

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 298 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF

DR. RAJA SINGH

...Applicant

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...Respondents

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Filed by:



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(Respondent No.1)**

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New Delhi

Dated: 13/12/2024

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 298 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

DR. RAJA SINGH

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

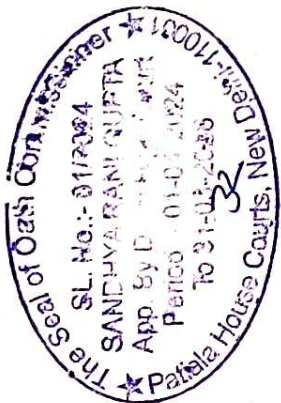
UNION OF INDIA & ORS

...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED
26.11.2024 ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT - MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE.

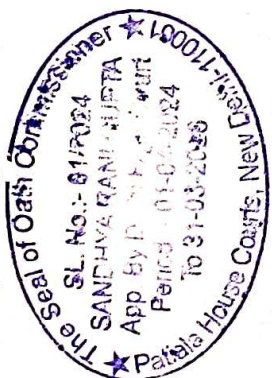
I, Ved Prakash Mishra S/o Sh. R.S Mishra aged about 48 Years, presently working as Joint Secretary with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as MoEFCC) having office at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh, New Delhi -110003, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as hereunder:

1. That, this Hon'ble Court, on 26.09.2024 passed an order directing the Ministry to get a study on non-occupational health hazards due to the usage of asbestos sheets by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialists of multidiscipline and submit a report within two months.



[Handwritten signature]

2. It is humbly submitted that there was some delay in compliance with the order passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal due to some bona fide reason. The delay in submitting the report of the Expert Committee was due to the process of identifying and inviting suitable experts from multiple specializations, such as environmental science, public health, toxicology, cancer prevention and research, civil engineering, and occupational health, was time-consuming due to the need for highly qualified professionals who possess the necessary expertise on asbestos.
3. Furthermore, there were administrative challenges in coordinating among various departments and agencies to ensure that experts from diverse sectors (e.g., health, environment, and institutes) were adequately represented. There was extensive discussion in the Ministry regarding the structure and composition of the Expert Committee.
4. That, in accordance with the direction of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the Ministry discussed the issues with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Accordingly, the Ministry through its letter no. Q/18011/13/2023-CPA dated 23.10.2024 requested the CPCB to constitute an Expert Committee comprising of multi-discipline to study non-occupational health hazards due to the usage of Asbestos sheets. A true copy of the Ministry letter dated 23.10.2024 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure- A**.
5. That, an Expert Committee has been constituted by CPCB through an Office order dated 07.11.2024 comprising 12 experts from prestigious



institutes, such as environmental health, toxicology, cancer prevention and research, civil engineering, etc. A copy of the office order dated 07.11.2024 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure- B**.

6. It is respectfully submitted, that meetings of the Expert Committee have been convened on 28.11.2024 and 05.12.2024 to discuss the issue addressed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
7. That, the Expert Committee has completed its work, and a detailed report has been prepared and finalized.
8. That, the Ministry respectfully submits the Expert Committee's report in compliance with this Hon'ble Tribunal's directions. A copy of the report is enclosed herewith as **Annexure- C**
9. That, the report includes the following key findings and recommendations:

(a) An advisory may be issued for schools through concerned supervising authorities: - i) to maintain the existing cement-asbestos roofing sheets in good condition, and apply a protective coating of paint or lime on the sheets as a precautionary measure; ii) to follow the guidelines IS: 11769 (Part 1) during installation and handling of cement-asbestos roofing sheets; iii) to ensure disposal of the waste cement-asbestos roofing sheets when discarded or damaged at authorized disposal sites under HOWM Rules 2016.



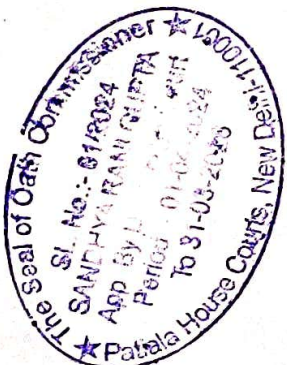
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(b) Awareness may be spread through concerned authorities and industry so as to ensure proper disposal of cement-asbestos waste at authorized disposal sites under HOWM Rules 2016 and prevent re-entrainment into air matrix on degradation. The waste disposal data and global best practices may be reviewed from time to time by Government to arrive at suitable policies to minimise asbestos waste generation and its proper disposal.

10. That, the Ministry has submitted the report after thorough consideration, and all relevant stakeholders have been consulted during the preparation of the report to ensure comprehensive and accurate findings. The Ministry is committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure that the concerns raised by the Hon'ble Tribunal are adequately addressed and also to comply with the directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in a timely manner.

11. That, the Answering Respondent fully acknowledges the importance of the matter and, henceforth, will ensure the timely submission of reports and compliance with the Tribunal's orders to avoid any further delays.

12. That, the Answering Respondent reserves its right to file additional information before the Hon'ble Tribunal, if required, till Pendente-Lite.



13. That, in view of the foregoing submissions, this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass such or further orders as it may deem fit in the given circumstances of the case.

(वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा)
DEPONENT
(VED PRAKASH MISHRA)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

VERIFICATION:

13 DEC 2024

Verified at New Delhi on the _____ of December 2024 that the contents of the above affidavit and the accompanying report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been suppressed or concealed therein.

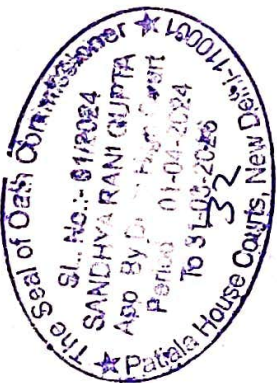
I identified The Deponent who has signed & thumb in my presence.

DEPONENT
(वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा)
(VED PRAKASH MISHRA)
संयुक्त सचिव/Joint Secretary
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Sh. Ved Prakash Mishra
Sl. No. 1024
R/o. Sandhya Ram Gupta
Identified by me before me
has signed and thumb in my presence
at New Delhi on 13/12/24
that the contents of the affidavit have
been read & explained to him and true and
correct.

13 DEC 2024

Joint Commissioner, Delhi



Q-18011/13/2023-CPA
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
(CP Division)

2nd Floor, Jal Wing
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jorbagh Road
New Delhi- 110003.

Dated:- 23rd October, 2024

To,

The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032

Subject:- O.A. No. 298 of 2023 titled Dr. Raja Singh Vs. Union of India & Ors. pending before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench at New Delhi- regarding.

Sir,

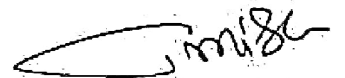
Enclosed herewith please find a copy NGT order dated 25.09.2024 on the above mentioned subject, which is self-explanatory.

2. In this regard, in compliance of the above said order of Hon'ble NGT, it is requested to constitute an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi-discipline to study on non-occupational health hazards due to usage of Asbestos sheets.

3. This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,



(Ved Prakash Mishra)
Director (CP)



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT OF INDIA

CM-13011/287/2024-AQMN-HO-CPCB-HO

Date: 07.11.2024

Office Order

Sub: Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023.

Hon'ble NGT (PB) vide above said order, directed MoEF&CC to get a study conducted by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi- discipline to study to find whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector and submit report within two months.

A copy of the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon'ble NGT is enclosed herewith.

Pursuant to the above-said Hon'ble NGT order a committee of expert members is constituted as under:

1. Representative of AIIMS, New Delhi (Member)
2. Representative of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi (Member)
3. Representative of CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow (Member)
4. Representative of CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur (Member)
5. Representative of ICMR- National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research, Noida (Member)
6. Representative of ICMR- National Institute for Research in Environmental Health, Bhopal (Member)
7. Representative of ICMR- National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad (Member)
8. Representative of CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (Member)
9. Representative of Civil Engineering Department, IIT-Delhi (Member)
10. Representative of Civil Engineering Department, IIT-Roorkee (Member)
11. Representative of CP Division, MoEF&CC (Member)
12. Div. Head IPC-II Div., CPCB (Convenor)

TOR of the Committee:

- i. To study (non-occupational) health hazard due to use of cement- asbestos sheets in schools / educational institution (as compared to or in contrast to the occupational health hazards applicable to workers in industries having asbestos use)
- ii. To submit report within two months

'परिवेश भवन' पर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

दूरभाष/Tel : 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

Reimbursement of TA/DA:

- i. Reimbursement of TA/DA will be as per Government rules and entitlement.
- ii. Honorarium to lead author @ 5000 per sitting for up to 20 sittings for authoring the report.
- iii. The expenditure of the expert committee will be met from NGT 25% funds after approval of the concerned committee.

Bharat Kumar Sharma
(Member Secretary)

To:

1. Members of the above Committee

Copy to for information:

1. In-charge, F&A

List of Institute/Organisation

Sl. No.	Institute/ Organisation
1.	The Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi - 110029
2.	The Director Maulana Azad Medical College Campus, 2, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, near Delhi Gate, Balmiki Basti, New Delhi -110002
3.	The Director, CSIR-IITR CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research 31, Mahatma Gandhi Marg Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh)
4.	The Director, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Nehru Marg, Nagpur - 440020 (Maharashtra)
5.	The Director National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research, I – 7, Sector – 39, NOIDA, Gautam Buddha Nagar – 201301 (Uttar Pradesh)
6.	The Director National Institute for Research in Environmental Health, Bhauri By Pass Road, Bhopal - 462030 (Madhya Pradesh)
7.	The Director ICMR-National Institute of Occupational Health Meghani Nagar, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat)
8.	The Director CSIR-Central Building Research Institute Roorkee – 247 667 (Uttarakhand)
9.	The Director Indian Institute of Technology - Delhi Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
10.	The Director Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) - Roorkee Roorkee – 247667 (Uttarakhand)
11.	The Director, CP Div., MoEF&CC, 2 nd Floor Jal Wing Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jor Bagh Road, New Dehi – 110003

Item No. 02

Court No. 2

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 298/2023
(IA NO 149/2024, IA NO 67/2024)

Raja Singh

Applicant

Versus

Union of India Ministry of Environment Forest &
Climate Change (Government of India)

Respondent

Date of hearing: 25.09.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Applicant in Person

Respondent: Mr. Narender Pal Singh and Mr. Deepak Kumar Prasad, Advocates for
Respondent No. 1
Mr. Gi. Gi. C. George, Advocate for Ministry of Urban Development and
CPWD
Mr. Nalin Kohli, Senior Advocate with Mr. Ankit Virmani, Mr. Hrithik
Sharma, Mr. Anshul Malik and Mr. Ayushman Arora Advocates for
Respondent No. 4.

