

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

**Original Application No. 145 of 2024**

Arunkumar Sermakanni,  
S/o. Shri Sermakanni,  
House No. 4, Pushpam Ranches,  
Survey Nos. 272 & 273, Kalukondapalli Village,  
Denkanikotta Taluk, Hosur, Krishnagiri District,  
Tamil Nadu – 635 107  
& 7 Others

... Applicants

v.

Union of India,  
Through its Secretary,  
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change,  
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jot Bagh Road,  
Aligunj, New Delhi- 110 003  
& 4 Others

... Respondents

**REPLY FILED BY THE APPLICANTS**

**M/s. VIRUKSHAM LEGAL**

A. Vidya (Ms. 1226 of 2008)

P. Mohan Prasad (Ms. 2120 of 2011)

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**COUNSEL FOR APPLICANTS**

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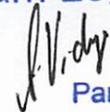
... Respondents

**INDEX TO TYPED SET OF PAPERS**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description of Documents</b>	<b>Pg No.</b>
1.	14.01.2026	Reply filed by the Applicants	1
2.	12.07.2025	Photographs of the emissions taken with time, date and location stamp ( <b>Annexure A</b> )	15
3.	16.07.2025	Test Report bearing Reference No. TR02EN-2507160615 of Ambient Air Quality Parameters and Indoor Air Quality Parameters ( <b>Annexure B</b> )	18

Dated at Chennai on this 17<sup>th</sup> day of January 2026

For Viruksham Legal

  
Partner

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**REPLY FILED BY THE APPLICANTS**

The Applicants herein most respectfully submits as follows:

1. This reply is filed by the Applicants in response to the Counter filed by the Respondents.
2. The Applicant denies all the averments made in the Counter by the Respondents, save for those that are specifically admitted hereinunder. The Counter filed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Respondents are contradictory in nature since they report violation of legislation but seek for dismissal of the application. Further the Counter filed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent is prima facie devoid of any merits and contradictory in nature.

**Air Pollution and Emission Violations**

3. At the outset, it is submitted that Steel industry is one of the highest contributors to the pollution in India. In fact, the Central Pollution Control Board vide Letter No B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16 dated 07.03.2016 had revised the classification of Industrial Sectors based on the pollution index and on the relative pollution potential of the



industrial sector. As per the said norms, industries manufacturing steel and steel products using various furnaces like blast furnace/open hearth furnace/induction furnace/arc furnace/submerged arc furnace/basic oxygen furnace/hot rolling reheated furnace have a PI Score in the range of 41 to 59 and are classified in the orange category.

4. It is submitted that manufacturing of MS Billets and TMT Rods is driven by thermal processes and the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent has a reheating furnace and three induction furnaces with high capacities of 25TPH, 30 TPH and Diesel Generator Sets with capacity greater than 125 KVA. It is widely known that the emissions released by these units contain major pollutants like Particulate matter (both PM 2.5 and PM 10), Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Carbon Monoxide (CO), metal oxides, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and heavy metals like arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury.
5. It is submitted that prolonged exposure to these air pollutants can have adverse effects on respiratory health of the people in the vicinity. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), exposure to air pollutants can cause respiratory issues such as inflammation of lining of the lungs, reduced lung function, increased susceptibility to respiratory infection and other negative effects such as premature mortality, aggravation of cardiovascular disease, decreased lung function, exacerbation of allergic symptoms, neurodevelopmental effects such as lowered IQ and behavioral problems.
6. It is further submitted that 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent releasing untreated emissions into the air is evident from the continuous emission of thick plumes of black smoke. The photographs of the emission taken with time, date and location stamp is attached as **Annexure A**.
7. However, as per the project proponent's counter, the TNPCB i.e., 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent had conducted an Ambient Air Quality/emission test near



the unit on 11.04.2025 and 12.04.2025 and that all the parameters are within standards prescribed by the Board. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent in its reply also stated that as per the Ambient Air Quality/Emission survey conducted in the vicinity of the unit on 08.08.2024 and 09.08.2024, all parameters were within AAQ standards.

