

**BEFORE THE HONOURABLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

In

OA No. 187 of 2020 (SZ)

IN THE MATTER OF

Democratic Traditional Fisheries Workers  
Forum and Another

....Applicant(s)

Vs

Union of India and Ors.

...Respondent(s)

**Joint Committee Report**



**Dr. C. Palpandi**  
Scientist 'C'

Integrated Regional Office  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Chennai

**Joint Committee Report**  
**In**  
**Application No. 187 of 2020(SZ)**

**Index**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1	Joint Committee Report	1 - 12
2	Hon'ble NGT Order: Annexure-I	13 - 19
3	Water Resource Department-De-siltation of Godavari River for enhancement storage capacity: Annexure-II	20 - 20
4	Renewal for de-siltation of sand reaches in Dowleswaram-Annexure-III	21- 21

## **I Preamble**

Hon'ble NGT (SZ) vide order dated 29.09.2020 in Application No. 187 of 2020 constituted a Joint Committee comprising of (1) Senior Officer of MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai (2) a Senior Officer from Central Pollution Control Board, Regional office, Chennai (3) a Senior Scientist from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), State of Andhra Pradesh (4) Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, East Godavari District and (5), the District Collector, East Godavari District to inspect the area in question regarding the allegation made in the application and submit a factual as well as action taken report, if there is any violation found. The complaint was about sand mining being carried out in two locations i.e., 1. Kotipalli Village and 2. Dowleswaram Dam Reservoir near Rajahmundry. The committee is directed to ascertain as to whether any environmental clearance is required as provided under EIA Notification, 2006 and as directions of the Hon'ble Apex Court and if there is any violation, they are directed to assess the environmental compensation as well. The Committee is also directed to go into the question as to what is the nature of activities that being done by the user agency, whether they are involved only in dredging for the purpose of cleaning the river bed, so as to enable the free flow of water or in the guise of dredging they are doing sand mining without obtaining necessary clearance and how the sand is being dealt with whether it has been used for commercial purpose or for spreading the same in the area where replenishment of sand is required under the Sustainable Sand Mining Policy 2019. The committee is also directed to ascertain the quantity of sand that being extracted illegally by the user agency for the purpose of assessing environmental compensation. The committee is also directed to ascertain as to whether the area falls within the Coastal Regulation Zone where sand mining is prohibited. Copy of the Hon'ble NGT order is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

## **II Composition of the Committee**

In compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 21.09.2020, the committee comprising of following members was composed:

1. Shri D.Muralidhar Reddy, IAS District Collector, East Godavari
2. Smt. Mahima T, Scientist-D, Central Pollution Control Board, Regional Directorate-Chennai
3. Dr. C. Palpandi, Scientist 'C', Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Chennai.

4. Shri Kumar, Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Rajamahendravaram
5. Shri Murali Krishna Reddy, Member, SEIAA, Andhra Pradesh

The committee visited the area on 10-12-2020. During the visit, the representatives from the Revenue Department of State of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Puducherry participated in the visit.

### **III Scope of Study of the Committee**

The committee to look into the matter and find out the following:

1. To inspect the Kotipalli Village & Dowleswaram Dam reservoir near Rajahmundry
2. To ascertain the nature of activities taking place in river bed so as to enable the free flow of water
3. To ascertain whether in the guise of dredging they are doing sand mining without obtaining necessary clearance
4. To find out how the sand is being dealt with whether it has been used for commercial purpose or for spreading the same in the area where replenishment of sand is required under the Sustainable Sand Mining Policy
5. To ascertain the quantity of sand illegally mined.

### **IV Prevailing Sand Mining Policy, 2019 in Andhra Pradesh**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced New Sand Mining Policy, 2019 with effect from 04-09-2019. Salient features of new sand mining policy are as follows:

1. Sand excavation in river streams of I, II & III order will be regulated by the District Administration for consumption within the district for local domestic needs and Government sponsored weaker section housing schemes. The excavation shall be manual and no mechanical means be allowed for excavation. Sand sourced from the streams of I, II & III order shall be transported to nearest specified stockyards for subsequent disposal by M/s APMDC Ltd., to the end consumers. Sand should be

made available for Government sponsored weaker section housing schemes free of cost duly paying applicable charges.

