

## BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI

## ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 09 OF 2022 (SZ)

IN THE MATTER OF:

PISATI INDIRA REDDY &amp; ANR.

...APPLICANTS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA &amp; ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

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Place: Chennai  
Date: 15.10.2025

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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL****SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI****ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 09 OF 2022 (SZ)****IN THE MATTER OF:****PISATI INDIRA REDDY & ANR.****...APPLICANTS****VERSUS****UNION OF INDIA & ORS.****...RESPONDENTS****AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT**

I, Pisati Indira Reddy, W/o. Late P. Ram Reddy, aged about 67 years, residing at H.No. 183, Sadashiva Heavens, Pedda Amberpet (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District, Telangana, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. I am the first Applicant in the aforementioned Original Application and am well-acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. I am orally authorized to depose this affidavit on behalf of the Applicant No.2.
2. The contents of the Original Application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity. This affidavit is filed to place on record subsequent facts and to rebut the misleading reports filed by the Respondent authorities.



## **I. Preceding Submissions**

3. This affidavit is filed pursuant to the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal, for the purpose of apprising regarding the ongoing and unabated illegal mining and quarrying operations carried out by the private respondents, notwithstanding the pendency of the present application. It seeks to demonstrate, through irrefutable evidence, that the reports filed by the Respondent authorities, particularly the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana (R-2) & the Mines and Geology Department (R-3) are a calculated attempt to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal by presenting a sanitized and factually incorrect version of the ground reality.

4. It is submitted that the reports filed by R-3 and the actions of R-2 are replete with contradictions, suppressions of material facts, and are in direct conflict with their own prior reports, including the Joint Committee Report dated 22.04.2022. The timing and content of these new submissions, filed long after the institution of the present Original Application, strongly suggest a coordinated effort to create a new, "clean" paper trail. This is not a mere update of records but a fundamental rewriting of the official history of non-compliance in the region. The 2022 Joint Committee Report, a multi-departmental, on-site investigation, had previously documented a landscape of widespread violation, establishing that 28 out of 31 quarries in the area had operated illegally without the mandatory Environmental Clearance (EC). The new reports from the respondent authorities appear to be a direct response to the Tribunal's scrutiny, aimed at nullifying this damning



evidence by fabricating a new narrative of compliance. This pattern points towards a serious dereliction of statutory duty and raises grave concerns about the integrity of the regulatory process itself, demonstrating a disregard for the judicial proceedings of this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Applicant reserves the right to file a more detailed, para-wise rebuttal if deemed necessary.

**A. Analytical Examination of the Report dated 17.07.2025 issued by Mines & Geology in Ranga Reddy District (R- 3)**

5. It is submitted that the facts on record and the recent submissions in the above-mentioned report are discernible and concerning disparity which appear superficial, dubious and questionable to the previously submitted Joint committee report by the Respondent departments before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

6. The 2022 Joint Committee Report served as a clear baseline, providing a snapshot of 24 quarry leases in Sy. No. 268 of Chinnaraviryala Village. That report unequivocally stated that only one leaseholder, M/s. KRC Infra Projects (S.No. 3 in the J.C. Report), had been granted an EC. The remaining 23 were either pending applications under the 'violation' category, had their applications returned due to deficiencies, or had not applied at all. The lease periods for a majority of these units were documented to be expiring in 2023. A True copy of the Report of the Joint Committee dated 22.04.2022, filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal, detailing the status of 31 quarry leases in Rangareddy and Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri districts and establishing that 28 units were operating without the mandatory Environmental Clearance is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE I**.



7. That the new report filed by R-3 dt;17.07.2025, presents a completely altered and misleading narrative. It claims that 20 of the 23 leases have expired and their renewal applications are merely "pending for want of EC, CFE & CFO," implying they are non-operational. This claim is directly contradicted by recent, geo-tagged photographic evidence showing continued and unabated mining in these very areas [ANNEXURE X]. Furthermore, the said report introduced two new leases on the name of industries i.e., (i) Sri. B. Manish Reddy; and (ii) M/s. KRC Infra Projects) as "in force and working". It is further submitted that the said M/s KRC Infra Project is operating another mining unit with different block numbers without any environmental clearances from SEIAA i.e., R-2. A True copy of the Report filed by the Assistant Director of Mines & Geology, Ranga Reddy District (Respondent No. 3), dated 17.07.2025, annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE II.**

8. The entire defense of the respondents is demolished by a single, incontrovertible document i.e., the reply from SEIAA to an RTI application, dated 24.07.2025 [ANNEXURE III]. This official communication lists 22 proposals for Environmental Clearance in Sy. no. 268. For 21 of these proposals, the status is unequivocally stated as "**EC Not Issued**". This admission from the clearance-granting authority itself exposes the ongoing illegality of the operations and the fallacious nature of the reports submitted to this Hon'ble Tribunal. The following table provides an at-a-glance comparison that highlights these glaring inconsistencies.



**Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Stone crushing unit Leases and Environmental Clearances in Ranga Reddy District (Sy. No. 268)**

<b>S. No. &amp; Lessee Name</b>	<b>Lease Period &amp; EC status as per Joint Committee Report, 2022</b>	<b>Lease Period &amp; Status as per R-3 Report, 2025</b>	<b>EC Status as per SEIAA RTI Reply, July 2025</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1. M/s BNR Stone Crushers	15.09.2017 to 05.05.2023, Replied to EDS, under examination	06.05.2008 to 05.05.23; EC Expired, renewal pending	EC Not Issued (SIA/TG/MIN/41928 9/ 2023)	Discrepancy in lease start date between reports.
2. M/s Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd (20.154 ha)	28.08.2017 to 17.04.2023 ; Replied to EDS under examination	18.04.2008 to 17.04.2023; EC expired; renewal pending	EC Not Issued (SIA/TG/MIN/42023 2/ 2023)	Discrepancy in lease start date. R-3 report attempts to hide post – 2013 lease grant.
3. Sri G. Malakondaiah	19.03.2014 to 30.04.2023, Replied to EDA, under examination	01.05.2008 to 30.04.23; Expired, renewal pending	EC not issued (SIA/TG/MIN/42045 6/2023)	Discrepancy in lease start date. R-3 report attempts to hide post-2013 lease grant.
4. M/s KRC Infra Projects	08.05.2008 to 07.05.2023 ; EC applied and under examination	08.05.2008 to 07.05.2023; EC expired; renewal pending	EC Not issued (SIA/TG/MIN/41924 4/2023)	Illegal operation prior to EC application is undisputed.

5. Sri B. Manish Reddy	Not listed in J.C. Report, 2022	12.09.2022 to 01.06.33; In force and working	Not listed in RTI reply. Newly Added mine with extent of 1.65 Ha, area already mined by the name of KRC Infra projects ltd (Sy. No. 268 (9A,9B))	New Lease added to the list in R-3 report to obscure the status of the cluster.
6. Sri K Krishna Reddy	04.02.2015 to 03.02.2030 ; EC applied and under examination	04.02.2015 to 03.02.2030; Lease in force, non-working	EC Not issued (SIA/TG/MIN/41934 5/2023)	R-3 claims lease is in force but non-working, yet RTI confirms no EC has ever been issued.
7. M/s Padmavathi Metal Industries	09.05.2008 to 08.05.2023 ; Proposal returned	09.05.2008 to 08.05.2023; EC Expired, Renewal pending	EC Not issued (SIA/TG/MIN/42193 0/2023)	History of non-compliance and Returned application ignored in R-3. Industry Established in water body.
8. M/s Sai Rohit Metal Industries	19.03.2014 to 09.04.2023 ; Replied to EDS, under examination	10.04.2008 to 09.04.2023; Expired, renewal pending	EC Not issued (SIA/TG/MIN/42004 47/2023)	Discrepancy in lease start date. R-3 report attempts to hide post-2013 lease grant

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**B. Detailed Scrutiny of the Report dated 17.07.2025 issued by Mines & Geology in Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District (R- 3)**

9. It is submitted that the report pertaining to Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District is demonstratively replete with misrepresentations and concocted facts. As evidenced by the 2022 Joint Committee Report and information obtained under the RTI Act clearly shows that major units ie., (i) M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing, (ii) M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, (iii) M/s. Superfine Sand Hyd Ltd., and (iv) M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd. held leases that commenced years prior and operated, for the vast majority of their history, without a valid EC. However, these violations were so clear that the proponents had belatedly applied EC under the 'violation' category, admitting the past illegality, notably the SEIAA i.e., R-2 issued directions to certain units to cease mining operations [ANNEXURE-IV]. The 2025 report from the Assistant Director of Mines, Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri, makes the demonstrably false claim that "**All the above said Quarry Leases are having valid EC, CFO issued by the competent authority**" [ANNEXURE-V]. To support this fiction, the report presents completely new lease periods. For instance, it claims the lease for M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries (4.00 Ha) started on 09.06.2023, and for M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries on 24.07.2023.

10. As per the observations of the SEIAA meetings the units named Sai Vikas Stone crushing industries and Alluri Estates Pvt Ltd share the Survey numbers of



the Mine area in Survey No. 56,57,58,64,76 in deshmukhi revenue village, Yadadri district with nearly 40 acers of Mine area where no environmental clearances are granted till date ANNEXURE VI, but as per observations of the images the quarrying is continuing by the Respondent unit. ANNEXUREXIII. The Joint Committee report filed combinedly by all the department in 2022 clearly mentioned the Major units located in the Deshmukhi village revenue i.e., like M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing, M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, M/s. Superfine Sand Hyd Ltd., and M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt Ltd. held leases that commenced years prior and operated, for the vast majority of their history, without a valid EC.

11. This continuous malign submissions by the Mines and TGPCB encouraged the Respondent units to violate and illegally operate the business without environment clearances. This is a blatant and fraudulent attempt to erase over 15 years of documented illegal mining, which commenced in 2008. As per the report dt 15.07.2025 submitted by SEIAA i.e., Respondent No. 2, it is evident that all the units are operating from many years without environment clearances. This manipulation of official records, presenting decades-old violators as new, compliant entities, is a direct affront to the proceedings of this Hon'ble Tribunal and an attempt to pervert the course of justice. The SEIAA's own meeting minutes from 2022 and 2023 confirm that these units were being processed under the 'violation' category, which is only necessary when there has been a pre-existing illegal operation.



**Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Quarry Leases in Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District**

<b>S. No. &amp; Lessee Name</b>	<b>Lease Period &amp; EC Status as per J.C. Report, 2022 &amp; RTI</b>	<b>Lease Period &amp; EC/CFO Status as claimed in R-3 Report, 2025</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1. M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal (6.52 Ha)	24.07.2008 to 23.07.2023; Query raised at PP.	24.-7.2-23 to 23.07.2043; Claim to have valid EC & CFO.	15 years of illegal operation erased. SEIAA approved EC under the “violation category” in 2023, proving prior illegality, which is now being hidden.
2. M/s Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd (6.00 Ha)	16.10.2006 to 28.02.2022; Proposal returned for shortcomings.	Not mentioned in Report dated 17.07.2025 submitted by R-3	The unit’s existence and history of violation are completely suppressed in the new report.
3. M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing (4.00 Ha)	09.06.2008 to 08/06.2023; Proposal returned for shortcomings. SEAC recommended EC in 2022.	09.06.2023 to 08.06.2043; Claim to have valid EC & CFO.	15 years of illegal operation erased. Lease start date manipulated to post date the present NGT case. False claim of compliance.
3. M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd (6.60 Ha)	25.01.2014 to 24.01.2024; Proposal returned for shortcomings. SEIAA ordered to stop mining activity	Not mentioned in Report dated 17.07.2025 submitted by R-3	The Unit/s violation and the stop-work order are suppressed in the new report.

**C. The Inconsistent and Untenable claim as per the Report dated 15.07.2025 submitted by SEIAA, Telangana (R-2):**

13. The conduct of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana, reveals a pattern of administrative arbitrariness and a concerning disregard for its own procedures and the authority of this Hon'ble Tribunal. SEIAA appears to be functioning not as a neutral environmental regulator, but as a facilitator for mining interests, even when it requires contradicting its own records.

14. A prime example is the Environmental Clearance for the 13.44 Ha TSMDC mine. The SEIAA, in its official meeting minutes, recorded its decision to approve the EC **"subject to outcome of NGT judgement in OA No. 09 of 2022"** [Annexure-VII]. This entry is a clear and unequivocal acknowledgment of the Tribunal's jurisdiction over the matter. However, in a subsequent RTI reply dated 24.07.2025, the same SEIAA, referring to the exact same proposal number (SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023), baldly states that an **"EC Order issued on 02.06.2023"**. It suggests a deliberate attempt to present a facade of deference to the NGT in its official records while proceeding with an unconditional clearance, thereby undermining the judicial process.

15. A True copy of the Information furnished by the Public Information Officer, SEIAA, Telangana (Respondent No. 2) under the RTI Act, dated 24.07.2025, confirming the Environmental Clearance has "Not been issued" for 21 out of 22 proposals in Sy. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village as annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE VIII.**



16. This disregard for due process is further exemplified by the flawed EC granted to Sri B. Nanda Reddy's new quarry in Taramatipet village. During the appraisal process, the SEIAA itself noted from satellite imagery that "mining activity is already carried out in the mine lease area as per the Google map" and also identified unresolved issues regarding the applicability of cluster norms. Standard procedure would mandate that these red flags—pre-existing illegal mining and potential cluster violations—be fully investigated and resolved before any EC is granted. Instead, in a subsequent meeting, the SEIAA inexplicably proceeded to approve the project for EC. This decision demonstrates a manifest non-application of mind and a blatant disregard for its own procedural requirements, especially when the pending O.A. covers the environmental integrity of the entire region. This pattern of behaviour indicates that the SEIAA's decision-making process is compromised and cannot be relied upon to uphold environmental law, necessitating this Tribunal's direct and decisive intervention. The True Copies of Minutes of Meetings of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana as annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE IX**.

**II. Substantiated Proof of Persistent Statutory Violations and Imminent Environmental Harm.**

The present section furnishes direct, cogent, and incontrovertible material evidence demonstrating that the respondents' assertions regarding cessation of operations are factually untenable. The activities undertaken by the respondents, facilitated and permitted by a regulatory framework that has demonstrably failed in its statutory



oversight, constitute a continuing and imminent threat to the applicant's rights and to the ecological integrity of the surrounding environment.

#### **A. Unabated Illegal Mining Operations and Long-Term Community Impact**

17. Contrary to the assertions in the R-3 report that expired leases are "non-working," the applicant has compiled extensive, recent, and geo-tagged photographic evidence, [ANNEXURE-XIV mine images\_]. This evidence visually documents a thriving and unabated illegal mining ecosystem, which has inflicted severe and long-term environmental, health, and socioeconomic damage on the local community. The constant dust, noise, and chemical emissions have led to chronic health issues, including respiratory problems and throat infections for the Applicant, while blasting operations disrupt daily life and mental well-being. The environmental degradation is extensive:

- i. **Soil and Water Degradation:** Dust deposition has rendered agricultural fields barren, with soil analysis revealing high salinity and alkalinity, making them unsuitable for cultivation. Borewell water samples show similarly high salinity, contaminating water sources for both human and agricultural use.
- ii. **Active Machinery and Ecological Destruction:** Photographs show excavators and drillers actively operating within supposedly expired lease areas. This activity has led to the destruction of local ecosystems, including the encroachment and destruction of water bodies like the Pulicherla Kunta and a lack of adequate green belts, contributing to habitat loss.



- iii. **Continuous Pollution:** A constant stream of trucks is documented transporting minerals, generating fugitive dust, while operational crushers and hot mix plants release chemical odours, indicating a seamless and polluting supply chain from illegal mines to processing units.

A recent, geo-tagged photographs documenting the ongoing illegal mining operations, active machinery, operational stone crushers, continuous transportation of minerals, and the resultant environmental degradation, including the destruction of the Pulicherla Kunta water body is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE XIII**.

**B. The Grave Incident of Unauthorized Rock Blasting by B. Nanda Reddy Quarry — FIR No. 373/2025 and C.C. No. 875/2025**

18. The quarry of Sri B. Nanda Reddy in Taramatipet Village (Sy. Nos. 199P, 201/2, etc.) represents a catastrophic failure of the regulatory process and accordingly conducting blasting without any permits. The industry is established within 100 meters from the vicinities of Applicant's agricultural land, goshala (cow shelter), temple, and meditation center, in blatant violation of established siting criteria and buffer zone norms. That on 02.06.2025, the Respondent No. 8 had conducted blasting and huge rocks from blasting operations were hurled onto the Applicant's property, endangering lives and the property [**Annexure XVI**]. This is not a hypothetical risk; it is a realized, life-threatening hazard directly enabled by a flawed and irresponsible EC. The danger posed by these operations is not a matter of mere allegation; it is a matter of judicial record. Following the fly rock incident,



FIR No. 373/2025 was registered at PS Abdullapurmet against the quarry operator. The matter proceeded to trial, and the order of the Principal Junior Civil Judge, Hayathnagar, in C.C. No. 875/2025, dated 13.06.2025 & STC Case No. 506 of 2025 provides an irrefutable conclusion to the matter. **[ANNEXURE-X]**

19. A true copy of the First Information Report (FIR) No. 373/2025 & FIR No. 570/2025, registered at P.S. Abdullapurmet, concerning the fly rock incident where blasting from Sri B. Nanda Reddy's quarry endangered the Applicant's life and property. Accordingly, the Hon'ble court records that the accused, Anil Kumar Itha, was charged under Section 125 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and, critically, under Section 9(B)(1) of the Telangana Explosive Act. The order explicitly states that the accused "**pleaded guilty**" to the charges, and the case was disposed of as "**Uncontested - CONVICTED**". A True copy of the dispositive order in C.C. No. 875/2025 from the Court of the Principal Junior Civil Judge, Hayathnagar, dated 13.06.2025, wherein the accused quarry operator pleaded guilty and was convicted for offenses including violations under the Telangana Explosive Act. **[ANNEXURE XI]**

20. Therefore, the conviction in Criminal Case No. 875/2025 & STC. No. 506 of 2025 constitutes a definitive judicial determination of guilt, founded upon an express admission. It establishes a direct and uninterrupted causal nexus: the grant of a defective Environmental Clearance (EC) by SEIAA facilitated a hazardous operation, culminating in a criminal act of negligence that endangered human life.



This elevates the present matter beyond the realm of environmental non-compliance into one of adjudicated criminal endangerment, arising squarely from regulatory failure. Accordingly, this Hon'ble Tribunal is vested with compelling grounds to not only annul the impugned EC but also to scrutinize the conduct and accountability of the officials who authorised such a perilous undertaking.

### **III. Invocation of Environmental Jurisprudence and Governing Legal Principles.**

It is submitted that the above-mentioned illegal activities are persistently committed by the Respondent No. 7 to 33. These actions perpetuated though tacit encouragement of illegal mining and systematic failure to monitor and rectify procedural irregularities. Consequently, they have inflicted irreparable harm to the Applicants and other residents of the affected villages, amounting to violation of their fundamental rights and entitlements under environmental and constitutional law. by curtailing their fundamental right to survive. Despite the existence of a comprehensive statutory framework enacted by the Parliament and reinforced through binding precedents of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the jurisprudence of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the respondent authorities have exhibited wilful disregard towards the manifest illegality and the untenable environmental and human consequences arising therefrom. Such conduct warrants the severest judicial censure and remedial intervention.

#### **A. The Non-Negotiable Mandate of Prior Environmental Clearance**

21. The requirement of a prior Environmental Clearance is the cornerstone of environmental law in India, emanating from the Environment (Protection) Act,



1986, and the EIA Notification, 2006. This is not a procedural formality but a substantive duty to ensure that developmental activities do not cause irreversible harm to the environment. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its landmark judgment in ***Deepak Kumar vs. State of Haryana***, (2012) 4 SCC 629, explicitly extended the requirement of prior EC to mining leases of minor minerals, including those with areas less than 5 hectares, recognizing that the cumulative environmental impact of such activities can be substantial [ANNEXURE-XII]. The operations of every single respondent unit, including those of M/s. Superfine Sand Hyd Ltd., M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries, and M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd., which commenced and continued for years without obtaining this mandatory prior clearance, are therefore illegal *ab initio*.

**B. The Invalidity of *Ex Post Facto* Regularization.**

22. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has definitively and conclusively settled the law on *ex post facto* environmental clearances. In ***Common Cause vs. Union of India***, (2017) 9 SCC 499, the Apex Court held that the concept of retrospective clearance is "**completely alien to environmental jurisprudence**" and that any EC granted can only be prospective in nature. This principle was recently and emphatically reiterated in the seminal judgment of ***Vanashakti vs. Union of India***, 2025 SCC OnLine SC 855 [ANNEXURE- XII]. In this case, the Supreme Court struck down the very MoEF&CC notifications and Office Memorandums that created the framework for granting retrospective approvals, including the SOP dated 07.07.2021 cited by the respondents in the 2022 Joint Committee Report. The Court



declared such mechanisms to be unconstitutional, arbitrary, and violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

23. A true copies of the landmark judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, including but not limited to *Deepak Kumar vs. State of Haryana*, establishing the mandate of prior EC for all minor mineral leases; *Common Cause vs. Union of India*, declaring ex post facto clearances alien to environmental jurisprudence; and *Vanashakti vs. Union of India*, striking down the very government notifications that created a framework for retrospective approval. Consequently, the entire exercise by the respondents to seek regularization of their past violations through the 'violation' window, as governed by the now defunct MoEF&CC Standard Operating Procedures, is legally untenable. Their applications pending before SEIAA are non-est in the eyes of the law, as the very foundation for such a process has been struck down by the highest court of the land. Any EC granted under this now-illegal framework is void and must be quashed.

### **C. Invocation of the 'Polluter Pays' and 'Precautionary' Principles**

24. The present case is a textbook example for the application of the 'Polluter Pays' and 'Precautionary' principles, which are statutorily embedded in Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

25. **The Polluter Pays Principle:** As established in **Indian Council for Environmental Action vs. Union of India, (1996) 3 SCC 212**, the financial cost of remedying environmental damage must be borne entirely by the polluter [ANNEXURE-XII]. The respondents have illegally enriched themselves for over a decade by exploiting



natural resources without obtaining the necessary clearances and without investing in environmental mitigation measures. The damage is not hypothetical; the Joint Committee itself acknowledged the agricultural loss suffered by the Applicant and calculated a preliminary compensation of ₹2,88,672. This calculation, however, is manifestly inadequate as it is based on the flawed assumption that monetary relief for immediate crop loss can restore a livelihood. It completely fails to account for the cumulative and long-term impacts, including the cost of reversing soil degradation, addressing chronic health issues from respiratory and chemical exposure, and compensating for the permanent loss of agricultural productivity. Such mechanisms, along with symbolic CSR gestures like furniture donations, are wholly insufficient and do not absolve the polluters of their full liability. The environmental compensation must not be a mere token amount but must be scientifically calculated to include:

- (a) the cost of restoring the degraded land, water bodies, and ambient air quality;
- (b) disgorgement of the illegal profits earned during the entire period of violation;
- (c) a significant punitive element to create a deterrent effect. The penalty of nearly 470 crores imposed by the State Vigilance and Enforcement Department for evasion of royalty, as mentioned by the applicant, can serve as a baseline indicator of the massive scale of these illegal operations.

26. **The Precautionary Principle:** This principal mandates that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, a lack of full scientific certainty shall not



be a reason to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. The ongoing mining operations, particularly the uncontrolled blasting activities that have already led to a criminal conviction for endangering human life, represent a clear and present threat of serious and irreversible harm. The documented health impacts on the Applicant, the loss of traditional livelihoods for farmers, and the strong community resistance, including protests by farmers for over 100 days demanding justice, further underscore the ongoing threat. The Precautionary Principle demands the immediate and unequivocal cessation of all such hazardous activities until full and verifiable compliance with the law is demonstrated. To allow them to continue operating would be to sanction an ongoing threat to the life and property of the Applicant.

#### **D. The Statutory Dereliction of Duty by Regulatory Authorities**

27. The SEIAA, the Mines & Geology Department, and the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) are statutory authorities entrusted with the sacred duty to protect the environment and the health of citizens. Their actions and, more importantly, their prolonged inaction, as detailed extensively in this affidavit, amount to a gross and willful dereliction of this statutory duty. While the TSPCB has issued some closure orders and show-cause notices to non-compliant units, these have been piecemeal and ineffective in curbing the large-scale illegality. By failing to act decisively against rampant illegal mining for years, and now by actively participating in the creation of misleading reports and the granting of flawed and dangerous ECs, these authorities have transitioned from being passive regulators to



active enablers of environmental destruction. This Hon'ble Tribunal has, in numerous cases, fixed accountability on regulatory authorities for their failure to enforce environmental laws. It is humbly submitted that the circumstances of the present case are so egregious that they warrant a similar fixing of accountability to restore the rule of law and public faith in environmental governance.

### CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing facts, evidence, and established principles of law, it is most respectfully submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to take this affidavit and its annexures on record while rejecting the false and misleading reports filed by the Respondent authorities. To prevent further irreparable harm, it is imperative that the Tribunal issue an immediate and complete cessation of all mining and associated activities by the private respondents operating without valid clearances and quash the unlawfully granted Environmental Clearances, particularly those issued to Sri B. Nanda Reddy and M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries. To address the extensive damage already inflicted, it is essential to constitute an independent, high-level committee to conduct a cumulative impact assessment, quantify the illegally extracted minerals, and determine the full compensation payable under the 'Polluter Pays' principle. Consequently, the Respondent authorities must be directed to recover this compensation and proceedings must be initiated to fix accountability on the erring officials whose negligence has enabled



this environmental catastrophe. It is therefore incumbent upon this Hon'ble Tribunal to pass these and any such other orders as are necessary to uphold the rule of law, restore the environment, and deliver justice in the circumstances of this case.



COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT



DEPONENT

**VERIFICATION**

I, Pisati Indira Reddy, W/o. Late P. Ram Reddy, aged about 67 years, residing at H.No. 183, Sadashiva Heavens, Pedda Amberpet (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District, Telangana, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the facts stated in the foregoing affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, belief, and information. Hence, verified on this the 15<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2025 at Chennai.



COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT



DEPONENT



**ATTESTED**  
  
**T. SOMESHWER**  
 ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
 Appointed by the Govt. of T.S.  
 GOMs No. 747/11  
 # 16-2-741/B/47, Asman Gadh  
 Malakpet, Hyderabad-500 036.

**BEFORE NATIONAL GREEN  
TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN BENCH  
AT CHENNAI**

**I.A.NO. OF 2025**

**IN**

**O.A. No. 9 OF 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

PISATI INDIRA REDDY & ANR

...Applicants

Versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

...Respondents

**ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT**

Filed on: 15.10.2025

Filed by:

**COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT**

**HRITHIK MACHERLA**

**ENDLA BHARANI**

**SNEHA ASTHANA**

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Address for Service:

Flat No. 102, Saai Priya Apartments,  
Somajiguda, Hyderabad, Telangana  
Mobile: 7993371004



## ANNEXURE - A

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF QUARRY LEASES IN BANDARAVIRYALA MINING ZONE IN SY.NO.268 OF CHINNARAVIRYALA VG.,  
ABDULLAPURMET MANDAL, RANGAREDDY AND DESHMUKHI VG., POCHAMPALLY MDL., YADADRI-BHUVANAGIRI DISTRICT.

S. No.	Name of the lessee & Address	Sy.No. & Location			Extent (in Hectares)	Lease Period		EC Status
		Sy.No.	Village	Mandal		From	To	
District: Rangareddy District								
1	M/s Vasavi Stone Crushers, Sri N. Bhasker,	268 (17A & 17B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	11-04-08	10-04-2023	Query raised by SEIAA on 17.04.2018 and pending at Project Proponent Applied on 15.04.2022 Under examination of SEIAA
2	M/s.KRC Infra Projects, Partner Sri.J Maheshwar	268 (10A & 10B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	08-05-2008	07-05-2023	EC Granted on 19.03.2018
3	M/s.KRC Infra Projects, rep by Smt.K Swathi	268 (9A & 9B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	02-06-2018	01-06-2033	Proponent replied to EDS on 05.04.2022. Under examination of SEAC
4	M/s.BNR Stone Crushers, Prop. Sri B Nanda Reddy	268 (26A, 26B, 27A &	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	10.076	15-09-2017	05-05-2023	Raised EDS (Approved mining plan, EMP Report, PFR, Form - 1 and Signed Covering
5	M/s V. K. A. Constructions, Mg. Partner Sri K R. Anil Karan	268 (12A & 12B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	18-04-2008	17-04-2023	Proponent replied to EDS on 12.04.2022. Under examination of SEAC
6	Sri.G.Malakondaiah	268 (A4,A5&36)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	15.115	19-03-2014	30-04-2023	Proponent replied to EDS on 13.04.2022. Under examination of SEIAA
7	M/s Sai Rohit Metal Industries, Sri G. C. Malakondaiah,	268 (33, 34 & 35)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	15.115	19-03-2014	09-04-2023	Proponent replied to EDS on 08.04.2022. Under examination of SEAC
8	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri G Malakondaiah, Mg. Director	268, (13 14 15 & 16)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	20.154	28-08-2017	17-04-2023	Proposals returned to Proponent due to shortcoming (Approved Mining Plan & Pre-
9	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri G Malakondaiah, Mg. Director	268, (23 & 24)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	10.076	19-03-2014	08-05-2023	Proposals returned to Proponent due to shortcoming (Approved Mining Plan, Pre-
10	M/s.Anantha Sai Industries Pvt. Ltd, Sri G.Chandrashekar,	268 ( 11A & 11B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	15-03-2014	04-05-2023	Proponent replied to EDS on 07.04.2022. Under examination of SEAC
11	M/s.GMR Stone Crusher, Prop Sri.G Ram Mohan Rao	268 (A1,A2,B1 & B2)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	10.076	30-12-2017	30-04-2023	Not Applied
12	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri G Malakondaiah, Mg. Director	268 (22A & 22B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	07-05-2008	06-05-2023	Query (Approved mining plan and EMP Rept are not uploaded). raised by SEIAA and
13	Sri R. Jagadish Kumar	268 (A3 & B3)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	01-05-2008	30-04-2023	Applied on 19.04.2022
14	M/s. Telangana Rock Sand Pvt Ltd, Mg. Director Sri V.Srinivas	268 (18A, 19A, 20A,	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	20.152	31-03-2018	17-04-2023	Proposal returned to poponent due to shortcoming
15	M/s.Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd, Mg. Director Sri.G Chandrashekar	268 (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	30.228	14-05-2008	01-05-2033	Applied on 15.04.2022 Under examination of SEIAA
16	M/s Padmavathi Metal Industries, Mg. Partner Sri P. Naveen Kumar	268 (31A & 31B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	09-05-2008	08-05-2023	
17	M/s.Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd, Mg. Director Sri.G.Chandrashekar	268 (28A, 28B, 29A &	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	10.076	13-04-2008	07-05-2023	

## ANNEXURE - A

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18	M/s. Sri Thirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry,	268 (32A & 32B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	20-07-2017	16-06-2023	Proponent replied to EDS on 05.04.2022. Under examination of SEAC	
19	M/s. Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Metal Industries, Mg. partner	268 (7A, 7B, 8A & 8B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	10.076	21-03-2018	07-05-2023	Proponent replied to EDS on 08.04.2022. Under examination of SEIAA	
20	M/s Shona Engineers, Partner Smt. C. Sujana	268 (25A & 25B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	26-07-2008	25-07-2023	Proposal returned to poponent due to shortcoming (Approved Mining Plan is not shortcoming)	
21	M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry	268 (30A & 30B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	5.038	08-05-2008	07-05-2023	Proposal returned to poponent due to shortcoming (Approved mining plan & Form 1)	
22	Sri.K.Krishna Reddy	268	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	10.117	04-02-2015	03-02-2030	Applied on 15.04.2022 Under examination of SEIAA	
23	M/s TSMDC Ltd	268 (Part-A)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	13.570	14-11-2008	13-11-2023	Not Applied	
24	M/s TSMDC Ltd	268 (Part-B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	13.570	14-11-2008	13-11-2023	Not Applied	
<b>District: Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri</b>									
1	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries,	64 & 76	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	4	9-Jun-2008	8-Jun-2023	Proposal returned to poponent due to shortcoming (Approved Mining Plan is not shortcoming)	
2	M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, Prop. Sri G. Narender	56/A & 65/A	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	6.52	24-Jul-2008	23-Jul-2023	Query (Approved Mining Plan is not uploaded) raised by SEIAA and pending at PP	
3	M/s. Super fine Sand (Hyderabad) Ltd. Mg. Director Sri	84/A	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	6	16-Oct-2006	28-Feb-2022	Proposal returned to poponent due to shortcoming (Approved mining plan & Form 1)	
4	M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Director Sri A. Suryanarayana	57	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	6.6	25-Jan-14	24-Jan-24	Proposal returned to poponent due to shortcoming (Approved mining plan & Form 1)	
5	Sri Guduru Narender Reddy S/o. Late G. Samba Siva Reddy,	73/A	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	0.99	13-Oct-2015	12-Oct-2030	Query (Approved Mining Plan is not uploaded) raised by SEIAA and pending at PP	
6	Sri Guduru Narender Reddy	74/A	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	3.65	9-Sep-2019	8-Sep-2039	EC Granted on 19.03.2018	
7	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries,	56, 57, 58 & 64	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	5.65	30-Aug-2019	29-Aug-2039	EC Granted on 08.03.2018	

## ANNEXURE – B

S.No.	Name & Address of the Stone Crusher	CTE/CFO from TSPCB
1	M/s. Yadadri Stone Crusher, Sy.No.260, Banda Raviryala, Abdullapurmet(M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 30.11.2031
2	M/s. BNR Sand Manufacturing Unit (A unit of BNR Stone Crushers), Sy.No.268 & 248, Chinnaravirala (V), Hayathnagar	CFO valid upto 30.09.2022
3	M/s. Sri Renuka Rock Sand, Sy No.253AA, 253E & 259E, Banda Raviryala, Abdullapurmet(M), Rangareddy District	CFO Valid upto 28.02.2021.
4	M/s. Sai Rohit Metal Industries, Sy.No.253/A/1, 253/AA/2, 253/A/3, 253/AA/4, 253/A/2,4, 253/AA/1,3,5 & 268, Banda	CFO valid upto 28.02.2031
5	M/s. Tirumala Rock Sand Manufacturing Unit, Sy.No.246/AA, 247/A, 247/AA&249/AA, Bandaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet	CFO valid upto 31.12.2030
6	M/s. KRC Infra Projects, Sy.No.268, Chinnaravirala (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.12.2027
7	M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No.268/1, Chinnaravirala (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.01.2031
8	M/s. Uday Stone Crushing Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No.293/1, Banda Raviryala(V), Hayathnagar(M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.01.2023
9	M/s. S.V. Industries, Sy.No. 293/1, Banda Raviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.03.2031
10	M/s. Vishwashanthi Metal Industry, Sy.No.155, Chinna Bandaraviryala (V), Hayathnagar, Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.08.2023
11	M/s.Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Metal Industries, Sy.No.232 & 234, Taramatipet(V), Hayathnagar(M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.03.2031
12	M/s. Janapriya Engineers Syndicate Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Engineers Syndicate India (P) Ltd.), Sy. No. 238, Gowrelli	CFO valid upto 28.02.2031
13	M/s. Hyderabad Metal Industry (Formerly Shalivahaha Stone Crusher), Sy.No.155, Chinnaraviryala (V), Hayathnagar (M),	CFO valid upto 31.05.2021. Closure Order issued
14	M/s. Shri Jay Lakshmi Stone Crusher, Sy.No.137/1, Pasmamla (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District	CFO valid upto 31.12.2031
15	M/s.Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries, Sy.No.64 & 76, Deshmukhi Vg., Budan Pochampally Mdl., Yadadri-	CFO valid upto 31-05-2032
16	M/s.Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, Sy.No.56/A & 65/A, Deshmukhi Vg., Budan Pochampally Mdl., Yadadri-	CFO valid upto 30-06-2022
17	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyderabad) Ltd, Sy.No.80 & 84, Deshmukhi Vg., Budan Pochampally Mdl., Yadadri-	CFO valid upto 31-03-2028

## ANNEXURE – C

S. No.	Name & Address of the Hot Mix Plant	CTE/CFO from TSPCB	Closure Order Issued
1	M/s. Veltech Constructions, Sy.No.203P, Saddupally (V), Abduppapurmet (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 31.12.2025	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
2	S.V. Constructions (B. Raghuma Reddy Constructions). Sy.No.202 & 203, Tharamathipet (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangaeredy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 31.11.2023	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
3	M/s. Ambica Infra Projects, Sy Nos.205, Taramathipet (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 31.12.2020	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
4	M/s. Mayank Infra, Sy.No.205 & 206, Saddupally (V), Abduppapurmet (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 31.12.2025	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
5	P.N. Constructions (Ganesh Constructions), Sy.No.207, Taramathipet (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 28.02.2023	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
6	M/s. SPR Constructions, Sy.No.208, Saddupally (V), Abduppapurmet (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 31.12.2020	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
7	M/s. K Chandra Shekar (Hot Mix Plant), Sy.No.207, Saddupally (V), Abduppapurmet (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 31.01.2026	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
8	M/s. Venkatesh Hot Mix Plant, Saddupally (V), Abduppapurmet (M), Rangareddy District	Not obtained CFO	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 05.01.2021
9	M/s. Krushi Infrs India Private Limited, Sy.No.169, Tharamathipet (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District	CFO is obtained. Valid upto 30.04.2022	The Board issued closure order vide order dated 24.03.2022
10	M/s.PSK Infrastructure and Projects Pvt. Ltd, Sy.No.79/A, Deshmukhi Vg., Pochampally Mdl., Yadadri-Bhuavanagiri Dist.,	CFO valid upto 30-06-25	
11	M/s.Nagarjuna Hi-Tech Constructions, Sy.No.78/A, 78/A/1, Deshmukhi Vg., Pochampally Mdl., Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District.	CFO valid upto 31-07-23	

## Annexure - D

S. No.	Name of the lessee & Address	Sy.No. & Location				Minerals	Extent (in Hectares)	Show Cause Notice No	Show Cause Notice Issued on
		Sy.No.	Village	Mandal	District				
1	M/s. Shri Jay Lakshmi Stone Crushers	137/1	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	1.000	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
2	M/s Vasavi Stone Crushers, Sri N. Bhasker	268 (17A & 17B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
3	M/s.KRC Infra Projects, Partner Sri.J.Maheshwar	268 (10A & 10B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
4	M/s.KRC Infra Projects, rep by Smt.K.Swathi	268 (9A & 9B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
5	M/s.BNR Stone Crushers, Prop. Sri.B.Nanda Reddy	268 (26A, 26B, 27A & 27B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	10.076	Order No. RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1179	10.03.2022
6	M/s V. K. A.Constructions, Mg. Partner Sri K. R. Anil Karan	268 (12A & 12B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
7	Sri.G.Malakondaiah	268 (A4,A5&36)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	15.115	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
8	M/s Sai Rohit Metal Industries, Sri G. C. Malakondaiah, Proprietor	268 (33, 34 & 35)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	15.115	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
9	M/s Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri G.Malakondaiah, Mg. Director	268, (13 14 15 & 16)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	20.154	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
10	M/s Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri.G.Malakondaiah, Mg Director	268, (23 & 24)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	10.076	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
11	M/s Anantha Sai Industries Pvt. Ltd, Sri G Chandrashekar, Mg Director	268 (11A & 11B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
12	M/s GMR Stone Crusher, Prop Sri G.Ram Mohan Rao	268 (A1,A2,B1 & B2)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	10.076	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
13	M/s Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri G.Malakondaiah, Mg Director	268 (22A & 22B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
14	Sri R. Jagadish Kumar	268 (A3 & B3)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
15	M/s.Telangana Rock Sand Pvt Ltd, Mg Director Sri.V.Srinivas Reddy	268 (18A, 19A, 20A, 21A, 18B, 19B, 20B & 21B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	20.152	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR-1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022

16	M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd, Mg. Director Sri. G. Chandrashekar	268 (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A & 6B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	30.228	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
17	M/s Padmavathi Metal Industries, Mg. Partner Sri P. Naveen Kumar	268 (31A & 31B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1180	10.03.2022
18	M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd, Mg. Director Sri. G. Chandrashekar	268 (28A, 28B, 29A & 29B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	10.076	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
19	M/s. Sri Thirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, Prop Smt.B. Prabhavathi	268 (32A & 32B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1178	10.03.2022
20	M/s. Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Metal Industries, Mg. partner Sri G.C. Malakondalah	268 (7A, 7B, 8A & 8B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	10.076	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
21	M/s Shona Engineers, Partner Smt. C. Sujana	268 (25A & 25B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1177	10.03.2022
22	M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry	268 (30A & 30B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	5.038	Order No. RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1181	10.03.2022
23	Sri.K. Krishna Reddy	268	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	10.117	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
24	M/s TSMDC Ltd	268 (Part-A)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	13.570	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
25	M/s TSMDC Ltd	268 (Part-B)	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	13.570	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
26	M/s. TSMDC Ltd	155/1	Chinnaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	2.914	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
27	M/s. Vengamamba Associates	293/1	Bandaraviryala	Abdullapurmet	Rangareddy	Stone & Metal	3.000	Order No. 3/Complaint/Mines/RO.RR- 1/TSPCB/2022-1173	07.03.2022
28	M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd., Mg. Director Sri A. Suryanarayana Raju,	57	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	Yadadri- Bhuvanagiri	Stone & Metal	6.000	Order No. 72001/PCB/RO- NLG/2022-218	08.03.2022
29	Sri Guduru Narender Reddy S/o. Late G. Samba Siva Reddy,	73/A	Deshmukhi	Pochampally	Yadadri- Bhuvanagiri	Stone & Metal	0.99	Order No. 72001/PCB/RO- NLG/2022-218	08.03.2022

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**  
**SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**  
**O.A. NO. 9 of 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Pisati Indira Reddy,  
Ranga Reddy District,  
Telangana and Another.

...Applicant(s)

-vs-

Union of India,  
Rep by its Secretary,  
MoEF& CC, New Delhi and Ors.

...Respondent(s)

**REPORT FILED ON BEHALF OF MINES AND GEOLOGY R-3**

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Place: Chennai

Date: 17.07.2025

Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali,  
Standing counsel for 3<sup>RD</sup> Respondent

**Report of the Asst. Director of Mines & Geology,**  
**Rangareddy District**

1. It is respectfully submitted that there are (23) quarry leases are existing in Sy.No.268 Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. The details of quarry leases are as follows:

S. No	Lessee Name & Lessee ID	Extent (Ha)	Location of the quarry lease area.	Peirod of lease	Remarks
1	M/s.BNR Stone Crushers, Prop. Sri.B.Nanda Reddy, ID No.1511080041	10.08	Sy.No.268 (26A, 26B, 27A & 27B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	06-05-08 to 05-05-23	The Leases are expired and non working. Filed renewal applications, pending for want of EC; CFE & CFO.
2	M/s.Sri Laxmi Narasimha Metal Industries, ID No.1511080137	10.08	Sy.No.268 (7A,7B, 8A & 8B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	08-05-08 to 07-05-23	
3	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri.G.Malakondaiah, Mg. Director, ID No.1511080072	20.15	Sy.No.268 (13 14 15 & 16), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	18-04-08 to 17-04-23	
4	M/s.Padmavathi Metal Industries, ID No.1511080114	5.04	Sy.No.268 (31A & 31B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	09-05-08 to 08-05-23	
5	M/s.Telangana Rock Sand Pvt. Ltd, ID No.1511080071	20.15	Sy.No.268 (18 to 21), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	18-04-08 to 17-04-23	
6	M/s.Anantha Sai Industries Pvt. Ltd, Sri.G. Chandrashekar, Mg.Director, ID No.1511080067	5.04	Sy.No.268 (11A & 11B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	05-05-08 to 04-05-23	
7	M/s.Shona Engineers, ID No.1511080116	5.04	Sy.No.268 (25A & 25B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	26-07-08 to 25-07-23	
8	M/s.Vasavi Stone Crusher, ID No.1511080004	5.04	Sy.No.268 (17A & 17B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	11-04-08 to 10-04-23	
9	M/s.Sai Rohit Metal Industries, ID No.1511140038	15.12	Sy.No.268 (33 to 35), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	10-04-08 to 09-04-23	
10	Sri R. Jagadish Kumar, ID No.1511080040	5.04	Sy.No.268 (A3 & B3), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	01-05-08 to 30-04-23	
11	Sri.G.Malakondaiah, ID No.1511140006	15.12	Sy.No.268 ( A4, A5 & 36), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	01-05-08 to 30-04-23	
12	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri.G.Malakondaiah, Mg. Director, ID No.1511140037	10.08	Sy.No.268 (23 & 24), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	09-05-08 to 08-05-23	
13	M/s.KRC Infra Projects, Partner Sri.J.Maheshwar, ID No.1511140005	5.04	Sy.No.268 (10A, 10B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	08-05-08 to 07-05-23	
14	M/s.Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd ID No.1511080069	30.23	Sy.No.268 (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A & 6B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	02-05-08 to 01-05-23	
15	M/s.Sai Baba Metal Industries, ID No.1511080136	5.04	Sy.No.268 (30A, 30B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	08-05-08 to 07-05-23	

16	M/s.Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd, Mg. Director Sri.G.Chandrashekar, ID No.1511080123	10.08	Sy.No.268 (28A, 28B, 29A & 29B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	08-05-08 to 07-05-23	The Leases are expired and non working. Filed renewal applications, pending for want of EC; CFE & CFO.
17	M/s.GMR Stone Crusher, Prop.Sri.G.Ram Mohan Rao, S/o.Venkataiah, ID No.1511110002	10.08	Sy.No.268 (A1,A2,B1 & B2), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	01-05-08 to 30-04-23	
18	M/s.Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd, Sri.G.Malakondaiah, Mg. Director, ID No.1511080131	5.04	Sy.No.268 (22A & 22B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	07-05-08 to 06-05-23	
19	M/s.Sri Thirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, Prop.Smt.B.Prabhavathi, ID No.1511080115	5.04	Sy.No.268 (32A & 32B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	17-06-08 to 16-06-23	
20	M/s.V.K.A Constructions, ID No.1511120008	5.04	Sy.No.268 (12A, 12B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	18-04-08 to 17-04-23	
21	Sri.B.Manish Reddy, ID No.3011220071	1.62	Sy.No.268 (9B), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	12-09-22 to 01-06-33	The Leases are inforce and working.
22	M/s.KRC Infra Projects, rep.by Smt.K.Swathi, ID No.3011180034	3.34	Sy.No.268 (9A), Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	02-06-18 to 01-06-33	
23	Sri.K.Krishna Reddy, ID No.1511150043	10.08	Sy.No.268, Chinnaraviryala Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl.,	04-02-15 to 03-02-30	Lease inforce. Non working due to water logged

2. Out of which, (20) quarry lease holders are filed application for renewal of their quarry leases for a further period of (20) years and the grant of renewal of quarry leases were pending due to non production of Environmental Clearance; CFE & CFO from the concerned Authorities. The said quarry leaseholders have applied for Environmental Clearance and they are in the process of obtaining Environmental clearance (EC) from the SEIAA, Telangana. The remaining (3) quarry leases are inforce i.e., 1) Sri.B.Manish Reddy (S.No.21); 2) M/s.KRC Infra Projects, rep.by Smt.K.Swathi (S.No.22) and 3) Sri.K.Krishna Reddy (S.No.23).

3. Further, the technical staff of this office have inspected the quarry leases on 12-06-2025 and 13-06-2025 and reported the quarry leases which are pending under renewal are non working. The quarry leases held by Sri.B.Manish Reddy (S.No.21) and M/s.KRC Infra Projects (S.No.22) are working and the other quarry lease held by Sri.K.Krishna Reddy (S.No.23) is non working due to water logged. The photographs are herewith enclosed for kind reference.

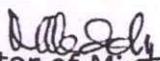
4. Pertaining to the quarry lease held by M/s.Telangana Mineral Development Corporation Ltd, the quarry lease period was expired on 13-11-2023. M/s.TMDC Ltd have not filed any application for renewal of their quarry lease. Hence, the said quarry lease area is under non working.

5. It is further submitted that apart from the above leases, Sri.B.Nanda Reddy is holding a quarry lease for Rough Stone; Road Metal; in Sy.No.201/2, 201/4, 202P & 199P of Taramathipet Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl., Rangareddy District. The said quarry lease area is under working. Pertaining to the quarry lease; the following permissions are obtained from the concerned Departments.

- (i) The Tahsildar, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District vide Lr.No.C/2808/2022, dt:07-02-2023 reported that the applied is Patta land. As per Revenue records for the year 2020-21, the land belongs to Sri.B.Nanda Reddy and issued No Objection Certificate for grant of quarry lease for Rough Stone; Road Metal and Building Stone in Sy.No.201/2 (5-00), 201/4 (5-00), 202P (1-10) & 199P (0-20) of Taramathipet Vg., Abdullapurmet Mdl., Rangareddy District in favour of Sri.B.Nanda Reddy.
- (ii) The State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) vide No.SIA/TG/MIN/420992/2023, dt:15-06-2023 issued Environmental Clearance pertaining to the quarry lease application of Sri.B.Nanda Reddy.
- (iii) The Telangana State Pollution Control Board vide Order No.1558-RR-I/TSPCB/ZO-HYD/CFE/2023-292, dt:28-06-2023 issued Consent of Establishment (CFE) pertaining to the quarry lease application of Sri.B.Nanda Reddy.
- (iv) The Telangana State Pollution Control Board vide Order No.1558-RR-I/TSPCB/ZOH/CFO/2023-293, dt:28-06-2023 issued Consent of Operation (CFO) pertaining to the quarry lease application of Sri.B.Nanda Reddy.

The leases were granted / renewed only after obtaining the requisite statutory permissions i.e., Environmental Clearance; Consent for Establishment (CFE) and Consent for Operation (CFO) from the concerned Authorities.

This is submitted for favour of kind information.

  
Asst. Director of Mines & Geology,  
Rangareddy District.

**Report of the Asst. Director of Mines & Geology, Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri**

It is respectfully submitted that 4 no. of quarry leases for Rough Stone & Road Metal are existing in Deshmukhi Village, B.Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri Dist. The details are given below.

S.No.	Name of the Quarry Lease	Location	Extent	Lease period	EC	CFE	CFO
1	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries	Sy No. 64 & 76 of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	4.00	09.06.2023 to 08.06.2043	SIA/TG/MIN/27 9532/2022, dt.23.07.2022	NLG-1327/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2022-220123919654, Dt.22.08.2022	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1327/CFO/2022-220523919655, DT.22.08.2022
2	Sri Guduru Narender Reddy	Sy No.74/A of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	3.65	09.09.2019 to 08.09.2039	SEIAA/TS/OL/Y DR-14/2018, Dt.19.03.2018	NLG-1051/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2018-729, Dt.03.05.2018	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1051/CFO/2018, Dt.03.05.2018
3	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries	Sy No.56, 57, 58 & 64 of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	5.65	30.08.2019 to 29.08.2039	SEIAA/TS/OL/Y DR-13/2018-4097,dt.8.03.2018	NLG-1033/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2018-593, Dt.09.04.2018	TGPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1033/CFO/2024-240525194097, DT.18.07.2024
4	M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries	Sy No.56/A and 65/A of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	6.52	24.07.2023 to 23.07.2043	SIA/TG/MIN/40 6480/2022, dt.06.03.2023	NLG-1425/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2023-230124447552, Dt.23.05.2023	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1425/CFO/2023-230524447578, DT.24.05.2023

All the above said Quarry Leases are having valid EC, CFO issued by the competent authority.

Further, 5 no. of Stone Crushers are existing in Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri. The details are given below.

S.No.	Industry Name & Location	Location	MDL ID	Period	CFO
1	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries,	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272013026	8/6/2023 to 7/6/2028	240525073069, dt.07.06.2024
2	M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272014030	28/08/2019 to 26/08/2029	230524628766, dt.19.10.2023
3	JSAR ROCKSAND MINERALS,	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272020075	22/12/2020 to 20/12/2030	210522853302, dt.06.03.2021
4	SUPERFINE SAND(HYDERABAD)LIMITED Deshmukhi (v),	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272017029	8/10/2022 to 8/9/2027	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/261/2018, DT.11.09.2018
5	Sri Lakshmi Narsimha Super Sand Industries Pvt Ltd., Deshmukhi (v),	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272022100	25/11/2022 to 24/11/2027	230524475745, Dt.26.04.2023

It is submitted that all the above Quarry Lease and Stone Crushers are being granted duly obtaining prior EC, CFE/CFO as per norms from the concerned authorities.

