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RE REGULATORY RECORD

# RERA Document

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DIGITALLY VERIFIED RECORD

பெருநகர சென்னை மாநகராட்சி

**Greater Chennai Corporation**

நகரமைப்பு பிரிவு

Town Planning Section-Shozhinganallur

திட்ட அனுமதி

Planning Permission

(1971 ஆம் ஆண்டின் நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 49வது பிரிவின் படி)
(Sec 49 of T & C.P Act 1971)

| திட்ட அனுமதி எண்(Planning Permit No) | | PPA/WDCN15/01200/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| மண்டலம்/ Zone | கோட்டம்/ Ward | அனுமதி நாள்/ Approval Date | மனுபெறப்பட்ட நாள் / Application Date |
| N15 | N197 | 07/03/2026 | 24/02/2026 |
| மனுதாரரின் பெயர் மற்றும் குடியிருப்பு முகவரி / Applicant name & address | | MS. ADITYARAM HOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED REP BY ITS DIRECTOR MRS.P. AMANI ADITYARAM MS. ADITYARAM INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS LLP REP BY ITS DESIGNATED PARTNER MRS.P. AMANI ADITYARAM MS. FLOURISHING VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED REP BY ITS DIRECTOR MRS.KUMARI SRINIVASARAO AND MR.P. ARYA ADITYARAAM-186, KAPALESWARAR NAGAR ARCH ROAD, NEELANKARAI, CHENNAI- 600 115. | |
| மேம்பாட்டு தன்மை / Service Type | | New Construction | |
| மனை அமைவிடம் / Plot address | | Door No:-,Block No:-,Plot No:17 & 18, ADITYARAM PALACE ROAD,, Survey No:118/1A & 118/1B, ROAD NO.2, ADITYARAM PALACE CITY- ROYAL -, ADITHYA RAM NAGAR,PANAIYUR(N197),SHOLINGANALLUR,Sholinganallur, Chennai, 600119 | |
| CMDA Development Charges | | 5800 | |
| Infrastructure Charges | | 133900 | |
| Regularisation Charges - Land | | 44700 | |
| மொத்தக் கட்டணம்/Total (In Rs.) | | 184400 | |

Amount (in words): Rupees One Lakh Eighty Four Thousands Four Hundred Only

Amount (In Rs.): 408700

பின் குறிப்பிட்ட நிபந்தனைகளுடன் அனுமதிக்கு ஒப்பளிக்கப்பட்ட வரைபட நகலின்படி அனுமதி

New ConstructionSubject to Terms and Condition on Rear Side and as per Sanctioned plan copy.

null

அனுமதி கால முடிவு 06/03/2031
Permit Valid upto 06/03/2031

Executive Engineer (T.P.)

**GREATER CHENNAI CORPORATION**

**CHENNAI - 600003.**

**GUIDELINES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT**

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 199 of TNULB ACT 2023 and the Construction & Demolition Waste Management rules, 2016 and in order to ensure effective Construction & Demolition Waste Management in the Corporation of Chennai, the council hereby makes the Construction and demolition waste management Guidelines 2025.

1) **Waste Generator:** is defined by the C&D Rules as any person or association of persons or instructs residential and commercial establishments including Indian railways, airport, port and harbour and defence establishments who undertakes construction or demolition of any civil structure which generate C&D Waste. For this purpose "waste generators" shall be divided into four types and the definition for different types of waste generators are follows.
   i. **Micro generators**: The small generation who occasionally generate C&D Waste less than 1 MT from minor house repairs, broken ceramic sanitary ware like tiles, bathtubs, commodes, washbasins etc.
   ii. **Small Generators:** Those that generate C&D waste during building renovation, remodeling or repairor maintenance works etc. where the total amount of C&D Waste generated in the entire project is more than 1 MT and less than 20 MT per day.