2. Sand may be sourced from streams of I, II, and III order for local needs by bullock carts. In such cases the Tahsildar of the mandal concerned shall issue a permit on payment of sale price per ton, as fixed by the Government.
3. Sand extraction in river streams of IV, V and higher order will be permitted subject to Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules (APMMC), 1966, Environment Protection Act, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification, 2006 issued by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change and the Rules made thereunder and all applicable Rules & Regulations in vogue.
4. The District Collector shall obtain statutory Clearances such as Approved Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance, Consent for Establishment and Consent for Operation from the competent authorities prior to commencement of operations and handover the sand reaches to M/s APMDC Ltd for operations.
5. M/s APMDC Ltd., shall
  - Put in place an online system for registration of end consumers and transporters, receipt of orders directly from the end consumers, collection of payments and remittance to the treasury account of the State government online and maintenance of stockyards, disposal of sand from the stockyards and real time tracking of sand carrying vehicles.
  - Allot the work of sand extraction, loading and transportation of sand to stockyard, ramp maintenance, loading of sand to dispatch vehicles at the stockyard through a competitive reverse tendering process.
  - Install weigh bridges at the stockyards and CCTVcameras at sand reaches and stockyards to monitor sand operations and vehicular movement.

### **V a. Findings of the committee at Dowleswaram Barrage**

As per the allegations made in the complaint, the committee visited Dowleswaram barrage in the early hours of 10.12.2020 and discussed with concerned departments.

#### **Observations of the committee with respect to sand mining at Dowleswaram barrage:**

- a) Water Resource Department, Govt of A.P vide letter dated 12.1.2016 (Copy enclosed as **Annexure-II**) had proposed to take desiltation in bridge lanka and kethavaralanka located near to Dowleswaram barrage to enhance the storage capacity. But however, the Irrigation department has not scientifically assessed the loss in storage capacity and by means of desiltation how much storage can be recovered. The committee is of the opinion that since Godavari is a V order stream, large quantity of siltation is likely to occur over a period of time but whenever desiltation activity is taken up it is essential to scientifically ascertain the quantity of silt deposits which is lacking in the present case. Further the sediment yield of river Godavari in the region is also not ascertained.
- b) Water Resource Department, Revenue Department and Department of Mines and Geology have identified following three sand reaches near to Dowleswaram barrage (Copy of the renewal of desiltation points is enclosed as **Annexure-III**):
  - i. Venkatanagaram sand ramp in Rajamahendravaram Rural (M) @Km.15.9 KM of akhanda Godavari Left Bank
  - ii. Bridgelanka (Kotilingala sand ramps) in in Rajamahendravaram Rural (M) @Km.11.4 KM of akhanda Godavari Left Bank
  - iii. Ketavani Lanka (Gayatri sand ramps) in in Rajamahendravaram Rural (M) of akhanda Godavari Left Bank
- c) It was reported by M/s APMDC that since 2016 these three reaches are in operation. District level sand committee (DLSC) has approved the operation of the sand reaches.
- d) The total quantity of sand permitted for excavation in each reach is 2,00,000 m<sup>3</sup> in an area of approximately 10 hectares. As per WALTA Rules only in case the depth of siltation is more than 8m, desiltation can be carried out upto a

