

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI  
MISC. APPLICATION NO. 5 OF 2021



Asian Paints Ltd

.....Applicant / Petitioner

v/s

State of Telangana & Others

.....Respondents

**Rejoinder of the Applicant / Petitioner to the Reply of the Second Respondent**

I Sunil Sharad Jaifalkar constituted attorney of the Applicant / Petitioner Company having my office at 6A, Shantinagar, Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400 055 do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. I say that I have read and perused a copy of the Reply of Respondent No. 2 (the said "Reply") to M.A. No. 5 of 2021 (the said "Application"). At the outset I deny all and sundry the various allegations, averments and contentions contained in the said Reply that are contrary to or inconsistent with what is stated in the said Application or what is stated hereinbelow. I repeat and reiterate the contents of the said Application and submit that the contents of the same should be deemed to have been set out herein verbatim and *in extenso*.
2. Prior to dealing parawise with the Reply of the Respondent No.2, the Applicant / Petitioner would like to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble Tribunal the following correct facts so as to not to dissipate the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal on the non-issues raised by Respondent No.2 in their Reply so as to misled this Hon'ble Tribunal.
  - (i) The Applicant has its Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) since 1985 in its plant at Patencheru near Hyderabad ("plant") which is fully functional and that there has been no discharge of water outside their plant premises. The ETP has been fully functional from the day commercial production of the plant commenced.

SS Jaifalkar

- (ii) The Applicant's plant has not / is not causing pollution, there is no discharge of water outside their own plant.
- (iii) The ETP installed by the Applicant is adequate and meeting the compliances and standards of Pollution Control Board. In fact CPCB in its interim report (annexed to the Affidavit dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 1997 filed before the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition No 1056 of 1990 filed by the Indian Council for Enviro –Legal Action & Ors ("**Writ Petition**") (against 224 industrial units in Medak District, Ranga Reddy District, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda District and Hyderabad), clearly records that except M/s. Asian Paints and M/s. Voltas Limited all individual Effluent Treatment Plants installed by the industries are not adequate and not meeting the standards. Annexure "5" to the present Application is a copy of CPCB's Affidavit dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 1997 filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The relevant portion of the interim report of CPCB is quoted below for ease of reference:



*"Except M/s. Asian Paints (India) Limited and M/s. Voltas Limited, all individuals ETPs installed by the Industries are not adequate and not meeting the standards. All such non complying units are required to take measures to comply with the standards. These industries must submit their action plan to CPCB within a month."*

*M/s. Asian Paints (India) Limited should get their effluents analysed regularly for heavy metals through a competent authority like NEERI."*

- (iv) It is pertinent to note that **the Indian Council for Enviro –Legal Action & Ors in the aforesaid Writ Petition before the Supreme Court** (against 224 industrial units in Medak District, Ranga Reddy District, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda District and Hyderabad,) **inter alia prayed for the following directions:**

(1) to the Union of India and State of Andhra Pradesh to:

(a) Immediately close down hazardous industries creating air and water pollution thereby flouting the pollution control measures and environmental laws;

(b) **Take severe action against polluting industries.**

It is respectfully submitted that the key issue and concern of the Indian Council for Enviro –Legal Action & Ors. in the Writ Petition before the Supreme Court

was to initiate action against "polluting industries" in the instant case, the Applicant is not a polluting industry.

- (v) The Supreme Court by its order dated 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2001 transferred the aforesaid Writ Petition to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The said Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was renumbered as WP (C) No 19661 of 2002 ("**WP No. 19661 of 2002**").
- (vi) By an order dated 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2013 the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh transferred the WP No. 19661 of 2002 to this Hon'ble Tribunal. Upon being transferred to this Hon'ble Tribunal, the said Writ Petition was numbered as Application No. 90 of 2013 ("**Application No. 90 of 2013**").
- (vii) It is pertinent to note that the aforesaid noting of the CPCB in its interim report vis-a-vis the Applicant has been recorded by this Hon'ble Tribunal in its Order dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 2017 passed in Application No. 90 of 2013 at paragraph 90. A copy of the said Order dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 2017 is annexed as Annexure "6" to the present Application.



(viii) Since no pollution is caused from the Applicants plant, the Applicants cannot be made liable for the pollution caused by polluting industries in the Patancheru and Bollaram area. Therefore, the Applicant be treated different from the polluting industries in the Patancheru and Bollaram area with respect to the contribution to the Corpus Fund to remediate the pollution.

