

অসম বিধান সভা
তৰাবিহীন প্ৰশ্ন নং : ৩৩৯
উত্তৰ দানৰ তাৰিখ : ১৪-০৭-২০২৬

বিষয় : ইটভাটা ও ফ্ৰেসাৰ মেশিন সম্পৰ্কে।

শ্ৰীকমলাক্ষ দে পুৰকায়স্থ, বিধায়ক :

মাননীয় পৰিবেশ ও বন বিভাগেৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় অনুগ্ৰহ কৰে জানাবেন কি :

- (ক) কাটিগড়া বিধানসভা সমষ্টিতে সৰ্বমোট কতটি ইটভাটা ও ফ্ৰেসাৰ মেশিন আছে ? এইগুলো পৰিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বোৰ্ডেৰ নিয়ম নীতি মেনে চলছে কি ? তাহাৰ তথ্য সদনে প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ জন্য অনুরোধ জনাই।
- (খ) ইটভাটা ও ফ্ৰেসাৰ মেশিন পৰিচালনা কৰতে পৰিবেশ দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বোৰ্ডেৰ কী কী নিয়ম নীতি মেনে অনুমতি নিতে হয় তাহাৰ তথ্য সদনে প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ জন্য অনুরোধ জনাই।

উত্তৰ:

পৰিবেশ, বন আৰু জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তন বিভাগৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী জয়ন্ত মল্ল বৰুৱা মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিব :

- (ক) কাটিগড়া বিধানসভা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত মুঠ ১৫ টা ইটা ভাটা (Brick Kiln) আৰু ১৪ টা ষ্টোন ক্ৰাছাৰ (Stone Crusher) উদ্যোগ আছে। এই উদ্যোগ সমূহৰ বিতং তথ্য সংলগ্ন-‘ক’ আৰু সংলগ্ন-‘খ’ ত দেখুওৱা হ’ল।

প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তলত উল্লেখিত ব্যৱস্থা অনুসৰণ কৰা হয়ঃ

- (i) ইটা ভাটা ইউনিটসমূহৰ বাবে লাইচেঞ্চ / অনুমতি সংশ্লিষ্ট জিলা আয়ুক্তৰ দ্বাৰা জাৰি কৰা হয়। ইটা ভাটা ইউনিটসমূহৰ স্থাপন আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰযোজ্য পৰিৱেশ আইন, বিধি আৰু নিৰ্দেশনাসমূহ অনুসৰণ কৰা নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদ (Assam Pollution Control Board) হৈছে ক্ষমতাপ্ৰাপ্ত নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু তদাৰকী কৰ্তৃপক্ষ।
- (ii) ষ্টোন ক্ৰাছাৰ ইউনিটসমূহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত লাইচেঞ্চ চাৰ্কল বন সংৰক্ষক (Circle Conservator)-ৰ সভাপতিত্বত গঠিত লাইচেঞ্চিং কমিটিয়ে জাৰি কৰে। এই কমিটিত জিলা প্ৰশাসন, প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদ আৰু জিলা উদ্যোগ আৰু বাণিজ্য কেন্দ্ৰ (DICC)-ৰ প্ৰতিনিধিসকল সদস্য হিচাপে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত থাকে।
- (iii) অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে ইটা ভাটাৰ মালিক তথা সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজেৰ জ্ঞাতৰ্থে ইয়াৰ আদেশ নং TECH-15/9/2026-CCA-PCBA/ যোগে ১৬জুন ২০২৬ তাৰিখে জাৰি কৰা জাননীযোগে (প্ৰতিলিপি Annexure-I ত দিয়া হ’ল) সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলো পক্ষৰে জ্ঞাতৰ্থে জনায় যে - যিহেতু পুৰণা প্ৰযুক্তিৰে চলি থকা ইটা-ভাটাসমূহ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তি, আৰ্টিকেল শ্বাফ্ট প্ৰযুক্তি বা পাইপযুক্ত প্ৰাকৃতিক গেছ (PNG) ভিত্তিক প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰৰ সময়সীমা ৩০ জুন, ২০২৬ তাৰিখে উকলি গৈছে, সেয়ে যিবোৰ ইটা ভাটাই এতিয়ালৈ উক্ত নতুন প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰা নাই সেইবোৰ ইটা ভাটাই ১ জুলাই ২০২৬ পৰা কাৰ্য্য চলাব নোৱাৰিব। (বাতৰি কাকতত প্ৰকাশিত জাননীৰ প্ৰতিলিপি Annexure-II ত দিয়া হ’ল)
- (খ) ইটাভাটা স্থাপন আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ বাবে সংশ্লিষ্ট উদ্যোগসমূহে বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ (নিবাৰণ আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ) আইন, ১৯৮১-ৰ ধাৰা ২১-ৰ অধীনত অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদৰ পৰা স্থাপনৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Establish, CTO) আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate, CTO) লব লাগে। এই সন্মতি প্ৰদানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উদ্যোগসমূহে তলত

উল্লেখিত চৰ্তসমূহ পালন কৰিব লাগে, যেনে (ক) ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰিৱেশ, বন আৰু জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তন মন্ত্ৰালয়ে জাৰি কৰা অধিসূচনা - জি. এছ. আৰ. ১৪৩ (ই), তাৰিখ ২২ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী, ২০২২; জি. এছ. আৰ. ৮৯৫ (ই), তাৰিখ ১৫ ডিচেম্বৰ, ২০২০; জি. এছ. আৰ. ৭০(ই), তাৰিখ ২২ জানুৱাৰী, ২০২৫। অধিসূচনাসমূহৰ প্ৰতিলিপি Annexure-III ত দিয়া হ'ল।

একেদৰে, শিল ভাঙা উদ্যোগৰ স্থাপন আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ বাবেও সংশ্লিষ্ট উদ্যোগসমূহে বায়ু (প্ৰদূষণ নিবাৰণ আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ) আইন, ১৯৮১-ৰ ধাৰা ২১-ৰ অধীনত অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদৰ পৰা স্থাপনৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Establish, CTO) আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate, CTO) লব লাগে। এই সন্মতি প্ৰদানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উদ্যোগসমূহে তলত উল্লেখিত চৰ্তসমূহ পালন কৰিব লাগে, যেনে-

