

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

**Application No. 69 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 3158 of 1996 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Kasala Malla Reddy,
S/o. Raghava Reddy.
2. Gadila Narsimha Reddy,
S/o Anjagowd
3. Kasala Mohan Reddy
S/o Dharma Reddy
4. Patti Narayana
S/o Venkaiah
5. Seri Ram Reddy
S/o Narayana Reddy
6. Kummari Mallaiah
S/o Yellaiah
7. Kasala Venkata Reddy
S/o Raghava Reddy
8. Golla Kumar
S/o Mallaiah
9. Yarala Manemma
W/o Malla Reddy
10. Basupalli Vittal Reddy
S/o Raghava Reddy
11. Masula Baiamia
S/o Patte Mohammad
12. Chamakura Venkat Reddy
S/o Narayana Reddy
13. Vadla Veeraiah
S/o Narayana
14. Pandaraiah
S/o Venkatesam

15. Gandhi Reddy
S/o Kistta Reddy

16. K. Gangamma
W/o Mall Reddy

17. Kasala Manikkamma
W/o Raghava Reddy

18. Kasala Lakshminarasamma
W/o Venkat Reddy

19. Lakshminarasamma
W/o Anantha Reddy

20. Pathi Ramulu
S/o Venkaiah

21. G. Vijayalakshmi
W/o Narsimha Gowd

22. Kammari Anjaiah
S/o Mallaiah

23. Kummari Ananthi
D/o Mallaiah

24. Nandigama Anjamma
W/o Ram Reddy

25. Gani Pasha
S/o Abdul Khadar

26. Pati Kanti Reddy
S/o Narayana Reddy

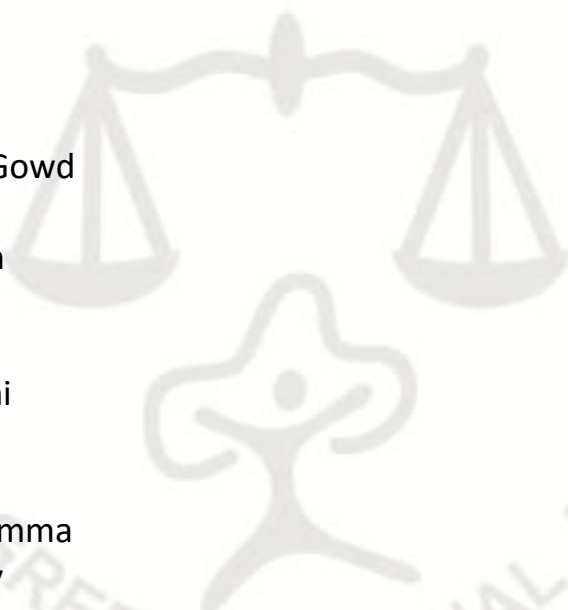
27. Kummari Krishna
S/o Butchaiah

28. Jakkula Krishna
S/o Mallaiah

29. Chevella Krishna
S/o Lakshmaiah

30. Uppari Krishna
S/o Ramulu

31. Khaja Miya
Bhasha Miya

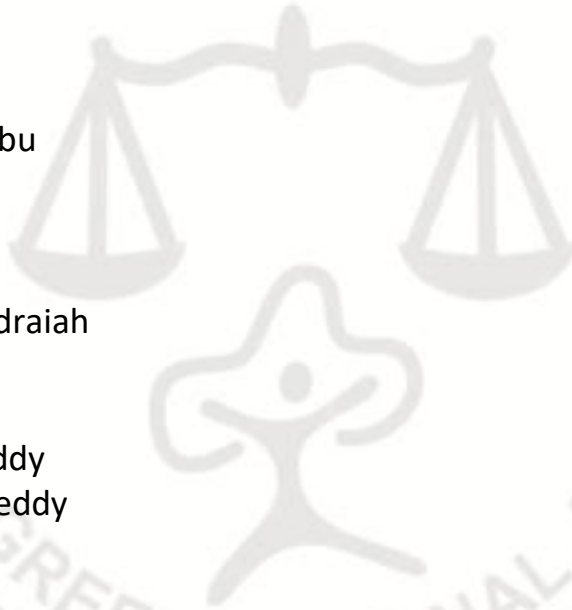


NGT

32. Jakkala Yadagiri
S/o. Mallaiah
33. Sivvampeta Gopal reddy
S/o. Malla Reddy
34. Gopal
S/o. Mallaiah
35. Kummari Ganesh
S/o. Rajaiah
36. Gantalagari Gopal
S/o. Veera Gowd
37. Gowsumiya
S/o. Bashamiya
38. Gudu Sabu
S/o. mahabub Sabu
39. Chennaiah
S/o. Mallaiah
40. Gangaram Chandraiah
S/o. Devaiah
41. Jaganmohan Reddy
S/o. Narayana Reddy
42. Janabal
W/o. Anthi Reddy
43. B. Vinadha
W/o. Kistta Reddy
44. Jnaneswar
S/o. Manaiah
45. Devamma
W/o. Manaiah
46. Sivvampeta Damodar Reddy
S/o Malla Reddy
47. Golla Durgaiah
S/o Advaiah
48. S. Narayana Reddy
S/o. Malla Reddy
49. Patti Narayana Reddy