8. It is submitted that despite their abovementioned claims, neither the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent nor the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent have put forward the reports of the surveys conducted before this Hon'ble Tribunal. Due to the lack of transparency from the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Respondents and to corroborate their claims, the Applicants applied for an air quality test as on 08.07.2025 and 09.07.2025 based on National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQ) Standards and the Test Report bearing Reference No. TR02EN-2507160615 is attached as **Annexure B**.
9. A comparison of parameters of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, air quality in April - June 2015 as provided in the Final Environment Impact Assessment Report submitted by the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent (*refer page no.87 of the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent Typedset*) and the air quality as on 08.07.2025 and 09.07.2025 as per the Test Report bearing Reference No. TR02EN-2507160615 are tabulated as below:

**COMPARITIVE TABLE OF NAAQS PARAMETERS**

S. No	Pollutant	NAAQS In µg/m <sup>2</sup>	Values as on April- June 2015 (from the EIA Report)	Values as on 8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> July 2025 (from the Independent Test Report)
1.	Sulphur Dioxide	80	17	24.60
2.	Nitrogen Dioxide	80	30	44.65
3.	PM 10	100	43	212.55
4.	PM 2.5	60	21	82.74
5.	Ozone	180	-	29.17
6.	Lead	1	-	0.73

7.	Carbon monoxide	4	-	BDL (DL: 1.0)
8.	Ammonia	400	-	38.23
9.	Benzene	5	-	BDL (DL: 1.0)
10.	Benzo(a) Pyrene(BaP) particulate phase only	5	-	BDL (DL: 1.0)
11.	Arsenic	6	-	BDL (DL: 2.0)
12.	Nickel	20	-	BDL (DL: 2.0)

10. It is submitted that PM 10 and PM 2.5 are well above the NAAQ Standards. PM 10 emissions have gone from 43 to an exorbitant level of 212.55 and the PM 2.5 emissions have increased by 4 times from 21 to 82.74. These particulate matters are finer than a single strand of hair and are inhalable so they penetrate deep into the lungs, irritate and corrode the alveolar wall thereby impairing the lung function and can even enter the bloodstream. Many studies in US and Canada have reported that long-term exposure to these particulate matters lead to lung cancer.

#### Failure to Retrofit DG Sets

11. The reason for the enormous increase in these levels, may be found in the CTE (Expansion) dated 08.11.2017 and CTO (Expansion) dated 16.12.2019 issued by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent to the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent in which the following emission sources along with control measures have been listed:

Stack No	Point Emission Source	Air Pollution Control measures	Stack Height
1.	Re-heating Furnace	Wet scrubber with stack	30
2.	DG Set 200 KVA- 1	Acoustic enclosures with stack	10.5
3.	Induction furnaces 25 TPH- 2, 30 TPH-1	Common Bag house filter with Stack	30
4.	DG Set 500 KVA- 1	Acoustic enclosures with stack	10
5.	DG Set 500 KVA-1	Acoustic enclosures with stack	10

12. It is submitted that the Reheating Furnace of 25TPH and Diesel Generator (DG) Set of 200 KVA have been in the rolling unit before the expansion. The 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent had introduced three induction furnaces with capacity as high as 25 TPH and 30 TPH but had only used one common bag house filter with stack as air pollution control measure while as per general understanding, wet scrubbers are widely considered as the more effective way to tackle air pollution.
13. It is further submitted that the 5<sup>th</sup> respondent uses one Diesel Generator (DG) Set of 200 KVA and 2 DG (sets) of 500 KVA in its daily operations. It is therefore pertinent to mention that the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by the Government of India identified Diesel Generators as one of the major sources of air pollution in Indian cities. To tackle air pollution, the NCAP put forward a national level plan for reduction of PM 2.5 and PM10 concentrations in ambient air by 30%.
14. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal while suo motu adjudicating on the NCAP guidelines in OA No 681 of 2018, understanding the adverse effects of these pollutants on the public health and to protect the fundamental right to breathe clean air directed vide Order dated 06.08.2019 for reducing the timeline and increasing the target and further held as follows:
- 20. We note that the air pollution caused by DG Sets needs to be part of the action plans which may, if necessary, require retrofitting of emission-control devices on generators already in use. CPCB may consider this aspect.*
15. Accordingly, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent vide Notification No. TNPCB/Labs/DD(L)/02151/2019 dated 10.06.2020 ordered all industries and establishments operating DG Sets of capacity more than 125 KVA and above within the jurisdiction of Tamil Nadu to:



