

11.5 Mineral levy:

The mineral levy will consist of royalty, mineral rent and surface rent. The calculations will be as follows:

Levy type	Rate	Annual Amount (Nu)	
Surface rent	640	19,689	
Royalty	2.2	165,000	
Mineral rent	0.55	41,250	
TOTAL		225,939	

11.6 Environment management and re-vegetation:

A sum of **Nu 750,000** is proposed for carrying out progressive environment management and revegetation of mined out areas and stabilised waste dumps on annual basis.

11.7 Environmental restoration fund:

An annual sum of Nu 500,000 shall be set aside as environmental restoration bond as per

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requirement of regulations under Mines and Minerals Management Act 1995. This sum will be deposited in the account for environmental restoration bond fund for the first 5 years of 10 years' mining lease. In total Nu 2,500,000 shall be reserved for future mine reclamation and closure within the lease period. This total amount has been calculated and is provided in Volume II- Environment Management Plan. The additional amount is not required.

11.8 Depreciation and amortisation:

The fixed assets procured or constructed by the company will be depreciated over a period of 5-10 years. Item-wise and year-wise depreciation amount is provided in the Annexure 11.1. The first year depreciation amount is Nu 3.261 million.

11.9 Overhead (administrative and general) & other costs:

The annual overhead on administrative and other miscellaneous overhead have been Nu. 500,000 estimated at Nu. 500,000. Thus, the annual overhead cost =

SI. No	Explosive material	Quantity	Amount (Nu)
1	High explosive, Kg	2122	107,936.00
2	Ammonium Nitrate, Kg	14855	702,833.00
3	Detonators required per year, Nos	300	1,959.00
	Detonating Cord, m	8370	67,937.00
4	Safety fuse required per year, metres	500	3,644.00
5	·	-	15,000.00
6	Fuel oil		899,309.00
	TOTAL (Annual)		300,000

11.10 Explosives

Summary

The cost per MT of stone from the quarry delivered at the crushing plant for a year 90%

Nu 293.60 capacity utilisation Nu 29.36 Profit, 10% Nu 322.96 Sub-total landed (price) per MT at crushing plant

Nu 12.92 Cost per cubic feet of rock landed at C.P. =

Profit of 10% has been included to provide for profit of the contractor if the quarrying activity is outsourced or as profit to the corporation. The material from the quarry shall be supplied to the crushing plant. The financial analysis is carried out separately for the quarry considering it to be operated as separate activity which supplies raw material to crushing plant at Nu 12.92 per cubic feet. The lumps shall be sold to the market at a rate of Nu 325 per metric tonne (Nu 3250 per truckload) with 10% margin of profit over the cost of production.

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The cost of production of rock and delivery to the crushing plant at a distance of 600 metres is provided under **Annexure 11.2**. The unit cost of production together with the proportion of each unit cost % is also provided.

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CHAPTER 12 PROFITABILITY AND CASH FLOW

The profitability statement has been generated to assess the financial viability of the quarrying project as a stand-alone project. The statement has been prepared for 10 years operation.

From the attached **Annexure 12.2**, it can be noticed that the venture is profitable from the 5th year of operation. During 2012 (1st year) the target production and sale is expected to be minimum at 50% of target capacity. The cash-flow statement is provided in **Annexure 12.2**. The Loan and its repayment and the interest are computed in **Annexure 12.3**.

The summary of financial performance is as follows:

1.	Internal Rate of Return	_	15 7/1%

Annexures

(PART I- FMFS)



Annexure 1.1 Perspective view of quarry site







Annexure 2.1 Stone test report





रत्याक्ष्याचेत्रीयाचिटा

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN MINISTRY OF WORKS & HUMAN SETTLEMENT STANDARD & QUALITY CONTROL AUTHORITY THIMPHU: BHUTAN



MATERIAL TESTING & RESEARCH DIVISION

Date: 6/01/2011

TEST RESULT

A. CLIENT/CUSTOMERS DETAILS:

1. Name of Client / Organization/Contractor:

National Resources Development Corporation Ltd.

2. Name of works/project: Location of works/project:

B. SAMPLE DETAILS:

1. Sample type/No.:

2. Source of sample:

Collected /Inspected /delivered by: 3.

4. Date collected/inspected/delivered:

Aggregate

Wamrong, Gyelposhing & Tshelingkhor

Client

23/12/2010

C. TEST DETAILS:

1. Test conducted by: 2.Date of field test:

Yonten Dorji, Tandin Choden & Tashi Yuden

Sl. No.	Tests type	Results obtained	Specification as per IS codes
1	Los Angles Abrasion test		
	a)Tshelingkhor,Pemagatsel	30.27%	Refer Contract Specification
	b)Wamrong,Trashigang	39.95%	
	c)Gyelposhing,Mongar	51.97%	
2	Aggregate Crushing Value(Aggregate)		
	a)Tshelingkhor,Pemagatsel	21.16%	9
	b)Wamrong,Trashigang	25.07%	Refer Contract Specification
	c)Gyelposhing,Mongar	28.89%	- , -
3	Aggregates Impact Test	And the second	
	a)Tshelingkhor,Pemagatsel	16.8%	
	b)Wamrong,Trashigang	21.0%	Refer Contract Specification
	c)Gyelposhing,Mongar	22.58%	

Thimphu, Bhutan. Tel: +975-2-326843/325104; Telefax: 323712/327759; E-mail: stdunit@sqcd.gov.bt; qaulab@sqcd.gov.bt; sqca@druknet.net.bt; Website: http://www.sqca.gov.bt

EROGY & MINES



चिन्यार्ट्रचासेच त्वा रनजार्ड्स प्रश्चिता मिल्टा

वार्यका.क्र्य.स्ट.चंट.क्री.क्रीका.स्वर.पहूर्या

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
MINISTRY OF WORKS & HUMAN SETTLEMENT
STANDARD & QUALITY CONTROL AUTHORITY
THIMPHU: BHUTAN



MATERIAL TESTING & RESEARCH DIVISION

4	Water Absorption		
	a)Tshelingkhor,Pemagatsel	0.63%	
	b)Wamrong,Trashigang	0.68%	Refer Contract Specification
	c)Gyelposhing,Mongar	0.73%	
W			
5	Specific Gravity	the second second second	
	a)Tshelingkhor,Pemagatsel	2.84	Refer Contract Specification
	b)Wamrong,Trashigang	2.65	
	c)Gyelposhing,Mongar	2.63	S S

(Tashi Pelden) Junion Engineer (Lotay Tenzin) Exe. Engineer



BRAHMAPUTRA CONSULTANTS AND TECHNOCRATS

FATASIL AMBARI, GUWAHATI-781 025

(Regd. No.:RF/KM/143/514 of 1997-98) 94353-03112, 94355-52579 (M)

REF NO.: BCT/BHU/10-11/01

Date, 12/03/2011

To,
M.K. Pradhan,
Mining Specialist,
National Resource Development Corporation Ltd.,
Royal Government of Bhutan,
Thimphu, Bhutan.

Sub:- Physical tests of stone sample.

Ref. Your Letter No. NRDCL/HQ/Prod/Min/2011/619 dt. 07/03/2011

With reference to the subject cited above, please find herewith the laboratory Teats Results of Bitumen/ Emulsion/ Aggregate/Cement Physical /SOIL/ GSB/Bitumen/ Content/WBM/Strength Test/ Cube Test/ Fe Steel /Mix Design of Concrete/BMSDBC/WMM etc. samples as asked for your information and further necessary action.

Sample tested 1) Los-Angeles Abrasion Value = 9 Nos.

- 2) Aggregate Impact Value = 9 Nos.
- 3) Aggregate Crushing Value = 8 Nos.
- 4) Specific Gravity Test = 1 No.

Fatashil and 25. Sour Ban Path

For M/s Brahmaputra Consultants & Technocrats

RAM

Scientist /Director(Tech)

Fig. 1.4.3.

BRAHMAPUTRA CONSULTANTS AND TECHNOCRATS FATASIL AMBARI, GUWAHATI-781 025

(Regd. No.:RF/KM/143/514 of 1997-98) 94353-03112, 94355-52579 (M)

Date. 12/03/2011

REF NO.: BCT/BHU/10-11/01

Sub:- Physical tests of stone sample.

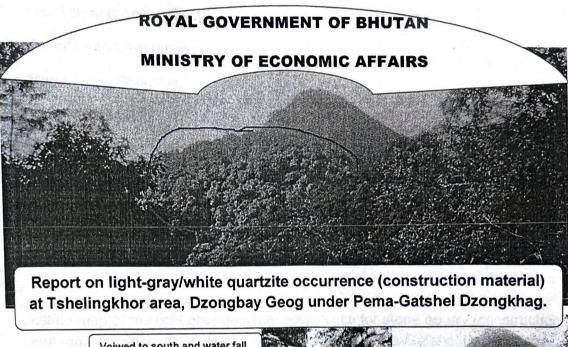
Name of Client:- M.K. Pradhan, Mining Specialist, National Resource Development Corporation Ltd., Royal Government of Bhutan, Thimphu, Bhutan.

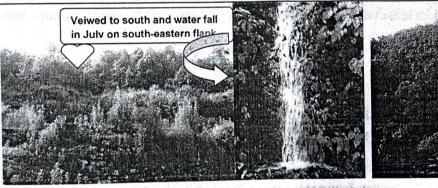
	Specification Remarks		Relevent Sample supplied	seal	ANS CONSULTANCE	C SULL S
unitari Aliana	Speci		Rel	per		
	Specific Gravity Test	•	700	•		•
suits	Aggr. Crushing Value %	•	28.66	1	31.20	24.73
Optained Results	Aggr. Impact Value %	25.00	* *************************************			27.63
4	Los-Angeles Abration %	1	18.20	30,90		25.81
	Identity Mark	NRDCL-4a	NRDCL-4b	NRDCL-5a	NRDCL-5b	NRDCL-6a
	ଅ ଚୁ	9	1	∞	6	10 N

Scientist/Director (Tech.)

Annexure 3.1 Geological report







Prepared:

Kharka S. Ghalley (Sr.Geologist)

GLACIOLOGY DIVISION.

Edited:

Ugyen Wangda (Head/Chief Geologist) GSB,

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINES.

HEADICHIEF GEOLOGY BRUTAN

Content

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 - 1.2: Climate and Vegetation:
 - 1.3: Method and Objective:
- 2.0: Geology (regional)
 - 2.1: Geology (Local)
 - 2.2: Construction material.
- 3.0: Geo-Reserve Estimation
- 4.0: Conclusion

Plate 1

Location map of the light grey quartzite occurrence for stone quarry (construction material) at Tshelingkhor area, Dzongbay Geog, Pema-Gatshel Dzongkhag,

Scale 1:50,000.

Plate II

Geological, topo cum demarcation map of light-grey quartzite occurrence for stone quarry (construction material) at Tshelingkhor, Dzongbay Geog, Pema-Gatshel Dzongkhag.

Scale 1:1000 (Contour interval 5 m).

Plate III

Geo-cross sections along A'-A, B'-B and C'-C of the light-grey quartzite occurrence for stone quarry (construction material) at Tshelingkhor area, Dzongbay Geog, Pema-Gatshel Dzongkhag.

Scale 1:1000.

Acknowledgement

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Author thankfully acknowledged his sincere gratitude to Head/Chief-Geologist, GSB, Department of Geology and Mines, for constant technical guidance with supportive suggestions on both in field as well as editing report in presentable form. The author would like to extend his sincere gratitude to Director General, Department of Geology and Mines. Secondly, author also would like to thank Kalachakra Consultancy for taking care all logistic related to present assignment and making possible to complete geological & topographical-mapping works within the stipulated time period.

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Abstract

Tshelingkhor stone quarry in the Ngangsing area Dzongbay Geog under Pema-Gatshel where study conducted for stone quarry (construction material) falls within Lesser Himalayan sequence (Low Grade Meta-Sediments belonging to Shumar-Daling-Group. The rocks exposed are bedded quartzite with frequent interbandings of sericitic/schistose-phyllitic partings. It is thoroughly disturbed as a result lot of variation on foliation/strike bedding and dip angle.

The assignment was carried out on deposit work basis and field work initiated since last week of June to July .2011 vides their letter no. NNRDCL/HQ/Prod/MIN/2/2010/317 of dated 2nd December 2010. Geological mapping in the surrounding area simultaneously the detail topographical-survey were carried out on the scale of 1: 1000 with 5m contour interval covering an area approximately 12.45 hectares exclusive of 10% of adjacent area in the proposed stone quarry. The other field data finalization like compilation, correlation and interpretation works for preparation final map, sections will be carried out in the final stage.

The main litho units in the Shumar-Daling-Group are bedded quartzite, and variegated phyllite calc quartzite with few basic and ultra-basic outcrops at certain locations. Because of intense tectonic activities the top portion of the mapped area shows tension-cracks, voids caves along ridge line, exhibiting complicated geo-structures (SK Roy 1978).

The bedded (massive) gritty quartzite with numerous interbandings of variegated phyllite, chloritic carbonaceous phyllite with frequent secondary intrusions. The over burden ratio appears to be comparatively low with organic decayed/surface weathering.

