BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE BENCH AT CHENNAI

(Application under Section.14 and 15 read with section.18 of National Green Tribunal Act,2010)

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.90 OF 2021

IN THE MATTER OF:

NAVEEN KUMAR JALAGAM ..... APPLICANT

VS

STATE OF TELANGANA AND ORS ..... RESPONDENTS

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Through

G.STANLY HEBZON SINGH **K.MAGESHWARAN**

COUNSELS FOR APPLICANT

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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.90 OF 2021

IN THE MATTER OF:

NAVEEN KUMAR JALAGAM
S/o. Ranga Rao Jalgama
aged about 43 years
Residing at Plot No.8,KLR Avenue,
Komarabanda,Kodad,
Suryapet District,
Telangana- 508206
nkalagam@gmail.com 97150666666 …. APPLICANT

AND

STATE OF TELANGANA

Through The chief Secretary,

Secretariat, Hyderabad-500022

Mail: cs@telangana.gov.in and Ors ….RESPONDENTS

REPLY CUM OBJECTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT TO THE REPORT FILED BY THE TELANGANA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. That the above titled application filed by the Applicant for the unauthorized and unscientific industrial operation of

parboiled rice by the Respondent Nos. 4 to 14 at Komarabanda Village, Kodad Municipality, Suryapet District, Telangana. The aforesaid activity of the said respondents has caused enormous Air and Water pollution in the surrounding areas which resultant in severe health hazards to the populace in that vicinity. In addition to the above, some of the respondents are running without obtaining mandatory consent to Establish/Operate and authorization from the State Pollution Control board and others were running the industries without proper equipment's to mitigate the emissions generated from the industries. Therefore, the activity of the industries is in flagrant violation of the provisions laid under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act,1981,Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act,1974, Hazardous waste Management Rules,2016 and the conditions of the consent issued by the Board . Notwithstanding that, it is pertinent to submit that the Respondents Nos.4 to 14 are operating the industries without proper Effluent treatment plant to treat the effluents generated from the industries as directed by the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board

specifically for the production of Para Boiled Rice. In the present case, the Respondents are discharging the untreated effluents into the nearby open lands and to the agriculture lands, which deteriorated the ground water that has been used for irrigation and drinking purposes in that vicinity.

2. That the Applicant submits that this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 08.04.2021 has constituted the joint committee to look into the allegations raised in the application and to file the report as directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal. The relevant direction of the said order is extracted below for the convenience of this Hon'ble Tribunal:-

Quote:-

> 10. In order to ascertain the allegations made in the application, *we feel that we can direct the Telangana State Pollution Control Board(TSPCB) who are the regulating authorities and had already issued a closure order earlier to submit a further status report regarding the allegations made in the application and if the units are functioning in spite of the closure order issued in an unauthorised manner to take action against them and submit a further action taken report in this regard*.
>
> 11. Further, they are also directed to conduct the soil as well as ground water analysis and also Ambient Air Quality(AAQ) and submit the nature of damage caused

to environment on account of the past violations committed by the units and if the same is continuing in an unauthorised manner then. that may also be mentioned in the report.

12. The Telangana State Pollution Control Board(TSPCB) is at liberty to take assistance of any expert for this purpose.

13. *The District collector is also directed to file an independent report regarding the authorised functioning of these units in spite of the closure order issued by the Telangana State Pollution control Board(TSPCB) and submit an action taken report. Causing pollution to environment will also fall under the jurisdiction of the executive magistrate under Sec.133 of the code of criminal procedure.*

Unquote:-

3. That in compliance of the above order, the Telangana Pollution Control Board has submitted a report dated 19-07-2021 before this Hon'ble Tribunal wherein it has been observed that the industries are in operation with several violations and non-compliances in respect of ambient air quality by violating the conditions of the consent order issued by the Board. Further, the report of the committee has disregarded the directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal

dated 08.04.2021 and have finalised the report in a manner to favour the industries and it has several misrepresentations of facts and law especially in monitoring the Air Ambient quality in the impugned area.

Reply/Objections to the Report filed by the Telangana Pollution Control Board:-

I. **Report is silent on the issue of Consents and authorization obtained by the industries from the date of its Establishment: -**

That the Applicant in the present application has categorically mentioned that the Respondent Nos.4 to 14 have established the industries without obtaining the consent and authorization to handle hazardous waste from the Pollution Control Board under the provisions laid under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act,1981,Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act,1974 and Hazardous Waste Management Rules,2016. In this regard, the Board has annexed the copy of the consents and authorization obtained by the industries from the year. 2020 and no consents/

authorization prior to that have been attached to the report filed by the Board. Thus, it is evident that the industries were in operation without the requisite consent and authorisation from the board from the date of its establishment.

That the Applicant further submits that the consent annexed in the report emphasised that the discharge of effluents generated from the process shall be used for on land for irrigation within the premise after treatment in ETP and the hazardous waste generate from the source shall be send to authorized dealer. In this regard, it is to submit that the consents annexed in the report are presumed to be the first consent to the industries then a question of earlier disposal of the hazardous waste and effluents generated by the industries shall be answered by the PCB to remediate the Environment and to invoke Polluter Pays Principle.

II. <u>Several Industries were not in operation at the time of Inspection and few industries were not in operation at a full capacity:</u>

The Applicant humbly submits that the present application was filed against 11 paraboiled industries by highlighting the violation and pollution caused by them on the environment for which this Hon'ble Tribunal has constituted the committee to look into the violations raised in the application. But, the Report of the PCB has stated that out of 11 industries, Four industries were not in operation and other industries who had been inspected were only in the operation of Rice milling only not paraboiled activity. Therefore, it is evident that the inspection report is inadequate on a fact that the industries were not in operation as well as not operated the stack attached to the boiler at the time of inspection and monitoring. Therefore, the analysis taken on that particular day would not provide the accurate report of the Ambient Air Quality of the surrounding area.

Industries not in operation at the time of Inspection:

1. M/s. Sri Raghavendra Swamy paraboiled rice industry- R12
2. M/s. Sri Padmalaya Paraboiled Rice Industry- R11
3. M/s. Sri Bhuvaneshwari Paraboiled Modern Rice Mill- R18
4. M/s. Raja Rajeswara Paraboiled Rice Industries and Exports- R4.

Industries were in the operation of Rice milling alone:

1. M/s.Raja Rajeswari Paraboiled Rice Industries

From the above it is apparently clear that four industries were not in function at the time of inspection and one industry was doing only rice milling activity. Therefore, the AAQM conducted on the particular day would not reveal the cumulative impact of the pollution on the environment as raised by the Applicant.

III. Non-Compliance of the guidelines prescribed by the CPCB in Monitoring the Ambient Air quality:

The Applicant humbly submits that the report of the board observed that the AAQ Monitoring conducted on the residential building of KLR Avenue is well within the limit prescribed under the National Ambient Air Quality which is incorrect in so far as the report of analysis(Pg.5 of the report) is not in compliance with the standards prescribed by the CPCB in monitoring the AAQ in a particular area in the country. In this regard, the applicant submits that the present AAQ Monitoring conducted by the Board is without complying the parameters prescribed by the CPCB for conducting the AAQ Monitoring. The Board has failed to obtain the Meteorological data, Wind Roses and failed to mention the

Methodology adopted in monitoring the AAQ. Further, it is vital to state that the report of analysis reveals that the AAQM had been conducted by the board for a single time which would not reveals the accurate pollution on the Air.

i. <u>AAQM Conducted on a Rainy day:-</u>

The Applicant further submits that the AAQM conducted by the Board on a rainy day which is not a correct method prescribed by the board in monitoring the Ambient Air quality in so far as the high humidity on the Air would increase the size of the particles and even the light rain increase the humidity and decrease the dispersal. Therefore, it is difficult to find out the accurate Respiratory Suspended Particulate Matter(RSPM) and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) on the Environment.

ii. <u>PM2.5 has not been Monitored by the Board:</u>

The Applicant submits that the Report of the Board at Page No.5 reveals that the board has Monitored only PM 10 ie. Respiratory Suspended Particulate Matter not PM2.5 ie. Suspended Particulate Matter in the present case. In this regard, it is pivotal to submit that PM2.5 is very significant on a fact that the allegations against the industries are more serious in respect

of Air pollution and further, it is well known that PM 2.5 causes severe health issues like cancer, asthma and etc., Therefore, it is crystal clear that the analysis attached to the report is incomplete, inadequate and a colourful exercise by the board for the sake of filing the report.

IV. Ambient Air Quality exceeds within and outside the premise of the Industries and no action has been taken by the Board:-

Without prejudice to the above, it is to submit that the report of the Board observed that the AAQ monitored within and outside the premises of the Industries are high and not within the standard prescribed by the National Ambient Air Quality. Having observed that the AAQ exceeds, the authority has failed to initiate any action against the industries.

V. Violation of the Conditions of the Consent and No Action by the Board:-

The Applicant submits that the report filed by the board observed that hitherto certain non-compliances have been found by the authority against the industries in operating of the paraboiled activity. There are :-

a) **Not Carrying out water spraying on the approach road from Highway to Mill.**
b) **Not laid Metal Road/CC Roads**
c) **Not Carrying out water spraying in the premises to control fugitive dust.**

The above directions are most significant factor to mitigate the air pollution in so far as the present application plead for a healthy environment which can be achieved only the industries comply with all directions issued by the Board. Further, the Board is silent on the action taken by them against the industries.

VI. <u>Industries are in the operation with the closure order:-</u>

The Applicant humbly submits that the Telangana Pollution Control Board has issued closure order dated 10.12.2019 to the industries of the Respondent Nos.4 to 14 for not obtaining the Consent and authorization from the Board and also causing air and water pollution in the surrounding areas. Thereafter, the report emphasised that it has been revoked temporarily for a certain period due to the prevailing milling season ie. Till 27.04.2022. Thereafter, there is no adherence of the extension of the revocation order to the industries. Thus it is evident that

presently the industries are operating the industries in violation of the closure order.

VII. <u>Report is silent on the issue of earlier disposal of effluents and Hazardous substance:-</u>

The Applicant humbly submit that the industries have obtained the Consent and authorization only in the year 2020 and No Consent, Authorization and proper ETP prior to the issuance of consent as per the finding of the closure order issued by the Board. While the facts being so, the report is silent on where the industries disposed the effluents and hazardous waste prior to the issuance of the consent and from the date of its establishment. The aforesaid fact is essential to remediate the place of disposal and to invoke the compensation on the hands of the industries.

Further, the present report has also stated that the ETP has been provided by the industries but no photos or evidence of the Establishment of ETP furnished by the Board, when there is serious allegation in that regard.

VIII. Non-Compliance of NGT order in respect of the clandestine operation of the industries after the issuance of closure order and No report has been filed by the District Collector in the present matter.

IX. **Polluter Pays Principle has not been invoked by the Board-** The Applicant humbly submits that the Telangana Pollution Control Board observed that the industries were in the operation without consent and authorization from the Board and have caused enormous Air and Water pollution to the surrounding area from the date of its establishment. While this is so, it is surprised that no compensation has been imposed on the violators for the past violation and also no action has been initiated on the industries for the present non-compliances of the directions issued by the Board.

In ***M.C. Mehta* v. *Kamal Nath*, [(2002) 3 SCC 653 : AIR 2002 SC 1515.]** the Supreme Court held: "Pollution is a civil wrong. By its very nature, it is a tort committed against the community as a whole. A person, therefore, who is guilty of causing pollution, has to pay damages (compensation) for restoration of the environment

and ecology. He has also to pay damages to those who have suffered loss on account of the act of the offender. The powers of this Court under Article 32 are not restricted and it can award damages in a PIL or a writ petition as has been held in a series of decisions. In addition to damages aforesaid, **the person guilty of causing pollution can also be held liable to pay exemplary damages so that it may act as a deterrent for others not to cause pollution in any manner**.

In the case of **Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd. v. Union of India**, (2013) 4 SCC 575: To the effect that compensation must be deterrent having regard to paying capacity and magnitude of the polluter..

In the case of **Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum Vs. UOI** 1996(5) SCC 647 the Hon'ble Apex court held that the precautionary principles and polluter pays principle were held to be part of the environmental law of the country. It was held that the polluter pays principle means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation. Remediation of the damaged environment is part of the process of sustainable development.