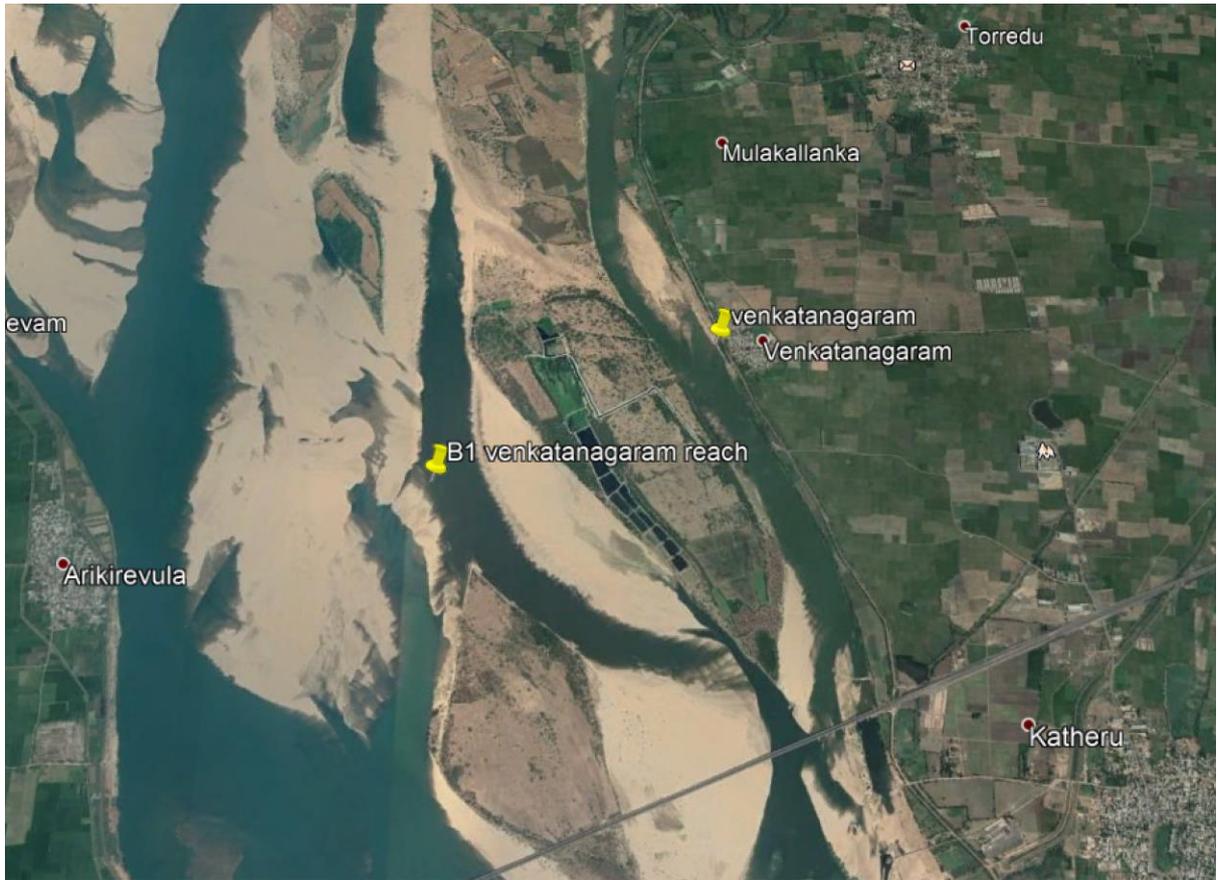
maximum depth of 3m. In the above mentioned three reaches in Dowleswaram barrage sand excavation is permitted upto a depth of 2.5m. Without assessing the depth of silt deposited in the reaches, sand extraction is permitted upto a depth of 2.5m. It is reported that WRD has proposed to carry out Bathymetric survey to assess the siltation quantity in River Godavari.