ORDER

1. Issue of non-occupational health hazard likely to be caused by use of Asbestos sheets in educational institutional to students has been raised in this application.

2. Vide order dated 18.07.2024, we required Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as '**MoEF&CC**') to find out whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector, and if there is a distinction, let the matter be given a scientific study and report of such scientific study be submitted along with reply.

3. Though affidavit dated 24.09.2024 has been filed by MoEF&CC but we do not find any specific reply for scientific study in respect to question posed by us in para 6 of order dated 18.07.2024.

4. We therefore, require Ministry to get a study conducted by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi-discipline to study above aspect and submit report within two months.

5. List on 26.11.2024.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

September 25, 2024
Original Application No. 298/2023
(IA NO 149/2024,IA NO 67/2024)
AB



1733

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

By Speed Post/Email

CM-13011/287/2024-AQMN-HO-CPCB-HO

Date : 12.12.2024

617

To

The Joint Secretary (CP Division)
 Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
 2nd Floor, Jal Wing Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road
 New Delhi-110003.

Subject:- O.A. no. 298 of 2023 titled Dr. Raja Singh Vs. Union of India & Ors. pending before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench at New Delhi- regarding.

Sir,

In reference to MoEF&CC letter No. Q-18011/13/2023-CPA, dated 23.10.2024, CPCB constituted an Expert Committee vide Office Order No. CM-13011/287/2024-AQMN-HO-CPCB-HO dated 07.11.2024, comprising of specialist of multi-discipline to study the reference in the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon'ble NGT-PB in O.A. no. 298 of 2023.

The Expert Committee held two meetings and has prepared the report on the above reference, which is enclosed herewith for necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Nazimuddin
12/12/2024

(Nazimuddin, Sc.'F')
 Divisional Head-IPC-II

Encl.: As above

‘परिवेश भवन’ पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110032

दूरभाष/Tel: 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

Report of the Expert Committee

(constituted in compliance of NGT-PB orders dated 18.07.2024 and 25.09.2024 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal – Principal Bench in O.A No. 298/2023)

1. Orders dated 18.07.2024 and 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023

In O.A. No. 298/2023 the applicant, a visiting faculty in the Department of Architecture, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, has raised the issue of (non-occupational) health hazards likely to be caused to school children by use of asbestos sheets (in roofs) in schools / educational institutions and has prayed for passing order to ban use of asbestos sheets in schools / educational institutions.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India apprised Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench (NGT-PB) in its response dated **23.09.2023** that the latest Schedule of Rates (DSR) of CPWD already does not include asbestos based items.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (MoEF&CC) apprised NGT-PB about the following facts in its response dated **26.12.2023**:

Para 5: Asbestos is a hydrated mineral silicate that is fibrous and brittle. It has a variety of industrial applications because of its resistance to heat and chemicals, high tensile strength, and low cost.

Para 6: Asbestos is used in a wide range of manufactured goods, mostly in building materials (roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, paper products, and asbestos cement products), friction products (automobile clutch, brake, and transmission parts), heat-resistant fabrics, packaging, gaskets, and coatings.

Para 7: Asbestos in buildings does not spontaneously release fibres, but it can enter the air, water, and soil from weathering, renovation, or demolition of manufactured asbestos products. People are likely to be exposed to asbestos through inhalation of airborne fibres.

Para 8: The waste asbestos generated from the production of asbestos or asbestos-containing materials are regulated under the "Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) (HOWM) Rules, 2016" (hereinafter referred to as 'HOWM Rules'), and has been classified as under S. No. 15 of Schedule I of HOWM Rules, which includes (i) Asbestos-containing residues; (ii) Discarded asbestos and (ii) Dust or particulates from exhaust gas treatment. In addition, as per Schedule II, Class B of HOWM Rules, any waste containing asbestos in a Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) of 10,000 mg/kg or above is also considered hazardous waste. The import of waste asbestos (dust and fibres) is prohibited in the country under Schedule VI of the aforementioned rules.

Para 9: Waste containing asbestos shall be handled and managed in an environmentally sound manner as per the provisions outlined in the HOWM Rules, 2016, and sent to Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF) for final disposal.

Hon'ble NGT-PB passed an order in the matter on **18.07.2024**, directing as follows:

“6. We also require Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to find out whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector, and if there is a distinction, let the matter be given a scientific study and report of such scientific study be submitted along with reply.”

MoEF&CC filed a response dated 24.09.2024 in NGT-PB submitting as below:

2. That the Answering Respondent is engaged in, inter alia, policy formulation for abatement, control, and prevention of pollution and prescribing environmental standards to be implemented through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). In addition, the concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are empowered to take all measures deemed necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment as well as prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution.

3. That, the Answering Respondent has received inputs from the Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals (DCPC) on this issue that a comprehensive study has already been made on the issue of health effects of chrysotile asbestos in 2006 by National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), sponsored by DCPC. NIOH submitted its final consolidated report titled "Study of Health Hazards/Environmental Hazards resulting from use of variety of asbestos in the country" in May 2012. The NIOH report did not indicate any significant health or environmental hazards resulting from the use of chrysotile asbestos under proper conditions in the workplace; hence, no significant occupational health hazard has been noticed.

4. With regard to the directions of Hon'ble Tribunal for a scientific study on non-occupational health hazards, the above-mentioned study also found health hazards for end users. Chapter 6 discusses the health impact of chrysotile asbestos on end users as well as on the community in the vicinity of the factory. which is related to non-occupational health effects. It has also been observed in the report that fibre levels in all workplaces and in the vicinity of the factory were below national and international standards. None of the subjects had radiographic features suggestive of interstitial lung fibrosis.

5. Hence, this study has already been conducted on the various health impacts of chrysotile asbestos, both occupational and non-occupational. The above study report was made by NIOH is submitted for kind perusal of the Hon'ble Tribunal.

Hon'ble NGT-PB passed further order in the matter on **25.09.2024**, again directing the study of this issue by an expert committee, as follows:

“2. *Vide order dated 18.07.2024, we required Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as ‘MoEF&CC’) to find out whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector, and if there is a distinction, let the matter be given a scientific study and report of such scientific study be submitted along with reply.*

3. *Though affidavit dated 24.09.2024 has been filed by MoEF&CC but we do not find any specific reply for scientific study in respect to question posed by us in para 6 of order dated 18.07.2024.*

4. *We therefore, require Ministry to get a study conducted by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi discipline to study above aspect and submit report within two months.”*

2. Constitution of the Expert Committee and meetings of the Expert Committee

In compliance with the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon’ble NGT-PB, MoEF&CC vide letter no. Q-18011/13/2023-CPA, dated 23.10.2024, asked the CPCB to constitute an Expert Committee comprising a specialist of multi-discipline to study the reference in the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon’ble NGT-PB (**Annexure-I**).

Accordingly, CPCB vide Office Order No. CM-13011/287/2024-AQMN-HO-CPCB-HO, dated 07.11.2024, constituted an Expert Committee to study the reference in the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon’ble NGT-PB (**Annexure-II**) comprising of the following institutes:

S. No.	Institution
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi
2	Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC), New Delhi
3	CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow
4	CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
5	ICMR- National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida
6	ICMR- National Institute for Research in Environmental Health (NIREH), Bhopal
7	ICMR- National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad
8	CSIR-Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee
9	IIT Delhi (Civil Engineering Department)
10	IIT Roorkee (Civil Engineering Department)
11	MoEF&CC (CP Division)
12	CPCB (IPC-II Division) - Convenor

The CPCB sent the Office Order dated 07.11.2024 regarding the constitution of the Expert Committee to concerned expert institutes by email dated 08.11.2024, requesting them to nominate their experts in the Expert Committee constituted to study the reference in the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon’ble NGT-PB, which was followed up by email dated 11.11.2024 and 19.11.2024 (**Annexure-III**). The

concerned expert institutes informed CPCB about the nomination of their experts in the Expert Committee (**Annexure-IV**). CPCB did not receive nominations from CSIR-IITR Lucknow and IIT, Delhi.

The Expert Committee held two meetings on 28.11.2024 and 05.12.2024 and deliberated on the following reference points in the order dated 18.07.2024 and reiterated in the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon'ble NGT-PB:

- *whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector, and*
- *if there is a distinction, let the matter be given a scientific study and report of such scientific study be submitted.*

Views of the Expert Committee on above reference points are subsequent paras.

3. Study of the reference from Hon'ble NGT-PB by the Expert Committee
(i.e., *whether there is a distinction between occupational health hazard to industrial workers and non-occupational health hazard from use of cement-asbestos sheets for roofing?*)

(a) Cement-asbestos roof sheet while in good condition is in an immobilized state. There is little chance in this state of significant exposure to children at schools with such roof sheets. In this regard, the Indian Standard "IS:11769 (Part1)1987- "Guidelines for Safe Use of Products Containing asbestos, Part 1 - Asbestos Cement Products" (**Annexure-V**) mention the following:

"Cement-asbestos cement products generally contain 10 to 15 percent asbestos fibres in a cement matrix that comprises the rest of the material and are termed as 'locked-in' asbestos products as these products have the asbestos fibres bound in cement. There is very little possibility of generation of airborne asbestos fibres during any reasonable handling, transport, storage and use of such products."