   It is clarified that if the project generates (a) an aggregate of 300 MT of C&D Waste per month and/or (b) pertains to demolition work covering an area equal to or more than 600 square metres, and/or (c) construction or building repair work covering an area equal to or more than of 6000 square metres, the waste generator will not be considered as a "Small Generator" and will have to comply with the requirements of a "Bulk waste generator"
   iii. **Bulk waste generators:** Waste generators who generate (a) 20 MT or more in one day or 300 MT per project in a month as identified separately in the C&D Rules and/or (b) demolition work covering an area equal to or more than 600 square metres, and/or (C) construction or building repair work covering an area equal to or more than 6000 square metres. They shall dispose the C&D waste at the processing location.

iv. **Service Providers:** They are defined as authorities who provide services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage etc. who often generate C&D Waste during their activities, which include excavation, demolition and civil work. For Greater Chennai Corporation, the following and their subsidiary organisations shall be indicatively considered as "Service Providers":

- Public Works Department (PWD) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
- Chennai Metro Rail Corporation (CMRL)
- National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
- Airport Authority of India, Chennai (AAI, Chennai)
- Indian Railways
- Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB)
- Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)
- Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO)
- Tamil Nadu Road Development Corporation (TNRDC)
- Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB)
- Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB)
- Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWADB)

It is highlighted that GCC can introduce additional categories of waste generators for better management of C&D Waste if they deem fit.

The respective occupiers/owners/developers of a construction project shall be solely responsible for removal/transport/disposal of their C and D waste.

The occupiers can contact GCC's website for hiring services of the Construction and Demolition waste transporters or empanelled vendors or the GCC authorized Concessionaires and to pay necessary collection and transportation charges to transporters and pay for processing fee.

All generators shall not mix such Construction and Demolition wastes, inerts and debris with any other category of waste like wet waste, recyclable waste or any other types of wastes such as MSW, Plastic, Packaging material, gypsum, etc.

All hazardous wastes (explosive and related products fuels and heating oil, chemical admixtures, transformers Tar and Tar products etc) shall not be mixed with

C and D waste but sent separately to TNPCB authorized recyclers or to hazardous waste disposal sites at their own cost and furnish proof of compliance whenever demanded.

Non compliance of getting Constructions and Demolition Waste Management plan and payment of user charges will attract the penalties.

It is Inevitable to penalize those who generate Construction and Demolition waste who do not comply with the one mentioned frame work.

## LIST OF APPROVED CONSTRUCTION& DEMOLITIONWASTE MANAGEMENT SITES DESIGNATED BYGCCFOR PROCESSING

| Zone | Division | Name of the Facility & Address | Zones covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4** | 37 | Construction and Demolition waste processing facility, Kodungaiyur Dumping Ground | Zones 1 to 8 |
| **14** | 184 | Construction and Demolition waste processing facility, Perungudi Dumping Ground | Zones 9 to 15 |

## ILLUSTRATIVE RATES FOR SERVICE CHARGES

**Part I – Service Charges payable by Waste Generators except Bulk waste Generators**

| S.No | Type of Waste Generators (excluding bulk waste generators) | Service charges in INR |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | For collection and Transportation of C&D waste | 1. Upto 1000 kg – free of cost<br>2. Rs. 2500.00 per 1MT (above 1MT and less than 20 MT) if GCC service requires. |

* These rates are indicative and, in the event, the GCC wants to change the Service fee from the above-mentioned rates due to any reason, it should cover the following costs for the GCC and /or private service provider on an aggregate basis:

1. Loading of C&D waste (manpower and equipment such as JCB) and Transportation costs from waste generation point to C&D waste collection centres / waste processing facilities (i.e fuel, maintenance costs of the vehicles and manpower) @ Rs.2500/- per MT
2. Costs of processing C&D Waste at the processing facilities @ Rs.800/- per MT

GCC will prescribe separate service charges fees for different C&D Waste management activities whenever new technologies are implemented. All payment gates will be available in GCC website.

**PART II - Bulk Waste Generators deliver their waste :**

Bulk Waste Generators transport their Construction and Demolition waste on their own cost and delivered to processing centre.