With the above submissions, the Applicant humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to:

I. **Direct the Central Pollution Control Board to conduct a fresh inspection by filing a report in respect of the Ambient Air Quality and soil in the surrounding areas including the agricultural land adjacent to the industries.**

II. **Direct the Pollution Control Board to assess the environmental compensation on the industries for the operation of the industries without Consent, Authorization, Effluent Treatment plant and for the pollution caused by the industries to the environment from the date of its establishment as enumerated in the closure order.**

III. **Direct the industries to comply with all directions issued by the Board to mitigate the Air pollution.**

IV. **Fix the responsibility on the officials who have permitted the industries to operate after the issuance of closure order.**

V. Pass any orders as this Hon'ble may deem fit and appropriate in the facts and the circumstances of the present case.

X

APPLICANT

Filed by

G.STANLY HEBZON SINGH **K.MAGESHWARAN**

COUNSELS FOR APPLICANT

VERIFICATION

I, Naveen Kumar Jalgam, aged about 44 years residing at No. 8,KLR Avenue, Komarbanda, Kodad, Suryapet District, Telangana, the Applicant herein, do hereby verify that the contents of the above paragraphs are true to the best of my Knowledge and legal advice and that I have not suppressed any material fact.

X

APPLICANT

DATE:07/03/2023
PLACE: CHENNAI

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING
SERIES : NAAQMS/ ... /2003-04

Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
Website: www.cpcb.nic.in
e-mail: cpcb@alpha.nic.in
April, 2003

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING
SERIES : NAAQMS/ ... /2003-04

Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India)
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
Delhi – 110 032
e-mail : cpcb@alpha.nic.in Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

(viii) High population exodus to the urban centers has also resulted in increase in number of vehicles resulting in high levels of vehicular air pollution.

Major manmade sources of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) and Fine Particulate Matter (FPM) are as follows:

(i) Emission from coal based power station
(ii) Emission from oil fired furnace/boiler
(iii) Emission from stone crusher, hot mix plants, lime kilns, foundry
(iv) Hospital waste incinerator
(v) Emission from stationery DG sets/portable DG sets
(vi) Emission from diesel vehicles (bus and trucks)
(vii) Emission from 2- stroke vehicles (2T oil used)
(viii) Resuspension of road dust
(ix) Burning of biomass/tyre, tube
(x) Emission from waste oil reprocessing industries.

2.2 Behaviour of Air Pollutants

Air pollutants show short term, seasonal and long term variations. Atmospheric conditions determine the fate of the air pollutants after their release into the atmosphere. The mean transport wind velocity, turbulance and mass diffusion are three important and dominant mechanisms in the air pollutant dispersal. Meteorology plays a major role in study of air pollution. The wind speed and direction play a major role in dispersion of air pollutants. The wind direction is the measurement of direction from which the wind is blowing, measured in points of compass viz. North, South, East, West or in Azimuth degrees. Wind direction has an important role in distributing and dispersing pollutants from stationary and mobile sources in horizontally long downwind areas. The wind speed is the measure of horizontal motion of wind relative to the surface of earth per unit time. The effect of wind speed on air pollution is two-fold. It determines the travel time from a source to a given receptor while on the other causes dilution of pollutants in downwind direction. The stronger the wind, the greater will be the dissipation and dilution of pollutants emitted. A knowledge of the frequency distribution of wind direction as well as wind speed is essential for accurate estimation of the dispersion of pollutants in the atmosphere. The frequency distribution of wind speed and direction varies considerably from month to month.

2.2.1 Short – term Variations

Air pollutants show diurnal variations in their levels. During the daytime, solar heating causes maximum turbulence and strongest vertical motions. This causes the maximum amount of momentum exchange between the various levels in the atmosphere. On clear nights with light winds, heat is radiated from the Earth's surface resulting in cooling

of the ground and air adjacent to it. This results in extreme stability of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface. Under these conditions turbulence is at a minimum.

Violation of NAAQS (24-hourly avg.) of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), SPM is given in Table 2.3. There was no violation of NAAQS (24-hourly avg.) with respect to SO_2, and NO_2 at locations in residential and industrial areas in Delhi from 1995 to 2001. At traffic intersection, there was no violation of NAAQS (24 hourly avg.) with respect to SO_2 from 1998 to 2001. There was violation of NAAQS (24-hourly Avg.) with respect to NO_2 and SPM at traffic intersection area from 1995 to 2001. There was violation of NAAQS (24-hourly avg.) with respect to SPM at locations in residential area from 1995 to 2001. At location in industrial areas there was violation of NAAQS (24 hourly avg.) with respect to SPM during many years.

Table 2.3: Percentage Violation of NAAQS (24-hourly average) at various locations in Delhi.

Parameter / Year		Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
SO_2	R	Nizamuddin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ashok Vihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Janak Puri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Siri Fort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	I	Shahdara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Shahzada Bagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T.I.	BSZ Marg	7	2.4	0.4	0	0	0	0
NO_2	**R**	Nizamuddin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ashok Vihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Janak Puri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Siri Fort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	I	Shahdara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Shahzada Bagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T.I.	BSZ Marg	21	36	22	21	15	14	18
SPM	**R**	Nizamuddin	98	49	95	52	89	87	67
		Ashok Vihar	99	32	87	60	100	86	72
		Janak Puri	100	38	88	97	100	92	78
		Siri Fort	97	27	96	99	99	86	90
	I	Shahdara	33	53	5	3	7	17	6
		Shahzada Bagh	7	37	1	14	13	42	21
	T.I.	BSZ Marg	95	97	98	96	96	97	95

2.2.2 Seasonal Variation

a) Seasonal Variation in Carbon Monoxide (CO) Concentrations

Monthly average of CO measured at Bahadur Shah Zafar (BSZ) Marg is plotted alongwith percentage calm conditions during 1999 in Figure 2.1. More are the calm conditions during winter higher are levels of CO. The concentrations are maximum in winter months and are low during summer and monsoon months. A plausible explanation for these results may be found by examining meteorological conditions. The general meteorology during the winter is dominated by high pressure causing increased atmospheric stability, which in turn allows for less general circulation and thus more stagnant air masses. Stagnant air masses allow more accumulation of pollutants in any given area.

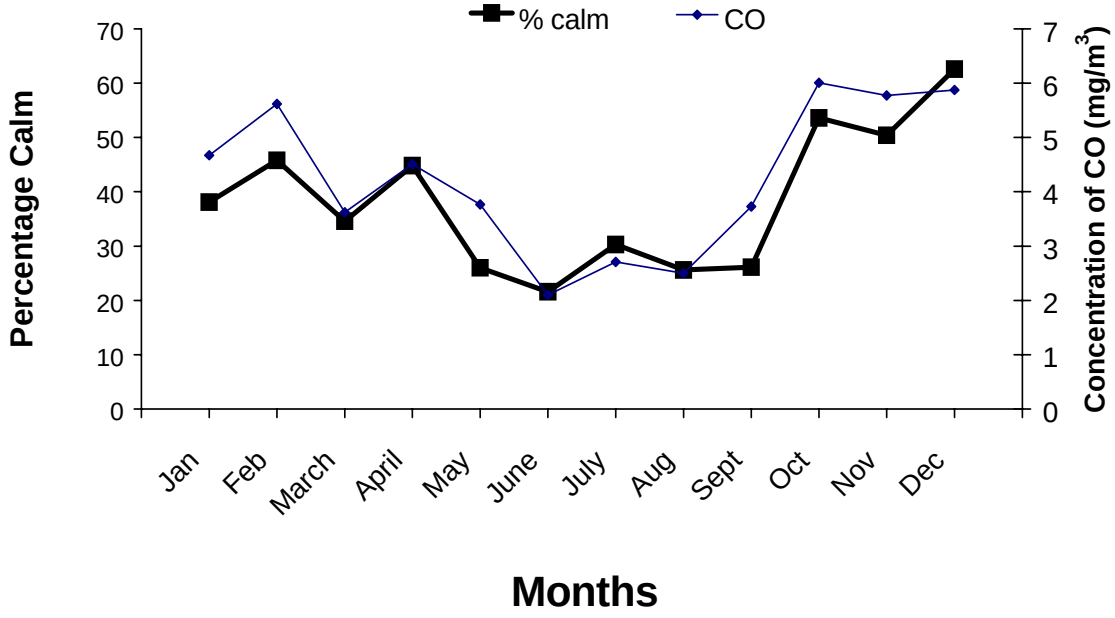


Figure 2.1: Correlation between CO levels and Percentage Calm conditions in Delhi.

During the winter, average mixing height is lower as compared to other seasons and atmospheric dispersion is typically at a minimum and therefore the pollutants will not be as widely dispersed. During the summer months, the average mixing height is typically at its greatest resulting in increased mixing through a greater volume of the troposphere, and hence lower pollutant concentrations. The monsoons results in large amount of precipitation, high wind velocities and changes in general wind direction. The large amounts of precipitation reduce atmospheric pollution via associated wet

deposition processes. Further wind velocities will allow for pollutant transport away from sources, increase mixing processes and the winds coming from the marine environment will have less background concentrations than that of continental air masses.

b) Seasonal Variation in Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) & Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) Concentrations

The monthly average concentration of SPM (1995-2001) and RSPM (1999-2001) measured at BSZ Marg is shown in Figure 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. The strong and medium winds during April to June creates turbulent conditions and local disturbances in the environment which cause frequent dust storm and hazy conditions. These dust storms and hazy conditions build up high particulate matter levels in the ambient air, mostly constituting soil borne particles.

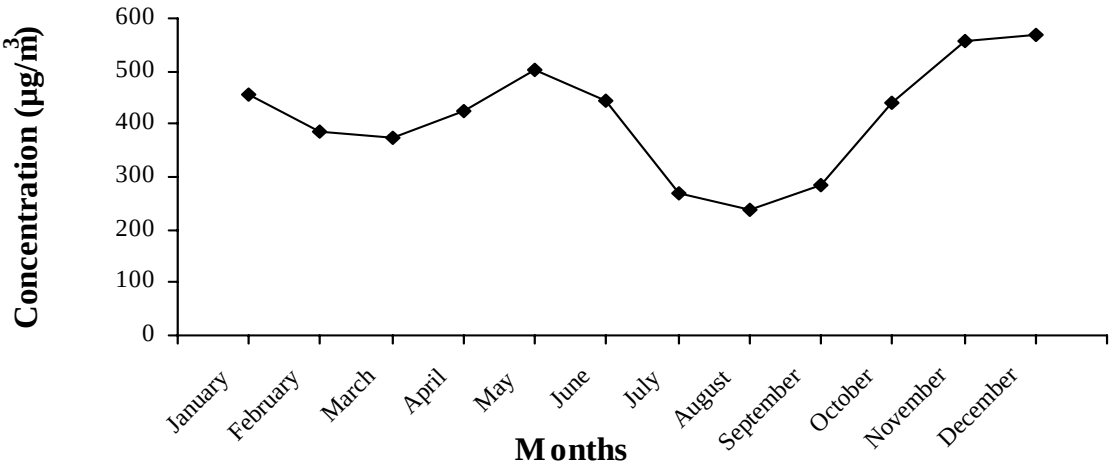


Figure 2.2: Monthly Average Concentrations (1995-2001) of SPM at BSZ Marg, New Delhi.

During monsoon, mostly winds from east prevail. Most frequent rains washes down the air borne particulates and other pollutants generated and dispersed from the sources in the environment, therefore the period from July to September is cleaner period in the year. The winter months of are relatively much calm than other months. The prevailing calm conditions facilitate more stability to atmosphere and consequently slow dispersion of pollutants generated and help in build up of pollutants in vicinity of the pollutant sources. Lower average mixing height in winter season results in less volume of troposphere available for mixing and hence higher SPM and RSPM concentrations.

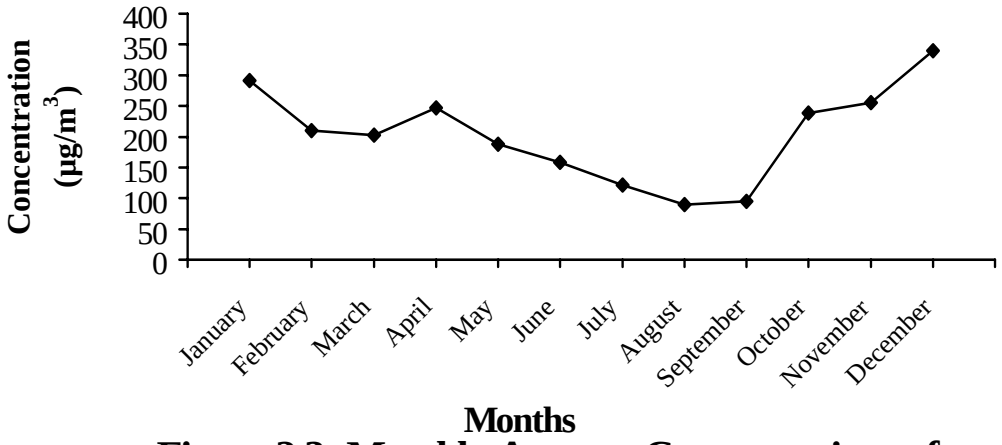


Figure 2.3: Monthly Average Concentrations of RSPM (1999-2001) at BSZ Marg, New Delhi.