(b) At the time of installing the roof sheets or during their dismantling, there is a chance of asbestos exposure. The above-mentioned BIS standard/guidelines prescribe work practices to mitigate the risk of harmful exposure to asbestos fibres. Most likely, children will not be present during such installation or dismantling activities in schools, so there is a very low likelihood of exposure.

(c) The applicant and the respondent association of cement-asbestos sheet manufacturers have referred to and submitted copy reports of several studies on health impacts due to asbestos fibre exposure in their submission in the present case. Asbestos fibre concentration in air observed in the reports of the three studies - i)

Study of Health Hazard/Environmental Hazards resulting from use of chrysotile asbestos in the country–2012 of ICMR–National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad (NIOH), ii) National Study on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Environment in asbestos-cement product industries – 2019 of Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institute, Mumbai (DGFASLI), and iii) Air quality study on concentration and significance of chrysotile asbestos fibres in the household ambient environment in Sri Lanka-2021 of National Building Research Organisation, Sri Lanka, were compared by the Expert Committee. In the NIOH study, it was found that out of 427 observations in asbestos based industrial premises or areas near such industries, except for 80 observations i.e. is 18-19%, all other observations were within the **0.1** fibre/cc limit for the work environment, and in the DGFASLI study, it was found that out of 50 asbestos based industries, asbestos levels in 35 industries that were having good measures were found within the **0.1** fibre per ml limit, and asbestos levels in 15 industries were in the range of 0.2 to 0.4 fibre per ml. Whereas in the Sri Lanka study, the asbestos fibre concentrations observed in non-occupational buildings at all selected households in different environmental conditions were **0.00034** fibre/cc (average), **0.00077** fibre/cc (max), in one district and **0.00016** fibre/cc (average), and **0.00071** fibre/cc (max), in the second district, respectively.

(d) The vast difference in exposure levels in industrial settings and household use is clear from the above results. It is evident that non occupational exposure levels are far lower than occupational exposure levels because of the type of activities involved during occupational exposure.

(e) For school children asbestos cement sheets is not only the potential source of asbestos exposure. Other than cement sheets are also potential source for asbestos exposure. Hence, it is difficult to design and execute a study which excludes other risk factors for asbestos exposure and to conclude that health effects of asbestos is due to only cement sheet related asbestos exposure. It is true that even low dose exposure of asbestos can results in a disease but after several years (about 20 or more) and in many instances such disease represents in sub-clinical form (patient do not have any sign symptoms and only X-ray/HRCT will have opacities). To identify such early disease/ pathology longitudinal study design is required which takes several years to conclude. In such study, we will be unnecessarily exposing children to substantial high radiological dosage, through X-ray, HRCT, etc., and even though we might not come to any firm conclusions.

(f) The expert from IIT-Roorkee shared with the Expert Committee information on research/studies undertaken and steps being taken elsewhere in the developed world to regulate the use of asbestos (**Annexure-VI**). The expert from ICMR-NICPR also informed that the world over its use is being discouraged, and many countries are banning its use because of its health hazards. The Expert Committee noted that asbestos use in India was very different from that in the Western world. In the Western world, there are more harmful uses than sheet use in India. They used to

spray tiles and walls with asbestos fibres to make them fire-resistant. In this regard, asbestos use data were noted. Asbestos is imported and presently not mined in India. According to the Indian Minerals Yearbook 2022 Vol-III of the Ministry of Mines, Government of India, the annual consumption of asbestos fibre was approximately 3 lakh ton during 2020-21 and approximately 4.4 lakh ton during 2021-22 (**Annexure-VII**). According to the information provided by the Fibre Cement Products Manufacturers Association (FCPMA), about ninety percent of the chrysotile asbestos is used in India for two main products - cement asbestos sheets (85%) and cement asbestos pipes (5%), and the remaining 10% is used in other products (**Annexure-VIII**). FCPMA has further informed that **3.4 lakh ton** asbestos was used for cement-asbestos sheet production, which contains **8%-9%** asbestos, implying that approximately **40 lakh ton** cement-asbestos sheets are being manufactured annually ($3.4 \times 100/8.5$).

4. Recommendation of the Expert Committee

(a) An advisory may be issued for schools through concerned supervising authorities: - i) to maintain the existing cement-asbestos roofing sheets in good condition, and apply a protective coating of paint or lime on the sheets as a precautionary measure; ii) to follow the guidelines IS: 11769 (Part 1) during installation and handling of cement-asbestos roofing sheets; iii) to ensure disposal of the waste cement-asbestos roofing sheets when discarded or damaged at authorized disposal sites under HOWM Rules 2016.

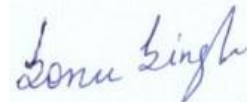
(b) Awareness may be spread through concerned authorities and industry so as to ensure proper disposal of cement-asbestos waste at authorized disposal sites under HOWM Rules 2016 and prevent re-entrainment into air matrix on degradation. The waste disposal data and global best practices may be reviewed from time to time by Government to arrive at suitable policies to minimise asbestos waste generation and its proper disposal.



Nazimuddin,
CPCB



Dr K V George
CSIR-NEERI



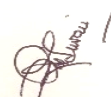
Dr Sonu Singh
MoEF&CC



Dr Ankit Viramgami
ICMR-NIOH



Dr Shalini Singh
ICMR-NICPR



Dr RR Tiwari
ICMR-NIREH



Dr Rajesh Kumar
CSIR-CBRI



Prof Bhanu P Vellanki
IIT-Roorkee



Dr. Naresh Kumar
MAMC



Dr Sanjay Rai
AIIMS

Item No. 02

Court No. 2

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 298/2023
(IA NO 149/2024, IA NO 67/2024)

Raja Singh

Applicant

Versus

Union of India Ministry of Environment Forest &
Climate Change (Government of India)

Respondent

Date of hearing: 25.09.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Applicant in Person

Respondent: Mr. Narender Pal Singh and Mr. Deepak Kumar Prasad, Advocates for
Respondent No. 1
Mr. Gi. Gi. C. George, Advocate for Ministry of Urban Development and
CPWD
Mr. Nalin Kohli, Senior Advocate with Mr. Ankit Virmani, Mr. Hrithik
Sharma, Mr. Anshul Malik and Mr. Ayushman Arora Advocates for
Respondent No. 4.

ORDER

1. Issue of non-occupational health hazard likely to be caused by use of Asbestos sheets in educational institutional to students has been raised in this application.

2. Vide order dated 18.07.2024, we required Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as '**MoEF&CC**') to find out whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector, and if there is a distinction, let the matter be given a scientific study and report of such scientific study be submitted along with reply.

3. Though affidavit dated 24.09.2024 has been filed by MoEF&CC but we do not find any specific reply for scientific study in respect to question posed by us in para 6 of order dated 18.07.2024.

4. We therefore, require Ministry to get a study conducted by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi-discipline to study above aspect and submit report within two months.

5. List on 26.11.2024.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

September 25, 2024
Original Application No. 298/2023
(IA NO 149/2024,IA NO 67/2024)
AB



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT OF INDIA

CM-13011/287/2024-AQMN-HO-CPCB-HO

Date: 07.11.2024

Office Order

Sub: Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023.

Hon'ble NGT (PB) vide above said order, directed MoEF&CC to get a study conducted by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi- discipline to study to find whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector and submit report within two months.

A copy of the order dated 25.09.2024 of Hon'ble NGT is enclosed herewith.

Pursuant to the above-said Hon'ble NGT order a committee of expert members is constituted as under:

1. Representative of AIIMS, New Delhi (Member)
2. Representative of Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi (Member)
3. Representative of CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow (Member)
4. Representative of CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur (Member)
5. Representative of ICMR- National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research, Noida (Member)
6. Representative of ICMR- National Institute for Research in Environmental Health, Bhopal (Member)
7. Representative of ICMR- National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad (Member)
8. Representative of CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (Member)
9. Representative of Civil Engineering Department, IIT-Delhi (Member)
10. Representative of Civil Engineering Department, IIT-Roorkee (Member)
11. Representative of CP Division, MoEF&CC (Member)
12. Div. Head IPC-II Div., CPCB (Convenor)

TOR of the Committee:

- i. To study (non-occupational) health hazard due to use of cement- asbestos sheets in schools / educational institution (as compared to or in contrast to the occupational health hazards applicable to workers in industries having asbestos use)
- ii. To submit report within two months

'परिवेश भवन' पर्यी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

दूरभाष/Tel : 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

Reimbursement of TA/DA:

- i. Reimbursement of TA/DA will be as per Government rules and entitlement.
- ii. Honorarium to lead author @ 5000 per sitting for up to 20 sittings for authoring the report.
- iii. The expenditure of the expert committee will be met from NGT 25% funds after approval of the concerned committee.

Bharat Kumar Sharma
(Member Secretary)

To:

1. Members of the above Committee

Copy to for information:

1. In-charge, F&A

List of Institute/Organisation

Sl. No.	Institute/ Organisation
1.	The Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi - 110029
2.	The Director Maulana Azad Medical College Campus, 2, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, near Delhi Gate, Balmiki Basti, New Delhi -110002
3.	The Director, CSIR-IITR CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research 31, Mahatma Gandhi Marg Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh)
4.	The Director, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Nehru Marg, Nagpur - 440020 (Maharashtra)
5.	The Director National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research, I – 7, Sector – 39, NOIDA, Gautam Buddha Nagar – 201301 (Uttar Pradesh)
6.	The Director National Institute for Research in Environmental Health, Bhauri By Pass Road, Bhopal - 462030 (Madhya Pradesh)
7.	The Director ICMR-National Institute of Occupational Health Meghani Nagar, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat)
8.	The Director CSIR-Central Building Research Institute Roorkee – 247 667 (Uttarakhand)
9.	The Director Indian Institute of Technology - Delhi Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
10.	The Director Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) - Roorkee Roorkee – 247667 (Uttarakhand)
11.	The Director, CP Div., MoEF&CC, 2 nd Floor Jal Wing Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jor Bagh Road, New Dehi – 110003

1745

Reminder III: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023

Me <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>

ME

Tue, 26 Nov 2024 12:32:16 PM +0530 •

To "director" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "deanacad" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "director" <director@iitrindia.org>, "directornicpr" <director.nicpr@icmr.gov.in>, "directornicpr" <directornicpr@gmail.com>, "director-nioh" <director-nioh@gov.in>, "director" <director@admin.iitd.ac.in>

Cc "BHARAT SHARMA" <mscb.cpcb@gov.in>, "Nazim Uddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "VINAY UPADHYAY" <vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>

Reading 3 / 16

Sir/Madam,

In reference to the trailing mail dated 08.11.2024, 11.11.2024 and 19.11.2024, it is once again requested to **kindly provide nomination** for the Constitution of "Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023", **urgently**.