- i. Retrofit all operation DG sets of capacity 125 KVA and above with Emission Control Device/ Equipment having minimum specified particulate matter capturing efficiency of at least 70% in 5 mode D2 cycle and the equipment must be tested over a ISO-8178 5 mode D2 cycle for equivalent KVA rating by one of the laboratories recognized by the Central Pollution Control Board;

(or)

- ii. to shift to gas-based generators or retrofitting existing DG sets for partial gas usage.
16. It is submitted that in furtherance of the same issue the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent had issued a subsequent order dated 30.07.2024 reiterating the conditions laid in the previous notification. However, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent who issued the Order had not made any mention of the said Orders in its reply for reasons best known to them while the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent has also not stated the efforts taken to comply with the said Orders.
  17. Further, on perusal of the latest Renewal of Consent Order issued vide Proceedings dated 22.04.2025, it is evident that 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent is still operating its unit with three DG sets with capacity more than 125 KVA in clear disregard to the Order issued by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent.
  18. It is submitted that the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent has failed to follow the conditions laid down in the Environmental Clearance with respect to air emissions, they have been incessantly polluting the air in the vicinity and are now making fallacious claims that the air is of ambient quality. However, the thick black plumes of smoke emitting from the unit everyday as evidenced by the photographs submitted by the Applicants say otherwise.
  19. It is also pertinent to submit that the emissions released from the unit deposit in the form of soot on all surfaces in the surroundings. These deposits also settle on skin, clothes causing itchiness, rashes and also settle on plants and the soil causing alteration of the soil chemistry, soil



acidification and reducing the availability of nutrients posing significant threat to the plant biodiversity in the surroundings.

### **Green Belt and Odour Pollution Non-Compliance**

20. Further, it is submitted that the continuous emission of smoke leaves a pungent smell in its wake that persists throughout the day causing great discomfort and nuisance to the inhabitants nearby. The Applicants submit that this amounts to odour pollution and place reliance on "Guidelines on Odour Pollution & its control" issued by the CPCB in 2008 which state that undesirable odour contributes to air quality concerns and affects human lifestyles. The Guidelines lists the effects of such unpleasant odours as follows:

*"Though the foul order may not cause direct damage to health; toxic stimulants of odour may cause ill health or respiratory symptoms. Secondary effects maybe be nausea, insomnia, discomfort. Very strong odour can result in nasal irritation, trigger symptoms in individuals with breathing problems or asthma. On economic front, loss of property value near odour causing operations/industries."*

21. The aforementioned guidelines recommended that green belts with suitable species of plants/ trees maybe developed for control of odour pollution especially near odour producing industrial processes which would apply to this impugned case. Therefore, it is relevant to state that the EC dated 14.06.2017 was based on the fact that in the Final EIA Report, the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent stated that they provided green belt area of 1.84 hectares covering 22% of total land area (10.38ha) for the original unit and proposed to develop greenbelt in 2 hectares for the expansion phase. Even though, the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent had made no efforts to maintain the green belt as mandated by the General Conditions laid down in the EC, they had stated in their Counter that they had planted more than 18000 plants making the green belt area of the unit more than 33%.



22. This erroneous statement is directly in contradiction to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent's submissions which state that the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent had developed a green belt of about 2.34 hectares out of 10.38 hectares i.e. 22.5% of total area as opposed to the 33% mandated by the EC (*refer Page 261 and 265 of the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent Counter Affidavit*).
23. It is respectfully submitted that as per their own submissions, the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent had a green belt area covering 22% of the total land area when the original production capacity was 72,000 TPA and even after expansion of the production capacity to 3,01,000 TPA, they had only developed 22.5% of the area as green belt which is a meagre increase of 0.5% while the production capacity has enhanced significantly by nearly 5 times and so have the pollutants emitting from the unit.
24. Moreover, it is submitted that the General Condition of EC provides very peculiar instructions for maintenance of the green belt i.e., the green belt should have 3 native species covering minimum 33% of the steel plant boundary, with tree density greater than 2500 per hectare and survival rate of minimum 80% should be there. The 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent has vaguely mentioned an exaggerated number and not divulged any other information about the plant species to circumvent the specifics of the percentage of area. This manifestly displays the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent's blatant disregard for the conditions laid down in the EC.