2.2.3 Long Term Variations

Status and Trend in annual average concentration of respirable suspended particulate matter (RSPM) in residential areas, industrial areas and traffic intersection area is shown in Fig.2.4. RSPM levels measured at traffic intersection have decreased during 2001 as compared to previous years. RSPM levels at locations in residential areas and traffic intersection were higher than the NAAQS (annual average) during 2001.

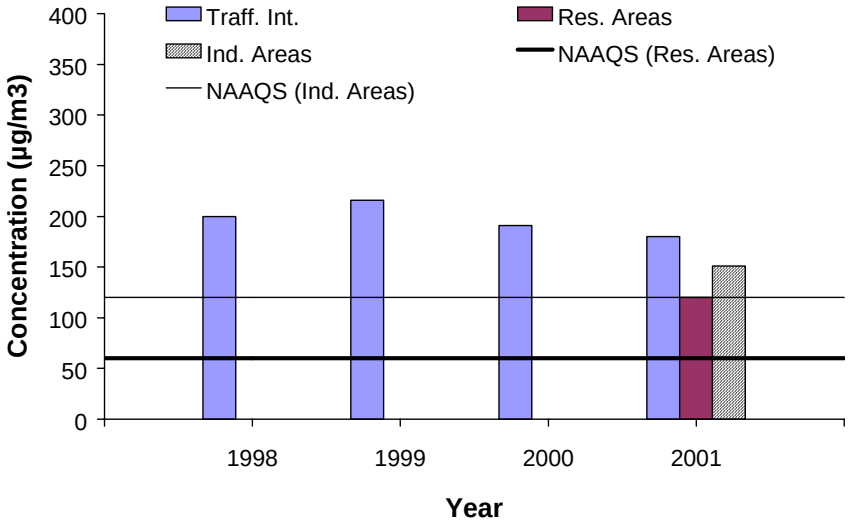


Fig. 2.4: Trend in Annual Average Concentration of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter in Delhi.

3.0 AIR QUALITY MONITORING

Ambient air quality monitoring is required to determine the existing quality of air, evaluation of the effectiveness of control programme and to identify areas in need of restoration and their prioritization. National Air Quality Monitoring Programme is described in this chapter alongwith details on pollutants measured and their frequency. Guidelines for monitoring are made for carrying out ambient air quality monitoring under NAMP and description of the programme is essential as the monitoring is carried out to meet the objectives of NAMP.

3.1 Objectives of Air Quality Monitoring

The major objectives for air quality monitoring are as below:

(i) Background Data

In order to generate background data, air quality monitoring is conducted to assess existing level of contamination and to asses possible effects of air contamination occurring in future.

(ii) Status and Trend Evaluation

The objective is to determine air pollution status and trend information from any continuous air quality monitoring programme. The information is used to determine, whether pollution control strategies as advised by implementing authority are giving acceptable values that is lowering of pollution levels or new or additional control are required to achieve acceptable levels.

(iii) Environment Exposure Level Determination

The air quality monitoring and survey concern itself with systematic study of considerable segment of environment to define inter-relationship of source of pollution, atmospheric parameter and measurable manifestations in order to evaluate the character and magnitude of existing problem.

(iv) Scavenging Behaviour of Environment

To understand natural scavenging or cleansing process undergoing in the environment through pollution dilution, dispersion, wind movement, dry deposition, precipitation and chemical transformation of pollutants generated.

(v) Air Quality Management

To assess the present status to judge effectiveness of air pollution control strategies and long term management of air quality.

3.2 National Air Monitoring Programme (N.A.M.P.)

Central Pollution Control Board initiated National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) programme in the year 1984 with 7 stations at Agra and Anpara. Subsequently the programme was renamed as National Air Monitoring Programme (N.A.M.P.). The number of monitoring stations under N.A.M.P. has increased, steadily, to 295 by 2000-01 covering 98 cities/towns in 29 States and 3 Union Territories of the country.

3.2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the N.A.M.P. are as follows:

- To continue ongoing process of producing periodic evaluation of air pollution situation in urban areas of the country.
- To determine status and trend in ambient air quality and effects of air pollution in urban environment
- To estimate the future worsening or improvement of air quality and to obtain the knowledge and understanding necessary for developing preventive and corrective measures.
- To understand the natural cleansing process undergoing in the environment through pollution dilution, dispersion, wind based movement, dry deposition, precipitation and chemical transformation of pollutants generated.
- To ascertain whether the prescribed ambient air quality standards are violated and to assess health hazard, damage to materials and to control and regulate pollution from various sources.

3.2.2 Monitoring Locations and Parameters

Under N.A.M.P., four air pollutants *viz*., Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Oxides of Nitrogen as NO_2 and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM_{10}), have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. Besides this, additional parameters such as Respirable Lead and other toxic trace metals, Hydrogen Sulphide (H_2S), Ammonia (NH_3) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are also being monitored in 10 metro-cities of the country, since 1990. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and direction, relative humidity and temperature was also integrated with the monitoring of air quality. The growth of monitoring network is shown in Figure 3.1.

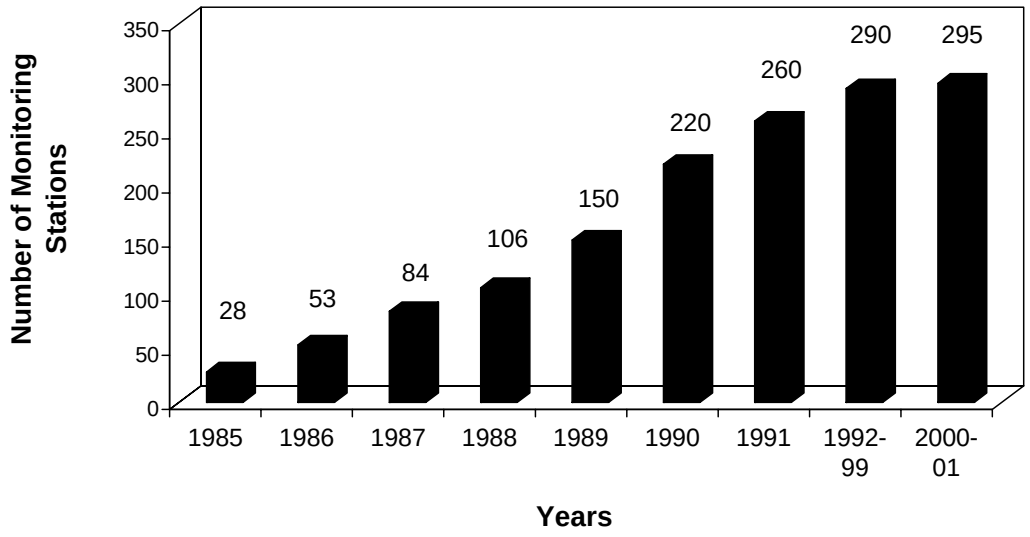


Figure 3.1: Growth of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations under N.A.M.P.

The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours (4-hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants and 8-hourly sampling for particulate matter) with a frequency of twice a week, to have 104 observations in a year.

N.A.M.P., being a nationwide network, involves several agencies which are:

- Central Pollution Control Board: in Delhi;
- State Pollution Control Boards : in the respective States;
- Pollution Control Committees: in the respective Union Territories;
- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur: in 10 metro cities of the country;
- Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur: in the city of Nagpur;
- University of Pune, Pune: in the city of Pune;
- KTHM College, Nasik: in the city of Nasik ;
- Walchand Institute of Technology, Solapur: in the city of Solapur; and
- Thane Municipal Corporation in the city of Thane

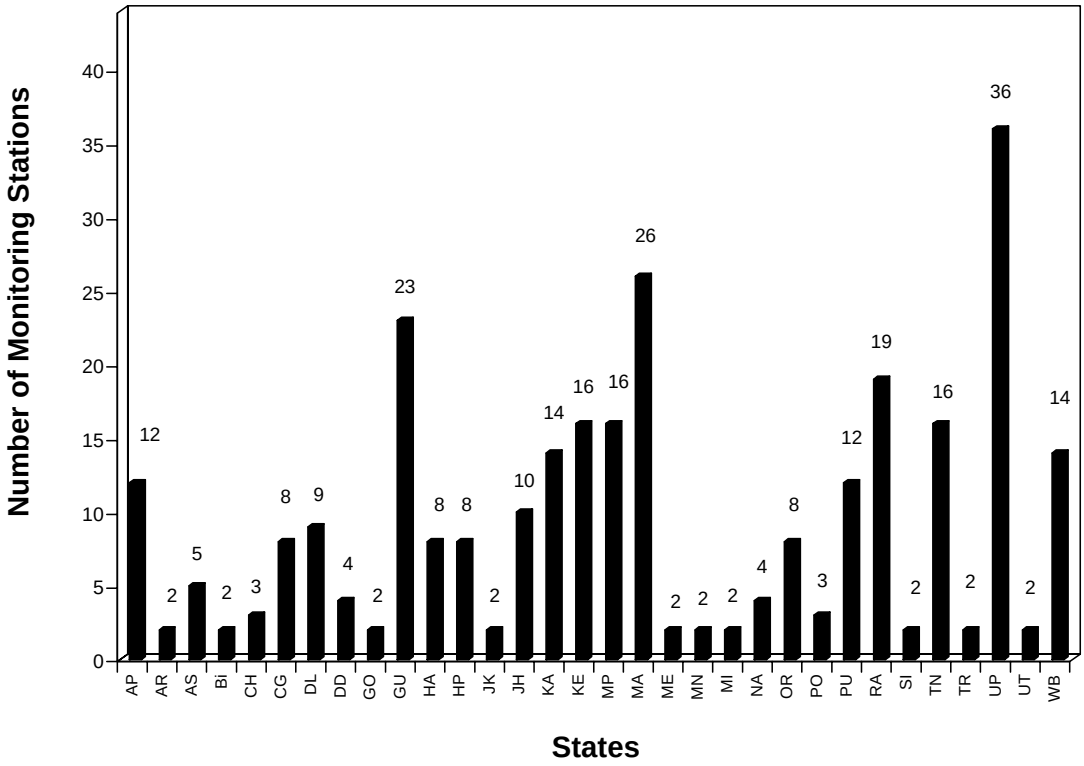


Figure 3.2: State-wise Distribution of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations under N.A.M.P.

AP – Andhra Pradesh	AR – Arunachal Pradesh	AS – Assam	Bi – Bihar
CH – Chandigarh	CG – Chattisgarh	DL – Delhi	DD – Daman, Diu NH
GO _Goa	GU – Gujarat	HA– Haryana	HP - Himachal Pradesh
JK - Jammu & kashmir	JH – Jharkand	KA – Karnataka	KE – Kerala
MP - Madhya Pradesh	MA – Maharashtra	ME – Meghalaya	MN – Manipur
MI – Mizoram	NA – Nagaland	OR – Orissa	PO – Pondicherry
PU – Punjab	RA –Rajasthan	SI - Sikkim	TN – Tamil Nadu
TR – Tripura	UP – Uttar Pradesh	UT – Uttaranchal	WB – West Bengal

CPCB co-ordinates with these agencies to ensure the uniformity, consistency of air quality data and provides technical and financial support to them for operating the monitoring stations. State-wise distribution of monitoring stations is shown in Figure 3.2. Since the target sampling of 24 hours in a day could not be fulfilled at all the locations due to power failures etc., the values monitored for 16 hours and more are considered as representative values for assessing the ambient air quality for a day. The target frequency of monitoring twice a week, 104 days in a year could not be met in some of the locations, in such cases 40 and more days of monitoring in a year is considered adequate for the

purpose of data analysis. The outliers from the data were removed. N.A.M.P. is being operated through various monitoring agencies, large number of personnel and equipment are involved in the sampling, chemical analyses, data reporting etc. It increases the probability of variation and personnel biases reflecting in the data, hence it is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute.

4.0 GUIDELINES FOR MONITORING

For setting up of any ambient air quality monitoring station, the most important thing to be considered prior to commencement of actual monitoring is to collect its background information.

4.1 Background Information

The background information that needs to be collected includes details of sources and emissions, health status, demography, population growth, landuse pattern, epidemiological studies. Such prior information will provide immense help to identify the likely effects and in particular health impacts resulting from population exposure to air pollutants.