- e) Sand is extracted manually through boats (most of them boatmen & fishermen).
- f) It was reported that the reaches are operational since 2016 onwards by renewing the permission for sand extraction. Currently, the renewal for sand extraction was accorded by WRD on 27.11.2020 and reported that operation resumed from November 28, 2020 and around 350- 600 Tonnes of sand is extracted per day (average 475 tonnes per day). Based on the information provided by M/s APMDC around 5700tonnes of sand is extracted in each reach upto December 10, 2020 (till the date of committee inspection). APMDC has fixed Cost of sand @ Rs. 525/tonne for sand extracted from these three reaches. The total quantity of sand extracted in these three reaches (till December 10, 2020 upto committee inspection) is 17,100 tonnes and revenue generated by these three reaches is Rs.89,77,500/-.
- g) Sand extraction is carried out manually by the boatmen. No machinery is used for sand extraction. The sand is transported from the river bed in trucks. M/s APMDC shall direct the contractor that only tractors shall ply on river bed for transportation of sand. Movement of heavy machineries shall not be permitted in the river bed.
- h) For every reach Water Resource department has fixed the boundary(geo-coordinates) while according permission for sand extraction but there is no physical demarcation of boundaries in the sand reaches. Bridge lanka reach is submerged in water, Kotilingava reach and ketavanilanka reaches are partly submerged in water and partly exposed. Further M/s APMDC is not monitoring as to whether the sand extraction is carried within the boundaries specified by WRD.

- i) No log books are maintained on quantity of sand extracted and since baseline data on thickness of silt deposits is available the committee could not ascertain the total quantity of sand extracted.
- j) CCTV is installed in the river bed where transportation of sand is taking place.
- k) Production and dispatch registers are not maintained in the field. Register is maintained on no. of trucks used for transportation of the sand.
- l) There are no weigh bridges in the reaches.
- m) As per Guidelines on Sustainable Sand mining published by Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, for mining of minor minerals (sand is a minor mineral) falling under category 'B2' for less than or equal to five hectares, permission has to be obtained by "District Environment Impact Assessment Authority" (DEIAA) and for more than five hectares permission/ Clearance has to be obtained by SEIAA. **The area of each sand reaches is around 10 hectares and are operating without Environmental Clearance.**



Bridge lanka in Kotilingava ramp



Venkatanagaram reach



Ketavanilanka



Photos taken during committee visit

### **V.b Findings of the committee with respect to sand mining at Kotipalli village**

1. It was alleged in the application that illegal sand mining is taking place in Kotippalli village and ramp is constructed on the river bed which is obstructing the flow of river. The committee visited kotipalli village and the locations specified in the application. It was observed that presently at the geo-coordinates specified in the complaint (16°41'50.3"N 82°02'49.2"E) there is no ramp. The committee verified the historical satellite images and observed that ramp was existing in the said location. On enquiring with villagers, it was informed that the ramp washed away due to heavy rains. From the historical satellite images it is understood that the alleged ramp is present since 2016. The villagers also informed that the ramp was used as a village road. Hence it cannot be established that the ramp was used for illegal sand mining activities.



Satellite image of 06/2018 of alleged ramp at kotipalli  $16^{\circ}41'50.3''\text{N}$   $82^{\circ}02'49.2''\text{E}$



Satellite image of 02/2020 of kotippali ramp railway bridge

2. Presently at Kotipalli near to alleged ramp, 2 Km length Railway bridge from Kotipalli to Muktheswaram is under construction on the waterway out of which for a length of 700m flow is obstructed. The sand required for the construction is extracted from the river utilized. It was informed that the bridge may be completed by 2023.

3. The photos of heavy machinery and JCB included in the application are used for construction of Railway Bridge and temporary ramp as part of bridge construction.
4. Heavy machinery are plying on the river bed and on flood banks. The C&D waste generated during construction activity are dumped near the river itself.
5. More than 300 workers are involved in the construction activity but there are no proper sanitation facilities for the workers.