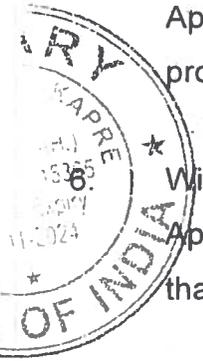
Paragraph wise reply to the Reply of Second Respondent.

3. With reference to paragraph No.2 of the Reply, the Applicant denies that the Application is devoid of merits and not maintainable in law. The Applicant states that the Second Respondent has neither pointed out nor substantiated any ground on which the Application is devoid of merits and not maintainable in law except making bald allegations.
4. With reference to paragraph No.3 of the Reply, the Applicant states that it is not the order dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 2017 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal which is challenged in the Application. The Applicant has neither filed any writ petition nor is the Applicant a party to any writ petition challenging the demand of the corpus fund and therefore, dismissal of any writ petition filed by third parties to which the Applicant was / is not a party is nowhere connected to the present Application.



SS Janki

5. With reference to paragraph No. 4 of the Reply, the Applicant denies that it has sought review of the order dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 2017 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Applicant states that the Second Respondent had issued a letter dated 17<sup>th</sup> February 2020 (Annexure 15 to the Application) seeking contribution of 0.5% of the annual turnover of the Applicant to the corpus fund and in view of this demand, the Applicant has filed the present Application for the reasons detailed in the present Application. The Applicant states that in view of the facts enumerated in the present Application and paragraph No. 2 above, the only limited final relief which the Applicant is seeking before this Hon'ble Tribunal is that since the Applicant has been and continues to be a non-polluting industry, the Applicant be treated differently from the polluting industries in the Patencheru and Bollaram area qua the contribution to the Corpus fund to remediate pollution caused by other industries in the Patencheru and Bollaram area. Therefore only the Second and Third Respondents are necessary and proper parties to the Application. The Applicant denies that the Application is barred by time and/or non-joinder of the proper and necessary parties as alleged.



6. With reference to paragraph No. 5 of the Reply, the Applicant denies that the Applicant is seeking to de-rail the impact of the judgement. The Applicant states that:

- (i) The Applicant has complied with the conditions laid down in the (i) consent to operate granted by the Second Respondent (Previously Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board – **ASPCB**) (ii) Environment Clearance granted by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (iii) consent / approval granted under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 for their plant.
- (ii) The Applicant's plant has a state of the art Zero Liquid Discharge (**ZLD**) facility in operation and complies with all applicable environment / pollution laws/ rules/ regulations.
- (iii) The Applicant's plant has its own ETP;
- (iv) The ETP at the Applicant's plant is adequate and meet the standards of the Second Respondent.
- (v) The Applicant has spent huge costs and investments to upgrade the ETP from time to time so as to ensure that there are proper safeguards and measures in place and thereby no pollution is caused.

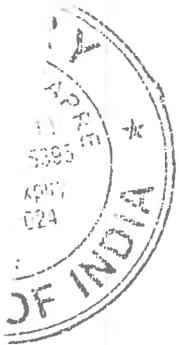
S S Jagjyoti

- (vi) There is no discharge of water outside the plant premises thereby causing no pollution and hence the Applicant is not a polluting industry.

In view of the aforesaid facts, the Applicant says and submits that it should be treated differently from the polluting industries with respect to contribution to the corpus fund.

7. With reference to paragraph No. 6 of the Reply, the Applicant states that that even prior to the CEPT being set up in 1994, the Applicant had ETP in its plant from the year 1985. In the said ETP, the Applicant had been processing effluent for primary and secondary treatment. CPCB in its interim report (annexed to its Affidavit dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 1997 filed before the Supreme Court of India in the aforesaid Writ Petition), clearly records that except M/s. Asian Paints and M/s. Voltas Limited all individual Effluent Treatment Plants installed by the industries are not adequate and not meeting the standards. This has been recorded in Paragraph 90 of the Order dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 2017 of this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Applicant has been submitting reports to the Second Respondent from time to time. The Applicant craves leave to refer to and rely upon the reports as and when required. It is pertinent to note that there is not a whisper raised by the Second Respondent at any point of time that the Applicants' have violated any pollution norms or the Applicants' plant has caused pollution in the Patancheru and Bollaram area. The Applicant states that for the pollution caused by other industries in Patancheru and Bollaram area, the Applicant cannot be made liable. It is pertinent to note that the key issue and concern of the Indian Council for Enviro -Legal Action & Ors. in the Writ Petition before the Supreme Court was to initiate action against "polluting industries" in the instant case and the Applicant is not a polluting industry.