Yours faithfully

Nazimuddin

Scientist F and Division Head, IPC-II

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India), Delhi

Tel No. 01143102444, 01143102427

==== Forwarded message =====

From: Puneet Tyagi <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>

To: "director" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "deanacad" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "dean-mamc" <dean-mamc@delhi.gov.in>, "mamregistrar" <mamregistrar@gmail.com>, "director" <director@iitrindia.org>, "directornicpr" <director.nicpr@icmr.gov.in>, "directornicpr" <directornicpr@gmail.com>, "director-nioh" <director-nioh@gov.in>, "director" <director@admin.iitd.ac.in>, "mishravp" <mishra.vp@gov.in>

Cc: "Nazim Uddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "VINAY UPADHYAY" <vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>

Date: Tue, 19 Nov 2024 15:03:51 +0530

Subject: Reminder II: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023

==== Forwarded message =====



📎 1 Attachment(s) • Download as Zip



Office Order dated 07.11.2024.pdf

866.2 KB • 🔒

Reminder II: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023 1746 25

ME Me <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>
Tue, 19 Nov 2024 3:03:52 PM +0530 •

To "director" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "deanacad" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "dean-mamc" <dean-mamc@delhi.gov.in>, "mamcregistrar" <mamcregistrar@gmail.com>, "director" <director@iitrindia.org>, "directornicpr" <director.nicpr@icmr.gov.in>, "directornicpr" <directornicpr@gmail.com>, "director-nioh" <director-nioh@gov.in>, "director" <director@admin.iitd.ac.in>, "mishravp" <mishra.vp@gov.in>

Cc "Nazim Uddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "VINAY UPADHYAY" <vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>

Sir/Madam,

In reference to the trailing mail dated 08.11.2024 and 11.11.2024 , it is once again requested to **kindly provide nomination** for the Constitution of "Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023", **urgently**.

Yours faithfully
Nazimuddin
Scientist F and Division Head, IPC-II
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India), Delhi
Tel No. 01143102444, 01143102427

==== Forwarded message =====

From: Puneet Tyagi <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>
To: "director" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "deanacad" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "dean-mamc" <dean-mamc@delhi.gov.in>, "mamcregistrar" <mamcregistrar@gmail.com>, "director" <director@iitrindia.org>, "director" <director@neeri.res.in>, "directornicpr" <director.nicpr@icmr.gov.in>, "directornicpr" <directornicpr@gmail.com>, "directornireh" <director.nireh@icmr.gov.in>, "director-nioh" <director-nioh@gov.in>, "director" <director@admin.iitd.ac.in>, "mishravp" <mishra.vp@gov.in>
Cc: "Nazim uddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "VINAY UPADHYAY" <vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>
Date: Mon, 11 Nov 2024 15:55:31 +0530
Subject: Reminder: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023

==== Forwarded message =====



Sir/Madam,

In reference to the trailing mail, it is once again requested to **kindly provide nomination** for the Constitution of "Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023", **urgently**.

Yours faithfully
Nazimuddin
Scientist F and Division Head, IPC-II
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India), Delhi
Tel No. 01143102444, 01143102427

==== Forwarded message =====

From: Puneet Tyagi <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>
To: "director" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "deanacad" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "dean-mamc" <dean-mamc@delhi.gov.in>, "mamcregistrar" <mamcregistrar@gmail.com>, "director" <director@iitrindia.org> ,

"director"<director@neeri.res.in>, "directornicpr"<director.nicpr@icmr.gov.in>, "directornicpr"<directornicpr@gmail.com>, "directornireh"<director.nireh@icmr.gov.in>, "director-nioh"<director-nioh@gov.in>, "director"<director@cbri.res.in>, "director"<director@admin.iitd.ac.in>, "director"<director@iitr.ac.in>, "registrar"<registrar@iitr.ac.in>, "mishravp"<mishra.vp@gov.in>
Cc: "BHARAT SHARMA"<mscb.cpcb@gov.in>, "Nazim uddin"<nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "VINAY UPADHYAY"<vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>, "diganta kalita"<dkalita.cpcb@nic.in>
Date: Fri, 08 Nov 2024 17:01:37 +0530
Subject: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023
===== Forwarded message =====

Sir/Madam,

Hon'ble NGT (PB) vide above said order, directed MoEF&CC to get a study conducted by constituting an Expert Committee comprising of specialist of multi-discipline to study to find whether in respect of user of asbestos sheets in Educational Institutions, there are some different kinds of health hazards to students i.e. non-occupational health hazards, comparing to health hazards applicable to workers in Industrial Sector and submit report within two months.

Pursuant to the above-said Hon'ble NGT directions, **a committee of experts is constituted vide CPCB office order dated 07.11.2024.(attached)**

It is **requested to kindly nominate your representative** in the said Expert Committee, urgently.

Yours faithfully

Nazimuddin

Scientist F and Division Head, IPC-II

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India), Delhi

Tel No. 01143102444, 01143102427

📎 **1 Attachment(s)** • [Download as Zip](#)



Office Order dated 07.11.2024.pdf

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List of Nomination Experts

S.no.	Institution	Nominated Representative	Date of Nomination
1	AIIMS Delhi	Dr Sanjay Rai, Professor Centre for Community Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi	28.11.2024
2	Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	Dr. Naresh Kumar, Professor & HOD, Deptt. of Pulmonary Medicine Additional charge, Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health	22.11.2024
3	CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow	Not Received	Not Received
4	CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur	Dr. K.V. George, Chief Scientist	11.11.2024
5	ICMR- National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research, Noida	Dr. Shalini Singh, Director	28.11.2024
6	ICMR- National Institute for Research in Environmental Health, Bhopal	Dr Rajnarayan R Tiwari Director and Scientist G	12.11.2024
7	ICMR- National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad (Member)	Dr Ankit Viramgami, Scientist C	26.11.2024
8	CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Senior Scientist, Advanced Concrete, Steel & Composites (ACSC) Group	11.11.2024
9	IIT Delhi (Civil Engineering Department)	Not Received	Not Received
10	IIT-Roorkee (Civil Engineering Department)	Dr Bhanu P Vellanki Associate Professor	11.11.2024
11	MoEF&CC (CP Division)	Dr Sonu Singh, Scientist E	22.11.2024
12	CPCB (IPC-II Division)	Shri Nazimuddin, Divisional Head	07.11.2024

Re: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NG
25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023

Cancel

da

Print 28

1749

CBRI Director <director@cbri.res.in> Mon, 11 Nov 2024 11:06:05 AM +0530

Cc "RAJESH KUMAR" <rajeshkumar@cbri.res.in>

Sent by prvs=038b80133=puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in

Sir,

In response to your trailing mail, I am directed to inform you that Prof. R. Pradeep Kumar, Director, CSIR-CBRI has nominated Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Senior Scientist, Advanced Concrete, Steel & Composites (ACSC) Group (Mobile: 8535005087; Email: rajeshkumar@cbri.res.in) as a representative for the above Expert Committee from this Institute.

Regards,

PS to Director,
CSIR-CBRI

प्रो. आर. प्रदीप कुमार
Prof. R. Pradeep Kumar

निदेशक

Director

सी एस आई आर - केंद्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान, रूड़की-247667

CSIR- Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee - 247 667. India.

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार/ Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.

Phone No.: 01332-272243

Email id: director@cbri.res.in

Fax: 01332-272272

head@ce.iitr.ac.in Mon, 11 Nov 2024 1:33:37 PM +0530

Cc "director" <director@iitr.ac.in>, "registrar" <registrar@iitr.ac.in>, "absar.kazmi" <absar.kazmi@ce.iitr.ac.in>, "bhanuprakashv" <bhanuprakashv@ce.iitr.ac.in>

Sent by prvs=038b80133=puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in

Dear Sir

With reference to your email, addressed to Hon'ble Director, IITR, it is to inform that Dr Bhanu P Velanki will be nominee of Civil Engg Deptt. Please contact him directly in future.

Thanks

Details of Dr Bhanu P Velanki

email : "bhanuprakashv" <bhanuprakashv@ce.iitr.ac.in>;

Mobile No. : 9557228965

Prof. Praveen Kumar
Head, Civil Engineering Department
(Ex-Director, NIT Delhi)
MoRTH Chair Professor
Transportation Engineering Group
Department of Civil Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
Roorkee-247667 (Uttarakhand)
Phone +91-1332-285219 (O)
+91-1332-285470 (O)
+91-1332-285616 (R)
Mobile 9412307245
Alternative email praveen.kumar@ce.iitr.ac.in; praveenaeron@gmail.com
Member, Board of Governors, IIT-BHU
National Coordinator for Rural Infrastructure under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
Coordinator, Principal Technical Agency, PMGSY
Visitor Nominee for All IITs and All NITs for Civil Engg
Formerly
Associate Dean, IIT Roorkee
Visitor Nominee for IITD, IITM, IITJ, IITH, IITBhuv and BHU

DN DIRECTOR NEERI <director@neeri.res.in>
Mon, 11 Nov 2024 5:05:56 PM +0530

To "Puneet Tyagi" <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>

Cc "Srinivas.M" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "Kaushal K Verma" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "PoonamNarang" <dean-mamc@delhi.gov.in>, "mamcregistrar" <mamcregistrar@gmail.com>, "director" <director@iitrindia.org>, "Shalini Singh" <director.nicpr@icmr.gov.in>, "directornicpr" <directornicpr@gmail.com>, "Director ICMRNIREH" <director.nireh@icmr.gov.in>, "Director NIOH" <director-nioh@gov.in>, "director" <director@admin.iitd.ac.in>, "Ved Prakash Mishra" <mishra.vp@gov.in>, "Nazimuddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "VINAY KUMAR UPADHYAY" <vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>

Reading 8 / 16

Dear Sir,

This has reference to the below email forwarding attached Office Order on the above subject. I am directed to inform that Dr. Atul N. Vaidya, Director, CSIR-NEERI has nominated Dr. K.V. George, Chief Scientist (M:9422305272, Email: kv_george@neeri.res.in) to represent CSIR-NEERI in the Expert Committee constituted in compliance to Hon'ble NGT Order dated 25/09/2024 in OA No.298/2023.