The general attitude of rock shows strike ranging from N40oo E--S40°W to N 65°E-S65°W and dip amount ranging from 35° to 45° towards NW and NE direction. However, the area is blanketed by moderately thick common soil (organic decayed) with few huge boulders especially around the DP-8 and wide verities of sub-tropical vegetation.

Geo-reserve has been estimated approximately 1.64 million tones based on surface geo-field data gathered from ground work using the geological cross sectional method.



1.0: Introduction

Department of Geology and Mines has conducted the detail study on the quartzite occurrence (construction material) at Ngangsing area in Tshelingkhor Dzongbay geog under Pema-Gatshel Dzongkhag, to open the stone quarry for construction purpose.

1.1: Location and Accessibility

The quartzite horizon studied for the purposed stone quarry falls under the Shumar-Daling-Group of rock and which forms the part of Topo-sheet No 78 M/12 National Land Commission with geographical coordinates:

North Latitude: 2892550—1031050

East Longitude: 2892800 -- 2893150

Construction material occurrence lies on roughly NS trending ridge line at 6km ahead of Pema-Gatshel bifurcation stone point on the Trashigang--S/Jongkhar national highway.

Investigated area can be accessible from Ngangsing that lies on National Highway at 74 km stone point from Samdrupjongkhar, and the exact location of newly proposed stone quarry connected by footpaths which bifurcate from the Ngangsing GREF camp located on the national highway.

1.2: Climate and Vegetation:

The area lies under sub-tropical mountainous climate, and that remains quite cold in winter and humid damped summer with heavy rain precipitation during pick summer. The working site fall in the dense jungle covered area with wide varieties of vegetations within the rain shaded zone.

The area being part of higher Himalayan region in the thick jungle covered and forms the rain shaded zone it has very thick sub-tropical vegetation as a result forms the comfortable home of wide varieties of wild animals and birds.

Objective and Method:

Main objective is to carry out detail geological and topography survey on scale 1' 1000 wherever the outcrop appears to be more promising or economically viable, and also to determine the quality as well as the quantity of material available within the demarcated area, and are considered for suitable raw materials for construction purposes. Prior to proceed field, author collected the references from DGM Library that's maps, old

literatures, whatever the previous data available in the DGM. Thereafter left for field camp with necessary equipments to Tshelingkhor Ngangsing camp Dzongbay Geog under Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag.

In order to find out geologic set-up of the region several geo-traverses conducted tracing the rock types as well as measurements of the orientation of bedding foliations on exposed outcrops, simultaneously an environment impacts on surrounding areas have also been taken due account from the geological point of view.

1.3: Geomorphology,

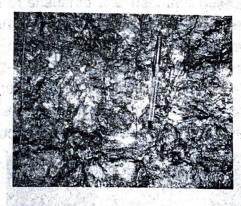
Bhutan forms a part of higher Himalayas that's continuous chain of younger mountain ranges of Eastern Himalayas. Landscape pattern mostly controlled by erosion activities, drainage system and geo-structural phenomena including the frazzled litho succession. The prominent ridges are frequently dissected by the geo-structural lineaments as well as perennial river systems into deep gorges and valleys.

2.0: Geology (Regional):

Bhutan has complicated stratigraphy caused by intense folding, faulting, thrusting, and highly variable grade of metamorphism. The unfossiliferous rock formations have added to the extreme difficulties to establishing in its normal geo-chronological order. The stratigraphy succession are gradually grading from molassic sediments to high grade migmatite gneiss, para-gneiss, garnet biotite schist and silliminite schist level and they are not only difficult but impossible to interpret by normal field method (Jangpangi et al 1960-1963).

Samtse: Quartzite	Unit	7.	
Phyllitic unit	Sericitic, chlorites phyllites with Sericitic, chlorites phyllites with Copper mineralizations, grey-phyllites, calcite quartzites and basic sills.		Pre- Cambrian to Pre- Cambrian to older palaeozoic
	Thick boulder beds of duiri, carb. Phyllites quartzites massive Dolomites and felspathic sandstones. Thrust or Unconforma	Series o	n
Phuentsholing Series	Purple and green phyllites quartzites, Conglomerates, Thick carbonaceous phyllites with sills and dykes.	Purple Series Jaunsars	Middle Palaeozoic
	South		and group be

Gondawana sediments (sequence) has been superimposed by boulder-slate, pebbly-phyllite and gray-slatty horizon of Duiri Formation and that's sequentially followed by Daling-Shumar Group of rocks like variegated colored phyllite dolomite limestone and white felspathic quartzite sequences with occasional conglomerate bands (A. Ganser 1983).



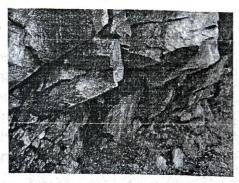
The best-exposed section of Shumar-Daling Sequence found along Shumar-KharungLa in Trashigang Dzongkhag (Dasgupta, 1994). North of this range the meta-sediment represented as cyclic sequence that is frequently intercalated with quartzite, phyllite, marble, limestone and calc-quartzite. Shumar allochthonous sediment has been studied by several geologists in different times in their field session.

Shumar-Daling-meta-sediment has been divided into seven members (bottom to top alphabetically from member A to member G by (SK Roy 1978). In general rock in this region is represented by an alternating (almost cyclic) sequence of phyllite and quartzite with thin but persistent bands of crystalline limestone and occasional zone of highly carbonaceous phyllite associated with chloriticphyllite and some lensoids of massive magnetite laminae of pyrite (Roy1978). Frequent repetition of litho units is common because of repeated folding and faulting. The studied area for proposed stone



quarry lies near Ngangsing which may be the part of

Moshi-Nanungsynform zone and the synfomal geo-







structure roughly trending NS direction falls in the vicinity of NE-SW trending thrusted contact (marked by Earlier worker) between Shumar-Daling-Group of rock and Buxa Group of rock. Shumar-Daling Group of rock occur as an over-thrusted mass on Thungsing Formation with zone of shattered and fractured quartz slates marking the thrust plane slightly further below the Ngangsing area. Prominent regional geo-structure marked as Tokarong-Brekha dragged fault which has tiered and shifted the carbonate sequence (dolomite)

from Norphung to Brekha area (SK Roy 1994). The composition, fabric, texture that influence the physical and chemical behavior of the rocks and soils. These attributes are

important in determining the shear strength, permeability, susceptibility to chemical and physical weathering, which affects the stability of the area.

Higher Himalayan meta-sediments are made up of various tectonic set-up along major geo-sections and express themselves, as Lower (Lesser) Higher (Greater) Himalayan sequence under three major physiographic sub-divisions and these tectonic divisions are separated from each other by the low angle fault/Thrust (B.S.Jangpangi 1983-84).





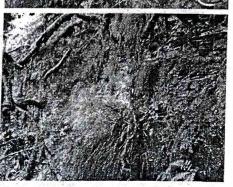
2.1: Rocks of proposed quarry.

The main rocks in proposed stone quarry area, dominantly bedded ash-grey to dirty-white quartzite exhibiting fine to medium grained with few minor intercalations of sericitic phyllite partings, quartz veins are concentrated mainly in the phyllitic zone. The original sedimentary characters of Shumar-Daling meta-sediments have been completely obliterated because of the tectonic activities and frequent basic and acid intrusions.

The bedded quartzite exhibits very hard and compact in nature, occasionally thin laminations embedded. Physical appearance of these outcrops to be strong enough for use in local as well as civil engineering structures. The rock strength, aggregate durability with atmospheric condition, abrasive value of aggregates

and resistance to withstand longer period on atmospheric condition





The mineral assemblages in this horizon are essentially of quartz, feldspar, biotite and muscovite and show intense effect of shearing, faulting and folding. Quartzite band as construction blocks (slabs) is basically determined by spacing of joint pattern within each set and in soft rocks where deformation occurs independently and degree of joint has less importance than it normally has in hard rock, however the tectonic stress can be more influential in the area, as the identified stone quarry lies in the vicinity of lineament zone along Neyra Ama valley (Roy & et.al.73-74). However there are numerous other partings which is below the plottable size and these minor laminations represents as thin arrenaceous/arkosic layers in the massive quartzite expressed the orientation of foliation/bedding planes.

Besides the regional and local geology, type of material with its susceptibility to atmospheric weathering, quality and quantity and economically workable rank of material has been taken into account. A few photographs were taken during the investigation and these are attached for ready reference with report. The general trend (attitudes) of rock shows strike N45°E-S45°W to N65°E-S65°W with dip amount ranges from 25° to 40° towards NW direction. However the rock in general shows quite brittle nature, some time gritty, exhibiting dirty/ash-white colored quartzite with friable nature. The proposed stone quarry is partially blanketed by loose-boulder and rubble of various sizes with organic decayed and wide verities of sub-tropical vegetations. The litho sequences exposed in the identified stone quarry are highly susceptible on atmospheric weathering. The structural

discontinuities like shearing, joint fracture undulations and wrapping are commonly observed on exposed outcrops.

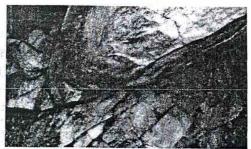
Water spring location on S./eastern flank of NS ridge line (DP-7) pick time discharge size seems to be enough but how long it remains. Another small well (water) without flow at (DP-1).

3.0: Construction material

The material of value that man extract from earth in order to carry out their development activities are some of the industrial rock and mineral. Rocks whether directly or

indirectly used in industrial purposes are in commercially term industrial rock and mineral, on other hand rock which has high value and having high weathering resistance or can withstand prolong atmospheric condition that's considered as deposit for construction material, thus they have their own commercial rank in different industries. Beside that for physical characteristic of rock, the client has to conduct series of geotechnical test to meet the required specification for standardization of construction material (aggregates). Usually the quality of material depends on the individual project specification published by user organization. The mining







engineer associated in the team to carry out related issues like mining viability, instability of access road with related environmental impact posed by mining activities and to demarcate the leasing area for stone quarry. The rock-outcrops are physically checked on the spot to determine the material quality, and to assess total workable material available in area with some effective recommendation on environment impact posed by mining activities.



Geological reserve

Tshelingkhor quartzite occurrence covered-up the complete mapped area with cumulative thickness of hard stone approximately 150m. Geo-reserve is estimated using the cross sectional method. Three geo-cross sections were drawn across geo-strata sequentially from SE to NW. The area of influence has been taken as half distance on either side of section line. Overburden (including organic decayed) ratio may reduce depending upon mining bench-height. Depth persistence along dip is assumed depending upon cliff (Outcrop) on the slope (15 meters) to estimate geo-reserve. It is therefore, total extractable material from demarcated & leased area has been estimated taking the average density of quartzite 2650kg/m. The reserve figure given is based on surface geo-data interpretation only.

Reserve table (Geo-Section A'----A)

SL No	Geo/ section	Strike Length	Thicknes (m.)	D/Persi stence	Sp.Gr	Metric tones
1	First (1) band	150.00	60.00	15.00	2.65	357750
2	2 nd (2) band	150.00	30.00	15.00	2.65	178875
3	3 rd (3) band	150.00	40.00	15.00	2.65	238500
4	4 th (4) band	150.00	40.00	15.00	2.65	238500
			2 2 1			1013625

Reserve table (Geo-Section B'---B)

SL	G/section	Strike/L	Thicknes	D/Pers.	Sp.Gr	Metric tones
1	First (1) band	130.50	55.00	15.00	2.65	284212.5
2	2 nd (2) band	130.00	35.00	15.00	2.65	180862.5
3	3 rd (3) band	130.00	25.00	15.00	2.65	129187.5
4	4 th (4) band	130.00	75.00	15.00	2.65	387562.5
-311	and the second					981925.00

Reserve table (Geo-Section C'---C)

SL	G/section	Strike/L	Thicknes	D/Pers.	Sp.Gr	Metric tones
1	3rd(3) band	150.50	25.00	15.00	2.65	149062.5
2	2 nd (2) band	150.00	10.00	15.00	2.65	59625
3	3 rd (3) band	150.00	30.00	15.00	2.65	178875
4	4th(4) band	150.00	80.00	15.00	2.65	477000
					estigates a la	874562.5

Total geo-reserve figure without any deduction is 1957852.5 construction material estimated from four geo-cross sections drawn across strata.

After allowing 15% deduction on fractures, void, other fluctuations including the safety margin towards estimation-error, the extractable geo-reserve worked-out 1.64million tones. Geological-reserve figure as mentioned in column is estimated based on surface geological-data interpretation. No any sub-surface data incorporated; therefore author is not responsible for any major variation that might occur during actual excavation.

5.0: Conclusion

Tshelingkhor-stone quarry Dzongbay located almost along the national highway can be reached by a few hundred meters footpath to working site (Samdrupjongkhar Trashigang highway) It is located four km ahead of Pema Gatshel road bifurcation point based camp at Ngangsing (74 Km stone point) from Samdrupjongkhar.

Quartzite occurrence at Tshelingkhor-area physically appears to be strong enough for local and as well as any other civil engineering works for construction purposes. The quartzite posses' high hardness/toughness/brittle types with compact in nature as a result rock seems to be resistance to withstand longer enough duration on atmospheric weathering.