8. With reference to paragraph Nos 7 and 12 of the Reply, the Applicant states that the Applicant has taken all the steps and precautionary measures so as to ensure that its plant does not cause pollution in the Patancheru area. The Applicant has set up the ETP in the year 1985 which has been upgraded from time to time and the Applicant's plant is a ZLD. The Applicant has expended INR 444.65 Lakhs on setting up of ETPs compliant with standards of CPCB. As stated above, the Applicant has not caused pollution in the Patancheru area. The Applicant cannot be made liable for the acts and omissions of other polluting industries in the Patancheru and Bollaram area. The only limited relief that the Applicant is praying before this Hon'ble Tribunal is that since the Applicant has been and continues to be a non-polluting industry, the Applicant be treated differently from the polluting industries in the Patancheru and



S S Jaijethi

Bollaram area qua the contribution to the Corpus fund to remediate pollution caused by other industries in the Patencheru and Bollaram area. The Applicant has neither filed any writ petition nor is the Applicant a party to any such writ petitions referred to by the Second Respondent and therefore the Applicant cannot comment on the same.

9. With reference to paragraph Nos. 8 and 9 of the Reply, contents thereof are a matter of record.
10. With reference to paragraph No. 10 of the Reply, the Second Respondent is misleading this Hon'ble Tribunal by falsely alleging that the first ever report about functioning of the ETP is found only in 1997. The Applicant has been filing timely environmental statements with the Second Respondent. By way of illustration, a copy of environmental statement for the year 1993 which is much before 1997 is hereto annexed and marked as **Annexure A**. The Second Respondent without verifying its records about the functioning of the ETP at the Applicant's plant is making such incorrect which is nothing but to misled and prejudice this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Applicant denies that since the inception of Patencheru Enviro Tech Limited (PETL), the Applicant has been sending the effluents generated in its plant for treatment to PETL. The Applicant denies that the Applicant has been a contributory to the PETL of the effluents for treatment upto 2004. The Applicant after carrying out treatment of effluents in its ETP use to send the residue for treatment to CETP.
11. With reference to paragraph No. 11 of the Reply, the Applicant states that it has been treating effluents in its ETP at their plant for primary and secondary treatment and thereafter the residue was sent for tertiary treatment to PETL. The Applicant states that it cannot be held responsible for the pollution caused by untreated effluents discharged by other industries at PETL.
12. With reference to paragraph No. 13 of the Reply, the Applicant has regularly got their effluents analysed from the accredited approved Government laboratories. By way of illustration one such report obtained from M/s Pollu-tech Laboratory & Consultancy Services for the year 1993. It is pertinent to mention that the post treatment values set out in the M/s Pollu-tech Laboratory & Consultancy Services cannot be met unless there is a fully functional ETP in the plant. Hereto annexed and marked **Annexure B** is a copy of the M/s Pollu-tech Laboratory & Consultancy Services for the year 1993
13. With reference to paragraph No. 14 of the Reply, the Applicant repeats and reiterates that they have been upgrading its ETP from time to time in keeping with the latest technology. It is pertinent to mention that upgradation of ETP is



S S Jafar

not indicative whether Applicants' plant has caused pollution or not. The Applicant has been upgrading its ETP speaks volumes and substantiates Applicants' responsiveness and commitment to the environment. From 1984, till date, the Applicant has expended huge amounts for upgradation of ETPs. The Applicant states that its plant has not caused any pollution and neither has the Second Respondent ever before alleged that the Applicants' plant has caused pollution. The Applicant denies that it has admitted any liability to remediate pollution caused as alleged by the Second Respondent. The Second Respondent has accepted that the Applicants' ETPs are adequate and meet the standards. The Applicant says and submits that the Applicant has expended huge amounts on ETP for achieving zero liquid discharge as well.. The Applicant says and submits that (i) the Applicant has not caused pollution (ii) it is a non-polluting industry (iii) the Applicant cannot be made liable to remediate pollution caused by other polluting industries (iv) the Applicant needs to be treated differently from the polluting industries.