1. Costs of processing C&D Waste at the processing facilities @Rs.800/MT

**PENALTIES (see Solid Waste Management Bye-law 2019 5.1 & 8)**

| Sl.No | Sub Section / Details of Section Rules | Penalty Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Unauthorized dumping of Construction and Demolition waste in all public places | Rs.5000.00 |

## ILLUSTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

| Sl.No | Offence | Bulk Generator/Service provider/Transporter INR) | Small Waste Generator ( in INR) | Collection & Transportation service provider (in INR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Dumping of Construction and demolition waste in storm water drains, open spaces and other non-designated areas | 5000 per ton of C&D waste dumped | 3000 per ton of C&D waste dumped | 3000 per ton of C&D waste dumped. In addition, the GCC, through appropriate authorities, can impound the vehicle which will be released upon compounding of offences and payment of fines |
| 2 | Non-Compliance of the conditions of the waste management plan | i. 25,000 per day of default if (a) Construction or repair work is upto 6000 square metres and /or (b) demolition is upto 600 square metres | N.A | N.A |

Detail Guidelines for Construction and Demolition Waste Management is available in GCC Website.

Link -
https://chennaicorporation.gov.in/gcc/CandD_Waste_Management/C&D%20Waste%20guidelines%20in%20english.pdf

# Part III-Section2

**Statutory Notifications and Orders issued by Heads of Departments.**

**NOTIFICATIONS BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, ETC.**

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT GREATER CHENNAI CORPORATION, CHENNAI-600 003.**

GUIDELINES FOR CLEAN AND SAFE CONSTRUCTION FOR GREATER CHENNAI CORPORATION
(S.WM.C.No.A7/2618/2025)

**No.SROC-28(a)/2025.**

Construction activities such as demolition, excavation, hammering, crushing, mixing, material handling, vehicle movement, etc. are known to emit various pollutants, most commonly dust-containing particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), that, when resuspended, go on to affect air quality. Recognizing the significant impact of construction activities on air quality within Chennai, the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) has developed the Guidelines for Clean and safe Construction to mitigate air pollution, safeguard public health and ensure sustainable urban development. These guidelines are designed to mitigate air pollution arising from building constructions, Ready-Mix Concrete (RMC) or batching plants, and other construction works in Chennai.

**The guidelines are as follows:**

1. At project sites of site area up to one acre, the perimeter of the sites shall be barricaded with tin/ metal sheets of height 6 m to prevents spillage of dust and debris to exterior locations. **(High significance)**

2. At project sites of site area greater than one acre or building greater than 70 m and all RMC plants, the perimeter \ of the site shall be barricaded with tin/ metal sheets of height 10 m to prevents spillage of dust and debris to exterior locations. **(High significance)**

3. All structure(s) to be demolished/ constructed shall be covered with high-density fabric/ tarpaulin/double-layered green net to prevents spillage of resuspended dust particles. Adequate sprinkling / anti-smog guns focused on the dust-emitting sources shall also be under taken to control dust generation during demolition / construction activities. **(High significance)**

4. There shall be continuous manual / mechanical water sprinkling /water fogging focused towards activity to prevent dust emissions during critical dust-generating activities like demolition, excavation, cutting, drilling, polishing, mixing and any similar dust-generating activity to prevent resuspension of dust. **(High significance)**

5. All construction material, excavated earth and C&D waste shall be stored on the site, not dumped on public roads or pavements and shall be covered with high-density polyethylene sheet/ tarpaulinof at least 200 GSM to avoid wind-blown dust resuspension. **(High significance)**

6. The constructor shall undertake regular housekeeping of the site multiple times throughout the day by brooming, cleaning, and sprinkling to ensure minimization of dust particles. **(Medium significance)**

7. Any waste materials generated during construction may be transported to designated areas on sites by use of covered trays, dust chutes etc. to prevent re suspension by exposure to wind. Properly covered lift shafts under construction shall also be alternatively used as dust chutes. **(High significance)**

8. All left over construction material/ construction and demolition waste generated on-site may be treated in accordance with C&D Waste Management guidelines of the GCC and be segregated and transported to GCC-designated C&D Waste Management facilities as soon as possible as directed by the C&D waste management guidelines of GCC. **(High significance)**

9. All vehicles transporting materials and C&D waste shall not be overloaded to avoid spillage and shall have their storage areas completely covered from top and sides with tarpaulin to prevent re suspension of dust by exposure to wind. Ensure covering remains secured in place during transport. **(High significance)**