This is submitted for favour of information.

  
 Asst. Director of Mines & Geology,  
 Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri.



**State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)**

**Telangana**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change**

Block No.305, Maitrivihar Commercial Complex, Ameerpet, Hyderabad – 500038

**Lr. No. 3/SEIAA/TG/RTI/2025- 15**

**Dt: 24.07.2025.**

**To**

**Smt. P. Indira Reddy,  
H.No 4-1/183, Sadashivanagar, Sadashiva Heavens,  
Peddamberpet, Rangareddy District,  
Telangana 501505**

**Sir,**

**Sub: SEIAA, TG - Information sought under RTI Act' 2005 – Reply furnished -  
Reg.**

**Ref: RTI Application Dt. 15.07.2025  
\*\*\*\*\***

In the reference cited above, your RTI application was received on 15.07.2025. In this regard, information as per available records is enclosed

This is for information.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

  
**Public Information Officer &  
Environmental Engineer**

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
1	SIA/TG/MIN/419244/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Rough Stone and Road metal and Gravel of M/s. KRC Infa Projects, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 10A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 10B and Acr 2.45 gts in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and metal and Gravel/Morrtu m	EC Not Issued
2	SIA/TG/MIN/419478/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.076 Ha (24.90 Acres). Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel /Morrtum of M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., (12.0 Acres in Block No. 28A & 29A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 28B & 29B and Acres 4.90 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel /Morrtum	EC Not Issued
3	SIA/TG/MIN/419393/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtum of M/s. Sri Tirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, (6.0 Acres in A-Zone, Block No. 32A, 4.0 Acres in B-Zone, Block No. 32B and Acres 2.45 gts in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtu m	EC Not Issued
4	SIA/TG/MIN/419345/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.117 Ha (25.00 Acres). Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtum of Sri K. Krishna Reddy, Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtu m	EC Not Issued
5	SIA/TG/MIN/419553/2023 (EC-Violation)	30.228 Ha (74.70 Acres). Rough Stone and Gravel of M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., (36.0 Acres in Block No. 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A and 6A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 3B, 4B and 5B, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 1B and 2B, 4.0 Acres in 6B and 14.70 acres of Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District	Rough Stone and gravel	EC Not Issued

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
6	SIA/TG/MIN/420456/2023 (EC-Violation)	15.115 Ha (37.35 Acres). Road Metal Quarry of Sri G. Malakondaiiah, (26.0 Acres in Block No. A4, A5 & 36A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. B4 & B5 and 7.35 Acres in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
7	SIA/TG/MIN/420453/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Vasavi Stone Crusher, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 17A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 17B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area), Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
8	SIA/TG/MIN/420447/2023 (EC-Violation)	15.115 Ha (37.35 Acres). Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry of M/s. Sai Rohit Metal Industries, (18.0 Acres in Block No. 33A, 34A & 35A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 33B, 34B & 35B and Acres 7.35 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
9	SIA/TG/MIN/420652/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.07 Ha (Acres 24.90). Rough Stone and RoadMetal and Gravel/Mortuum Quarry of M/s. Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd., (12.0 Acres in Block No.23A & 24A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 23B & 24B, 4.90 acres of common area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone and Road Metal and Gravel/Mortuum Quarry	EC Not Issued
10	SIA/TG/MIN/420449/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.076 Ha (24.90 Acres) (12.0 Acres). Rough Stone Quarry of Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Metal Industries, (12.0 Acres in Block No. 7A & 8A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 7B & 8B and Acres 4.90 in Common Area) Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone Quarry	EC Not Issued

S. No.

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
11	SIA/TG/MIN/420463/2023 (EC-Violation)	20.153 Ha (49.80 Acres). Rough Stone & Road Metal Quarry of M/s. Telangana Rock Sand Pvt. Ltd., (24.0 Acres in Block No. 18A, 19A, 20A & 21A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 18B, 19B & 20B, Acres 4.0 in Block No. 21B and 9.80 acres of common area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone & Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
12	SIA/TG/MIN/420232/2023 (EC-Violation)	20.154 Ha (Acres 49.80). Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel/ Morrum Quarry of M/s. Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd., (24.0 Acres in Block No. 13A, 14A, 15A & 16A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 13B & 14B, Acres 8.0 in Block No. 15B & 16B and 9.80 acres of common area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel/Morrum Quarry	EC Not Issued
13	SIA/TG/MIN/420246/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry of M/s. Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd., (6.0 Acres in Block No. 22A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 22B and Acres 2.45 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
14	SIA/TG/MIN/421659/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone & Metal Mine of M/s. Anantha Sai Industries Pvt. Ltd., (6.0 Acres in Block No. 11A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 11B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Mine	EC Not Issued
15	SIA/TG/MIN/421404/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone & Metal Mine of Sri R. Jagadish Kumar, (8.0 Acres in Block No. A3, 2.0 Acres in Block No. B3 and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Mine	EC Not Issued

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	EC Not Issued
16	SIA/TG/MIN/421385/2023 (EC - Violation)	10.076 Ha (24.90 Acres). Stone & Metal Mine of M/s. GMIR Stone Crusher, (16.0 Acres in Block No. A1 & A2, 4.0 Acres in Block No. B1 & B2 and 4.90 Acres in Common Area) Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Mine	EC Not Issued
17	SIA/TG/MIN/419289/2023 (EC - Violation)	10.07 Ha (24.90 Acres). Stone and metal and Gravel/Morrum of M/s. BNR Stone Crusher, a (24.90 Acres) (12.0 Acres in Block No. 26A & 27A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 26B, 27B and 4.90 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District	Stone and metal and Gravel/Morrum	EC Not Issued
18	SIA/TG/MIN/421842/2023 (EC Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres) (6.0 Acres in Block No. 30A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 30B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area). Stone & Metal Quarry of M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry, Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
19	SIA/TG/MIN/421907/2023 (EC Violation)	5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in Block No. 31A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 31B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area). Stone & Metal Quarry of M/s. Padmavathi Metal Industries, Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
20	SIA/TG/MIN/421930/2023 (EC Violation)	5.038 Ha or 12.45 Acres. (6.0 Acres in Block No. 25A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 25B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area), Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Shona Engineers, Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
21	SIA/TG/MIN/423658/2023 (EC)	13.44 Ha (33.21½ Ac.). Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) Ltd., Sy. No. 268 of Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District.	Stone and Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
22	SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023 (EC)	13.44 Ha (33.21). Stone and Metal of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Sy No. 268, Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal	EC Order issued on 02.06.2023

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
Aliganj, Jorbagh Road  
New Delhi-110 003

Dated 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2022

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Sub.: Observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court with reference to the SoP dated 7th July 2021 for identification and handling of violation cases under EIA Notification 2006 - reg.**

The Ministry issued a Standard Operating Procedure dated 7<sup>th</sup> July 2021 bearing the file number 22-21/2020-IA.III, for identification and handling of violation cases under EIA Notification 2006 in compliance to order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in Appeal No. 34/2020 (WZ) titled Tanaji B. Gambhire Vs Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra. The copy of the SoP is enclosed for ready reference.

2. The SoP was challenged in the Madurai Bench of the High Court of Madras in the matter W.P.(MD) No. 11757 of 2021 titled Fatima Vs Union of India and was interim stayed vide order dated 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021.

3. Recently, in the Order dated 09<sup>th</sup> December 2021 in the matter of Civil Appeal Nos. 7576-7577 of 2021 in Electrosteel Steels Limited Vs Union of India and Ors., the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has *inter-alia* observed the following:

"93. The interim order passed by the Madras High Court appears to be misconceived. However, this Court is not hearing an appeal from that interim order. The interim stay passed by the Madras High Court can have no application to operation of the Standard Operating Procedure to projects in territories beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Madras High Court. Moreover, final decision may have been taken in accordance with the Orders/Rules prevailing prior to 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2021."

4. The copy of the order which is self-explanatory is enclosed herewith for necessary action.

5. This is issued with the approval of the competent authority.

  
(A K Agrawal)  
Director

Encl: As above.

To

1. Chairperson/ Member Secretaries of all Expert Appraisal Committees
2. Chairperson/Member Secretaries of all SEIAAs/SEACs
3. All Officers of IA Division

Copy for information to

1. PS to Hon'ble MEF&CC
2. PS to Hon'ble MoS, EF&CC
3. PPS to Secretary, EF&CC
4. PPS to AS (TK)/JS (SKB)
5. Website, MoEF&CC /Guard file

11. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

12. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

13. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

14. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

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22. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

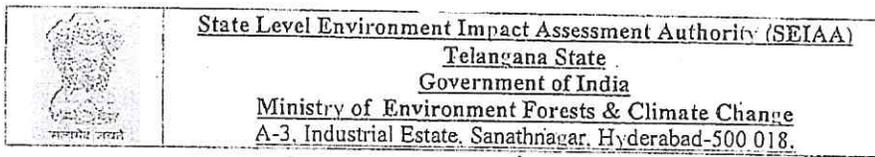
23. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

24. 1944. 10. 10. 1944.

**Annexure-IV****Status of Credible Action taken against the Respondent mines in O.A No.09 of 2022**

S.No.	Respondents	Name	Status
1.	R-10	M/s. Sai Rohit Metal Industries, Sy. No.253/A/1, 253/AA/2, 253/A/3, 253/AA/4, 253/A/A/2, 4, 253/AA/1, 3, 5 & 268, Chinnaravirala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.62 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
2.	R-11	M/s. Tirumala Rock Sand Manufacturing Unit, Sy.No.246/AA, 247/A, 247/AA & 249/AA, Bandaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.59 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
3.	R-12	M/s. KRC Infra Projects, Sy.No.268, Chinnaravirala (V), Hayathnagar (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.71 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
4.	R-13	M/s. Padmavathi Metal Industry, Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala(V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.64 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
5.	R-14	M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry, Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala(V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.54 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
6.	R-16	M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industry, Sy.No. 56/A & 65/A, Deshmukhi (V), Pochampally (M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District.	Case No. CC No. 542/2022 filed before First Class Judicial Magistrate, Choutuppal for initiation of credible action. EC issued vide order dt. 06.03.2023& the Case was disposed on 30.12.2023.
7.	R-17	M/s. Super Fine Sand Hyderabad Pvt. Ltd. (Mines), Sy.No.84/A, Deshmukhi (V), Pochampally (M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District.	Case No. CC No. 529/2023 filed before First Class Judicial Magistrate, Choutuppal for initiation of credible action. The Case was disposed on 11.06.2024

8.	R-27	M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt Ltd, Sy.No. 57, Deshmukhi (V), Pochampally (M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District.	Case No. CC No. 114/2024 filed before First Class Judicial Magistrate, Choutuppal for initiation of credible action. The case was disposed on 16.03.2024.
9.	R-30	M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No.268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.65 of 2023. (30.23 Ha)  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
10.	R-31	M/s. Shona Engineers, Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryal (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.56 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.
11.	R-32	M/s. B.N.R Stone Crushers (Mine), Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryal (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District.	Case filed in the Court of 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Judicial Magistrate, Hayath Nagar with CC No.63 of 2023.  Convicted U/sec 241 Cr.PC and Case disposed vide dt:08.09.2023.

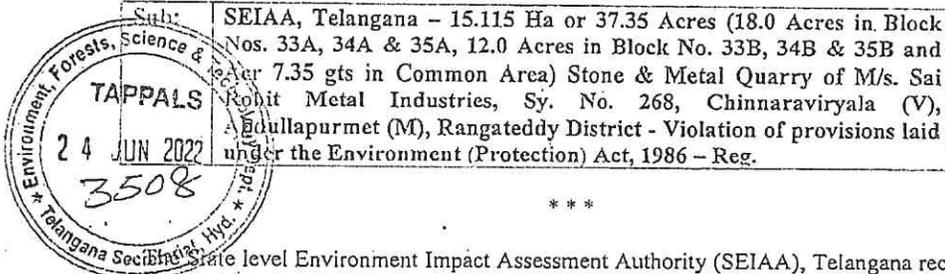


Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-946/2019- 1D\

Dt:17.06.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.

Sir,



\*\*\*

State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Sai Rohit Metal Industries, seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 15.115.Ha or 37.35 Acres (18.0 Acres in Block Nos. 33A, 34A & 35A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 33B, 34B & 35B, and Acr 7.35 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal Quarry in the name of M/s. Sai Rohit Metal Industries, Sy. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangateddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 07.05.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 27.05.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 as per lr. dt. 19.03.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 30.05.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

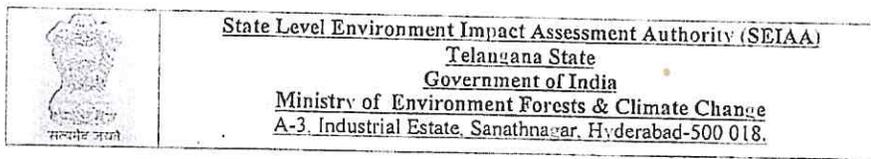
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER





Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-936/2019-96

Dt:17.06.2022.

The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.



Sub: SEIAA, Telangana - 5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in A-Zone, Block No. 32A, 4.0 Acres in B-Zone, Block No. 32B and Acr 2.45 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum of M/s. Sri Thirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District - Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 - Reg.

\*\*\*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Sri Thirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in A-Zone, Block No. 32A, 4.0 Acres in B-Zone, Block No. 32B and Acr 2.45 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum in the name of M/s. Sri Thirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 29.04.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 21.05.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 as per lr. dt. 11.03.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 30.05.2022 was issued to the proponent for

preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

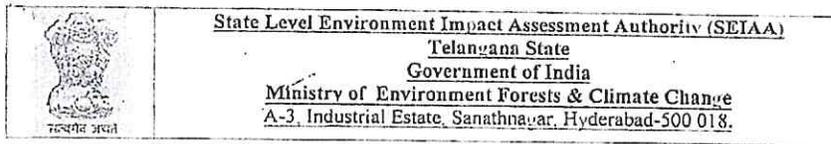
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER





Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-936/2019-98

Dt:17.06.2022.

To  
 ✓ The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
 ES&T Department,  
 Government of Telangana,  
 Secretariat, Hyderabad.

Sir,



SEIAA, Telangana - 5.038 Ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in Block No. 10A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 10B and Acr 2.45 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum Quarry of M/s. KRC Infra Projects, Sy. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District - Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 - Reg.

\*\*\*

State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. KRC Infra Projects, seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 5.038 Ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in Block No. 10A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 10B and Acr 2.45 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum Quarry in the name of M/s. KRC Infra Projects, Sy. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 07.05.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 27.05.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2014-15 to 2020-21 as per Ir. dt. 11.03.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 30.05.2022 was issued to the proponent for

preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

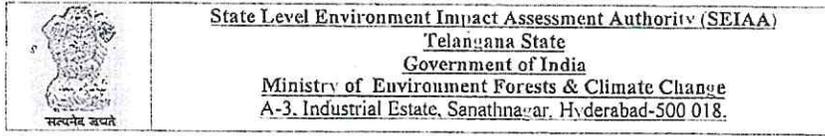
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
 Sd/-  
 MEMBER SECRETARY  
 SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
 JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER





Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-954/2019- 193

Dt:27.06.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.



SEIAA, Telangana – 5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres. Stone & Metal quarry of  
Padmavathi Metal Industries, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 31A, 4.0 Acres in  
Block No. 31B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) in Survey No. 268,  
Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District -  
Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 -  
Reg.

\*\*\*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Padmavathi Metal Industries, seeking Environmental Clearance for the 5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres. Stone & Metal quarry in the name of M/s. Padmavathi Metal Industries, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 31A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 31B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) in Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 08.06.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 18.06.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2017-18 & 2019-20 to 2021-22 as per Ir. dt. 20.05.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 22.06.2022 was issued to the proponent for

preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

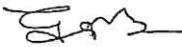
In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

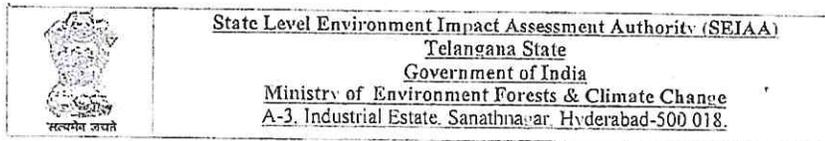
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

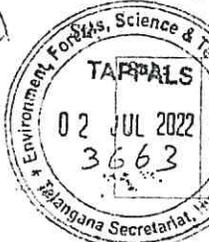




Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-954/2019- 198

Dt:27.06.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.



SEIAA, Telangana – 5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres. Stone & Metal Quarry of  
M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry, 6.0 Acres in Block No. 30A, 4.0 Acres in Block  
No. 30B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) in Survey No. 268,  
Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District.  
Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 –  
Reg.

\*\*\*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry, seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres. Stone & Metal Quarry in the name of M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry, 6.0 Acres in Block No. 30A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 30B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) in Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 08.06.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 18.06.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2017-18 & 2019-20 to 2021-22 as per Jr. dt. 20.05.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 22.06.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

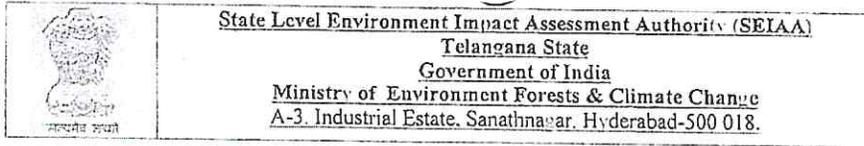
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER





Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/YBR-143/2019- 197

Dt:27.06.2022.

To  
 The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
 ES&T Department,  
 Government of Telangana,  
 Secretariat, Hyderabad.



SEIAA, Telangana - Acres 16.10 Gts (6.52 Ha.) Rough Stone and Road  
 Metal Quarry of M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, Survey No. 56/A  
 & 65/A, Deshmuki Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri  
 District - Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection)  
 Act, 1986 - Reg.

\*\*\*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, seeking Environmental Clearance for the Acres 16.10 Gts (6.52 Ha.) Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry in the name of M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, Survey No. 56/A & 65/A, Deshmuki Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 08.06.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 18.06.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2008-2009 as per Ir. dt. 26.02.2022 of ADMG, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 22.06.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
 Sd/-  
 MEMBER SECRETARY  
 SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
 JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER



## State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)

Telangana State

Government of India

Ministry of Environment Forests &amp; Climate Change

A-3, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-500 018.

सत्यमेव जयते

Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/YDBR-149/2022- 355

Dt:15.11.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.



Sir,  
Sub: SEIAA, Telangana – 6.00 Ha. Road Metal and Building Stone of M/s. Super Fine Sand Hyd Ltd., Survey No. 84/A, Deshmuki Village, B. Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District - Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 – Reg.

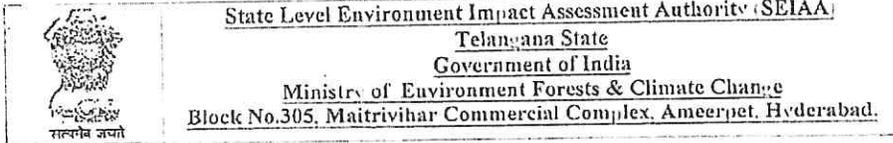
\* \* \*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Super Fine Sand Hyd Ltd. seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 6.00 Ha. Road Metal and Building Stone of M/s. Super Fine Sand Hyd Ltd., Survey No. 84/A, Deshmuki Village, B. Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 21.07.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 15.09.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2006-07 as per Ir. dt. 17.06.2022 of ADMG, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 23.09.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of





Lr No. SEIAA/TS/OL/YDBR-162/2022-240

Dt: 13.07.2023.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub: SEIAA, Telangana - 6.60 Ha. Building Stone, Road Metal & Gravel  
Quarry of M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No. 57 (Patta Land),  
Deshmukhi (V), Pochampally(M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District -  
Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 -  
Re:.

\*\*\*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd. seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 6.60 Ha. Building Stone, Road Metal & Gravel Quarry of M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No. 57 (Patta Land), Deshmukhi (V), Pochampally(M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 18.05.2023 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 12.06.2023. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, as the project proponent started mining operations from 2013-14 without obtaining EC, as per Ir. dt. 16.05.2023 of ADMG, Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection)-Act, 1986 & ToRs dt:20.06.2023 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA report and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

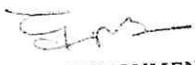
In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

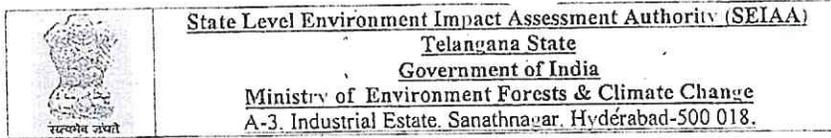
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY (FAC)  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

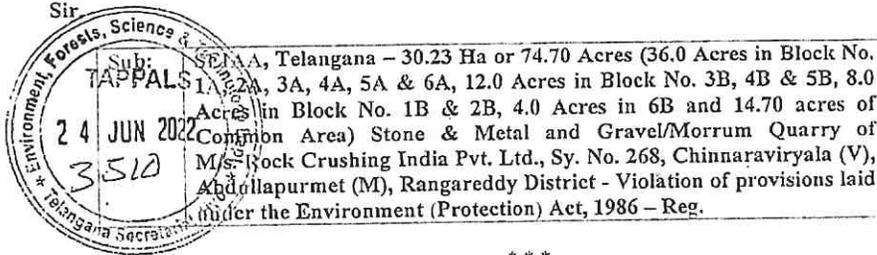




Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-928/2019-99

Dt:17.06.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.



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CS/ 21/6  
AR/6

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd. seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 30.23 Ha or 74.70 Acres (36.0 Acres in Block No. 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A & 6A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 3B, 4B & 5B, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 1B & 2B, 4.0 Acres in 6B and 14.70 acres of Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum Quarry in the name of M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., Sv. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 07.05.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 27.05.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 as per lr. dt. 12.04.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 30.05.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

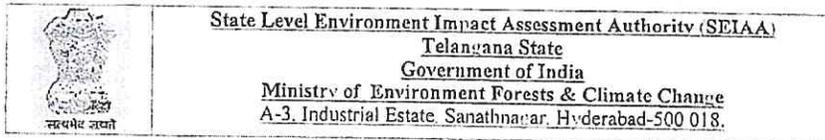
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

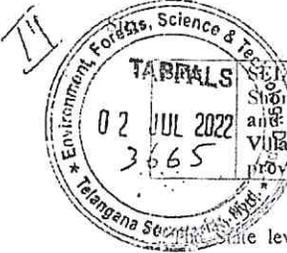




Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-953/2019- 1916

Dt:27.06.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.



SEIAA, Telangana - 5.038 Ha or 12.45 Acres. Stone & Metal Quarry of M/s. Shona Engineers, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 25A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 25B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) in Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District - Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 - Reg.

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The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. Shona Engineers, seeking Environmental Clearance for the 5.038 Ha or 12.45 Acres. Stone & Metal Quarry in the name of M/s. Shona Engineers, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 25A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 25B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) in Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 08.06.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 18.06.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2017-18 & 2019-20 to 2021-22 as per Ir. dt. 19.05.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 22.06.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

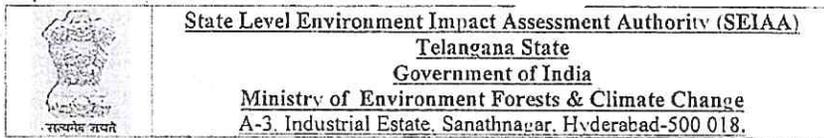
Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER





Order No. SEIAA/TS/OL/RRD-932/2019- 194

Dt:27.06.2022.

To  
The Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC),  
ES&T Department,  
Government of Telangana,  
Secretariat, Hyderabad.

Sir,



SEIAA, Telangana - 10.07 ha or 24.90 Acres (12.0 Acres in Block No. 26A & 27A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 26B & 27B and Acr 4.90 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum of M/s. BNR Stone Crusher, Sy. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District - Violation of provisions laid under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 - Reg.

\*\*\*

The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Telangana received a proposal from M/s. BNR Stone Crusher, seeking Environmental Clearance for the proposed 10.07 ha or 24.90 Acres (12.0 Acres in Block No. 26A & 27A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 26B & 27B and Acr 4.90 gts in Common Area) Stone & Metal and Gravel/Morrum in the name of M/s. BNR Stone Crusher, Sy. No. 268, Chinnaraviryala (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Rangareddy District. The project was considered by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), Telangana in its meeting held on 29.04.2022 and by the SEIAA in its meeting held on 21.05.2022. While considering the project, it was observed that this is a case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006 & its amendments thereof notified under the Environment Protection Act-1986, as the proponent started mining operations from the year 2015-16 to 2020-21 as per lr. dt. 11.03.2022 of ADMG, Rangareddy District, without obtaining prior EC (extract from the minutes of SEAC & SEIAA meetings are enclosed).

It is to inform that the Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI vide S.O.No.804 (E) dt.14.03.2017; S.O.1030 (E), dt.08.03.2018 and O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 has issued instructions for dealing with cases involving violation. As per the procedure mentioned in above notifications, the State Govt. concerned has to take credible action on the violation against the proponent under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 & ToRs dt: 30.05.2022 was issued to the proponent for preparation of EIA and submit to the SEIAA for consideration of the proposal for Environmental Clearance (copy enclosed).

In the light of the foregoing, the undersigned has been directed to request you to initiate credible action on the violation against the above proponent by invoking powers under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for taking necessary legal action under Section 15 of the Act for the period for which the violation has taken place i.e., started mining operations without obtaining requisite prior Environmental Clearance. The details of action taken may be intimated to us with supporting documents to enable us to further process of the case and also any other action as deemed appropriate.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, Telangana

//T.C.F.B.O.//

  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER



**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**  
**SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**  
**O.A. NO. 9 of 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Pisati Indira Reddy,  
Ranga Reddy District,  
Telangana and Another.

...Applicant(s)

-vs-

Union of India,  
Rep by its Secretary,  
MoEF& CC, New Delhi and Ors.

