

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

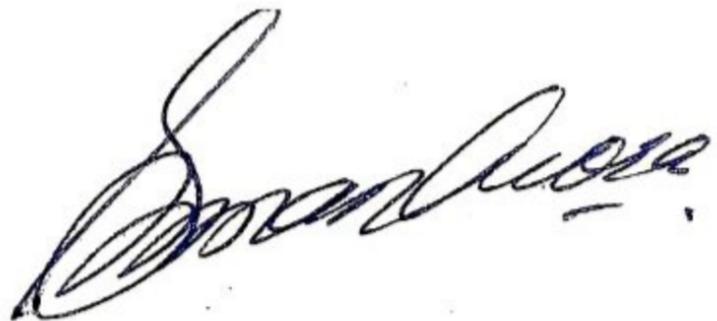
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 477 OF 2025

In the matter of:

News item titled "Biting the dust in the Aravalis" appearing in The Hindu dated 24.08.2025

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2.	Annexure-1 A copy of Hon'ble NGT order dated 16.09.2025 in OA No.477/2025.	
3.	Annexure-2 A copy of Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units.	
4.	Annexure-3 A copy of order dated 15.02.2010 issued by Government of Rajasthan	



**Filed by Adv. Suman Arora
On behalf of Central Pollution Control Board**

**Place: Delhi
Dated:06.11.2025**

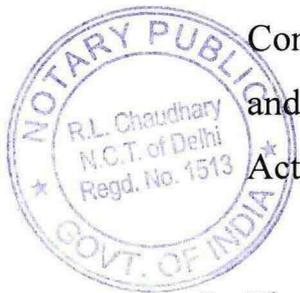
**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
Original Application No. 477/2025**

News item titled "Biting the dust in the Aravalis" appearing in The Hindu dated 24.08.2025

REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 3, i.e. CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB).

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS:

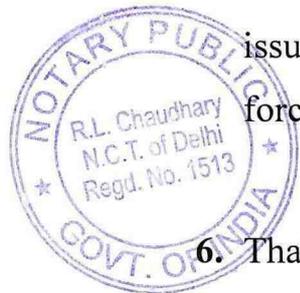
1. That, in the instant matter the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as the Hon'ble "NGT") vide order dated 16.09.2025 has sought response of Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as "CPCB") in the instant matter. Thereby, the reply is made in succeeding paragraphs. A copy of the said Order dated 16.09.2025 is annexed as **ANNEXURE – I**.
2. That, CPCB is constituted under Section 3 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the "Water Act, 1974"). It performs the functions under the Water Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as the "Air Act, 1981") and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as "E (P) Act, 1986").
3. That, the State Pollution Control Boards (hereinafter referred to as "SPCBs") and Pollution Control Committees (hereinafter referred to as "PCCs") have been constituted in States/Union Territories under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 and are empowered to implement the provisions of these Acts in respect of their Territorial Jurisdictions.



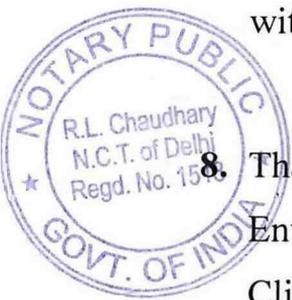
4. That, the Hon'ble NGT, (PB) has taken up the instant matter *Suo motu* based on a news item and has registered the same as Original Application (hereinafter referred to as "OA") No. 477/2025 titled "Biting the dust in the Aravalis" appearing in The Hindu dated 24.08.2025.
5. That, the news item highlights the severe environmental and health impacts due to stone quarrying and crushing activities being undertaken in South Haryana and North-West Rajasthan. The article reports of widespread respiratory illnesses, groundwater depletion, and agricultural decline in affected villages. The article further reports that undertaking extensive mining, both legal and illegal, in the Aravalis have allegedly damaged aquifers, dried up lakes, and reduced the region's capacity to sustain communities, agriculture, and wildlife. It is further reported in the News item that Villagers near quarries face health issues, with higher cases of respiratory diseases and declining groundwater forcing farmers to grow only one crop annually.
6. That, the news item also mentions that in 2009, the Hon'ble Supreme Court imposed a blanket ban on mining in the Faridabad, Gurugram, and Mewat districts of Haryana. However, as environmental degradation continued, in May 2024 the Court prohibited granting of fresh mining leases and renewals in the Aravalli range. It is reported that despite these orders, illegal mining continues, and even legal mining often leads to over exploitation, with inadequate government oversight.