The construction material produced from any stone quarry may contain variable amount of unwanted materials (fines particles) which depends upon various reasons on source-rock.

For the wider range of standard specification of building material, the rock/stone to be tested series of geo-technical parameters to meet the required specification by the consuming organization which depends upon type of civil engineering structures with their own standard specifications.

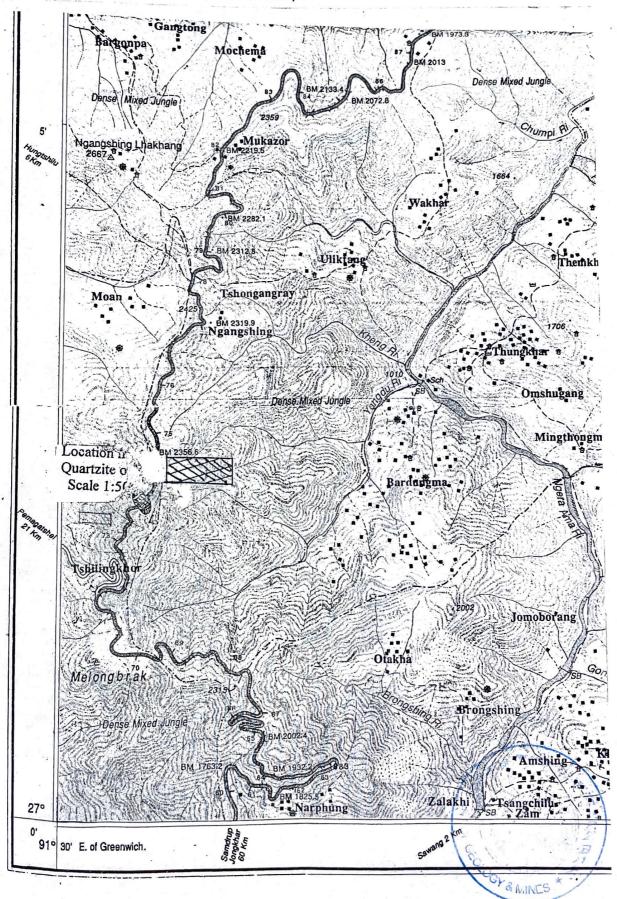


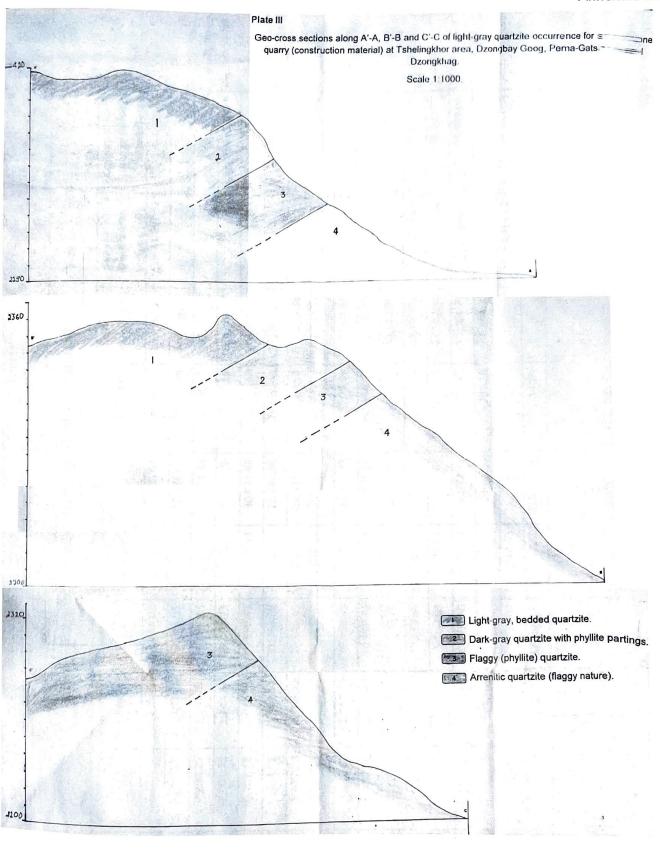
Plate 1

Annexure 3.1

Location map of the light grey quartzite occurrence for stone quarry (construction material) at Tshelingkhor area, Dzongbay Geog, Pema-Gatshel Dzongkhag,

Scale 1:50,000.







Annexure 3.2: Levelwise recovery of Stone and Waste

(AM)21, (m²) Area (m²) (m³) Volume (m³) 2365 7,752.81 1,295.22 38,764.03 1,438.42 2370 7,565.19 1,182.01 37,825.95 1,689.10 2375 7,293.25 1,281.97 36,466.23 2,115.10 2380 7,001.75 1,244.84 35,008.73 2,272.03 2380 6,717.68 1,186.93 33,588.41 2,616.53 2390 6,352.71 1,302.41 31,763.57 3,022.21 2400 4,751.48 1,630.57 28,386.65 3,834.75 2405 4,099.80 1,244.61 20,498.99 3,174.60 2410 3,737.76 1,038.57 18,688.82 2,313.73 2415 3,316.24 1,249.95 16,581.18 3,200.24 2420 2,435.79 1,349.46 12,178.96 4,051.63 2420 2,435.79 1,349.46 12,178.96 4,051.63 2425 1,930.13 1,118.65 9,650.63 2,275.94 <th>ume (m³) (m³) 1,438.42 37,325.61 1,689.10 36,136.85 2,115.10 34,351.13 2,272.03 32,736.70 2,616.53 30,971.88</th> <th></th> <th>Volume (m³)</th> <th>Overburden</th> <th>Tonnago (Motric</th>	ume (m³) (m³) 1,438.42 37,325.61 1,689.10 36,136.85 2,115.10 34,351.13 2,272.03 32,736.70 2,616.53 30,971.88		Volume (m³)	Overburden	Tonnago (Motric
1,295.22 38,764.03 1,182.01 37,825.95 1,281.97 36,466.23 1,244.84 35,008.73 1,186.93 33,588.41 1,302.41 31,763.57 1,755.72 28,386.65 1,630.57 23,757.40 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,048.50 7 20.750.50		98,912.87		Volume (m ³)	tonnes)
1,182.01 37,825.95 1,281.97 36,466.23 1,244.84 35,008.73 1,186.93 33,588.41 1,302.41 31,763.57 1,755.72 28,386.65 1,630.57 23,757.40 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,038.57 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,045.50 7 20.750		95,762.66	357,061.28	41,997.52	834,918.96
1,281.97 36,466.23 1,244.84 35,008.73 1,186.93 33,588.41 1,302.41 31,763.57 1,755.72 28,386.65 1,630.57 23,757.40 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,249.95 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,349.46 12,178.96			318,297.25	40,559.11	736,006.08
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1,302.41 31,763.57 1,755.72 28,386.65 1,630.57 23,757.40 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,038.57 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63		82,075.48	208,996.34	34,482.87	462,460.69
1,755.72 28,386.65 1,630.57 23,757.40 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,038.57 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63	3,022.21 28,741.36	76,164.60	175,407.93	31,866.34	380,385.21
1,630.57 23,757.40 1,244.61 20,498.99 1,038.57 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63	3,834.75 24,551.90	65,062.53	143,644.36	28,844.13	304,220.61
1,244.61 20,498.99 1,038.57 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63	3,625.99 20,131.41	53,348.24	115,257.71	25,009.38	239,158.09
1,038.57 18,688.82 1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63	3,174.60 17,324.39	45,909.63	91,500.31	21,383.39	185,809.85
1,249.95 16,581.18 1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63	2,313.73 16,375.10	43,394.00	71,001.32	18,208.79	139,900.22
1,349.46 12,178.96 1,118.65 9,650.63	3,200.24 13,380.95	35,459.50	52,312.50	15,895.06	96,506.22
1,118.65 9,650.63	4,051.63 8,127.33	21,537.42	35,731.32	12,694.83	61,046.71
1 045 50 7 207 50	2,276.94 7,373.69	19,540.28	23,552.36	8,643.20	39,509.29
DC: 103'1	2,234.77 4,972.74	13,177.75	13,901.73	6,366.26	19,969.01
996.04 857.01 4,980.20 2,4;	2,417.46 2,562.74	6,791.26	6,694.23	4,131.49	6,791.26
342.81 342.81 1,714.03 1,73	1,714.03		1,714.03	1,714.03	
71,412.27 19,126.23 357,061.28 41,99	41,997.52 315,063.76	834,918.96	2.		

Annexure 6.1: YEARWISE PRODUCTION SCHEDULING FOR 10 YEARS

Cumulative Rock Tonnage (Metric tonnes)		6,791	19,969	37,500	000 0	2,003	56,250	2 756	46,150	67,500	24.560	75,000	2 908	67,971	75,000	69,135	75,000	75,000	1,211	75,000	12,963	75,000	28,993	2000
	1,714	4,131	998'9	8,643		4.052	7,252	1	2,314	5,488	i,	3,626)	3,835	6,857)	2,617	•	,	2,272	•	2,115		
Rock Tonnage (Metric tonnes) O		6,791	13,178	17,531	2.009	21,537	32,703	2.756	43,394	21,350	24,560	50,440	2 908	65,063	7,029	69,135	5,865	75,000	1,211	73,789	12,963	62,037	28,993	and a
Rock Volume (m³)	1	2,563	4,973	6,615	758	8,127	12,341	1,040	16,375	8,057	9,268	19,034	1 097	24,552	2,653	26,089	2,213	28,302	457	27,845	4,892	23,410	10.941	
	1,714	2,417	2,235	772,2	1	4,052	3,200	ſ.	2,314	3,175	1	3,626	i	3,835	3,022		2,617	-	1	2,272	1	2,115	1	
<u>•</u>	2440	2435	2430	2425	2425	2420	2415	2415	2410	2405	2405	2400	2400	2395	2390	2390	2385	2385	2385	2380	2380	2375	2375	4010
From m (AMSL)	2435	2430	2425	2420	2420	2415	2410	2410	2405	2400	2400	2395	2395	2390	2385	2385	2380	2380	2380	2375	2375	2370	2370	7777
rear	1				2			3			4		2			9		7	∞		6	***	- C	7

Annexure 6.2: AREA USED FOR YEARWISE QUARRY OPERATION

Year	Area Excavation (m ²)	Cumulative area (m²)
1	3,367	3,367
2	2,551	5,918
3	1,971	7,889
4	1,934	9,823
5	2,374	12,197
10	5,264	17,461



Annexure 6.3: LEVELWISE OVERBURDEN EXCAVATION DISPOSAL

Year	From (m	To (m	Overburden	Overburden	Loose Overburden
	AMSL)	AMSL)	Volume Insitu	Volume	Cumulative (m ³)
		î.	(m ³)	Loose (m ³)	2 1 2 2 1 2
DS	2440	2430	4,131.49	5370.94	5,370.94
1	2440	2420	4,511.71	5865.22	11,236.15
2	2420	2410	7,251.87	9427.42	20,663.58
3	2410	2400	5,488.33	7134.83	27,798.41
4	2400	2395	3,625.99	4713.79	32,512.19
5	2395	2385	6,856.97	8914.06	41,426.26
6	2385	2380	2,616.53	3401.49	44,827.74
7	2380	2380	0.00	0.00	44,827.74
8	2380	2385	2,272.03	2953.64	47,781.38
9	2375	2380	2,115.10	2749.63	50,531.01
10	2370	2375	1,689.10	2195.83	52,726.84
11	2365	2370	1,438.42	1869.95	54,596.79

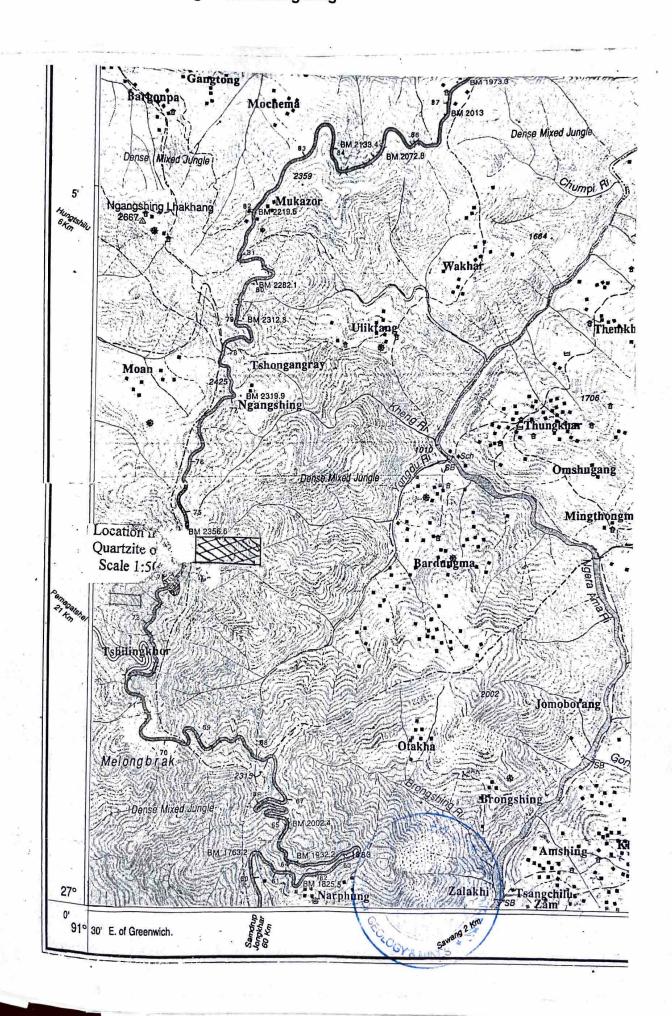


Annexure 6.4: LEVELWISE OVERBURDEN DUMP FILL AREA AND VOLUME

From	То	Fill Volume	Fill Area	Cumulative Fill
		(m³)	(m²)	Volume (m³)
2285	2290	218.83	43.77	218.83
2290	2295	2649.04	529.81	2867.87
2295	2300	8200.14	1640.03	11068.01
2300	2305	10755.38	2151.08	21823.39
2305	2310	11948.03	2389.61	33771.42
2310	2315	10009.36	2001.87	43780.79
2315	2320	9135.35	1827.07	52916.14
2320	2325	4263.93	852.79	57180.07
2325	2330	1957.15	391.43	59137.22
Total		59137.21	11827.46	