14. With reference to paragraph No. 15 of the Reply, the Applicant denies that it is resorting to prolonging the litigation. The Applicant states that as set out in the present Application and as set out above, the Applicant has not caused pollution and is not responsible for pollution caused by other industries in the Patancheru and Bollaram area. The Applicant from 1985 has ETP in the plant for effluent treatment. The Applicant has from time to time upgraded its ETP and is also a zero liquid discharge facility. The Applicant says that for the pollution caused by other industries in the Patancheru and Bollaram area, the Applicant cannot be made liable and consequently called upon to contribute to the corpus fund to remediate pollution caused by other industries. The Applicant denies that it has approached this Hon'ble Tribunal with the intention to prolong and delay payments to be made to the Corpus fund. The Applicant denies that it has resorted to tactics of prolonging the litigation. The Applicant by this present Application has prayed for a limited relief that the Applicant is a non-polluting industry and therefore should be treated differently from polluting industries qua the contribution to the Corpus fund to remediate pollution caused by other industries in the Patancheru and Bollaram area.
15. With reference to paragraph No. 17 of the Reply, the Applicant denies the contents thereof and repeats and reiterate what is stated in paragraph Nos. 26 and 27 of the Application.
16. With reference to paragraph No. 18 of the Reply, the Applicant denies that the Application is misconceived and/or not maintainable as alleged or otherwise. The Applicant states that basis the facts enumerated in the present Application



SS Raju

and herein above, this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to grant reliefs in terms of final prayer clause (B) of the present Application.

In view of the facts enumerated in the Application and herein above and the circumstances, the Application be made absolute.

Solemnly affirmed and signed \_\_\_\_\_ )  
On this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of December 2021 )

Before me:

*SS Jaifalkar*

DEPONENT

**VERIFICATION**

Sunil Jaifalkar, the constituted attorney of the Applicant herein, do hereby verify and declare that the facts stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge based on the records available.

Verified on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December 2021 at Mumbai

Verified and signed before me:

COUNSEL FOR PETITIONER

*SS Jaifalkar*  
DEPONENT



**BEFORE ME**

*Sangeeta H. Kapre*  
**SANGEETA H. KAPRE**  
M.A., LL.M.  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA  
Krishna Kutir, Behind New Sawant C.H.S.  
Charai, Thane (W)-400 601.

**NOTED & REGISTERED**  
Sr. No. *696/21* Date: *11 DEC 2021*



(au)

September 28, 1993

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board  
MCA Complex, II Floor  
Block 205  
Bangarpet  
HYDRABAD - 500 038

Statement

Re: Environmental Audit Report - 1992-93.

Statement

We are submitting herewith 'Environmental Audit Report' for the financial year ending the 31st March 1993.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same.

Yours faithfully,

ASIAN PAINTS (INDIA) LIMITED

*E. Lakshmana R.*  
MANAGER - QA  
QUALITY ASSURANCE

CC: The Environmental Engineer  
APCCB, Sangareddy.



*S S Jaifulla*



*Sri V. Nani*



**ASIAN PAINTS (INDIA) LIMITED, PATANCHERU PLANT  
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR  
ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1993**

**PART - A**

1. Name and address of the occupier of the industry operation or process : Shri Abhay Vakil, Director  
M/s Asian Paints (I) Ltd  
Nirmal, 5th Floor  
Nariman Point  
BOMBAY - 400 021.
2. Industry category  
Primary (SIC Code) : 2800  
Secondary (SIC Code) : 2850
3. Production capacity (MT/year) : Paints = 29000  
Synthetic Resins = 6800
4. Year of establishment : 1985
5. Date of the last environmental audit report submitted : Not applicable this being first submission.

**PART - B**

**Water and Raw material consumption**

1. **Water consumption Cub Mtr/Day**

Process	45
Cooling	20
Domestic	100 (incl. gardening)
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>

Name of products	Process Water consumption per unit of products	
	during the previous financial year	during the current financial year
Paints & Resins	Not available	0.738 cub mt per Ton/k'l

Note : Water consumption cannot be rationally related to the production.

2. **Raw material consumption ..... Annexure I**

*S S Dairfulu*

PART - C

Pollution Discharged to the Environment  
per unit of output  
(parameters as specified in the consent issued)

Pollutants

- 1. Water ..... Annexure II
- 2. Air ..... Annexure III

PART - D

Hazardous Wastes  
(as specified under Hazardous Wastes [Management  
and Handling] Rules, 1989)

Please see ANNEXURE IV

PART - E

Solid Wastes

Please See ANNEXURE V

PART - F

Please specify the characterisation (in terms of composition & quantity) of Hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both these categories of wastes.

Please see Annexure VI

PART - G

Impact of pollution control measures on conservation of natural resources and consequently on the cost of production.