REPLY ON MERITS:

7. That, as per the modified direction dated 07.03.2016 issued by CPCB under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 to all the SPCBs/PCCs regarding harmonization of classification of Industrial Sectors



under Red/Orange/Green/White "Stone Crushers" are categorized under "Orange" Category. Recently, during February, 2025, CPCB has revised the methodology for classification of sectors. As per the revised classification also, "Stone Crushers" are categorized under "Orange" category. The said revised classification-2025 has been circulated to all the SPCBs/PCCs for implementation vide CPCB direction dated 12.02.2025 under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981. The 'Orange' category of industrial sectors are required to obtain Consent to Establish (hereinafter referred to as 'CTE') and Consent to Operate (hereinafter referred to as 'CTO') from the concerned SPCB/PCC. The Stone crushing units should operate only after obtaining prior CTE and CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC and shall comply with the conditions laid down in CTE and CTO.



8. That, the Emission Standards for stone crushers were notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as 'MoEF&CC') vide Notification dated 30th August, 1990. The Stone crushing units shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
9. That, CPCB has formulated Environmental guidelines for Stone Crushing Units in July, 2023 and have been circulated to all the SPCBs/PCCs for its implementation. The said guidelines stipulate the general and source specific measures required to be taken by stone crushing units to prevent/suppress dust emissions. A copy of said Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units is annexed at **Annexure-II**.
10. That, it is humbly submitted that to ensure compliance of Environmental Safeguard in the State of Rajasthan, a Special Task Force has been constituted

under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Rajasthan. The said committee is to provide guidelines for prevention of illegal mining and environmental protection. A copy of order dated 15.02.2010 issued by Government of Rajasthan is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE – III**.

11. That, it is humbly submitted that, Section 23(c) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act) empowers the State Government to make rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation, and storage of minerals.

12. That, it is humbly submitted that as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification-2006 (hereinafter referred to as "EIA"), the process of granting Environmental Clearance (hereinafter referred to as "EC") is carried out by MoEF&CC and State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as "SEIAA") respectively depending upon the category of mining activity. Category 'A' projects including expansion and modernization of existing project shall require EC from MoEF&CC on the recommendations of Expert appraisal committees ("EAC") and Category 'B' projects require EC from the SEIAA on the recommendations of State Level Expert Appraisal Committee ("SEAC"). It is further submitted that six monthly compliance reports are required to be submitted by project proponent to the respective EC issuing authorities.

13. That, the SPCBs/PCCs are empowered to grant Consent to Establish and/or Consent to Operate under the Water Act, 1974 and/or the Air Act, 1981 for mining of minerals.



14. That, the answering respondent no. 3 craves leave of the Hon'ble Tribunal to file additional replies if required in future.

15. That, in light of the above submissions, it is respectfully submitted that this answering respondent, i.e., CPCB, shall abide by any order(s) or direction(s) passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in this Original Application.




(Anamika Sagar)

Scientist 'E'
Central Pollution Control Board
06.11.2025

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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 477/2025

News item titled "Biting the dust in the Aravalis" appearing in The Hindu dated 24.08.2025

AFFIDAVIT

I, **Anamika Sagar**, working as Scientist 'E' in Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi, the Respondent No. 3 in the above matter, do hereby solemnly affirm, declare on oath and state as under:-

1. That I, the deponent herein, is well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case on the basis of the information derived from the official records, and hence, I am competent to verify, sign and swear this affidavit on behalf of the Respondent CPCB.
2. That the accompanying reply may be read part and parcel of the present affidavit.
3. That the accompanying reply has been drafted and filed under my instructions and authority the contents thereof are true and correct on the basis of the record maintained during ordinary course of business of CPCB and available records and documents and the contents of the same are read over and explained to me and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.