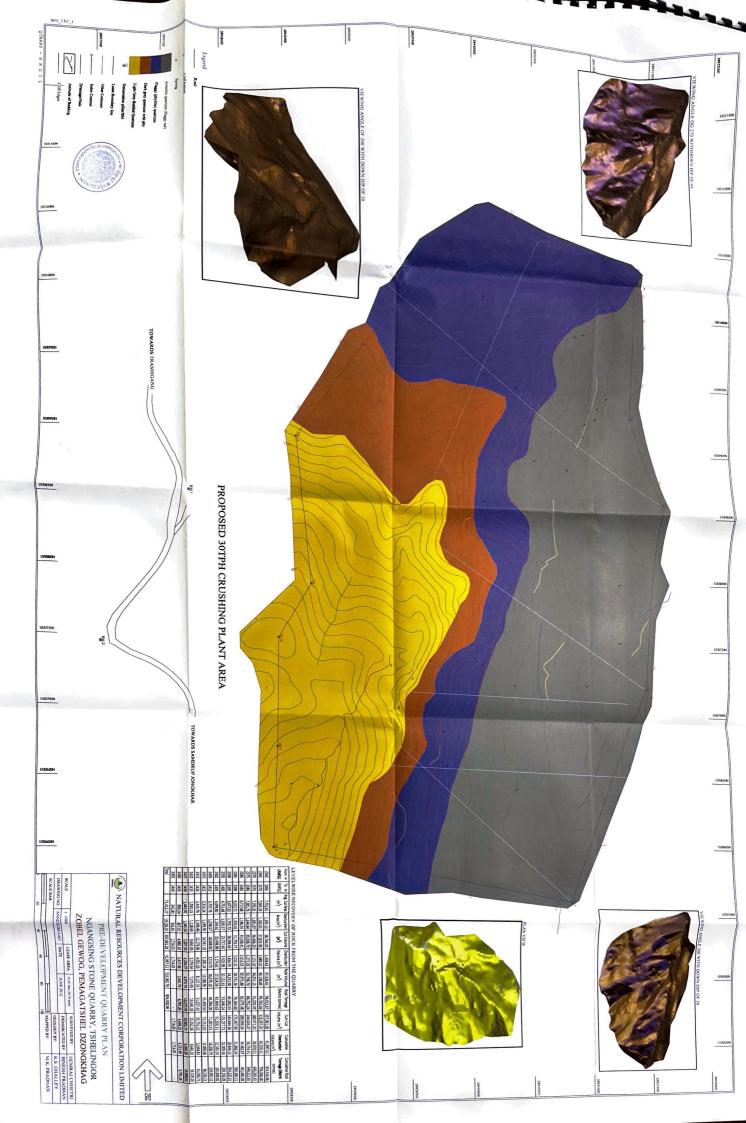
Index map of the proposed quarry site at Ngangsing in Tshelingor area, Zobel Gewog, Pemagatshel Dzongkhag

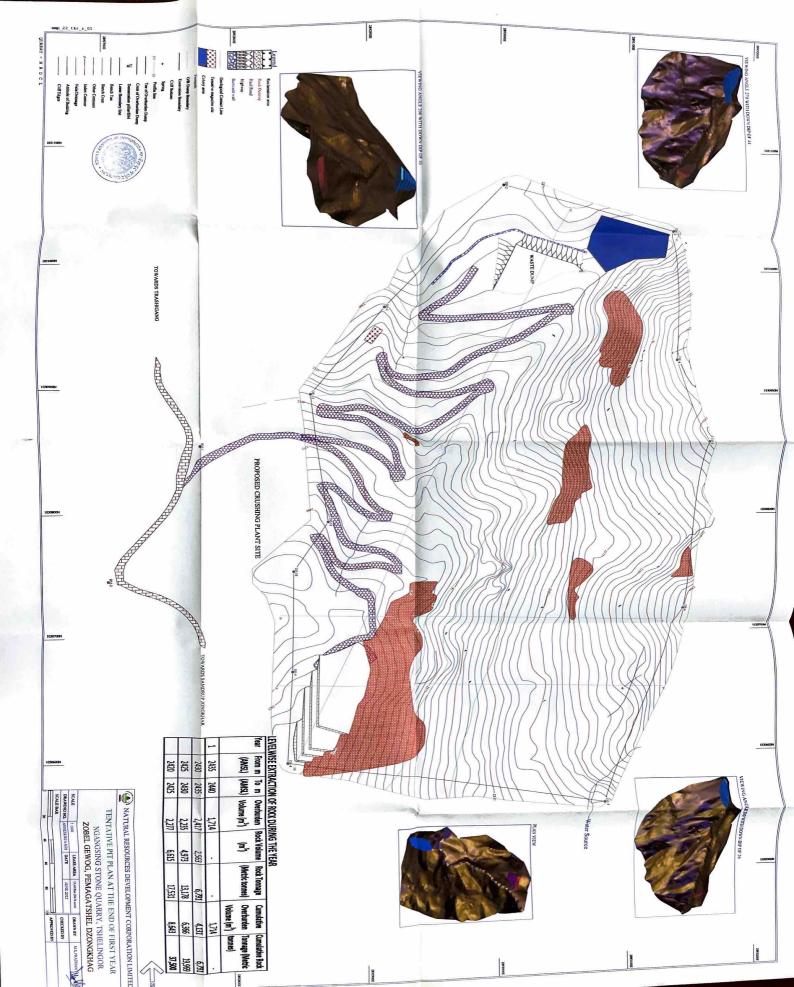


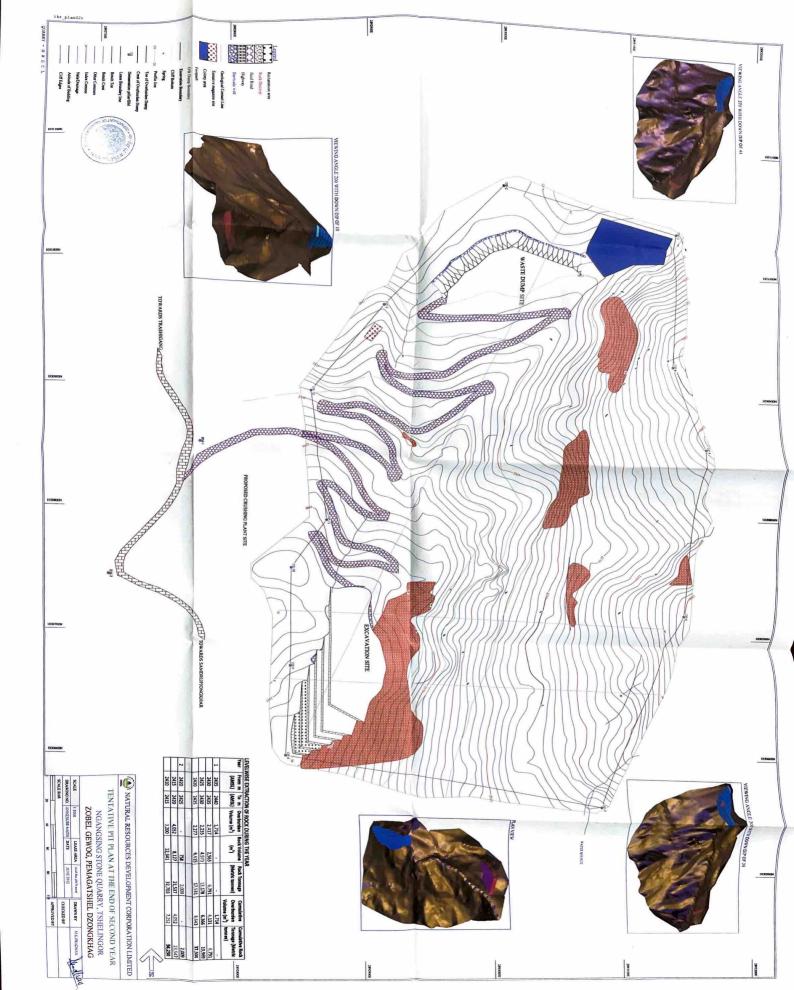
Annexure 6.6 (I TO VII)