Impact of Pollution Control on Conservation

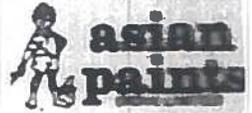
Impact of pollution abatement that could be identified & presented below alongwith the activity responsible for the same

a. Cleaner Effluent :

In paint factory, effluent is generated only during wash operations. Proper production planning, maintaining dedicated production facility for fast moving items and optimising wash load amount have significantly reduced the consumption of fresh water

The effulents are treated to such extent that the quality of receiving body is not affected adversely.

*S S Jafar*



b. Effective Dust Control :

The dust generated during charging powder raw material is controlled effectively from spreading. This helps in maintaining ambient air quality.

c. Solvents Reuse :

Reuse of solvents helps to conserve the petroleum based products that are at the top of the conservation list.

d. Impacts of Pollution Abatement on the Cost of Production

The expenses on the pollution abatement increased the cost of production by Rs. 15.81 per ton or 1L of product.

PART - H

Additional measures/investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution, prevention of pollution.

The company is determined to improve manufacturing discipline, install quality system in international standard and adopt Total Quality Management (TQM). Excellent housekeeping and preventive maintenance are implicit therein. All this will lead to significant reduction in effluent quantities.

The company is aware of environment-friendly products and production processes. It proposes to develop Environment-friendly paints and produce them if demand exists. The company on its own has constantly strived to discontinue usage of hazardous chemicals.

Waste reduction and material conservation are thrust areas and such schemes are not only adopted but encouraged. Some of the schemes that are scheduled for implementation in near future are as follows :

a. Reusable Packing for Bulk Powders :

The jumbo or super bags are 600 kg capacity bags which can be reused more than once. They will be used for powder materials that are consumed in large quantities. Once empty, these bags will be returned to the supplier for refill. Switchover to these bags is expected to reduce generation of disposable bags by 15 to 20% in the first year.

b. Effective collection and Reuse of Powder Raw materials :

The existing dust collection systems installed at the powder charging locations are to be modified to improve efficacy. Subsequently, it is planned to appropriately segregate and store the powders for use in compatible batches.

c. Progressive Reduction in Shades of Paint :

The company has developed a technique to generate desired shades at the user's end. While providing wider choice to the customers such scheme helps reduce the waste because it will minimise the shade-change and associated cleaning requirements.

S S Jafar



PART - I

Any other particulars for improving the quality of the environment.

Asian Paints (India) Ltd is a member shareholder of the Coast Effluent Treatment company based at Fatancheru namely Fatanche Envirotech Ltd. Presently, we send some of our primary treated effluent to their plant for pilot scale trials.

S S Jaifella

DEPT. OF INDIA



ANNEXURE I

Raw Material Consumption

Sr no.	Name of Raw material	Name of products	Consumption of Raw Mat per unit of output	
			During the Previous financial Year	During the Current financial Year
1.	Pigments	Paints & Resins	0.123	0.114
2.	Extenders	Paints & Resins	0.256	0.274
3.	Additives	Paints & Resins	0.041	0.040
4.	Solvents	Paints & Resins	0.338	0.314
5.	Resins	Paints & Resins	0.011	0.008
6.	Oils	Paints & Resins	0.165	0.152
7.	Monomers	Paints & Resins	0.014	0.014
8.	Water	Paints & Resins	0.143	0.157
9.	Misc. Chemicals	Paints & Resins	0.102	0.096

S S Jaiswal

VT. OF INDI.

ANNEXURE II

Water Pollutants

No.	Parameter	Quantity of pollutants discharged (kg/day per ton product) (See note 1)	Conc of pollutants in discharges (mg/L)	Percentage of variation from prescribed standards with reasons	Reason
01.	pH	7.36	7.36	NA	Better performance and reduced effluent generation
02.	Temperature	Ambient	Ambient	NA	
03.	Susp. Solids	0.0564	98	- 2	
04.	BOD at 20 C	0.0132	23	- 23	
05.	COD	0.0742	129	- 48	
06.	Oil & Grease	0.0290	5	- 50	
07.	Phenolics	Nil	Nil	-100	
08.	Lead as Pb	1.72x10 <sup>-4</sup>	0.03	- 70	
09.	Chromium (VI) as Cr	Nil	Nil	-100	
10.	Nickel as Ni	Nil	Nil	-100	
11.	Zinc as Zn	2.96x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.005	- 99	
12.	Cadmium as Cd	Nil	Nil	-100	
13.	Copper as Cu	5.75x10 <sup>-6</sup>	0.01	- 99	
14.	Mercury as Hg	Nil	Nil	-100	
15.	TDS	7.479	1300	- 38	