10. Manual / mechanical wheel washing shall be undertaken for all vehicles immediately before their exit from the site. Periodic cleaning of entry / exit points and approach roads shall be undertaken to prevent the spread of dust/muck by vehicles on to adjoining roads. **(High significance)**

11. The constructor shall deploy CCTV monitoring at high-rise building project sites (building height above 18.5m) to ensure that personnel are following appropriate air pollution mitigation measures. CCTV footage shall be made available to GCC authorities for inspection as and when required. **(High significance)**

12. The constructor shall deploy sensor-based air pollution monitors at high-rise building project sites(building height above18.5m),with atleast two sensors placed on the perimeters in up wind and down wind directions respectively. The constructor shall act immediately upon recording high pollution levels on sites. Monitoring records shall be made available to GCC authorities for inspection as and when required. **(High significance)**

13. DG sets operational zed on sites shall run on clean fuels such as LPG/ PNG / Electricity, dual fuel mode, or be equipped with Emission Control Devices, and be operated in accordance with MoEFCC guidelines. **(High significance)**

14. Security measures (Alarm System, Safety measures) must be in place in constructions sites like large apartments, commercial complexes.**(High significance)**

15. All vehicles transporting materials and / or C&D wastes shall possess valid Pollution under Control (PUC) certification. **(High significance)**

16. The constructor shall designate a site engineer / environment engineer/ project manager or any other appropriate site personnel at the managerial level to develop an air pollution mitigation plan for the lifecycle of the project and oversee its implementation. **(Medium significance)**

17. Site personnel, labour, and any other staff shall be sensitized by the constructor towards the reduction of air pollution by careful conduct of all construction-related activities. The constructor shall also install informational boards/ posters at the site for visual reference of workers on site. **(Low significance)**

18. Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as respiratory masks, goggles, and protective gear, should be made available to protect workers from breathing in dangerous airborne particles. **(Medium significance)**

**Penalties for violators:**

(a) GCC may undertake spot inspections at sites to ensure mitigation measures are being adhered to, and the constructor shall endeavour to provide access to site and project records as and when demanded.

(b) Any constructor found violating afore mentioned guideline shall be penalized as given below:

| SNo | Area of Project | Penalties for High Significant Category violators | Penalties for Low & Medium Significant Category violators |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Violations for built-up area (BUA)above 20,000 sqm | Rs.5,00,000/- | Rs.1,00,000 |
| 2 | Violations for Builtup area (BUA) above 500 sqm and up to 20,000 sq m BUA | Rs.25,000/- | Rs.10,000 |
| 3 | Violations for plot Builtup area (BUA) 300 sqm and upto 500 sq m | Rs. 10,000/- | Rs.1000 |

In case of Medium / Low significant violations, notice for rectification of violations will be issued to the construction site and 15 days of time will be given to rectify issues. If repairs are not rectified after 15 days, a fine will be imposed according to the Construction site area. After that, a grace period of 7 days will be given to them after which, if the repairs are not rectified, the notice will be issued to stop the construction activities in the site.

In case of high significant violations, notice for rectification of violations will be issued to the construction site and 15 days of time will be given to rectify issues. If repairs are not rectified after 15 days, a fine will be imposed according to the Construction site area. After that, a grace period of 7 days will be given to them after which, if the repairs are not rectified, the notice will be issued to stop the construction activities in the site.