सत्यमेव जयते



NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

NGT

S/o. Advaiah

50. Narsimha Reddy
S/o. Ram Reddy

51. Gangaram narayan
S/o. Devaiah

52. Palpanoori Narayana Gowd
S/o. Narsagowd

53. B.Nagaiah
S/o. Veera Gowd

54. Nabbi Saboo
S/o. Mahabooba Sabu

55. Narayana Swamy
S/o. Veeraiah

56. ChevellaPrabhakar
S/o. Manayya

57. Battumeedi Papaiah
S/o. Mahammad

58. Pashamiya
S/o. Patte Mohammad

59. Bashaiah
S/o. Bagaiah

60. Bala Krishna
S/o. Beeraiah

61. Brahma Chari
S/o. Kistaiah

62. Y.Pedda Balram
S/o. Veeraiah

63. Y.China Balaram
S/o. Guravaiah

64. Venkat Reddy
S/o. Guravaiah

65. Mukunda Reddy
S/o. Anji Reddy

66. S.Manik Reddy

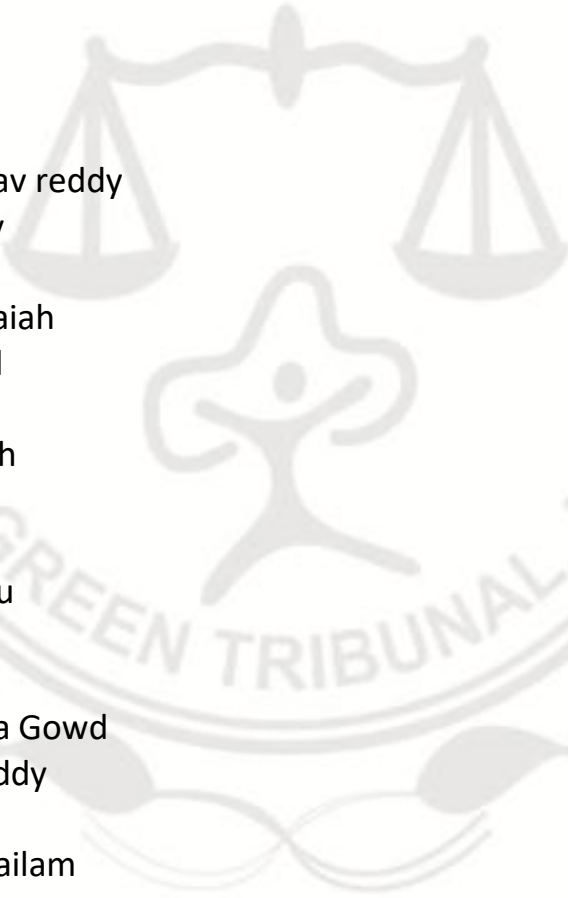


सत्यमेव जयते



NGT

- S/o. Ram Reddy
67. Patti Mallaiah
S/o. Ramaiah
68. Golla Manaiah
S/o. Mallaiah
69. Banda Mallaiah
S/o. Narsimhulu
70. Golla Muttaiah
S/o. Mallaiah
71. Serella Malaiah
S/o. Venkanna
72. Mohinuddin
S/o. Basu Sabu
73. Sivvampeta Yadav reddy
S/o. Malla Reddy
74. Gantalagari Yadaiah
S/o. Veera Gowd
75. Yendikidi Yellaiah
S/o. Butchiaiah
76. Kummari Ramulu
S/o. Mallaiah
77. Palpanoori Rama Gowd
S/o. Raghava Reddy
78. Gangalagari Srisailam
S/o. Pentaiah
79. Gangaram Raja Mallaiah
S/o. Devaiah
80. Sevela Ravinder
S/o. Mallaiah
81. Bajapalli Lakshamma
W/o. Narayana Reddy
82. Patti Lingamaiah
S/o. Narayana
83. Patnam Manemma



NGT

W/o. Lakshmaiah

84. Venkatamma
W/o. S.Ramreddy

85. Vittal Gowd
S/o. Narsa Gowd

86. Paipanuri Veera Gowd
S/o. Gowra Gowd

87. Gangaram Veeraiah
S/o. Rajaiah

88. Kummari Veeraiah
S/o. Rajaiah

89. Yeluri Viswanadham
S/o. Antaiah

90. Gajendra Venkatesam
S/o. Narayana

91. Srinivas Gowd.
S/o. Veera Reddy

92. Golla Sangaraiah
S/o. Mallaiah

93. Shaik Hussain
S/o. Mahabuba Sai

94. Nandigama Sai Reddy
S/o. Raghava Reddy

95. S.Satyanarayana reddy
S/o. Sanga Reddy

96. Gajaendra Sudarsanam
S/o. Narayana

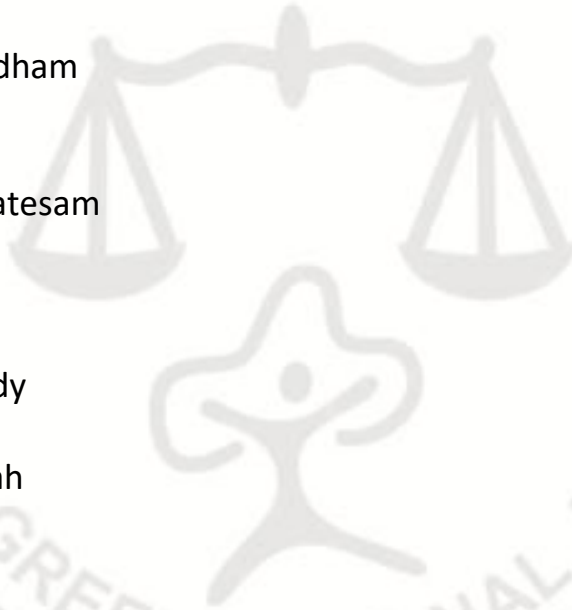
97. Yeluri Sudarsanam
S/o. Viswanadham

98. Juleman
S/o. Basha Sabu

99. Kummari Agamaiah
S/o. Mallaiah



सत्यमेव जयते

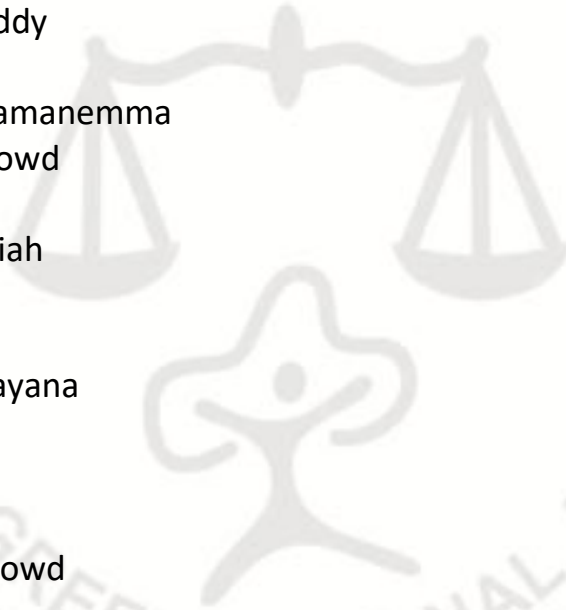


NGT

100. Kummari Srisailam
S/o. Mallaiah
101. Mandumula Mallaiah
S/o. Yella Gowd.
102. Manne Bharathamma
W/o. Kisttaiah
103. Reddi Gari Vijayalakshmi
W/o. Vijaya Reddy
104. Golla Mallaiah
S/o. Mutyalu.
105. Bajupalli Bal Redy
S/o. Sriram Reddy
106. Muttangi Nagamanemma
W/o. Dasna Gowd
107. Kummari Anjaiah
S/o. Rajaiah
108. Nummari Narayana
S/o. Yellaiah
109. T.Ramulu
S/o. Lakshmi Gowd
110. Kummari Ramulu
S/o. Venkaiah
111. Kummari Lakshmaiah
S/o. Venkaiah
112. Veeraiah
S/o. Pullaiah
113. Patti Prvathamma
W/o. Burraiah
114. Yendikota Rajamma
W/o. Mallaiah
115. Kasala Balamani
W/o. Ramachandra Reddy
116. Gangaram ,Sayamma



सत्यमेव जयते



NGT

W/o. Veeraiah

117. Manne Kisttaiah
S/o. Pentaiah

118. Banda Sai Gowd

119. Patlolla Anitha
W/o. Amrender Reddy

(All are R/o, Arutla Village, Sangareddy Mandal
Medak District.)

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. State of Andhra Pradesh,
Rep by its Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad – 4.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Rep by its Member Secretary,
Kawadiguda,
Hyderabad.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association,rep.by
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

M/s. P. Niroop and Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telengana for Mrs. H.

Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

Mr. Y. Srinivasamurthy, counsel for मृत्युमेव जयते
M/s. V.B. Subramanian & P. Rajashekhar for R6

**Application No. 70 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 3159 of 1996 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Ashok Reddy,
S/o. Srinivas Reddy.
2. B. Janardhar Reddy,
S/o Vittal Reddy
3. P. Narsimha Reddy,
S/o Venkat Reddy
4. B. Narayana Reddy
S/o. Anji Reddy
5. B. Kista Reddy,
S/o Lakshma Reddy
6. Basupalli Bal Reddy,
S/o Sreeram Reddy
7. Bade Ballaiah,
S/o Ramaiah
8. Banuru Veeresalingam
S/o Balaiah
9. Gandla Papaiah
S/o Linganna
10. Bade Ramesha alias Narayana

- S/o Lingaiah
11. Vannapuram Vittlaiah
S/o Lingaiah
 12. Banuru Ellaiah
S/o Bhoomaiah
 13. Vennapuram Srisailam
S/o Adivalah
 14. Chakali Ramaiah
S/o Veeraiah
 15. Akkamgari China Drugs Gowd
S/o Veera Gowd
 16. Chakali Kistaiah
S/o Veeraiah
 17. Chakali Lakshamaiah
S/o Sayanna
 18. Erra Kista Gowd
S/o Saya Gowd
 19. Akkamgari Durga Gowd
S/o Malla Gowd
 20. P. Ram Reddy
S/o Kistta Reddy
 21. Akkamgari Veera Gowd
S/o Durga Gowd
 22. Akkamgari Malla Gowd
S/o Durga Gowd
 23. Vavilala Venkata Reddy
S/o Sangareddy
 24. Ramannalla Buchi Reddy
S/o Chandra Reddy
 25. P. Mukund Reddy
S/o Jogi Reddy
 26. P. Sangareddy
S/o Jogi Reddy



सत्यमेव जयते



NGT

27. Vavilala Narsimha Reddy
S/o Narayana Reddy

28. Vavilala Narayana Reddy
S/o Sangareddy

29. P. Narahari Gowd
S/o Baga Gowd

30. P. Narsa Gowd
S/o BalaGowd

31. Sonnayala Ramulu
S/o Kisttaiah

32. Kothagadi Ratnamani
W/o Raja Mowli

33. Janagam Eswarappa
S/o Sangam Basappa

34. Patlolla Ramchandra Reddy
S/o Kistta Reddy

35. Mulugu Kamakota Bhoga Tumeena Karadhara Sastry
S/o Mulugu Kakmata Hastalinga Sastry

36. Byagari Gopal
S/o Ramaiah

37. Byagari Chinna Venkaiah
S/o Gangaiah

38. Mangali Anjaiaj
S/O Durgaiah

39. Akkamgari Santhamma
W/o Balaiah

40. Manasanapalli Pochaiah
W/o Durgaiah

41. Chowdagoni Narasimhulu
W/o Lingaiah

42. Chowdagoni Pedda Yadamma
W/o Narsimhulu

43. Ramanoola Muttam Reddy

S/o Balvanth Reddy

44. Byagari Papaiah
S/o Bojaiah

45. Chowdagoni Asaiah
W/o Chowdaiah

46. T. Jaganmohan Reddy
W/o Anantha Reddy

47. Madapati Pandari
S/o Balram

48. T. Ram Reddy
S/o Narayana Reddy

(All are R/o Ismailkhanpet village,
Sangareddy Mandal, Medak District)

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. State of Andhra Pradesh,
Rep by its Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad – 4.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Rep by its Member Secretary,
Kawadiguda,
Hyderabad.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association, rep. by
C-25, Industrial Estate,

Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
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... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

M/s. P. Niroop and Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

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Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

Mr. Y. Srinivasamurthy, Counsel for

M/s. Y. Srinivasamuthy, V.B. Subramanian & P. Rajashekhar for R6

**Application No. 71 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 3160 of 1996 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Bade Ballaiah,
S/o, Ramaiah.
2. Mangali Mallaiah,
S/o. Venkaiah.
3. Mangali Narsaiah,
S/o. Venkaiah.
4. Mangali Kistaiah,
S/o. Venkaiah.
5. Mangali Sattaiah,
S/o. Venkaiah.
6. Chandannagari Anantareddy,
S/o Mallareddy.
7. Sivvampeta Yadava Reddy,

- S/o Mallareddy.
8. Sivvampeta Narayana Reddy,
S/o Mallareddy.
9. Sivvampeta Gopal Reddy,
S/o Mallareddy.
10. Sivvampeta Damondar Reddy,
S/o Mallareddy.
11. Sivvampeta Sunnetha,
W/o Narayana Reddy.
12. Gajendrala Pandari,
S/o Veeraiah
13. Gajendrala Lakshminarsamma,
W/o Pandari.
14. Gudem Saiyulu,
S/o Narsaiah.
15. Gudem Saiyulu,
S/o Narasaish.
16. Kondakall Yada Gowd,
S/o Penta Gowd
17. Kondakalla Aruna,
S/o Yadagowd.
18. Boi Lakshamma,
W/o Pochagowd.
19. Kondakalla Aruna,
W/o Pochagowd.
20. Askula Sangappa,
S/o Sankarappa
21. Smt Savitramma,
W/o Janardhana Reddu.
22. Askula Nagabhushanam,
S/o Bhadrappa.
23. Appam Narayana
S/o Istari.



(All are R/o. Yedanoor Village, Sangareddy
Mandal, Medak District)

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. State of Andhra Pradesh,
Through its Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Rep by its Member Secretary,
Kawadiguda,
Hyderabad.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India, rep by
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

M/s. P. Niroop and Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telengana for Mrs. H.

Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

Mr. Y. Srinivasamuthy, V.B. Subramanian & P. Rajashekhar
For R6

**Application No. 72 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 3161 of 1996 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Narasapuram Anjaiah,
S/o, Rama Gowd.
2. Smt. Nagamani,
S/o. Harishankar Gowd.
3. Palpanoori Srinivas Gowd,
S/o. Garishanker Gowd.
4. Gajjala Bikshapathi Gowd,
S/o. Kista Gowd.
5. Talla Kumar Gowd,
S/o Kista Gowd.
6. Gantalagari Gopal Gowd,
S/o Veera Gowd.
7. Gajjala lakshminarayana Gowd,
S/o Kista Gowd.
8. Smt. P Madhavi,
D/o Mallareddy.
9. Rajendra rao,
S/o Panduranga Rao.
10. Sudarsana Rao,
S/o Gunde Rao
11. Gneswar Rao,
S/o Gunde Rao.

(Petitioners 1 to 11 are R/o. Machanoor Village,
Hathanoor Mandal, Medak District)

12. Palpanoori Janardhan Gowd,
S/o Baga Gowd.

13. Palpanoori Narahari Gowd,
S/o Baga Gowd.

14. Palpanoori Murahari Gowd,
S/o Baga Gowd.

(Petitioners 12 to 14 are R/o. Palpanoor Village,
Hathanoor Mandal, Medak District)

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. State of Andhra Pradesh,
Through its Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Rep by its Member Secretary,
Kawadiguda,
Hyderabad.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association, Assn. of India
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
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... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

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Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

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Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

M/s. Y. Srinivasamuthy, V.B. Subramanian P. Rajashekhar for R6

**Application No.86 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 18074 of 2002 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Chandra Mohan Agarwal,
S/o Late D.P. Agarwal,
Agriculture,
Agarwal Estate,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh.

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh.,
Through its Chief Secretary,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District, Andhra Pradesh
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Through its Member Secretary,
Ameerpet,
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDA Phase-IV,
Patancheru,

Medak District,
Hyderabad.

6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

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Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

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Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

M/s. Y. Srinivasamuthy, V.B. Subramanian & P. Rajashekhar for R6

**Application No.87 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 18088 of 2002 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Anand Mohan Agarwal,
S/o Late D.P. Agarwal,
Agriculture,
Agarwal Estate,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh,

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh
Through its Prl. Secretary,
Forest Department,
Secretariat,

Hyderabad.

2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Through its Member Secretary,
Ameerpet,
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

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Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

M/s. P. Niroop & Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telangana for Mrs. H.

Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

M/s. Y. Srinivasamuthy, V.B Subramanian & P. Rajashekhar for R6

**Application No.88 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 18163 of 2002 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Manohar Agarwal,
S/o Late Sh.D.P. Agarwal,
Agriculture,
Agarwal Estate,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
Through its Chief Secretary,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Through its Member Secretary,
Ameerpet,
Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
o.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

M/s. P. Niroop and Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telengana for Mrs. H.

Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

M/s. Y. Srinivasamuthy, V.B Subramanian & P. Rajashekhasr for R6

**Application No.89 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 18808 of 2002 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Briji Mohan Agarwal,
S/o Late D.P. Agarwal,
Agriculture,
Agarwal Estate,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh.

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. The Chief Secretary,
The State of Andhra Pradesh,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,
Medak District,
Andhra Pradesh.
3. The Member Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Ameerpet,
Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,

Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.

6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

Shri P. Niroop & Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telangana for
Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5

M/s. Y. Srinivasamurthy, V.B. Subramanian & P. Rajashekhar for R-6

**Application No. 91 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 23534 of 2002 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Dost Mohammed Osman
S/o Late Ghouse Osman
R/o 12-7-1100 Osman Enclave
Suit No. 101, Suvarna Complex
Mettuguda, Secunderabad -17

... Applicant

AND

1. State of Andhra Pradesh,
Rep by its Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat,
Hyderabad – 4.
2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy,

Medak District.

3. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Rep by its Member Secretary,
Kawadiguda,
Hyderabad.
4. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.
5. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.
6. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 4 to 6 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

Mr. M.C Mehta, Senior Counsel for M/s D. Nagasaila,
Dr. V. Suresh, Muthunayaki and C.P Moses

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telangana
for Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2
Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3
Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-4
M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-5
M/s. Y. Srinivasamurthy, V.B. Subramanian k& P. Rajashekhar for R-6

**Application No.82 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 15668 of 1997 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Dr. A. Kishan Rao,
S/o, Rama Rao,
Medical Practitioner,
R/o. Patancheru,
Medak District.

2. K. Purushotham Reddy,
S/o. K. Raja Reddy,
Professor in Environmental Policy,
R/o. Vidyanagar,
Hyderabad.

3. K. Chilambar,
S/o. Raja Mallaiah,
R/o. Pocharam,
Medak District.

4. P. Hanmanth Reddy,
S/o. Laxma Reddy,
Agriculture, Pocharam Village,
Patancheru Mandal,
Medak District.

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. The State of Andhra Pradesh,
Rep by its Chief Secretary,
Secretariat Building,
Saifabad, Hyderabad.

2. The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board,
Mytrivanam,
Rep by its Chairman,
Hyderabad.

3. The District Collector,
Medak District at Sangareddy.

4. The Patancheru Enviro-Tech Ltd,
Rep by its Chairman D.R. Rao.
Medak District,
Patancheru,

5. The Progressive Effluent Treatment Plant Ltd,
Rep by its Chairman
Jinnaram Revenue Mandal,
Medak District,
Bollaram,

6. The Medak District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd,

Rep by its General Manager,
Sangareddy.

7. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.

8. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 7 and 8 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicants:

Mr. M.C Mehta, Senior Counsel for M/s D. Nagasaila,
Dr. V. Suresh, Muthunayaki and C.P Moses

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telangana
for Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-3

Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-2

M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-4

Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-7

M/s. Y Srinivasamurthy,

V.B. Subramanian and P.Rajashekhar for R-8

Mr. M.S Krishnan, Senior Counsel for M/s Anirudh Krishnan and
Keerthi Kiran for R-9

**Application No.90 of 2013 (SZ) (THC)
(WP. No. 19661 of 2002 AP High Court)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action.
Through Prof. T. Shivaji Rao,
Founder Member,
5, Anand Lok,
New Delhi- 110 049

2. Bhukka Rahim-ud-Din
S/o Ahmedsab,
Village Peddakajarla,
Patancheru Mandal,
District Medak (A.P)
3. P. Sathi Reddy ,
S/o Kista Reddy,
R/o Village Ganpati Goodum,
Patancheru Mandal,
District Medak (A.P)

... Applicant(s)

AND

1. Union of India,
Through its Secretary,
Department of Environment, Forest & Wild life,
Paryavaran bhawan,
CCO Complex Iodhi Road,
New Delhi-110 003.
2. State of Andhra Pradesh,
Through its chief Secretary,
Civil Secretariat,
Hyderabad (A.P)
3. The District Collector ,
District Medak (A.P)
4. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board,
Through its Member secretary,
Kavadiguda,
Hyderabad (A.P)
5. M/S Asrani Tubee (P) Ltd.,
4-47, IDA, Phase- 4
Patancheru,
District Medak (A.P)
6. M/S Bhagyanagar oil Refineries (P) Ltd.,
Phase 4, Plot No. 16,
Patancheru,
District Medak (A.P)
7. M/S Amaravathi Chemicals & Fertilizers (P) Ltd.,
Bollarum Village,
Narasapur Taluk.
Medak District (A.P)
8. M/s.Novopan India Ltd.,

- Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
9. Vidyut Steel limited,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
10. M/s Charminar Papers Ltd.,
Muthangi village
Medak District- 502 300 (A.P)
11. M/s Dexo Laboratories,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
12. M/s Reliable paper & Board Mills (p) Ltd.,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
13. M/s Standard Organics Ltd.,
Plot No.36 to 44, phase-4 IDA,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
14. M/s CPC Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak District,
1-10-46, chikoti Gardens,
Begumpet,
Hyderabad-500 016
15. M/S Banjara Chemicals (p) Ltd.,
1-2-412/ 2B/1, Lower Tank Bund Road,
Domalguda,
Hyderabad- 500 029 (A.P)
16. M/s Ion Exchange (India) Ltd.,
Plot No. 19/A, Phase 2, IDA,
Medak District- 502 319 (A.P)
17. M/s Water Treatment Chemicals Division,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
18. M/s Reliance Cellulose Products Ltd.,
Phase 4 ,IDA, Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
19. Shri Saibaba Cellulose Products,
A-9, 10& 11, I.E., Patancheru,

Medak District- 502 320 (A.P)

20. M/s M.C.A Chemicals
5-8-512/18, Abids Shopping Centre,
Chirag Ali Lane,
Hyderabad (A.P)
21. M/s Deccan Drugs Ltd.,
Patiganphur,
Medak District-502 300 (A.P)
22. M/s Deccan Leathers Ltd.,
25, IDA, Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
23. M/s Hitesh Chemicals & Drugs Ltd.,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
24. M/s Sahney Paris Rhone Ltd.,
Plot No. 5 & 6, IDA, Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
25. M/s Coorg Chemicals,
Plot no. A/3, Phase 4, IDA,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
26. M/s Surana Strips Ltd.,
Plot No.6 & 20, IDA Phase 4,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
27. M/s Premier Tubes Ltd.,
3rd Floor, S.D Road,
Secundrabad (A.P)
28. M/s Nagarjuna Paper Mills Ltd.,
B-3/F2, Poonam Apartments,
Chirag Ali Lane,
Hyderabad (A.P)
29. M/s Venkatarama Chemicals Ltd.,
Patiganpur, kardanoor (7)
Patancheru Town,
Medak District (A.P)
30. M/s Tent Cap Electronics Ltd.,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)