DEPONENT
अनामिका सागर / Anamika Sagar
 वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
 (पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
 (M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)
 परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
 Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi 110032

VERIFICATION

06 NOV 2025

Verified at Delhi on this day of _____2025 that the contents of the above reply are correct and true on the basis of the records of the case as mentioned in the day-to-day affairs of the CPCB. Nothing has been concealed therefrom or mis-stated.



ATTESTED

NOTARY PUBLIC
GOVT. OF INDIA

06 NOV 2025


DEPONENT

अनामिका सागर / Anamika Sagar
वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Item No. 06

Court o. 1

**BEFORE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 477/2025

News Item titled “Biting the dust in the Aravalis” appearing in The Hindu dated 24.08.2025

Date of hearing: 16.09.2025

**CORAM: HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON’BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

ORDER

1. This original application is registered *suo-motu* on the basis of the news item titled “Biting the dust in the Aravalis” appearing in The Hindu dated 24.08.2025

2. The news item relates to the adverse impacts of stone quarrying and rock crushers operating close to villages in south Haryana and north-west Rajasthan, where local communities are facing serious health problems and declining groundwater levels. The news article mentions that villagers living near stone quarries and rock crushers are suffering from severe health problems due to constant dust and air pollution. Many residents struggle with respiratory issues, require daily medication, and are unable to carry out regular work. Almost every household reportedly has at least one member who is unwell. Adding to the crisis, the article mentions that heavy trucks transporting raw and crushed stones create a continuous haze of dust on village roads, worsening air quality and overall living conditions. As per the article the Aravali mountains, India’s oldest mountain range, stretch approximately 650 km from Delhi to Gujarat. The range plays a crucial role in groundwater recharge and is the source of

important rivers, including the Chambal, Sabarmati, and Luni. Acting as a natural barrier against desertification, it helps prevent the spread of the Thar Desert into eastern Rajasthan and the Gangetic plains. The Aravallis are also rich in natural resources, including sandstone, limestone, marble, granite, and minerals such as lead, zinc, copper, gold, and tungsten. The article further mentions that Extensive mining activities, both legal and illegal, have severely damaged aquifers and dried up lakes, according to the Union Ministry of Environment. This has greatly reduced the range's ability to support local communities, agriculture, and wildlife. The news article mentions that villagers living near quarries face serious environmental and infrastructural problems. Explosives used for rock blasting cause cracks in houses, structural damage, and roof leaks, forcing residents to spend significant amounts on repairs. The blasts are accompanied by a strong smell of gunpowder. Additionally, heavy dumpers and trucks transporting rocks contribute to continuous dust pollution, road damage, and noise, further aggravating air pollution, soil degradation, and health hazards for the local population. According to the news item, a senior doctor at a government hospital in Kotputli has observed that patients from areas near quarries and rock crushers report a significantly higher incidence of respiratory diseases compared to those from other areas. The news item mentions that farmers in areas near quarries and mining sites are now able to grow only one crop cycle per year due to a severe water shortage. Previously, they could grow two crops relying on wells in their farmland, but extensive mining activities have depleted groundwater, leaving wells nearly dry and making agriculture increasingly unsustainable. The news item mentions that in 2009, the Supreme Court imposed a blanket ban on mining in the Faridabad, Gurugram, and Mewat districts of Haryana. However, as environmental degradation continued, in May 2024 the Court further prohibited granting of fresh mining leases and renewals in the Aravalli range. Despite these orders, illegal mining

continues, and even legal mining often leads to overexploitation, with inadequate government oversight.

3. The above matter indicates violation of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

4. The news item raises substantial issue relating to compliance of the environmental norms and implementation of the provisions of scheduled enactment.