...Respondent(s)

**REPORT FILED ON BEHALF OF MINES AND GEOLOGY R-3**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>INDEX</b>	<b>PG NO</b>
1.	Ranga Reddy District Mines and geology Report	1-3
2.	Annexure-I photographs	4-8
3.	Yadadri District Mines and geology Report	9

Place: Chennai

Date: 17.07.2025

Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali,  
Standing counsel for 3<sup>RD</sup> Respondent

**Report of the Asst. Director of Mines & Geology, Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri**

It is respectfully submitted that 4 no. of quarry leases for Rough Stone & Road Metal are existing in Deshmukhi Village, B.Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri Dist. The details are given below.

S.No.	Name of the Quarry Lease	Location	Extent	Lease period	EC	CFE	CFO
1	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries	Sy No. 64 & 76 of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	4.00	09.06.2023 to 08.06.2043	SIA/TG/MIN/27 9532/2022, dt.23.07.2022	NLG-1327/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2022-220123919654, Dt.22.08.2022	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1327/CFO/2022-220523919655, DT.22.08.2022
2	Sri Guduru Narender Reddy	Sy No.74/A of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	3.65	09.09.2019 to 08.09.2039	SEIAA/TS/OL/Y DR-14/2018, Dt.19.03.2018	NLG-1051/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2018-729, Dt.03.05.2018	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1051/CFO/2018, Dt.03.05.2018
3	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries	Sy No.56, 57, 58 & 64 of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	5.65	30.08.2019 to 29.08.2039	SEIAA/TS/OL/Y DR-13/2018-4097,dt.8.03.2018	NLG-1033/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2018-593, Dt.09.04.2018	TGPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1033/CFO/2024-240525194097, DT.18.07.2024
4	M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries	Sy No.56/A and 65/A of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M)	6.52	24.07.2023 to 23.07.2043	SIA/TG/MIN/40 6480/2022, dt.06.03.2023	NLG-1425/PCB/ZO/RCP/CFE/2023-230124447552, Dt.23.05.2023	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/1425/CFO/2023-230524447578, DT.24.05.2023

All the above said Quarry Leases are having valid EC, CFO issued by the competent authority.

Further, 5 no. of Stone Crushers are existing in Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally(M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri. The details are given below.

S.No.	Industry Name & Location	Location	MDL ID	Period	CFO
1	M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries,	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272013026	8/6/2023 to 7/6/2028	240525073069, dt.07.06.2024
2	M/s. Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272014030	28/08/2019 to 26/08/2029	230524628766, dt.19.10.2023
3	JSAR ROCKSAND MINERALS,	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272020075	22/12/2020 to 20/12/2030	210522853302, dt.06.03.2021
4	SUPERFINE SAND(HYDERABAD)LIMITED Deshmukhi (v),	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272017029	8/10/2022 to 8/9/2027	TSPCB/ZO/RCP/NLG/261/2018, DT.11.09.2018
5	Sri Lakshmi Narsimha Super Sand Industries Pvt Ltd., Deshmukhi (v),	Deshmukhi (v),Pochampally(M)	M272022100	25/11/2022 to 24/11/2027	230524475745, Dt.26.04.2023

It is submitted that all the above Quarry Lease and Stone Crushers are being granted duly obtaining prior EC, CFE/CFO as per norms from the concerned authorities.

This is submitted for favour of information.

  
 Asst. Director of Mines & Geology,  
 Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri.

<b>Agenda Item No. 05</b>	<b>4.0 Ha. Road Metal &amp; Building Stone M/s. Sai Vikas Stone Crushing Industries, Sy. No 64 &amp; 76 (Patta Land), Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally (M), Yadadri - Bhuvanagiri District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/279532/2022 (EC)</b>

The representative of the project proponent Sri Ch. Suryanarayana and Smt. Srilatha of M/s. Pridhvi Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad attended and made a presentation before the SEAC.

The proponent informed that earlier the lease was granted on 09.06.2008 in favour of proponent for a period of 15 years. Further, the 1<sup>st</sup> renewal of quarry lease was granted on 28.04.2022 for a period of 20 years. It may be noted that the Mine Lease was granted before 09.09.2013. Hence, cluster is not applicable to the project. The SEAC noted that the mine lease area is 4.0 Ha. which is less than 5.0 Ha. Thus, the project is considered under B2 Category as per the provisions laid under EIA Notification, 2006 & its subsequent amendments and orders of the Hon'ble NGT. The proponent submitted a copy of Scrutinized/ Approved Mining Plan & EMP Report.

The nearest village Deshmukhi (V) exists at a distance 1.89 km from the proposed site; nearest water body exists at 1.68 km (NE); Nearest RF i.e., Kawadipalli RF exists at 3.2 km from the boundary of the site.

**Minutes of the SEAC Meeting held on 30.06.2022**

It is proposed to mine an average quantity of 80,440.0 m<sup>3</sup>/annum (Peak production – 1,48,200.0 m<sup>3</sup>/annum) of Road Metal & Building Stone and the life of mine is reported as 11 years (@80,440.0 m<sup>3</sup>/annum).

The total cost of the project is Rs. 30.0 Lakhs. The proponent is proposing budget for Environmental protection towards capital cost: Rs. 4.0 lakhs and recurring cost: Rs. 1.50 Lakhs/annum.

The proponent submitted a copy of lr. dt. 25.04.2022 of ADMG, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District furnishing the details of dispatch particulars during the period 2008-09 to 2020-21. It is observed from the letter that dispatch permits were issued during the period 2008-09 to 2020-21.

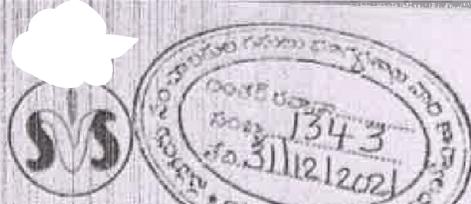
The proponent submitted a copy of Certificates dt.25.05.2022 issued by Sarpanch of Deshmukhi (V), B.Pochampally (M), Yadadri - Bhuvanagiri District stating that the proponent has donated furniture for Grampanchayat Office of worth Rs. 2,11,794/-.

After detailed discussions, the SEAC recommended for issue of EC.

<b>Agenda Item No. 12</b>	<b>6.60 Ha. Building Stone, Road Metal &amp; Gravel Quarry of M/s. Alluri Estates Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No. 57 (Patta Land), Deshmukhi (V), Pochampally(M), Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District. - TOR - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/426942/2023 (TOR-Violation)</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and noted that the proponent has started mining activity without obtaining EC and violated EIA Notification, 2006.

However, approved the project for issue of TORs (Violation) with public hearing. The proponent is directed to stop the mining activity forthwith and shall comply with the MoEF&CC, GoI, OM No22-21./2020-IA.III dt.07.07.2021.



Cell : 9533706666  
 9948051666  
 9996751166  
 Off : 7337058888  
 Plant : 7337048888

*Guduru Narender Reddy*

OFFICE - H.No. 1-5-577, Road No. 3, New Maruthinagar, Kpthapet, L.B. Nagar Circle,  
 Greater Hyderabad - 500 060, Telangana.

PLANT - Sy. No. 73/A, Deshmukh Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri-Bhongir Dist. (T.S.)  
 E-mail : gudurunarenderry1122@gmail.com

To  
 The Asst. Director of Mines & Geology,  
 Yadadri Bhuvanagiri.

Date : 31/12/2021

Sir,

Sub:- Surrender of Quarry Lease for Rough Stone & Road Metal in Sy.No.73/A (Patta Land) of Deshmukhi Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District over an extent of 0.99 Hectares for a period of (15) years up to 12.10.2030 - Lease held by Sri Guduru Narender Reddy - Regarding.

Ref:- 1. Director of Mines & Geology, Hyderabad, Proceeding No. 3438/Q-II(1)/2015,  
 Dated. 26-09-2015.  
 2. Asst. Director of Mines & Geology, Nalgonda, Proceeding No. 2118/QL/2015,  
 Dated, 13.10.2015

\*\*\*

I have been granted Quarry Lease for Rough Stone & Road Metal in Sy.No.73/A (Patta Land) of Deshmukhi Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District over an extent of 0.99 Hectares through the proceeding 1<sup>st</sup> cited and the executed on 13.10.2015. In regard to above lease I have paid all the mineral revenue dues up date.

As the mineral in the above Quarry is exhausted and present available mineral is having not good and there is no market for detected mineral, I am willing to surrender the Quarry Lease.

Therefore I request you to kindly accept the surrender of Quarry Lease in the subject area held by me.

Thanking you sir,

Yours faithfully,

*(Signature)*  
 (Guduru Narender Reddy)

77/A

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MDL

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GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MINES & GEOLOGY, HYDERABAD  
FORM - D  
MINERAL DEALER LICENCE  
(UNDER RULE - 2000)



Date:28.08.2019

Application No : MDL7271179

Mineral Dealer Licence is hereby granted to **Ms Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries** of **Road Metal** from his/their Mineral Dealer survey No **56/A and 65/A**, o/e. **6.520** (Ha) in **Deshmukhi** village of **B.Pochampally** Mandal of **YADADRI** District.

subject to the following terms & conditions and Mineral Dealer Details:

1. Name of the Dealer is **Ms Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries**
2. Father's Name /Application Type is **Individual**
3. Profession of the Dealer is
4. Mineral Dealer Licence is granted for **Processing, Storing, Selling, Trading**
5. Minerals/Ore will be purchased/procured from **Captive**
6. Payment of Application fee & Security deposit Transaction No. is **A060127**
7. The Mineral Dealer Licence is valid from this day **28.08.2019** and shall expire on **27.08.2024**.
8. Address of Applicant is **1-5-577, Road No.3, New Maruthi Nagar, Kothapet, Saroornagar (Village), Saroornagar (Mandal), RANGAREDDY (District)**.
9. Date of Application for this Registration is **28.05.2019**

*M. Venkateshwarlu***Granted By.****Name : M. Venkateshwarlu****Designation : Deputy Director of Mines & Geology****Office : HYDERABAD**

**Note :** This is a Digitally Signed Certificate, doesn't require physical signature.

Minutes of the SEIAA Meeting held on 19.01.2023

<b>Agenda Item No. 21</b>	<b>6.52 Ha. Rough Stone and Road Metal Mine of Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, Sy No. 56/A &amp; 65/A, Deshmuki Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/406480/2022 (EC)</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and noted the project is considered under Violation and processed as per S.O. 804(E) dt. 14.03.2017, S.O. 1030 (E) dt. 08.03.2018, OM dt. 12.11.2020 & Lr. dt. 16.02.2021 O.M. dt: 07.07.2021 & O.M. dt: 28.01.2022 issued by the MoEF&CC, GoI. As per the guidelines of the SEIAA for Mining project involving violation, the rationalized project cost is Rs. 65,20,000/- and the amount of Bank Guarantee is Rs.3,26,000/- for Implementation of Remediation plan; Natural Resource Augmentation Plan; and Community Resource Augmentation Plan. The penalty amount is worked out to Rs.1,32,206/-as per OM dt.07.07.2021 & SEIAA guidelines dt.22.12.2022. Hence, the SEIAA approved the project for issue of Environmental Clearance subject to submission of Bank Guarantee for an amount of Rs. 3,26,000/- (Rupees Three Lakhs Twenty six Thousand only) along with detailed action plan for implementation, Penalty amount of Rs. 1,32,206/- (Rupees One Lakh Thirty two Thousand Two Hundred Six only) and undertaking to abide by the additional guidelines of the MoEF&CC, GoI, if any.

**Minutes of the SEIAA Meeting held on 25.02.2023**

<b>Agenda Item No. 22</b>	<b>6.52 Ha. Rough Stone and Road Metal Mine of Sri Venkata Shiva Metal Industries, Sy No. 56/A &amp; 65/A, Deshmuki Village, Pochampally Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District. - Environmental Clearance (Violation) - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/406480/2022 (EC- Violation )</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and approved the project for issue of Environmental Clearance (Violation).

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**MINUTES OF THE 335<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF  
STATE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE,  
(SEAC), TELANGANA STATE  
HELD ON 21.08.2025 @10:30 A.M  
(Parivesh 1.0)**

**MINUTES OF THE 335<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF STATE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE (SEAC) HELD ON 21.08.2025 AT BLOCK NO.305, MAITRIVIHAR COMMERCIAL COMPLEX, AMEERPET, HYDERABAD – 500 038.**

The following members were present:

S. No.	Name of the Expert	Position
1.	Dr. M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Flat No.304, E44, Vaishnavi Siri Sampada Apts, Madhuranagar, Hyderabad -500 038	Chairman
2.	Dr. Shaik Basha, Scientist and Head CSIR-NEERI Hyderabad Zonal Centre ICT Campus, Hyderabad -500 007	Member
3.	Dr. K L N Reddy, Vessella Villas, #9, Near Chirac Public School, Sriram Nagar, Hyderabad.	Member
4.	Dr. Polisetty Venkateswara Rao, Professor, Water and Environment Division, Department of Civil Engineering, NIT Warangal.	Member
5.	Dr. A Venkata Rajashekhar, H.No.2-2-1136/10/4, Flat No.201, Srinilayam Apartment, Nallakunta, Hyderabad – 500 044	Member
6.	Dr. Sarita Sajja, 1-10-29/188/738, Srinilayam, Kapra, Secunderabad – 500 062	Member
7.	Dr. A Sabitha Rani, Chairperson, Board of Studies in Botany, Dept., of Botany, UCS, Osmania University, Hyderabad	Member
8.	Dr. Sireesh Saride, B-301, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Hyderabad	Member
9.	Dr. K Mruthyunjaya Reddy, Plot No. 235, Prashanth Hills, Raidurg Village, Serilingampalli Municipality, Hyderabad – 500104	Member
10.	Dr. Solipuram Venkat Reddy Plot No.9, Phase-II, Vasanta Valley, Whitefields, Kondapur, Serlingampally, RR Dist – 500 084	Member
11.	Prof. Bhukya Rajam, Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering, University College of Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007	Member
12.	Dr. Dinesh Kumar Bharatraj, Plot No.66, H.No.17-8/A, Berappagadda, Darampuri Colony, Uppal, Medchal- Malkajgiri Dist. – 500 039	Member
13.	Sri K. Sreenivasa Reddy Telangana State Pollution Control Board Paryavaran Bhavan, A-III, Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-500 018	Member Secretary

The members present declared that there are no conflicts of interest with the projects being considered in this meeting. After general introductory remarks by the Chairman - SEAC, the committee confirmed the minutes of earlier 334<sup>th</sup> meeting conducted on 12.08.2025. Further, he has explained the procedural formalities as per EIA notification, 2006 and further amendments in the matter. Then, the Committee took up one item in Parivesh -1. The decision of the SEAC in this case is recorded below.

  
MEMBER SECRETARY, SEAC

  
CHAIRMAN, SEAC

Minutes of the SEAC Meeting held on 21.08.2025

<b>Agenda item no. 01</b>	<b>13.44 ha (33.21½ Ac.). Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) Ltd., sy. no. 268 of Bandaraviryala village, Abdullapurmet mandal, Rangareddy district. - Environmental Clearance - reg.</b>
<b>Proposal no.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/423658/2023 (EC)</b>

**Salient features:**

1.	Proposal no.:	SIA/TG/MIN/423658/2023
2.	Project name:	M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) – 13.44 ha.
3.	Proposal for:	Fresh EC
4.	Activity:	1(a) Mining of minerals
5.	Date of submission:	28.03.2023
6.	Project location	Sy. no. 268 of Bandaraviryala village, Abdullapurmet mandal, Rangareddy district
7.	As per parivesh, Latitude, Longitude	17°21'28.41"N-18°41'45.89"N 78°42'45.41"E- 78°42'00.02"E
8.	Project description	Stone and Metal quarry
9.	Total cost of the Project at current price level (in lakhs)	50 lakhs
10.	Production capacity	6,03,196 m <sup>3</sup> /annum
11.	Baseline data	Oct 2019 to Dec 2019
12.	Coordinator details	M/s. Sri sai manasa nature tech (p) limited, Hyderabad, validity: 07.03.2028

**Deliberations:**

The representative of the project proponent Sri Sunil Kumar and Dr. D. Sreekanth of M/s. Sri Sai Manasa Nature Tech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad attended and made a presentation before the SEAC.

The SEAC noted that earlier, the SEAC in its meeting held on 23-06-2023 has recommended for EC. The SEIAA in its meeting held on 03.07.2025 approved the project for Environmental Clearance subject to submission of revised EMP duly signed by the proponent. The information sought by SEIAA in its meeting held on 03.07.2025 has not been submitted by the proponent.

The item was again placed in SEIAA in its meeting held on 30.07.2025 and noted that a complaint was received from Smt. P. Indira Reddy vide mail dt: 13.07.2025 and a copy of the same was also forwarded by MoEF&CC, GoI vide mail dt: 25.07.2025 about the proposed project. It is also noted that there is a O.A No. 09 of 2022 in the Hon'ble NGT, Chennai w.r.t sy.no. 268 of Bandaraviryala village, Abdullapurmet mandal, Rangareddy district. Further, it is also noted that in-principal grant of quarry lease issued by the DDMG, Hyderabad to M/s. APMDCL vide proceedings dt: 26.02.2008 for a period of 15 years to an extent of Ac. 66.43 Gts (26.88 Ha) was expired on 13.11.2023. In view of the above, the SEIAA decided to refer back the said proposal along with the complaint of Smt. P. Indira Reddy dt:13.07.2025 to SEAC to re-examine, if required duly forming a sub-committee for site inspection and submit the report along with recommendations.



MEMBER SECRETARY, SEAC



CHAIRMAN, SEAC

Minutes of the SEAC Meeting held on 21.08.2025

The item was placed before the SEAC meeting held on 21.08.2025 and the SEAC noted that the proposed mine is located in survey number 268 of Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal and also noted that there is complaint received from Smt. P. Indira Reddy stating that the EC was accorded to TSMDC for extent of 13.44 ha. without public hearing, without mine lease, the mines were violating siting criteria in that area and same were penalized by the state departments and ordered to stop the mining activity for violating all the rules and regulations of the TGPCB and mines department. The committee also noted that there is O.A. no.09 of 2022 in the Honble NGT, Chennai on the mines, stone crushers operating in the survey number 268 of Bandaraviryala village, Abdullapurmet mandal.

The SEAC noted that the proponent has conducted public hearing and submitted final EIA and same was reviewed in the earlier SEAC committee and recommended on 23-06-2023. And now the committee has noted that the validity of either lease period or validity of public hearing were over there is no point in appraising the case further at this juncture. The committee also noted that the proposed mine is a new mine and not a respondent in O.A. no.09 of 2022. Therefore the committee felt that it is no longer tenable to appraise the proposal now in view of the changed situation.

After detailed discussions, **the SEAC recommended to reject the proposal for the same.**



MEMBER SECRETARY, SEAC



CHAIRMAN, SEAC

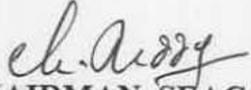
ISSUE OF AMENDMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

<b>Agenda Item No. 19</b>	<b>13.44 Ha (33.21). Stone and Metal of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Sy No. 268, Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023 (EC)</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and approved the project for issue of Environmental Clearance subject to out come of NGT judgement in OA No. 09 of 2022 filed by Pisati Indira Reddy & another.

<b>Agenda Item No. 25</b>	<b>13.44 Ha (33.21). Stone and Metal of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Sy No. 268, Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023 (EC)</b>

The representative of the project proponent Sri K. Rajasekhar Reddy and Sri G.V. Reddy of M/s. Team Labs & Consultants, Hyderabad attended and made a presentation before the SEAC.

  
CHAIRMAN, SEAC

Minutes of the SEAC Meeting held on 20.03.2023

The SEAC noted the initial lease was granted on 14.11.2008 in favour of the proponent (Eastwhile APMDC) for a period of 15 years i.e upto 13.11.2023. It may be noted that the Mine Lease is granted before 09.09.2013. The SEAC noted that the mine lease area is 13.44 Ha. which is more than 5.0 Ha. Thus, the project is considered under B1 Category as per provisions laid under EIA Notification, 2006 & its subsequent amendments and orders of the Hon'ble NGT. The proponent submitted a copy of Scrutinized/ Approved Mining Plan.

The SEAC noted that earlier the SEIAA issued TORs (Auto Generated) on 31.12.2019 for preparation of EIA Report. Accordingly, the proponent undergone the process of public hearing on 29.11.2022 and submitted Final EIA Report along with minutes of public hearing and issues emerged during public hearing. The SEAC noted the contents of Final EIA report. The SEAC observed that almost all the speakers opposed the project, whereas 2 members supported the project. It is observed from the public hearing: The blasting operations were conducted on daily basis and house in surrounding villages were damaged due to high intensity blasting operations, Yields of crops are damaged due to dust pollution, Compensation for lost land, Issue of land to local vaddera community, Implement dust control equipment, The farmers were agitating for justice since 106 days. The proponent informed: Assured that latest technology would be suggested and implement control air and noise pollution including introduction of latest blasting techniques to contain the intensity of vibrations, implement all pollution control measures as suggested by MoEF and TSPCB to ensure least negative impact, I&C (Mines-I) department, Government of telangana permission orders to TSMDC, this area is allocated vaddera communities, Greenbelt will be developed in an area of 0.075 Ha and avenue plantation along the connecting roads will be proposed ( Rs. 2.05 lakhs), have allocated Rs. 1.4 Lakhs under CSR activities.

The nearest village to the proposed site is Saddupalli (V) which is existing at a distance of 920 mts (W); nearest water body i.e., a small water pond exists at 400 mts and nearest RF is Bacharam RF exists at a distance of 2.1 km from the mine lease area.

It is proposed to mine 5,80,431.6 m<sup>3</sup>/annum of Stone & Metal and the life of mine is reported as 9 years.

The total cost of the project is Rs.100.0 Lakhs. The proponent is proposing budget for Environmental protection towards capital cost: Rs. 15.45 lakhs and recurring cost: Rs. 5.63 Lakhs/annum.

The proponent informed that the Industries and Commerce (Mines -I) Department, Government of Telangana vide G.O.Ms.No.39 dt.05.06.2018 accorded permission to TSMDC and subsequently the area is allocated to Vaddera Communities.

The project proponent informed that no mining was done in the mine lease area. In this regard, the SEAC informed the project proponent to submit earlier production details from 14.11.2008 to till date duly certified by the Mining Department. The SEAC also informed the project proponent to submit CSR activities under taking by the project proponent with evidence.

After detailed discussions, the SEAC deferred the project for consideration after submission of above information by the project proponent.

  
CHAIRMAN, SEAC

<b>Agenda Item No. 02</b>	<b>13.44 Ha (33.21½ Ac.). Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) Ltd., Sy. No. 268 of Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/423658/2023 (EC)</b>

The representative of the project proponent Sri P.Uendar and Sri D. Sreekanth of M/s. Sri Sai Manasa Nature Tech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad attended and made a presentation before the SEAC.

The SEAC noted the initial lease was granted on 14.11.2008 in favour of the proponent (Erstwhile APMDC) for a period of 15 years i.e upto 13.11.2023. However, the area was mentioned as Acres 66.43 Gts in Sy. No. 268 of Bandaravirala, whereas the proposed mine lease area is 13.44 (Ac. 33.21½ Gts.). The SEAC noted that the mine lease area is 13.44 Ha. which is more than 5.0 Ha. Thus, the project is considered under B1 Category as per provisions laid under EIA Notification, 2006 & its subsequent amendments and orders of the Hon'ble NGT. The proponent submitted a copy of Scrutinized/ Approved Mining Plan.

The SEAC noted that earlier the SEIAA issued TORs (Auto Generated) on 31.12.2019 for preparation of EIA Report. Accordingly, the proponent undergone the process of public hearing on 29.11.2022 and submitted Final EIA Report along with minutes of public hearing and issues emerged during public hearing. The SEAC noted the contents of Final EIA report. It is observed from the public hearing issues that: Compensation for lost land, Issue of land to local vaddera community, Implement dust control equipment, the farmers were protesting for justice since 106 days, employment to local people. The proponent informed: Implement all pollution control, training will provided to skilled and unskilled workers, Conduct skill development programme, provide plantation, employment will be provided to 150 members, they have allocated Rs. 12 Lakhs under CER activities.

**Minutes of the SEAC Meeting held on 28.04.2023**

It is proposed to mine 6,03,196 m<sup>3</sup>/annum of Stone & Metal and the life of mine is reported as 8 years.

The total cost of the project is Rs.50.0 Lakhs. The proponent is proposing budget for Environmental protection towards capital cost: Rs. 4.80 lakhs and recurring cost: Rs. 5.60 Lakhs/annum.

The proponent informed that the Industries and Commerce (Mines –I) Department, Government of Telangana vide G.O.Ms.No.39 dt.05.06.2018 accorded permission to TSMDC and subsequently the area will be allocated to Vaddera Communities.

The SEAC informed the project proponent to submit the following:

1. Initial lease document with a proposed area of Acres 33.21 Gts.
2. Earlier production details duly certified by the Mining Department and present status of mining operations.
3. CSR activities undertaken by the project proponent with evidence.

After detailed discussions, the SEAC deferred the project for consideration after submission of above information by the project proponent.

ISSUE OF AMENDMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

<b>Agenda Item No. 19</b>	<b>13.44 Ha (33.21). Stone and Metal of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Sy No. 268, Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023 (EC)</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and approved the project for issue of Environmental Clearance subject to out come of NGT judgement in OA No. 09 of 2022 filed by Pisati Indira Reddy & another.

**MINUTES OF THE 226<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF  
STATE EXPERT APPRAISAL COMMITTEE,  
(SEAC), TELANGANA STATE  
HELD ON 28.04.2023, 11.00 A.M.**

<b>Agenda Item No. 24</b>	<b>13.44 Ha (33.21). Stone and Metal of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Sy No. 268, Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023 (EC)</b>

The representative of the project proponent Sri P.Uendar and Sri G.V. Reddy of M/s. Team Labs & Consultants, Hyderabad attended and made a presentation before the SEAC.

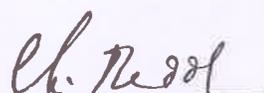
The SEAC noted the initial lease was granted on 14.11.2008 in favour of the proponent (Erstwhile APMDC) for a period of 15 years i.e upto 13.11.2023.