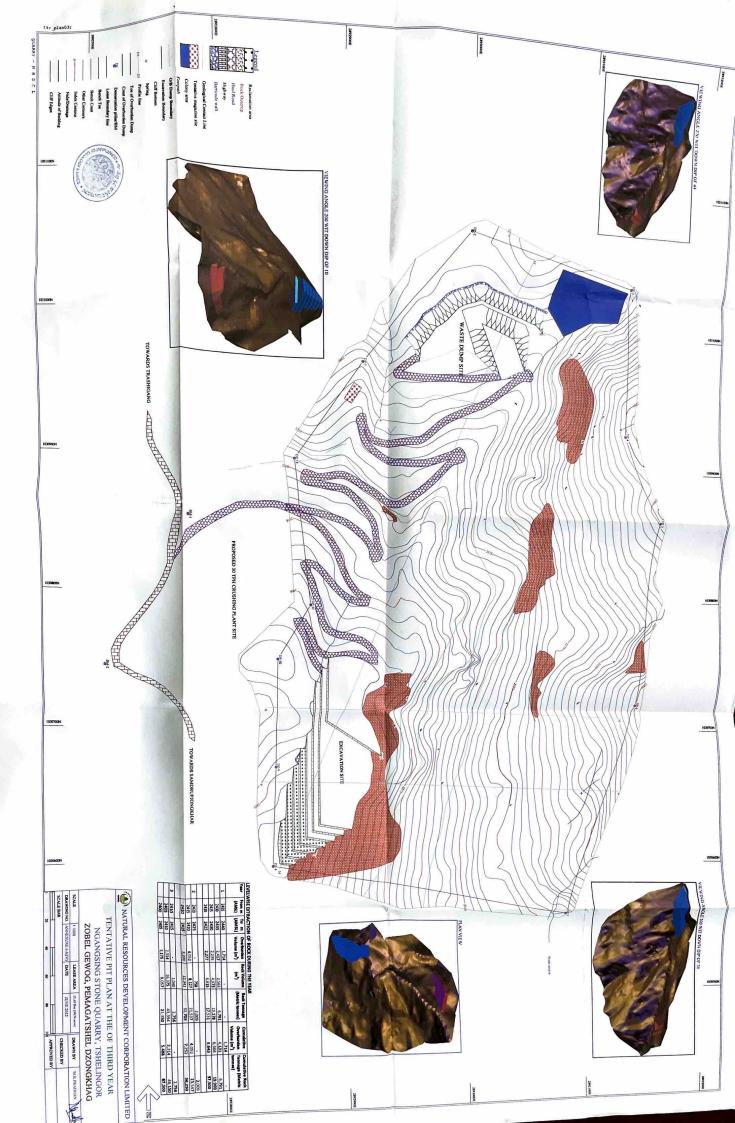
Drawings

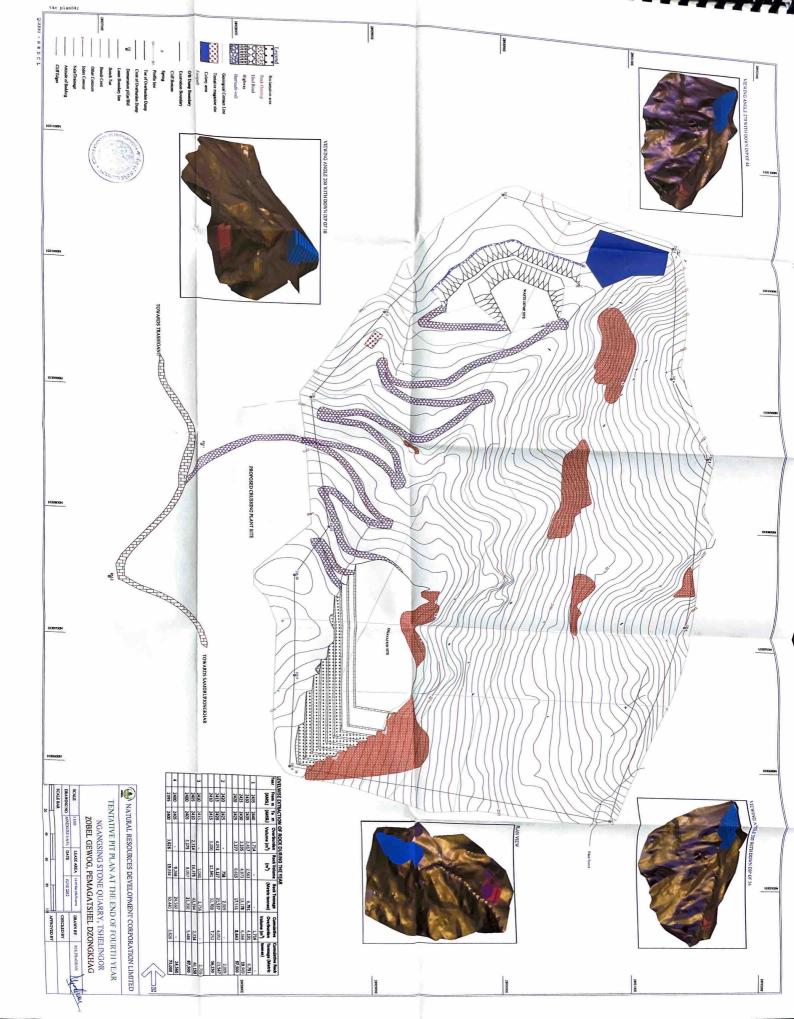


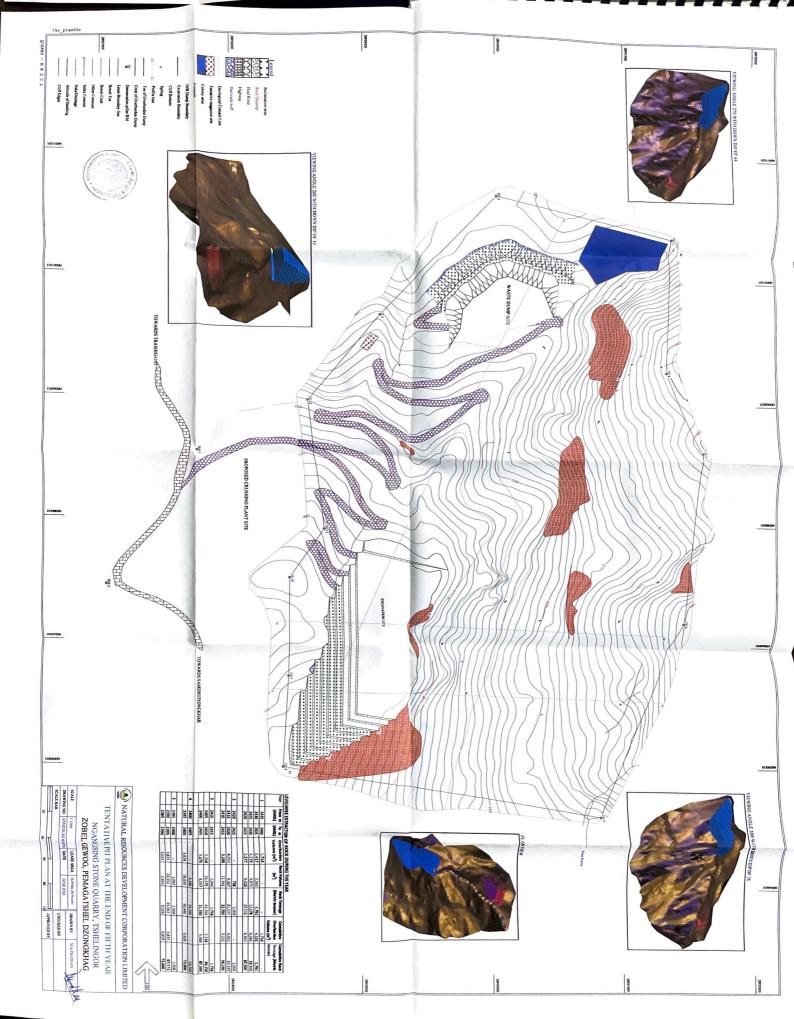


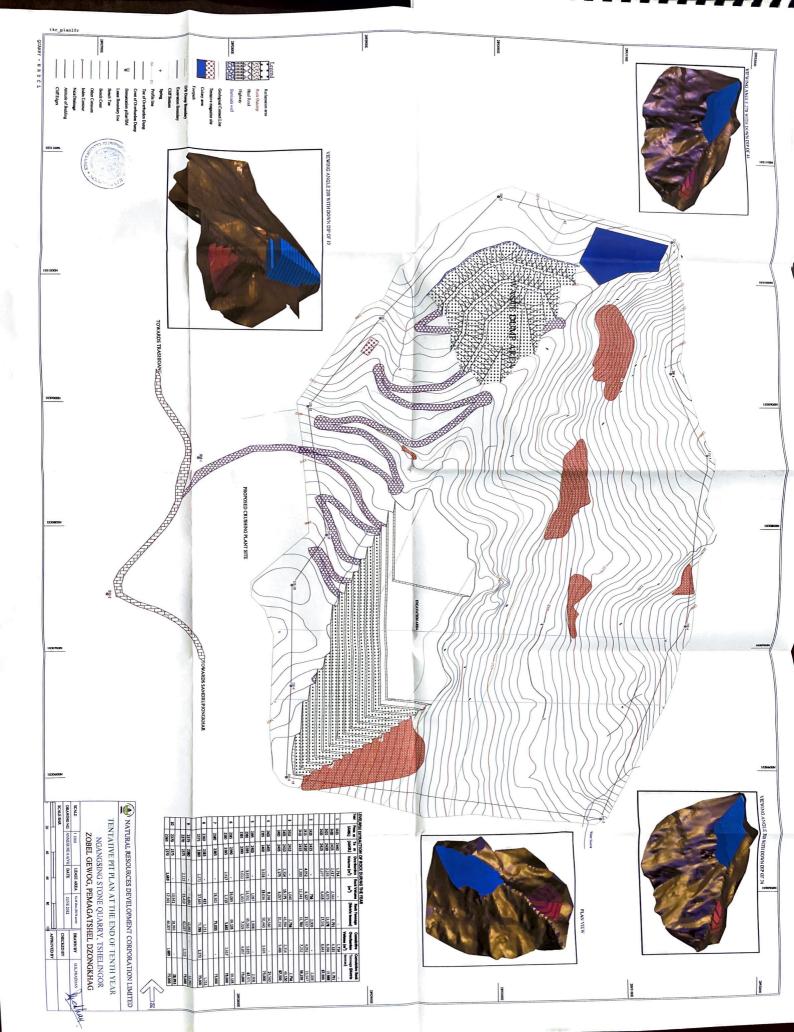






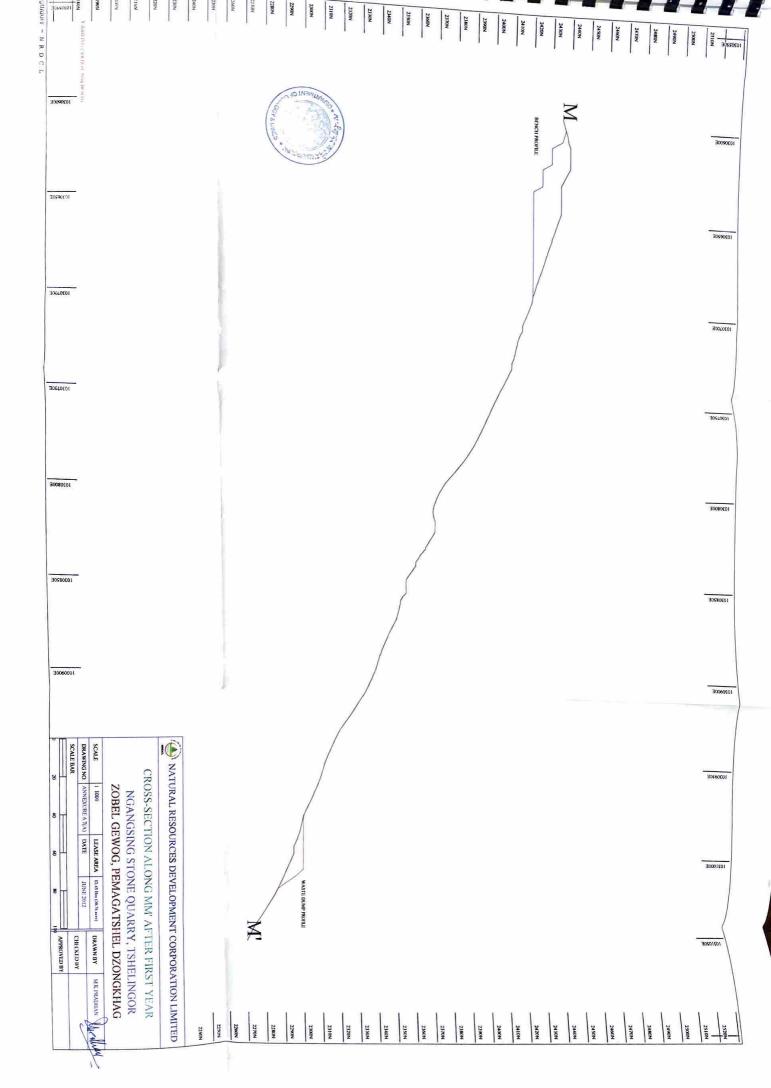


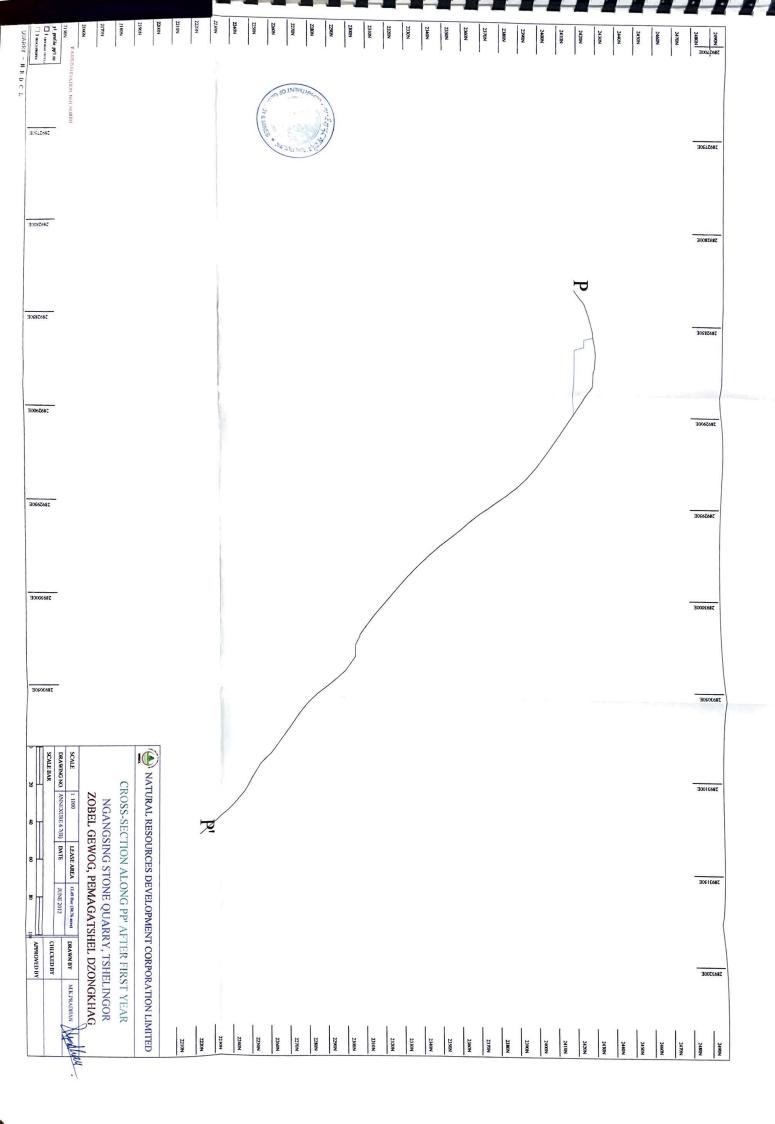


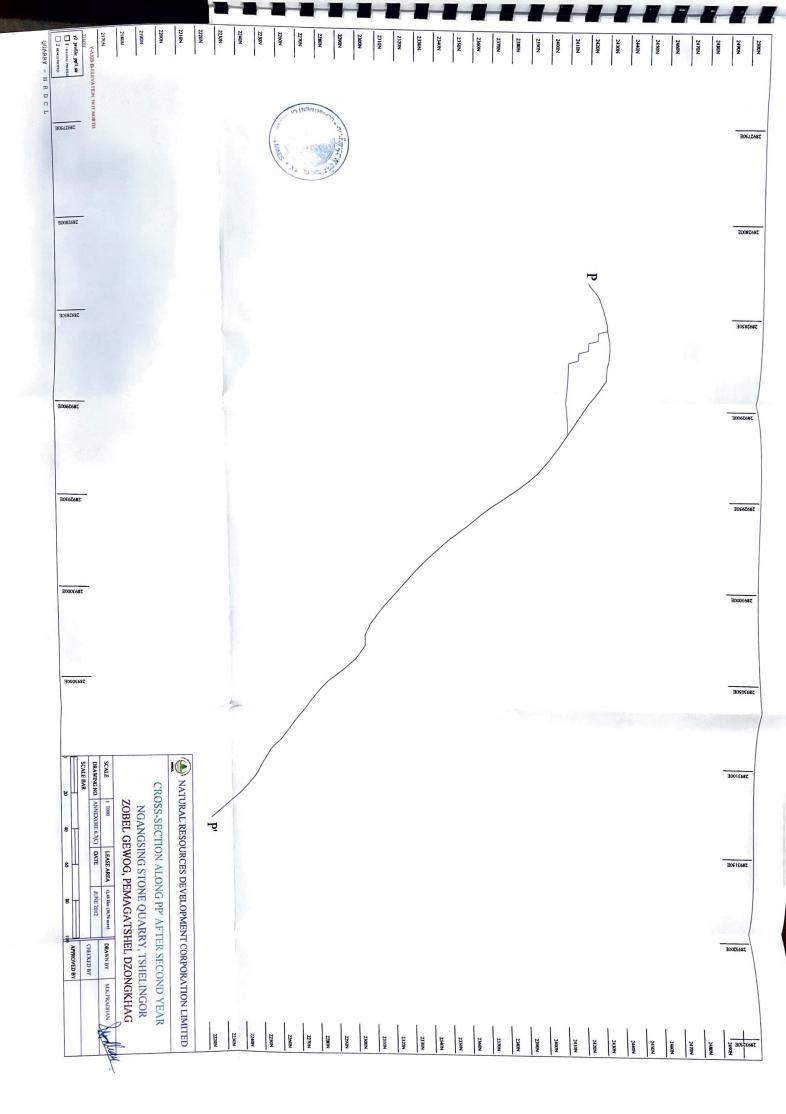


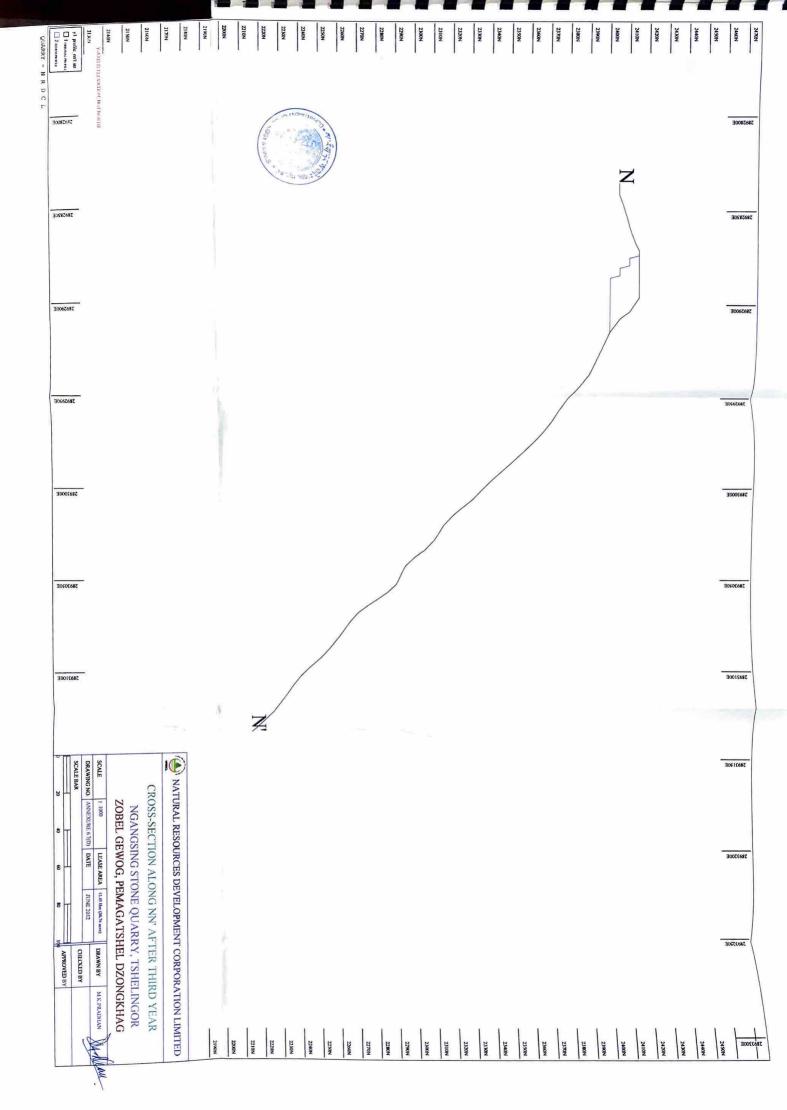
Annexure 6.7 (A TO M) Cross-Sections

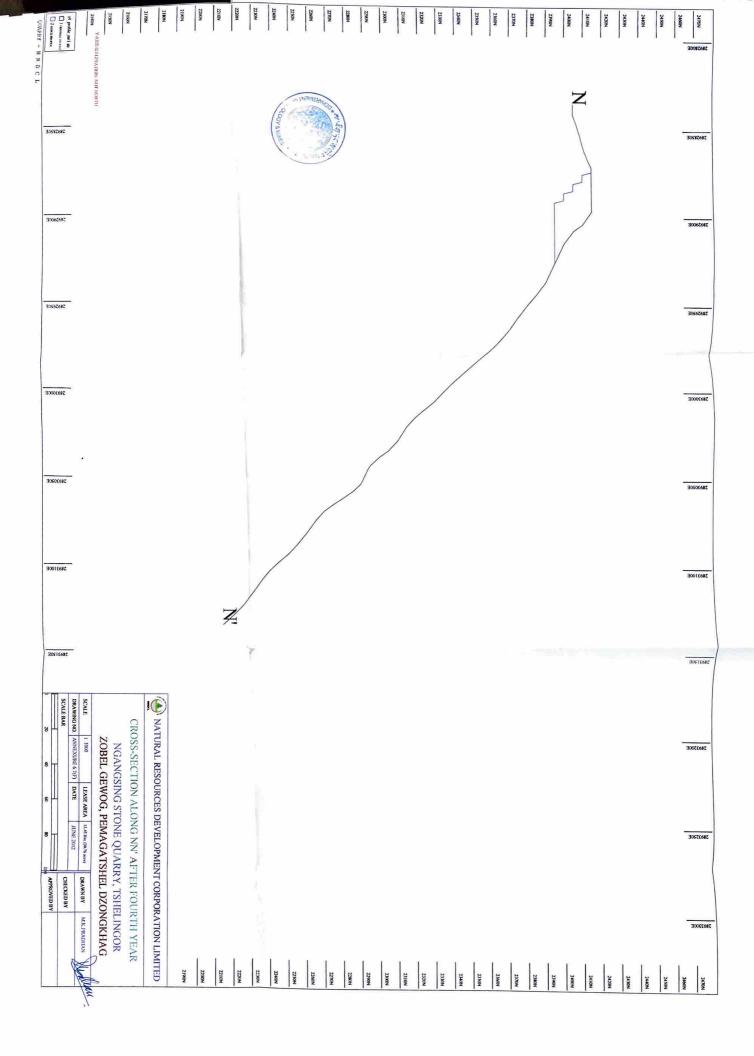


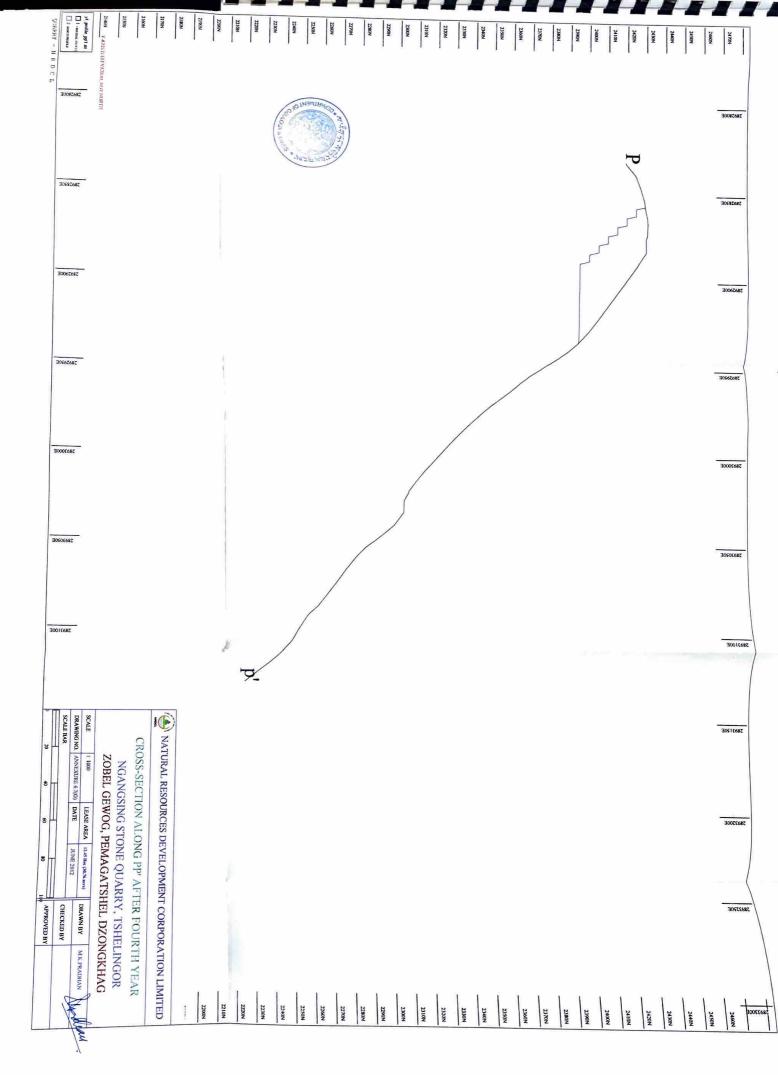


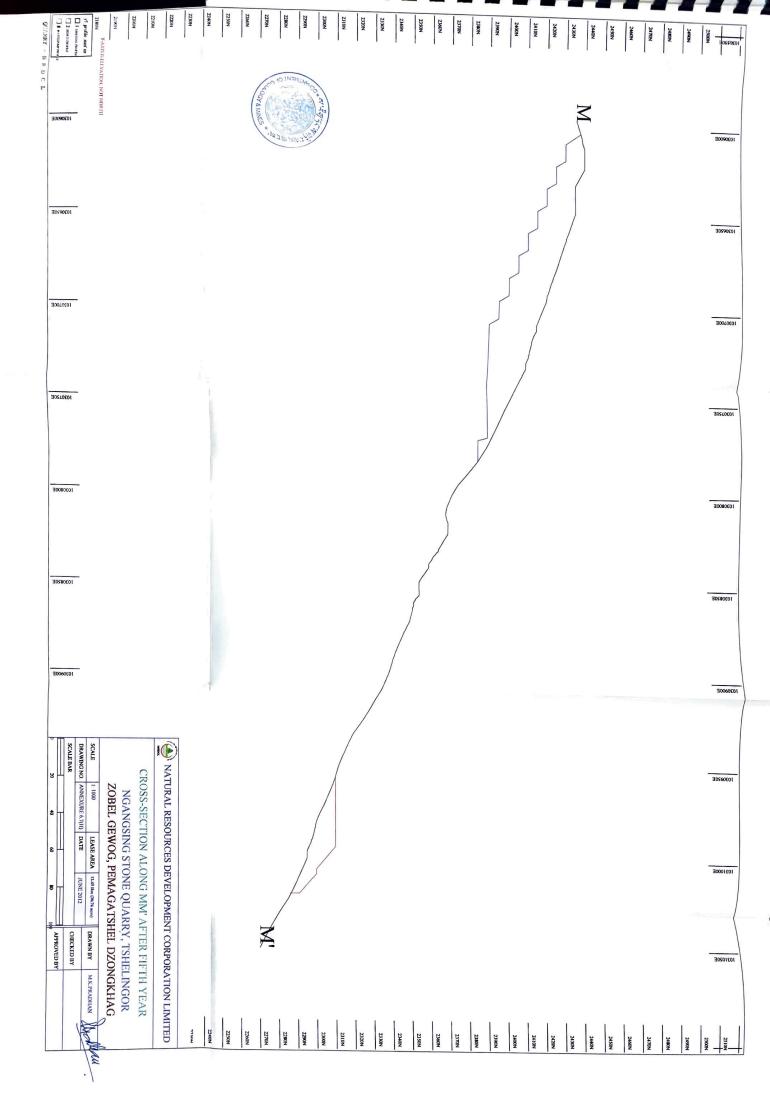


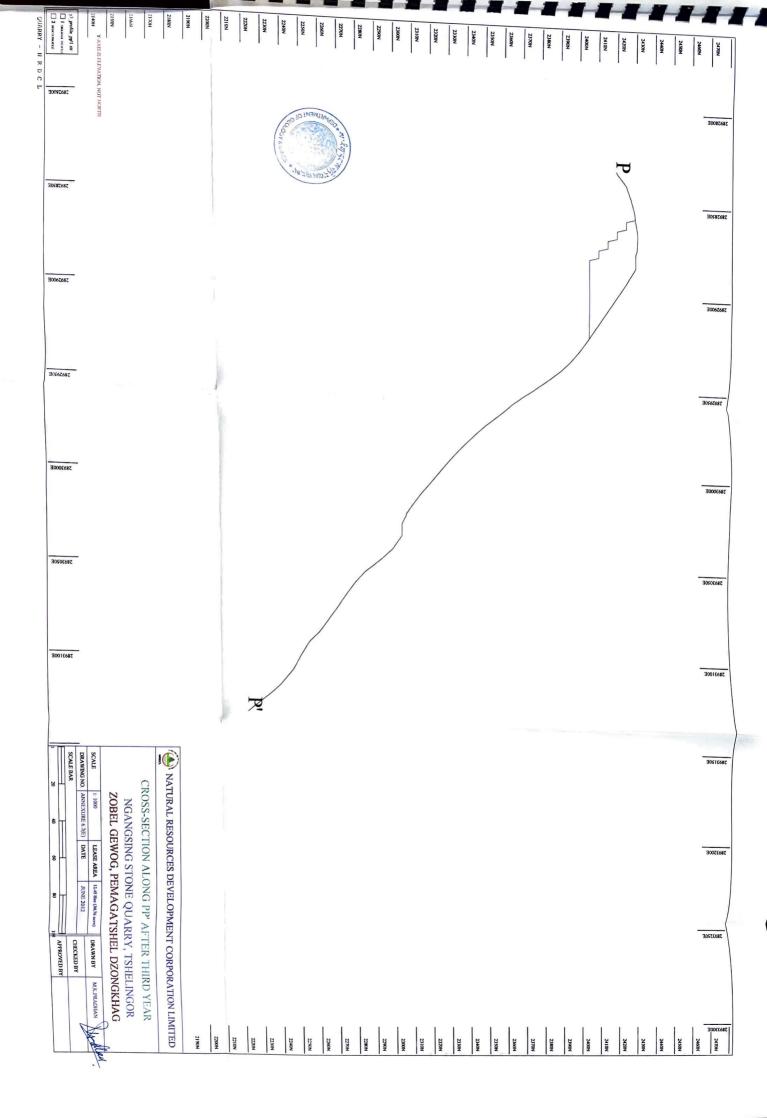


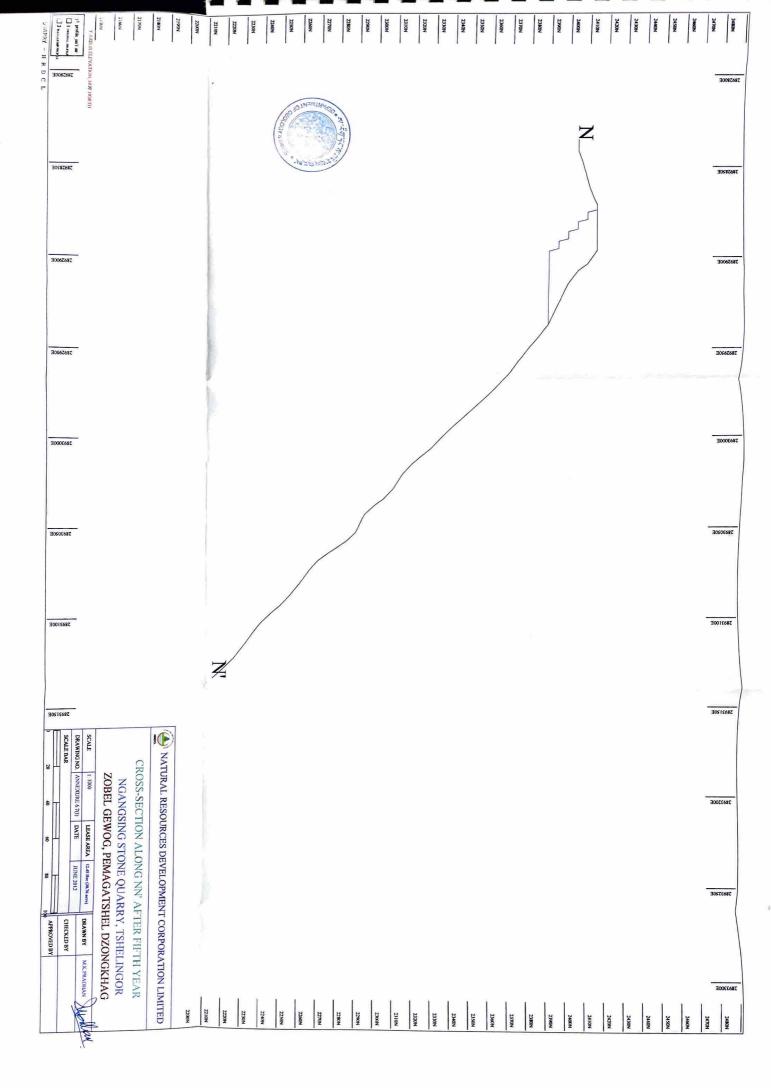


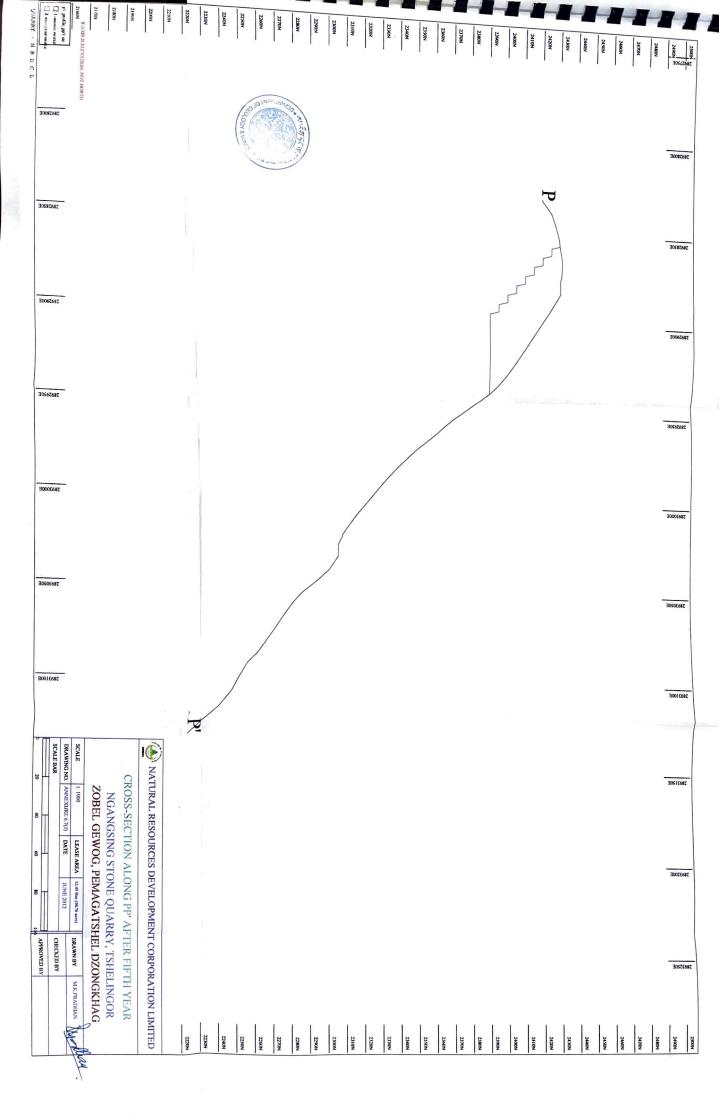


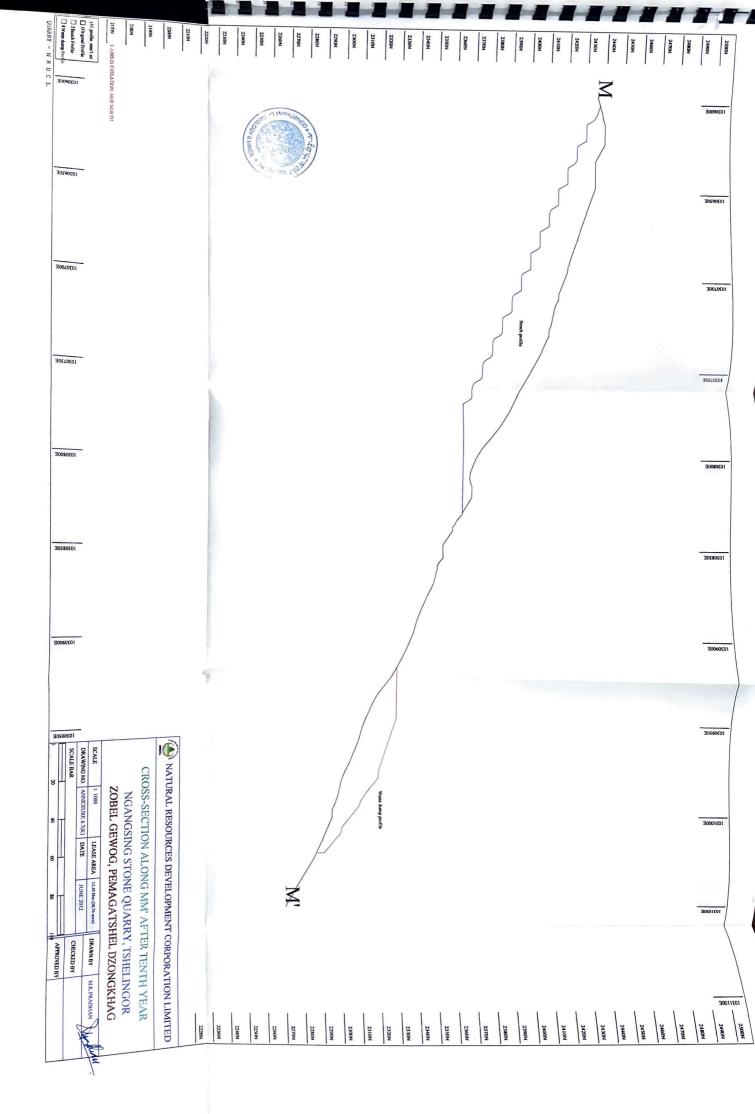


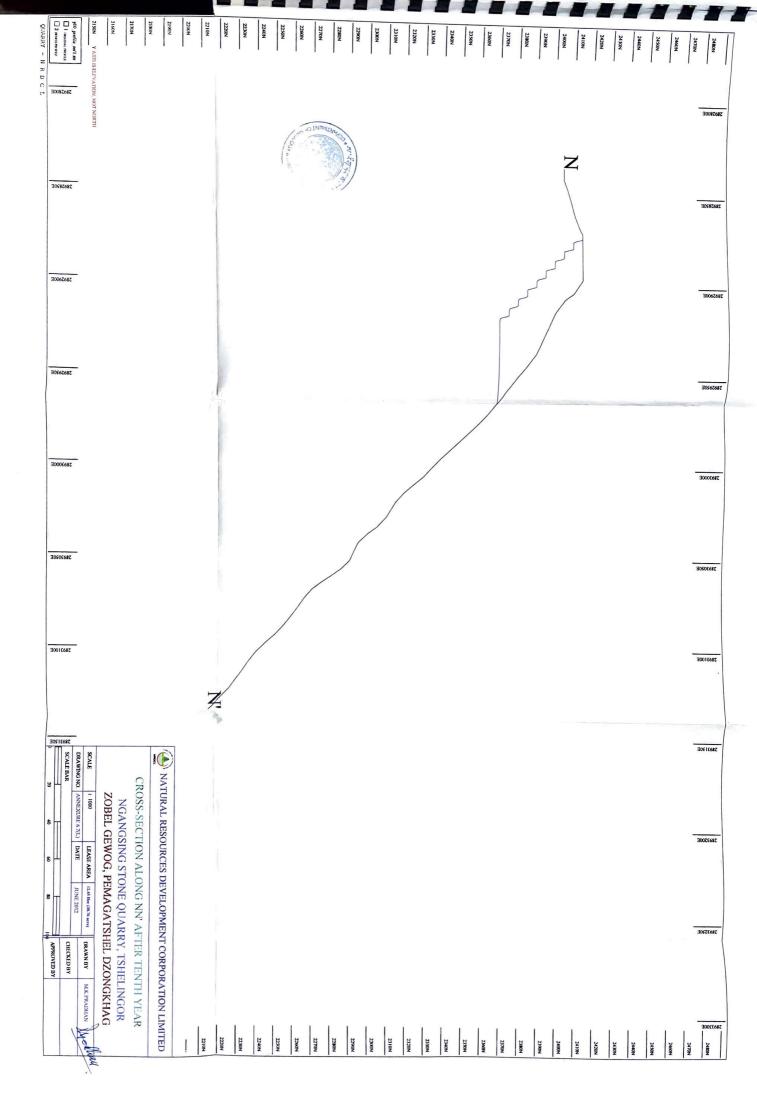


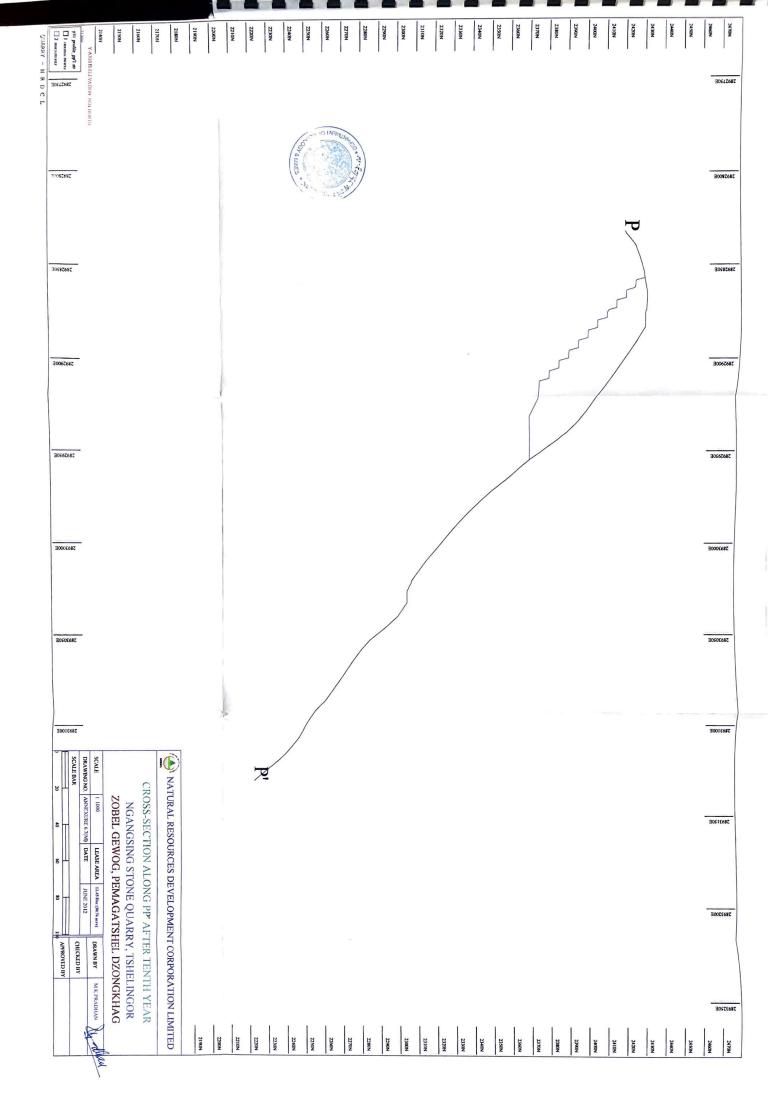












ANNEXURE 11.1: DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION STATEMENT

7,912,000	3,127,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	2,740,700	0,201,300	1,000						
,						3 264 200	3 361 300	3 261 300	3 261 300	3.261.300		21,685,000	TOTAL
	40,000	40,000	40 ,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40, 000	40,000	10.00%	400,000	Other ancillary equipments
0	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	10.00%	500,000	Magazine
69,000	25,875	25,875	25,875	25,875	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	15.00%	150,000	ruel tank
0	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,0 00	45,000	45,000	45,000	10,00%	450,000	vvater supply
989,000	370,875	370,875	370,875	370,875	322,500	322,500	322,500	322,500	322,500	322,500	15.00%	2,150,000	Vehicles
1,288,000	483,000	483,000	483,000	483,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,00 0	420,000	15.00%	2,800,000	lippers
2,530,000	948,750	948,750	948,750	948,750	825,000	825,000	825,000	825,000	825,000	825,000	15.00%	5,500,000	Compressor + drill
3,036,000	1,138,500	1,138,500	1,138,500	1,138,500	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	15.00%	6,600,000	Excavator
0	0	0	0	0	0	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	20.00%	775,000	Intrastructure
0	0	0	0	0	0	217,800	217,800	217,800	217,800	217,800	20.00%	1,089,000	Approach road
3.	0	0	0	0	0	147,800	147,800	147,800	147,800	147,800	20.00%	739,000	mine development
JANA	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200	10.00%	532,000	average of the state of the sta
Salvagevalue	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	71-1107	KAIE%		Preliminary accounts
₹ ·				ferent years	DEPRECIATION AMOUNT (Nu) in different years	ATION AMOL	DEPRECL			2011	AMORTISATION	VALUE	