#### **Noise Pollution Violations**

25. Further, it is submitted that the operations carried out by the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent cause loud noises throughout the day and continues well into the nighttime. Use of heavy machinery such as hydraulic platforms and cranes to lift and move heavy loads such as raw materials and manufactured products; manufacturing of TMT Rods and MS Billets using blast furnace; continuous casting, grinding and cutting activities and rolling processes generate noise levels much higher than the ones prescribed in the Noise Pollution (Regulation and control) Rules 2000.



The noises made by the machinery are quite audible even during the night times and are above the permitted decibel levels thereby disrupting the peace and tranquillity of the inhabitants in the vicinity.

26. It is submitted that the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent, in their counter stated that in the ambient noise level survey conducted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent on 22.01.2025 in the Applicant's location, the noise levels are within the prescribed limits. However, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent, in their reply stated that their District Environment Laboratory, Hosur had conducted an Ambient Noise Level Survey and reported that out of 7 values, 6 are within prescribed standards (40.7 dbA to 42.3 dbA) and one was exceeding the standard.
27. It is respectfully submitted that the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent had prior knowledge of the inspection by the TNPCB Officials and has therefore ensured to manipulate the operations of the unit in such a way that they would get a favourable outcome during the survey. In this way, they are misleading the authorities from carrying out their duties.
28. It is also relevant to highlight that although both 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Respondents are claiming that the air pollutants and the noise levels are within the ambient levels, neither have put forward any detailed reports of such surveys conducted when filing their counters. This deliberate concealment of the reports makes their lack of transparency and accountability apparent.

#### **Regulatory Lapses and Lack of Transparency**

29. It is submitted that the same lack of transparency and accountability is also displayed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent. The Applicants herein have raised a genuine concern that as mandated by the Specific Condition (xx), part A of the Environment Clearance, the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent had not filed half yearly compliance reports regarding the conditions mentions in the EC. However, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent has not addressed this concern in the reply filed by them nor has the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent submitted any document



proving the contrary, these actions of the Respondents are another glaring display of lack of transparency and willful disregard to the conditions on which Environmental Clearance was granted.

30. It is submitted that when the Applicants, with bonafide intentions approached the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent to express their concerns, the Respondent in turn stated that they had already spent exorbitant amounts of money towards various compliances just for a handful of people and had even resorted to threatening the lives of the Applicants if any further issues were raised with the Authorities.
31. It is submitted that the operations of the unit unabatedly polluting the environment are not just endangering the lives of the applicants and others living in the vicinity but are also putting the lives of the employees of that specific unit and other industries working in the area in grave danger.

**Non-compliance of Environmental norms and EC conditions:**

32. It is submitted that operations of the Steel rolling mill by the Project Proponent, M/s. Indus TMT Limited i.e. the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent falls under Category B1, Schedule 3(a) of EIA Notification, 1994 and 2006. The operation of this unit has been causing irreparable damage to the environment and the lives of the people inhabiting in the vicinity which constrained the Applicants herein to file this impugned Application.
33. It is submitted that the rolling mill was incorporated under the name "Chitrakoot Metal Limited" in the year 2005. Thereafter due to change in shareholding pattern, the name was changed to Apple Rolling Mills Ltd. (ARML) on 20.08.2009 and was subsequently changed to Indus TMT Industries Limited from 12.02.2015. Therefore, it is evident that the steel rolling mill started its operations in 2005 itself and failed to obtain an EC for the original units.
34. It is submitted that the unit has been operating with a production capacity of 72,000 TPA of Steel Rods and Bars, with project cost of



Rs.2000 lakhs. In the year 2015, they proposed to expand the unit by enhancing production capacity of Steel Rods and Bars from 72,000 TPA to 1,45,000 TPA and include 1,56,000 TPA of MS Billet, thereby expanding the total production capacity to 3,01,000 TPA with a project cost of Rs. 5000 lakhs.

35. It is submitted that the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent has applied for Terms of Reference (ToR) on 12.01.2015 for the expansion and received the same by proceeding dated 23.03.2015. The 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent submitted their Final Environment Impact Assessment Report and a public hearing was held on 30.11.2016 thereafter, the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent obtained an EC dated 14.06.2017 from SEIAA i.e., the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent.
36. It is pertinent to mention that the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent has failed to comply with several Specific and General Conditions laid out in the EC which were mentioned in detail in the Application filed by the Applicants. The 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent however, has made fallacious averments in their counter stating that they have been running the industry in full compliance as per environmental norms and it is our endeavour to rebut the same through this reply.