**Figure. Photos taken during the site visit**

## **VI Conclusions of the committee**

1. The committee is of the view that Water Resource Department is carrying out sand extraction in River Godavari without scientifically assessing the quantity of silt deposits. Since the quantity of silt deposited and loss in storage capacity is not ascertained by Water Resource Department, it cannot be treated as de-siltation and has to be considered as mining. Further the sand extracted is used both for Government schemes and as well for commercial purposes.
2. Water Resource Department have permitted three sand reaches namely Venkatanagaram sand reach, bridge lanka and ketavanilanka sand reach which are located near Dowleswaram barrage. Sand is extracted in all the three reaches manually through boats. The sand so extracted is brought to the bank and then loaded into trucks. In these three reaches heavy machinery is not used for sand extraction but heavy vehicles are plying on the river bed for sand transportation. Proper log books are not maintained on the quantity of sand extracted.
3. It was reported that the reaches are operational since 2016 onwards by renewing the permission for sand extraction. Currently, the renewal for sand extraction was accorded by WRD on 27.11.2020 and reported that operation resumed from November 28, 2020 and around 350- 600 Tonnes of sand is extracted per day (average 475 tonnes per day). Based on the information provided by M/s APMDC around 5700 tonnes of sand is extracted in each reach up to December 10, 2020 (till the date of committee inspection). APMDC has fixed Cost of sand @ Rs. 375 per tone (up to October 2}th 2020 ); and Rs. 525/tonne (October 21<sup>st</sup> 2020 onwards) for sand extracted from these three reaches. The total quantity of sand extracted in these three reaches (till December 10, 2020 up to committee inspection) is 17,100 tonnes and revenue generated by these three reaches is Rs. 89,77,500/-.
4. Sand extraction in Venkatanagaram sand reach, bridgelanka and ketavanilanka is taking place upto a depth of 2.5m in an area of more than 10 hectares in each reach. As per Guidelines on Sustainable Sand mining published by Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, for mining of minor minerals (sand is a minor mineral) falling under category 'B2' for less than or equal to five hectares, permission has to be obtained by "District Environment Impact Assessment Authority" (DEIAA) and for

more than five hectares permission/ Clearance has to be obtained by SEIAA. The area of each sand reach is around 10 hectares and are operating without Environmental Clearance from SEIAA. However, the State has considered it as for the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification Dt 15.01.2016, S.O. 14I(E), Appendix-IX which exempt the De-Silting in the River from requirement of prior Environment Clearance and proceeded.

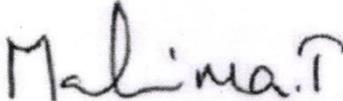
5. Water Resource Department shall ensure that sand reaches are operated in compliance of AP sand mining policy, 2019 and sustainable sand mining guidelines issued by MOEFCC. The committee did not observe any environmental impacts or damage to structures near to the sand reaches in Dowleswaram.
6. In Kotipalli (near to the alleged location mentioned in the application), 2 Km length Railway bridge from Kotipalli to Muktheswaram is under construction on the waterway out of which for a length of 700m natural flow of river Godavari is obstructed.



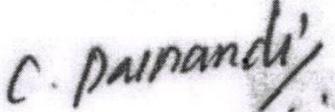
**D. Muralidhar Reddy, IAS**  
District Collector, East Godavari



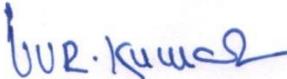
**Murali Krishna KVSG**  
Member, Environmental Impact Assessment  
Authority, Andhra Pradesh



**Mahima T**  
Scientist-D  
Central Pollution Control Board  
Regional Directorate-Chennai



**Dr. C. Palpandi**  
Scientist 'C'  
Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of  
Environment Forest and Climate Change,  
Chennai



**DVR Kumar**  
Assistant Director of Mines and Geology  
Rajamahendravaram

**Item No.01:**

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

**Original Application No. 187 of 2020 (SZ)**

*(Through Video Conference)*

**IN THE MATTER OF**

Democratic Traditional Fisheries Workers  
Forum and Another.

...Applicant(s)

**Versus**

Union of India and others.