(ক) কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদ (CPCB)- এ জাৰি কৰা শিল ভাঙা উদ্যোগৰ বাবে প্ৰযোজ্য পৰিৱেশগত নিৰ্দেশনাসমূহ। এই নিৰ্দেশনাৰ প্ৰতিলিপি Annexure-IV ত দিয়া হ'ল।

(খ) অসম শিল ভাঙা উদ্যোগ স্থাপন আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নিয়মাৱলী, ২০১৩। এই নিয়মাৱলী এতিয়ালৈকে অসম চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা আনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে প্ৰকাশিত হোৱা নাই যদিও অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে ইয়াক নিৰ্দেশক নীতি (Guiding Principles) হিচাপে অনুসৰণ কৰি আহিছে। এই নিয়মাৱলীৰ প্ৰতিলিপি Annexure-V ত দিয়া হ'ল।

নিৰ্ধাৰিত সকলো প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ মানদণ্ড পূৰণ কৰাৰ পিছত তলত উল্লেখিত সদস্যসকলক লৈ গঠিত লাইচেঞ্চিং কমিটীয়ে লাইচেঞ্চ প্ৰদান কৰে-

চাৰ্কল বন সংৰক্ষক (Circle Head) - সভাপতি।

জিলা প্ৰশাসনৰ প্ৰতিনিধি (অতিৰিক্ত জিলা আয়ুক্ত-ৰাজহ) সদস্য।

অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদৰ প্ৰতিনিধি - সদস্য।

জিলা উদ্যোগ আৰু বাণিজ্য কেন্দ্ৰ (DICC)-ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি - সদস্য।

সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগীয় বন বিষয়া (DFO)- সদস্য সচিব

বি.দ্ৰঃ ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা সংলগ্নসমূহ <https://neva.gov.in/> ত দিয়া হ'ল।

ইটা ভাটা উদ্যোগৰ তথ্য

ক্রমিক নং	নাম আৰু ঠিকনা	ইটা ভাটাৰ প্ৰকাৰ	অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে প্ৰদান কৰা সন্মতিৰ অৱস্থা (CTE/CTO)	মন্তব্য
১	তুল ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, গৰাগ্ৰাম, সোণাপুৰ	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৬ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
২	জুল ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, গৰাগ্ৰাম, সোণাপুৰ	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২২ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
৩	বালাজী ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি,ৰাজেশ্বৰপুৰ পশ্চিম পাৰ্ট-২	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৬ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
৪	এছিয়ান ব্ৰিক্স, বুৰুংগা পাৰ্ট-২, তিকৰবুৰুংগা	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৪ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
৫	ইউনিক ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, কুৰকুৰি পাৰ্ট-৩, তিকৰবুৰুংগা	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৬ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
৬	ৰিনা ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১, কাতিৰাইল	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৪ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
৭	ভাৰত ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, লাখিপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২, কলাইন	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৪ লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।

৮	মাহি ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১, কাতিৰাইল	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ	১৫.০৭.২০২৪ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ সন্মতি প্ৰদান (CTE) কৰা হৈছে।	এতিয়ালৈকে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতিৰ (CTO) আবেদন কৰা নাই
৯	আৰ. এইচ. আৰ. এছ. ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, লাখিপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২, কলাইন	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ	০৭.০১.২০২৫ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ সন্মতি প্ৰদান (CTE) কৰা হৈছে।	
১০	ইণ্ডিয়া ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, বুৰুংগা পাৰ্ট-২, তিকাৰবুৰুংগা	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৫লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
১১	নেচনেল ব্ৰিক ইউনিট-১, খেলমা পাৰ্ট-৭, কলাইন	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৩লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
১২	নেচনেল ব্ৰিক ইউনিট-২, ভাটগ্ৰাম, কলাইন	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৩লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
১৩	জৈন ব্ৰিক কোং, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১, কাতিৰাইল	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৪লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
১৪	শিপন ব্ৰিক্স ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১, কাতিৰাইল	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৫লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।
১৫	চাণ্ডিপুৰ ব্ৰিক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, চাণ্ডিপুৰ, গুমৰা	FCBTK	৩১.০৩.২০২৫লৈ বৈধ	হাই ড্ৰাফ্ট/ জিগ জেগ প্ৰযুক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নকৰাৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে পৰিচালনাৰ সন্মতি (Consent to Operate) প্ৰদান কৰিব পৰা নাই।

শিল ভাণ্ডা উদ্যোগ

ক্রমিক নং	উদ্যোগ নাম আৰু ঠিকনা	অসম প্রদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদে প্রদান কৰা সন্মতিৰ অৱস্থা (CTE/CTO)
১	শ্ৰী মা ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশাৰ, হিলাৰা	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
২	আশীৰ্বাদ ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশাৰ, বুৰুংগা পাৰ্ট-১	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
৩	ভেলী ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশিং ইউনিট, লাখিপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
৪	আশাদীপ ক্ৰাশাৰ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, কাতিৰাইল	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
৫	জৈন ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশিং ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১	৩১.০৩.২০২৬লৈ বৈধ (২০২৬-২৭ চনৰ বাবে আবেদনদাখিল কৰা নাই।
৬	সৰিফা ষ্টোন ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
৭	এ. এ. ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশাৰ, বৰখোলা পাৰ্ট-২	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
৮	জিছান এণ্টাৰপ্ৰাইজ, কাতিৰাইল	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
৯	এছ. এছ. এণ্টাৰপ্ৰাইজ, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-১	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
১০	এম. কে. চি. ইনফ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰাকচাৰ লিঃ, কুৰকুৰি পাৰ্ট-১	৩১.০৩.২০২৮লৈ বৈধ
১১	জে. ইনফ্ৰাটেক লিঃ, মোহনপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
১২	ইকোফ্ৰেণ্ডলী ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশাৰ, লাখিপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
১৩	ইউনিক ষ্টোন ক্ৰাশাৰ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি, লাখিপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ
১৪	মজো এণ্টাৰপ্ৰাইজ, লাখিপুৰ পাৰ্ট-২	৩১.০৩.২০২৭লৈ বৈধ



Assam Pollution Control Board

(Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of Assam)



অসম প্রদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পৰিষদ

(অসম চৰকাৰৰ বন, পৰিৱেশ আৰু জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তন বিভাগ)

NABL Accredited Testing Laboratory : Certificate No. TC-16609

No.TECH-15/9/2026-CCA-PCBA/16

Dated Guwahati, as signed

PUBLIC NOTICE

ANNEXURE-I

Attention to All Brick Kiln Owners / Operators in the State of Assam

Ref: (i) APCB Notification No. WB/G-295/21-22/156 dated 30.12.2022.