*****

நிபந்தனைகள்

குறிப்பு

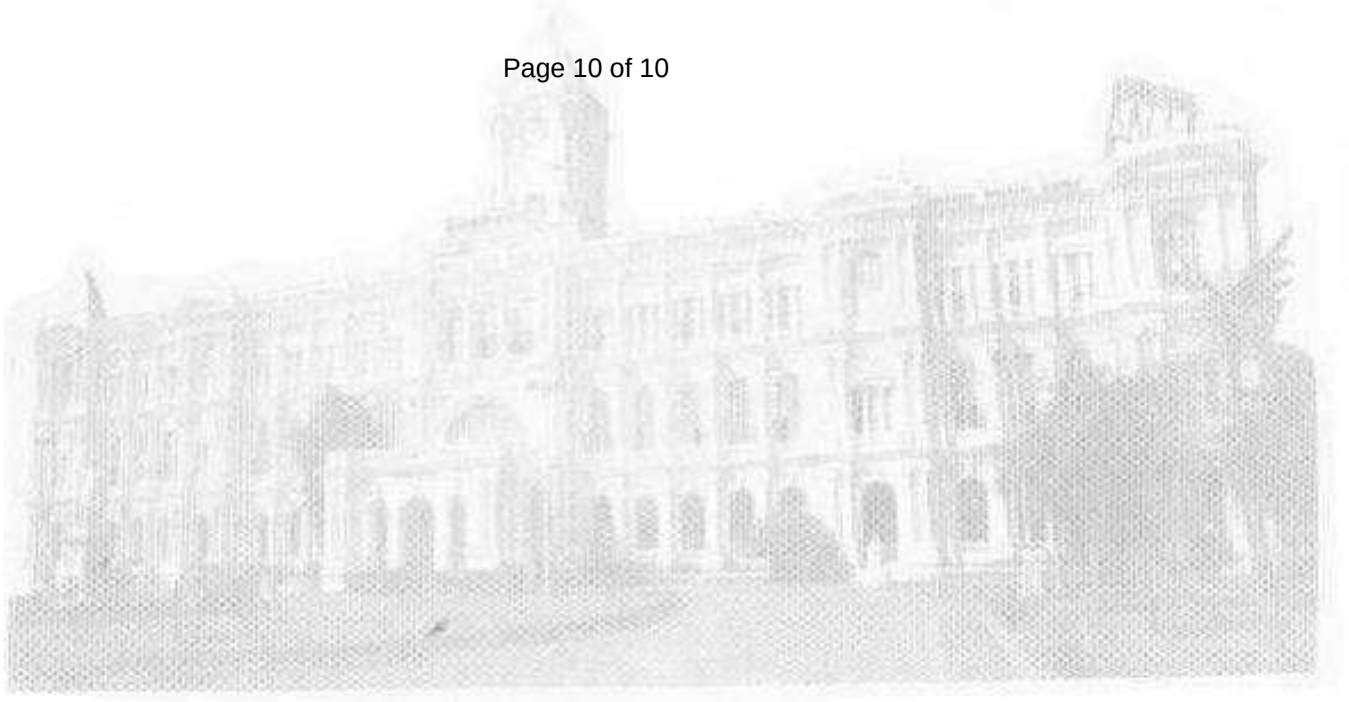
(அ) தமிழ்நாடு நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்பு சட்டம் 1971 (1972 ன் 35 வது சட்டம்) பிரிவு (3) 9- C யின் படி சென்னை பெருநகர வளர்ச்சிக் குழுமத்தால் அளிக்கப்பட்ட அதிகார பகிர்விற்கு உட்பட்டு திட்ட அனுமதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

(ஆ) தமிழ்நாடு நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்பு சட்டம் 1971 (1972 ன் 35 வது சட்டம்) ஆம் ஆண்டு திருத்தப்பட்ட சட்டம் 22 ன் படி பிரிவு 49 உட்பிரிவு (1), பிரிவு 54 ன் படி திட்ட குழுமத்தின் முடிவில் அல்லது அனுமதியில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பின் தமிழ்நாடு நகர் மற்றும் ஊரமைப்புச் சட்டம் 1971ன் படி,(1972 - ன் 35 வது சட்டம்) 1974 ஆம் ஆண்டு திருத்தப்பட்ட சட்டம் 22 ன் படி அரசுக்கு இரண்டு மாத கால அவகாசத்திற்குள் மேல்முறையீடு செய்யலாம்.

(இ) மனுதாரர் தனது மனுவில் கொடுத்த தவறான தகவல் தவறான முறையீடுகள் உண்மைக்குப் புறம்பான குறைபாடு மற்றும் நடைமுறை வழக்கத்திற்கு மாறான குறைகள், மோசடியான வழிமுறை ஆகியவற்றின் போில் அளிக்கப்பட்ட திட்ட அனுமதியை மாற்றவே, முழுமையாக திரும்பப் பெறவோ பெருநகர சென்னை மாநகராட்சிக்கு முழு அதிகாரம் உண்டு.