(i) Sources and Emissions

Sources in a city includes vehicles, industries, domestic etc. In an industrial area, information should be obtained on the type of industries including their number, fuel used, composition of fuel, pollutants emitted etc. Information on number and distribution of sources should be collected. This information will help in identifying which pollutants can be expected in an area and thus should be measured. In case of industrial stacks, locations of maximum ground level concentrations should be determined by modeling. The stations should be located at locations where maximum ground level concentrations are expected. Information on type and number of vehicles should be obtained. Information on domestic fuel that is used in household should be obtained. Pollution load emanating from these sources should be estimated so as to identify sources that are generating significant amount of pollution.

(ii) Health and Demographic Information

Investigations shall be carried out based on the public complaints received from an area related to air pollution. If the results of such investigations reveal that the level are high that area can be considered for ambient air quality monitoring.

Areas where population density is high (more than one million) can be considered for locating monitoring stations. Information on age and socio-economic status of population is also important for making a decision on initiation of ambient air quality monitoring. Location of monitoring station in such areas will help in finding exposure levels to population which can be used further in epidemiological studies to evaluate health effects of air pollutants.

(iii) Meteorological Information

Meteorological data with respect to temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction should be collected. Predominant wind direction plays an important role in

determining location of monitoring stations. Due to effects such as land and sea breezes, valley effects etc. it is important to collect local meteorological data specific to the site. The monitoring stations should be located in areas that are downwind from the sources. Mixing height data should also be collected. Mixing height data can be collected from Indian Meteorological Department. Information on duration of various seasons in a year is also important. Measurement frequency should be such that monitoring is done in all the seasons so that all seasonal variations are included in computing annual average.

(iv) Topographical Information

Local winds and stability conditions are affected by topography. In river valleys there is increased tendency of developing inversions. More number of monitoring stations should be located in areas where spatial variations in concentrations is large. Mountains, hills, water bodies also affect dispersion of pollutants.

(v) Previous Air Quality Information

Any previous information collected on ambient air quality can serve as a basis for selecting areas where monitoring should be conducted and previous studies may include data collected for any health studies etc. Previous studies can be used to estimate the magnitude of the problem.

Once the background information is collected, the ambient air quality monitoring is to be initiated and selection of type of pollutant to be measured, number and distribution of monitoring stations etc. should be made.

4.2 Components of Monitoring

The following parameters needs to be decided for carrying out ambient air quality monitoring.

4.2.1 Number and Distribution of Monitoring Locations

Knowledge of existing air pollutants levels and pattern within the area are essential for deciding number and distribution of stations. Isopleths distribution of an ambient concentrations determined from modeling or previous air quality information can be used to determine number and distribution of stations. When isopleths maps are not available information of emission densities and land use pattern may be used with windrose data to determine areas of expected higher concentrations. The number of monitoring stations in a city can be selected based on background information collected on sources and emissions, Population figures which can be used as indicators of region variability of the pollutants concentration

The no. of sampling sites depends on

- Size of the area to be covered

- The variability of pollutant concentration over the area to be covered
- The data requirements, which are related to the monitoring
- Pollutant to be monitored and
- Population figures which can be used as indicators of criticality both from view of likely air quality deterioration as also health implications.

A general guide to the no. of minimum stations and its distribution needed for monitoring trends of the common pollutants in urban areas based on population consideration is recommended in the Table. 4.2 as per IS 5182 Part 14; 2000. These criteria is for reference only, actual criteria followed at site must be based on compromise between available resources and site specific parameters such as size of the area to be covered, variability in pollutants concentration etc.

Table 4.1 : Recommended Minimum Number of Stations, Population-wise (Source: IS : 5182 (Part 14), 2000).

Pollutant	Population of Evaluation Area	Minimum No. of AAQ Monitoring Station
SPM (Hi-Vol.)	<100 000	4
	100 000- 1000 000	4+0.6 per 100 000 population
	1000 000 – 5000 000	7.5 + 0.25 per 100 000 population
	>5000 000	12 + 0.16 per 100 000 population
SO_2 (Bubbler)	<100 000	3
	100 000- 1 000 000	2.5+0.5 per 100 000 population
	1000 000 - 10 000 000	6+0.15 per 100 000 population
	>10 000 000	20
NO_2 (Bubbler)	<100 000	4
	100 000- 1000 000	4+0.6 per 100 000 population
	>1000 000	10
CO	<100 000	1
	100 000- 5 000 000	1+0.15 per 100 000 population
	>5 000 000	6+0.05 per 100 000 population
Oxidants	-do-	-do-

For other monitoring objectives, particularly in relation to epidemiological studies, the nos. will have to be increased. There are several other modifying factors as follows :

- In highly industrialized cities the no. of stations for SPM and SO_2 must be increased.

- In areas, where large amounts of heavy fuels are used the no. of stations for SO_2 should be more or vice-versa.
- In regions with irregular terrain, increase the no. of stations.
- In cities with extremely heavy traffic the no. of stations for NO_X , Oxidants and CO may need to be doubled.
- In cities with low traffic and a population of > 4 million, the no. of station for SO_2 , NO_X and CO can be reduced.

Table 4.1 (Source: WHO 1977) gives guide to the distribution of stations. These criteria is for reference only, actual criteria followed at site must be based on compromise between available resources and site specific parameters such as size of the city, nature of terrain and spatial variations in the concentrations of the pollutants etc. It is assumed in these tables that population figures are indicators of region size and pollution variability. The number of monitoring stations are generally based on experience gathered over the years in monitoring and can be increased or decreased based on the analysis of data obtained in monitoring. Resource availability is also an important factor in determining the number of monitoring stations in a city. Generally three monitoring stations are chosen as one each in residential (or commercial), sensitive and industrial area. Distribution of monitoring station in a city depend on the distribution of pollution sources and population in a city. More stations should be located in areas where population density is high, number of industries are more and vehicular density is high. Distribution of stations can also be carried out by dividing the entire area in a grid and locating stations at intersections of a grid or within a grid. However, the grid pattern is not very economical as most often it requires large number of stations in a city. Dispersion models can be used to find maximum pollution levels and spatial variation of pollutant concentration can be used to determine distribution of stations.

Table: 4.2 Distribution of Sampling Stations (Source: WHO, 1977)

Total number of stations	**Number of stations**	
	In city centre or industrial areas	**In residential areas**
1	1	0
2	1	1
3	2	1
4	2	2
5	3	2
10	6	4

4.2.2 Selection of Monitoring Location

Principal factors governing the locations of the sampling stations are the objectives, the particular method of instrument used for sampling, resources available, physical access and security against loss and tampering. Air quality monitoring should be done in areas where pollution problem exists or is expected i.e. mainly in industrial areas, urban

areas, traffic intersections etc. One of the objective of monitoring is to determine status and trends and the air quality monitoring should be done in metropolitan cities and other urban areas so as to compare their levels and determine trends. Selection of site is very important as a incorrect location may result in data that may not meet the objectives of monitoring and will be of limited value. In general the following requirements should be satisfied for site selection.

(a) Representative Site

A site is representative if the data generated from the site reflects the concentrations of various pollutants and their variations in the area. It is not easy to specify whether the location of the station is satisfactory or not, however it may be checked by making simultaneous measurements at some locations in the area concerned. The station should be located at a place where interferences are not present or anticipated. In general the following conditions should be met:

1. The site should be away from major pollution sources. The distance depends upon the source, its height and its emissions. The station should be at least 25 m away from domestic chimneys, especially if the chimneys are lower than the sampling point ; with larger sources the distance should be greater (WHO,1977).

2. The site should be away from absorbing surfaces such as absorbing building material. The clearance to be allowed will depend on the absorbing properties of the material for the pollutant in question, but it will normally be at least I m. (WHO, 1977).

3. The objective of monitoring is often to measure trends in air quality and measurements are to be conducted over a long time; thus the site should be selected such that it is expected to remain a representative site over a long time and no landuse changes, rebuildings etc. are foreseen in near future.

The instrument must be located in such a place where free flow of air is available. The instrument should not be located in a confined place, corner or a balcony.

(b) Comparability

For data of different stations to be comparable, the details of each location should be standardised. The following is recommended in IS 5182 (Part 14) 2000

(i) On all the sides it should be open, that is the intake should not be within a confined space, in a corner, under or above a balcony.
(ii) For traffic pollution monitoring the sampling intake should be 3 m above the street level. The height of 3m is recommended to prevent re-entrainment of particulates from the street, to prevent free passage of pedestrians and to protect the sampling intake from vandalism.

(iii) Sampling in the vicinity of unpaved roads and streets results in entrainment of dust into the samplers from the movement of vehicles. Samplers are therefore to be kept at a distance of 200 m from unpaved roads and streets.

(c) Physical requirement of the monitoring site

Following physical aspects of the site must be met

- The site should be available for a long period of time
- Easy access to the site should be there anytime throughout the year.
- Site sheltering and facilities such as electricity of sufficient rating, water , telephone connection etc. should be available.
- It should be vandal proof and protected from extreme weather

Highest concentrations and concentration gradients of carbon monoxide are likely to be in the vicinity of roads, highways. The gradients vary in both time and space on the micro and on the neighbourhood scale. The recommended criteria for siting monitoring stations for CO is given in Table 4.3 (IS 5182 (Part 14) : 2000). These criteria is for reference only, actual criteria followed at site must be based on compromise between available resources and site specific parameters such as nearby sources, concentration gradients of pollutants etc.

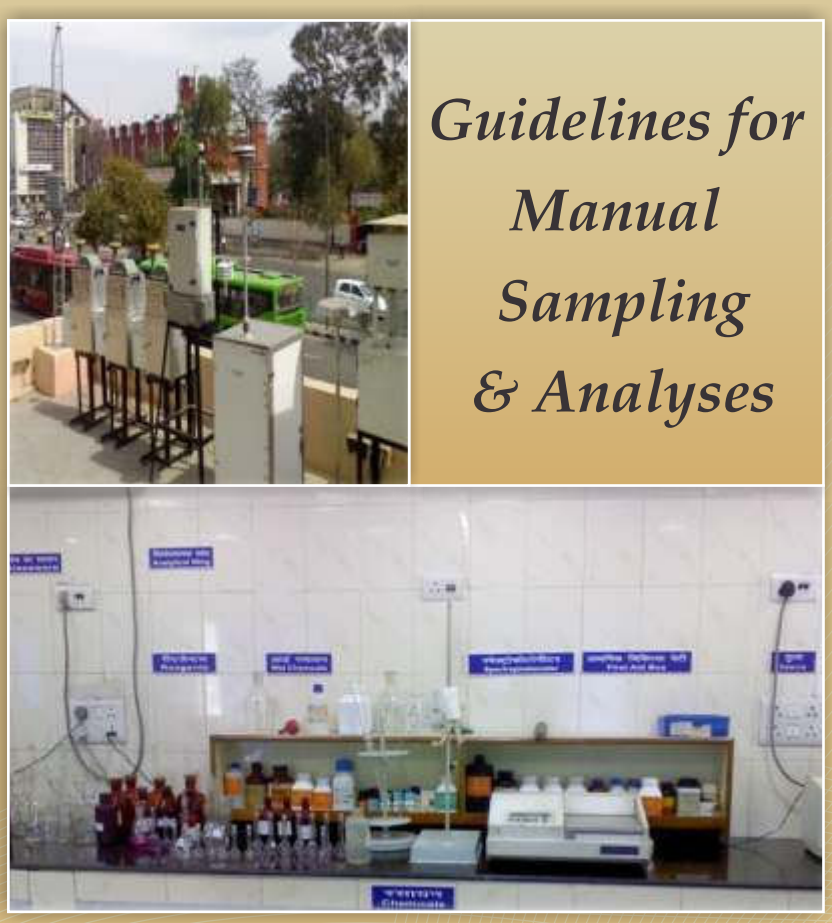
Table 4.3: Recommended Criteria for Siting Monitoring Stations (Source: IS : 5182 (Part 14), 2000).

Station Type	Description
Type A	**Downtown pedestrian exposure stations** Locate station in the central urban area in a congested, downtown street surrounded by building where many pedestrian walk. Average daily travel on the street should exceed 10000 vehicles with average speed of less than 6.7 m/s. Monitoring probe is to be located 0.5 m from the curb at a height of 3 ± 0.5 m
Type B	**Downtown neighborhood exposure station** Locate station in the central urban area but not close to any major street. Specifically streets with average daily travel exceeding 500 vehicles should be located at atleast 100 m away from the monitoring station. Typical locations are parks, malls or landscaped areas having no traffic. Probe height is to be 3 ± 0.5 m above the ground.