(ii) APCB Public Notice No. WB/G-295/21-22/317 dated 08.12.2023.

(iii) APCB Notification No. TECH-13014/2/2025-CCA-PCBA dated 19.03.2025.

In pursuance of MoEF&CC Notifications G.S.R. 143(E) dated 22.02.2022, G.S.R. 895(E) dated 15.12.2023, and G.S.R. 70(E) dated 22.01.2025, and in continuation of the APCB notifications cited under reference above, all existing Brick Kiln units in the State of Assam which have not yet converted to Zig-Zag Technology or Vertical Shaft Technology, or adopted Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as fuel in brick making, will not be permitted to continue operations with effect from **1st July, 2026**. (i.e., within a period of two years, four months and seven days with effect from 23.02.2024). This is per amendment of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 vide MoEF&CC Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) dated 22.01.2025.

All Brick Kiln owners are further directed to:

- Use only approved fuels viz. **PNG, coal, firewood and/or agricultural residues**. Use of pet coke, tyres, plastic or hazardous waste is strictly prohibited.
- Obtain modified Consent to Operate (CTO) through the ASOCMMS portal (www.pcbassam.org) upon completion of conversion.
- Comply with all emission, siting, and monitoring norms as per MoEF&CC Notification No. G.S.R. 143(E) dated 22.02.2022. Existing units converting to Zig-Zag technology are exempted from CTE fee for such conversion.

New Brick Kilns will be granted Consent to Establish (CTE) only if established with Zig-Zag technology, Vertical Shaft technology or adopted Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as fuel.

Units failing to comply by the stipulated deadline shall be liable **for cancellation of CTO, closure of operations** under prevailing Acts and Rules without further notice.

Memo No. No.TECH-15/9/2026-CCA-PCBA/16-A

Member Secretary
Dated Guwahati, as signed

Copy to:

- The Special Chief Secretary, Environment and Forest Department, Govt. of Assam, Dispur-06.
- All Zonal Heads, APCB for kind information.
- All Regional Heads, Regional Offices of APCB for information and necessary action
- The EITO, IT Section, APCB to upload on Board's website.
- P.A. to the Chairman, APCB for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Chairman.
- The Exclusive Advertising Private Limited, Panbazar, Guwahati to publish in "Axomiya Pratidin" (all editions) and one English daily. **Email: media@exclusivead.in**.
- WhatsApp (Parivesh Asom group) , APCB.

(e-signed)
Member Secretary

Head Office : Bamunimaidam, Guwahati - 781021, Assam : India.

Phone : 0361-2550258; Website : www.pcbassam.org; E-mail : membersecretary@pcbassam.org

Regional Offices at : Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Guwahati, Kamrup, Bongaigaon, Nagaon, Silchar, Tinsukia & South Bank

NORTH EAST INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE SUMMIT & EXHIBITION 2026

NE to become growth engine for India's travel economy: Shekhawat

SHILLONG, June 16: From pristine natural beauty to crafts and cuisine, the North East offers on a platter whatever a tourist can desire or dream of, and the region will become a "growth engine" for India's travel economy in the coming time, Union Tourism Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said today.

Shekhawat on Tuesday participated in the North East India Infrastructure Summit and Exhibition 2026, being hosted by Meghalaya at the Lariti Performing Centre here from June 15 to 16.

After arriving at the venue late in the afternoon, the Minister for Culture and Tourism attended a CEO roundtable before taking part in a session. After the roundtable, he briefly interacted with a group of reporters and spoke



Panelists at a session of the North East India Infrastructure Summit & Exhibition 2026, in Shillong on Tuesday, - PTI

of the rich tourism potential of the North East.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has identified the North East as the 'Ashtalakshmi', Shekhawat said and underlined the infrastructure growth that has taken place in the region.

"The way the work on connectivity is being carried out continuously, and the natural beauty it is endowed with, along with a variety of experiences of culture, craft, cuisines that the bouquet of the North East has, the region

serves everything on a platter to offer whatever a tourist can desire or dream of," Shekhawat said. In the coming time, the North East will become "a growth engine for India's travel economy", he asserted.

Hundreds of delegates from the North Eastern States and the industry gathered in Shillong dubbed the 'Scotland of the East' for this first-of-its-kind event. The city is endowed with rich natural cover, old buildings, and the sprawling Shillong Golf Course built in the late 19th century.

The entire North East, comprising eight States, is dotted with historic locations, cultural and natural heritage sites, including the Living Root Bridges of Meghalaya.

A replica of a living root bridge has been displayed at

the 'Meghalaya Eco-Pavilion' put up by Meghalaya Tourism at the summit.

The inaugural ceremony on Monday was attended by Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari, Meghalaya Chief Minister Conrad Sangma, Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio, and several other dignitaries.

At a thematic session on Tuesday, Civil Aviation Minister K Rammoan Naidu's recorded address was played on a screen.

After the roundtable, Shekhawat was given a tour of the exhibition area at the summit venue.

"Given the kind of interest we are seeing among the industry members at the summit, I reckon that in the coming time, the North East will become a hub of Indian tourism," he told reporters. - PTI

QUICK TAKES

SC directive on TTAADC rural polls

AGARTALA, June 16: In a significant development, the Supreme Court has directed the Tripura State Election Commission to conduct the pending Village Committee elections under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) in a single phase on September 27, bringing an end to nearly a decade of uncertainty over grassroots democratic governance in the tribal areas. The directive was issued by a bench comprising Justice Joymalya Bagchi and Justice Vipul M Pancholi while hearing a writ petition filed by TIPRA Motha founder Pradyot Kishore Manikya Deb Barma. - Correspondent

Manipur panchayat polls

IMPHAL, June 16: In a Cabinet meeting, Manipur Chief Minister Y Khemchand Singh approved a proposal to hold panchayat elections on October 1. The meeting was attended by Home Minister Govindas Konthoujam, Arts and Culture Minister Khurajam Loken Singh, Chief Secretary Puneet Kumar Goel, and senior government officials. Deputy Chief Ministers Nemcha Kipgen and Losii Dikho attended the meeting virtually from Kangpokpi and Senapati respectively. - Correspondent