**Unauthorized Constructions, Violation of Residential Zoning and Right to Life**

37. Furthermore, it is submitted that in their reply, the 4<sup>th</sup> Respondent highlighted that based on this impugned application, the Deputy Director of Directorate of Town and Country Planning conducted a site visit on 03.07.2024 and it came to light that the Project Proponent has constructed multiple buildings in the unit premises without obtaining any planning permission. Taking swift action against the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent, the 4<sup>th</sup> Respondent has duly issued a Notice I Form-IV dated 04.07.2024 i.e., notice for removal for compliance of Planning permission and the unauthorized development carried out in contravention of planning permission. However, the project proponent has till date not complied

with the notice nor have they addressed the said illegal constructions in their reply.

38. Lastly, it is submitted that both the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Respondents in their replies stated that unit of 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent was established and obtained CTE in 2006 while the developers of Residential colony in which the Applicants reside i.e. Pushpam Realty and M/s. Pushpam Realty Phase III obtained CTE vide proceedings dated 17.04.2017 and 29.11.2017 respectively. However, in a densely populated country like India, urbanization is a very relevant phenomenon. In order to cater to the rapid urbanization, cities and towns expand and the nature of use of land is accordingly changed. A parcel of land that was once non-residential can later become a residential zone. The same is reflected in this instant case.
39. It is submitted that the rolling unit of the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent is spread across the land in Survey Nos. 251/1, 2, 277/1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1C1, 1C2, 1D1, 1D2, 1E, 277/2, 278/1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 285/1A, 286/ 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 287/1. However, as per the Hosur New Town Development Plan, vide G.O.M no 205 dated 18.11.2022 of the Housing and Urban Development Department, land comprised in Survey Nos. 278/1A2, 1B, 1C, 1D, 285/1A2, 286/1, 286/2, 286/4, 286/5, 286/6, 286/7 is in fact residential use zone. This statement is also corroborated by the 4<sup>th</sup> Respondent in their reply.
40. It is submitted that irrespective of when the CTEs are obtained, the Applicants and others living in the vicinity have a fundamental right to live in a pollution free environment and breathe pollution free air as it is an intrinsic part of Right to Life which is guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the unabated noise, air and odour pollution caused by the 5<sup>th</sup> respondent is not only causing nuisance but also infringing upon the Right to Health of the Applicants.
41. In conclusion, it is submitted that the unabated pollution caused by the 5<sup>th</sup> Respondent is continuing unchecked as the rest of the Respondents



are only concerned with deflecting the blame, meanwhile the quality of life of Applicants is exacerbating with every passing day and their right to a healthy and pollution free environment is blatantly violated.

In light of the above facts and circumstances, it is respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal maybe pleased to:

- i. Direct M/s Indus TMT Limited to close down the plant of steel rolling unit for the failure to obtain prior amended Environment Clearance as per the EIA Notification, 1994 and 2006;
- ii. Pass an Order thereby directing the M/s. Indus TMT Limited to stop its operation till the time the EC Conditions with regard to air pollution, noise pollution and green belt are complied with;
- iii. Direct for constituting a Committee of experts to assess the large scale of air and noise pollution caused and suggest measures to mitigate the same caused by M/s Indus TMT Limited persistently over the years;
- iv. Impose environmental compensation on M/s. Indus TMT Limited for undertaking operations without prior Environmental Clearance under Section 15 and Section 20 of NGT Act, 2010;
- v. Direct Respondent No. 1 to 4 to initiate enquiry and actions against the concerned erring officials for permitting the Respondent No. 5, M/s. Indus TMT Limited to operate the plant despite the persistent non-compliance of EC Conditions;
- vi. Pass any other orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

Dated at Chennai on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of January 2026.