National Ambient Air Quality Series:
NAAQMS/36/2012-13

Guidelines for the Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants

Volume-I



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Guidelines for the Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants

VOLUME-I

Guidelines for Manual Sampling &Analyses

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi- 110032
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(भारत सरकार का संगठन)
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Central Pollution Control Board
(A Govt. of India Organisation)
Ministry of Environment & Forests
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FOREWORD

Air quality plays a vital role for health, safety and security of mankind and ecology. With increase in urbanization and industrialization, the air quality shows a deteriorating trend that poses threat to survival of many species, service life and aesthetic beauty of materials. Under the provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, CPCB has notified National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in 2009. The revision aims at implementation of uniform air quality standards across the country, irrespective of the land use pattern.

The measurement methods prescribed in the notification for these parameters include combination of gravimetric, wet-chemical and continuous/real-time instrument techniques. To achieve uniformity in monitoring, quality assurance and quality control, data reporting as prescribed in NAAQS 2009, the CPCB has documented the following guidelines:

- Volume –I: Guidelines for the Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants (Manual sampling and analyses), and
- Volume-II: Guidelines for the Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants (Real time sampling and analyses)

Efforts made by the Scientists of Air Laboratory in compiling, collating and documenting these guidelines under the supervision of Dr. D. Saha, Scientist-D & I/c Air Laboratory and guidance of Shri J.S. Kamyotra, Member Secretary, CPCB is duly acknowledged.

I believe that these guidelines would be useful for bringing uniformity in air quality monitoring and data collection and compilation.

(Mira Mehrishi)

May 18, 2012

Contribution

Overall Guidance & Supervision	
	Sh. J. S. Kamyotra
	Dr. D. Saha
Laboratory experiments & Drafting of Guidelines	
Air Laboratory	Dr. D. Saha
	Dr. S. K. Tyagi
	Sh. A. K. Sen
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	Sh. Fasiur Rehman
	Ms. Shaveta Kohli

Background

Guidelines for Sampling and Measurement of notified Ambient Air Quality Parameters (NAAQS 2009)

Under the provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the CPCB has notified fourth version of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in 2009. This revised national standard aims to provide uniform air quality for all, irrespective of land use pattern, across the country. There are 12 identified health based parameters, which are to measure at the national level and with a view to have data comparison, need for uniform guidelines for monitoring, sampling, analyses, sample flow chart, data sheet based on standard method has been felt.

The methods prescribed in the notification for respective parameters are the combination of physical method, wet-chemical method and continuous on-line method. Therefore, to meet the NAAQS requirement, a combination of both manual and continuous method is invariably required at each monitoring location, besides good laboratory set up and infrastructure.

In addition to the above, an in house exercise for applicability of all prescribed / recommended analytical methods was also felt necessary. After review and demonstration in the Central Laboratory, Delhi, guidelines are being prepared and documented, as under:

1. Volume -I: Guidelines for manual sampling and analyses (along with sample flow chart and data sheets);
2. Volume-II: Guidelines for continuous sampling and real time analyses

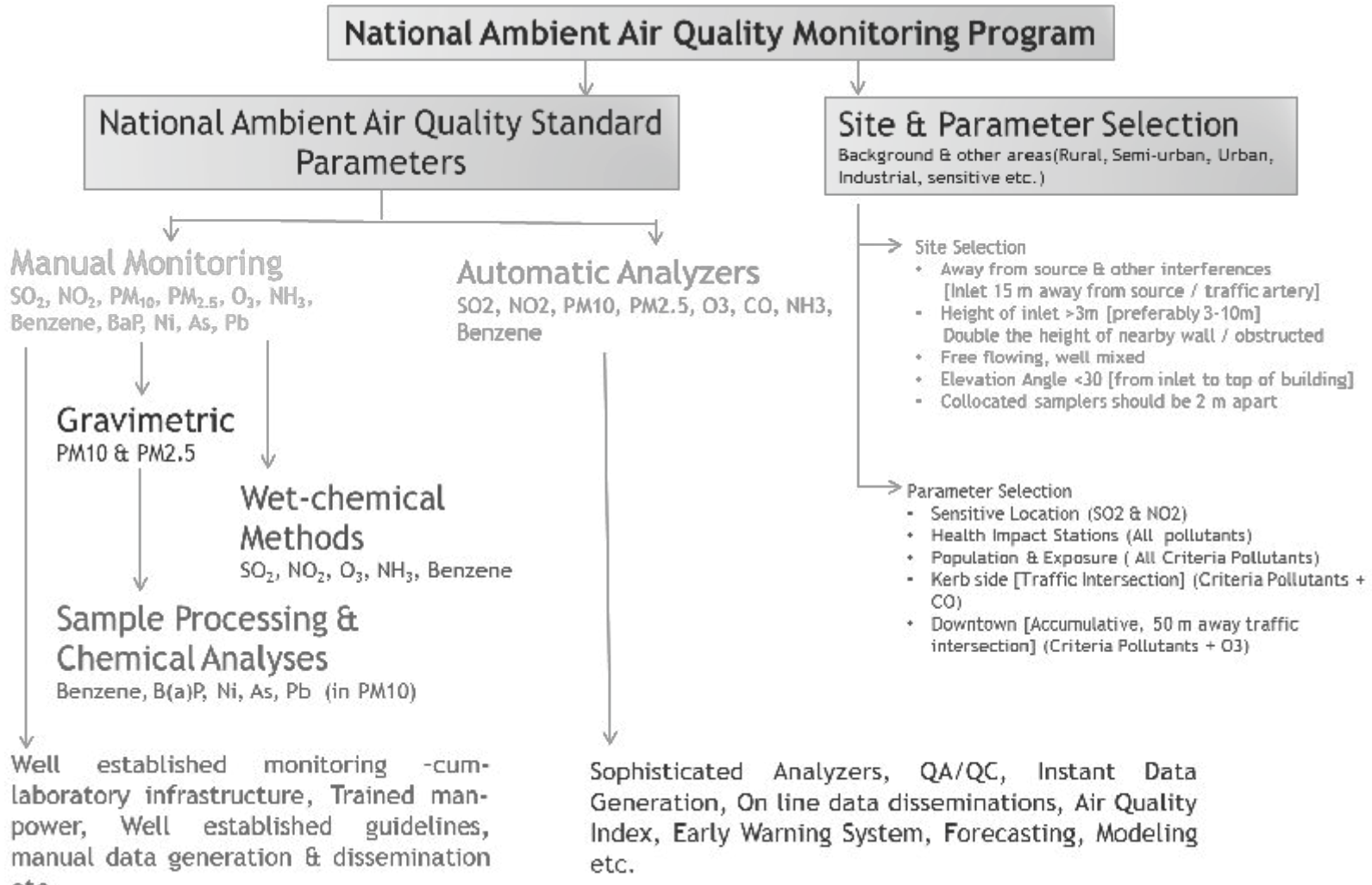
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (2009)

Pollutants	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	40 80	30 80	-Jacob & Hochheiser modified ($NaOH$-$NaAsO_2$) Method -Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
Particulate Matter (Size less than 10µm) or PM_{10}, µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric -TEOM -Beta attenuation
Particulate Matter (Size less than 2.5µm) or $PM_{2.5}$, µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	40 60	40 60	-Gravimetric -TEOM -Beta attenuation
Ozone (O_3) µg/m³	8 Hours * 1 Hour **	100 180	100 180	-UV Photometric -Chemiluminescence -Chemical Method
Lead (Pb) µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	0.50 1.0	0.50 1.0	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper -ED-XRF using Teflon filter
Carbon Monoxide(CO), mg/m³	8 Hours ** 1 Hour **	02 04	02 04	-Non dispersive Infrared (NDIR) Spectroscopy
Ammonia (NH_3), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol method
Benzene (C_6H_6), µg/m³	Annual *	05	05	-Gas Chromatography (GC) based continuous analyzer -Adsorption and desorption followed by GC analysis
Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP) Particulate phase only, ng/m³	Annual *	01	01	-Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
Arsenic (As), ng/m³	Annual *	06	06	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
Nickel (Ni), ng/m³	Annual *	20	20	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

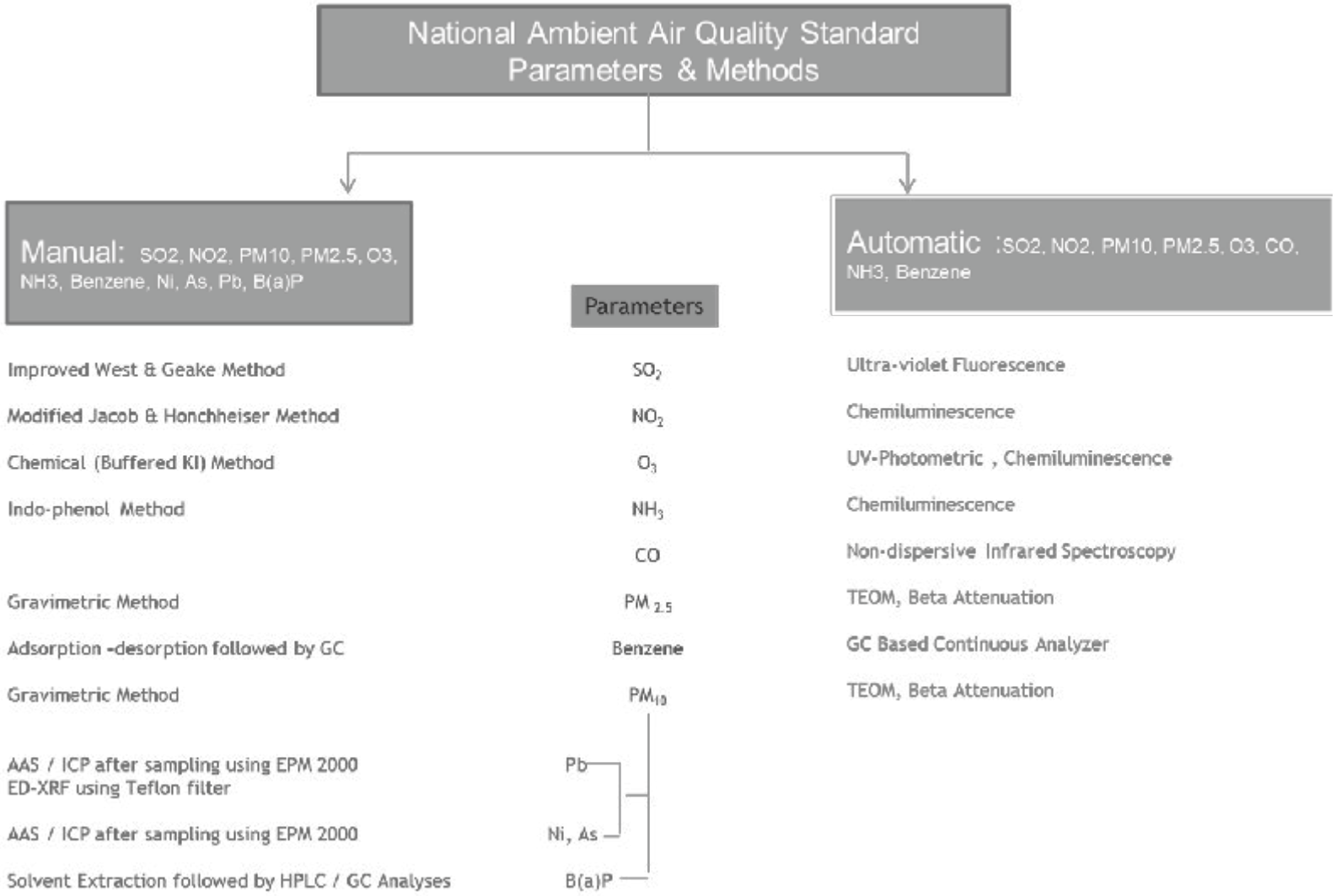
* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