Earlier, the SEAC in its meeting held on 20.03.2023 deferred the project and informed the proponent to submit earlier production details from 14.11.2008 to till date duly certified by the mining department.

Accordingly, the proponent submitted a copy of lr.dt.18.04.2023 of ADMG, Rangareddy, stated that they have not commenced quarrying operations and not obtained any dispatch permits from the date of execution to till date, hence the production may be treated as nil.

After detailed discussions, the SEAC recommended for issue of EC.

**CHAIRMAN, SEAC**

  
**CHAIRMAN, SEAC**



**State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)**  
**Telangana**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change**  
 Block No.305, Maitrivihar Commercial Complex, Ameerpet, Hyderabad – 500038

Dt: 24.07.2025.

Lr. No. 3/SEIAA/TG/RTI/2025- 15

~~To~~

**Smt. P. Indira Reddy,**  
**H.No 4-1/183, Sadashivanagar, Sadashiva Heavens,**  
**Peddamberpet, Rangareddy District,**  
**Telangana 501505**

**Sir,**

**Sub: SEIAA, TG - Information sought under RTI Act' 2005 – Reply furnished -  
 Reg.**

**Ref: RTI Application Dt. 15.07.2025**  
 \*\*\*\*\*

In the reference cited above, your RTI application was received on 15.07.2025. In this regard, information as per available records is enclosed

This is for information.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

**Public Information Officer &  
 Environmental Engineer**

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
1	SIA/TG/MIN/419244/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Rough Stone and Road metal and Gravel of M/s. KRC Infa Projects, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 10A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 10B and Acr 2.45 gts in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and metal and Gravel/Morrtu m	EC Not Issued
2	SIA/TG/MIN/419478/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.076 Ha (24.90 Acres). Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel /Morrtum of M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., (12.0 Acres in Block No. 28A & 29A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 28B & 29B and Acres 4.90 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel /Morrtum	EC Not Issued
3	SIA/TG/MIN/419393/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtum of M/s. Sri Tirumala Stone Sand Metal Industry, (6.0 Acres in A-Zone, Block No. 32A, 4.0 Acres in B-Zone, Block No. 32B and Acres 2.45 gts in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtu m	EC Not Issued
4	SIA/TG/MIN/419345/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.117 Ha (25.00 Acres). Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtum of Sri K. Krishna Reddy, Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal and Gravel/Morrtu m	EC Not Issued
5	SIA/TG/MIN/419553/2023 (EC-Violation)	30.228 Ha (74.70 Acres). Rough Stone and Gravel of M/s. Rock Crushing India Pvt. Ltd., (36.0 Acres in Block No. 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A and 6A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 3B, 4B and 5B, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 1B and 2B, 4.0 Acres in 6B and 14.70 acres of Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District	Rough Stone and gravel	EC Not Issued

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
6	SIA/TG/MIN/420456/2023 (EC-Violation)	15.115 Ha (37.35 Acres). Road Metal Quarry of Sri G. Malakondaiiah, (26.0 Acres in Block No. A4, A5 & 36A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. B4 & B5 and 7.35 Acres in Common Area), Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
7	SIA/TG/MIN/420453/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Vasavi Stone Crusher, (6.0 Acres in Block No. 17A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 17B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area), Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
8	SIA/TG/MIN/420447/2023 (EC-Violation)	15.115 Ha (37.35 Acres). Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry of M/s. Sai Rohit Metal Industries, (18.0 Acres in Block No. 33A, 34A & 35A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 33B, 34B & 35B and Acres 7.35 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
9	SIA/TG/MIN/420652/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.07 Ha (Acres 24.90). Rough Stone and RoadMetal and Gravel/Mortrum Quarry of M/s. Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd., (12.0 Acres in Block No.23A & 24A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 23B & 24B, 4.90 acres of common area), Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone and Road Metal and Gravel/Mortrum Quarry	EC Not Issued
10	SIA/TG/MIN/420449/2023 (EC-Violation)	10.076 Ha (24.90 Acres) (12.0 Acres). Rough Stone Quarry of Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Metal Industries, (12.0 Acres in Block No. 7A & 8A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 7B & 8B and Acres 4.90 in Common Area) Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone Quarry	EC Not Issued

S. No.

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
11	SIA/TG/MIN/420463/2023 (EC-Violation)	20.153 Ha (49.80 Acres). Rough Stone & Road Metal Quarry of M/s. Telangana Rock Sand Pvt. Ltd., (24.0 Acres in Block No. 18A, 19A, 20A & 21A, 12.0 Acres in Block No. 18B, 19B & 20B, Acres 4.0 in Block No. 21B and 9.80 acres of common area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone & Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
12	SIA/TG/MIN/420232/2023 (EC-Violation)	20.154 Ha (Acres 49.80). Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel/ Morrum Quarry of M/s. Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd., (24.0 Acres in Block No. 13A, 14A, 15A & 16A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 13B & 14B, Acres 8.0 in Block No. 15B & 16B and 9.80 acres of common area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone & Road Metal and Gravel/Morrum Quarry	EC Not Issued
13	SIA/TG/MIN/420246/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry of M/s. Superfine Sand (Hyd) Ltd., (6.0 Acres in Block No. 22A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 22B and Acres 2.45 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Rough Stone and Road Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
14	SIA/TG/MIN/421659/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone & Metal Mine of M/s. Anantha Sai Industries Pvt. Ltd., (6.0 Acres in Block No. 11A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 11B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Mine	EC Not Issued
15	SIA/TG/MIN/421404/2023 (EC-Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres). Stone & Metal Mine of Sri R. Jagadish Kumar, (8.0 Acres in Block No. A3, 2.0 Acres in Block No. B3 and 2.45 Acres in Common Area) Sy.No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Mine	EC Not Issued

S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	EC Not Issued
16	SIA/TG/MIN/421385/2023 (EC - Violation)	10.076 Ha (24.90 Acres). Stone & Metal Mine of M/s. GMIR Stone Crusher, (16.0 Acres in Block No. A1 & A2, 4.0 Acres in Block No. B1 & B2 and 4.90 Acres in Common Area) Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Mine	EC Not Issued
17	SIA/TG/MIN/419289/2023 (EC - Violation)	10.07 Ha (24.90 Acres). Stone and metal and Gravel/Morrum of M/s. BNR Stone Crusher, a (24.90 Acres) (12.0 Acres in Block No. 26A & 27A, 8.0 Acres in Block No. 26B, 27B and 4.90 in Common Area), Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District	Stone and metal and Gravel/Morrum	EC Not Issued
18	SIA/TG/MIN/421842/2023 (EC Violation)	5.038 Ha (12.45 Acres) (6.0 Acres in Block No. 30A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 30B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area). Stone & Metal Quarry of M/s. Sai Baba Metal Industry, Sy No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
19	SIA/TG/MIN/421907/2023 (EC Violation)	5.038 ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in Block No. 31A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 31B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area). Stone & Metal Quarry of M/s. Padmavathi Metal Industries, Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone & Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
20	SIA/TG/MIN/421930/2023 (EC Violation)	5.038 Ha or 12.45 Acres (6.0 Acres in Block No. 25A, 4.0 Acres in Block No. 25B and 2.45 Acres in Common Area), Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Shona Engineers, Survey No. 268, Chinnaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued

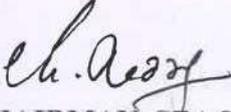
S. No.	Proposal No.	Name of the Project	Line of Activity	Status
21	SIA/TG/MIN/423658/2023 (EC)	13.44 Ha (33.21½ Ac.). Stone and Metal Quarry of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation (TSMDC) Ltd., Sy. No. 268 of Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District.	Stone and Metal Quarry	EC Not Issued
22	SIA/TG/MIN/418876/2023 (EC)	13.44 Ha (33.21). Stone and Metal of M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Sy No. 268, Bandaraviryala Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District.	Stone and Metal	EC Order issued on 02.06.2023

<b>Agenda Item No. 08</b>	<b>4.570 Ha. Building Stone, Road Metal and Rough Stone Quarry of Sri B. Nanda Reddy, Survey No. 199P, 201/2, 201/4, 202P, Taramatipet Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/420992/2023 (EC)</b>

The representative of the project proponent Sri I. Anil Kumar and Sri G.V. Reddy of M/s. Team Labs & Consultants, Hyderabad attended and made a presentation before the SEAC.

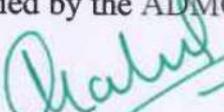
The proponent informed that the lease was granted (in-principle) on 13.02.2023 in favour of the proponent for a period of 20 years. It may be noted that the Mine Lease is granted after 09.09.2013. The proponent submitted a copy of Scrutinized/ Approved Mining Plan & EMP Report.

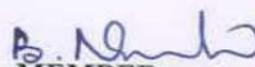
The Proponent also submitted a copy of Lr.dt. 22.02.2023 of ADMG, Rangareddy District informing that there are seven (7) other quarry leases of (15.115 Ha.; 13.570 Ha.; 13.570 Ha.; 10.076 Ha.; 10.076 Ha.; 10.076 Ha.; 10.076 Ha.; 4.570 Ha. – all the leases were granted before 09.09.2013) are existing within 500m from proposed mine lease area. The SEAC noted that the mine lease area is 4.570 Ha. It is further noted that the total Cluster area is Ha. 82.559 Ha. and Net cluster area is 4.570 Ha. which is less than 5.0 Ha. Hence, the project is considered under B2 Category as per the provisions laid under EIA Notification, 2006 & its subsequent amendments and orders of the Hon'ble NGT.

  
CHAIRMAN, SEAC

<b>Agenda Item No. 06</b>	<b>4.570 Ha. Building Stone, Road Metal and Rough Stone Quarry of Sri B. Nanda Reddy, Survey No. 199P, 201/2, 201/4, 202P, Taramatipet Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Rangareddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/420992/2023 (EC)</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and noted that mining activity is already carried out in the mine lease area as per the google map. Further, it is observed from the cluster letter, the details of EC obtained by the other mines are not mentioned. The matter is referred back to the SEAC to ascertain the cluster applicability and status of mining activity duly certified by the ADMG, Rangareddy.

  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, TS.

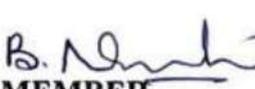
  
MEMBER  
SEIAA, TS.

  
CHAIRMAN  
SEIAA, TS.

<b>Agenda Item No. 11</b>	<b>4.570 Ha. Building Stone, Road Metal and Rough Stone Quarry of Sri B. Nanda Reddy, Survey No. 199P, 201/2, 201/4, 202P, Taramatipet Village, Abdullapurmet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. - Environmental Clearance - Reg.</b>
<b>Proposal No.</b>	<b>SIA/TG/MIN/420992/2023 (EC)</b>

The SEIAA discussed the recommendations of the SEAC in detail and approved the project for issue of Environmental Clearance.

  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
SEIAA, TS. 06/6/23

  
MEMBER  
SEIAA, TS.

  
CHAIRMAN  
SEIAA, TS. 6/6/23

# Case Status : Search by Case Number

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- [FIR Number](#)
- [Party Name](#)
- [Advocate Name](#)
- [Case Code](#)
- [Act](#)
- [Case Type](#)

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JCJ-cum-AMM Courts, HayathNagar

Serial Number	Case Type/Case Number/Case Year	Petitioner versus Respondent	View
1	CC/875/2025	State of Telangana PS ABDULLAPURMET Versus Anil Kumar Itha	<a href="#">View</a>

## Junior Civil Judge-cum-Addl. Metropolitan Magistrate at Hayathnagar

Case Details

Case Type	Filing Number	Filing Date	Registration Number	Registration Date	CNR Number
CC - CALENDAR CASE	1409/2025	13-06-2025	875/2025	13-06-2025	TSRA380018812025

## Case Status

First Hearing Date	Decision Date	Case Status	Nature of Disposal	Court Number and Judge
13-June-2025	13-June-2025	Case Disposed	Uncontested - CONVICTED	1-Principal Junior Civil Judge-cum-XIV Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Rangareddy District at Hayathnagar

## Petitioner and Advocate

- 1) State of Telangana PS ABDULLAPURMET

## Respondent and Advocate

- 1) Anil Kumar Itha

## Acts

Under Act(s)	Under Section(s)
Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita	125

## FIR Details

Police Station	FIR Number	Year
PS Abdullapurmet	373	2025

## Case History

Registration Number	Judge	Business On Date	Hearing Date	Purpose of hearing
875/2025	Principal Junior Civil Judge-cum-XIV Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Rangareddy District at Hayathnagar	<a href="#">13-06-2025</a>		Disposed

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**Daily Status**

JCJ-cum-AMM Courts, HayathNagar

**In the court of** :Principal Junior Civil Judge-cum-XIV Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Rangareddy  
District at Hayathnagar**CNR Number** :TSRA380018812025**Case Number** :CC/0000875/2025State of Telangana PS ABDULLAPURMET **versus** Anil Kumar Itha**Date** : 13-06-2025

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**Business** : Suomato Advanced by this court in view of Lok Adalath On 14-06-2025 Accused present. Copies furnished U/Sec.230 BNSS Accused examined U/Sec.274 BNSS for the Offence U/Sec. 125 BNS and Sec. 9(B) (1) TG Explosive Act Has been read over and explained to the Accused in his language i.e Telugu/ Hindi to him/them and pleaded guilty and satisfied that the plea of the Accused voluntarily accepted. The Accused prayed for mercy. I have taken lenient view by imposing fine instead of Sentence. Hence the accused is convicted U/Sec.125 BNSS and sentenced to pay fine of Rs.4000 for the offence U/Sec. 125 BNS and Sec. 9(B) (1) TG Explosive Actand S.I. for one days and total fine of Rs.4000/-

**Nature of Disposal** : CONVICTED**Disposal Date** : 13-06-2025Principal Junior Civil Judge-cum-XIV Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Rangareddy  
District at Hayathnagar

# Case Status : Search by FIR Number

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- [Party Name](#)
- [Advocate Name](#)
- [Case Code](#)
- [Act](#)
- [Case Type](#)

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Court Complex  Court Establishment

Court Complex \*

Select Court Complex

Police Station \*

Select Police Station

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JCJ-cum-AMM Courts, HayathNagar

Serial Number	Case Type/Case Number/Case Year	FIR Number/Year	Petitioner versus Respondent	View
1	STC/506/2025	570/2025	State of Telangana, PS Abdullapurmet Versus Sai Aravind Akula	<a href="#">View</a>

Back

# Junior Civil Judge-cum-Addl. Metropolitan Magistrate at Hayathnagar

## Case Details

Case Type	Filing Number	Filing Date	Registration Number	Registration Date	CNR Number
STC - SUMMARY TRIAL CASE	2584/2025	30-07-2025	506/2025	02-09-2025	TSRA380032462025

## Case Status

First Hearing Date	Next Hearing Date	Case Status	Stage of Case	Court Number and Judge
13-September-2025	13-September-2025	Pending	APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED	1-Principal Junior Civil Judge-cum-XIV Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Rangareddy District at Hayathnagar

## Petitioner and Advocate

- 1) State of Telangana, PS Abdullapurmet

## Respondent and Advocate

- 1) Sai Aravind Akula

## Acts

Under Act(s)	Under Section(s)
Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita	125

## FIR Details

Police Station	FIR Number	Year
PS Abdullapurmet	570	2025

## Case History

Registration Number	Judge	Business On Date	Hearing Date	Purpose of hearing
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Back

JCJ-cum-AMM Courts, HayathNagar

**In The Court Of :** Principal Junior Civil Judge-cum-XIV Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Rangareddy District at Hayathnagar

**CNR Number :** TSRA380032462025

**Case Number :** STC/0000506/2025

**Date :** 09-09-2025

State of Telangana, PS Abdullapurmet **Versus** SHAIK BASHA S/O. BAJI

Daily Status

Business	Nature of Disposal	Disposal Date
Accused present. Copies furnished U/Sec.230 BNSS Accused examined U/Sec.274 BNSS for the Offence U/Sec. 125 BNS Has been read over and explained to the Accused in his language i.e Telugu/ Hindi to him/them and pleaded guilty and satisfied that the plea of the Accused voluntarily accepted. The Accused prayed for mercy. I have taken lenient view by imposing fine instead of Sentence. Hence the accused is convicted U/Sec.275 BNSS and sentenced to pay fine of Rs.1000 for the offence U/Sec. 125 BNS and S.I. for one days and total fine of Rs.1000/-	CONVICTED	09-09-2025

9091  
MANU/SC/0169/2012

**Equivalent/Neutral Citation:** 2012(112)AIC54, AIR2012SC1386, 2013(2)AJR158, 114(2012)CLT7(SC), 2012 INSC 113, [2012(2)]JCR251(SC)], 2012(4)KLJ289, 2012(2)RCR(Civil)473, 2012(3)SCALE96, (2012)4SCC629, [2012]4SCR819

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

IA Nos. 12-13 of 2011 in SLP (C) Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009 and SLP (C) Nos. 729-731/2011, 21833/2009, 12498-499/2010, SLP to Petition (C) 16157/2011 and CC 18235/2011

**Decided On:** 27.02.2012

Deepak Kumar and Ors. **Vs.** State of Haryana and Ors.

**Hon'ble Judges/Coram:**

*K.S. Panicker Radhakrishnan and C.K. Prasad, JJ.*

**Counsel:**

*For Appearing Parties: Mohan Jain, ASG, P.S. Narasimha, Gopal Subramaniam, Ranjit Kumar, P.S. Patwalia, Ranbir Chandra, Sr. Advs., Narender Hooda, Sr. AAG, Manish Singhvi, AAG, Gaurav Agarwal, K. Parameshwar, Haris Beeran, P.K. Manohar, V. Venayagam Balan, Shish Pal Laler, N.P. Midha, Balbir Singh Gupta, D.K. Thakur, Shreekant N. Terdal, Shivendra Dwivedi, Tarjit Singh, Manjit Singh, Advs. for Kamal Mohan Gupta, Adv., Aseem Mehrotra, Mohd. F. Khan, Shefali Jain, R.P. Singh, Shree Pal Singh, Devashish Bharuka, Radha Shyam Jena, Tapesk Kumar Singh, Samir Ali Khan, Jitendra Mohan Sharma, Sandeep Singh, Vibhor Verdhani, Sameer Singh, Mohit Kumar Shah, Ashutosh Singh, Devanshu Kumar Devesh, Sarvesh Singh, A. Benayagamblan, Manish Pitale, Wasi Haider, Chander Shekhar Ashri, Asha Gopalan Nair, Sanand Ramakrishnan, Ramakrishnan, Meena C.R., Kamalendra Mishra, Advs. Karanjawala and Co., Prakash Kumar Singh, Vijay Panjwani, Vibha Datta Makhija, D.S. Mahra, Milind Kumar, Krishnanand Pandey, Rachana Srivastava, Dharmendra Kumar Sinha, Gopal Singh, Anil Srivastava, Hemantika Wahni, Advs. Corporate Law Group, R.S. Jena, T.V. George, Prashant Bhushan, Anitha Shenoy, Shibashish Misra, Irshad Ahmad, Purna Mehta, Shivaji M. Jadhav, Shiv Kumar Suri, G. Prakash, Subhro Sanyal, B.K. Prasad, Himinder Lal, B.S. Banthia, Moinuddin Ansari, L.R. Singh, C.D. Singh, Lalita Kaushik, K.S. Bhati, Neeraj Shekhar, Sumita Hazarika, Advs. Suresh A. Shroff and Co., S. Prasad, Adv. Khaitan and Co., Pragati Neekhra, Naresh K. Sharma, R. Nedumaran, K.K. Mani, Srikala Gurukrishna Kumar, Advs. for Karanjawala and Co., S. Srinivasan, E.M.S. Anam, Prashant Kumar, L.K. Pandey, Shiv Prakash Pandey, Sangeeta Kumar, Nikhil Nayyar, V. Ramasubramanian, Pratap Venugopal, Namrata Sood, Advs. for K.J. John and Co., R. Ayyam Perumal, Prabha Swami, M.A. Chinnaswamy, C.N. Sreekumar, Naveen R. Nath, Revathy Raghavan and L.C. Agrawala and Ashwani Bhardwaj, Advs.*

**ORDER****K.S. Panicker Radhakrishnan, J.**

**1.** I.A. Nos. 12-13 of 2011 are allowed. SLP (C) Nos. 12498- 12499 of 2010 be detagged and be listed after two weeks.

The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Haryana issued an auction notice dated 3.6.2011 proposing to auction the extraction of minor mineral boulder, gravel and sand quarries of an area not exceeding 4.5 hectares in each case in the District of

Panchkula, auction notices dated 8.8.2011 in the District of Panchkula, Ambala and Yamuna Nagar exceeding 5 hectares and above, quarrying minor mineral, road metal and masonry stone mines in the District of Bhiwani, stone, sand mines in the District of Mohindergarh, slate stone mines in the District of Rewari, and also in the Districts of Kurukshetra, Karnal, Faridabad and Palwal, with certain restrictions for quarrying in the river beds of Yamuna, Tangri, Markanda, Ghaggar, Krishnavati River basin, Dohan River basin etc. The validity of those auction notices is under challenge before us, apart from the complaint of illegal mining going on in the State of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

**2.** When the matter came up for hearing on 25.11.2011, we passed an order directing the CEC to make a local inspection with intimation to MoEF, State of U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana with regard to the alleged illegal mining going on in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and also with regard to the areas identified for mining in the State of Haryana and submit a report. We also directed the CEC to examine whether there has been an attempt to flout EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006 by breaking the homogeneous area into pieces of less than 5 hectares. CEC was also directed to examine whether the activities going on in that area have any adverse environmental impact.

**3.** CEC, in response to our order, submitted a detailed report on 4.1.2012. However, the report is silent with regard to the disturbing trend of serious illegal and unrestricted upstream, in-stream and flood plain sand mining activities and the prevailing degree of degradation of the sites and the environment, especially on the river beds mentioned earlier. Report of CEC however states that the auction notice also refer to mining leases of less than 5 hectares and hence no environmental clearance need be obtained as per the MoEF notification dated 14.9.2006. No light is also thrown on the question whether there has been, in fact, an attempt to flout the notification dated 14.9.2006 by breaking the homogeneous area into pieces of less than 5 hectares and the possible environmental or ecological impact on quarrying of minor minerals.

**4.** Mr. Patwalia, learned senior counsel appearing for the Petitioners, submitted that CEC report is silent about those aspects and also whether 1 km. distance has been maintained between the mining blocks of less than 5 hectares. Learned Counsel also submitted that mining areas earmarked are at the foothills of fragile Himalayan ranges known as Shivalik hills, which are spread over the Districts of Panchkula, Ambala and Yamuna Nagar and the illegal and excessive mining has caused serious environmental degradation and ecological impact, and no Environmental Impact Assessment has ever taken place in areas earmarked for mining especially on the river beds.

**5.** Shri Gopal Subramaniam, learned senior counsel appearing for the State of Haryana, submitted that the State has taken adequate and effective precautions to maintain 1 km. separation between mining blocks of less than 5 hectares each and that the auction notice dated 3.6.2011 itself has imposed strict restrictions on quarrying in the river beds so also the auction notice dated 8.8.2011. Further, it was pointed out that the notification dated 14.9.2006 would not apply for quarrying minor minerals from areas of less than 5 hectares and therefore, no environmental impact assessment needs to be undertaken either at the instance of the State Government or the Project Proponent.

**6.** Shri Mohan Jain, learned Additional Solicitor General, appearing for the MoEF submitted that the grant or allotment of mining licence/lease of smaller plots of less than five hectares should not be encouraged from the environmental point of view and that the applicability of EIA notification of 2006, has to be seen in its letter and spirit so as to ensure environmental safeguards in place and implemented for sustainable mining. Learned Counsel also assured, if environmental clearance is sought for covering

a mining area of less than five hectares, the same shall be immediately attended to and necessary clearance would be granted in accordance with law.

**7.** We have no materials before us to come to the conclusion that the removal of minor mineral boulder, gravel, sand quarries etc. covered by the auction notices dated 3.6.2011 and 8.8.2011, in the places notified therein and also in the river beds of Yamuna, Ghaggar, Tangri, Markanda, Krishnavati river basin, Dohan river basin etc. would not cause environmental degradation or threat to the biodiversity, destroy riverine vegetation, cause erosion, pollute water sources etc. Sand mining on either side of the rivers, upstream and in-stream, is one of the causes for environmental degradation and also a threat to the biodiversity. Over the years, India's rivers and Riparian ecology have been badly affected by the alarming rate of unrestricted sand mining which damage the ecosystem of rivers and the safety of bridges, weakening of river beds, destruction of natural habitats of organisms living on the river beds, affects fish breeding and migration, spells disaster for the conservation of many bird species, increases saline water in the rivers etc. Extraction of alluvial material from within or near a streambed has a direct impact on the stream's physical habitat characteristics. These characteristics include bed elevation, substrate composition and stability, in-stream roughness elements, depth, velocity, turbidity, sediment transport, stream discharge and temperature. Altering these habitat characteristics can have deleterious impacts on both in-stream biota and the associated riparian habitat. The demand for sand continues to increase day by day as building and construction of new infrastructures and expansion of existing ones is continuous thereby placing immense pressure on the supply of the sand resource and hence mining activities are going on legally and illegally without any restrictions. Lack of proper planning and sand management cause disturbance of marine ecosystem and also upset the ability of natural marine processes to replenish the sand.

**8.** We are expressing our deep concern since we are faced with a situation where the auction notices dated 3.6.2011 and 8.8.2011 have permitted quarrying mining and removal of sand from in-stream and upstream of several rivers, which may have serious environmental impact on ephemeral, seasonal and perennial rivers and river beds and sand extraction may have an adverse effect on bio-diversity as well. Further it may also lead to bed degradation and sedimentation having a negative effect on the aquatic life. Rivers mentioned in the auction notices are on the foothills of the fragile Shivalik hills. Shivalik hills are the source of rivers like Ghaggar, Tangri, Markanda etc. River Ghaggar is a seasonal river which rises up in the outer Himalayas between Yamuna and Satluj and enters Haryana near Pinjore, District Panchkula, which passes through Ambala and Hissar and reaches Bikaner in Rajasthan. River Markanda is also a seasonal river like Ghaggar, which also originates from the lower Shivalik hills and enters Haryana near Ambala. During monsoon, this stream swells up into a raging torrent, notorious for its devastating power, as also, river Yamuna.

