



**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 130/2024 (WZ)

IN THE MATTER OF: -

SURESHBHAI TUKARAM NAAME & ANR.

APPLICANT(S)

VERSUS

**M/S RAVI INFRA BUILD PROJECTS LIMITED
& ORS.**

RESPONDENT(S)

INDEX

S. no.	Particulars	Page no.
1.	Reply on Behalf of Respondent No. 6, i.e., Central Pollution Control Board.	
2.	Affidavit on Behalf of Respondent No. 6, i.e., Central Pollution Control Board.	
4.	Annexure-R6-I: Copy of the Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units issued by CPCB	
5.	Annexure-R6-II: Copy of the Govt. Resolution (GR)/order dated 21/04/2009 with respect to implementation of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 issued the Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra	

Pratik D. Bharme

(Pratik D. Bharme)

Regional Director

Place: Pune

Date: 19/12/2024

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक / Regional Director
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, पुणे / Regional Directorate, Pune
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
M/o Env't. Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India
सर्वे नं. ११०, हीराबाई धनकुडे हॉल, बाणेर रोड, बाणेर, पुणे - 411045
Sr. No. 110, Hirabai Dhankude Hall, Baner Road, Baner, Pune-411045

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REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 6.

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD(CPCB)

1. That, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Western Zone Bench (WZ), Pune (hereinafter referred to as "Hon'ble NGT") vide its order dated 23/07/2024 in Original Application (hereinafter referred to as "OA") No. 130/2024 (WZ) has sought the reply of Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as "CPCB") in the instant matter. Thereby, the reply is made in succeeding paragraphs.
2. That, at the outset, the Answering Respondent deny all claims, contentions, allegations and averments against the Answering Respondent i.e. CPCB in the above OA contrary to anything stated or submitted in this reply. Nothing in the OA may be deemed to have been accepted or admitted by the Answering Respondent for want of a specific denial, save and except any averment which has been expressly admitted hereinafter.
3. That, CPCB is a Statutory Board constituted under Section 3 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "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 "Air Act, 1981") and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as "E(P) Act, 1986").

4. That, the present application has been filled by the petitioner that severe environmental degradation in the form of air, water and noise pollution is caused due to installation of stone crusher by the Respondent No.1 i.e. Ravi Infra Build Pvt. Ltd.

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSION

5. That, as per the modified directions dated March 07, 2016 issued by CPCB to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (hereinafter referred to as "SPCBs/PCCs") under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981, "Stone Crushers" are categorized under 'Orange' Category and 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 CTE and CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC and shall comply with the conditions laid down in CTE and CTO.
6. 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 No. G.S.R. 742(E) dated 30th August, 1990 and G.S.R. 7(S. No. 37 of Schedule- I), and G.S.R. 422 (E) dated 19.05.1993 (Annexure-II of Schedule-VI) as corrected by S.O. 801(E) dated 31.12.1993. The Stone crushing units shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as "E(P) Rules, 1986").
7. That, the CPCB formulated Environmental guidelines for Stone Crushing Units in July, 2023 and circulated to all the SPCBs/PCCs for its implementation. The said guidelines stipulate the general and source specific pollution control measures required to be taken by stone crushing units to prevent/suppress dust emissions. Para 6.0 (i.e. Regulatory /Monitoring Mechanism for Stone Crushing Unit) of the said guidelines stipulate that new Crushers should be allowed to operate only in dedicated crusher zones as per the siting policies of SPCBs/PCCs/State Government. Stone crushing 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. A copy of the Environmental Guidelines for Stone Crushing Units issued by CPCB in July, 2023 is annexed as **Annexure-R6-I**

8. That, the MoEF&CC has notified the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, vide S.O.123(E) under the E (P) Act, 1986. The said rules prescribe ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for various areas/zones; responsibility as to enforcement of noise control measures; restrictions on the use of horns; sound emitting construction equipment; complaints to be made to the authority; power to prohibit, etc. continuance of music, sound or noise, etc.

Rule 3(1) and 4(1) of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 notified by the MoEF&CC vide S.O.123(E) dated 14.02.2000, stipulates the Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise, as below:

Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise

Area Code	Category of Area/Zone	Limits in dB(A) Leq*	
		Day Time	Night Time
(A)	Industrial area	75	70
(B)	Commercial area	65	55
(C)	Residential area	55	45
(D)	Silence Zone	50	40

Note:

- Day time shall mean from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.
- Night time shall mean from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.
- *dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound in decibels on scale A which is relatable to human hearing.