Training for muga farmers

TURA, June 16: In order to boost muga cultivation and uplift rural economy, a two-day training-cum-demonstration workshop on 'Promoting Scientific Organic Agriculture in North East India' for muga farmers in Meghalaya was held at Jengal Bobokgre in West Garo Hills district. The programme was organised by the District Sericulture Officer, West Garo Hills, in collaboration with NECTAR (North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach, Shillong and Central Silk Board, RSRS, Boko. - Correspondent

Tourism awards for Arunachal

ITANAGAR, June 16: Arunachal Pradesh bagged two awards at the India Today Tourism Survey and Awards 2026, getting recognition for the State's growing stature in adventure tourism and community-based hospitality. The State received the Editor's Choice Award for Adventure Destination for Siang River Rafting, while Nawang Chotta Homestay in Lumpo village under the Zemithang circle of Tawang district received the Special Award for Tribal Homestays. Tourism Minister Pasang Dorjee Sona received the awards. - Correspondent

Land for Tripura medical college

AGARTALA, June 16: A high-level delegation of the Tripura Government, led by Welfare of Minorities Minister Sukla Charan Noatia, visited Santirbazar in South Tripura district to identify suitable land for the establishment of a new medical college, a senior official said today. The team on Monday inspected two locations - Debdaru and Kalsi under the Jolaibari RD Block - as part of the preliminary process for setting up the proposed medical college. - Correspondent

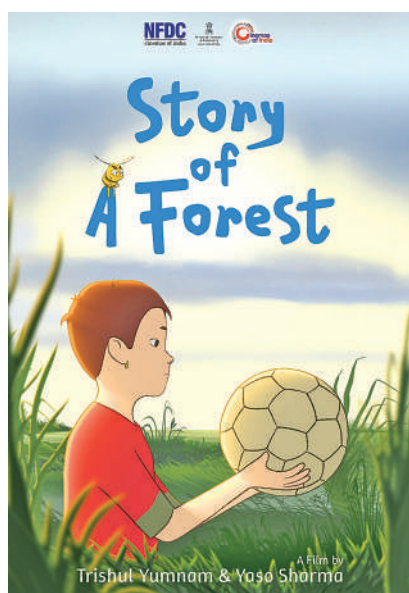
150-foot-tall Tricolour at USTM

GUWAHATI, June 16: The University of Science and Technology Meghalaya (USTM) today unveiled a 150-foot-tall National Tricolour at Knowledge Park. The landmark initiative was undertaken in collaboration with the DK Flag Foundation, Mumbai. The flag was ceremonially hoisted by a team from the DK Flag Foundation, alongside USTM women NCC cadets and members. The Meghalaya Police Band from the 1st MLP Battalion, Mawiong, Shillong, presented a patriotic performance, a press release stated.

Nagaland Census exercise

DIMAPUR, June 16: Nagaland today joined the rest of the country in the self-enumeration phase of Census 2027 with Governor Nand Kishore Yadav appealing to the people of the State to actively take part in the national exercise on the theme, 'My Census, My Development'. - Correspondent

Manipuri animation film selected for Mumbai film fest



SOBHAPATI SAMOM

IMPHAL, June 16: Trishul Yumnam and Yaso Sharma's 15-minute Manipuri animation film, *Story of A Forest*, is among the 15 films selected for the national animation competition of the 19th Mumbai International Film Festival (MIFF), 2026 organised by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, being held in Mumbai from June 15 to 21.

The film tells about young Ayangba embarking on a journey that transforms his understanding of the world around him, deep in the misty hills of the Imphal Valley.

Visually poetic and deeply resonant, *Story of A Forest* is a lyrical ode to nature, childhood curiosity, and the awakening of an environmental

Story of A Forest is a lyrical ode to nature, childhood curiosity, and the awakening of an environmental conscience

conscience, an intimate yet universal tale, woven with magic, wonder, and wisdom.

Talking about their debut film, director Trishul Yumnam stated, "We grew up in Imphal within the Meitei community, where forests are sacred spaces believed to be inhabited by Umang Lai, the forest deities. From childhood, we were taught that na-

ture is alive and must be respected. This belief shaped the foundation of *Story of A Forest*.

As both the filmmakers had trained at the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, they wanted to "unite our cinematic learning with our cultural roots".

"In Manipur, football is deeply woven into everyday youth life. It represents energy, pride, and the desire to move forward. In the film, Ayangba carries his football as a symbol of that restless ambition," Yumnam said.

Soma Laishram is the voice-over artist for Ayangba in the film. Khwarakam Biswamitra voices the character of a teacher. Lead animator of the film is Sachindra Moirangthem, who is assisted by Umarani Soraisam and Bidyananda Kumar Ngangbam.

Air Quality Index (AQI)		
June 16, 2026 (Average of past 24 hours)		
City/Town	Index Value	Air Quality
Guwahati	56	Satisfactory
Nalbari	51	Satisfactory
Nagaon	56	Satisfactory
Sivasagar	63	Satisfactory
Silchar	52	Satisfactory

WEATHER NorthEast

Forecast for NE States: Moderate rain very likely to occur at many places over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. No large change in maximum temperature very likely over the region.
Warning: Thunderstorm and lightning very likely to occur at isolated places over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. Heavy rain very likely to occur at isolated places over Assam, Mizoram and Tripura.

Dibrugarh		Tezpur	
Max	Min	Max	Min
34.8	24.9	33.0	25.4
Silchar		Dhubri	
Max	Min	Max	Min
31.2	23.8	33.9	27.2
Jorhat		N. Lakhimpur	
Max	Min	Max	Min
34.7	25.0	34.0	23.6
Shillong		Cherrapunjee	
Max	Min	Max	Min
25.3	16.6	25.1	18.3
Pasighat		Itanagar	
Max	Min	Max	Min
34.0	25.2	35.0	25.0
Agartala		Aizawl	
Max	Min	Max	Min
33.2	25.4	26.8	21.6
Imphal		Kohima	
Max	Min	Max	Min
31.2	23.1	21.2	18.8

Duty Meteorological Officer,
Regional Meteorological Centre,
Guwahati

Two BSF men get 42-year jail term for gang rape

AIZAWL, June 16: Nearly nine years after a young woman was gang-raped and disfigured in an acid attack in western Mizoram, a local court today sentenced two BSF personnel to a cumulative 42 years of rigorous imprisonment each and imposed fines of Rs 60,000 on each convict.

The Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge-I, Aizawl Judicial District, presided over by Sylvie Z Ralte, awarded the sentences to Nilanjan Das and Dinesh Kumar after holding them guilty of gang rape, rape causing grievous bodily harm, and acid attack under various IPC provisions. The court had convicted the two accused on Friday under Sections 376D, 376(2)(m) and 326A read with Section 34 of the IPC, while the quantum of punishment was pronounced on Tuesday. - PTI

Tripura Cong team meets CRPF DIG

CORRESPONDENT

AGARTALA, June 16: A Tripura Congress team today met the CRPF DIG here, demanding disciplinary action against a CRPF Assistant Commandant accused of using excessive force and making derogatory remarks during a protest by the Tripura Pradesh Youth Congress.

The controversy stems from Monday's Youth Congress demonstration here over alleged irregularities in the NEET examination process. During the protest, security personnel reportedly resorted to a lathicharge, resulting in injuries to several Youth Congress workers.

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati
Research & Development Section
Guwahati-781039, Assam

Online interview for various positions under some sponsored projects in the **Dept of Mechanical Engineering**, IIT Guwahati. For detailed advertisement please visit https://www.iitg.ac.in/iitg_recruitment.
HOS (R&D)

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati
Research & Development Section
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Online interview for various positions under some sponsored projects in the **Dept of Mechanical Engineering**, IIT Guwahati. For detailed advertisement please visit https://www.iitg.ac.in/iitg_recruitment.
HOS (R&D)

Punjab & Sind Bank
Public Notice-2

NOTICE : CLOSURE OF INOPERATIVE ACCOUNTS WITH ZERO BALANCE

This notice is a follow-up to our earlier notice dated 03/06/2026, directed to account holders whose accounts have remained inoperative for the last 8 years, with no customer-induced transactions for the last 10 years, and maintain a Zero Balance.

To avoid closure, please reactivate your account by submitting updated KYC documents at your nearest Punjab & Sind Bank branch on or before **20.07.2026**. Accounts not activated by this date will be closed on or after **21.07.2026** without further notice.

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE INVITING TENDER

1. Bid Document Number: AEGCL/MD/O&M(LAR)/Tender/Boundary Wall/Agia

2. Name of Work: Construction of new boundary wall in place of existing boundary wall at 220kV Agia GSS, AEGCL

3. Tender Fee: ₹1,500.00 (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred only)

4. Tender start date: 09:00 hrs, 17-06-2026

Interested bidders may download the bidding documents from AEGCL's website (www.aegcl.co.in) or e-tender portal (<https://assamtenders.gov.in>). The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons thereof.

Sd/-
Chief General Manager (O&M), LAR
AEGCL, 1st Floor, Bijulee Bhawan
Paltan Bazar, Guwahati - 01

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
GAUhati UNIVERSITY
NAAC Accredited A+ University
Gopinath Bordoloi Nagar, Jalukbari, Guwahati-781014, Assam
Website : www.gauhati.ac.in : ISO-9001 : 2015 Certified University

NOTICE INVITING TENDER

Tender Ref. No. - T/26-27/18 Dated: 15.06.2026

Superintending Engineer, Gauhati University invites bid from the eligible Firms/Contractors of relevant categories and appropriate classes registered under Gauhati University, A.P.W.D.; C.P.W.D.; M.E.S. and any other State or Central Govt. undertaking for the work "Vertical extension of SLET Commission Building (Second floor, Third & Fourth Floor and Remaining few finishing works of First Floor) at Jalukbari, Guwahati, Assam" with an approximate value of the work **Rs. 3.77 Crore**. Details may be seen at e-procurement portal website-<http://assamtenders.gov.in> and also at the office of the undersigned from **18.06.2026 to 13.07.2026** during office hours. Any further corrigenda/ Addenda/Extension notice for this tender will be published in the e-procurement portal website-<http://assamtenders.gov.in> only. The bidders must be enrolled in <http://assamtenders.gov.in> for participating in the bidding process.

Sd/-
Superintending Engineer i/c, Gauhati University

ASSAM POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED
(A Govt. of Assam Public Limited Company)

NOTICE INVITING TENDER

NIT NO: CGM(D&S)/UAR/APDCL/DOLOPANI SS/2025/53 Dt. 16-06-2026

The Chief General Manager (D&S), UAR, Assam Power Distribution Co. Ltd., Bijulee Bhawan, Guwahati-1 invites tenders on a turnkey basis from experienced and financially sound electrical contractors/firms (individual or joint venture), registered under the APDCL CMS portal with valid Electrical Contractor License up to 33 kV issued by the CEA, GoA for executing the following works:

"Upgradation of the 33/11 KV Dolopani substation under Chapakhowa ESD of Tinsukia Electrical Circle, including: (i) Installation of a new 5MVA Power Transformer and (ii) Construction of a 33 KV line from the 33/11 KV Dolopani Substation to the tapping point of the 33 KV Chapakhowa-AP Feeder to facilitate the LILO system"

Details may be seen in websites: www.assamtenders.gov.in or www.apdcl.org.

Sd/- Chief General Manager (D&S),
APDCL, UAR, Bijulee Bhawan, Ghy-1

Please pay your energy bill on time and help us to serve you better!

ASSAM POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
BAMUNIMADAM, GUWAHATI - 781021

No. TECH-15/9/2026-CCA-PCBA/16 Dated Guwahati the 16-06-2026

PUBLIC NOTICE

Attention to All Brick Kiln Owners / Operators in the State of Assam

Ref: (i) APBC Notification No. WB/G-295/21-22/156 dated 30-12-2022.

ii) APBC Public Notice No. WB/G-295/21-22/317 dated 08-12-2023.

iii) APBC Notification No. TECH-13014/2/2025-CCA-PCBA dated 19-03-2025

In pursuance of MoEF&CC Notifications G.S.R. 143(E) dated 22-02-2022, G.S.R. 895(E) dated 15-12-2023, and G.S.R. 70(E) dated 22-01-2025, and in continuation of the APBC notifications cited under reference above, all existing Brick Kiln units in the State of Assam which have not yet converted to Zig-Zag Technology or Vertical Shaft Technology, or adopted Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as fuel in brick making, will not be permitted to continue operations with effect from 1st July, 2026 (i.e., within a period of two years, four months and seven days with effect from 23-02-2024). This is per amendment of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 vide MoEF&CC Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) dated 22-01-2025.