31. M/s R.K Industrial Chemicals,
Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
32. M/S. Marathana Chemicals (P) Ltd.,
1.2.412/2, Tank Bund Road (Lower),
Domalguda,
Hyderabad (AP)
33. Quinn Chemicals India (P) Ltd.,
Plot No. 4A , IDA, Patancheru,
Medak District.
34. M/s. Nagarujana Steels Ltd.,
Patancheru,
Medak District.
35. M/s. Chromer Chemicals (P) Ltd.,
Plot No. 24-B , Phase –I, IDA,
Patancheru,
Medak District.
36. M/s. Virchow Petro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd
Represented by its Director ,
M.Narayana Reddy,
Registered Office at Plot No.17A, IDA
Patancheru,
Medak District.
37. M/s. Asahi Chemicals (P) Ltd.,
Plot No, B- 13, IDA,
Patancheru,
Medak District.
38. M/s. VBC Ferro Alloys Ltd.,
Rudraram (V),
Medak District.
39. Chandra Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Rudraram – 502 229. (AP)
40. M/s Cure Drugs (P) Ltd.,
Chitkul, Patancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
41. M/s Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd.,
Rudraram, Patancheru,

Medak District (A.P)

42. M/s Fur Fur Chemicals,
151, Sree Venkateswara Chemicals Ltd.,,
Industrial Estate, Bollaram Village,
Medak District (A.P)
43. M/s Rama Organics (P) Ltd.,
8-3-222/6, Yousufguda Road,
Srinagar Colony,
Hyderabad-500 873 (A.P)
44. M/s Hi-Tech Pharmaceuticals,
Bollaram Village, Narasapur,
Medak District (A.P)
45. M/s Power Packs (P) Ltd.,
IDA, Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
46. M/s Krishna Alchemy,
Chitkul, Patancheru,
15/A, Vengelrao Nagar,
Hyderabad-500 890 (A.P)
47. M/s A.P. Mett. Engineering,
12-13-90 to 93 (I Floor), IDA,
Bollaram, Jinnaram(M),
Medak District (A.P)
48. M/s Prasad Drugs Ltd.,
296/7/3, Bollaram, Narasapur Tq.,
Medak District (A.P)
49. M/s Tarus Chemicals (P) Ltd.,
Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
50. M/s Plant Organics Ltd.,
Progressive Industrial Society,
Bollaram Village, Via Miapur,
Medak District (A.P)
51. M/s S.R.P. Chemicals,
8-3-318/11/16, Jayaprakashnagar
Hyderabad-500 873.
52. M/s S.P.S. Drugs,
154-B, S.R. Nagar,
Hyderabad-500 038.

53. M/s Dr. Reddy's Laboratories,
Plot No.137 & 139,
Sri Venkateswara Co-op. Industrial Estate,
Bollaram, Narasapur Tq.,
Medak District (A.P)
54. M/s Benzex Labs,
Plot No.110 & 111,
S. V. Co-operative Industrial Estate,
Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
55. M/s Prabhava Organics,
Plot No.13/B,
Sri Venkateswara Co-op. Industrial Estate,
Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
56. The General Manager,
M/s Voltas Limited,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
57. M/s Vasista Organics,
296/7/11, IDA
Bollaram-21, Narasapur Tq.,
Medak District (A.P)
58. M/s Vipla Organics,
Bollaram Village, Narasapur Tq.,
Medak District (A.P)
59. M/s Arandy Laboratories,
IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram (M),
Medak District (A.P)
60. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.,
Chitkul,
Medak District (A.P)
61. Paks Trade Centre,
Gaddapotharam,
Medak District (A.P)
62. Ranith Pharma,
Gaddapotharam,
Medak District (A.P)
63. Taurus Chemicals Ltd.,

- Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
64. Vantech Industry Ltd.,
Khazipally,
Medak District (A.P)
65. Virchow Chemicals Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam,
Medak District (A.P)
66. SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Khazipally,
Medak District (A.P)
67. Asian Paints India Ltd.,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
68. BMF Beltings Ltd.,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
69. G-Claridge Company Ltd.,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
70. Hartex Rubbers Ltd.,
Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
71. M/s G.V.K Petro Chemicals Ltd.,
IDA-Pattancheru, Medak District (A.P)
72. M/s Novopan Industries Ltd.,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
73. M/s Medicorp Technologies (I) Ltd.,
Pashamailaram,
Medak District (A.P)
74. M/s Reliable Paper & Board Mills Ltd.,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
75. M/s Arandy Laboratories Ltd.,
IDA-Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)

76. M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.,
(Unit IV), Pashamailaram,
Medak District (A.P)
77. M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.,
Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
78. M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.,
(Unit V), IDA- Bollaram,
Medak District (A.P)
79. M/s Biotech Pharma Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam,
Medak District (A.P)
80. M/s Cirex Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Gundlamachanoor,
Medak District (A.P)
81. M/s Dexo Labs Ltd.,
Pattancheru,
Medak District (A.P)
82. M/s Divis Labs
Kazhipally,
Medak District (A.P)
83. M/s Dr. Reddy Labs, (Unit - I),
Bollaram, Medak District (A.P)
84. M/s Dr. Reddy Labs, (Unit -II),
Bollaram, Medak District (A.P)
85. M/S Dr.Reddy Labs (Unit – III),
Bollaram, Medak Dist
86. M/s Enpair Pharm (p) Ltd., (Vishnu Bio-tech Ltd.,)
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist
87. M/s Erytho Pharm, Gaddapotharam,
Medak Dist
88. M/s Everest Organics Limited ,
Aroor, Medak Dist.
89. M/s Fine Drugs & chemicals,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.
90. M/s Global Drugs (p) Ltd.,

Bonthapally, Medak Dist.

91. M/s Global Bulk Drugs & Fine chemicals Ltd.,
Digwal , Medak Dist.
92. M/s Floming Laboratories Ltd.,
Kanukunta, Medak Dist.
93. M/s Harika Drugs (p) Ltd.,
Bonthapally, Medak Dist.
94. M/s Hetero Drugs (p) Ltd.,
Bonthapally, Medak Dist.
95. M/s Hetero Labs Ltd.,
Khazipally, Medak Dist.
96. M/s Hitesh Chemicals & Pharma Ltd.,
Patancheru , Medak Dist.
97. M/s Hyd. Drugs & Intermediates (p) Ltd.,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.
98. M/s Hyderabad Chemicals Ltd.,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.
99. M/s Hygro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.
100. M/s Indian Chemphar Ltd.,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.
101. M/s Island Veerachem Pvt. Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.
102. M/s ITW Signode India Ltd.,
Rudraram, Medak Dist.
103. M/s Kekule Chemicals Pvt Ltd.,
Khazipally, Medak Dist.
104. M/s Maruthi Tex Print & Processors,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.
105. M/s Nagarjuna Drugs Ltd.,
Bonthapally, Medak Dist.
106. M/s Neuland Labs Ltd.,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.

107. M/s Pennar Industry Ltd., (NSL Ltd)
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

108. M/s Parsin Chemicals Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

109. M/s Pennar steels Ltd .,
Rudram , Medak Dist.

110. M/s Plant Organics,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

111. M/s Prabhava Organics,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

112. M/s Prasad Drugs Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

113. M/s Prudential Pharmaceuticals
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

114. M/s Quinn India Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

115. M/s Ralchem Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

116. M/s Saraca Laboratories Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

117. M/s Siris India Ltd.,
Gummadidala, Medak Dist.

118. M/s SPS Pharma Ltd., (Targoff),
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

119. M/s Srichakra Remedies Ltd.,
Borapatia Hatnoor (M), Medak Dist.

120. M/s Standard Organics Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

121. Sudhershana Drugs Ltd.,
Kanukunta , Medak Dist.

122. M/s Surana Tubes Ltd.,
Chitkul., Medak Dist.

123. M/s Triton Laboratories Ltd.,

Bonathapally, Medak Dist.