**9.** We find that it is without conducting any study on the possible environmental impact on/in the river beds and else- where the auction notices have been issued. We are of the considered view that when we are faced with a situation where extraction of alluvial material within or near a river bed has an impact on the rivers physical habitat characteristics, like river stability, flood risk, environmental degradation, loss of habitat, decline in biodiversity, it is not an answer to say that the extraction is in blocks of less than 5 hectares, separated by 1 kilometre, because their collective impact may be significant, hence the necessity of a proper environmental assessment plan.

Possibly this may be the reason that in the affidavit filed by the MoEF on 23.11.2011

along with the annexure-2 report, the following stand has been taken:

The Ministry is of the opinion that where the mining area is homogenous, physically proximate and on identifiable piece of land of 5 ha or more, it should not be broken into smaller sizes to circumvent the EIA Notification, 2006 as the EIA Notification, 2006 is not applicable to the mining projects having lease area of less than 5 ha. The Report of Committee on Minor Minerals, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (E&F) with representatives of various state Governments as members including the State of Haryana and Rajasthan recommended a minimum lease size of 5 ha for minor minerals for undertaking scientific mining for the purpose of integrating and addressing environmental concerns. Only in cases of isolated discontinued mineral deposits in less than 5 ha, such mining leases may be considered keeping in view the mineral conservation.

Situations referred to earlier prevail not only in the State of Haryana but also in the neighbouring and other States of the country as well and those issues had come up for serious deliberations before the Government of India, on various occasions.

**10.** Government of India was receiving various reports regarding the adverse impacts on riverbeds and groundwater due to quarrying/mining of minerals. The Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act 1957 empowers the State Governments to make rules in respect of minor minerals. It was noticed that proposals for mining of major minerals typically undergo environment impact assessment and environmental clearance procedure, but due attention has not been given to environmental aspects of mining of minor minerals. Environmental Impact Assessment Notification of 1994 did not apply to the mining of minor minerals, noticing that minor minerals were brought under the ambit of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification of 2006 and as per the said notification mining of minerals with a lease area of 5 hectares and above require prior environmental clearance. MoEF's attention was drawn to several instances across the country regarding damage to lakes, riverbeds and groundwater leading to drying up of water beds and causing water scarcity on account of quarry/mining leases and mineral concessions granted under the Mineral Concession Rules framed by the State Governments under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957. MoEF noticed that less attention was given on environmental aspects of mining of minor minerals since the area was small, but it was noticed that the collective impact in a particular area over a period of time might be significant. Taking note of those aspects, MoEF constituted a Core Group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (E&F) to look into the environmental aspects associated with mining of minor minerals, vide its order dated 24.03.2009. The terms of reference to the Group were as under:

- (i) To consider the environmental aspects of mining of minor minerals (quarrying as well as river beds mining) for their integration into the mining process.
- (ii) Specific safeguard measures required to minimize the likely adverse impacts of mining on environment with specific reference to impact on water bodies as well as groundwater so as to ensure sustainable mining.
- (iii) To evolve model guidelines so as to address mining as well as environmental concerns in a balanced manner for their adoption and implementation by all the mineral producing States.

The Group held its first meeting on 7.7.2009 and discussed the impact that may be caused by quarrying/mining of minor minerals on riverbeds and ground waters. It was noticed that individual mines of minor minerals being small in size may have insignificant impact, however, their collective impacts, taking into consideration various mines on a regional scale, is significantly adverse. It was, therefore, felt necessary to consider various aspects since appropriate guidelines have to be issued on the basis of the report of the Committee. The issues which were brought up for consideration were; (i) the need to re-look the definition of minor mineral, (ii) minimum size of lease for adopting eco friendly scientific mining practices, (iii) period of lease, (iv) cluster of mine approach for addressing and implementing EMP in case of small mines, (v) depth of mining to minimize adverse impact on hydrological regime, (vi) requirement of mine plan for minor minerals, similar to major minerals, and (vii) reclamation of mined out area, post mine land use, progressive mine closure plan etc.

**11.** Comments and inputs from various States and Experts were also invited so as to prepare a report for consideration of the MoEF. Based on the discussion held and subsequent inputs received, a draft report was prepared and circulated to all members for their further inputs. Report was further discussed on 29.1.2010 for its finalization. The observations/comments made during the meeting were incorporated in the report and it was again circulated to all members for their consideration. The report so circulated was ultimately finalized. The decision taken by the MoEF affects generally the mining of minor minerals including the riverbed mining throughout the country. For an easy reference, we may extract the issues and recommendations made by the MoEF, which are as follows:

#### **4.0 ISSUES and RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **4.1 Definition of Minor Mineral:**

The term minor mineral is defined in Clause (e) of Section 3 of MMDR Act, 1957 as "minor mineral means building stones, gravel, ordinary clay, ordinary sand other than sand used for prescribed purposes and any other material which the Central Government may, by Notification in the Gazette of India declare to be a minor mineral". The term 'ordinary sand' used in clause (e) of Section 3 of the MMDR Act, 1957 has been further clarified in Rule 70 of the MCR, 1960 as "sand shall not be treated as minor mineral when used for any of the following purposes namely: (i) purposes of refractory and manufacture of ceramic, (ii) metallurgical purposes, (iii) optical purposes, (iv) purposes of stowing in coal mines, (v) for manufacture of silvicrete cement, (vi) manufacture of sodium silicate and (vii) manufacture of pottery and glass. Additionally, the Central Government has declared the following minerals as minor minerals: (i) boulder, (ii) shingle, (iii) chalcedony pebbles used for ball mill purposes only, (iv) limeshell, kankar and limestone used in kilns for manufacture of lime used as building material, (v) murrum, (vi) brick-earth, (vii) fuller's earth, (viii) bentonite, (ix) road metal, (x) reh-matti, (xi) slate and shale when used for building material, (xii) marble, (xiii) stone used for making household utensils, (xiv) quartzite and sandstone when used for purposes of building or for making road metal and household utensils, (xv) saltpeter and (xvi) ordinary earth (used for filling or levelling purposes in construction or embankments, roads, railways building).

It may thus be observed that minerals have been classified into major and minor minerals based on their end use rather than level of production, level of

mechanization, export and import etc. There do exist some minor mineral mines of silica sand and limestone where the scale of mechanization and level of production is much higher than those of industrial mineral mines. Further, in terms of the economic cost and revenue, it has been estimated that the total value of minor minerals constitutes about 10% of the total value of mineral production whereas the value of non metallic minerals comprises only 3%. It is, therefore, evident that the operation of mines of minor minerals need to be subject to some regulatory parameters as that of mines of major minerals.

Further, unlike India there does not exist any such system based on end usage in other countries for classifying minerals into major and minor categories. Thus, there is a need to re-look at the definition of "minor" minerals per se.

**It is, therefore, recommended that Ministry of Mines along with Indian Bureau of Mines, in consultation with the State Governments may re-examine the classification of minerals into major and minor categories so that the regulatory aspects and environment mitigation measures are appropriately integrated for ensuring sustainable and scientific mining with least impacts on environment.**

#### **4.2 Size of the Mine Lease:**

Area for grant of mine lease varies from State to State. Maximum area which can be held under one or more mine lease is 2590 ha or 25.90 sq.miles in Jammu & Kashmir. Rajasthan prescribed a minimum limit of 1 ha for a lease. Maximum area prescribed for permit is 50x50 m. In most of the States area of permit is not specified in the rules. It has recently been observed by Punjab and Haryana High Court in its order dated 15.5.2009 that State Government are apparently granting short term permits by dividing the mining area into small zones in effect avoids environmental norms.

There is, thus a need to bring uniformity in the extent of area to be granted for mine lease so as to ensure that eco friendly scientific mining practices can be adopted. **It is recommended that the minimum size of mine lease should be 5 ha. Further, preparation of comprehensive mine plan for contiguous stretches of mineral deposits by the respective State Governments may also be encouraged. This may suitably be incorporated in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 by Ministry of Mines.**

#### **4.3 Period of Mine Lease:**

The period of lease varies from State to State depending on type of concessions, minerals and its end use. The minimum lease period is one year and maximum 30 years. Minerals like granite where huge investments are required, a period of 20 years is generally given with the provisions of renewal. Permits are generally granting for short periods which vary from one month to a maximum one year. In States like Haryana, minor mineral leases are auctioned for a particular time period. Mining is considered to be capital intensive industry and considerable time is lost for developing the mine before it attains the status of fully developed mine. If the tenure of the mine lease is short, it would encourage the lessee to concentrate more on rapid exploitation of mineral without really undertaking adequate measures for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out area, posing thereby a serious threat to the

environment and health of the workers and public at large.

There is thus, a need to bring uniformity in the period of lease. **It is recommended that a minimum period of mine lease should be 5 years, so that eco friendly scientific and sustainable mining practices are adopted. However, under exceptional circumstances arising due to judicial interventions, short term mining leases / contracts could be granted to the State Agencies to meet the situation arising there from.**

#### **4.4 Cluster of Mine Approach for Small Sized Mines:**

Considering the nature of occurrence of minor mineral, economic condition of the lessee and the likely difficulties to be faced by Regulatory Authorities in monitoring the environmental impacts and implementation of necessary mitigation measures, **it may be desirable to adopt cluster approach in case of smaller mine leases being operated presently. Further, these clusters need be provided with processing/crusher zones for forward integration and minimizing excessive pressure on road infrastructure. The respective State Governments / Mine Owners Associations may facilitate implementation of Environment Management Plans in such cluster of mines.**

#### **4.5 Requirement of Mine Plan for Minor Minerals:**

At present, most of the State Governments have not made it mandatory for preparation of mining plan in respect of minor minerals. In some States like Rajasthan, eco friendly mining plans are prepared, which are approved by the State Mining Department. The eco friendly mining plans so prepared, though conceptually welcome, are observed to be deficient and need to be made comprehensive in a manner as is being done for major minerals. Besides, the aspects of reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas, progressive mine closure plan, as in vogue for major minerals could be introduced for minor minerals as well.

**It is recommended that provision for preparation and approval of mine plan, as in the case of major minerals may appropriately be provided in the Rules governing the mining of minor minerals by the respective State Governments. These should specifically include the provision for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out area, progressive mine closure plan and post mine land use.**

#### **4.6 Creation of Separate Corpus for Reclamation / Rehabilitation of Mines of Minor Minerals:**

Mining of minor minerals, in our country, is by and large unorganized sector and is practiced in haphazard and unscientific manner. At times, the size of the leasehold is also too small to address the issue of reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas. It may, therefore, be desirable that before the concept of mine closure plan for minor minerals is adopted, the existing abandoned mines may be reclaimed and rehabilitated with the involvement of the State Government. **There is thus, a need to create a separate corpus, which may be utilized for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas. The respective State Governments may work out a suitable mechanism for creation of such corpus on the 'polluter pays' principle.**

**An organizational structure may also need to be created for undertaking and monitoring these activities.**

#### **4.7 Depth of Mining:**

Mining of minerals, whether major or minor have a direct bearing on the hydrological regime of the area. Besides, affecting the availability of water as a resource, it also affects the quality of water through direct run of going into the surface water bodies and infiltration / leaching into groundwater. Further, groundwater withdrawal, dewatering of water from mine pit and diversion of surface water may cause surface and sub surface hydrologic systems to dry up. An ideal situation would require that quarrying should be restricted to unsaturated zone only above the phreatic water table and should not intersect the groundwater table at any point of time. However, from the point of view of mineral conservation, it may not be desirable to impose blanket ban on mining operation below groundwater table.

**It is, therefore, recommended that detailed hydro-geological report should be prepared in respect of any mining operation for minor minerals to be undertaken below groundwater table. Based on the findings of the study so undertaken and the comments / recommendations of Central Ground Water Authority / State Ground Water Board, a decision regarding restriction on depth of mining for any area should be taken on case to case basis.**

#### **4.8 Uniform Minor Mineral Concession Rules:**

The economic value of the minor minerals excavated in the country is estimated to contribute to about 9% of the total value of the minerals whereas the non metallic minerals contribute to about 2.8%. Keeping in view the large extent of mining of minor minerals and its significant potential to adversely affect the environment, it is **recommended that Model Mineral Concession rules may be framed for minor minerals as well and the minor minerals may be subjected to a simpler regulatory regime, which is, however, similar to major minerals regime.**

#### **4.9 River Bed Mining:**

**4.9.1** Environment damage being caused by unregulated river bed mining of sand, bazaris and boulders is attracting considerable attention including in the courts. The following recommendations are therefore made for the river bed mining.

**(a) In the case of mining leases for riverbed sand mining, specific river stretches should**

**be identified and mining permits/lease should be granted stretch wise, so that the requisite safeguard measures are duly implemented and are effectively monitored by the respective Regulatory Authorities.**

**(b) The depth of mining may be restricted to 3m/water level, whichever is less.**

**(c) For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge and/or**

**embankment, appropriate safety zone should be worked out on case to case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, locational aspects, flow rate etc. and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.**

### **5.0 Conclusion:**

Mining of minor minerals, though individually, because of smaller size of mine leases is perceived to have lesser impact as compared to mining of major minerals. However, the activity as a whole is seen to have significant adverse impacts on environment. It is, therefore, necessary that the mining of minor minerals is subjected to simpler but strict regulatory regime and carried out only under an approved framework of mining plan, which should provide for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mined out areas. Further, while granting mining leases by the respective State Governments "location of any eco-fragile zone(s) within the impact zone of the proposed mining area, the linked Rules/Notifications governing such zones and the judicial pronouncements, if any, need be duly noted. The Union Ministry of Mines along with Indian Bureau of Mines and respective State Governments should therefore make necessary provisions in this regard under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and adopt model guidelines to be followed by all States.

(emphasis supplied)

The report clearly indicates that operation of mines of minor minerals needs to be subjected to strict regulatory parameters as that of mines of major minerals. It was also felt necessary to have a re-look to the definition of "minor" minerals per se. The necessity of the preparation of "comprehensive mines plan" for contiguous stretches of mineral deposits by the respective State Governments may also be encouraged and the same be suitably incorporated in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 by the Ministry of Mines. Further, it was also recommended that States, Union Territories would see that mining of minor minerals is subjected to simpler but strict regulatory regime and carried out only under an approved framework of mining plan, which should provide for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas. Mining Plan should take note of the level of production, level of mechanisation, type of machinery used in the mining of minor minerals, quantity of diesel consumption, number of trees uprooted, export and import of mining minerals, environmental impact, restoration of flora and host of other matters referred to in 2010 rules. A proper framework has also to be evolved on cluster of mining of minor mineral for which there must be a Regional Environmental Management Plan. Another important decision taken was that while granting of mining leases by the respective State Governments, location of any eco-fragile zone(s) within the impact zone of the proposed mining area, the linked Rules/Notifications governing such zones and the judicial pronouncements, if any, need to be duly noted.

**12.** The Minister for (E & F) wrote DO letter dated 1st June, 2010 to all the Chief Ministers of the States to examine the report and to issue necessary instructions for incorporating the recommendations made in the report in the Mineral Concession Rules for mining of minor minerals under Section 15 of Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Following are the key recommendations re-iterated in the letter:

- (1) Minimum size of mine lease should be 5 ha.
- (2) Minimum period of mine lease should be 5 years.

- (3) A cluster approach to mines should be taken in case of smaller mines leases operating currently.
- (4) Mine plans should be made mandatory for minor minerals as well.
- (5) A separate corpus should be created for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas.
- (6) Hydro-geological reports should be prepared for mining proposed below groundwater table.
- (7) For river bed mining, leases should be granted stretch wise, depth may be restricted to 3m/water level, whichever is less, and safety zones should be worked out.
- (8) The present classification of minerals into major and minor categories should be re-examined by the Ministry of Mines in consultation with the States.

**13.** The Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India sent a communication No. 296/7/2000/MRC dated 16.05.2011 called "Environmental aspects of quarrying and of minor minerals - Evolving of Model Guidelines" along with a draft model guidelines calling for inputs before 30. 06. 2011. Draft rules called Minor Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 2010 were also put on the website. Further, it may be noted Section 15(1A)(i) of the Act specifies the manner in which rehabilitation of flora and other vegetation, such as trees, shrubs and the like destroyed by reasons of any quarrying or mining operations shall be made in the same area or in any other area once selected by the State Government, whether by way of reimbursement of the cost of rehabilitation or otherwise by the persons holding the quarrying or mining lease.

**14.** We are of the view that all State Governments / Union Territories have to give due weight to the above mentioned recommendations of the MoEF which are made in consultation with all the State Governments and Union Territories. Model Rules of 2010 issued by the Ministry of Mines are very vital from the environmental, ecological and bio-diversity point of view and therefore the State Governments have to frame proper rules in accordance with the recommendations, under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

**15.** Quarrying of river sand, it is true, is an important economic activity in the country with river sand forming a crucial raw material for the infrastructural development and for the construction industry but excessive in-stream sand and gravel mining causes the degradation of rivers. Instream mining lowers the stream bottom of rivers which may lead to bank erosion. Depletion of sand in the streambed and along coastal areas causes the deepening of rivers which may result in destruction of aquatic and riparian habitats as well. Extraction of alluvial material as already mentioned from within or near a streambed has a direct impact on the stream's physical habitat characteristics.

**16.** We are of the considered view that it is highly necessary to have an effective framework of mining plan which will take care of all environmental issues and also evolve a long term rational and sustainable use of natural resource base and also the bio-assessment protocol. Sand mining, it may be noted, may have an adverse effect on bio-diversity as loss of habitat caused by sand mining will effect various species, flora and fauna and it may also destabilize the soil structure of river banks and often leaves isolated islands. We find that, taking note of those technical, scientific and environmental matters, MoEF, Government of India, issued various recommendations in

March 2010 followed by the Model Rules, 2010 framed by the Ministry of Mines which have to be given effect to, inculcating the spirit of Article 48A, Article 51A(g) read with Article 21 of the Constitution.

**17.** The State of Haryana and various other States have not so far implemented the above recommendations of the MoEF or the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Mines before issuing auction notices granting short term permits by way of auction of minor mineral boulders, gravel, sand etc., in the river beds and elsewhere of less than 5 hectares. We, therefore, direct to all the States, Union Territories, MoEF and the Ministry of Mines to give effect to the recommendations made by MoEF in its report of March 2010 and the model guidelines framed by the Ministry of Mines, within a period of six months from today and submit their compliance reports.

**18.** Central Government also should take steps to bring into force the Minor Minerals Conservation and Development Rules 2010 at the earliest. State Governments and UTs also should take immediate steps to frame necessary rules under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 taking into consideration the recommendations of MoEF in its Report of March 2010 and model guidelines framed by the Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India. Communicate the copy of this order to the MoEF, Secretary, Ministry of Mines, New Delhi, Ministry of Water Resources, Central Government Water Authority, the Chief Secretaries of the respective States and Union Territories, who would circulate this order to the concerned Departments.

**19.** We, in the meanwhile, order that leases of minor mineral including their renewal for an area of less than five hectares be granted by the States/Union Territories only after getting environmental clearance from the MoEF.

Ordered accordingly.

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**REPORTABLE**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**

**WRIT PETITION (C) NO.1394 OF 2023**

**VANASHAKTI**

**...PETITIONER**

**Vs.**

**UNION OF INDIA**

**...RESPONDENT**

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION (C) NO.118 OF 2019**

**WRIT PETITION (C) NO.115 OF 2024**

**AND**

**CIVIL APPEAL NO.381-382 OF 2025**

**J U D G M E N T**

**ABHAY S. OKA, J.**

1. Part IV-A of the Constitution of India containing fundamental duties as set out in Article 51A was incorporated in the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act with effect from 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1977. Clause (g) of Article 51A provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures. This Court in several decisions has held that the right to live in a

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Date: 2025.05.16  
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pollution free atmosphere is a part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

**2.** The world changed rapidly after World War II. From the late 1960s and early 1970s, slowly there was a realisation about the drastic consequences of the destruction of environment and pollution of various kinds. In June 1972, at Stockholm, the United Nations Conference on Human Environment was held. In the said conference, several decisions were taken by the world community to protect the environment.

**3.** In our country, it took fourteen years thereafter for the legislature to come out with a law for protection and improvement of the environment. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (for short, 'the 1986 Act') was brought into force with effect from 19<sup>th</sup> November 1986. As can be noticed from several orders of this Court and the High Courts, the progress of implementation of the 1986 Act has been very slow.

**4.** The 1970s and 1980s saw growth of industrialisation in our country. The activities such as mining, gas exploration, thermal power plants, petroleum refining industries, various other industries, building and construction projects, such as, highways started growing.

5. Again, it took twenty years after the 1986 Act came into force to exercise the power under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the 1986 Act read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 (for short, '1986 Rules') for coming out with the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (for short, 'the EIA notification'). The EIA notification was issued on 14th September 2006. It provided that the projects or activities mentioned in clause (2) thereof shall require prior Environmental Clearance (for short, 'the EC') from the concerned regulatory authority. The concerned regulatory authority in the Central Government is the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (for short, 'the MoEFCC') for matters falling under Category 'A' in the Schedule, and at the State level, the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (for short, 'the SEIAA') for the matters falling in Category 'B'. In the Schedule, Categories 'A' and 'B' were incorporated setting out industries and other development work. The entire controversy in this group of petitions is about ex post facto grant of EC.

6. On 14th March 2017, a notification was issued by the MoEFCC. The said notification is hereafter referred to as 'the 2017 notification'. The said notification was made applicable to the projects or activities that have

started the work on site, expanded the production beyond the limit of the EC, or changed the production mix without obtaining EC. The 2017 notification provided that in case of such works, ex post facto EC can be granted. It provided that the projects or activities which are in violation of the EIA notification as on 14th March 2017 were eligible to apply under the 2017 notification for ex post facto EC within a period of six months from 14th March 2017.

7. The National Green Tribunal (for short, 'the NGT') vide order dated 24th May 2021 directed the MoEFCC to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure (for short, 'the SOP') for grant of EC in the cases of violation so as to address the gap in the binding law and practice being currently followed. In purported compliance with the said direction, Office Memorandum dated 7th July 2021 (for short, 'the 2021 OM') was issued.

8. In the meanwhile, the 2017 notification was challenged by way of a writ petition before the High Court of Madras in the case of Puducherry Environment Protection Association v. Union of India<sup>1</sup>, which was decided by order dated 13th October 2017. During the course of hearing of the case before the Madras High Court, when it was pointed out that the outer limit for making applications for grant of ex post facto EC have

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<sup>1</sup> 2017 SCC OnLine Mad 7056

been repeatedly extended, the Union of India gave a categorical undertaking that the 2017 notification was only a one-time measure. By recording the said submission made on behalf of the Union of India that the 2017 notification was certainly and clearly only a one time measure, the High Court disposed of the petition. Later on, by order dated 14th March 2018 passed by the High Court of Madras in another case, the time period under the 2017 notification for submission of proposals by project proponents was extended by a further period of thirty days.

**9.** In Writ Petition (C) No.1394 of 2023, the first prayer is for quashing the 2021 OM on the ground that it was arbitrary, illegal and ultra vires the provisions of the 1986 Act. The second prayer is for issuing a writ of mandamus directing the MoEFCC and SEIAA/SEACs not to process and entertain any application for ex-post facto EC after 13th May 2018. As stated earlier, the time granted under the 2017 notification to apply was lastly extended till 13th April 2018.

**10.** In Writ Petition (C) No.118 of 2019, the challenge is to the 2017 notification issued by the MoEFCC. A prayer was made seeking directions to the respondents to produce a list of real estate projects and project proponents who have undertaken real estate development

projects without obtaining EC under the 2006 notification.

**11.** In Writ Petition (C) No.115 of 2024, the challenge is to the 2017 notification and the 2021 OM. A prayer for writ of prohibition is made for restraining the MoEFCC from issuing any notification or office memorandum permitting ex-post facto EC.

**12.** The High Court of Madras by judgment and order dated 30th August 2024 quashed the 2021 OM and another OM dated 19th February 2021. The challenge in Civil Appeal No.381-382 of 2025 is to this decision of the High Court of Madras. In the judgment and order dated 30th August 2024, the Madras High Court declared that its order will operate only prospectively and applications under consideration will remain unaffected. The challenge in this appeal is only to the extent of giving prospective effect to the impugned judgment.

### **THE EIA NOTIFICATION**

**13.** Firstly, we come to the EIA notification. It has been issued in exercise of powers under sub-Section (1) and clause (v) of sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the 1986 Act read with clause (d) of sub-Rule (3) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules. Section 3 of the 1986 Act reads thus:

“3. Power of Central Government to take measures to protect and improve environment.—(1) Subject to the provisions

of this Act, **the Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.**

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), such measures may include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) co-ordination of actions by the State Governments, officers and other authorities

(a) under this Act, or the rules made thereunder; or

(b) under any other law for the time being in force which is relatable to the objects of this Act;

(ii) planning and execution of a nationwide programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;

(iii) laying down standards for the quality of environment in its various aspects;

(iv) laying down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources whatsoever:

Provided that different standards for emission or discharge may be laid down under this clause from different sources having regard to the quality or composition of the emission or discharge of

environmental pollutants from such sources;

**(v) restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards;**

(vi) laying down procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and remedial measures for such accidents;

(vii) laying down procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances;

(viii) examination of such manufacturing processes, materials and substances as are likely to cause environmental pollution;

(ix) carrying out and sponsoring investigations and research relating to problems of environmental pollution;

(x) inspection of any premises, plant, equipment, machinery, manufacturing or other processes, materials or substances and giving, by order, of such directions to such authorities, officers or persons as it may consider necessary to take steps for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;

(xi) establishment or recognition of environmental laboratories and institutes to carry out the functions entrusted to such environmental laboratories and institutes under this Act;

(*xii*) collection and dissemination of information in respect of matters relating to environmental pollution;

(*xiii*) preparation of manuals, codes or guides relating to the prevention control and abatement of environmental pollution;

(*xiv*) such other matters as the Central Government deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purposes of this Act, by order, published in the Official Gazette, constitute an authority or authorities by such name or names as may be specified in the order for the purpose of exercising and performing such of the powers and functions (including the power to issue directions under Section 5) of the Central Government under this Act and for taking measures with respect to such of the matters referred to in subsection (2) as may be mentioned in the order and subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government and the provisions of such order, such authority or authorities may exercise the powers or perform the functions or take the measures so mentioned in the order as if such authority or authorities had been empowered by this Act to exercise those powers or perform those functions or take such measures.”