200											DEBRECIATION	TOTAL	FIXED ASSETS

ANNEXURE 11.2: COST OF QUARRY ROCK PRODUCTION

Product size	Quantity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average yearly cost (Nu)	% cost per unit
Salary & wages		4,443,600	4,576,908	4,714,215	4,855,642	5,001,311	5,151,350	5,305,891	5,465,068	5,629,020	5,797,890	5,094,089	24.61%
Fuel and spares		3,287,418	6,213,220	7,248,757	7,611,194	7,991,754	8,391,342	8,810,909	9,251,454	9,714,027	10,199,728	7,871,980	38.03%
Explosive		515,832	956,352	1,094,492	1,127,327	1,161,147	1,195,981	1,231,860	1,268,816	1,306,881	1,346,087	1,120,478	5.41%
Repair & maintenance		295,000	531,000	290,000	619,500	. 650,475	682,999	717,149	753,006	790,656	830,189	645,997	3.12%
Administrative expenses		250,000	450,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	470,000	2.27%
Mineral Levy		122,814	205,314	236,251	236,251	236,251	247,080	247,080	247,080	258,449	258,449	229,502	1.11%
Environment Management		375,000	675,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	705,000	3.41%
Environment Restoration fund		0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	1.21%
Depreciation		3,261,300	3,261,300	3,261,300	3,261,300	3,261,300	2,740,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	3,155,800	15.25%
Interest on long term loan	12%	1,502,771	1,346,639	1,190,507	1,034,375	878,243	722,111	565,979	409,847	253,715	97,583	800,177	3.87%
Interest on W.C loan	13%	3,554,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	355,472	1.72%
Sub-Total of expenses	2	17,608,458	18,715,733	20,085,522	20,495,589	20,930,481	20,881,562	21,256,567	21,772,970	22,330,447	22,907,627	20,698,495	
Cost per cubic feet, Nu.		18.78	11.09	10.71	10.93	11.16	11.14	11.34	11.61	11.91	12.22	11.74	
Cost per metric tonne, Nu.	ě	470	277	268	273	279	278	283	290	298	305	293.60	



ANNEXURE 12.1: PROFITABILITY STATEMENT

Return from Sales

10.10E											\
-407 697	118,687	508,921	870,403	1,132,907	1,220,254	2,004,411	2,414,478	1,534,267	-6,358,458		Net profit affer tax
	50,866	218,109	373,030	485,531	349,265	0	0	0	0	30%	rovision for tax
-407,627	169,553	727,030	1,243,433	1,618,438	1,569,519	2,004,411	2,414,478	1,534,267	-6,358,458		iross Profit
			***			1 2 2 2	A to Manager				The state of the s
22,907,627	22,330,447	21,772,970	21,256,567	20,881,562	20,930,481	20,495,589	20,085,522	18,715,733	17,608,458		Sub-Total of expenses
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,554,724	13%	Interest on W.C loan