5. Power of the Tribunal to take up the matter *suo-motu* has been recognized by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "*Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha & Ors.*" reported in 2021 SCC Online SC 897.

6. Hence, we implead the following as respondents in the matter:

- i. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (Chandigarh)
Bays No. 24-25 Sector 31 A, Dakshin Marg, Chandigarh – 160030
- ii. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (Lucknow)
Kendriya Bhawan, 5th Floor, Sector "H" Aliganj, Lucknow – 226020
- iii. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Through its Member Secretary
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
- iv. Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Through it's Member Secretary

C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana - 134109, Haryana

v. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Through it's Member
Secretary

4, Jhalana Institutional Area Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur

7. Issue notice to the respondents for filing their response/reply by way of affidavit before the Tribunal at least one week before the next date of hearing through e-filing. If any respondent directly files the reply without routing it through his advocate, then the said respondent will remain virtually present to assist the Tribunal.

8. Applicant is directed to serve the respondents and file affidavit of service at least one week before the next date of hearing

9. List on 07.11.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

September 16, 2025
O.A. No. 477/2025
HB

**Environmental Guidelines
for
Stone Crushing Units**



Central Pollution Control Board

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar

Delhi-110032

(July, 2023)

1.0 Introduction

Stone crushing sector is an important industrial sector engaged in producing crushed stone of various sizes (40 mm.20 mm.10 mm. crushed sand, stone dust etc) depending upon the requirement which acts as raw material for various construction activities.

Stone crushing operation releases a substantial amount of fugitive dust, which not only pollute the environment, but also pose a health hazards to the workers and the surrounding population. The growth in infrastructure is leading to increase in demand of raw materials, thereby resulting in the need to set up new stone crushing units or increase production from existing units. This poses a challenge to maintain the ambient air quality, which is possible if environmental guidelines predetermined by the industry concerned are followed.

Inventory and information about stone crushing units gathered from 27 SPCBs/PCCs (Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar island, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, Jharkhand, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand), and the data received indicates that there are about 16,931 stone crushing units with capacity ranges between 0.1 TPH to 1,400 TPH.

2.0 Classification of Stone Crushing Units

Based on the information received from SPCBs/PCCs, stone crushers may be classified into small, medium and large-scale in terms of production capacity.

S.No.	Category	Production capacity (TPH)
1.	Small Scale	Up to 25
2.	Medium Scale	26 to 100
3.	Large Scale	100 above

3.0 Stone Crushing Process

The stone crushing process can be broadly divided in following stages:

3.1 Transportation of raw material: Stones extracted from various sources are transported to stone-crushing units by means of trucks, trailers or automatic dumpers.

3.2 Primary crushing: Mined stones are fed directly into the primary crusher through stone feeders. The primary crusher breaks large stones and boulders into 100-140 mm size stones. Crushed stones are sent to secondary crusher for further reduction into smaller sizes. Various types of crushers are used in stone crushing industry. Jaw crushers are widely used as primary crushers.

3.3 Secondary crushing: After primary crushing, crushed stones are fed to secondary crushers through conveyor belts. In this stage, stones are further crushed to a size of 40-60 mm to 10 mm or even smaller. Stone crushing units use different types of crushers for secondary crushing. Granulator or cone crusher is usually used for secondary crushing.

3.4 Screening: From secondary crusher, crushed stones are transferred for screening through a conveyor belt. Screening is the process for segregating products of various sizes. Different mesh size screens are aligned one below the other and each screen is connected to a separate conveyor belt for discharging different size products. Mass that remains on the screen is called 'oversize' and material that passes through screen is called 'under size'. Oversize is returned to secondary crushers for further crushing and then again to screen. Under size is discharged through a 'telescopic chute' and screened products of various sizes are conveyed to stockpiles by belt conveyors. Different types of screens are used such as; grizzly-type screen, vibrating screen and rotary screen. Vibrating screens are most commonly used.