All Brick Kiln owners are further directed to:

i) Use only approved fuels viz. PNG, Coal, Firewood and/or Agricultural Residues. Use of pet coke, tyres, plastic or hazardous waste is strictly prohibited.

ii) Obtain modified Consent to Operate (CTO) through the ASOCMS portal (www.pcbassam.org) upon completion of conversion.

iii) Comply with all emission, siting, and monitoring norms as per MoEF&CC Notification No. G.S.R. 143(E) dated 22-02-2022. Existing units converting to Zig-Zag technology are exempted from CTE fee for such conversion.

New Brick Kilns will be granted Consent to Establish (CTE) only if established with Zig-Zag technology, Vertical Shaft technology or adopted Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as fuel. Units failing to comply by the stipulated deadline shall be liable for cancellation of CTO, closure of operations under prevailing Acts and Rules without further notice.

Sd/- (Mousumi Bardalai)
Member Secretary



ANNEXURE-III

भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-22022022-233662
CG-DL-E-22022022-233662

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 140]
No. 140]

नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, फरवरी 22, 2022/फाल्गुन 3, 1943
NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2022/PHALGUNA 3, 1943

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2022

सा.का.नि. 143(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 6 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 का और संशोधन करते हुए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है; अर्थात्:-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ :

- (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 2022 है।
- (2) वे राजपत्र में उनके अंतिम प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 में, अनुसूची-I में, क्रम सं. 74 पर प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि को रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

74"	ईट भट्टे	चिमनी से उत्सर्जन में विविक्त पदार्थ	250 मिलीग्राम/एनएम3
		चिमनी की न्यूनतम ऊंचाई (भट्टों की वर्टिकल साफ्ट)	14 मीटर (लोडिंग प्लेटफॉर्म से कम से कम 7.5 मीटर)
		- भट्टा क्षमता 30,000 ईट प्रतिदिन से कम	16 मीटर (लोडिंग प्लेटफॉर्म से कम से कम 8.5 मीटर)
		- भट्टा क्षमता 30,000 ईट प्रति दिन के बराबर या अधिक	

	चिमनी की न्यूनतम ऊंचाई (भट्टों की वर्टिकल शाफ्ट के अलावा)	
	- भट्टा क्षमता 30,000 ईट प्रतिदिन से कम	24 मीटर
	- भट्टा क्षमता 30,000 ईट प्रति दिन के बराबर या अधिक	27 मीटर

टिप्पणियां :

1. सभी नए ईट भट्टों को केवल ज़िग-ज़ैग तकनीक या वर्टिकल शाफ्ट के साथ होने की या ईट बनाने में ईंधन के रूप में पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग की अनुमति दी जाएगी और इस अधिसूचना में निर्धारित मानकों का पालन करना होगा।
2. विद्यमान ईट भट्टे जो ज़िग-ज़ैग तकनीक या वर्टिकल शाफ्ट या ईट बनाने में ईंधन के रूप में पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) के उपयोग का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं, उन्हें (क) गैर-प्राप्ति शहरों के 10 किमी के दायरे में स्थित भट्टों के मामले में एक वर्ष (जैसा कि केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा यथापरिभाषित) (ख) अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर ज़िग-ज़ैग तकनीक या वर्टिकल शाफ्ट में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा या पीएनजी का उपयोग ईट बनाने में ईंधन के रूप में किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऐसे मामलों में जहां केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां ने रूपांतरण के लिए अलग से समय-सीमाएं निर्धारित की हैं, वहां ऐसे आदेश प्रभावी होंगे।
3. सभी ईट भट्टे केवल अनुमोदित ईंधन जैसे कि पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस, कोयला, ईंधन लकड़ी और/या कृषि अपशिष्टों का उपयोग करेंगे। पेट कोक, टायरों/प्लास्टिक/खतरनाक अपशिष्टों के उपयोग की अनुमति ईट भट्टों को नहीं दी जाएगी।
4. उत्सर्जन की निगरानी के लिए केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मापदंडों/रूपरेखा के अनुसार ईट-भट्टे स्थायी सुविधा (पोर्ट होल और प्लेटफार्म) का निर्माण करेंगे।
5. विविक्त सामग्रियों (पीएम) के निष्कर्ष 4% CO₂ पर प्रसामान्य किए जाएंगे जो निम्नलिखित हैं:
पीएम (सामान्य) = (पीएम(मापित) X 4%)/ (चिमनी में मापित CO₂ का %, मापित CO₂ के मामले में $\geq 4\%$ कोई प्रसामान्यीकरण नहीं। चिमनी की ऊंचाई (मीटर में) भी $H = 14 Q^{0.3}$ सूत्र (जहां Q kg/hr में SO₂ उत्सर्जन दर है) द्वारा परिकलित की जाएगी, और अधिकतम दो को काम में ले सकेंगे।
6. ईट भट्टों को आवासों और फलों के बागों से 0.8 कि.मी. की न्यूनतम दूरी पर स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां आवास, जनसंख्या घनत्व, जल निकायों, संवेदनशील रिसेप्टर्स इत्यादि की निकटता का ध्यान रखते हुए स्थापित मापदंडों को सख्त बना सकते हैं।
7. किसी क्षेत्र में भट्टों की अधिक संख्या से बचने के लिए मौजूदा ईट भट्टों से कम से कम एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर ईट भट्टों को स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।
8. ईट भट्टों को संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां द्वारा निर्धारित उत्सर्जन प्रक्रिया/पलायक धूल उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन करना होगा।
9. ईट भट्टों से निकलने वाली राख को ईट बनाने में उसी परिसर के अंदर ही इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।
10. ईट भट्टे में ईट बनाने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली मिट्टी को निकालने के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के खनन विभाग सहित संबंधित प्राधिकरणों से सभी आवश्यक अनुमोदन प्राप्त किए जाएंगे।
11. ईट भट्टा मालिक यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि कच्चे माल/ईटों के परिवहन के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली सड़के पक्की सड़के हैं।
12. कच्चे माल/ईटों के परिवहन के दौरान वाहनों को ढका जाएगा।”

[फा. सं. क्यू-15017/35/2007-सीपीडब्ल्यू]

नरेश पाल गंगवार, अपर सचिव

टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (i) में तारीख 19 नवंबर, 1986 के का.आ. 844 (अ) द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और 04 अक्टूबर, 2021 की अधिसूचना सा.का.नि. 724 (अ) द्वारा अंतिम बार संशोधित किए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2022