Notes : 1) Except for pH and temperature.  
2) NA: not applicable

S S Jain

ANNEXURE III

Air Pollutants :

Pollutant	Limiting concentration	Observed concentration in stack attached to	
		Thermopack	Boiler
PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	115	110	95
SO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	800	580	47

OF INDIA

S S Jafar

ANNEXURE IV

Hazardous Wastes :

Waste Source	Waste Category	Total Quantity
a. From Process		
1. Waste Solvents (Ltr)	5	91681
2. Damaged Containers (kg)	18	39905
3. Liners/Containers of haz. raw material (kg)	18	6580
4. Waste powder (kg)	7	15160
5. Waste Oil (kg)	10	28956
b. From pollution control facility		
1. Sludge (Kg) (Weight on dry basis)	12	9000

Note : Quantities are for current financial year. Data for previous financial year not available.

*S S Jafar*



## ANNEXURE V

Solid Wastes :

Waste Source	Total Quantity (kg)
A. From process	
1. HDF bags (in Nos)	124729
2. Wooden Scrap	14341
3. Papers/Cartons	26130
4. Gunney bags (in Nos)	25130
5. Carbuoy/Drum (in Nos)	6303
B. From pollution control facility	Nil

Note : Quantities are for current financial year. Data for previous financial year not available.

S S Jaifalvi



Annexure VI

Part - F

Sl. no.	Waste	Characterisation/Composition	Disposal Practice
1.	Waste Solvents	Mineral Turpentine with pigments, extenders and other paint constituents.	Reused / recycled appropriate use. Excess solvent so.
2.	Damaged containers	Metal containers rendered hazardous because of paint residue.	Sold as metal scri for ultimate recy
3.	Liners, containers of hazardous raw materials	Mostly plastics, rendered hazardous because of material contained.	The liners and con ners are rinsed to detoxify and sold. washes form the p. of product.
4.	Solid waste as per Annexure V	Not analysed.	Sold.
5.	Sludge from effluent treatment	As given below.	Leachate potential tested. Landfill hazardous, hence adopted.

Sludge from Effluent Treatment : Heavy Metal Contents

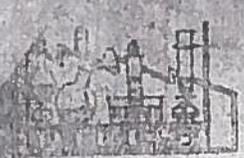
Sl. no.	Metal	Concentration (% w/w)	Quantity (kg/year)
1.	Cadmium	0.0018	0.162
2.	Chromium	0.0170	1.530
3.	Copper	0.0040	0.360
4.	Iron	0.1600	14.400
5.	Lead	0.1300	11.700
6.	Nickel	0.0001	0.009
7.	Zinc	0.0270	2.430

*SS Raju*



Annexure B

## Pollu-tech Laboratory & Consultancy Services



Analysis & Consultant in Pollution Control

Lab: 1-26, Snathupuri, Nachuram, HYDERABAD-501 507.

Office: 12-13-36, St. No. 5, Turnaks, HYDERABAD-600 017.

Branch: 50-42-17, TPT Colony, Vizag-530 013

Phones: Lab: 853437 & Off: 889878

Recognised by A.P. Pollution Control Board as an Environmental Laboratory

Ref: PTLCS/EA/93-94/194.

Date: 93/11/17.

NAME AND ADDRESS : M/s. ASIAN PAINTS INDIA LTD.,  
Plot nos. 50-55, IDA, Phase-II,  
PATANCHERU - MEDAK DT.

SAMPLE PARTICULARS : EFFLUENTS

SOURCE OF COLLECTION : 1. RAW. 2. TREATED.

DATE OF COLLECTION : 09/11/93.

### RESULTS :

EXPRESSED IN Milligram / Litre, EXCEPT pH.

	(1)	(2)
DISSOLVED SOLIDS	11.10	8.10
PENDSO SOLIDS	9,720	1,540
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND - COD	1,480	80
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND - BOD (5 days incubation at 20°C)	10,800	115
CHLORIDES AS Cl <sup>-</sup>	3,100	25
SULPHATES AS SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	-	-
FOUL & GREASE	N11	N11

*[Signature]*  
POLLU-TECH LABORATORY & CONSULTANCY SERVICES

CONSULT FOR - STACK EMISSION & AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING  
INDUSTRIAL & DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS  
EFFLUENT & SEWAGE ANALYSIS  
FEASIBILITY REPORTS FOR ETP  
NOISE SURVEY  
ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN  
ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

*S S Jaisankar*