3.5 Tertiary crushing: Tertiary crushing is carried out in units that produce stone dust as their primary product. Dust is usually a by-product of stone crushing process. Units that produce dust, install a separate machine, usually roller crushers. Stones of size 10-20 mm are sent to roller crushers for grinding into fine dust.

3.6 Product storage and loading: After crushing and screening, final product is transferred to a conveyor belt which distributes the product into different stockpiles, depending on size of the product. The product/fines are either stored as stockpiles or directly loaded into trucks & dumpers and transported.

4.0 Environmental issues associated with Stone Crushing Units

The major environmental issue due to operation of a stone crushing unit is fugitive dust emissions which is contributed by the following processes:

- **Primary crushing:** Primary crushers breaks large boulders into smaller sizes. Crushing process as well as unloading of stones generate a substantial amount of fugitive dust. Mechanism for water sprinkling is provided to reduce fugitive dust. Some primary crushing areas are partially or completely covered with a shed as a measure to further prevent the fugitive dust emissions to surroundings, however at some places partial coverings provided which do not appear to be sufficient to such emissions.
- **Secondary crushing:** Compared to primary crushing, fugitive dust emitted at secondary crushing is relatively higher. Generally, insufficient covered shed provided in the process results in fugitive emissions.
- **Screening:** Screening process is also a source of fugitive dust emissions. As the material is conveyed to screen from secondary crusher, screen vibrates and thus, separates the material of different sizes resulting into huge amount of fugitive dust emissions. Generally, units provide covered shed and water sprinklers to combat

dust emissions however, improper design and operation of sprinklers and improper covering is an issue.

- **Tertiary crushing:** Fugitive emissions are generated during grinding of stones into fine dust.
- **Conveyor Belt:** Conveyor belts are primary means of transferring raw materials and products from one end to the other. Movement of products on the conveyor belts is a potential source of fugitive dust emissions. To reduce dust emissions, water sprinkling arrangement is provided on each belt. Some units cover conveyor belts either with sheets or thick cloth to reduce dust emissions.
- **Product release and storage:** Fugitive emissions generated during transfer of material through telescopic chutes is lower than that generating during direct disposal of product on stockpile. Material, such as stone dust, stored in open areas is are also a potential source of fugitive dust emissions.
- Although no process waste water is generated from stone crushing units, however, water is used for sprinkling, conveyed to settling tanks of appropriate size which is recycled and reused in process.

5.0 Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units

The stone crushing units should adopt following environmental guidelines to prevent/suppress fugitive dust emissions from their operation:

Source of emission	Measures to be Taken
Unloading of raw material for storage	Water sprinkling with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water should be provided during raw materials unloading .
Unloading of raw material into hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three sides and top should be covered and one side may be kept open for vehicular movement. • Water sprinklers should be provided on approach roads.

Primary Crushing/ Jaw Crusher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. • Primary crushers/jaw crushers should be covered with tarpaulin/cotton cloth/suitable materials to contain fugitive dust emissions (Figure-1) • Water sprinkler system with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water should be provided at primary crusher/jaw crusher so that fugitive emissions are contained and amount of water sprayed should be optimized.
Secondary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. • Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone to be provided for control of emissions.
Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. Door to be kept closed during operation. • Flexible covers where conveyors pass through the screen house should be installed at entries and exits of conveyors to screen house. • Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided. • Provision of water mist sprinkling systems with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water should be made at inlet/outlet of screens.
Tertiary Crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crusher should be completely enclosed by G/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level. One side should have provision of movable sheet/door for movement/maintenance. Dust extraction system connected with bag filter to be provided. • Provision of water mist sprinkling system should be made with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water.

Conveyor Belts	Conveyor belts should be properly covered from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material along with water sprinkling system with adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water.
Discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level should be provided (Figure-2 & Figure-2(a)).
Product storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly designed telescopic chute of adequate length of suitable material should be provided at ends of conveyor so that dust generated from this section is contained at source. • All open stockpiles for aggregates of size above 5 mm should be kept sufficiently wet by water spraying. • Stockpiles of aggregates of 5 mm size or less should be covered to ensure that same is not carried away (or whipped out) by wind.