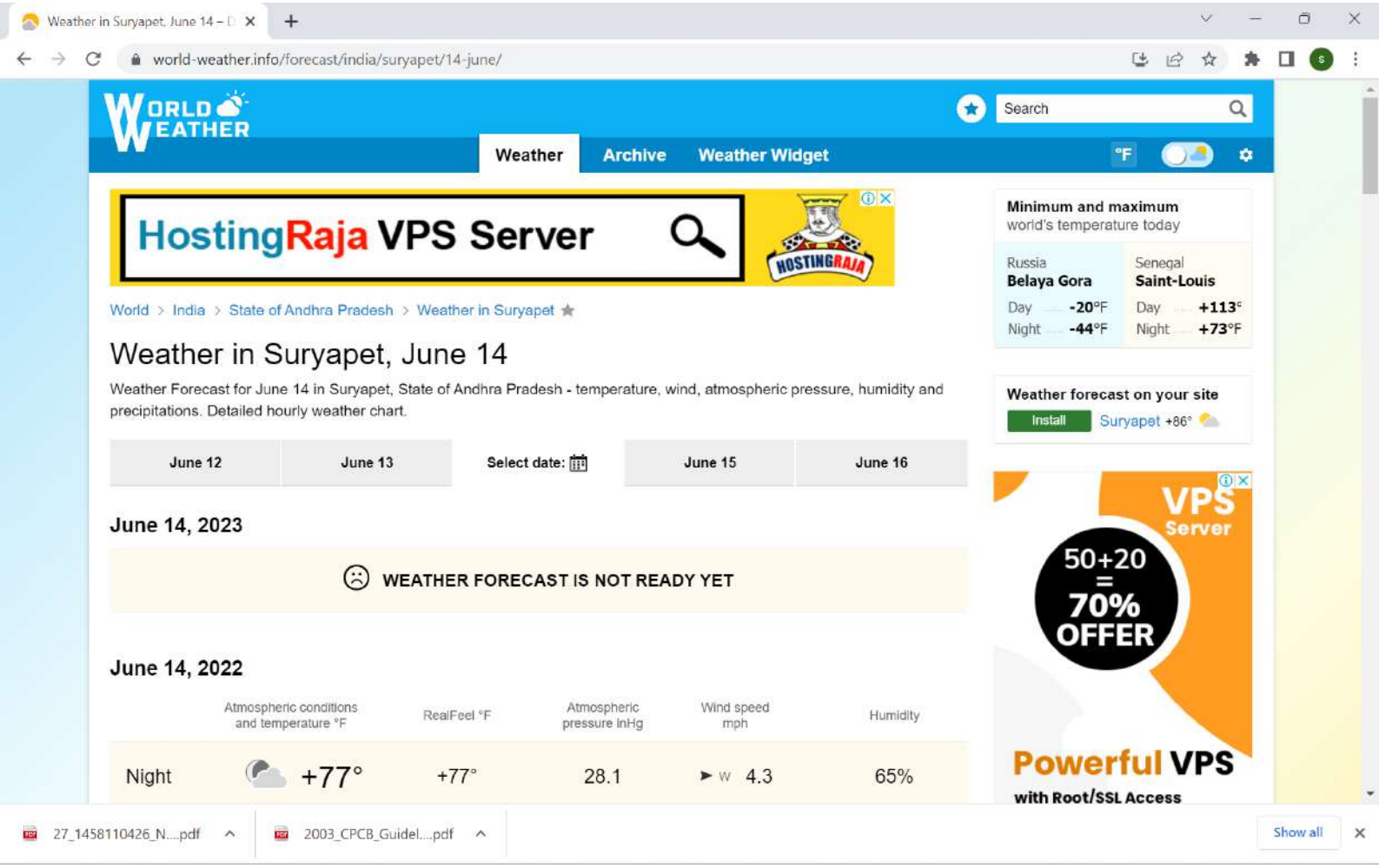
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

NOTE: Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigations.


National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program
National Ambient Air Quality Standard Parameters
Site & Parameter Selection
Background & other areas(Rural, Semi-urban, Urban, Industrial, sensitive etc.)
Manual Monitoring
SO2, NO2, PM10, PM2.5, O3, NH3, Benzene, BaP, Ni, As, Pb
Automatic Analyzers
SO2, NO2, PM10, PM2.5, O3, CO, NH3, Benzene
Gravimetric
PM10 & PM2.5
Wet-chemical Methods
SO2, NO2, O3, NH3, Benzene
Sample Processing & Chemical Analyses
Benzene, B(a)P, Ni, As, Pb (in PM10)
Site Selection
Away from source & other interferences
[Inlet 15 m away from source / traffic artery]
Height of inlet >3m [preferably 3-10m]
Double the height of nearby wall / obstructed
Free flowing, well mixed
Elevation Angle <30 [from inlet to top of building]
Collocated samplers should be 2 m apart
Parameter Selection
Sensitive Location (SO2 & NO2)
Health Impact Stations (All pollutants)
Population & Exposure (All Criteria Pollutants)
Kerb side [Traffic Intersection] (Criteria Pollutants + CO)
Downtown [Accumulative, 50 m away traffic intersection] (Criteria Pollutants + O3)
Well established monitoring -cum-laboratory infrastructure, Trained man-power, Well established guidelines, manual data generation & dissemination etc.
Sophisticated Analyzers, QA/QC, Instant Data Generation, On line data disseminations, Air Quality Index, Early Warning System, Forecasting, Modeling etc.

National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program

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50+20 = 70% OFFER
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Wind speed mph
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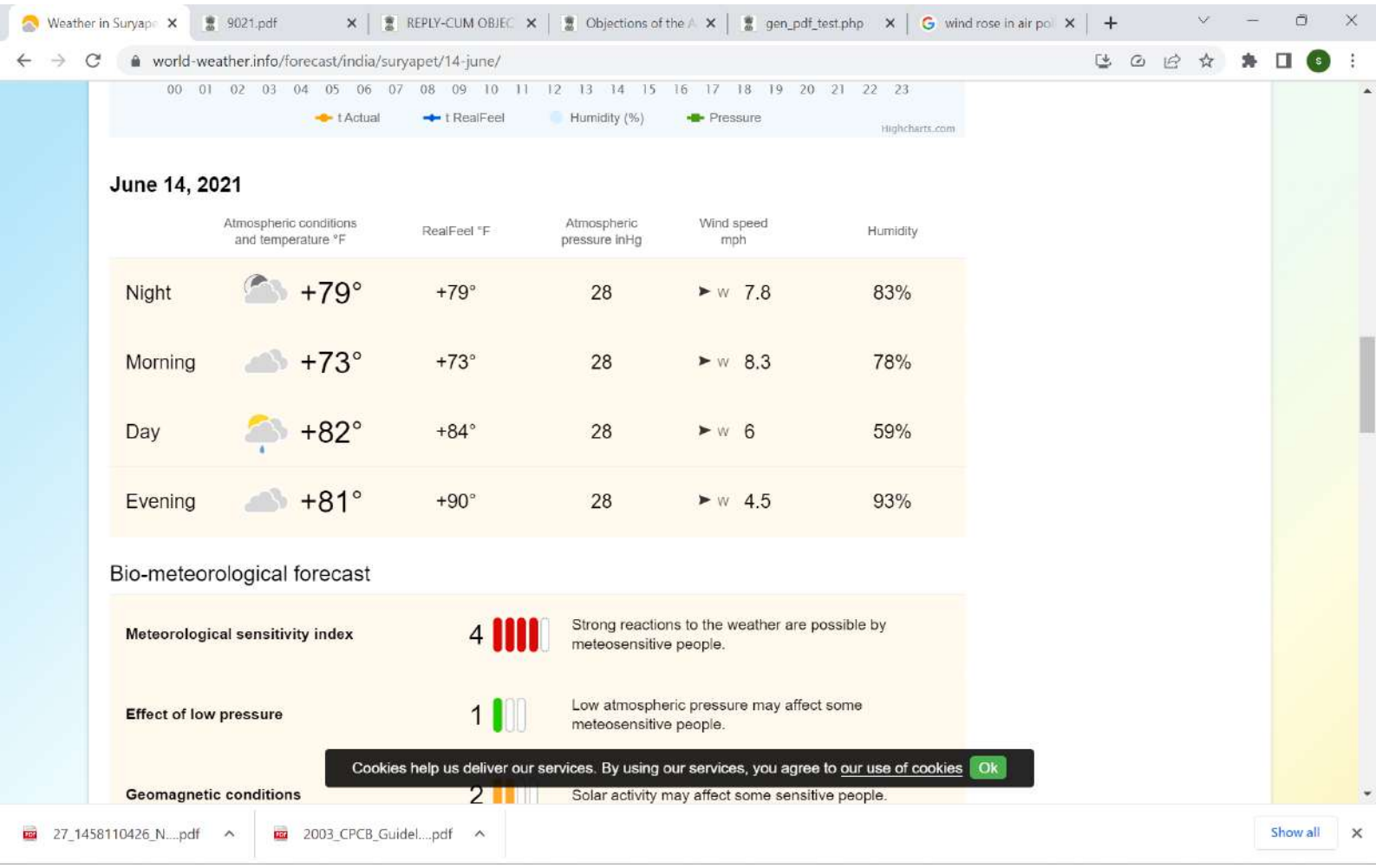
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Pressure
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June 14, 2021
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Wind speed mph
Humidity
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Morning +73° +73° 28 ► W 8.3 78%
Day +82° +84° 28 ► W 6 59%
Evening +81° +90° 28 ► W 4.5 93%
Bio-meteorological forecast
Meteorological sensitivity index 4 Strong reactions to the weather are possible by meteosensitive people.
Effect of low pressure 1 Low atmospheric pressure may affect some meteosensitive people.
Cookies help us deliver our services. By using our services, you agree to our use of cookies Ok
Geomagnetic conditions 2 Solar activity may affect some sensitive people.
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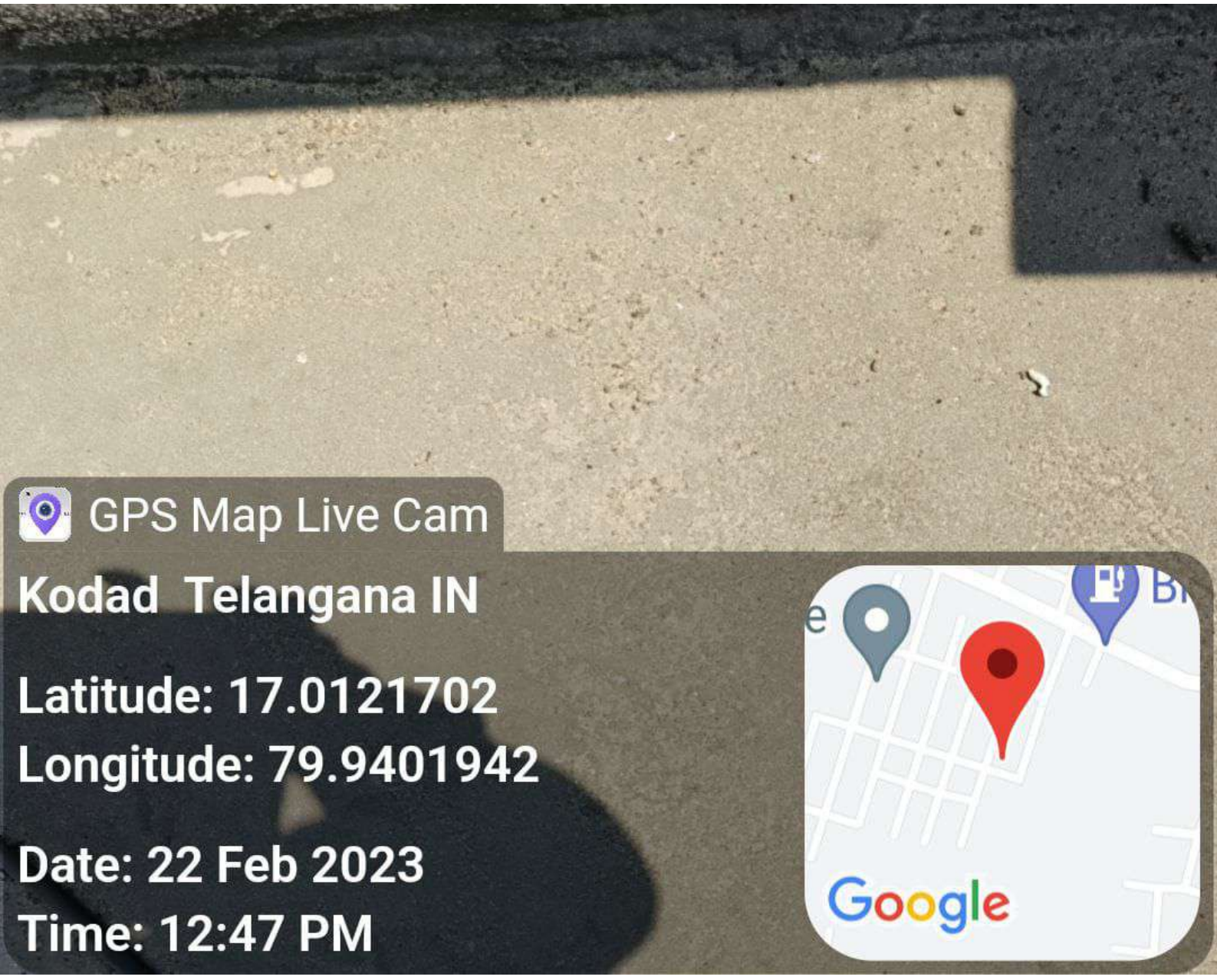
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From

Sk. Shahanaz
Government teacher of English
KLR, Kodad
Suryapet
Telangana

26th February, 2023

To

The chairperson
National Green Tribunal
Chennai

Respected sir,

Subject: Translation of a reputed Telugu newspaper article - in support of our case filed against the pollution from the rice Mills around our residency - Regarding.