Further details, in this regard may please be communicated to him.

Regards,

Anuradha Dorlikar
PPS to Director

O/o Director
CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI)
Nehru Marg, Nagpur - 440 020
Ph:0712-2249999
Email: director@neeri.res.in

Director NIREH <director.nireh@icmr.gov.in> Tue, 12 Nov 2024 10:33:55 AM +0530

Dear Sir,
From ICMR-NIREH Bhopal, I, Dr RR Tiwari, Director and Scientist G shall be representing. My details are as follows:

Name: Dr Rajnarayan R Tiwari
Designation: Director and Scientist G
Mobile: 9427958747
Email: tiwari.rr@gov.in

Regards

---- On Fri, 08 Nov 2024 17:01:37 +0530 **Puneet Tyagi** <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in> wrote ---



Q-18011/13/2023-CPA
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
(CP Division)

2nd Floor, Prithvi Wing
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jorbagh Road
New Delhi- 110003.

Dated:- 22rd November, 2024

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- O.A. No. 298 of 2023 titled Dr. Raja Singh Vs. Union of India & Ors. pending before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench at New Delhi- regarding.

The undersigned is directed to refer to your letter dated 07.11.2024 (copy enclosed) on the above-mentioned subject, which is self-explanatory.

2. In this regard, it is to inform that Sh. Sonu Singh (Scientist "E"), is nominated as Representative of the CP Division, MoEFCC as a Member of the Expert Committee.

3. This issue with the approval of the competent authority.

Encl: As above

M. Balodhi
22/11/2024
(Mukesh Balodhi)
Scientist "E"
Tel. : 011-20819379

To,

1. The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032.

2. Sh. Sonu Singh,
Scientist "E", C.P. Division
MoEFCC, New Delhi.

IV

ivpss.coeh@gmail.com

Fri, 22 Nov 2024 12:03:53 PM +0530

To "Puneet Tyagi" <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>, "MS, CPCB" <mscb.cpcb@gov.in>, "VINAY KUMAR UPADHYAY" <vkupadhyay.cpcb@gov.in>, "Nazimuddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>, "diganta kalita" <dkalita.cpcb@nic.in>

Tags

Not in Contacts

Sir/Madam,

This is with reference to your e-mail dated November 8, 2024 on the subject cited above. Dr. Naresh Kumar, Professor & HOD, Deptt. of Pulmonary Medicine (9953946064: Mob.), Additional charge, Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi has been nominated as a representative to be part of the above said expert committee.

Regards,

Dr. M.M. Singh

Director Prof. & Head, Deptt. of Community Medicine

In charge, Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health

Maulana Azad Medical College

New Delhi

Re: Reminder III: URGENT : Constitution of an Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023 1755 34

SD Santasabuj Das <director-nioh@gov.in>

Tue, 26 Nov 2024 1:08:48 PM +0530 INBOX

To "Puneet Tyagi" <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>

Tags

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I hereby nominate Dr Ankit Viramgami, Scientist C to represent ICMR-NIOH at the said committee. His contact details are:

Mob: 9998191447

email: viramgami.a@icmr.gov.in

Thank you

डॉ. शांतसबुज दास / Dr. Santasabuj Das

वैज्ञानिक 'जी' एवं निदेशक / Scientist 'G' & Director

भा. आ. अ. प. - रा. व्य. स्वा. संस्थान / ICMR-National Institute of Occupational Health

(Indian Council of Medical Research, DHR, MoHFW, Govt. of India)

अहमदाबाद / Ahmedabad-380016, भारत / India

दूरभाष / Ph (O)+91-079-22688709/708/711.

----- On Tue, 26 Nov 2024 12:32:15 +0530 **Puneet Tyagi** <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in> wrote ---

Sir/Madam,

In reference to the trailing mail dated 08.11.2024, 11.11.2024 and 19.11.2024, it is once again requested to **kindly provide nomination** for the Constitution of "Expert Committee in compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 25.09.2024 in O.A No. 298/2023", **urgently**.

Yours faithfully

Nazimuddin

Scientist F and Division Head, IPC-II

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India), Delhi

Tel No. 01143102444, 01143102427

dr

drsanjay.aiims@gmail.com

Thu, 28 Nov 2024 1:35:05 PM +0530 •

To "Puneet Tyagi" <puneettyagi.cpcb@gov.in>

Cc "Srinivas.M" <director@aiims.gov.in>, "Kaushal K Verma" <dean.acad@aiims.gov.in>, "cpcp" <cpcp@gov.in>

Tags

Mr Nazimuddin,

Scientist F & Division Head, IPC-II

CPCB, New Delhi

This is in reference to your letter dated November 27, 2024, addressed to the Director of AIIMS, New Delhi, regarding the 1st meeting of the Expert Committee (to be held in hybrid mode) in compliance with the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated September 25, 2024, in O.A. No. 298 of 2023.

The Director of AIIMS, New Delhi, has deputed me to participate in this meeting as an expert. I would prefer to attend the meeting virtually. Kindly share the web link for the same.

Thanks & best regards

Sanjay Rai

--

Dr. Sanjay K. Rai, MD, FIPHA

Professor

Centre for Community Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi

- Editor, WHO-South-East Asia Journal of Public Health
- Non-Official Member of Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) under National Health Mission (NHM)
- Nodal person for HIV Sentinel Surveillance at National Institute AIIMS (NI-AIIMS).
- National President, Indian Public Health Association (2019-2022)
- President, National Medicos Organization (NMO), Delhi State

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1757

Annexure - V
36

IS : 11769 (Part 1) -1987
(Reaffirmed 2006)

Indian Standard

GUIDELINES FOR SAFE
USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING ASBESTOS

PART 1 ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

(First Reprint DECEMBER 1998)

UDC 666.961 : 628.511.133 (026)

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Indian Standard

**GUIDELINES FOR SAFE
USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING ASBESTOS**

PART 1 ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee, BDC 2

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(Continued on page 2)

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IS : 11769 (Part 1) - 1987*(Continued from page 1)*

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Secretary

SHRI N. C. BANDYOPADHYAY
Deputy Director (Civ Engg), BIS

(Continued on page 17)

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 SEPTEMBER 2005
TO
IS 11769 (PART 1) : 1987 GUIDELINES FOR
SAFE USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING ASBESTOS
PART 1 ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS**

(Page 4, clause 2.1, first line) — Substitute 'objectives' for 'object'.

(Page 4, clauses 4.1.1 and 4.1.2) — Interchange the respective matters under the clauses.

(Page 7, clause 6.3) — Add the following Note at the end of the clause:

'NOTE — While using slow speed tools such as hand saw or drilling machines, the dust emission levels are observed to be much below 0.5 fibre/cc.'

(Page 16, clause 9.1) — Substitute the following for existing clause:

'9.1 Asbestos cement products shall bear a pictorial warning sign as given in IS 12081 (Part 2) : 1987 'Recommendations for pictorial warning signs and precautionary notices for asbestos and products containing asbestos : Part 2 Asbestos and its products' to caution the users that these products contain asbestos fibre and improper use of these materials may result in generation of asbestos dust, inhalation of which may cause serious damage to health.'

(Page 16, clause 10.1, first line) — Substitute 'sheet' for 'sheat'.

(CED 53)

*Indian Standard***GUIDELINES FOR SAFE
USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING ASBESTOS****PART 1 ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS****0. FOREWORD**

0.1 This Indian Standard (Part 1) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 30 April 1987, after the draft finalized by the Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

0.2 In recent years there has been a growing awareness that exposure to asbestos dust can have harmful effects on the health of workers. In order to give guidance on how the risk of exposure to asbestos dust can be prevented, controlled or minimized, it was felt necessary to lay down some standards regarding safe use of different products containing asbestos, improving conditions in workplaces, preventive measures, protection and supervision of the health of workers, packaging and transport, disposal of asbestos waste, etc. This standard laying down guidelines for safe use of products containing asbestos has been prepared in three parts. This part of the standard lays down guidelines for safe use of asbestos cement products. Guidelines for safe use of friction materials containing asbestos and non-cement asbestos products other than friction materials are covered in Parts 2 and 3 respectively.

0.3 Asbestos cement products generally contain 10 to 15 percent asbestos fibres in a cement matrix that comprises the rest of the material and are termed as 'locked-in' asbestos products as these products have the asbestos fibres bound in cement. There is very little possibility of generation of airborne asbestos fibres during any reasonable handling, transport, storage and use of such products. However, during storing and installation, recommended work practices shall be followed to avoid harmful dust exposures.

0.4 In the formulation of this standard, due weightage has been given to international co-ordination among the standards and practices prevailing in different countries in addition to relating it to the practices in the field in this country. This has been met by deriving assistance from 'ILO Codes of practice: Safety in the use of asbestos', 1984 published by the International Labour Office, Geneva and ISO 7337 Asbestos reinforced cement products—Guidelines for on-site work practices, published by the International Organization for Standardization.