(emphasis added)

**13.1** Sub-section (1) of Section 3 sums up the very object of the 1986 Act. Therefore, the EIA notification has been issued not only for the purposes of protecting and improving the quality of the environment but also for preventing and abating environmental pollution. Sub-section (1) of Section 3 confers general power of taking measures on the Central Government. Sub-section (2) confers specific power for taking measures in the matters set out in clauses (i) to (ix) thereof. Clause (v) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 empowers the Central Government to take measures for putting restrictions of areas in which any industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to safeguards.

**14.** Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules reads thus:

**"5. Prohibition and restriction on the location of industries and the carrying on of processes and operations in different areas.—**(1) The Central Government may take into consideration the following factors while prohibiting or restricting the location of industries and carrying on of processes and operations in different areas:

(i) Standards for quality of environment in its various aspects laid down for an area.

(ii) The maximum allowable limits of concentration of various environmental pollutants (including noise) for an area.

(iii) The likely emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from an industry, process or operation proposed to be prohibited or restricted.

(iv) The topographic and climatic features of an area.

(v) The biological diversity of the area which, in the opinion of the Central Government needs to be preserved.

(vi) Environmentally compatible land use.

(vii) Net adverse environmental impact likely to be caused by an industry, process or operation proposed to be prohibited or restricted.

(viii) Proximity to a protected area under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 or a sanctuary, National Park, game reserve or closed area notified as such under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 or places protected under any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or in pursuance of any decision made in any international conference, association or other body.

(ix) Proximity to human settlements.

(x) Any other factor as may be considered by the Central Government to be relevant to the protection of the environment in an area.

(2) While prohibiting or restricting the location of industries and carrying on of processes and operations in an area, the

Central Government shall follow the procedure hereinafter laid down.

(3) (a) Whenever it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to impose prohibition or restrictions on the location of an industry or the carrying on of processes and operations in an area, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as the Central Government may deem necessary from time to time, give notice of its intention to do so.

(b) Every notification under clause (a) shall give a brief description of the area, the industries, operations, processes in that area about which such notification pertains and also specify the reasons for the imposition of prohibition or restrictions on the location of the industries and carrying on of processes or operations in that area.

(c) Any person interested in filing an objection against the imposition of prohibition or restrictions on carrying on of processes or operations as notified under clause (a) may do so in writing to the Central Government within sixty days from the date of publication in the notification in the Official Gazette.

(d) The Central Government shall within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette consider all the objections received against such notification and may [within [seven hundred and twenty-five days [,and in respect of the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal

Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir in exceptional circumstance and for sufficient reasons within a further period of one hundred and eighty days,]) from such date of publication] impose prohibition or restrictions on location of such industries and the carrying on of any process or operation in an area:

[Provided that on account of COVID-19 pandemic, for the purpose of this clause, the period of validity of the notification expiring in the financial year 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 shall be extended up to [30th June, 2022] or six months from the end of the month when the relevant notification would have expired without any extension, whichever is later.]

[(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (3), whenever it appears to the Central Government that it is in public interest to do so, it may dispense with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3).]"

**14.1** For issuing the EIA notification, power has been exercised under clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 which empowers the Central Government to impose prohibition or restrictions on location of such industries and the carrying on any process or operation in an area. There is a power to impose complete prohibition on carrying on any process or operation in an area. Clause (2) of the EIA notification reads thus:

**“2. Requirements of prior Environmental Clearance (EC):-** The following projects or activities shall require prior environmental clearance from the concerned regulatory authority, which shall hereinafter referred to be as the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for matters falling under Category 'A' in the Schedule and at State level the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for matters falling under Category 'B' in the said Schedule and at District level, the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) for matters falling under Category 'B2' for mining minerals in the said Schedule, before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land, is started on the project or activity:

- (i) All new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification;
- (ii) Expansion, modernization or any change in the product mix or raw material mix in existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector in the said Schedule, subject to conditions and procedure provided in the sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 7.”

**14.2** Therefore, without prior EC, construction of new projects or activities, expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule entailing capacity addition with change in process or

technology, cannot be undertaken. Entire procedure for grant of prior EC is laid down in the EIA notification.

**LEGALITY OF THE 2017 NOTIFICATION**

15. The 2017 notification refers to the OMs dated 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012 and 27<sup>th</sup> June 2013 by which a process was sought to be established for grant of EC in the cases of violation of the EIA notification. It also refers to the judgment of the High Court of Jharkhand holding these two OMs as illegal. The same OMs were also quashed by the NGT as mentioned in the said notification. There are three recitals in the said notification which are relevant. Recital Nos.9 to 11 read thus:

“9. And whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities have been receiving certain proposals under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 for grant of Terms of References and Environmental Clearance for projects which have started the work on site, expanded the production beyond the limit of environmental clearance or changed the product mix without obtaining prior environmental clearance;

**10. Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change deems it necessary for the purpose of protecting and improving**

**the quality of the environment and abating environmental pollution that all entities not complying with environmental regulation under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 be brought under compliance with in the environmental laws in expedient manner;**

11. And whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change deems it necessary to bring such projects and activities in compliance with the environmental laws at the earliest point of time, rather than leaving them unregulated and unchecked, which will be more damaging to the environment and in furtherance of this objective, the Government of India deems it essential to establish a process for appraisal of such cases of violation for prescribing adequate environmental safeguards to entities and the process should be such that it deters violation of provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the pecuniary benefit of violation and damage to environment is adequately compensated for;"

15.1 Thus, what was sought to be done was to protect the project proponents who committed gross illegality by commencing construction or commencing operation or process without obtaining prior EC as provided in the

EIA notification. The 2017 notification was a one-time measure. Moreover, this Court in the case of **Common Cause v Union of India & Ors.**<sup>2</sup>, held in no uncertain terms that the concept of *ex post facto* or retrospective EC is completely alien to environmental jurisprudence including the EIA notification. The decision in the case of **Common Cause**<sup>2</sup> was delivered on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2017. Notwithstanding the clear declaration of law which was made on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2017, the Central Government did not withdraw the 2017 notification.

**16.** We may note here that this is not the first time that the concept of prior EC was brought into force. For this purpose, useful reference can be made to a decision of this Court in the case of **Alembic Pharmaceuticals v. Rohit Prajapati**<sup>3</sup>. It records that there was a notification of 27<sup>th</sup> January 1994 mandating prior EC for setting up and expansion of industrial projects falling within thirty categories. The issue before this Court was about the legality and validity of the circular dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 2002, which permitted obtaining of *ex post facto* EC. This Court specifically dealt with the challenge to the circular dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 2002. In paragraph 12, this Court noted the issue to be decided:

“**12.** The issue to be adjudicated is whether in view of the requirement of a prior EC

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<sup>2</sup> 2017 (9) SCC 499

<sup>3</sup> 2020 (17) SCC 157

under the EIA Notification of 1994, a provision for an ex post facto EC to industrial units could be validly made by means of the Circular dated 14-5-2002.”

**16.1** Thereafter, this Court considered Section 3(1) of the 1986 Act. In paragraph 21 this Court held thus:

“**21.** The omission in the appeal to make any attempt to sustain the Circular dated 14-5-2002 with reference to the provisions of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is significant. For an action of the Central Government to be treated as a measure referable to Section 3 it must satisfy the statutory requirement of being necessary or expedient “for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environment pollution”. The Circular dated 14-5-2002 in fact does quite the contrary. It purported to allow an extension of time for industrial units to comply with the requirement of an EC. The EIA Notification dated 27-1-1994 mandated that an EC has to be obtained before embarking on a new project or expanding or modernising an existing one. The EIA Notification of 1994 has been issued under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Environment Protection Rules, 1986, with the object of imposing restrictions and prohibitions on setting up of new projects or expansion or modernisation of existing project. The measures are based on the precautionary principle and aim to protect the interests of

the environment. The Circular dated 14-5-2002 allowed defaulting industrial units which had commenced activities without an EC to cure the default by an ex post facto clearance. Being an administrative decision, it is beyond the scope of Section 3 and cannot be said to be a measure for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment. The circular notes that there were defaulting units which had failed to comply with the requirement of obtaining an EC as mandated. The circular provided for an extension of time and inexplicably introduced the notion of an ex post facto clearance. In effect, it impacted the obligation of the industrial units to be in compliance with the law. **The concept of ex post facto clearance is fundamentally at odds with the EIA Notification dated 27-1-1994. The EIA Notification of 1994 contained a stipulation that any expansion or modernisation of an activity or setting up of a new project listed in Schedule I "shall not be undertaken in any part of India unless it has been accorded environmental clearance". The language of the notification is as clear as it can be to indicate that the requirement is of a prior EC. A mandatory provision requires complete compliance. The words "shall not be undertaken" read in conjunction with the expression "unless" can only have one meaning : before undertaking a new project or expanding or modernising an existing one, an EC must be obtained. When the EIA Notification of 1994 mandates a prior EC, it**

proscribes a post activity approval or an ex post facto permission. What is sought to be achieved by the administrative Circular dated 14-5-2002 is contrary to the statutory Notification dated 27-1-1994. The Circular dated 14-5-2002 does not stipulate how the detrimental effects on the environment would be taken care of if the project proponent is granted an ex post facto EC. The EIA Notification of 1994 mandates a prior environmental clearance. The circular substantially amends or alters the application of the EIA Notification of 1994. The mandate of not commencing a new project or expanding or modernising an existing one unless an environmental clearance has been obtained stands diluted and is rendered ineffective by the issuance of the administrative Circular dated 14-5-2002. This discussion leads us to the conclusion that the administrative circular is not a measure protected by Section 3. Hence there was no jurisdictional bar on NGT to enquire into its legitimacy or vires. Moreover, the administrative circular is contrary to the EIA Notification 1994 which has a statutory character. The circular is unsustainable in law.”

(emphasis added)

**16.2** Ultimately, in paragraph 23, this Court held thus:

**The concept of an ex post facto EC is in derogation of the fundamental principles of environmental jurisprudence and is an anathema to the EIA Notification dated 27-1-1994. It is, as the judgment**

**in Common Cause [Common Cause v. Union of India, (2017) 9 SCC 499] holds, detrimental to the environment and could lead to irreparable degradation. The reason why a retrospective EC or an ex post facto clearance is alien to environmental jurisprudence is that before the issuance of an EC, the statutory notification warrants a careful application of mind, besides a study into the likely consequences of a proposed activity on the environment. An EC can be issued only after various stages of the decision-making process have been completed. Requirements such as conducting a public hearing, screening, scoping and appraisal are components of the decision-making process which ensure that the likely impacts of the industrial activity or the expansion of an existing industrial activity are considered in the decision-making calculus. Allowing for an ex post facto clearance would essentially condone the operation of industrial activities without the grant of an EC. In the absence of an EC, there would be no conditions that would safeguard the environment. Moreover, if the EC was to be ultimately refused, irreparable harm would have been caused to the environment. In either view of the matter, environment law cannot countenance the notion of an ex post facto clearance. This would be contrary to both the precautionary principle as well as the need for sustainable development.”**

(emphasis added)

**16.3** In fact, as noted in paragraph 22.1, the word 'prior' was not used in the EIA notification dated 27<sup>th</sup> January 1994. However, the words 'shall not be undertaken' were used. In the 2006 EIA notification, the word 'prior' appears at multiple places.

**17.** The issue of *ex post facto* EC was dealt with in the case of **Common Cause<sup>2</sup>**. In paragraph 108, a submission was recorded that the possibility of getting *ex post facto* EC was a signal to the mining leaseholders that obtaining an EC was not mandatory or that if it was not obtained, the default was retrospectively condonable. In paragraph 125, this Court held thus:

**"125.** We are not in agreement with the learned counsel for the mining leaseholders. **There is no doubt that the grant of an EC cannot be taken as a mechanical exercise. It can only be granted after due diligence and reasonable care since damage to the environment can have a long-term impact. EIA 1994 is therefore very clear that if expansion or modernisation of any mining activity exceeds the existing pollution load, a prior EC is necessary and as already held by this Court in *M.C. Mehta* [*M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (2004) 12 SCC 118] even for the renewal of a mining lease where there is no expansion or modernisation of any activity, a prior EC is necessary. Such importance having been given to an EC, the grant of an *ex post facto***

**environmental clearance would be detrimental to the environment and could lead to irreparable degradation of the environment. The concept of an ex post facto or a retrospective EC is completely alien to environmental jurisprudence including EIA 1994 and EIA 2006. We make it clear that an EC will come into force not earlier than the date of its grant.”**

(emphasis added)

18. Therefore, there is already a concluded finding of this Court that the concept of *ex post facto* or retrospective EC is completely alien to environmental jurisprudence and the EIA notification. This view was reiterated by this Court in the case of ***Electrosteel Steels Ltd. v. Union of India and Ors.***<sup>4</sup>. In paragraph 72, this Court held thus:

**“72. There can be no doubt that the need to comply with the requirement to obtain environment clearance is non-negotiable.** A project can be set up or allowed to expand subject to compliance of the requisite norms. Environmental clearance is granted on condition of the suitability of the site to set up the project from the environmental angle, and existence of necessary infrastructural facilities and equipment for compliance of environmental norms. To protect future generations, it is imperative that pollution laws be strictly enforced. Under no circumstances, can industries which pollute

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4 (2023) 6 SCC 615

be allowed to operate unchecked and degrade the environment.”

(emphasis added)

**18.1** In this case, as well as in the case of ***Alembic Pharmaceuticals***<sup>3</sup>, this Court exercised its jurisdiction under Article 142 of the Constitution and permitted *ex post facto* EC in particular cases considering the peculiar factual situation.

**19.** It is in this context that the legality and validity of the 2017 notification will have to be tested. Interestingly, in paragraph 10 of the notification, it is recorded that the MoEFCC deems it necessary for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of environment and abating environmental pollution that all the entities not complying with the environmental regulation under EIA notification be brought under compliance within the environmental laws in an expeditious manner. The object of protecting and improving the environment and preventing and abating environmental pollution was achieved by the EIA notification. The object of the 2017 notification appears to be to protect the industries and entities which violated the EIA notification. In fact, paragraph 14 of the 2017 notification is material which reads thus:

“**14.** The projects or activities which are in violation as on date of this notification only will be eligible to apply for environmental

clearance under this notification and the project proponents can apply for environmental clearance under this notification only within six months from the date of this notification.”

**20.** Moreover, the 2017 notification is completely in violation of the law laid down by this court in the case of **Common Cause<sup>2</sup>** and **Alembic Pharmaceuticals<sup>3</sup>**. From the recitals of the 2017 notification, it is apparent that it was a one-time measure to protect those who were in violation as on the date of the 2017 notification. In view of the settled law, even a ‘one-time measure’ or ‘one-time relaxation’ was illegal. The 2021 OM encourages the entities who contributed to pollution by not obtaining prior EC. Whenever EC is granted, it is always conditional. Certain conditions are imposed to abate or reduce the pollution. Such one-time measures add to air and/or water pollution. Such measures infringe the right to live in a pollution free environment guaranteed by Article 21. Thus, the 2017 notification was completely illegal.

**21.** The Division bench of Madras High Court by judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> October 2017, in the case of **Puducherry Environment Protection Association<sup>1</sup>** dealt with the issue regarding the legality of the 2017 notification which was subject matter of challenge in a Public Interest Litigation. A very specific submission was

made before the Madras High Court on behalf of the Central Government by the learned Additional Solicitor General, which is recorded in paragraph 4(i) of the judgment. Relevant portion of paragraph 4(i) reads thus:

“4(i) With regard to precautionary principle, faced with the situation that ex post facto clearance and regularization dates have been repeatedly extended time and again by series of notifications, **learned Additional Solicitor General at the bar, on instructions, submits that this impugned notification shall clearly and certainly be only a one time measure. We record this submission also.**

.....”

(emphasis added)

**21.1** This statement was treated as an undertaking of the Central Government, which is clear from paragraph 4(n) of the said judgment:

“4(n) We are convinced that paragraphs 3,4 and 5 of the impugned notification alluded to supra coupled with the two undertakings made on instructions by learned Additional Solicitor General that (a) public hearing can be read into paragraph 5 of the impugned notification and **(b) this shall certainly and clearly be a one time measure, this writ petition can be closed and disposed of recording the above submissions. We do so.**”

(emphasis added)

**21.2** It is in view of this undertaking that the High Court did not interfere. The Central Government is bound by this undertaking. It is the duty of the Central Government to comply with the undertaking in its true letter and spirit.

**22.** The period provided in the 2017 notification to apply for *ex-post facto* EC ended on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017. In the case of ***Appaswamy Real Estates Limited v. Puducherry Environment Protection Association***<sup>5</sup>, the request of the MoEFCC for extending the time provided in the 2017 notification was accepted. As a result, the OM dated 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018 was issued which permitted the project proponents to apply under the 2017 notification within thirty days from the date of the High Court order. What is pertinent to note is that notwithstanding the grant of extension of time to apply, there was no modification made to paragraph 14 of the 2017 notification which clarified that it is applicable only to those projects and activities which were in violation on the date of the said notification. Therefore, any project or activity or process which required EC under the EIA notification commenced after 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017 was not protected by the 2017 notification.

**23.** Apart from the fact that the very concept of grant of *ex-post facto* EC is illegal, it is not possible to understand

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<sup>5</sup> 2018 SCC OnLine Mad 1283

why the Central Government made efforts to protect those who committed illegality by not obtaining prior EC in terms of the EIA notification. As the EIA notification was eleven years old when the 2017 notification was issued, there was no equity in favour of those who committed such gross illegality of not obtaining prior EC. The persons who acted without prior EC were not illiterate persons. They were companies, real estate developers, public sector undertakings, mining industries, etc. They were the persons who knowingly committed illegality. We, therefore, make it clear that hereafter, the Central Government shall not come out with a new version of the 2017 notification which provides for the grant of *ex-post facto* EC in any manner.

**LEGALITY AND VALIDITY OF THE 2021 OM**  
**SUBMISSIONS**

24. The learned senior counsel appearing for the Petitioner submitted that post a series of judgments of this Court in ***Alembic***<sup>3</sup> and ***Common Cause***<sup>2</sup>, it is not permissible to grant *ex post facto* EC. He further submits that the 2021 OM is in violation of the 1986 Act and the EIA notification. He submits that EC must be prior and cannot be granted *ex post facto*. While the 2021 OM does not expressly extend the timeline under the 2017 notification or mention *ex post facto*, the 2021 OM and its

application has effectively allowed grant of *ex post facto* EC.

**25.** The main submission of the learned Additional Solicitor General is that the 2021 OM does not seek to grant *ex-post facto* EC. It is only an SOP. The learned ASG invited our attention to the contents of the SOP. Her submission is that it provides for the demolition of projects not allowable or permissible for want of EC. It also provides for the closure of projects allowable/permissible, if prior EC has not been taken as per the EIA notification. She submitted that even if EC is granted, it will be effective from the date of the issue, and therefore, it is not *ex post facto*. She submitted that before such EC is granted, the project proponent will have to pay certain amounts as provided therein based on Polluter Pays Principle. Moreover, the project proponents will have to undertake activities relating to remedial plan and community accommodation plan. She also pointed out that the projects which are not allowable or permissible, shall be demolished. She also pointed out provisions regarding penalty, project proponents furnishing bank guarantee, etc. Thus, in short, her submission is that the object of the 2021 OM is to protect those projects and industries which could have been granted an EC under EIA notification before the date of commencement of activities, but proceeded to commence

activities without EC. Her submission is that this measure has been taken to ensure that the huge spending on constructions is not lost and wasted.

### **OUR VIEW**

**26.** The basic submission by learned ASG is based on a premise that what is provided under the 2021 OM is not grant of *ex-post facto* EC. The relevant part of the 2021 OM is in paragraph 10 and 11, which read thus:

#### **“10. Standard Operating Procedure-Guiding Principles:**

- i. Without prejudice to any other consequences, **action has to be initiated under section 15 read with section 19** of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 **against all violations.**
- ii. Projects not allowable/permmissible, for grant of EC, as per extant regulations: **To be demolished.**
- iii. Projects allowable/permmissible, if prior EC had been taken as per extant regulations: **To be closed until EC is granted (if no prior EC has been taken) or to revert to permitted production level (in case prior EC has been granted).**
- iv. **Polluter pays:** Violators to pay for violation period proportionate to the scale of project and extent of commercial transaction.
- v. Setting up a mechanism for reporting of violation to the regulatory authority(ies).

#### **11. SOP for dealing with the violation cases:**

**Step 1: Closure or Revision**

Sl no.	Status of EC	Actions
1	If no prior EC has been taken	Order to close its operation
2	If prior EC is available for existing/old unit	Order to revert the activity /production to permissible limits.
3	If prior EC was not required for earlier production level but is now required	Restrict the activity /production to the extent to which prior EC was not required

**Step 2: Action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

Action under section 15 read with section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be initiated against the violators.

**Step: 3: Appraisal under EIA Notification, 2006**

The permissibility of the project shall be examined from the perspective of whether such activity/project was at all eligible for the grant of prior EC.

**A. If not permissible:**

i. The project shall be **ordered for the demolition/closure after issuing show cause notice and providing an opportunity of hearing.**

*Ex. If a red industry is functioning in a CRZ-I area which means that the activity was, in the first place, not permitted at the time of*

*commencement of project. Therefore, the activity is not permissible and therefore it shall be **closed & demolished**.*

ii. Respective regulatory authorities shall issue directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for such closure & demolition of the project/activity.

**B. If permissible:**

i. As per extant regulations at the time of scoping, if it is viewed that the project activity is otherwise permissible, Terms of Reference (TOR) shall be issued with directions to complete the impact assessment studies & submit Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report & Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in a time bound manner.

ii. Such cases of violation shall be subject to appropriate

(a) Damage Assessment

(b) Remedial Plan and

(c) Community Augmentation Plan by the Central Level Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees or State/Union Territory Level Expert Appraisal Committees, as the case may be.

iii. The Competent Authority shall issue directions to the project proponent, under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on case to case basis mandating payment of such amount (as may be determined based on Polluter Pays principle) and undertaking activities relating to Remedial Plan and Community Augmentation Plan (to restore environmental damage caused including its social aspects).

iv. Upon submission of the EIA & EMP report, the project shall be appraised by the Central Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees or the State/Union Territory Level Expert Appraisal Committees, as the case may be, as if it was a new proposal. If, on examination of the EIA/EMP report, the project is considered permissible for operation as per extant regulations, the requisite Environmental Clearance shall be issued **which shall be effective from the date of issue.**

v. However, during appraisal after examination if it is found that even though the project may **be permissible but not environmentally sustainable in its present form/configuration/features** then the project shall be directed to be **modified so that the project would be environmentally sustainable.**

vi. If, however, it is not considered appropriate to issue EC, the project shall be directed to be **demolished/ closed. If such proposal is a case of expansion, the project shall be directed to revert back to the extent of activity for which EC had been granted earlier or to revert back to the extent of activity for which EC was not required (as the case may be).**

vii. Central Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees or the State/Union Territory Level Expert Appraisal Committees, as the case may be, may insist upon public hearing to be conducted for such categories of projects for which the EIA Notification 2006, as amended from time to time, requires the public hearing to be conducted.

viii. The project proponent will be required to **submit a bank guarantee equivalent to the**

**amount of Remediation Plan and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan with Central / the State Pollution Control Board (depending on whether it is appraised at Ministry or by SEIAA). The quantification of such liability will be recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee and finalized by Regulatory Authority. The bank guarantee shall be deposited prior to the grant of environmental clearance and will be released after successful implementation of the Remediation Plan and Natural & Community Resource Augmentation Plan."**

27. In short, it provides for grant of EC to category of 'allowable/permmissible' projects. We must remember that the 2021 OM is applicable even to the completed projects. The 2021 OM says that grant of EC to such projects shall be effective from the date of issue. If the project proponent goes ahead with construction which requires EC under the EIA notification, it will amount to violation of the provisions of 1986 Act and 1986 Rules. It will attract penalty under Section 15 of the 1986 Act. Perusal of the provisions of Section 15 shows that even if the penalty is paid by the project proponent, it will not regularise the project. Therefore, even after the payment of penalty, if the project is under construction, the same has to be stopped and demolished and even if operation has already commenced, the same has to be stopped and demolished. Therefore, the construction work has to be demolished.

**28.** Now, we will consider what is the meaning of “*ex post facto*”. Various dictionary meanings can be summarised as under:

- a) Having retrospective effect or force;
- b) From a thing done afterwards;
- c) Retroactive or affecting something that has already happened.

**29.** Now, we will take a case of *ex post facto* EC provided under the 2017 notification. The effect of grant of *ex post facto* clearance is that if without obtaining EC, construction is in progress, the same is allowed to continue. If the construction is complete and operation and processes are going on, the same can go on after *ex post facto* EC is granted. Effect of grant of EC under clause (11) of 2021 OM will be grant of permission to complete the construction of the project, though construction had commenced without prior EC. Where the construction is already complete which is being used for processes etc., by grant of EC, the process/activities can continue. Thus, in effect, the EC granted under clause (11) of 2021 OM regularises something which was illegal with retrospective effect. In effect, the EC granted under clause (11) of 2021 OM will regularise the illegality done by commencing the construction or commencing the project without prior EC. Therefore, in substance, what is provided is grant of *ex post facto* EC. In other

words what is granted is EC with retrospective effect as it regularises illegality committed earlier. The grant of EC under the 2021 OM, no doubt, is subject to making payment of compensation determined based on Polluter Pays Principle and undertaking activities relating to remedial plan. Once there is a violation of the EIA notification, the project proponent has to compensate following the Polluter Pays Principle. Even if, EC is not granted to him he has to pay for remedial plan to remedy the damage done to the environment. He has to also pay the penalty under Section 15 of the 1986 Act. Therefore, what is done by the 2021 OM is something which was completely prohibited by this Court in the cases of **Common Cause**<sup>2</sup> and **Alembic Pharmaceuticals**<sup>3</sup>. It is an attempt to bring in an *ex-post facto* or retrospective regime by craftily drafting the SOP. The grant of EC under the 2021 OM in substance and in effect amounts to *ex post facto* grant of EC. The Court must come down very heavily on the attempt of the Central Government to do something which is completely prohibited under the law. Cleverly, the words *ex post facto* have not been used, but without using those words, there is a provision to effectively grant *ex post facto* EC. The 2021 OM has been issued in violation of the decisions of this Court in the cases of **Common Cause**<sup>2</sup> and **Alembic Pharmaceuticals**<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, we have no manner of

doubt that the 2021 OM which permits grant of EC is completely arbitrary and illegal. Moreover, the 2021 OM does not refer to exercise of any power under the 1986 Act or the 1986 Rules.