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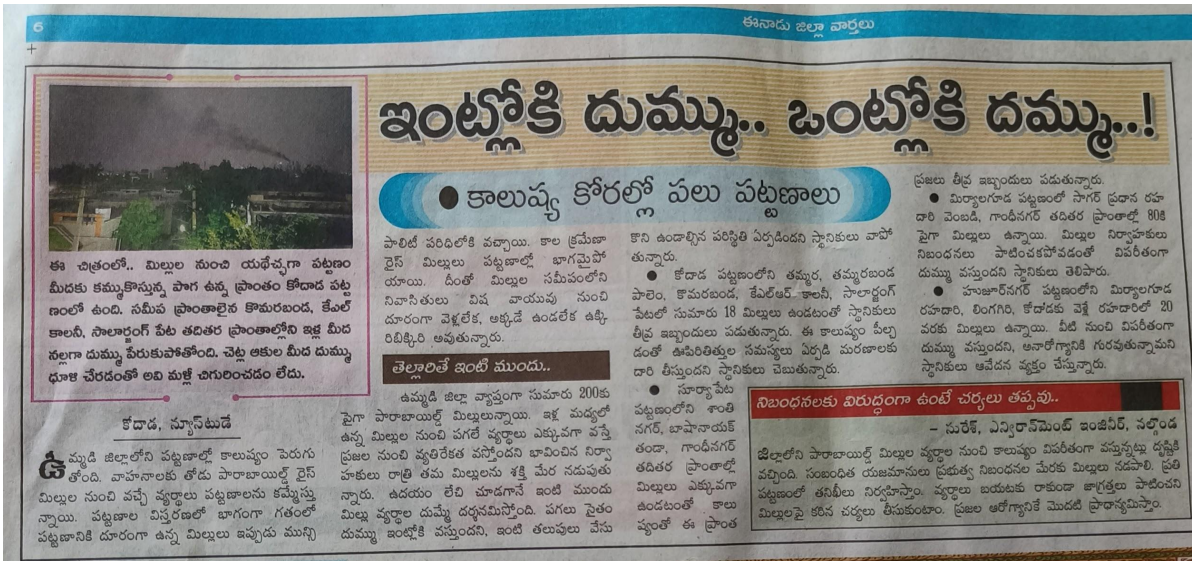
I am a resident of KLR Colony situated under Kodad municipality. Our colony was planned for 320 houses in a single compound. At present, 230 houses are constructed and there are residents in all the houses. Our colony is located very near by **Rice Mills** that create a lot of pollution in terms of burn husk, unborn husk and drain water being released from the **Mills**. I would like to bring to your notice about the article written in a reputed Telugu daily **EENADU on 22nd February, 2023**. **Eenadu** is the largest circulated Telugu - language daily newspaper of India sold mostly in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. According to the **Indian Readership Survey** Q2 2019, **Eeanadu** ranks **eighth** among the most circulated Indian - language dailies with a total readership 1,614,105.

TRANSLATION:



6 ఈనాడు జిల్లా వార్తలు

ఇంట్లోకి దుమ్ము.. ఒంట్లోకి దమ్ము..!

కాలుష్య కోరల్లో పలు పట్టణాలు

ఈ చిత్రంలో.. మిల్లుల నుంచి యథేచ్ఛగా పట్టణం మీదకు కమ్ముకొస్తున్న పొగ ఉన్న ప్రాంతం కోదాడ పట్టణంలో ఉంది. సమీప ప్రాంతాలైన కొమరబండ, కేఎల్ కాలనీ, సాలార్‌జంగ్ పేట తదితర ప్రాంతాల్లోని ఇళ్ల మీద నల్లగా దుమ్ము పేరుకుపోతోంది. చెట్ల ఆకుల మీద దుమ్ము ధూళి చేరడంతో అవి మళ్లీ చిగురించడం లేదు.

కోదాడ, న్యూస్‌టుడే

ఉమ్మడి జిల్లాలోని పట్టణాల్లో కాలుష్యం పెరుగుతోంది. వాహనాలకు తోడు పారాబాయిల్డ్ రైస్ మిల్లుల నుంచి వచ్చే వ్యర్థాలు పట్టణాలను కమ్మేస్తున్నాయి. పట్టణాల విస్తరణలో భాగంగా గతంలో పట్టణానికి దూరంగా ఉన్న మిల్లులు ఇప్పుడు మున్సిపాలిటీ పరిధిలోకి వచ్చాయి. కాల క్రమేణా రైస్ మిల్లులు పట్టణాల్లో భాగమైపోయాయి. దీంతో మిల్లుల సమీపంలోని నివాసితులు విష వాయువు నుంచి దూరంగా వెళ్లలేక, అక్కడే ఉండలేక ఉక్కిరిబిక్కిరి అవుతున్నారు.

తెల్లారితే ఇంటి ముందు..

ఉమ్మడి జిల్లా వ్యాప్తంగా సుమారు 200కు పైగా పారాబాయిల్డ్ మిల్లులున్నాయి. ఇళ్ల మధ్యలో ఉన్న మిల్లుల నుంచి పగలే వ్యర్థాలు ఎక్కువగా వస్తే ప్రజలు నుంచి వ్యతిరేకత వస్తోందని భావించిన నిర్వాహకులు రాత్రి తమ మిల్లులను శక్తి మేర నడుపుతున్నారు. ఉదయం లేచి చూడగానే ఇంటి ముందు మిల్లు వ్యర్థాల దుమ్ము దర్శనమిస్తోంది. పగలు సైతం దుమ్ము ఇంట్లోకి వస్తుందని, ఇంటి తలుపులు వేసుకొని ఉండాల్సిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడిందని స్థానికులు వాపోతున్నారు.

- కోదాడ పట్టణంలోని తమ్మర, తమ్మరబండ పాలెం, కొమరబండ, కేఎల్‌ఆర్ కాలనీ, సాలార్‌జంగ్ పేటలో సుమారు 18 మిల్లులు ఉండటంతో స్థానికులు తీవ్ర ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ కాలుష్యం పీల్చడంతో ఊపిరితిత్తుల సమస్యలు ఏర్పడి మరణాలకు దారి తీస్తుందని స్థానికులు చెబుతున్నారు.
- సూర్యాపేట పట్టణంలోని శాంతి నగర్, బాషానాయక్ తండా, గాంధీనగర్ తదితర ప్రాంతాల్లో మిల్లులు ఎక్కువగా ఉండటంతో కాలుష్యంతో ఈ ప్రాంత ప్రజలు తీవ్ర ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు.
- మిర్యాలగూడ పట్టణంలో సాగర్ ప్రధాన రహదారి వెంబడి, గాంధీనగర్ తదితర ప్రాంతాల్లో 80కి పైగా మిల్లులు ఉన్నాయి. మిల్లుల నిర్వాహకులు నిబంధనలు పాటించకపోవడంతో విపరీతంగా దుమ్ము వస్తుందని స్థానికులు తెలిపారు.
- హుజూర్‌నగర్ పట్టణంలోని మిర్యాలగూడ రహదారి, లింగగిరి, కోదాడకు వెళ్లే రహదారిలో 20 వరకు మిల్లులు ఉన్నాయి. వీటి నుంచి విపరీతంగా దుమ్ము వస్తుందని, ఆనారోగ్యానికి గురవుతున్నామని స్థానికులు ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేస్తున్నారు.

నిబంధనలకు విరుద్ధంగా ఉంటే చర్యలు తప్పవు..

– సురేశ్, ఎన్విరాన్‌మెంట్ ఇంజినీర్, నల్గొండ

జిల్లాలోని పారాబాయిల్డ్ మిల్లుల వ్యర్థాల నుంచి కాలుష్యం విపరీతంగా వస్తున్నట్లు దృష్టికి వచ్చింది. సంబంధిత యజమానులు ప్రభుత్వ నిబంధనల మేరకు మిల్లులు నడపాలి. ప్రతి పట్టణంలో తనిఖీలు నిర్వహిస్తాం. వ్యర్థాలు బయటకు రాకుండా జాగ్రత్తలు పాటించని మిల్లులపై కఠిన చర్యలు తీసుకుంటాం. ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యానికే మొదటి ప్రాధాన్యమిస్తాం.

TOWNS IN THE FANGS OF POLLUTION

The pollution has been increasing day by day in the towns of earlier Nalgonda districts. Besides the increasing number of vehicles, **Parboiled Rice Mills** have been emitting pollutants. As part of urbanisation and widening of towns, instead of faraway from the residential areas, the rice mills became closer to them and they are under municipality. This made the residents around them to live with the poisonous emitents of the mills. They can neither move to faraway places nor can lead a healthy life.

There are about 200 Parboiled Rice Mills in the earlier Nalgonda district. To avoid the protest from the residents during day time, the Mills are being run during night time. The residents have to face the dust every morning and spend much time sweeping and cleaning the dust. Even during the day they have been facing this dust. So they need to close the doors and windows day and night.

Thammarabandapalem, Komarabanada, KLR Colony, Salarjungpet villages are under Kodad town. There are about 18 Parboiled Rice Mills which are polluting the surroundings of these villages. The residents have been suffering from bronchial diseases as inhaling the polluted air.

Shanthi Nagar, Basha Nayak Thanda, Gandhinagar are the villages in Suryapet town. The residents of these villages have also been facing the pollution problem since ages.

Along the roadway to Nagarjuna Sagar and Gandhinagar, there are 80 Parboiled Rice Mills in Miryalaguda town. As the maintainers are not following the norms of Pollution Control Board, the people are facing various health hazards.

Along the roadway to Miryalaguda, Lingagiri and along the roadway to Kodad, there are 20 Parboiled Rice Mills in Huzurnagar town.

Due to the eversive dust from the mills, the residents who live around these have been suffering from skin allergies and bronchial diseases.

Counter statement of concerned authorities on this situation:

Mr. Suresh, Environmental engineer, Nalgonda responded to the situation by telling the **Eenadu news reporter** that it was brought to their notice regarding the emission of pollutants from the Parboiled mills. He requested the maintainers to maintain the norms of PCB. He also stated that they would inspect the mills and the situation of their running. He also said that they would give priority to the people and their health and also they would take action against the organisers who run the mills emitting the pollutants into the public places.

On behalf of the residents of our colony, I request you to free us from the pollution. Let us live a healthy life. All the residents of our colony are expecting justice from NGT.

Thanking you sir,

Yours sincerely
Sk. Shahanaz

From :

The residents,
KLR Avenue, Komarabanda & Salarjungpet
Kodad (Town & Mandal),
Suryapet (District),
TELANGANA.

To :

The Chairman,
NGT, Chennai.

Respected sir,

Subject : **Residents- KLR Avenue - Raising voice against PCB, Telangana, the district officials, Suryapet and local political leaders, Kodad – Reg.**

* * * * *

As mentioned above in the subject, KLR Avenue consist of 230 residential houses and 90 more houses are to be constructed. The Avenue was started in 2009. Since more than a decade, the residents of the colony have been suffering from the ash and unburnt husk that is being released from the rice mills. Our colony is under Komarabanda village, which is on the NORTH side of the Mills. On the EAST Salarjungpet village is situated and on the WEST our colony. Almost there are residential areas around the mills. All these areas have been suffering from the emissions of the mills since more than three decades. Salarjung pet villagers conducted DHARNAs, RASTAROKOs many times. But there was no use as the government paddy is being collected by these mills.

Most of the villagers of Komarabanda and Salarjngpet or illiterate but the residents of the **KLR Colony** or well-educated, aware of the official things and the actions that are taken against the mills for their illegal and misconduct of norms of PCB regarding the emissions like **ASH, UNBURNT HUSK** and waste water. The residents of the Colony initially approached local officials and local political leaders regarding pollution issue. But again there was no use of it. Then a bus full of residents reached Pollution Control Board of Telangana state. They listened to us patiently. They visited the mills and the colony as well. They got surprised on knowing the misconduct of norms of PCB by all the mills. The PCB, Telangana issued closure orders for the mills and also directed the electricity department to stop the power supply to the said maills. Due to the local politicians pressure, the electricity department could not follow the orders of PCB and continued the power supply to the Mills. The residents of our Colony were hopeful of Justice by the PCB. But the continuation of power supply made us hopeless.

Eventually we approached NGT in order to get justification for the problem of pollution caused by the rice mills.