Further, the Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra issued Govt. Resolution (GR)/order dated 21.04.2009 with respect to implementation of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 which is annexed as **Annexure-R6-II**

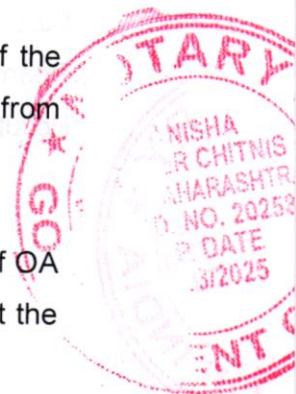


It is humbly submitted that violations, if any, under the concerned Acts/Rules are to be dealt by the respective agency as per provisions stipulated under such Acts/Rules.

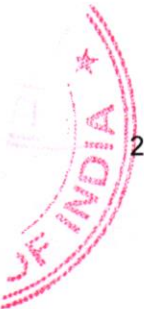
PARA-WISE REPLY

9. That, no comments are offered over the averments made in Para nos. I & II of the OA being introductory in nature.
10. That, with regard to the averments made in Para nos. III & IV, it is humbly submitted that submissions made at Para nos. 5 to 8 of this reply affidavit are re-iterated and not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.
11. That, no comments are offered over the averments made in Para nos. 1 to 7 under 'brief facts of the case' of the OA being introductory in nature.
12. That, no comments are offered over the averments made in Paras 8 to 10 under 'brief facts of the case' of the OA being matter of records.
13. That, the averments made in Para nos. 11 to 14 under 'brief facts of the case' of OA are related to the grant of CTE & CTO, renewal of CTO and information sought under RTI by the applicant from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as "MPCB") w.r.t. distance criteria.

It is humbly submitted that, averments do not refer to this answering respondent, hence, may be suitably replied by MPCB.
14. That, the averments made in Para nos. 15 and 16 of OA under 'brief facts of the case' does not refer to this Answering Respondent, hence need no reply from Answering Respondent.
15. That, the averments made in Para nos. 17 to 18 under 'brief facts of the case' of OA are regarding the siting criteria prescribed by MPCB. It is humbly submitted that the said averments may suitably be replied by MPCB.



16. That, the averments made in Para nos. 19 to 22 under 'brief facts of the case' of OA, are regarding violations of CPCB guidelines for stone crushing units. In reply it is humbly submitted that stone crushing units shall comply with emission norms prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and Environmental Guidelines for stone crushers issued by CPCB in July, 2023 and Conditions laid down in Consent by the concerned SPCB.
17. That, the averments made in Para nos. 23 to 30 under 'brief facts of the case' of OA are regarding environmental pollution caused due to operation of stone crushers, it is humbly submitted that submissions made at Paras 5 to 8 of this reply affidavit are reiterated and not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.
18. That, no comments are offered over the averments made in Para nos. 31 to 35 under 'brief facts of the case' of OA being matter of record.
19. That the averments made in the Paras 36 to 40 under 'brief facts of the case' of OA are regarding contamination of River Kajali by stone quarry and stone crushers and scarcity of water due to bore blasting process by Stone quarry. In reply, it is humbly submitted that Stone quarry and stone crushers need to comply with distance criteria and consent conditions issued by MPCB. In case of any violation of consent conditions, action may be initiated by MPCB as deemed fit under the provisions of Environmental Law.
20. That the averments made in Paras 41 to 47 under 'brief facts of case' of OA, are matter of record and hence, do not merit a response from the Answering Respondent.
21. That, the averments made under heading "Grounds" (Paras I to XVIII) are about the various Grounds for filing the present Original Application by the Applicants. It is humbly submitted that submissions made at Paras 5 to 8 of this reply are re-iterated and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.
22. That no comments are offered over the averments made in Paragraphs of OA related to "Limitation" (Paras 1 to 2), "Interim Prayers" (Paras I to II) and "Prayers" (Paras A to G).



23. That, in light of the above submissions, this Answering Respondent No. 6 i.e. CPCB shall abide by any order(s) or direction(s) passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present Original Application.

Pratik D. Bharne

Pratik D. Bharne

(Scientist 'E' & Regional Director)

Central Pollution Control Board

~ क्षेत्रीय निदेशक / Regional Director

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

Central Pollution Control Board

क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, पुणे / Regional Directorate, Pune

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

M/o Env't. Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India

सर्वे नं. ११०, हीराबाई धनकुडे हॉल, बाणेर रोड, बाणेर, पुणे - 411045

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RESPONDENT(S)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Pratik D. Bharné, working as Scientist 'E' & Regional Director in Central Pollution Control Board, Regional Directorate, Survey No. 110, Hirabai Dhankude Multipurpose Hall, Baner Road, Baner, Pune – 411045, do hereby solemnly affirm, declare on oath and state as under:

1. That the deponent is authorized representative to represent the Respondent CPCB in the present case, and as such, I am 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 and authorized 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 as I am competent to swear this affidavit.
3. That the contents there of 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.

Pratik D. Bharné

DEPONENT

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक / Regional Director
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, पुणे / Regional Directorate, Pune
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
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VERIFICATION

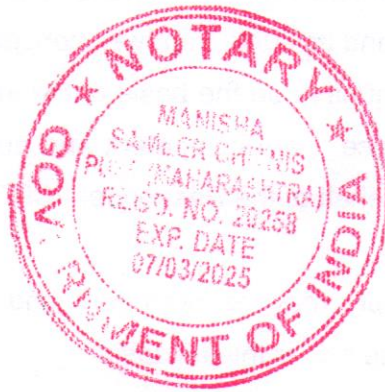
Verified at Pune on this day...^{19th} of December, 2024 that the contents of the above reply are correct and true on the basis of the record of the cases as mentioned in the day to day affairs of the CPCB. Nothing has been concealed therefrom or mis-stated.

Prakash S.

DEPONENT – Respondent No. 6

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक / Regional Director
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, पुणे / Regional Directorate, Pune
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Sr. No. 110, Hirabai Dhankude Hall, Baner Road, Baner, Pune-411045

COUNSEL for Respondent No. 6



Noted & Registered
At.Sr.No..1071/2024

BEFORE ME

Manisha Sameer Chitnis

MANISHA SAMEER CHITNIS
NOTARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

19 DEC 2024



**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 GI/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 GI/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 GI/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 GI/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	

ध्वनी प्रदूषण (नियंत्रण व नियमन) नियम, २०००
ची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी
प्राधिकरणाची नियुक्ती करण्याबाबत

महाराष्ट्र शासन

पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय,

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : ध्वनीप्र-२००९/प्र.क्र.९५/तांक-१

नविन प्रशासन भवन, १५ वा मजला, मादाम कामा रोड, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२

दिनांक: २१ एप्रिल, २००९

- वाचा - १) शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : ध्वनीप्र-२०००/प्र.क्र.२४/तांक ३, दिनांक १६ ऑगस्ट, २००० आणि दिनांक १५ जून, २००१
 २) मे. उच्च न्यायालयाच्या मुंबई खंडपीठामध्ये दाखल करण्यात आलेल्या सार्वजनिक हिताच्या याचिका क्र. (१) २०५३/२००३, (२) ७४/२००७, (३) ८५/२००७ आणि (४) १/२००९ मधील दिनांक २६/२/२००९ चे आदेश

प्रस्तावना :-

पर्यावरण विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र. एन.पी./२०००/२४/क्र.३, दिनांक १६/८/२००० व दिनांक १५/०६/२००१ रोजी ध्वनी प्रदूषण (नियंत्रण व नियमन) नियम, २००० च्या २ (क) नुसार, राज्यातील पोलीस आयुक्त असलेल्या शहरामध्ये पोलीस उप आयुक्त व इतर ठिकाणी जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक यांना एक सदस्य प्राधिकरण म्हणून ध्वनी प्रदूषण नियमाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे.

मा. उच्च न्यायालय, मुंबई खंडपीठाने वरील याचिकांमध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासन व इतर विभागांनी ध्वनी प्रदूषण (नियंत्रण व नियमन) नियम, २००० ची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्याकरीता दिनांक २६/२/२००९ रोजी ठराविक निर्देश दिलेले आहेत. त्यानुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी शहरी भागात शांतता झोन जाहीर करणे आवश्यक आहे.

शासन निर्णय :-

१) मा. उच्च न्यायालयाच्या आदेशानुसार तसेच ध्वनी प्रदूषण (नियंत्रण व नियमन) नियम, २००० च्या कलम ३ (५) नुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी शहरी भागात शांतता झोन त्वरीत जाहिर करून योग्य ते आदेश काढावेत. तसेच शहरात शांतता झोनचे फलक लावून आदेशाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी योग्य ती प्रसिध्दी करावी.

- १) शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या सभोवताली १०० मीटर क्षेत्र
- २) सर्व न्यायालयाच्या सभोवतीली १०० मीटर क्षेत्र
- ३) रुग्णालयाच्या सभोवताली १०० मीटर क्षेत्र

२) ध्वनी प्रदूषणाची वाढती पातळी व निरनिराळे प्रदूषण स्रोत विचारात घेता, शासनाच्या निरनिराळ्या विभागांनी सद्यःस्थितीत ते राबवीत असलेल्या नियमाद्वारे ध्वनी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व नियमनाची अंमलबजावणी करावी. त्याकरिता परिशिष्ट १ मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे, शासनाच्या संबंधित विभागांच्या अधिपत्याखालील संस्थांच्या अधिकाऱ्यांना पदनाम प्राधिकरण म्हणून जाहीर करण्यात येत आहे. याबाबत संबंधीत

रोटा/एच-०१००[५००-५-२००९]-१

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विभागांनी स्वतंत्र आदेश निर्गमित करावेत. सदर प्राधिकरण, ते राबवित असलेल्या नियमांच्या तरतुदीनुसार तसेच ध्वनी प्रदूषण (नियंत्रण व नियमन) नियम, २००० च्या तरतुदीनुसार ध्वनी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व नियमनाची कार्यवाही करण्यास सक्षम असेल.

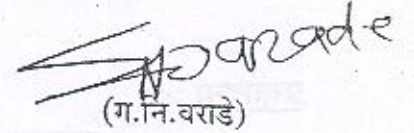
A.

३) ध्वनी प्रदूषण करणारे उपकरणे / स्रोत जसे D.G. Sets (15-500 KVA); Coal Washeries ; Fire Crackers Generator Sets with Diesel (upto 1000 KVA) manufactured on or after 1st July, 2003 ; Vehicles a manufacturing stage from the year, 2003 and 1st April, 2005 respectively as well as Noise Limits for Automobiles and Domestic appliances and construction equipments at the manufacturing stage laid down under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made there under इत्यादींची, सभोयतालच्या हवेतील ध्वनी प्रदूषण गुणवत्तेच्या विहित मर्यादा परिशिष्ट २ मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे असेल.

४) या शासन निर्णयान्वये, पर्यावरण विभागाने यापूर्वी दिनांक १६ ऑगस्ट, २००० आणि दिनांक १५ जून, २००१ रोजी या विषयाबाबत निर्गमित केलेला शासन निर्णय खारीज करण्यात येत आहे. हा शासन निर्णय निर्गमित झाल्याच्या दिनांकापासून लागू राहिल.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

B.


(ग.नि.वराडे)

संचालक (पर्यावरण)

प्रत माहितीसाठी :-

मा.मुख्यमंत्र्यांचे प्रधान सचिव

मा.उपमुख्यमंत्र्यांचे प्रधान सचिव

मा. मुख्यसचिव

अतिरिक्त मुख्यसचिव, गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय

अतिरिक्त मुख्यसचिव, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग, मंत्रालय

प्रधान सचिव (अ. व सु.), गृह विभाग

प्रधान सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग (१), मंत्रालय

प्रधान सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग (२), मंत्रालय

प्रधान सचिव, महसूल विभाग, मंत्रालय

प्रधान सचिव, उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण विभाग, मंत्रालय,

प्रधान सचिव, शालेय शिक्षण विभाग, मंत्रालय

सचिव, गृह विभाग (परिवहन),

सचिव, पर्यावरण

मा. मंत्री (पर्यावरण), यांचे खाजगी सचिव,

मा. राज्यमंत्री (पर्यावरण), यांचे खाजगी सचिव,

सर्व मा. मंत्री / राज्यमंत्री यांचे खाजगी सचिव

सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी

सर्व पोलीस आयुक्त / उप आयुक्त

सर्व जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक / उप अधिक्षक

पर्यावरण विभाग सर्व अधिकारी / कार्यासन / निवडनस्ती - तांक १

परिशिष्ट - १

एच-०१०० -१३

ध्वनी प्रदूषण व नियमन व नियंत्रणाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी शासनाच्या अधिपत्याखाली असलेल्या संस्थांमधील संबंधीत अधिका-याची पदनाम प्राधिकरण म्हणून नियुक्ती

Sr. No	Officer /Agency	Concerned Department	Duties
1.	District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate,	Revenue	Corresponding Rules for the enforcement of the Noise Pollution Control measures within their respective jurisdiction.
2.	Police Commissioner or any other officer not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police designated for the maintenance of Ambient Air Quality Standards, as mentioned in the Rule 2(c) of Noise Pollution(Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.	Home	The Police Authorities will be responsible for initiating further legal actions in respect of the violations..
3.	Municipal Commissioner, Additional/Deputy Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Officer of Municipal Council/Committee Govt. of Maharashtra not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Urban Development	<p>Corresponding Rules for the enforcement of noise standards laid down under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 at source for construction projects, utilities for buildings (ACs, DG sets etc.), domestic appliances, development and other activities in their jurisdiction.</p> <p>The urban local bodies shall be responsible for demarcation of the silent zones as per the Noise Rules, 2000 and displaying the same adequately.</p> <p>The urban local bodies shall include an Action Plan for noise control in the Environmental Status Report submitted by them annually, including noise monitoring and noise mapping studies.</p> <p>The Local Body and Urban Development Deptt., Govt. of Maharashtra will not grant any permissions for development activities in consistent with or in conflict with the categorization of zone. In case of overlapping zones, stringent standards will prevail over in that particular area.</p>
4.	Registrar /Head Master of the Educational Institutions duly approved by the concerned Government not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police	Higher & Technical Education/ School Education	Corresponding Rules for the enforcement and maintenance of the Ambient Noise Standards laid down for domestic appliances, automobiles etc. in respect of any activity in its jurisdiction.
5.	Dean/Superintendent of the Government Hospitals not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police	Public Health	Corresponding Rules for the enforcement and maintenance of the Ambient Noise Standards laid down for domestic appliances, automobiles etc. in respect of any activity in its

A.	6. Head of M.M.R.D.A., M.S.R.D.C., C.I.D.C.O., having local jurisdiction constituted under various Laws and Public Works Department.	Urban Development	jurisdiction. Corresponding Rules for the enforcement and maintenance of Noise Standards laid down under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 at source for construction projects, utilities for buildings (ACs, DG sets etc.), domestic appliances, development and other activities in their jurisdiction These Developmental Authorities should include adequate noise abatement measures in their project activities such as noise barriers to the bridges and flyovers, tree plantation for roads etc.
E	7. Member Secretary and any officer Maharashtra Pollution Control Board not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police	Environment Department	(i) Monitoring of Ambient Noise Levels in case of specific requests from other authorities referred in the table and communicating the results to the respective Authorities for further necessary action at their end. (ii) For the enforcement of Noise Pollution Control Measures and Standards in industrial areas.
	8. (i) Any officer from the State Transport Department / Deputy Regional Transport Officer in their respective jurisdiction not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (ii) Head of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation or any officer/ Depot Manager not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. (iii) Traffic Police Authorities not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police	Home Department (Transport)	Enforcement and maintenance of the Noise Standards laid down under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 for the new and operating vehicles within their respective jurisdiction. The noise levels generated by the in-use vehicles should be monitored while grant of Pollution Under Control Certificate.

परिशिष्ट- २

Schedule
(Under rule 3(1) and 4(1)) of Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 1999

Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise

Area Code	Category of Area/Zone	Limits in dB(A) Leq*	
		Day Time	Night Time
(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
(B)	Commercial Area	65	55
(C)	Residential Area	55	45
(D)	Silence Zone	50	40

- i. Day time shall mean from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.
- ii. Night time shall mean from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.
- iii. Silence Zone is defined as an area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions and courts. The silence zones are zones which are declared as such by the competent authority.
- iv. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the four above mentioned categories by the competent authority.

*dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound in decibels on scale A which is relatable to human hearing.

A "decibel" is a unit in which noise is measured.

"A" , in dB(A) Leq, denotes the frequency weighting in the measurement of noise and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.

Leq : it is an energy mean of the noise level, over a specified period.

2. Standards / Guidelines for control of Noise Pollution from Stationary Diesel Generator (DG) Sets.

(A) Noise Standards for DG sets (15-500 KVA)

The total sound power level, L_w of a DG set should be less than, $94+10 \log_{10} (KVA)$, dB(A), at the manufacturing stage, where, KVA is the nominal power rating of a DG set. This level should fall by 5 dB(A) every five years, till 2007, i.e. in 2002 and then in 2007

(B) Mandatory acoustic enclosure/acoustic treatment of room for stationary DG sets (5KVA and above).

Noise from the D.G. Set should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure or by treating the room acoustically.

The acoustic enclosure / acoustic treatment of the room should be designed for minimum 25 dB (A) Insertion Loss or for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on the higher side (if the actual ambient noise is on the higher side, it may not be possible to check the performance of the acoustic enclosure/acoustic treatment. Under such circumstances, the performance may be checked for noise reduction upto actual ambient noise level, preferably in the night time). The measurement for Insertion Loss may be done at different points at 0.5 m from the acoustic enclosure/room, and then averaged.

The DG set should also be provided with proper exhaust muffler with insertion loss of minimum 25dB (A).

- A. (C) **Guidelines for the manufacturers/users of DG sets (5 KVA and above).**
01. The manufacturer should offer to the user a standard acoustic enclosure of 25 dB(A) Insertion Loss and also a suitable exhaust muffler, with Insertion Loss of 25 dB(A).
 02. The user should make efforts to bring down the noise levels due to the D.G. set, outside his premises, within the ambient noise requirements by proper siting and control measures.
 03. The manufacturer should furnish noise power levels of the unsilenced DG sets as per standards prescribed under (A).
 04. The total sound power level of a D.G. set, at the user's end, shall be within 2 dB(A) of the total sound power level of the DG set, at the manufacturing stage as prescribed under (A).
 05. Installation of a DG set must be strictly in compliance with the recommendations of the DG set manufacturer.
 06. A proper routine and preventive maintenance procedure for the DG set should be set and followed in consultation with the DG set manufacturer, which would help to prevent noise levels of the DG set from deteriorating with use.

3. Noise Level Standards for Coal Washeries

Operational / Working Zone – not to exceed 85 dB(A) Leq for 8 hours exposure.

The Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of noise as notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 shall be followed at the boundary line of the coal washery.

Code of Practice of Coal Washery

Water or Water mixed chemical shall be sprayed at all strategic coal transfer points such as conveyors, loading/unloading points etc. As far as practically possible conveyors, transfer points etc. shall be provided with enclosures.

- * The crushers/pulverizers of the coal washeries shall be provided with enclosures, fitted with suitable air pollution control measures and finally emitted through a stack of minimum height of 30m, conforming particulate matter emission standards of 150 mg/Nm³ or provided with adequate water sprinkling arrangement.
- * Water sprinkling by using fine atomizer nozzles arrangement shall be provided on the coal heaps and on land around the crushers/pulverisers.
- * Area, in and around the coal washery shall be pucca either asphalted or concreted.
- * Water consumption in the coal washery shall not exceed 1.5 cubic meter per tonne of coal.
- * The efficiency of the settling ponds of the waste water treatment system of the coal washery shall not be less than 90%.
- * Green belt shall be developed along the road side, coal handling plants, residential complex, office building and all around the boundary line of the coal washery.
- * Storage bunkers, hoppers, rubber decks in chutes and centrifugal chutes shall be provided with proper rubber linings.

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- * Vehicles movement in the coal washery area shall be regulated effectively to avoid traffic congestion. High pressure horn shall be prohibited. Smoke emission from heavy duty vehicle operating in the coal washeries should conform the standards prescribed under Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.

4. Noise Standards for fire-crackers

- A.(i) The manufacturer, sale or use of fire-crackers generating noise level exceeding 125 dB(A) or 145 dB(C)_{pk} at 4 meters distance from the point of bursting shall be prohibited.
- (ii) For individual fire-cracker constituting the series (joined fire crackers), the above mentioned limit be reduced by $5 \log_{10} (N)$ dB, where N=Number of crackers joined together.
- B. The broad requirements for measurement of noise from fire-crackers shall be-
- (i) The measurements shall be made on a hard concrete surface of minimum 5 meter diameter or equivalent.
- (ii) The measurement shall be made in free field conditions i.e., there shall not be any reflecting surface upto 15 meter distance from the point of bursting.
- (iii) The measurement shall be made with an approved sound level meter.
- C. The Department of Explosives shall ensure implementation of these standards.

5. Noise Limits for Generator Sets run with diesel

Noise limit for diesel generator sets (upto 1000 KVA) manufactured on or after 1st July, 2003

The maximum permissible sound pressure level for new diesel generator (DG) sets with rated capacity upto 1000 KVA, manufactured on or after the 1st July, 2003 shall be 75 dB(A) at 1 meter from the enclosure surface.

The diesel generator sets should be provided with integral acoustic enclosure at the manufacturing stage itself.

The implementation of noise limit for these diesel generator sets shall be regulated as given in below mentioned paragraph.

Requirement of certification

Every manufacturer of engine or every importer of engine or product must have valid certificates of Type Approval and certificates of Conformity of Production for each year, for all engine models being manufactured or for all engines or product models being imported, after the effective date with the emission limit as specified in earlier paragraph.

6. (1) Noise limits for vehicles applicable at manufacturing stage
from the year, 2003.

Sr.No.	Type of Vehicle	Noise Limits dB(A)	Date Implementation of
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Two Wheeler		1 st January, 2003
	Displacement upto 80 cm ³	75	
	Displacement more than 80 cm ³ but upto 175 cm ³	77	
	Displacement more than 175 cm ³	89	
2.	Three Wheeler		1 st January, 2003
	Displacement upto 175 cm ³	77	
	Displacement more than 175 cm ³	80	
3.	Passenger Car	75	1 st January, 2003
4.	Passenger or Commercial Vehicles		1 st July, 2003
	Gross vehicle weight upto 4 tonnes	80	
	Gross vehicle weight more than 4 tonnes but upto 12 tonnes	83	
	Gross vehicle weight more than 12 tonnes	85	

(2) Noise Limits for vehicles at manufacturing stage applicable on and from 1st April, 2005

Sr.No.	Type of vehicles	Noise Limits
1.0	Two Wheelers	
1.1	Displacement upto 80 cc	75
1.2	Displacement more than 80 cc but upto 175 cc	77
1.3	Displacement more than 175 cc	80
2.1	Three Wheelers	
2.1	Displacement upto 175 cc	77
2.2	Displacement more than 175 cc	80
3.0	Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and capable of having not more than nine seats, including the driver's seat	74
4.0	Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers having more than nine seats including the driver's seat and a maximum Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of more than tonnes	
4.1	With an engine power less than 150KW	78
4.2	With an engine power of 150 KW or above	80
5.0	Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers having more than nine seats including the driver's seat: Vehicle used for the carriage of goods.	
5.1	With a maximum GVW not exceeding 2 tonnes	76
5.2	With a maximum GVW greater than 3 tonnes but not exceeding 3.5 tonnes	77
6.0	Vehicles used for the transport of goods with a maximum GVW exceeding 3.5 tonnes	
6.1	With an engine power less than 75 KW	77
6.2	With an engine power of 75 KW or above but less than 150KW	78
6.3	With an engine power of 150 KW or above	80

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7. Noise Standards Part E:-

A. Noise limits for Automobiles (Free Field Distance at 7.5 meter in dB(A) at the manufacturing stage.

(a)	Motorcycle, Scooters and Three Wheelers	80
(b)	Passenger Cars	82
(c)	Passenger or Commercial vehicles upto 4 MT	85
(d)	Passenger or Commercial vehicles above 4 MT and Upto 12 MT	89
(e)	Passenger or Commercial vehicles exceeding 12 MT	91

B. Domestic appliances and construction equipments at the manufacturing stage to be achieved by 31st December, 1993.

(a)	Window Air Conditioners of 1 ton to 1.5 ton	68
(b)	Air Coolers	60
(c)	Refrigerators	46
(d)	Diesel generator of domestic purposes	85-90
(e)	Compactors (rollers), Front Loaders, Concrete Mixers, Cranes (moveable), Vibrators and Saws	75