IS : 11769 (Part 1) - 1987

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard lays down the guidelines for safe use of asbestos cement products.

2. OBJECT

2.1 The objects of this standard is to recommend procedures that shall be adopted to ensure that asbestos cement products are used safely and without harmful emission of asbestos dust.

3. APPLICATION

3.1 The provisions of this standard shall apply to any operation involving a risk of exposure to airborne asbestos dust arising during handling and installation of the following asbestos cement products:

- a) Asbestos cement pressure pipes and joints,
- b) Asbestos cement building and sanitary pipes and fittings,
- c) Asbestos cement sheets and fittings for roofing and cladding, and
- d) Asbestos cement flat sheets.

4. RECEIVING AND STORING OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

4.1 During receiving and storing of products where asbestos is bound such as asbestos cement products, the recommendations given in **4.1.1** to **4.1.6** shall be followed to ensure minimum release of airborne dust, and thus minimum exposure of workers to such airborne asbestos dust.

4.1.1 When manual unloading is done, the pieces shall be lifted individually rather than sliding against abrasive surfaces that might release unnecessary fibres due to friction.

4.1.2 At the final stage of manufacturing or wherever asbestos cement products are being handled in large quantities, mechanical handling equipment shall be used, where practicable.

4.1.3 Individual boards, sheets or other products, when moved manually shall be placed with care on the stack or other resting site

4.1.4 Dropping and dragging of finished asbestos cement products shall be avoided.

4.1.5 All storage of asbestos cement products on site shall be made within a designated area which shall always be maintained clean.

4.1.6 Damaged and crushed pieces shall be suitably disposed of in accordance with the provisions laid down in IS : 11768-1986*.

*Recommendations for disposal of asbestos waste material.

5. WORK ON SITE

5.1 Asbestos cement products shall, where practicable, be delivered to the site ready for use and shall need no further processing which may generate dust.

5.2 Avoid creating dust and use hand tools or slow-running tools, which produce only coarse dust or chips, rather than high-speed machines or those which cut by abrading the material, thus generating inhalable dust.

5.3 When high speed tools are used, they shall be fitted with efficient dust extraction equipment designed for the purpose.

5.4 Abrasive or masonry discs shall not be used for cutting asbestos cement material.

5.5 For hand operations or short time and intermittent use of slow running tools in the open air, special precautions are not normally required.

5.6 When long continuous runs are carried out, dust extraction equipment shall be used with the machines, as in workshop conditions. Wet machining may be adopted, where practicable.

5.7 Sheets to be fixed in an overhead position shall be drilled, trimmed or rasped before they are in place. Where it is necessary to work on sheets in an overhead position and where dust is likely to reach the respiratory zone, a respirator shall be worn. However, such operations shall generally be avoided with proper planning.

5.8 Workplaces shall be kept clean as given in 8.1.

6. WORKING PROCESSES AND RECOMMENDED TOOLS

6.1 Corrugated Sheets and Fittings — For sheets and fittings, the recommended tools for different working processes are given below:

<i>Mitring</i>	<i>Cross Cutting</i>	<i>Longitudinal Cutting</i>	<i>Cut Outs</i>	<i>Drilling</i>
Handsaw	Handsaw	Scriber	Handsaw	Hand-or-power operated drill
Scriber	Jig saw (see Note)	Jig saw (see Note)	Jig saw (see Note)	
Nibbler	Nibbler	Handsaw	Low speed circular saw	
Jig saw (see Note)	Low speed circular saw	Nibbler		
Hand-guided band saw		Low speed circular saw		
Low speed circular saw				

NOTE — Other mechanically operated saws may be used with special precautions. Circular high speed saws are not recommended.

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6.2 Flat Sheets — For flat sheets, the recommended tools for different working processes are given below:

a) General:

<i>Cutting</i>	<i>Drilling</i>	<i>Sanding</i>	<i>Cut Outs</i>
Handsaw	Hand-or-power operated drills	Power-driven sanders	Handsaw
Nibbler up to 10 mm (depending on design)		(This shall not be used unless provided with dust extraction equipment)	Jig saw
Low speed circular saw			Hand-or-power operated drills Low speed circular saw

b) For thickness up to 6 mm:

Scriber	Hand-or-power-operated drills	Power-driven sanders	Handsaw
Nibbler		(This shall not be used unless provided with dust extraction equipment)	Nibbler
Hammer shears			Jig saw
Low speed circular saw			Hand-or-power operated drills Low speed circular saw

6.3 Pipes — The recommended tools for different working processes of the pipes are given below:

a) For diameter up to 600 mm:

<i>Cutting</i>	<i>Turning</i>	<i>Drilling and Cut Outs</i>
Handsaw (small diameters)	Hand-operated lathe	Handsaw†
Hand-operated lathe cutter	Power-operated lathe	Jig saw with carbide tipped blade

<i>Cutting</i>	<i>Turning</i>	<i>Drilling and Cut Outs</i>
Power-driven lathe cutter		Hand drill
Jig saw (plus guiding device for diameter 350 to 600 mm)		Power drill
Chain cutter		Hand operated hole cutter
Hand-guided band-saw		Power-driven hole cutter with milling head
Low speed circular saw		Power drill with hardmetal bit
b) For diameter above 600 mm:		
<i>Cutting</i>	<i>Turning</i>	<i>Drilling and Cut Outs</i>
Hand-operated lathe cutter	Hand-operated lathe	Jig saw with carbide tipped blade
Power-driven lathe cutter	Power-operated lathe	Power drill
Chain cutter up to diameter 800		Hand-operated hole cutter
Hand guided bandsaw		Power-driven hole cutter with milling head
Low speed circular saw		Power drill with hardmetal bit

7. TOOLS SPECIFICATION

7.1 Power-Driven Saws Such as Jig Saws, Circular Saws, Band Saws, etc (see Fig. 1, 2 and 3)

7.1.1 When working asbestos reinforced cement products with power-driven equipment, such as saws, jig saws and band saws, the fineness of the dust produced depends primarily on the geometry of the saw blade as well as on the blade speed (number of strokes, number of revolutions, etc) of the machine.

7.1.2 With a machine operating at a high frequency together with a fine saw blade, an excessive amount of respirable fine dust is produced due to the grinding action and hence, such type of saw is not recommended.

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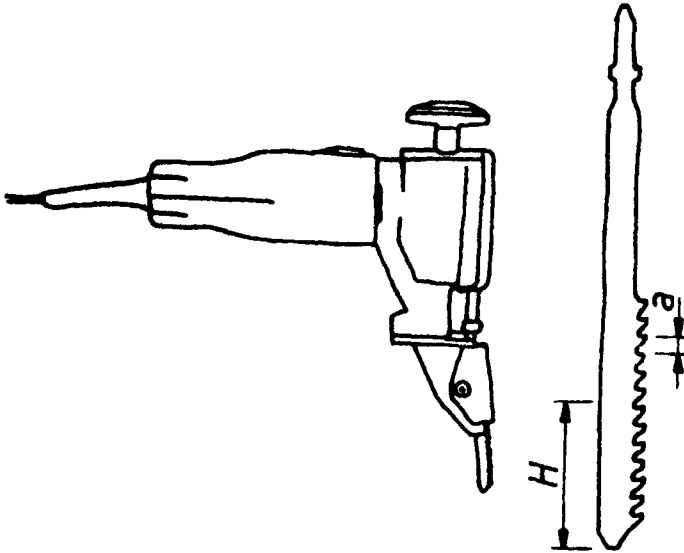


FIG. 1 JIG SAW

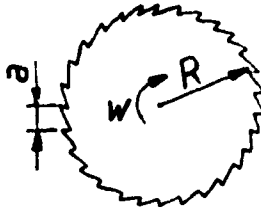


FIG. 2 SAW BLADE OF A CIRCULAR SAW

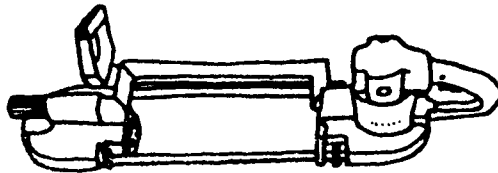


FIG. 3 HAND-GUIDED BAND SAW

7.1.3 With a coarse-toothed saw and a low frequency, a chip-cutting action takes place which produces mainly coarse dust. Under certain conditions such saw does not require any dust extraction equipment.

7.1.4 Low speed circular saws with milling action produce coarse chips and do not require dust extraction.

7.1.5 The type of machinery is assessed by the following formula:

$$d = \frac{va}{k}$$

where

d = calculated chip thickness in μm ;

v = rate of feed in mm per minute;

a = tooth spacing in mm;

k = speed of the cutting teeth in mm per minute and is given by the following formula:

$k = Hf$, for reciprocating movement; and

$k = wR = 2\pi Rf$, for radial movement

H = length of stroke in mm;

f = frequency (number of strokes or revolutions) in revolutions per minute;

w = angular velocity in radians per minute; and

R = radius of circular saw blade in mm.

7.1.6 When working without dust extraction, the feed rate shall be so chosen that the required chip thickness is reached under normal operating conditions. For a given frequency of the machine and a given saw blade, the feed rate depends principally on the shearing force as well as the thickness and the properties of the material being cut.

7.1.7 A certain proportion of fine dust will be produced even when operating with a thick chip. For this reason, the required thickness of chip lies considerably above the dimensions of respirable dust particles.

7.1.8 The working process with a rotating saw blade is exactly the same as that of the working stroke of a machine with a reciprocating motion. However, on the return stroke, a grinding effect occurs which produces fine dust. The proportion of fine dust produced during the working stroke is, therefore, to be reduced to compensate for the fine dust produced during the return stroke in order to maintain a similar average dust concentration. Less fine dust is produced on the return stroke when using thick saw blades because of the reduced surface pressure.

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7.1.9 The cooling air for a jig saw is often so directed that the fine dust falling from the saw blade is blown away. This sort of air flow is not permissible for working of asbestos reinforced cement products.

