

DIRECTORATE OF MINES: ORISSA
BHUBANESWAR

No.MXXXIC-66/2011-_____ /DM, dt. _____

Guide lines on movement of ores/minerals from Mines
Crusher yard & depots / Sponge Iron Plants / Beneficiation Plants etc.

The Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 provides that in case ^{of} vehicles registered under the provisions of the said rules the conditions are to be followed under rule-90 of the aforesaid rules. The sub-rule-7 of rule-90 clearly indicates that the vehicles carrying any goods shall not pick up or set down goods between two points situated in same State (other than the home State). Therefore the vehicles of the other State shall not carry any mineral in the State of Orissa between two points. For example a truck of the other State shall not be allowed to carry minerals from any mines or crusher yard or depots, sponge iron plant etc. within the State and deliver in another place inside Orissa such as at Paradip, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Rourkela etc. The field officers are advised to ensure that the aforesaid provision of Motor Vehicle Rules is implemented immediately during their visit to mines, crusher units/sponge iron plants. The mine owners, crusher owners, traders under the jurisdiction of respective DDMs/MOs be noticed not to engage vehicles for carrying the minerals from one working place of business in Orissa to another destination within the Orissa under the aforesaid provision. The said provisions should be implemented very strictly with immediate effect.

A copy of Rules, 90 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 is enclosed herewith for reference.

S.K. Das

DIRECTOR OF MINES, ORISSA

Memo No. _____ /DM., dt. _____

Copy to all DDMs/MOs to implement the Motor Vehicle Rules, 1990 immediately.

Sd/-

DIRECTOR OF MINES, ORISSA

Memo No. 6049 /DM., dt. 25-5-11

Copy to Commissioner-cum-Secretary Department of Steel & Mines, Odisha for favour of information. A copy of said rule is enclosed.

DIRECTOR OF MINES, ORISSA

axle goods carriage and ¹[twelve years] where the vehicle is other than a multi-axle goods carriage, unless such goods carriage is replaced.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the period of ²[twelve years] or fifteen years, as the case may be, shall be computed from the date of initial registration of the motor vehicle covered under its permit or the prime mover in case of an articulated vehicle.]

³(4) No national permit shall be granted in respect of a multi-axle trailer approved to carry a gross vehicle weight of more than 50 tonnes, which is more than 25 years old at any point of time, the period of 25 years being computed from the date of initial registration of the said trailer.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this rule, “multi-axle trailer” means a trailer having more than two axes.]

⁴(5) A national permit shall be in such security printed watermark paper and shall carry such hologram as the State Government or the State Transport Authority, as the case may be, issuing such permit, may specify:

Provided that the use of such security printed watermark paper carrying such hologram shall come into force on or before six months from the date of commencement of the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2002.]

⁵[***]

90. Additional conditions for national permit.—The national permit issued under sub-section (12) of section 88 shall be subject to the following additional conditions, namely:--

(1) The vehicle plying under a national permit shall be painted in dry leaf brown colour with thirty centimetres broad white borders and the words “National permit” shall be inscribed on both sides of the vehicle in bold letters within a circle of sixty centimetres diameter:

Provided that the body of a tanker carrying dangerous or hazardous goods shall be painted in white colour with a dry leaf brown ribbon of 5 centimetres width around in the middle at the exterior and that of the driver’s cabin in orange colour.

(2) A board with the inscription “National permit” valid in the State(s) of with blue letters on white background shall be carried in front top of such vehicle.

(3) No such vehicle shall carry any goods without a bill of lading in Form 50.

(4) The vehicle shall have a minimum of two drivers and shall be provided with a seat across its full width behind the driver’s seat providing facility for the spare driver to stretch himself and sleep:

⁶[Provided that this sub-rule shall apply to light motor vehicle and medium goods vehicles only from a date to be notified by the Central Government].

1 Subs. by G.S.R. 799 (E), dated 30th December, 1993 (w.e.f. 30-12-1993).

2 Subs. by G.S.R. 799 (E), dated 30th December, 1993 (w.e.f. 30-12-1993).

3 Inserted by G.S.R.221 (E), 28-3-2001 (w.e.f. 28-3-2001).

4 Inserted by G.S.R.400 (E), 31-5-2002 (w.e.f. 31-5-2002).

5 Rule 89 omitted by G.S.R. 684 (E), dated 5th Octobe, 1999 (w.e.f. 22-10-1999) and ins. By G.S.R. 76 (E), dated 31st January, 2000 (w.e.f. 31-1-2000) and again omitted by G.S.R. 221 (E), 28-3-2001 (w.e.f. 28-3-2001).

6 Added by G.S.R. 338 (E), dated 26th March, 1993 (w.e.f. 26-3-1993).

(5) The vehicle shall at all times carry the following documents and shall be produced on demand by an officer empowered to demand documents by or under the Act, namely:--

- (i) Certificate of fitness,
- (ii) Certificate of insurance,
- (iii) Certificate of registration,
- (iv) National permit,
- (v) Taxation certificate,
- (vi) Authorisation.

(6) The vehicle shall be subject to all local rules or restrictions imposed by a State Government.

(7) ~~The vehicle shall not pick up or set down goods between two points situated in the same State¹ [other than the home State].~~

CHAPTER V

CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES PRELIMINARY

91. Definitions.—In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,--

- (a) "class label", in relation to any dangerous or hazardous goods, means the class label specified in column 3 of the Table to rule 137;
- (b) "consignor", in relation to dangerous or hazardous goods intended for transportation by a goods carriage, means the owner of such dangerous or hazardous goods;
- (c) "dangerous or hazardous goods" means the goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life specified in Tables I, II, and III to rule 137;
- (d) "emergency information panel", means the panel specified in rule 134.
- (e) "primary risk", in relation to any dangerous or hazardous goods, means the most potent risk which such goods give rise to;
- (f) "subsidiary risk", in relation to any, dangerous or hazardous goods, means subsidiary risk which such goods are likely to give to in addition to the primary risk.

92. General.—(1) No person shall use or cause or allow to be used in any public place any motor vehicle which does not comply with the provisions of this Chapter.

²[Provided that nothing contained in this rule shall apply to vehicles manufactured prior to the coming into force of the Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1993].

(2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a motor vehicle--

- (a) which has been damaged in an accident or to a vehicle stopped or impeded owing to shortage of fuel or other temporary defects while at the place at which the accident or defect occurred;

1 Ins. by G.S.R. 933 (E), dated 28th October, 1989 (w.e.f. 28-10-1989).

2 Ins. by G.S.R. 338 (E), dated 26th March, 1993 (w.e.f. 26-3-1993).