...Respondent(s)

**Date of hearing: 29.09.2020.**

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER**

**HON'BLE MR. SAIBAL DASGUPTA, EXPERT MEMBER**

**For Applicant(s):**

M/s. Sharan Balakrishna

**For Respondent(s):**

Smt. Maduri Donti Reddy R2 to R8

## ORDER

1. The grievance is this application is regarding the illegal sand mining that is being carried out in the river bed of Godavari River along East Godavari District in State of Andhra Pradesh. According to the applicant this is happening in Kotipalli Village and Dowleshwaram Dam Reservoir near Rajamundry. In fact, it falls in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) 1V-B, as per the Andhra Pradesh Coastal Zone Management Plan and sand mining is prohibited under the said zone. It is in the violations of the Coastal Regulation Zone, (CRZ) 2011 and 2019.
2. On going through the allegations in the application, we are satisfied that there arises a substantial question of environment which requires the interference of this Tribunal as unscientific exploitation of natural resources in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) is of serious concern having great impact on environment. So, the matter is admitted.
3. When the matter came up for hearing for admission today through Video Conference, Sri. Sharan Balakrishna appeared for the applicant. Smt. Maduri Donti Reddy represented respondents 2 to 8.

4. Since standing counsel entered appearance for the respondents 2 to 8, direct notice to them is dispensed with.
5. The applicant is directed to issue notice to respondent 1 by Registered post with acknowledgement due, email and also by dusthi if possible and produce proof of service on the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent by filing an affidavit before this Tribunal as per rules. The applicant is directed to serve a copy of the application along with documents produced to standing counsel appearing for the respondents 2 to 8 within a week and proof of service on learned counsel.
6. The applicant is also directed to produce necessary requisites along with copies of the application and the documents produced with necessary postal cover and postal stamps before this Tribunal within a week, so as to enable this Tribunal to issue notice to all the respondents to assure the respondents in accordance with law.
7. It is brought to the notice in respect of the similar issue, that there was another case pending before this Tribunal as O.A No. 87 of 2020 (*Dasu Manikantiah Vs Union of India and others*) and in that case this Tribunal had constituted a committee comprising of 1) the Senior Officer from the Ministry

of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Regional Office, Chennai, 2) a Senior Scientist from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), State of Andhra Pradesh, 3) Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Chittoor District 4) a Senior Officer from Central Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Chennai and 4) the District Collector, Chittoor District to inspect the area in that case and submit a factual as well as action taken report.

8. Since the area in this case falls within the jurisdiction of East Godavari District and falls in the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), we think that some modification can be made in the committee constituted in that case by including the District Collector, East Godavari District instead of Chittoor District and the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology in East Godavari District instead of Chittoor District and a Senior Officer from Andhra Pradesh Coastal Zone Management Authority in addition to the existing members of that committee namely, a Senior Officer from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Regional Office, Chennai and a Senior Scientist from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), State of

Andhra Pradesh, a Senior Officer from Central Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Chennai with the modification of the committee as mentioned above.

9. The committee can go into the question regarding the allegations made in the application and submit a factual as well as action taken report, if there is any violation found.
10. The committee is also directed to ascertain as to whether any environmental clearance is required as provided under EIA Notification, 2006 and as per directions of the Hon'ble Apex Court in (***Deepak Kumar Vs State of Haryana (2012) 4 SCC 629***) and if there is any violation, they are directed to assess the environmental compensation as well.
11. The committee is also directed to go into the question as to what is the nature of activities that is being done by the user agency, whether they are involved only in dredging, for the purpose of cleaning the river bed, so as to enable the free flow of water or in the guise of dredging they are doing sand mining without obtaining necessary clearance and how the sand is being dealt with whether it has been used for commercial purpose or for spreading the same in the area where replenishment of sand is required under the Sustainable Sand

Mining Policy of Central Government. They are also directed to ascertain the quantity of sand that is being extracted illegally by the user agency for the purpose of assessing environmental compensation.

12. The committee is also directed to ascertain as to whether the area falls within the Coastal Regulation Zone where sand mining is prohibited.

13. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Regional Office, Chennai will be the nodal agency for co-ordination and for providing all necessary logistics for this purpose.

14. The committee is directed to submit the report to this Tribunal on or before 06.11.2020 by e-filing along with necessary hard copies to be produced as per rules.

15. The applicant is also directed to submit a set of papers to the members of the committee within a week, so as to enable them to comply with the direction.