97,583	253,715	409,847	565,979	722,111	878,243	1,034,375	1,190,507	1,346,639	1,502,771	%21	Interest on long term loan
3,127,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	3,127,700	2,740,700	3,261,300	3,261,300	3,261,300	3,261,300	3,261,300		Depreciation
0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	0		Environment Restoration fund
750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	675,000	375,000		Environment Management
258,449	258,449	247,080	247,080	247,080	236,251	236,251	236,251	205,314	122,814		Mineral Levy
500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	200,000	450,000	250,000		Administrative expenses
830,189	790,656	753,006	717,149	682,999	650,475	619,500	590,000	531,000	295,000		Repair & maintenance
1,346,087	1,306,881	1,268,816	1,231,860	1,195,981	1,161,147	1,127,327	1,094,492	956,352	515,832		Explosive
10,199,728	9,714,027	9,251,454	8,810,909	8,391,342	7,991,754	7,611,194	7,248,757	6,213,220	3,287,418		Fuel and spares
5,797,890	5,629,020	5,465,068	5,305,891	5,151,350	5,001,311	4,855,642	4,714,215	4,576,908	4,443,600		Salary & wages
											Expenditure
75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	75000	67500	37500	Total yearly quantity	
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	%06	20%		Capacity utilisation
22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	20,250,000	11,250,000	75,000	Total of sales
22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	20,250,000	11,250,000	75,000	All
2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Quantity	Product size

Cot & MINES *

ANNEXURE 12.2: CASHFLOW STATEMENT (Figures in Ngultrums)

			83	ि	<u> </u>				
	10	0	97,583		1,301,100	19,682,344	0	0	21.081.097
	6	0	253,715	0	1,301,100	18,949,033	50,866	0	20,554,713
	80	0	409,847	0	1,301,100	18,235,424	218,109	0	20,164,479 2
	7	0	565,979	0	1,301,100	17,562,888	373,030	0	19,802,997 20
	9	0	722,111	0	1,301,100	17,418,751	485,531	0	
	, م	0	018,243		1001,100	16,790,938	349,265	19,319,546	- 1
	4 0		0	1.301 100	16 199 914	*10,000,00	0	18,535,389	
ŀ	0	1,190,507	0	1,301,100	15,633,715	0	0	18,125,322	
67	0	1,346,639	4 0	3 1,301,100	14,107,794	0	0	16,755,533	
1	0	1,502,771	3,554,724	3,730,296	9,289,664	0	0	18,077,454	
0	21,685,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,238,928	24,923,928	
	e.r	loan							
Particulars/Year	Machinery & Structure	Interest on long term loan	Loan repert of W.C loan	Production and	Provision 6	Working conit.1	Total outflow		
Par	Mac	Inte	Loan	Prod	Provi	Work	Total		Inflow

•
5
0
7

21,081,027