**30.** There is one more aspect which is required to be noted. As per paragraph 14 of the 2017 notification, provision for grant of *ex post facto* EC was made only in relation to projects or activities which were in violation as of 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017. Therefore, grant of *ex post facto* clearance was not permitted under 2017 notification for the projects and activities which were commenced or continued after 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The window which was initially for a period of six months was eventually extended till completion of 30 days from 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018. Therefore, the 2021 OM is brought in to do something which was not permissible under the 2017 notification, the law laid down by this Court, and the solemn undertaking given by the Central Government to the Madras High Court. We must deprecate such effort on the part of the Central Government.

**31.** The EIA notification is of 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006. When the 2021 OM was issued, it was nearly 15 years old. Therefore, all project proponents were fully aware of the stringent requirements under the EIA notification. The 2021 OM seeks to protect the violations of the EIA notification which have taken place or continue to take

place 15 years after the EIA notification came into force. Thus, the 2021 OM seeks to protect violators who have acted with full knowledge of consequences of violating the EIA notification. Those who violate the law regarding obtaining prior EC are not only committing gross illegality, but they are acting against the society at large. The violation of the condition of obtaining prior EC must be dealt with heavy hands. In environmental matters, the Courts must take a very strict view of the violations of the laws relating to the environment. It is the duty of the Constitutional Courts to do so.

**32.** Under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, the right to live in a pollution free environment is guaranteed. In fact, the 1986 Act has been enacted to give effect to this fundamental right. In 1977, fundamental duties of all citizens were incorporated in the Constitution which enjoined every citizen of India to protect and improve the environment as provided in clause (g) of Article 51A. Therefore, even the Central Government has a duty to protect and improve the natural environment.

**33.** Today, in the year 2025, we have been experiencing the drastic consequences of large-scale destruction of environment on human lives in the capital city of our country and in many other cities. At least for a span of two months every year, the residents of Delhi suffocate due to air pollution. The AQI level is either dangerous or

very dangerous. They suffer in their health. The other leading cities are not far behind. The air and water pollution in the cities is ever increasing. Therefore, coming out with measures such as the 2021 OM is violative of fundamental rights of all persons guaranteed under Article 21 to live in a pollution free environment. It also infringes the right to health guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution.

**34.** The 2021 OM talks about the concept of development. Can there be development at the cost of environment? Conservation of environment and its improvement is an essential part of the concept of development. Therefore, going out of the way by issuing such OMs to protect those who have caused harm to the environment has to be deprecated by the Courts which are under a constitutional and statutory mandate to uphold the fundamental right under Article 21 and to protect the environment. In fact, the Courts should come down heavily on such attempts. As stated earlier, the 2021 OM deals with project proponents who were fully aware of the EIA notification and who have taken conscious risk to flout the EIA notification and go ahead with the construction/continuation/expansion of projects. They have shown scant respect to the law and their duty to protect the environment. Apart from violation of Article 21, such action is completely arbitrary

which is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India besides being violative of the 1986 Act and the EIA notification.

**35.** We are, however, conscious of the fact that *ex post facto* EC may have been granted in certain cases both under the 2017 notification and the 2021 OM. ECs already granted under 2017 notification and the 2021 OM, at this stage, should not be disturbed.

**36.** Hence, we pass the following order:

- a) We hold that the 2017 notification and the 2021 OM as well as all circulars/orders/OMs/notifications issued for giving effect to these notifications are illegal and are hereby struck down;
- b) We restrain the Central Government from issuing circulars/orders/OMs/notifications providing for grant of *ex post facto* EC in any form or manner or for regularising the acts done in contravention of the EIA notification;
- c) We clarify that the ECs already granted till date under the 2017 notification and the 2021 OM shall, however, remain unaffected.

**37.** The writ petitions and civil appeals are accordingly allowed on the above terms.

.....J.  
(Abhay S. Oka)

.....J.  
(Ujjal Bhuyan)

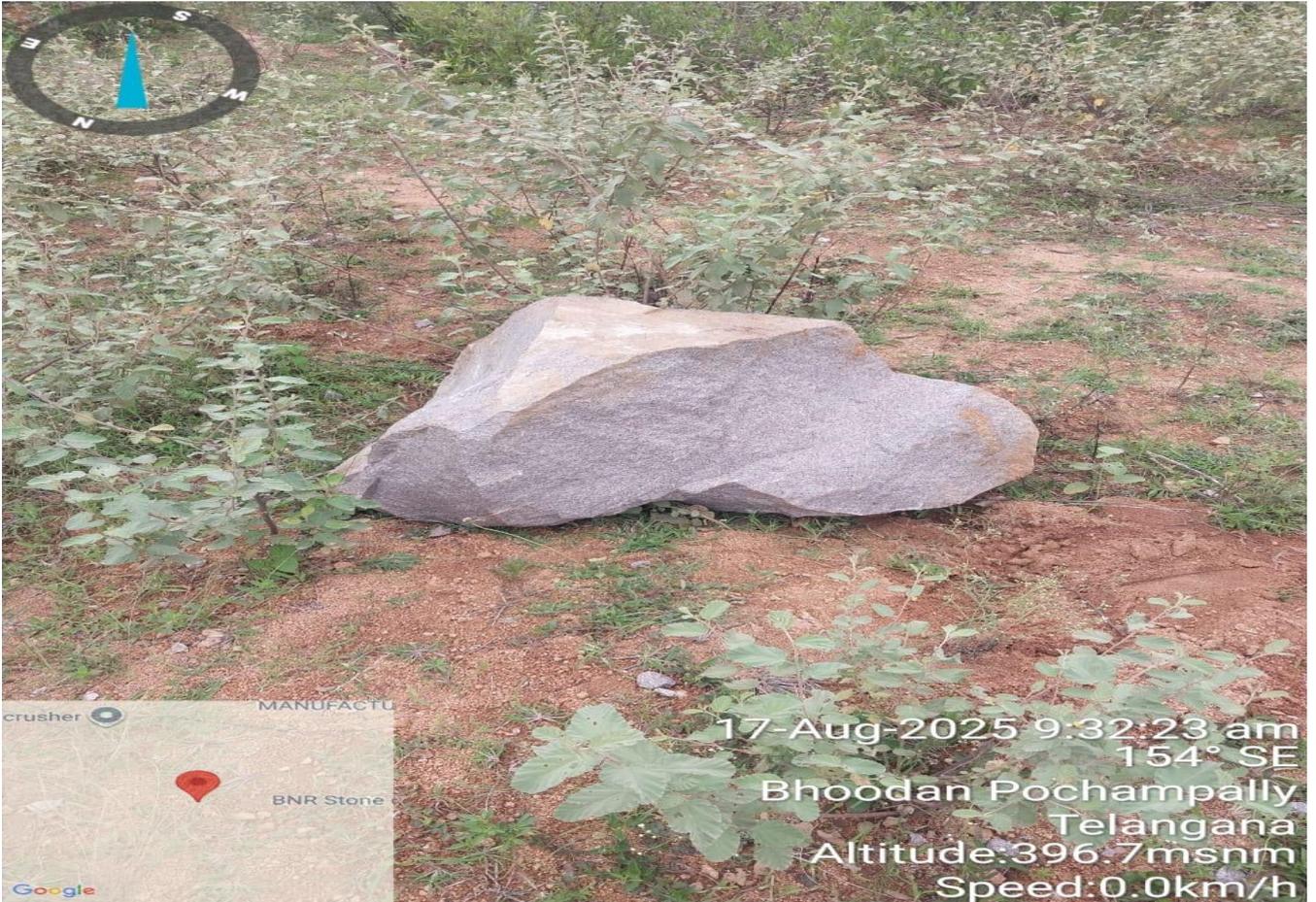
**New Delhi;  
May 16, 2025**



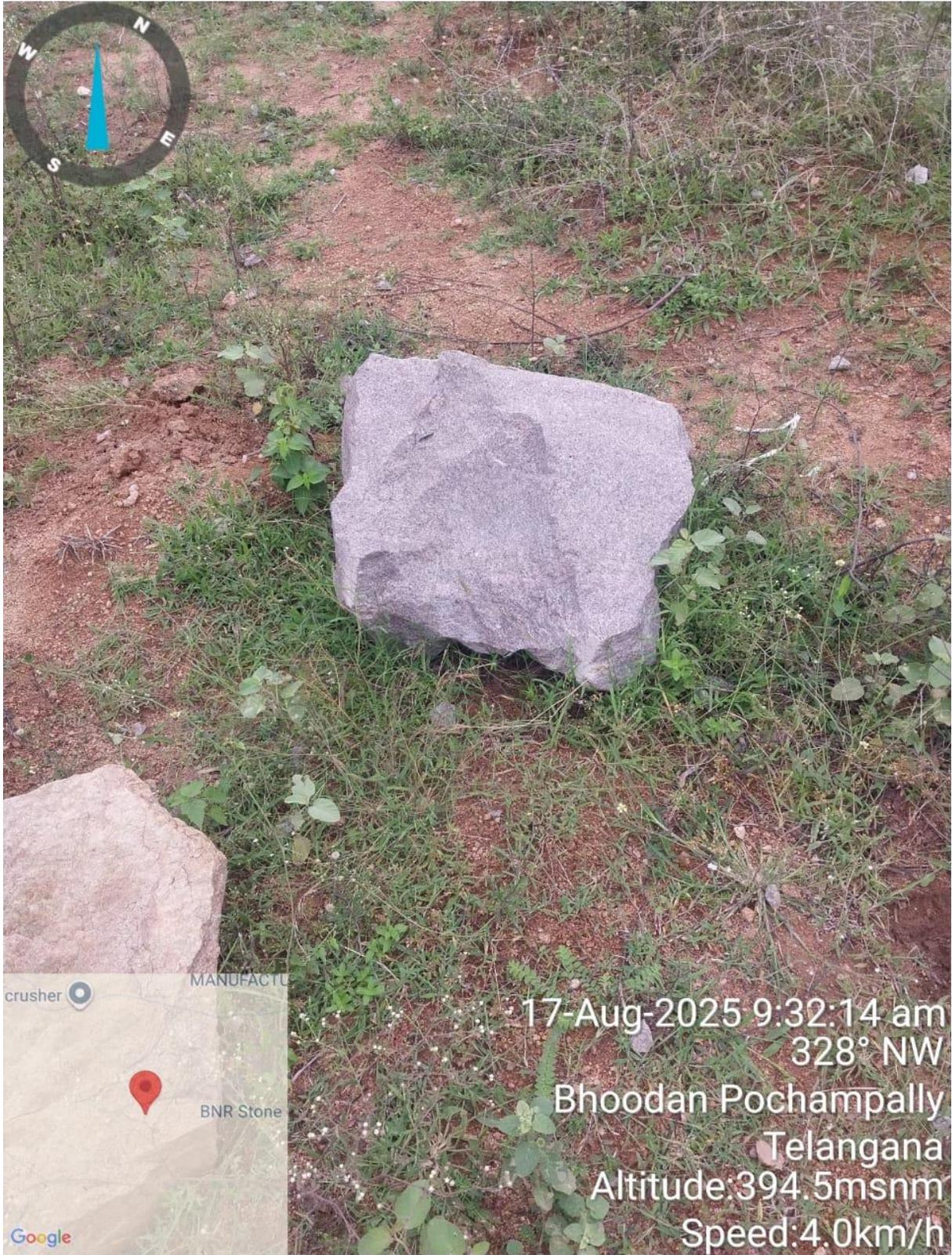
Below are the Images of the Rocks flown onto agriculture land Of Petitioner P. Indira Reddy from the quarry of the respondent R7, R8 , R11,R32 newly established in the year 2023



*P. Indira Reddy*



*Prady*



*Prady*



Images of the stone metal quarry Mined By Respondents R13,R14,R31 i.e Padmavathi metal industry, sai baba metal industry & Shona engineers carried the stone and Metal Mineral to stone crusher respondent R9 named Renuka rock sand Metal Industry Image shows with A machine operating in the Mine area



*Prabhu*



**Image of the Mine quarried By R13,R14,R31 with a Driller Operating at the Quarry Site (Highlighted In Red)**

*Prady*



Images Of respondent R9 Renuka Rock sand Metal Industry Operating Carrying out Mining in the Mines of Respondents Mines of R13,R14



**Destroyed and damaged images Of pulicherla Kunta located in survey Number 268, Bandaraviryaal village , Ranga reddy district quarried By respondents R7 Yadadri stone crushers, Respondents R13 Padamavathi Metal Industry**



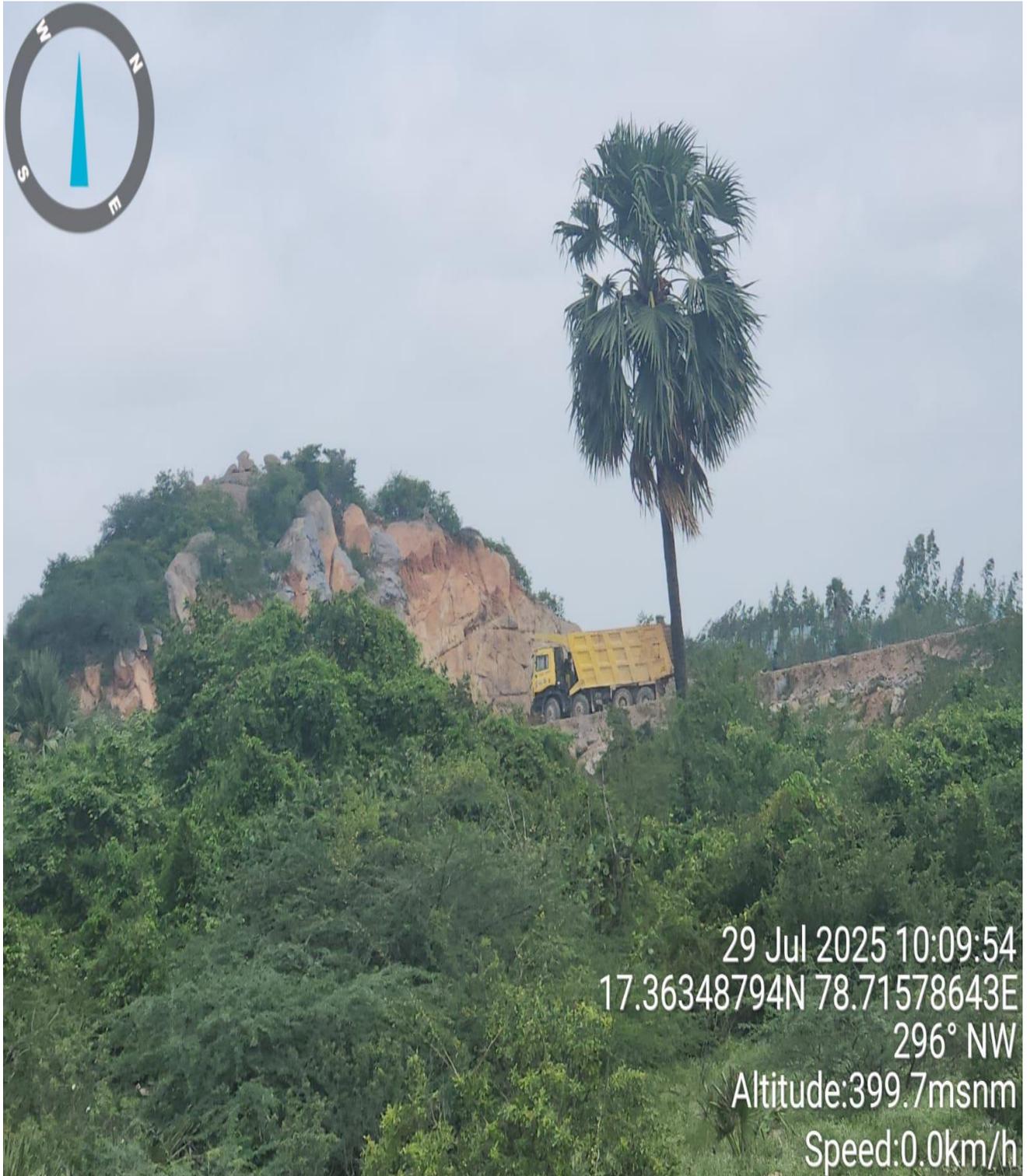
*Prady*



Images Of Stone crushers Of respondents R9,R10 Renuka rock sand Metal Industry, Sai Rohit Metal Industries.



**Images of the Machine Operating adjacent to Petitioners land by respondent R7 Yadadri  
Stone crusher located in survey Number 260**



**Movement of Trucks carrying Mineral from the Survey Number 268 Operated By respondent R11,R7,R8 i.e Tirumala rock Sand Manufacturing Unit, Yadadri stone crusher, & BNR sand Manufacturing Unit**

*Praveen*

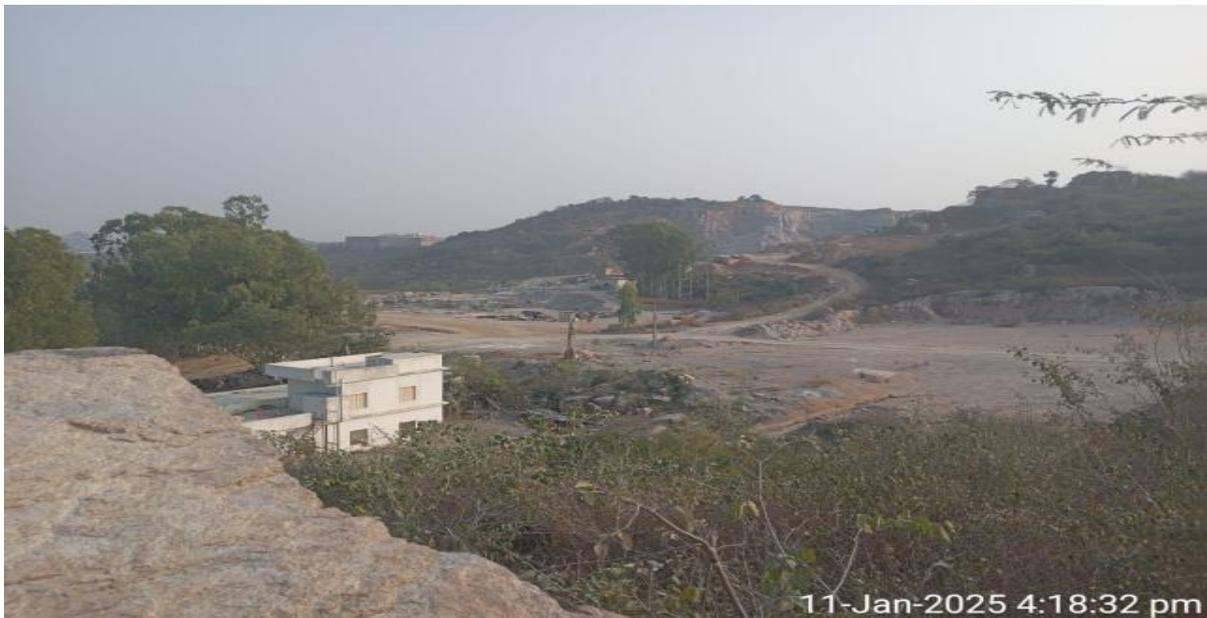


**Image of the Mine Quarried By respondent R8, BNR sand manufacturing Unit R11 Tirumala rock sand manufacturing Unit ,R32 BNR Stone Crushers & Mine In survey Number 268 < Bandaraviryala village**

*[Handwritten signature]*



*Prady.*



**Image of the Mine Quarried By respondent R8, BNR sand manufacturing Unit R11 Tirumala rock sand manufacturing Unit ,R32 BNR Stone Crushers & Mine In survey Number 268 < Bandaraviryala village**

*Pradyumna*



**Image of The stone and road Metal quarry Of respondent Named R26 Guduru Narender reddy Mine, survey Number 73 & Respondent R16 Sri Venkata shiva Metal industry Survey Number 56,65 Deshmuki village, Yadadri district, Telangana**

*Pradyum*



Image of Stone crusher of respondent R16 Sri Venkata shiva Metal industry located in survey Numbers 56,65 deshmuhi revenue village, yadadri Dsistrict, Telangana

*Prabhu*



Image of stone crusher Of respondent R26 Guduru Narender reddy located at survey number 77 deshmuvi village, Yadadri district.

*[Handwritten signature]*

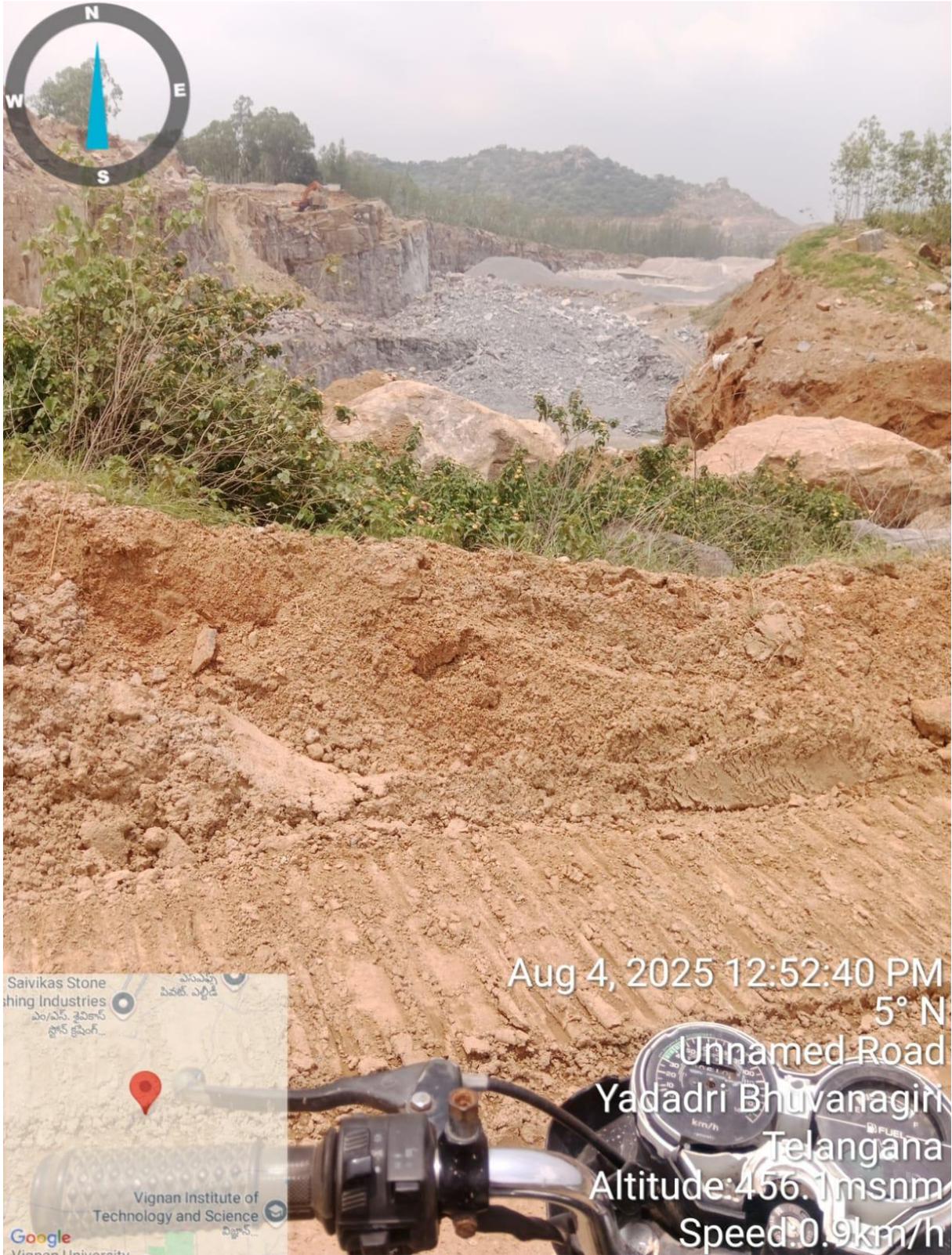


Image of the Stone and metal quarry Of Respondents R15 Sai vikas stone crushing Industry & respondent R27 Alluri Estates Pvt Ltd located in survey Numbers 56,57,58,64,76 deshmuiki village, Yadadri district, Telangana

*Pradyum*



Image of the Stone and metal quarry Of Respondents R15 Sai vikas stone crushing Industry & respondent R27 Alluri Estates Pvt Ltd located in survey Numbers 56,57,58,64,76 deshmuiki village, Yadadri district, Telangana



Image of the Stone crusher of respondent R27, R15 Sai vikas stone crushing Industry located In survey Numbers 56,57,58,64,76 deshmuiki revenue village , yadadri district , Telangana

*[Handwritten signature]*



**Image of the Quarry of respondent R10,R17 sai rohit Metal industries & Super fine sand Hyd pvt ltd located in survey Number 268 Bandarviriyala village , Ranga reddy district , Telangana**

*[Handwritten signature]*



*Prady*



Images of the Stone crushers, Stock yard and Quarry of respondent R10, R17 i.e Sai rohit Metal Industries and Super fine sand Hyd pvt ltd Lcoated in survey Numbers 268 of Bandaravirala village and survey Number 84 of deshmuiki revenue Village, Yadadri district ,Telanagana



**Image showing Damage to the Boundary pillars and Land of Petitioner -1 Indira reddy land by respondent R7 Yadadri stone crusher by blasting and fly rocks from the quarry**

*[Handwritten signature]*

Images showing the fly rocks from quarries due to Serious blasting By respondent R7  
Yadadri Stone crusher and BNR Mine In survey Number 260



*Prady*



Image showing land damage by respondent R10 sai rohit Metal Industries Land Od petitioner P.Indira reddy



Images of the Stock yard By the Metal quarries dumped with the Mineral

*Pradyum*



*Prady*



*Pradyum.*



Images of the Trucks carrying the Mineral from the Mines In deshmuki village area through saddupally village , Ranga Reddy district , Telangana

*Pradyum*