124. M/s United Intermediates Pvt.Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

125. M/s Vamsi Organics Ltd.,
Gundlamachanoor, Medak Dist.

126. M/s Venkatarama Chemicals Ltd.,
Patiganpur, Patancheru, Medak Dist.

127. M/s Vorin Labs Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

128. M/s Yag Mag Labs (p) Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

129. M/s Shreeshma Bulk Drugs Ltd.,
IDA, Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

130. M/s Arka Laboratories Ltd.,
(Kalvik), Bollaram, Medak Dist.

131. M/s. Glow Chem Industries Ltd..
IDA, Bollaram, medak Dist.

132. M/s Konar Organics Ltd., (II &IV),
Khazipally, Medak Dist.

133. Kotsun Chemicals Ltd.,
Patancheru , Medak Dist.

134. M/s. S.S Organics Ltd.,
Aroor.

135. M/s. Senor Organics (P) Ltd,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

136. M/s. TPS Laboratories,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

137. M/s. A.P Met Engg. Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

138. M/s. Navbharathi Chemicals,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

139. M/s. Reliance Cellulose Lt.d.,
Patancheru, medak dist.

140. M/s . Sulkashana Circuits,
IDA, Bollaram.
141. M/s. Vizlax Engg. Pvt. Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak dist.
142. M/s. Sigachi Chloro Chemicals (P) Ltd.,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.
143. M/s. S.R. Drugs & intermediates,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
144. M/s. Sri Sai Baba Cellulose Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
145. M/s. Warner laboratories Ltd.,
Medak Dist.
146. M/s. Pragathi Organics Ltd.,
IDA, Bollaram, medak Dist.
147. M/s. Vishnu Chemicals,
Gaddapotharam, Medak District
148. M/s. Cipior Organics Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak District
149. M/s. Venkateswara Medichem Ltd.
Bollaram, Medak District
150. M/s. Amaravathi Chemicals Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak District.
151. M/s. Nitya Laboratories Ltd.,
IDA, Pashamailaram
152. M/s. Avon Organics,
Sadasivpet
153. M/s. Sri. Ambuja Petro chemicals Ltd..
Patancheru. Medak Dist.
154. M/s. Bhagyanagar oil Ref. Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
155. M/s. Bhavani Leathers Ltd.,
Patinganpur, Patancheru, medak Dist.
156. M/s. Charminar Papers limited,
Muttangi, Medak Dist.

157. M/s. Cubox Tubings Ltd.,
Patancheru , Medak Dist.
158. M/s. Deccan Leathers,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
159. M/s. Gromor Chemicals Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
160. M/s. Hicel Pharma Ltd..
Patiganpur, Medak dist.
161. M/s Hyd. Connectronics Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
162. M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Patancheru, medak Dist.
163. Premier Tubes Ltd.,
Patancheru, medak Dist.
164. M/s. Proven Chemicals Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam , Medak Dist.
165. M/s. Sunny Textiles Ltd.,
Pashamilaram, Medak Dist.
166. M/s. Dr. Curies Labs,
IDA, Bollaram, Medak District.
167. M/s. Richline pharma Ltd.,
Gundlamachanoor, Medak Dist.
168. M/s. Merven Drugs Ltd.,
Gundlamachanoor, Medak Dist.
169. M/s. Neuland Labs .,
Bonthapally, Medak Dist.
170. M/s. Hexagon Drugs Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.
171. M/s. Twin Star Laboratories Ltd.,
Bonthapally, Medak Dist.
172. M/s. Sri Rama Labs,
Gundlamachanoor, Medak Dist.
173. M/s. Deccan Granites Ltd.,

Bollaram, Medak Dist.

174. M/s. Rajya lakshmi laboratories,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.

175. M/s. Neulife Labs Ltd..
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

176. M/s. Vishnu Chromates.
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

177. M/s. Yenkey Drugs Ltd..
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

178. M/s. Herren drugs & Pharma Ltd.,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

179. M/s Roopa Industries Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

180. M/s. Venkar Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.,
IDA, Pashamialaram,
Medak Dist.

181. M/s. S. B. Organics Ltd.,
Chandapur (V),
Hatnoora (M), Medak Dist.

182. M/s. Apex Drugs & Intermediates,
Gaddapotharam, Medak District

183. M/s. Deccan Drugs Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak District.

184. M/s. Arun Dyeing ltd.,
Pashamilaram

185. Agarwal Rubber Ltd.
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

186. Akil Pharma Ltd.,
Patancheru, medak Dist.

187. Apple Labs,
Bollaram. Medak Dist.

188. Armour Pharamaceuticals,
Bollaram Medak dist.

189. Asrani Tubes Ltd.,

Patancheru, medak Dist.

190. Assam Carbons products Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

191. Associated Resins Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

192. Bhagyanagar Chlorides,
Gaddapothram, Medak Dist.

193. Biological E Limited,
Patancheru , Medak District

194. Brilliant industries Ltd.,
Pashamailaram, Medak Dist.

195. Chella Chlorides,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

196. Deccan Phyto Chemicals Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

197. Excel Rubbers,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

198. Gayathri Chemical Ltd.,
Patancheru , Medak Dist.

199. Hi- Tech Pharma,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.

200. Ion Exchange India Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

201. ITC bhadrachalam,
Bollaram, medak Dist.

202. K.K. S Organics Ltd. (baba Sai),
Patancheru, Medak Dist.

203. Medicon Lab,
Bollaram, medak Dist.

204. Navy Labs ,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.

205. Nector Laboratories,
Bollaram. Medak dist.

206. SNF Ion Exchange India Ltd.,
(Polyelectrolyte India Ltd.)
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
207. Shaney Paris Rone Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
208. Som Phyto Pharma Ltd.,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.
209. Sri Venkateshwara Coir Products (P) Ltd
Bollaram, Medak Dist,
210. Subha Resins & Fuels pvt. Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
211. Team Asia Greaves Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
212. Universal Pestochem,
Gaddapotharam, Medak Dist.
213. Vantech Chemicals,
Khazipally, Medak Dist.
214. Bio Logical E Ltd (Coramandal Pharma),
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
215. Martoppearl Alloys (P) Ltd.,
Patancheru, Medak Dist.
216. Pavan Asbestos,
Bollaram, Medak Dist.
217. Qualicare Pharmaceutials,
Bollaram, Medak Dist
218. M/s. Dr. Reddy Laboratories Ltd.,
Unit- IV, Miryalaguda, Nalgonda Dist.,
219. M/s. Natco Pharma Ltd.,
Mahaboob Nagar Dist.,
220. M/s. Medchal Chemicals & Pharma,
IDA, Medchal
221. M/s. Kalpana Chemicals,
Nacharam, R.R. Dist.,
222. M/s. Suren pharmaceuticals,

Suryapet, Nalgonda Dist.,

223. M/s. Vasudha Pharmaceuticals Ltd., IDA,
Jeedimetia, R.R. Dist.,

224. M/s. Invinex Laboratories Ltd.,
Bachupalli, R.R Dist.,

225. M/s. Kiran Bisuits and Foods,
R.R. Dist.,

226. M/s. Medicop Technologies India Ltd.,
R.R. Dist.,

227. M/s. Suven Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Nalgonda Dist.,

228. M/s. Veer Chemi aeronautics Ltd.,
Balagar, R.R. Dist.,

229. B. Shankar S/o Sri Kumar 34 Yrs
R/o D.No: 150 Edulasad Ghatkasan (M)
R R Dist.

230. Forum for Better Hyderabad
Confederation of Voluntary Organisation
Rep by its Chairman Ramraj
S/o Venkata Rao 72 yrs.
R/o 540 Road no 12, Banjara hills ,
Hyderabad.