5.1 General Measures

- i. Wind breaking wall: GI/MS/brick wall should be provided along the periphery of crusher. Height of the wall should be 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher.
- ii. Roads: Metaled/concrete roads should be provided within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metaled.
- iii. Housekeeping: To curb the air pollution in the crusher premises, arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun should be provided. Water sprinklers should have adequately designed nozzle which produce tiny droplets of water, as such system is more effective in dust control with significant reduction in consumption of water. Fine dust accumulated and bag filters in the crushing area should be cleaned at regular intervals and the collected dust should be stored in sacks for further sale or disposal.
- iv. Plantation: 2-3 rows of tall trees should be planted around the periphery of crusher.
- v. Housing should be open for movement of mechanical drivers, conveyor belts, etc. should be sealed properly with flexible rubber flaps.

- vi. Name of the unit, contact details of the owner and address of the unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCBs/PCCs should be displayed on the display board at the entrance.
- vii. Transportation: Vehicles carrying any kind of material should be completely covered.
- viii. Regular wetting of roads should be done to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re-suspension.
- ix. Water consumption and handling: Unit should provide settling tanks of appropriate size and recycle & reuse of the water in process. Crusher should provide a water storage tank with adequate capacity. In case of use of groundwater, stone crushing unit should obtain permission to extract groundwater from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/Ground Water Department (GWD) of the State/UT. Unit should maintain proper log book of consumption of fresh water. Depending on availability, efforts may be made to use STP treated water instead groundwater to control emissions from process activities.

6.0 Regulatory/Monitoring Mechanism for Stone Crushing Unit

- i. Stone crushing unit should obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the concerned SPCBs/PCCs.
- ii. Unit while applying for CTO/renewal of consent, should upload the duly filled checklist attached at **Annexure-1** along with digitally tagged photographs and videos of the crushing unit to ensure compliance of the conditions mentioned in the guidelines. SPCBs/PCCs should digitally verify the said conditions before issuance of CTE/CTO/renewal of consent.
- iii. CCTV/PTZ cameras should be installed at the entrance and all corners of the premises of the unit covering entire area with minimum of 30 days data storage.
- iii. Stone crushing unit shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and conditions laid down in CTO by concerned SPCB/PCC.

- v. Online/manual ambient air monitoring systems to be installed in crusher zone as per CPCB/SPCB guidelines – in upwind and downwind directions.
- vi. Stone crushing unit should develop green belt as per the plan approved by concerned Department of the State/UT.
- vii. Local authorities should associate with stone crusher associations for the construction of metalled road in the entire crusher zone.
- viii. A District Level Committee should be constituted under chairmanship of District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner so that surprise inspections for surveillance of stone crushing units located under their jurisdiction can be carried out on regular basis.
- ix. Health survey of workers should be carried out by the stone crusher on half-yearly basis.
- x. New Crushers should be allowed to operate only in dedicated crusher zones as per the siting policies of SPCBs/PCCs.
- xi. Stone crusher unit should be operated only during day time (i.e. 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM) to avoid inconvenience to the nearby residents due to ambient noise.