G.S.R. 143(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely:—

1. Short Title and commencement: -

(1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in the SCHEDULE-I, for entry at Sl. No. 74, the following entry shall be substituted, namely: -

"74	Brick Kilns	Particulate matter in stack emission	250 mg/Nm ³
		Minimum stack height (Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns)	
		- Kiln capacity less than 30,000 bricks per day	14 m (at least 7.5m from loading platform)
		- Kiln capacity equal or more than 30,000 bricks per day	16 m (at least 8.5m from loading platform)
		Minimum stack height (Other than Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns)	
		- Kiln capacity less than 30,000 bricks per day	24 m
		- Kiln capacity equal or more than 30,000 bricks per day	27 m

Notes :

- All new brick kilns shall be allowed only with zig-zag technology or vertical shaft or use of Piped Natural Gas as fuel in brick making and shall comply to these standards as stipulated in this notification.
- The existing brick kilns which are not following zig-zag technology or vertical shaft or use Piped Natural Gas as fuel in brick making shall be converted to zig-zag technology or vertical shaft or use Piped Natural Gas as fuel in brick making within a period of (a) one year in case of kilns located within ten kilometre radius of non-attainment cities as defined by Central Pollution Control Board (b) two years for other areas. Further, in cases where Central Pollution Control Board/State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees has separately laid down timelines for conversion, such orders shall prevail.
- All brick kilns shall use only approved fuel such as Piped Natural Gas, coal, fire wood and/or agricultural residues. Use of pet coke, tyres, plastic, hazardous waste shall not be allowed in brick kilns.
- Brick kilns shall construct permanent facility (port hole and platform) as per the norms or design laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board for monitoring of emissions.
- Particulate Matter (PM) results shall be normalized at 4% CO₂ as below:

$$PM \text{ (normalized)} = (PM \text{ (measured)} \times 4\%) / (\% \text{ of CO}_2 \text{ measured in stack}), \text{ no normalization in case CO}_2 \text{ measured} \geq 4\%.$$
 Stack height (in metre) shall also be calculated by formula $H=14Q^{0.3}$ (where Q is SO₂ emission rate in kg/hr), and the maximum of two shall apply.

6. Brick kilns should be established at a minimum distance of 0.8 kilometre from habitation and fruit orchards. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may make siting criteria stringent considering proximity to habitation, population density, water bodies, sensitive receptors, etc.
7. Brick kilns should be established at a minimum distance of one kilometre from an existing brick kiln to avoid clustering of kilns in an area.
8. Brick kilns shall follow process emission/fugitive dust emission control guidelines as prescribed by concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees.
9. The ash generated in the brick kilns shall be fully utilized in-house in brick making.
10. All necessary approvals from the concerned authorities including mining department of the concerned State or Union Territory shall be obtained for extracting the soil to be used for brick making in the brick kiln.
11. The brick kiln owners shall ensure that the road utilized for transporting raw materials or bricks are paved roads.
12. Vehicles shall be covered during transportation of raw material/bricks”.

[F. No. Q-15017/35/2007-CPW]

NARESH PAL GANGAWAR, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principle rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number S.O. 844(E), dated the 19th November, 1986 and lastly amended *vide* number G.S.R. 724(E), dated the 04th October, 2021.

परंतु उस दशा में, जहां वायु क्वालिटी प्रबंधन आयोग/केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति ने पृथक् रूप से अधिक कठोर सन्नियम/समय-सीमा जारी की है, ऐसे आदेश अभिप्रावी होंगे।"

[फा.सं. क्यू-15017/35/2007-सीपीडब्ल्यू]

नरेश पाल गंगवार, अपर सचिव

टिप्पण: मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (i) में सं. का.आ. 844(अ), तारीख 19 नवंबर, 1986 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और उनका अंतिम संशोधन अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 414(अ), तारीख 5 जून, 2023 द्वारा किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2023

G.S.R. 895(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement.-- (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2023.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in the SCHEDULE-I, in entry at Sl. No. 74, for note no. 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely: -

"2. The existing brick kilns which are not following zig-zag technology or vertical shaft or use piped natural gas as fuel in brick making shall be converted to zig-zag technology or vertical shaft or use piped natural gas as fuel in brick making within a period of:

(a) one year w.e.f. 23.02.2023 in case of kilns located within ten kilometers radius of non-attainment cities; except those located in million plus population cities, NCR districts, and critically & severally polluted areas as categorized by CPCB;

(b) one year w.e.f. 23.02.2024 in case of other kilns.

Provided that in case where Commission for Air Quality Management / Central Pollution Control Board / State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee has separately issued more stringent Norms/ timelines, such orders shall prevail. "

[F. No. Q-15017/35/2007-CPW]

NARESH PAL GANGWAR, Addl. Secy.

Note: The principle rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number S.O. 844 (E) dated the 19th November 1986 and last amended, vide notification number G.S.R. 414(E) dated the 05th June, 2023.

143(अ), तारीख 22 फरवरी, 2022 और सा.का.नि. 895(अ), तारीख 15 दिसंबर, 2023 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2025

G.S.R. 70 (E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2025.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in SCHEDULE-I, in Sl. No. 74, in the notes, in serial number 2, in paragraph (b) for the words "one year", the words "two year four months and seven days" shall be substituted.

[F. No. Q-15017/35/2007-CPW]

VED PRAKASH MISHRA , Jt. Secy.

Note: The principle rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number S.O. 844(E), dated the 19th November 1986, and amended, *vide* notification G.S.R. 543(E), dated the 22nd July, 2009, G.S.R. 143(E), dated the 22nd February, 2022 and G.S.R. 895(E), dated the 15th December, 2023.

ANNEXURE-IV

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	• 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	• 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	

ANNEXURE-IV

The Assam Brick Kilns Establishment and Regulation Rules, 2013

In exercise of Powers conferred under Section 54, Sub-section 2, clause (j) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Government of Assam makes following rules to discharge its functions prescribed under clause (j), Sub-section 1 of Section 17 of the said act.

1.
 - i) These rules may be called "The Assam brick Kilns Establishment and Regulation Rules, 2013".
 - ii) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette.

2. Location:

A brick kiln unit can be established on a land owned by the promoter, or on such land taken on lease or agreement for atleast 10 years by the promoter provided that the following distance criteria is met.