16. The Registry is directed to communicate this order to the members of the committee and also to the official respondents immediately by e-mail, so as to enable them to comply with the direction of this Tribunal of submitting the report and also to

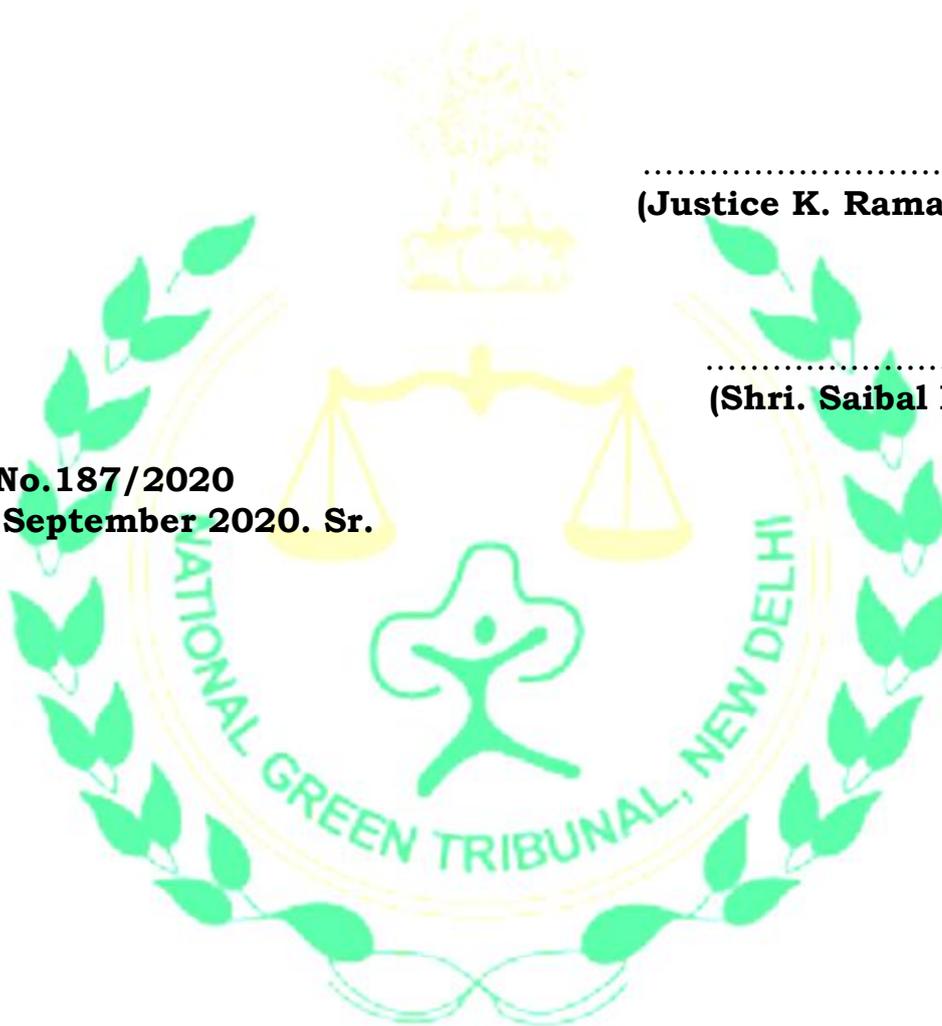
file their independent response regarding the allegations made in the application before the next hearing date.

17. For appearance of parties, consideration of report and also for completion of pleadings, post on 06.11.2020.

.....J.M.  
**(Justice K. Ramakrishnan)**

.....E.M.  
**(Shri. Saibal Dasgupta)**

**O.A. No.187/2020  
29th September 2020. Sr.**



Government of Andhra Pradesh  
Water Resources Department

R SE  
166.  
19-1-16

**From**  
**Sri S.Sugunakar Rao, B.Tech.,**  
Superintending Engineer,  
Irrigation Circle,  
Dowlaiswaram.  
Fax & Phone : 0883-2417419  
E-mail: se\_dowl@yahoo.co.in

**To**  
The District Collector and  
Chairman,  
D.L.S.C.,  
East Godavari District,  
Kakinada.

Letter No.DB/ATO.4/ 2 RQV

Dated: 12-1-16

Sir,

Sub:- Water Resources Department - De-siltation of Godavari River  
for enhancement storage capacity - Proposals submitted -  
Reg.