(ஈ) பெருநகர சென்னை மாநகராட்சியால் சட்ட பூர்வமாக திட்ட அனுமதி அளிப்பதன் மூலம் விண்ணப்பதாரரின் பெயரில் நில உரிமையை உறுதிபடுத்தவில்லை. திட்ட அனுமதி அளிப்பதற்கு முன்பு, விண்ணப்பதாரரின் விண்ணப்பத்துடன் சமர்ப்பித்த ஆவணங்களில் (கிரயப்பத்திரம், குத்தகை பத்திரம், பட்டா தானப்பத்திரம் பொது அதிகாரப் பத்திரம் மேலும் பல) விண்ணப்பதாரர் வளர்ச்சி செய்ய உரிமையுள்ளதா என்று மட்டுமே சரிபார்க்கப்படுகிறது. அதன் மூலம் முதற்கட்டமாக விண்ணப்பதாரருக்கு வளர்ச்சி செய்ய உரிமை உள்ளதா என்று பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. சொத்தினை வாங்க விரும்பும் எந்த நபரும் விண்ணப்பதாரருக்கு சொத்தின் மீது உள்ள உரிமையை தனியாக உறுதிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். மேலும், அதன்மேல் வேறு யாரும் தனி நபர் உரிமை கோரினால் அவர்கள் அதனை பொருத்தமான தகுதியுள்ள நீதிமன்றத்தின் முன் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். இதனை முடிவு செய்ய பெருநகர சென்னை மாநகராட்சி பொருத்தமான அமைப்பு அல்ல.





THE LANDLENS SUITE

# Eight ways to know a piece of land before you pay for it.

This report covers one part of the picture. These cover the rest, drawn from the same government records, for any property in Tamil Nadu.

### LandLens One
Ask anything about a property and get an answer grounded in live government records, with the sources shown.
**/landlens/one**

### Verify My Land
Every record check run on one property and returned as a single report.
**/landlens/verify-my-land**

### Legal Opinion
An advocate's written opinion on the title, built on the records we pull for it.
**/landlens**

### One Map
Every layer on one map: the parcel, its boundary, zoning, water bodies and what sits around it.
**/landlens/one/map**

### PriceMap
What land actually changed hands for around this plot, taken from the registered deeds.
**/landlens/pricemap**

### Build Scope
What you are allowed to build here: floor space, height, coverage and setbacks.
**/landlens/build-scope**

### Property Tracker
Watch a property and hear about it when something new is registered against it.
**/landlens/property-tracker**

### Deal Room
Run the transaction in one place: documents, stamping, signatures and the parties.
**/landlens/deal-room**

FREE TOOLS · NO ACCOUNT NEEDED

# Twenty-four checks you can run yourself, at no cost.

## Records and verification

The registers themselves, read for you.

- Encumbrance Certificate
- Patta and Chitta
- Field Measurement Sketch
- EC Analyzer
- Bank charge check
- Court case search
- Seller background check
- Approval check by survey

## Value and duty

What it is worth and what it costs to register.

- Guideline value by street
- Guideline value by survey
- Stamp duty and registration fees
- Capital gains
- Floor space index
- Area unit converter

## Zoning and land use

What the plan says can happen on this land.

- Land use zone finder
- CMDA land use check
- Coastal regulation zone
- Master plan check
- Water bodies finder
- Airport height clearance

## Registers and directories

Who holds it, and which office keeps the record.

- Find your registering office
- Temple property check
- Waqf property check
- RERA register

**Every free tool**
/tools

**Services we run for you**
/services

**The LandLens suite**
/landlens/one

Verified RealEstate™

# Every claim in this document traces back to a government record.

- Legal opinions, due diligence and title verification
- Building plan, layout and sub-division approvals
- Completion and occupancy certificates, regularisation
- Escrow, negotiation and NRI property management
- Land survey, soil testing, architecture and construction

**Verified RealEstate**
3/350/2 Mettukuppam,
OMR Thoraipakkam,
Chennai 600 097, India
**hello@verified.realestate**
+91 9996 12 9996

Prepared from the registers named on the page each finding sits on. Where a register could not be read, this document says so in its place rather than leaving the gap to be read as a clean result.