231. Markvel Hose Industries Pvt. Ltd.,
Rep By its S.S. Bhava General Manager,
Having its Registered Office at 202/203.
Rahaja Center Free Press Journal Road,
Nariman Point ,
Mumbai – 400021.

232. Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Ltd.
A Company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956,
Plot No: 267, Phase -1, IDA ,
Jeedimetla , Hyderabad- 500 055.
Rep by Mr. G.K. B Choudary

*(Respondent No.232 has been impleaded
as per the order of Tribunal dated 16.12.2015)*

233. Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-CUM Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 032.

234. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd.,
No.23-24/25, IDAm Phase-IV,
Patancheru,
Medak District,
Hyderabad.

235. Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India,
C-25, Industrial Estate,
Sanat Nagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500 018.

*(Respondents No. 233 to 235 have been impleaded
Suo Moto as per the order of Tribunal
dated 22.12.2015)*

... Respondent(s)

Counsel appearing for the Applicants:

Mr. M.C Mehta, Senior Counsel for M/s D. Nagasaila, Dr. V. Suresh, Muthunayaki
and C.P Moses

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

- Mr. M.R Gokul Krishnan for R-1
- Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telangana for Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali for R-2 and R-3
- Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-4
- Mr. Y. Srinivasa Murthy for M/s V.B Subramanyam, P. Rajashekhar and K.R Praveen Kumar for Respondents No.21, 23, 36, 39, 42, 50, 60-63, 65, 73,75, 77-80, 82, 88, 90, 93-95, 99, 101, 103, 108, 111-113, 116, 123-124, 127, 131, 145, 147, 153, 160,164, 168, 172, 174, 177, 179, 193, 195, 196, 198, 214, 219, 223, 225, 227, 228 and 235.
- M/s Reddy Law Associates , M. Sundara Rami Reddy and K Sathiya Murthi for Respondents No. 8,19. 22,28, 35, 44, 71, 72,74, 97, 102, 134, 142-144, 151, 157, 159, 173, 210 and 231.
- Mr. Sathish Parasaran, Senior Counsel for M/s. R. Parthasarathy, Rahul Balaji, Madan Babu and Rohan Cherian for Respondents No. 46, 54, 66, 83-85, 132, 194, 218 and 224
- M/s Giridhar Rao and K Sathyanarayana Rao for Respondents No,56, 81, 98, 106-107, 115,168 and 169
- M/s S Ravee kumar & E. Maharajan For Respondents No. 68, 70, 185 &197
- M/s G. Ramji, R. Sathish Kumar for R-186 and 206

- M/s K.V Babu, S. Vasudevan, M. Meenatchi for R-47, 137
- Mr. M. Vijayan for M/s King and Patridge for R- 67 M/s. S. Raghunathan, P.S. Deepika, V. Sharanya & N.K.Ponkumar for R91
- P.V Vinod Kumar, Kamalesh Kannan Subramaniam, S. Saisathya Jith R-140
- M/s Suthakar, K.S Vishwanathan, T. Hemalatha, M.Gopi for R-116, R23
- Mr. Krishna Srinivasan for M/s S. Ramasubramian and associates for R-201
- M/s Ravindra Chenji for R-215, M/s R. Sivasubramaniam for R-221, Mr. D.S Ekambaram for R-233 (CPCB)
- M/s Lakshmi Kumaran and Sridharan for R-234 (PETL)
- M/s. Y. Srinivasamurthy, V.B. Subramanian and P. Rajashekhar for R-235

Application No.190 of 2016

M.Chandrasekhar Reddy,
Borpatta Village, Hathnoora Mandal,
Medak District, Telangana State.

Applicant

Application No.192 of 2016

Venkat Reddy, Isnapur Village,
Medak District, Telangana State.

Applicant

1. State of Telangana

Rep. by its Chief Secretary to Government.
Secretariat, Hyderabad

2. The District Magistrate & Collector,
Sangareddy, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh

3. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board

Rep. by its Member Secretary,
Kawadiguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Respondents

Counsel appearing for the Applicant:

M/s. P. Niroop and Srinidhi Srinivasan

Counsel appearing for the Respondents:

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Additional Advocate General, Telangana for Mrs. H. Yasmeen Ali for R-1 and R-2 Mr. T. Saikrishnan for R-3

ORDER

PRESENT:

HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE DR. P.JYOTHIMANI, JUDICIAL MEMBER

HON'BLE SHRI P.S. RAO, EXPERT MEMBER

Delivered by Justice Dr.P. Jyothimani (JM)

24th, October, 2017

Whether the Judgement is allowed to be published on the Internet – Yes/No

Whether the Judgement is to be published in the All India NGT Reporter – Yes/No

1. Application No 90 of 2013

Originally the applicants in the above application namely Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action through Prof. T. Sivaji Rao and others have filed Writ Petition

(C) No. 1056 of 1990 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 1990 under Article 32 of Constitution of India against 224 industrial units in Medak District, Ranga Reddy District, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda District and Hyderabad, praying for direction against 1st and 2nd respondents therein namely the Union of India and the State of Andhra Pradesh to provide wholesome clean drinking water to the people living in the villages being affected by chemical industrial pollution in Patancheru, Bollaram areas in the District Medak, to direct the said respondents to send a team of medical doctors immediately from different faculties and veterinarians to the pollution affected areas, for providing free treatment to the people suffering and their livestock, to take immediate measures to avert pollution from further spreading in surface and ground water sources and periodically collect water samples and inform people about the quality of water, through media or other means of information, to direct the said respondents to immediately close down hazardous industries creating air and water pollution thereby flouting the pollution control measures and environmental laws, to direct the said respondents to pay adequate compensation to all the victims of pollution and to those who lost their livestock, wells and facing severe hardship because of negligence of the units polluting water and air, to direct the said respondents no. 1 and 2 to take severe action against polluting industries, to direct the respondent No.3 namely District Collector Medak District, to immediately control pollution failing which to close down the units and to constitute a team of environmental experts and economists for on the spot survey and study of the water and air pollution and losses incurred on account of the pollution and submit a report. The said Writ Petition was later transferred by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh by an order dated 10.10.2001 and

renumbered as WP (C) No 19661 of 2002 on the file of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Division Bench of the High Court in the order dated 12.02.2013 has transferred the Writ Petition to the National Green Tribunal and on receipt of the same, the matter was numbered as Application No. 90 of 2013.

2. Application Nos. 69 to 72 of 2013

Originally these applications were filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh by Kasala Malla Reddy and 118 others against the State of Andhra Pradesh, District Magistrate and Collector Medak at Sangareddy and Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board and others in Writ Petition Nos. 3158, 3159, 3160 and 3161 of 1996 for a direction against respondents to take all necessary steps to close down all the polluting industries situated in Patancheru and Bollaram industrial estate and to direct payment of adequate compensation to all the victims of pollution for the loss of life, crops, vegetation, agricultural land, cattle, wells and agricultural equipment from the year 1984-85 till date. These Writ Petitions were transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and tagged with W.P (C) No. 1056 of 1990 as per the order in Transfer Petition No. 172 of 1996 and thereafter the Hon'ble Supreme Court transferred all these cases to the High Court for further proceedings on 10.10.2001. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has transferred these cases to this Tribunal by the order dated 12.02.2013 renumbered as Application Nos. 69 to 72 of 2013.