7.1.10 Fine dust produced, when a jig saw works with a grinding action, shall be removed by means of concentrated suction apparatus.

7.1.11 Some empirical criteria for working with or without dust extraction device when using saws with rotating and reciprocating blades are given below:

<i>Chip Thickness</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
a) Saws with rotating blades:	
1) $d > 100 \mu\text{m}$	Extraction usually not required
2) $d < 50 \mu\text{m}$	Not recommended for field
3) $50 < d < 100 \mu\text{m}$	Extraction not required for occasional use but required for continuous use
b) Saws with reciprocating blades:	
1) $d > 200 \mu\text{m}$	Extraction usually not required
2) $d < 100 \mu\text{m}$	Not recommended for field
3) $100 < d < 200 \mu\text{m}$	Extraction not required for occasional use but required for continuous use

7.1.12 Circular saws, which work with a grinding action, shall be equipped with dust extraction comprising upper and lower suction. The lower extractor shall be adjustable and shall be so arranged that, in every case, the extractor touches the underside of the sheet. This is again not recommended for use in the field.

7.2 Power-Driven Nibblers — For power-driven nibblers, calculated chip thickness is assessed by the following formula:

$$d = \frac{v}{f}$$

7.2.1 Tools with a Punching Action (see Fig. 4)

7.2.1.1 These tools work in such a way that the piston of the aggregate moves up and through the sheet to be adjusted. One cut of approximately 10 mm width is effected per stroke.

7.2.1.2 The cut edge of the sheet becomes chamfered, the trace being wider on the underside of the sheet. This effect increases with the thickness of the sheet.

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7.2.1.3 Extraction is not required if the calculated chip thickness satisfies the following conditions:

$$d > 500 \mu\text{m}$$

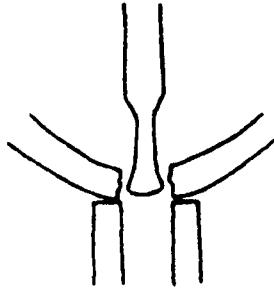


FIG. 4 TOOL WITH PUNCHING ACTION

7.2.2 Tools with a Shearing Action (see Fig. 5)

7.2.2.1 These tools work in such a way that the knife of the cutting aggregate moves up and down between two stationary jaws. The cutting edge of the sheet is perpendicular to the surfaces of the sheet.

7.2.2.2 Cutting from the back of the sheet effects absolutely sharp edges on the top side of the sheet (particularly autoclaved sheets).

7.2.2.3 The shearing action does not actually produce chips. The asbestos-cement material between the two stationary jaws becomes highly compressed and is peeled off continuously. This compression effects adequate stress of the blade. Working of asbestos-cement products with shearing tools is, therefore, limited to flat sheets up to approximately 8 mm.

7.2.2.4 In spite of the fact that chips are not really produced, a theoretical chip thickness may be calculated. Extraction is not required if the calculated chip thickness satisfies the following condition:

$$d > 200 \mu\text{m}$$



FIG. 5 TOOL WITH SHEARING ACTION

IS : 11769 (Part 1) - 1987

7.3 Tools for Working Pipes

7.3.1 Lathe Cutter, Lathe and Hole Cutter — These tools work by means of a rotating hardmetal chisel (or even two for a hole cutter) fixed on a turning frame.

7.3.1.1 Lathe cutter (see Fig. 6) — The lathe cutter, when completely assembled, may be pushed over the pipe or may be assembled around the pipe in the trench. The pipe is cut by a hardmetal chisel which rotates around the pipe. Closer adjustments of the chisel may be made by hand or with a screw nut. Lathe cutters are available with manual turning handles or optional power drive.

This operation produces coarse dust because of the low frequency. Dust extraction is unnecessary.

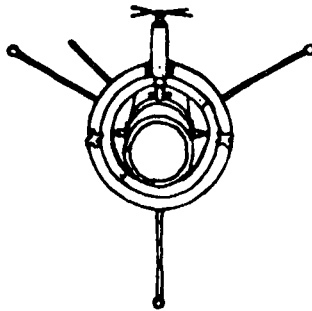


FIG. 6 LATHE CUTTER

7.3.1.2 Lathe (see Fig. 7) — The lathe used to end-trim and re-machine rough pipe-barrels to the necessary end profiles consists of an adjustable self-aligning arbor inserted into the pipe bore, a screw-fed turning frame, blades and manual turning handles or an optional power drive.

This operation produces coarse dust because of the low frequency. Dust extraction is not recommended.

7.3.1.3 Hole cutter (see Fig. 8) — The hole cutter consists of a turning frame, two chisels and manual turning handles or optional power drive. The turning frame is affixed in the pipe barrel.

This operation at a low frequency produces little dust. Dust extraction is unnecessary.

7.3.2 Jig Saw (see Fig. 9) — Large jig saws for cutting pipes up to 600 mm diameter consist of a driving engine of approximately 700 W or more and hardmetal toothed saw blade of a length up to 1 000 mm.

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For stability reasons, this cutting unit needs a guiding and holding device to cut pipes with diameters exceeding 350 mm.

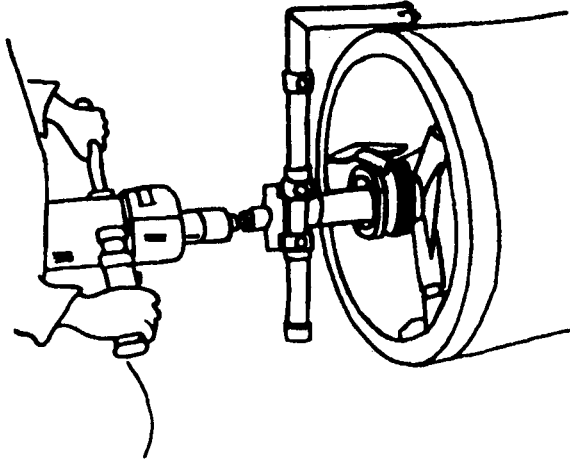


FIG. 7 LATHE

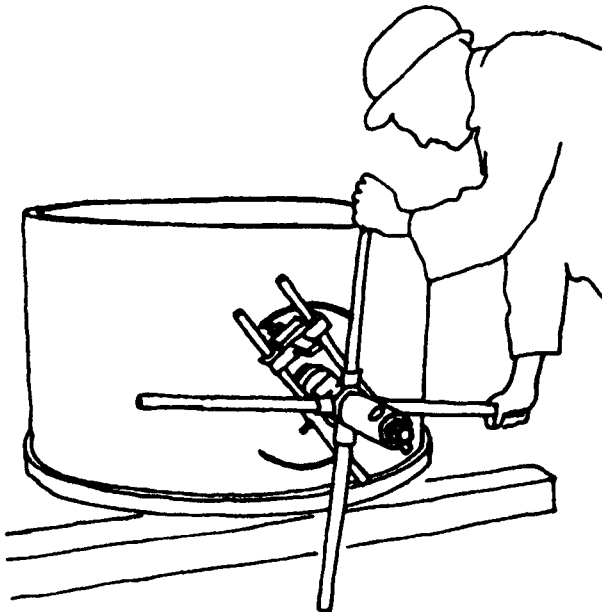


FIG. 8 HOLE CUTTER

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Low frequency and wide tooth spacing produce coarse dust. Dust extraction is not necessary if the calculated chip thickness satisfies the following condition:

$$d > 200 \mu\text{m}$$

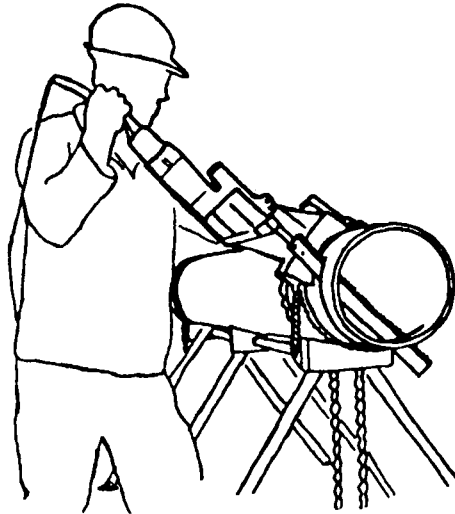


FIG. 9 LARGE JIG SAW

7.3.3 Low Speed Circular Saw (see Fig. 10) — The low speed circular saw is powered by a motor of approximately 330 W and has a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. The blade of typically 115 mm is tipped with hardmetal teeth. The low speed circular saw does not require dust extraction.

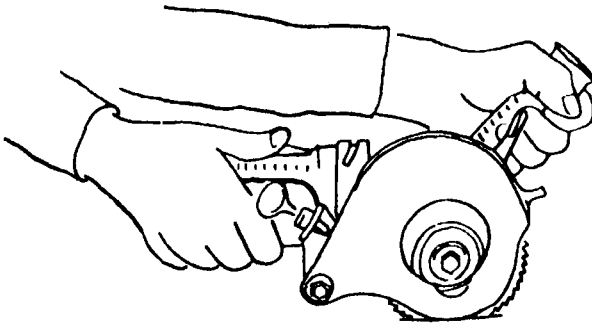


FIG. 10 LOW SPEED CIRCULAR SAW

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7.3.4 Chain Cutter (see Fig. 11) — Chain cutters operate by means of cutting wheels, mounted in a chain wrapped around the pipe barrel. Hydraulic pressure, applied by means of a remote electric or manually operated pump, simultaneously squeezes the cutting wheels into the pipe-wall until the material shears along the squeezing line. Because of the shearing process, cutting with the chain is practically dust-free and no chip thickness is to be calculated.

The chain cutter is particularly recommended for autoclaved pipes. Its use for non-autoclaved pipes is not recommended due to the poor quality of the cut.