**APPLICANT**

**VERIFICATION**

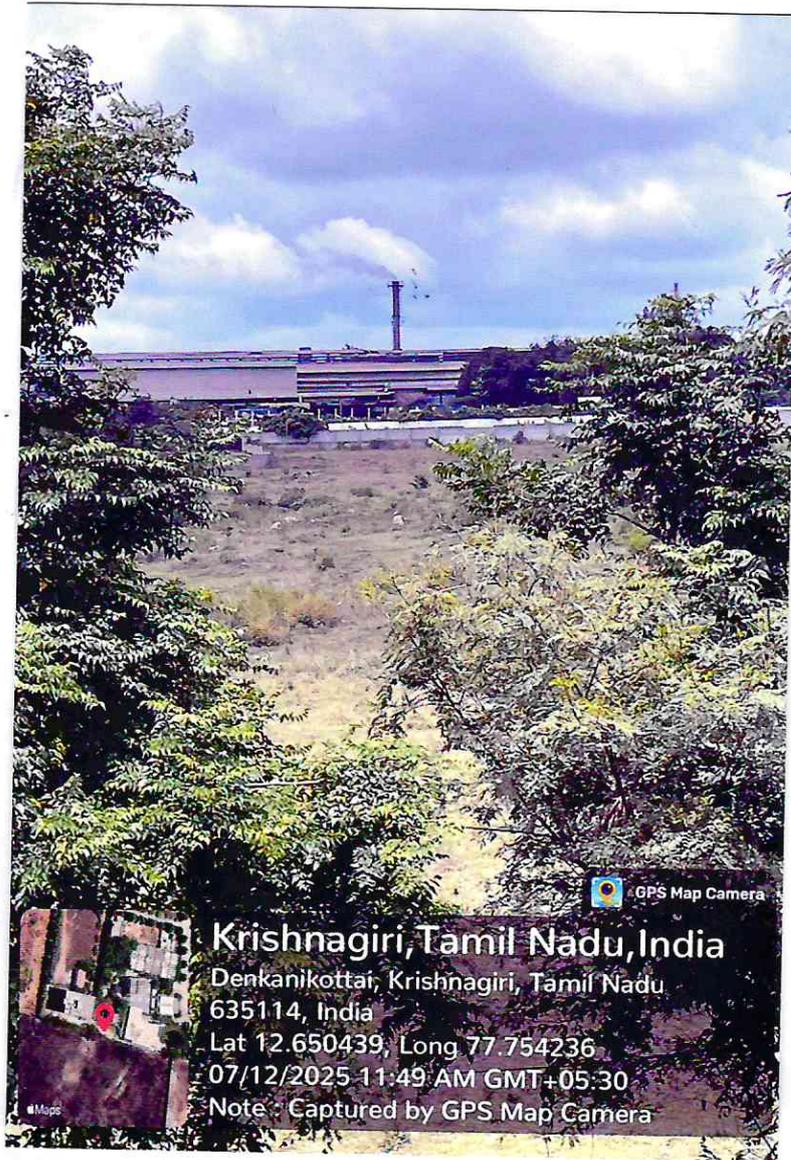
I, Arunkumar Sermakanni, son of Sermakanni, aged about 45 years, having residence at House No. 4, Pushpam Ranches, Survey Nos. 272 & 273, Kalukondapalli Village, Denkanikottai Taluk, Hosur, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu – 635 107 viz. the 1<sup>st</sup> Applicant herein declare that what is stated in the paragraphs 1 to 41 are true to the best of my knowledge and information as disclosed from records and personal knowledge and I believe the same to be true.