20,554,713

	*
	00 22,500,000 0 7,912,000 0 0 0 0 3,127,700 38,539,700
	3,127,700 25,627,700
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	22,500,000 22,500,000 1,585,000 0 0 0 2,740,700 3,127,700 6,825,700 25,627,700
	22,500,000 22,500,000 0 1,585,00 0 0 3,261,300 2,740,700 25,761,300 26,825,700
	22,500,000 2 0 0 3,261,300 3, 25,761,300 25,7 7,225,911 6,44
	22,500,000 0 0 3,261,300 26,761,300 7,635,978
	11,250,000 20,250,000 0 0 0 3,261,300 3,261,300 511,300 23,511,300
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	13,011,000 8,674,000 0 21,685,000
turn	pital ion www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.ww
Sales return	Sale of assets Loan Equity capital Depreciation Total inflow Net cash flow

12,458,673

Outflow

ANNEXURE12.3: LOAN REPAYMENT SCHEDULE (in Ngultrum)

7	RE12.3: LOAN F	13,011,000		21,685,000
V.	Equity	8,674,000		Discinct Voor
Quarter	Principal Year	Interest	Repayment	Principal Year
	start			end
1	13,011,000	390,330	325,275	12,685,725
2	12,685,725	380,572	325,275	12,360,450
3	12,360,450	370,814		12,035,175
4	12,035,175	361,055	325,275	11,709,900
5	11,709,900	351,297	325,275	11,384,625
6	11,384,625		325,275	11,059,350
7	11,059,350	331,781	325,275	10,734,075
8	10,734,075	322,022	325,275	10,408,800
9	10,408,800	312,264	325,275	10,083,525
10	10,083,525	302,506		9,758,250
11	9,758,250		325,275	9,432,975
12	9,432,975			9,107,700
13	9,107,700	273,231	325,275	8,782,425
14	8,782,425	263,473	325,275	8,457,150
15	8,457,150		325,275	8,131,875
16	8,131,875			7,806,600
17	7,806,600			7,481,325
18	7,481,325	224,440		7,156,050
19	7,156,050	214,682	325,275	6,830,775
20	6,830,775		325,275	6,505,500
21	6,505,500		325,275	6,180,225
22	6,180,225		325,275	5,854,950
23	5,854,950		325,275	5,529,675
24	5,529,675	165,890	325,275	5,204,400
25	5,204,400		325,275	4,879,125
26	4,879,125			4,553,850
27	4,553,850		325,275	4,228,575
28	4,228,575		325,275	3,903,300
29	3,903,300		325,275	3,578,025
30	3,578,025	107,341	325,275	3,252,750
31	3,252,750	97,583	325,275	2,927,475
32	2,927,475	87,824	325,275	2,602,200
33	2,602,200	78,066	325,275	2,276,925
34	2,276,925	68,308	325,275	1,951,650
35	1,951,650	58,550	325,275	1,626,375
36	1,626,375	48,791	325,275	1,301,100
37	1,301,100		325,275	975,825
38	975,825	29,275	325,275	650,550
39.	650,550	19,517	325,275	325,275
40	325,275	9,758	325,275	0

Working capital

3,238,928

Year	Principal Year start	Interest	Repayment	Principal Year end
1	2,429,196	315,795	2,429,196	1340
2	0	0	0	13 10

Salvage value at the end of 20 years

7,912,000