Figure-1: Covering of Primary/Jaw crusher



Figure-2: Chute from top of discharge point



Figure-2(a): Chute from top of discharge point

Annexure-1

Format/Checklist for SPCBs/PCCs before issuance of CTE & CTO

S. No.	Fugitive Emission Source Locations	Checklist for compliance of conditions of Environmental guidelines	Yes/No
1.	Unloading area of raw material, primary crusher, Screener, conveyors belts and transfer points	Water sprinklers installed with adequate designed nozzles (Upload photo/videos).	
2.	Primary crushers, Secondary crushers, Screeners and tertiary crushers	Enclosures by GI/MS sheets on top and at least three sides completely from the ground level (Upload photo/videos).	
3.	Secondary, Tertiary crushers and Screener	Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone. (Upload photo).	
4.	Covering of Conveyor belts from node to node with a thick sheet of suitable material	Covering of Conveyor belts (Upload photo).	
4	At discharge points	Flexible Telescopic chute from top of discharge point to the ground level (Upload photo).	
5	GI/MS/brick wind breaking wall of 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher along the periphery of crusher	Wind breaking wall (Upload photo)	
General			
6.	Wind breaking wall	GI/MS/brick wind breaking wall of 3-ft more than the highest node of the crusher along the periphery of crusher (Upload photo)	
7.	Roads	Metalled/concrete roads within the premises. Ramps and the entire ground area inside the premises should also be metalled	

8.	Suppression of dust within the premises	Arrangement of rotating water sprinkling system/fogger/Anti-smog gun in the premises to suppress dust within the premises to control dust emission re suspension	
9.	Green belt	Plantation of 2-3 rows of tall trees around the periphery of crusher	
9.	Display board	Display board at the entrance, having name of unit, contact details of owner and address of unit, plant capacity and date of issue of CTE/CTO from SPCB/PCC	
10	Covering of vehicles	Covering of vehicles carrying any kind of material .	
11	CCTV/PTZ camera	CCTV/PTZ cameras installed at the entrance and all corners of the premises of the unit covering entire area with minimum of 30 days data storage	
12	Photos/videos	Upload photographs/videos ensuring compliance of all conditions as mentioned in the guidelines while applying CTE/CTO/ Renewal	

राजस्थान राजस्थान
प्रशासनिक सूतार (अनु३) विभाग

कमांक : प.६(३०)प्रसुवि/अनु३/०९

जयपुर, दिनांक : 15.2.2010

आदेश

राज्य में एनवायरमेंट सेफगार्ड की मालना हेतु मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन प्रशासनिक सूतार विभाग के आदेश कमांक प. 6(30)प्रसुवि/अनु-3/09 दिनांक 15.01.2010 से किया गया है । इसी क्रम में अवैध खनन की समस्या को विशेष महत्व देने एवं अवैध खनन पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण हेतु राज्य स्तरीय स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स का निम्न प्रकार गठन किया जाता है :-

1. मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान	अध्यक्ष
2. महानिदेशक, पुलिस	सदस्य
3. प्रमुख शासन सचिव, गृह	सदस्य
4. प्रमुख शासन सचिव, पर्यावरण	सदस्य
5. प्रमुख शासन सचिव, खान एवं पेट्रोलियम	
6. प्रमुख शासन सचिव, वन	सदस्य
7. प्रमुख शासन सचिव, विधि एवं विधिक कार्य विभाग	सदस्य

उक्त समिति का कार्य क्षेत्र सम्पूर्ण राजस्थान राज्य होगा । समिति अवैध खनन की रोकथाम एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान करेगी । इस समिति का प्रशासनिक विभाग, खान (ग्रुप-2) विभाग होगा ।

आज्ञा से,

उप शासन सचिव

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को प्रशासनिक विभाग के माध्यम से सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यावाही हेतु प्रेषित है :-

1. अति० मुख्य सचिव, माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय, राजस्थान, जयपुर
2. प्रमुख सचिव, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय, राजस्थान, जयपुर
3. निजी सचिव, माननीय खान राज्यमंत्री महोदय, राजस्थान, जयपुर
4. निजी सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान, जयपुर
5. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, गृह विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर
6. निजी सचिव, पुलिस महानिदेशक, राजस्थान, जयपुर
7. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, पर्यावरण विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर
8. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, खान विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर
9. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, वन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर
10. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, विधि एवं विधिक कार्य विभाग
11. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, राजस्थान, जयपुर
12. निदेशक, खान एवं गै-विज्ञान विभाग, उदयपुर
13. उप शासन सचिव, खान (ग्रुप-2) विभाग, जयपुर
14. रक्षित पत्रावली ।

अनुभवाधिकारी

Shahul