On **14th June, 2021** PCB **Task Force committee** visited our colony and the mills as well. They arranged a **repairable dust sampler** on a house top which is the closest to the Mills. We got surprised on seeing them on that particular day. The residents of the colony protested to arrange the machine because there was a heavy rain on the day before of their visit moreover the wind direction changed from the **west** to the **east.** As our colony situated on the west and there was a heavy rain on the day before the wind was **Pristine.** The surroundings were very neat and clear. Then we strongly believed that the PCB officials, Millers and the local leaders were together to cheat us....to defeat us with their wicked tricks. So that we all protested the arrangement of the **dust sampler,** but they said that they would also arrange in the mills and in Salarjungpet village which is situated on the **east** side of the mills.

The residents of our colony humbly request you to send the NGT officials as an Unexpected visit to the Mills and the affected areas of pollution caused by the mills. We also beseech you to take the weather report from the concerned department for the day before on which the PCB task force committee visited the mills, arranged a dust sampler and made the **false report** .We whole-heartedly believe that the task force officials intimated the millers properly about their visit or else have got polluted, the PCB visited on the day which was informed by the millers so that they can take preventive measures.

We kindly request the NGT for justification. Ours is a **GREEN Colony.** Please make our colony **healthy** by taking action against the pollution caused by the **Rice Mills.**

Thanking you sir.

Yours faithfully,

Residents of KLR Avenue, Komarabanda and Salarjungpet Villages

We Want Justice

KLR Avenue Residents

Sl No	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
1	226		9492359594
2	220		9650823669
3	214	P.L.N. Sastry	9441093403
4	225	B.	9963392737
5	207		7569476452
6	339/1	N. Nageswara Rao	9989318701.
7	204	C. Srinivasa Kumar	8096880180
8	202	B. Sreelakshmi	9666608603
9	203.	R. Parvathi	9963529010.
10	188	S. Venkata Ramana	9951320330
11	179	K. Narasimha Rao (Deputy Brach Head Union Bank of India)	8075156918
12	178	B. NARESH.	9391310672
13	177	B. Swathi	9010599610
14	161	V. Brahma Reddy	8341109777
15	172	T.	9848045881
16	166	Md. Jubeda	8688234079
17	167	S. Saritha	9912216026
18	125	S.	8309606111
19	152	G. Ramadasu	9912405363.
20	154	V. Ramu Rao	9392122281
21	205	E. Shiva Shankar Raj	9010805599
22	95	K. Chandra Mouli	9912475788
23	94	M.A. Baseer	7993016940

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
24	96	D. Chandra Sekhar	9848747327
25	98	D. V. Subba Reddy	9949050936.
26	132	D. P. Reddy	9949050936.
27	118	V. Nitin Raj	9290911423
28	119	Srinivas	630096021
29	114	R. Vijay	8309904055
30	106	A. [illegible]	9652615243
31	278	P. Satish Kumar	9248549639
32	44.	[illegible]	9848094539
33	46.	V. Nageswara Rao	9848088656
34	70	K. B. Rama Rao	8639118384
35	71	ATK Prasad	9666966457
36	72	A. Kanaka Durga	8074403002
37	75	R. Vijaya Lakshmi	9010783728
38	76.	V. Ravinder Reddy	9100318300
39	81	M. Sesh	9848812254
40	106	[illegible]	9505745964
41	105	V. Meenakshi	9885107754
42	10A	A Sagi Reddy	9848716758
43	110	A. Bhubi Kamadi	9908305519
44	83	B. Appa Rao.	63003932 91
45	67	K Mohan	9032665961
46	82	Prabhu	7492362133

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
47	84	[illegible]	9246914369
48	85	K. RAM MOHAN PRASAD	9959843300
49	86	S. Allabakhash	9848427489
50	87	G. Venkatesu	9247215463
51	62	Ch. Bikshom	9948282737
52	88	Sk. Rasheeda Begum	9985960769
53	60	K. VENKAIAH Naidu	7989380488
54	89	K. Gopala Rao	9640342133.
55	90	M. Satyanarayan Reddy	9963615831
56	59	B. Murali Krishna	8008556543
57	91	Y. Satyanarayana	9553985918.
58	240	Y. Pushpavathi	9553985918.
59	339/3	G. Venkateswar Reddy	9704095689
60	227	V. SYUJANYA	9010816111
61	242	A. [illegible] Nothom Reddy V.P	6302727451.
62	228	V. Venkateswarlu	9502426738
63	230	G. Padmavathi	9676517334
64	231	Y. Kotiswara [illegible]	9848822805
65	238	L. Bhagyamma	9247177557
66	232	SK. Jamimiya	7981643077
67	233	Md. Rafeeda	9494232151
68	234	V. Durga Reddy	8639606499

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
69	239	[signature]	9014726649
70	287	[signature]	8106299089
71	147	[signature]	9948178886
72	245	[signature]	9948763567
73	246	Y. Sarala.	9866302560
74	247	[signature]	9848822756
75	248	Ch. Narasimha Rao	9440097450
76	249	Anv. Bhargav	9010991433
77	254	Shahid Pasha	9849457999
78	256	V. Dhanalaxmi,	9866100635
79	257	T. SrinivasaRao. T.Rao	9948486211
80	258	[signature]	6302323643
81	180	G. Nagamani	9666359388
82	181	T. VIJAYAKRISHNA	9247238587
83	182	M.J RAMARAO	9959910129
84	261	M. Satyanarayana	9396746138
85	308	Konda. Venkateswarlu	9848853302
86	315	K. Akshapathi	8498803948
87	290	Jogu. Veera Reddy	9951976870
88	209	Dr. N. Srinivasa Rao	9866234606
89	210	D. Lal Basha	6360441915

Sl. No	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
90	20	Chattu Murali Krishna	9491920202
91	[illegible]	V. Swapna	9553042999
92	294	[illegible]	6281409636
93	264	P. [illegible]	9848463311
94	293	P. Naresh Kumar	9848626022
95	292	G. MALLAIAH	9160685437
96	265.	V. Venkatesh	9010631960.
97	291	M. V. N. Sastry	9848427625
98	266.	K. NARENDRA. [illegible]	9010054899.
99	267	N. [illegible]	9705264641
100	268	K. Purushotham	9989456348
101	289	K. Raveender Rao	9398353707
102	269	CH. Manasa - Manasa	7660896089
103	288	V. PVYSHNAVI	9177044238
104	285	S. Basaveswara Rao	9989175455
105	272	M. Sravani	9704391927
106	273	V. Naresh	9966054175
107	274	MD. Anwar pasha	8185847213
108	253.	M. Balakrishna	9848369729
109	283	M. Radhika	9059835588
110	282	P. Komali	9248564451
111	279	K. Purushotham Rao	7702711822
112	277	K. Sesha Giri Rao	9398313729

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
113	Plot No 276	B. Nagani	9052077220
114	275	G. Venkateswarlu	9951179459
115	320	A. [illegible]	9848443443
116	319	Sk. Khadar Pasha	9948450719.
117	309	G. Kodandapani	9866545752
118	310	K. Govardham	9912008525
119	311	Alla. Venkata Satyanarayana	9666116531
120	313	M. Krishnaiah	9989989820
121	316	R. Pitchi Reddy	8309428150
122	317	[illegible]	9182525999
123	321	P. N. Naidu	9701717618.
124	322	N, Srinivas	8247688217
125	324	T. [illegible]	9490895922
126	325	P. Jyothi	9494043390
127	326	A. Krishan	9849808024
128	306	K. Aruna	9948533031
129	330	D. [illegible]	9505183053
130	304	P. Prasad	8074959879
131	334	S. [illegible]	9705702353
132	335	D. Praveen Kumar	9676555744.
133	298	N. Rajesh	8099366665
134	297	M. Chinnappa	8125101932

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
135	P.No 336	V. Venkataramana	9848229112
136	P.No 337	T - Srinivasa Rao	9603112851
137	P.No 338	B - Suresh Kumar	9912040512
138	Complex	D. Rama Kotaiah	9010983986
139	pl. 31	D. SRINIVASA Rao	9949173419
140	33	[illegible]	9701010268
141	34-35	T. [illegible]	9848683636
142	36-37	A. Siddik.	9848235010
143	33-I	Sunil M.	9640858072
144	29	Sravani	9000257326
145	28	[illegible]	9492849065
146	30	[illegible]	95157 55273
147	8	[illegible]	9491659239
148	4	[illegible]	9963614984
149	3	[illegible]	9533485343
150	2	[illegible]	9346402710
151	295	[illegible]	944 1034226
152	296	[illegible]	9849605688
153	299	[illegible]	8096782466
154	300	[illegible]	9959655807
155	314	[illegible]	9010725280
156	[illegible]	[illegible]	9948209928

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
157	271	Akula Nageswararao	9347374159
158	53	K.V.V. Prasad	8074981399
159	10	Y. Nagaiah	7893599496.
160	07	G. Soumya Sri	6300006023
161	0596	G. Laxman	9966042755
162	284	V. Krishna prasad	7095755197
163	102	P. Rajashekar	9966465344
164	114	R. Vijay kumar	9603798943.
165	116	P. Pardhasaradhi	9848570111
166	107-II	G. Radhakrishna	9849814100
167	103-I	G. SRINIVASA RAO	9949711135
168	143	Abhiram Puthugunti	9866103493
169	39		7013059175
170	226	Subba	9441742467
171	205	M. Nageswara	7989932013
172	61	Ramesh	9441008980
173	315	Chandrakala	8498803948
174	180	G. [illegible]	9666359383
175	278	P. [illegible]	9248549639
176	221	V. Ramakrishna	9010688111

Sl. No.	Plot no.	Signature of the resident	Contact no. of the resident
177	233	Md Allab	9295803292
178	281	S. Radha	9912178792
179	30	S.K. [illegible]	
180	109	[illegible]	9912334276
181	231	Y. [illegible]	9848822805
182	214	N. Arunakumari	9441093403
183	166	Md. Abdul Majeed	8919853555
184	282	P. Narayanrao	9848864451
185	298	V. [illegible]	9908465112
186	317	SK. Shareef	9182525999
187	322	N. Padma	9640207619
188	273	Swarnalatha	7799092997
189	277	K. Veeradhara	7013929520
190	261	M. Swarajyalaxmi	9948180830
191	61	Md Yousuf	8919895869
192	284	[illegible]	9885176799
193	256	[illegible]	9866100635
194	225	[illegible]	7010354517
195	319	Sk Noorjahan	8500180719

Date 20.7.2021

రైస్ మిల్లుల నుండి వచ్చే కాలుష్యాన్ని ఎదుర్కొంటున్న 9వ, వార్డు సాలార్ జంగ్ పేట ప్రజలు

Name	cell no
1. Sk. జమీలా	8466871600
2.) Sk. నసీమా	9705537047
3. ప్రవీణ	
4. Sk. చాంద్ బీ	
5. ఆర. [illegible]	9948492102
6) V. పద్మ	8688619695
7) SK Pasha	
8). SK [illegible]	
10) [illegible] బీ	
11 SK రఫీ	
12 G. Ramu	9640594941
13 Ch. Ramakrishna	
14 SK [illegible]	
15 Sk. Gouse	9912141119
16 SK NAGEER	
17 SK [illegible]	
18 Abbas	
S/K యాసిన్	
SK. khaja miya	9848899039.
21 SK [illegible]	
22 [illegible] బీ.	
23 [illegible]	9705470125
24 G. [illegible]	
25 [illegible]	
26) G. shirisha	
27) Sk. Nagul meera	
28) SK. [illegible]	
29) SK. Saidabee	
30) SK. Janbee	
31) SK [illegible]	
32) SK. రఫీ	
33) Sk. [illegible]	
34) SK. Hussan	
35)	
36) SK [illegible]	
37) SK Shanna	
38) Sk, Abbas Ali	
39) SK [illegible]	
40) V. Seetha	
41) K. Venkataramana	
42) SK. [illegible]	
43) K. [illegible]	
44) SK [illegible]	
45) P [illegible]	
46) [illegible]	
47) [illegible]	
48) [illegible]	
49) SK [illegible]	
50) Sk. Nagul Meera	

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN ZONE BENCH AT CHENNAI

(Application under Section.14 and 15 read with section.18 of National Green Tribunal Act,2010)

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.90 OF 2021

IN THE MATTER OF:

NAVEEN KUMAR JALAGAM

..... APPLICANT

VS

STATE OF TELANGANA AND ORS

..... RESPONDENTS

Reply cum objection to the report filed by the Telangana Pollution Control Board

G.STANLY HEBZON SINGH

K.MAGESHWARAN

COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT