BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE
Original Application No. 133 of 2025

Banda Nagaraj Kumar ... **Applicant**

Versus

District Collector, Raigad & Ors. ... **Respondents**

PARAWISE REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 8 (ACTREC)

1. With reference to paragraph 1, the Applicant's credentials are a matter of record. It is admitted that the Applicant has highlighted the hazard of quarrying activities occurring behind the Kharghar Tata Cancer Hospital ACTREC.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 and 3 these are matters of record. It is admitted that Respondent No. 8 is the Advance Centre for Treatment, Research & Education in Cancer (ACTREC), located at Sector 22, Kharghar.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 the contents are admitted Respondent states that the ACTREC, a specialized unit of Tata Memorial Centre, it is a grant in Aid institute under Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India has been serving cancer patients with treatment, research, and education for over 25 years. ACTREC has raised concerns about ongoing stone quarrying activities in close proximity to its premises. Blasting operations generate vibrations that cause structural damage to campus buildings. Hereto annexed and marked **as Exhibit "A"** is a copy of the Structural Audit report dated 02.07.2025 concluded resultant damages.

A.C.T.R.E.C. Navi Mumbai T.M.C.

4. With reference to paragraph 5,6 and 7 the contents are admitted expressing grave concern over unregulated quarrying. We confirm that dust clouds frequently exceed permissible limits, posing respiratory hazards to our staff especially the patients undergoing chemotherapy.

5. With reference to Paragraph 11,12 ,13 and 14 The contents regarding the RTI responses and structural audit are admitted. Respondent relies on the Structural Audit Report by M/s Standard Civil Engineers Pvt. Ltd. (02.07.2025), which confirms the damage. We further state that high-precision medical equipment, such as Proton Beam Therapy and radiotherapy accelerators, require a vibration-free environment.

6. With reference to Paragraphs 16-27 Respondent submits that the health and safety of cancer patients is paramount. The continued quarrying in such close proximity is a matter of concern for our institution.

Date: 11 May 2026

Place: Kharghar

Respondent No.8
Wg Cdr P.J. Monteiro(Retd)

विंग कमांडर पी.जे. मोन्टेरो (सेवानिवृत्त)
Wing Commander P. J. Monteiro (Retd.)
मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी
Chief Administrative Officer
एक्ट्रेक-टीएमसी, खारघर, नवी मुंबई-410210
ACTREC-TMC, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai-410210

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NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA WASEEM A. SIDDIQUI KURLA (WEST), GR. MUMBAI MAHARASHTRA REG. No. 9143 Exp. Dt. 17/11/2021 To 16/11/2026

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VERIFICATION

I, Wg Cdr P.J Monteiro (Retd) Chief Administrative Officer of ACTREC (Respondent No. 8) having my office at Advanced Centre for Treatment Research & Education in Cancer, Sector 22, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai-410210, do hereby state and solemnly affirm what is stated in paragraphs No 1 to 7 of the above Reply are true to the best of my knowledge based on the information received from Engineering department and I believe the same to be true.

Place: Kharghar

Date: 11 May 2026

Respondent No.8

Wg Cdr P.J. Monteiro(Retd)

विंग कमांडर पी.जे. मोन्टेरो (सेवानिवृत्त)
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ACTREC-TMC, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai-410210

BEFORE ME

NOTED & REGISTERED
Sr. No. 2396 Page No. 97
Date 01 JUN 2026

WASEEM A. SIDDIQUI
NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA

STANDARD CIVIL ENGINEERS PVT. LTD.
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Company.
Consulting Structural Engineers, Project Management Consultants, Surveyors, & Govt. Approved Valuers
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Conclusion

Parijat Building is located in close proximity to hill areas where continuous stone blasting and quarrying activities are being carried out. These operations have resulted in frequent toxic dust emissions and intense ground vibrations. The repeated shock waves and tremors generated from the blasting work have had a cumulative impact on the structural stability of the building. Over time, this has led to the development of cracks in internal walls, hollow and loosened flooring, detachment of plaster, and signs of foundational distress in several flats. This ongoing structural degradation has necessitated frequent repairs, posing safety risks to residents and affecting their quality of life. Immediate preventive measures and a detailed structural health monitoring plan are recommended to mitigate further damage.

The building was surveyed both from external and internal side. The building was surveyed for the defects in the external plaster, columns, beams, Other RCC elements, terrace water proofing, parapet wall, Overhead water tanks, and plumbing lines etc. Each and every flat was surveyed for the defects in the structural members such as columns, beams and slabs, inter flat leakage. The flat was also surveyed for the sources of seepages from external and internal side.

The flats were also surveyed for the structural modifications inside to assess their effects on the structural stability of the building.

- Plaster was found to be damaged at some of the places in the external façade of the building in the head room.
- Plaster was found to be damaged in the staircase area in some of the places.
- Plaster was found to be damaged in the inside of the flats at some of the places.
- Few major and minor structural distresses were observed in some of the columns and beams in the external facade of the building at some of the places.
- Major structural distresses were observed in some of the internal columns, beams and ceilings of most of the flats.

- Few major structural distresses were observed in some of the columns, beams and ceilings in the staircase area.
- Exposure of steel was observed in some of the columns, beams ceilings in some of the flats.
- The internal plaster was found to be in bad condition at some of the places.
- Leakages were observed in some of the top floor flats.
- Leakage was observed from the Over Head Water tank.
- The water supply lines were found to be in good condition at most of the places.
- No major leakages were observed from the plumbing lines.
- Leakages and seepages were observed in some of the flats from the external sources.
- Inter flat leakages were also observed at some of the toilets, bathrooms and kitchen from the upper floor flat.

The building needs:

- Localized plastering,
- Structural repairs to the damaged columns and beams in the external façade,
- Staircase area and in the inside of most of the flats,
- Structural repairs to some of the ceilings at some of the flats and staircase area,
- water proofing of the terrace and overhead water tank from inside, chhajja tops and canopy tops,
- Waterproofing of toilet, bathroom and kitchen sink,
- Separation crack treatment,
- Localized plumbing work.
- Crack filling,
- and painting work.

The structural distresses observed in the staircase area and inside of the flats are major threat to the structural stability of the building.
The structural distresses observed in the building need immediate attention.

Upon comprehensive structural audit comprising visual observations and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT), the structural condition of the Tata Memorial Centre has been assessed and classified as C2-B category in accordance with NMMC norms."

Classification of Buildings	
Category	**Auditors Final Conclusion**
C1	**To be evacuated/ Demolition Immediately**
C2-A	**To be evacuated and / or partial Demolition Requiring major Structural repairs**
C2-B	**No Eviction only Structural repairs**
C3	**No Eviction needs minor repairs**

The building has to be repaired under the guidance of NMMC approved Structural Engineer and stability certificate should be obtained after completion of the repairing work and should be submitted to the concerned NMMC authority.

Since plaster has started getting damaged at some of the places and leakages were observed at some of the places it is better to start the repairing work of the building at the earliest to stop further deterioration. Since structural cracks were observed in some of the columns and beams in the building immediate structural repair is required. If not repaired immediately then more cracks will be developed in the plaster and more damage will happen to the plaster and more leakages will be observed in the inside of the flats and head room. More water ingress in the plaster will also damage the structural members like columns, beams and slabs in the form of corrosion, spalling of concrete and exposure of steel in future which will reduce the service life of the building.

Delay in planning in rehabilitation program, not only increases the distress level but also increases the cost of repairs.

All observations are based on factual record. No suppression or extrapolation has been adopted. The observations and facts presented in this report relate to the finding of the team as of the dated of investigation.

Thanking you
For Standard Civil Engineers Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. Niranjan Patra
(Managing Director)