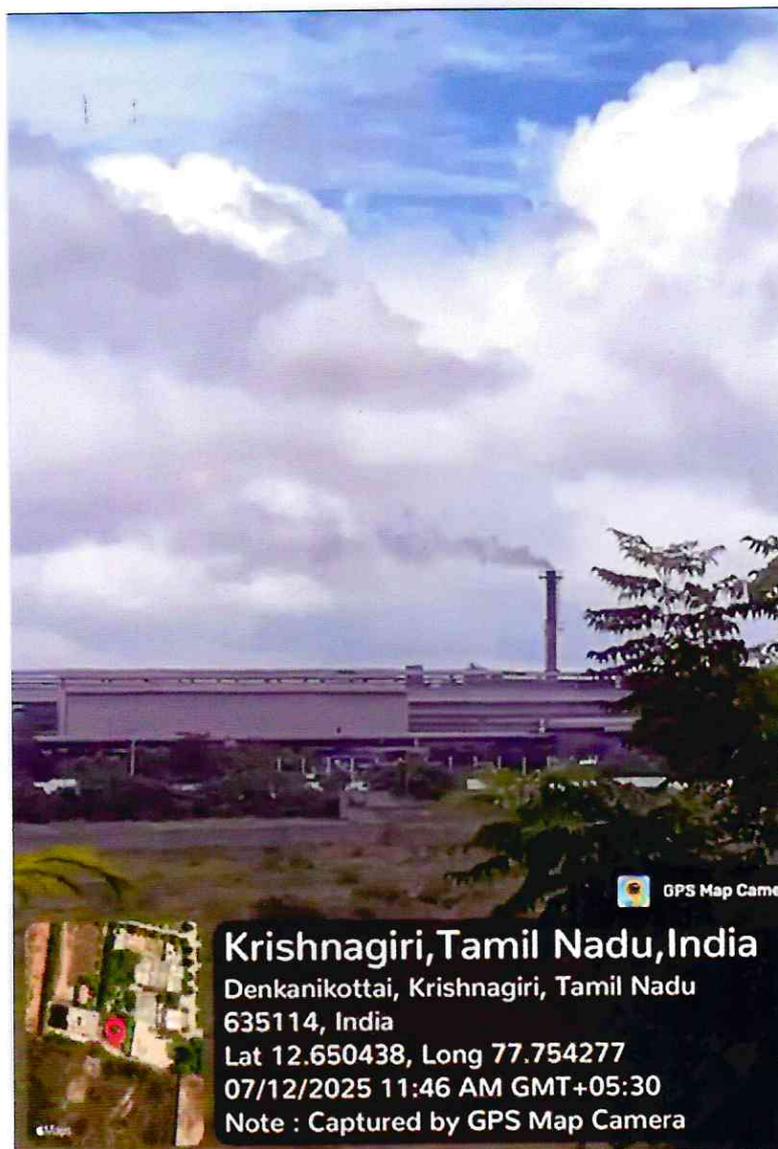
Dated at Chennai on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of January 2026.



**APPLICANT**









# Interstellar Testing Centre Pvt. Ltd.

(A Group Company of Qualitek Labs Limited)

Plot No.2, Site No. 12/2A, Industrial Estate, Perungudi, Sholinganallur Taluk,  
Chennai - 600096 (Tamil Nadu)

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TC15730  
ORIGINAL  
Page 1 of 2



## TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : TR02EN-2507160615  
NABL ULR No. : TC1573025000014851F

### Issued To :

M/s. Pushpam Ranches  
Taneja Aerospace Road, Malugundapalli, Hosur,  
Krishnagiri, 635110  
Tamil Nadu, India

Sample Registration No. : SR02EN-2507100411

Sample Name : Ambient Air Quality

Sample Condition : Good

### Sample Details (if any)

Sample Submission Type : Sampled by Lab Rep

Sampling Location : House No. - GM 54

Environment Condition : Good

Sampling Procedure : ITC/CHN/GSOP/001

Customer Reference : Test Request Form/09/07/2025

Test Report as per : NAAQ Norms

Received On : 10-07-2025  
Commenced On : 10-07-2025  
Completed On : 15-07-2025  
Date of Report : 16-07-2025

### S. No. Sampling Information:

- (a) Avg. Ambient Temperature , °C : 28.0  
(b) Date of Monitoring , - : 08.07.25-09.07.25  
(c) Duration of Monitoring , minutes : 1440  
(d) Relative Humidity , %(Avg.) : 77  
(e) Sky Appearance , - : Clear sky

S. No.	Parameter	Measuring Unit	Method	Result	Specification
Discipline : Chemical					
Group : Atmospheric Pollution					
(I) Ambient Air Quality Parameters					
1	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-25): 2018	38.23	400 Max
2	Arsenic (As)	ng/m <sup>3</sup>	USEPA Method IO 3.4	BDL (DL: 2.0)	6 Max
3	Benzene (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> )	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-11): 2006	BDL (DL: 1.0)	5 Max
4	Benzo (a) Pyrene (Particulate Phase only)	ng/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-12): 2004	BDL (DL: 1.0)	1 Max
5	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-10): 1999	BDL (DL: 1.0)	2 Max
6	Lead (pb)	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-22): 2004	0.73	1.0 Max
7	Nickel (Ni)	ng/m <sup>3</sup>	USEPA Method	BDL (DL: 2.0)	20 Max

Authorized by  
Name : Sakthivel  
Discipline : Chemical  
Date : 16/07/2025

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- The test result related only to the items tested.
- The test report shall not be reproduced in full or part without the written approval of ITC Labs, Chennai.
- The test items shall not be retained more than 15 days from the date of issue of test report except in the case as required by the regulatory bodies and Customers.