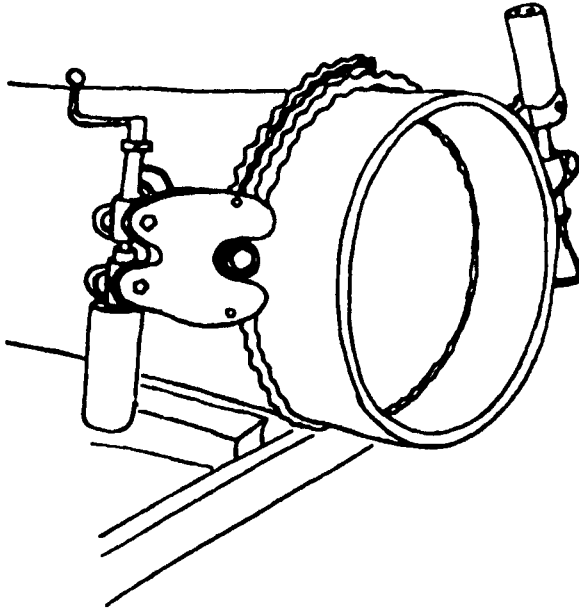


FIG. 11 CHAIN CUTTER

8. WASTE DISPOSAL

8.1 Waste material shall not be allowed to accumulate on the floor. All working areas should be kept clean by regular use of vacuum cleaner. Where vacuum cleaning is not practicable, the waste material shall be thoroughly wetted before removal. Cleaning shall be done in accordance with the provision laid down in IS : 11767-1986*.

8.2 Broken pieces and off-cuts of asbestos cement material shall be collected and disposed of in a manner which does not generate dust.

*Recommendations for cleaning of premises and plants using asbestos fibres.

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8.3 Loose swarf and dust collected from fabrication processes shall be wetted, where practicable, and placed in sealed impermeable bags and disposed of in accordance with the procedure given in IS : 11768-1986*.

9. WARNING

9.1 Asbestos cement products shall bear a pictorial warning sign as given in 'Indian Standard Recommendations for pictorial warning signs and precautionary notices for asbestos and products containing asbestos: Part 2 Asbestos and its products' (*under preparation*) to caution the users that these products contain asbestos fibres and improper use of these materials may result in generation of asbestos dust, inhalation of which may cause serious damage to health.

10. SAFETY RULES SHEET

10.1 Safety rules sheet covering the following information are required to be published by the manufacturers and shall be referred to for safety in the use of asbestos cement products:

- a) Product designation;
- b) Name and address of the manufacturer of the product;
- c) Health hazards that might arise from inhalation of asbestos dust;
- d) Procedures for cleaning and safe disposal of asbestos, collected for waste and dust extraction system; and
- e) Precautionary information regarding handling of the product.

*Recommendations for disposal of asbestos waste material.

(Continued from page 2)

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(Continued on page 18)

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Panel for Safety in Handling and Use of Asbestos, BDC 2 : 3/P2

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5-8-58C,	L N Gupta Marg Nampally Station Road, HYDERABAD 500001	20 10 83
E-52	Chitaranjan Marg C-Scheme JAIPUR 302001	37 29 25
117/418	B Sarvodaya Nagar, KANPUR 208005	21 68 76
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Question 1: Are there distinct health hazards to students (non-occupational) compared to industrial workers due to asbestos exposure?

Yes, there are distinct health hazards for students compared to industrial workers:

1. Biological Vulnerability:

- **Children:** Their developing lungs and immune systems make children significantly more sensitive to asbestos exposure. This vulnerability increases the risks of chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma and cancers like mesothelioma. For example, the UK asbestos scandal revealed widespread asbestos use in schools during the 1960s-70s, leading to significant health risks for students and teachers exposed to degrading materials. By the 2000s, numerous cases of mesothelioma were reported among teachers, highlighting the cumulative and latent effects of long-term exposure in schools (Health and Safety Executive, 2000s). Children's prolonged life expectancy further compounds this risk, as diseases may take decades to manifest (Goswami et al., 2013).
- **Industrial Workers:** Workers in industries like construction, shipbuilding, and mining are exposed to high concentrations of asbestos over extended periods. This results in immediate and severe health effects such as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma, often occurring within 20–30 years after exposure (Goldberg & Luce, 2012).

2. Exposure Patterns:

- **Children:** Exposure typically results from deteriorating materials in educational settings, such as insulation and ceiling tiles. For instance, the Brockton High School case in the 1980s involved airborne asbestos fibers released during renovations, which led to respiratory issues among students and staff. This type of indirect but prolonged exposure increases risks of asthma and other chronic respiratory conditions (Brockton High School Case, 1980s-1990s). Children's lack of awareness of exposure also contributes to psychological stress, further affecting their overall health (Etzel, 2005).
- **Industrial Workers:** Workers are directly exposed to airborne fibers during activities like cutting or breaking asbestos-containing materials in poorly ventilated environments. Prolonged and intense exposure frequently leads to occupational diseases such as COPD and pleural thickening, which manifest within decades of initial exposure (American Journal of Epidemiology, 2009).

3. Psychological and Developmental Impact:

- **Children:** The anxiety surrounding potential future health risks affects children's emotional well-being and academic focus. The Wheatley School District case in Texas highlighted parental concerns over deteriorating asbestos in school buildings, which led to temporary school closures and disrupted students' education. Such incidents cause heightened stress for children and their families (Wheatley School District Case, 2000s).
- **Adults:** Industrial workers often experience stress related to the physical burden of asbestos-related illnesses, compounded by awareness of their limited treatment options.

Workers in high-risk industries like shipbuilding frequently face mental health challenges stemming from their knowledge of exposure risks (Pass, 2006).

Question 2: Should a scientific study be conducted to distinguish these impacts further, and how should it be structured?

While it is crucial to address the hazards of asbestos exposure, sufficient research has already been conducted in Europe and the USA to provide a comprehensive understanding of its health impacts on both children and industrial workers. This extensive body of work can be utilized to inform policies and actions in India, avoiding duplication of effort.

1. *Comprehensive Research in Europe and the USA*:

- ***Health Effects on Children:** Studies in the USA and Europe have established that children exposed to asbestos in schools face significant long-term health risks. For example, research on the ***UK School Asbestos Scandal** showed that teachers and students in schools built during the 1960s-70s were at increased risk of developing mesothelioma due to deteriorating asbestos materials (Health and Safety Executive, 2000s). Similarly, the **Brockton High School case** in Massachusetts demonstrated how renovations in asbestos-laden schools could lead to widespread exposure, causing respiratory issues and increasing lifetime risks of cancer for both students and staff (**Brockton High School Case, 1980s-1990s**).

- ***Health Effects on Workers*:** Research on industrial workers in Europe and the USA has shown a clear correlation between occupational asbestos exposure and diseases like asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. For instance, a longitudinal study in the UK highlighted the significantly increased mesothelioma mortality rate among workers in industries such as shipbuilding and construction (**Goldberg & Luce, 2012**).

2. *Sufficient Evidence for Policy Action*:

- ***Established Findings:** Research such as the ***Environmental Asbestos Exposure in Children** study has detailed the heightened sensitivity of children's developing lungs and immune systems to asbestos exposure, leading to long-term health issues (Goswami et al., 2013). Meanwhile, industrial worker studies, including those by the *American Journal of Epidemiology* and *Journal of Thoracic Oncology*, have documented the progression of asbestos-related illnesses, including latency periods and dose-response relationships (**Pass, 2006**).

- ***Policy and Action in the USA and Europe*:** Findings from these studies have already led to significant policy actions, such as asbestos bans, improved industrial safety standards, and school asbestos abatement programs in the USA and Europe. For instance, New York City accelerated asbestos removal efforts in schools following investigations in the 2010s (**NYC Schools Asbestos Crisis, 2010s**).

3. *Application to the Indian Context*:

- Given the robust evidence already available, India does not need to "reinvent the wheel" with new studies. Instead, existing research can be adapted to address the Indian context. This includes focusing on asbestos management and implementing policies such as:

- Systematic asbestos removal from schools and public buildings, following protocols established in the USA (Wheatley School District Case, 2000s).

- Strict enforcement of industrial safety regulations modeled on guidelines by the UK Health and Safety Executive.

- Public awareness campaigns based on educational frameworks developed in Europe and the USA.

4. *Conclusion*:

- **Based on the extensive research conducted globally, India should prioritize implementing proven measures, such as regular health monitoring of exposed populations and comprehensive asbestos removal programs, rather than duplicating studies.**

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Annexure - VII

Indian Minerals Yearbook 2022 (Part- III : Mineral Reviews) 61st Edition

		2020-21 (in Tons)		2021-22(in Tons)		2022-23
Production in India		Nil		Nil		Report not published as of now.
Import	Asbestos	3,08,506		4,37,511		
		3,08,506 (Chrysotile/ Serpentine/ White)	Nil	4,36,977 (Chrysotile)	534 (Amphibole)	
	Asbestos-cement products	19,306		20,721		
Export	Asbestos	299		1906		
	Asbestos-cement products	41,739		49,044		

Annexure - VIII

Data provided by the Fibre Cement Products Manufacturers Association (FCPMA)

		Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
A	Domestic production of Asbestos in India	NIL	NIL	NIL
B	Import of Asbestos	4.48 L	4.04 L	4.0 L
C	Export of Asbestos	NIL	NIL	NIL
D	Net use of Asbestos in India (A+B-C)	4.48 L	4.04 L	4.0 L
E *	Asbestos import as products	NIL	NIL	NIL
F **	Asbestos export as products	NIL	NIL	NIL

*No import, as products

** No Export, as products

D. Net use of Asbestos in India (A+B-C) , product wise				
Asbestos Products	Quantity of Asbestos used in products (in Lakh Tonnes)			% of Asbestos in Products
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
Cement Roofing Sheet	3.8 L	3.43 L	3.40 L	8 - 9 %
Cement Pipes	0.22	0.20	0.20	11 - 12 %
Total	4.02L	3.63L	3.6L	

Note:

85 % of Chrysotile fibre is used in cement sheet, and 5% in pipes.**Remaining 10% in other industries not relating to cement products.**