- i) Brick kiln shall be established atleast 300 meters away from residential area having a minimum population of 100-150 people or 20 houses including both kachcha/thatched and pucca houses, 500 meters from a residential area having a population more than 150 or more than 20 houses including both kachcha/thatched and pucca houses. However, the distance from notified municipal area/town committee shall be not less than 1.0 Km.
- ii) The aerial distance of brick kilns shall be atleast 500 meters from the areas like registered hospital, school, public building, religious place or a place where flammable substances are stored. Brick kilns shall not be allowed within a radius of 1.0 Km in notified sensitive areas like zoo, wild life sanctuary, historic monuments, museum etc. The distance to be verified by an Officer not below the rank of Forest Range Officer/Revenue Circle Officer or the Board Official not below the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer.
- iii) Brick kilns shall not be constructed within 200 meters (aerial distance) from the sides of railway tracks.
- iv) The distance between two brick kilns shall not be less than 500 meters to avoid clustering of brick kilns in an area if a new brick kiln is being installed.
- v) Brick kilns should be constructed atleast 500 meters away from the path of any natural water flow as well as from river bank, water front of beels, lakes etc. More over no top soil from these areas within the vicinity of 500 meters, be extracted for making the green bricks (kutchha bricks), as the top soil is necessary for ensuing stability of river bank.

NOTE: (i) The distance criteria mentioned under para 2(i) to 2 (v) shall not be applicable for existing brick kilns which have been established with valid Consent of the Board prior to the date of issue of these Rules.

(ii) All distances in the above rules are from the stack of the brick kiln considering stack as the central point of the kiln.

- vi) No brick kilns shall be allowed within the co-ordinates of "No Development Zone" around the Numaligarh Refinery without the Consent of MoEF. The renewal of "Consent to Operate" in respect of existing units for their operation at present location would depend upon the final outcome of case pending with National Green Tribunal and decision of MoEF.

ANNEXURE-V

The Assam Stone Crusher Establishment and Regulation Rules, 2013

In exercise of Powers conferred under Section 54, Sub-section 2, clause (j) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Government of Assam makes following rules to discharge its functions prescribed under clause (j), Sub-section 1 of Section 17 of the said act.

1.
 - i) These rules may be called “The Assam Stone Crusher Establishment and Regulation Rules, 2013”.
 - ii) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette.

2. Location:

A stone crusher shall be established on a land owned by the promoter or on such land taken on lease or agreement for at least 10 years by the promoter provided that the following distance criteria is met:

- i) A Stone Crusher shall be established at least 300 meters away from residential area having a minimum population of 100-150 people or 20 houses including both kachcha/thatched and pucca house, 500 meters from a residential area having a population more than 150 or more than 20 houses including both kachcha/thatched and pucca house. However, the distance from notified municipal area / town committee shall be not less than 1.0 Km.
- ii) The aerial distance of Stone Crusher shall be at least 500 meters from the areas like registered hospitals, school, public building or religious place. Stone crusher shall not be allowed within a radius of 1.0 Km in notified sensitive areas like zoo, wild life sanctuary, historic monuments, museum etc. The distance to be verified by an officer not below the rank of Forest Range Officer/Revenue Circle Officer or the Board Official not below the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer.
- iii) A stone crusher shall not be constructed within 200 meters (aerial distance) from the sides of railway tracks.
- iv) The distance between two stone crusher boundaries shall not be less than 300 meters to avoid clustering of stone crushers in an area if a new stone crusher is being installed.
- v) The plot area for the stone crusher shall be at least 100 meters by 100 meters (7.5 Bighas).

3. Restrictions on Setting up of Stone Crusher:

- i) All the provisions of these rules will apply on stone crushers established or proposed to be established in the mining lease area too.
- ii) The Stone Crusher shall be allowed only on such land which is certified as “Non Agricultural Land” by the concerned Circle Officer of Revenue Department of the Government of Assam.
- iii) For establishment of a new stone crusher, Public Hearing shall be conducted in the concerned Gaon Panchayat for assessing the acceptability of the unit by local people and without “, “No Objection” from Gaon Panchayat, no new stone crusher shall be allowed.
- iv) The Stone Crusher unit must have valid source for raw materials supply. An affidavit to this effect shall be submitted by the project proponent.

4. Establishment of Stone Crushers:

Forest Department on production of NOC/CTE of the Pollution Control Board, Assam shall allow establishment of stone crusher(s) and regulate its functions. Further the Forest Department shall prescribe detailed guidelines with regard to setting up, procurement and movement of stone (raw material) and product (chips) etc. The Pollution Control Board, Assam shall monitor the pollution related issues and shall prescribe necessary guidelines to be followed by stone crushers.

5. Operation of Stone Crushers:

- i) In case the stone crushing unit is in the vicinity of a water body, the unit must be provided with garland canal and / or suitable drainage system around the site, to collect the dust-laden storm water runoff. The drains shall be connected to a suitably designed holding tank to allow settlement of dust. The tank water shall be suitably disposed off or used for dust control spraying. The settled dust in the tank shall be removed periodically and used to make concrete blocks etc.
- ii) The crusher unit shall be provided with suitable control measures like hood and centrifugal system to prevent the escape of dust.
- iii) The stone crusher unit shall be provided with suitable water sprinkling system to reduce the dust from each generation area.
- iv) The stone crushing unit shall be provided with suitable wind breaking wall to arrest the dust blown out of the premises.
- v) The road inside the crusher premises shall be metalled.
- vi) The Suspended Particular Matter measured between 3 meters and 10 meters from any process equipment of a stone crushing unit shall not exceed 600 microgram per cubic meter as prescribed under Sl. No. II and 37 of Schedule – I of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 (as amended from time to time).

6. Other Requirements:

- i) A green belt consisting of minimum two rows of tall leafy trees or Bamboo with a minimum 5 meters width should be planted around the stone crusher plant area to minimize dust and improve the aesthetic appearance.
- ii) Suitable safety measures shall be provided to the workers to protect them from the ill effect of dust pollution.
- iii) The case where capacity of existing stone crusher is proposed to be enhanced it will be treated as the case of establishing a new crusher.
- iv) The stone crushing industries will also be required to comply with the conditions laid down in all other laws in force. The Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate issued under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 does not absolve the project proponent from the other statutory obligations prescribed under any other law or any other instrument.