# Interstellar Testing Centre Pvt. Ltd.

(A Group Company of Qualitek Labs Limited)

Plot No.2, Site No. 12/2A, Industrial Estate, Perungudi, Sholinganallur Taluk,  
Chennai - 600096 (Tamil Nadu)

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TC-16730  
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Page 2 of 2



## TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : TR02EN-2507160615

NABL ULR No. : TC1573025000014851F

S. No.	Parameter	Measuring Unit	Method	Result	Specification
			IO 3.4		
8	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-6): 2006	44.65	80 Max
9	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-9): 1974	29.17	180 Max
10	Particulate Matter (PM 10)	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-23): 2006	212.55	100 Max
11	Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-24): 2019	82.74	60 Max
12	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-2): 2001	24.60	80 Max

NOTE : NAAQ: National Ambient Air Quality, Instrument used: Respirable Dust Sampler(RDS), Fine Dust Sampler(FDS), NDIR, Low Flow Air Sampler, BDL: Below Detection Limit, DL: Detection Limit.

REMARKS : The above sample does not conform to NAAQ Norms specification with respect to the above tested parameters.

\*\*\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*\*\*



Authorised by  
Name : Sakthivel  
Discipline : Chemical  
Date : 16/07/2025

### Disclaimer :

- The test result related only to the items tested.
- The test report shall not be reproduced in full or part without the written approval of ITC Labs, Chennai.
- The test items shall not be retained more than 15 days from the date of issue of test report except in the case as required by the regulatory bodies and Customers.



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Page 1 of 2



## TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : TR02EN-2507160614  
NABL ULR No. : TC1573025000014850F

### Issued To :

M/s. Pushpam Ranches  
Taneja Aerospace Road, Melugundapalli, Hosur,  
Krishnagiri, 635110  
Tamil Nadu, India

Sample Registration No. : SR02EN-2507100412

Sample Name : Indoor Air Quality

Sample Condition : Good

### Sample Details (If any)

Sample Submission Type : Sampled by Lab Rep

Sampling Location : House No. GM 54 1st Floor

Environment Condition : Good

Sampling Procedure : ITC/CHN/GSOP/001

Customer Reference : Test Request Form/09/07/2025

Test Report as per : OSHA Standard

Received On : 10-07-2025

Commenced On : 10-07-2025

Completed On : 16-07-2025

Date of Report : 16-07-2025

### S. No. Sampling Information:

(a) Date of Monitoring, - : 09.07.25

S. No.	Parameter	Measuring Unit	Method	Result	Specification
Discipline : Chemical					
Group : Atmospheric Pollution					
(I) Indoor Air Quality Parameters					
1	Carbon Dioxide(CO <sub>2</sub> )	ppm	ASHRAE 62.1	598	5000 Max
2	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ppm	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods (4th Edition)- Method 6604	BDL (DL: 1.0)	50 Max
3	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Method of Air Sampling and analysis 3rd Edition Method 818	0.047	9 Max
4	Oxygen as O <sub>2</sub>	%	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods (4th Edition)- Method 6601	20.8	19.5 Min
5	Particulate Matter as PM 10	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	IS 5182(Part-23): 2006	50.47	NA

Authorised by  
Name : Sakthivel  
Discipline : Chemical  
Date : 16/07/2025

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Page 2 of 2



## TEST REPORT

Test Report No. : TR02EN-2507160614

NABL ULR No. : TC1573025000014850F

S. No.	Parameter	Measuring Unit	Method	Result	Specification
6	Particulate Matter as PM 2.5	µg/m3	USEPA Quality Assurance Handbook vol II Part II	27.43	NA
7	Relative Humidity	%	ASHRAE 55	59.2	NA
8	Temperature	°C	ASHRAE 55	27.4	NA

**NOTE :** Respirable Dust Sampler(RDS), Fine Dust Sampler(FDS), Multigas Analyser, Barometer, BDL: Below Detection Limit, DL: Detection Limit.

**REMARKS :** The above sample complies with OSHA Standards with respect to the above tested Parameters.

\*\*\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*\*\*

Authorised by  
Name : Sakthivel  
Discipline : Chemical  
Date : 16/07/2025

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