Ref:- 1. Govt.Memo.No.13226/WRG-GRC/2004-1 dt.30.9.2014  
2. Executive Engineer, G.H. Division, Dowlaiswaram Lr.No.  
A5/ 26 SE dt.11.1.2016

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It is to submit that in the reference 1<sup>st</sup> cited, the Government has instructed to identify the location for de-siltation of Godavari River so as to enhance the storage capacity.

As reported by the Executive Engineer, G.H. Division, Dowlaiswaram vide in the reference 2<sup>nd</sup> cited and procedure specified in the D.L.S.C. East Godavari the Bridge Lanka and Kethavarilanka reaches de-siltation is in process. In this connection, the Katheru reach was also recommended previously for 70,000 Cum But the de-siltation activity has not taken place in this reach.

Now it is proposed to de-siltation at above reach. Hence the District Collector and Chairman, D.L.S.C., E.G. District to kindly issue necessary orders please as per norms stipulated in the sand mining policy.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-S.Sugunakar Rao,  
Superintending Engineer,  
Irrigation Circle,Dowlaiswaram.

Copy to the Executive Engineer, G.H. Division, Dowlaiswaram for information and necessary action.

Sd/-S.Sugunakar Rao,  
Superintending Engineer,  
Irrigation Circle,Dowlaiswaram

//t.c.f.//

B. Suresh Rao 12/1/16  
Dy. Superintending Engineer

Ad. Mines  
Joint inspection by  
Revenue, Mines & Irrigation, PWS  
and Ground water  
dept for conduct  
to be submit to  
Refout  
by 30/3/16

12/1/16

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

From  
Sri R. Mohana Rao. B.E.,  
Executive Engineer,  
Godavari Head Works Division,  
Dowlaiswaram.

To  
The Assistant Director,  
Mines & Geology,  
D.No. 69-17-18,  
Back side of KIA motor Car Showroom,  
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM – 533101.

Letter No. AB/A1/

1213<sup>m</sup>

Dt. 27-11-2020.

Sir,

Sub : Sand - De-siltation of sand in River Godavari – Renewal for de-siltation of sand for the period validity upto 31.3.2021 – Proposals of River Conservator – Reg.

Ref:- Lr. No. 3518/Sand/2019 Dt. 18.11.2020.

!!!

With reference to the above, it is to inform that the de-siltation of sand at the following locations may be permitted by manual with non-mechanized boats for the quantity and validity of permission is noted against each.

Sl. NO.	Name of De-siltation	Mandal	Permitted Quantity	Validity up to
1	Kethavanilanka (Gayatri Ramp)	Rajamahendravaram Rural	2,00,000 Cum	31.3.2021 (Which ever is earlier)
2	Bridgelanka (Kotilingala Ramp)	Rajamahendravaram Urban	2,00,000 Cum	31.3.2021 (Which ever is earlier)
3	Venkatanagaram	Rajamahendravaram Rural	2,00,000 Cum	31.3.2021 (Which ever is earlier)

The de-siltation shall be done by abiding the provisions contained in River Conservancy Act and other prevailing conditions are in force. The de-siltation of operation shall be executed beyond the 500 meters distance from the flood bank and any other structures. The de-siltation of sand shall be done subject to orders of Hon'ble N.G.T. in O.A. No. 516/2015 Dt. 25.1.2017 obviously. Heavy loaded vehicles are not allowed and plying of vehicles on flood bank is strictly prohibited. If any violations are observed, the NOC will be withdrawn by this office in the interest of safety of flood bank.

Yours faithfully,

Executive Engineer  
G.H. Division, Dowlaiswaram.