3. Application No. 82 of 2013

Dr. Kishan Rao, a Medical Practitioner in Patancheru and 3 others have originally filed Writ Petition No. 15668 of 1997 on the file on High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad praying to stop functioning of the 4th respondent therein

namely the Patancheru Enviro Tech Limited (PETL) and 5th respondent, the Progressive Effluent Treatment Plant Limited (PETPL) Bollaram, to direct the official respondents to prevent all the industrial units from discharging the effluents indiscriminately, to declare the action of the official respondents in permitting to establish and function the above said respondent No. 4 and 5 without the facilities to treat the effluents discharged by various industries located in Patancheru and Bollaram industrial areas as illegal and arbitrary, to declare the action of the official respondents in permitting the above said respondents 4 & 5 in letting out the untreated effluents into the water courses ultimately polluting the river Godavari as illegal and arbitrary and to constitute a Committee of Experts from various walks of life to identify the problems and suggest solutions for purifying the river Godavari as well as all the water courses which are being polluted. The said Writ Petition also came to be transferred to this Tribunal and numbered as Application No. 82 of 2013.

4. Application Nos. 86 to 89 of 2013

Four of the individual residents of Patancheru have originally filed Writ Petition Nos. 18074, 18088, 18163 and 18808 of 2002 on the file of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad for a direction against the official respondents therein namely the State of Andhra Pradesh, District Magistrate and Collector, Medak and Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board to conduct a Joint Survey by the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Ground Water Departments to assess the extent of damage to the lands due to the effluents flowing through Nakkavagu on the banks of which the applicant's lands are located and also by the untreated discharge by the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) into the natural drain of Nakkavagu and consequently to

pay compensation on the basis of such joint survey. These said Writ Petitions were also transferred to the Tribunal and numbered as Application Nos. 86 to 89 of 2013.

5. Application No. 91 of 2013

Mr. Dost Mohammed Osman of Secunderabad has filed Writ Petition No. 23534 of 2002 on the file of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh praying for a direction against the District Collector, Medak to get the Ramnagar farm especially in the area of 30 acres under Komati Kunta surveyed and thereafter direct the erring industries stated in the Annexure III of the Writ Petition, situated in the neighbourhood of Ramnagar farm at Rudraram as well as Isnapur lake to pay compensation for the last 2 years, to assess the losses and the damage caused to the soil in the lake bed as well as the agricultural lands on the survey effected by Joint Inspection Team consisting of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Ground Water Departments and to direct the Pollution Control Board to take effective steps under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to either close down the polluting industries or to abate the pollution by installation of effective treatment plant for neutralising the trade effluents before letting them into the natural streams and water bodies. The said Writ Petition also came to be transferred to this Tribunal and numbered as Application No. 91 of 2013.

6. Application No. 190 of 2016

Mr.M. Chandra Sekar Reddy of Borpatla Village has filed the above said application before this Tribunal to restrain the authorities from setting up of the new unit of M/s. Aurobindo Pharma at Borpatla village, HathnoorMandal, Medak District, to award compensation amount collected by the State Pollution Control

Board from the polluting industries under the “polluter pays principle” which is lying with the District Judge, Medak District, awaiting disbursement to the affected farmers in accordance with the earlier Supreme Court and High Court orders, to direct the Industries to set up a Hospital facility to treat Geo-Chemical diseases at Patancheru, Medak District in accordance with the earlier orders of the High Court, to direct State authorities to take up remediation of the lakes polluted by the pharmaceutical industries in Patancheru, Bolaram and the surrounding areas on priority basis by creating an Ecological Fund to meet the expenses, to monitor the functioning of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) the Land Fill Facility (TDSF) and to stop the usage of 18 km pipeline for transferring the Industrial Effluents from Patancheru CETP to Amberpet STP in accordance with the Basel convention on Hazardous Wastes.

7. Application No. 192 of 2016

This application came to be filed by Mr. Venkat Reddy of Isnapur Village for directing the authorities to stop the effluents flowing from the neighbouring Pasamailaram IDA, into the Isnapur tank namely Peddacheruvu, to get the area surveyed by the Joint Inspection Team comprising of the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary, Ground water, Pollution Control Board under the chairmanship of the District Collector and assess the damage and pay compensation under the ‘polluter pays principle’, to direct the Industries to set up a Hospital facility at Patancheru, Medak District to treat Geo-Chemical diseases as directed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh to the State Authorities, to take up the remediation of the lakes polluted by the pharmaceutical industries in the Patancheru, Bolaram and the surrounding areas, on priority basis by creating an Ecological Fund to meet the expenses, so as to prevent the flow of these effluents

downstream in more intense form due to chemical reaction, to the functioning of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and the Land Fill Facility (TDSF) and to stop the usage of 18 km pipeline for transferring the Industrial Effluents from Patancheru CETP to Amberpet STP, in accordance with the Basel convention on Hazardous Wastes.

8. After hearing the parties on 02.09.2015, the Tribunal felt that for proper adjudication of the issues involved in these cases, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Patancheru Enviro Tech Limited (PETL) and Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India (BDMAI) must be heard. Accordingly in our order dated 22.12.2015, we have impleaded the said three parties as respondents. Further on an application filed in MA No. 314 of 2015 in Application No. 90 of 2013 to implead Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Limited the said party was also impleaded as respondent as per the order dated 16.12.2015. It is also relevant to note that on behalf of the State Pollution Control Board, a memo was filed stating that in places where Government of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board are made as respondents, they should be called as Government of Telangana and Telangana State Pollution Control Board respectively. Accepting the said memo, in our order dated 06.11.2015, we have made it clear that wherever Government of Andhra Pradesh is mentioned it should be read as Government of Telangana and wherever Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board is mentioned it should be read as Telangana State Pollution Control Board.

9. The issue involved in these cases is having a chequered history, both while pending in the Hon'ble Apex Court, before the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court and this Tribunal. The issue started way back in 1989 when an

Advocate at Sangareddy, Mr. C. Pratap Reddy addressed a letter dated 08.12.1989 to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India complaining about the plight of thousands of villagers in and around Patancheru and Bolarum Industrial Area of Medak District of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (presently Telangana State). The said letter was based on a report in the Telugu Daily "Eenadu", Medak edition dated 07.12.1989. The said letter stated that at Patancheru in the Medak District which is an industrial area stated to be one of the largest in India, a township on NH-9 (Hyderabad-Bombay) about 30 Km from Hyderabad, the industrial establishments therein have been causing pollution for nearly 10 years without even setting up any effluent treatment plant to treat the trade effluents and such untreated effluents being discharged in the water area. He has also stated that on account of the said pollution, the Villages viz., Pocharam, Kancherla, Inole, Chidruppa, Byathole, Ismailkhanpet, Arutla, Bachugudem of Patancheru Mandal and Sultanpur and Kistareddypet under Bolarum industrial area are affected and thousands of acres of fertile lands have become waste by polluted water, resulting in loss of livelihood of villagers. The drinking water has become completely polluted by seepage of industrial pollutants and cattle died consuming stagnated polluted water. He has also complained that by inhaling polluted air and drinking polluted water, people are affected with numerous types of ailments and infections. In Patancheru and Bolarum areas 100 tanker load of polluted industrial water is being released from the factories and therefore he requested the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India to treat the said letter as writ petition and render justice to the people.

10. The said letter was forwarded by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, with a request to treat the same as a

Writ Petition and take action in accordance with law. Accordingly, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh has taken it on the file as W.P.No.1675 of 1990. An order came to be passed in the said writ petition along with other pending writ petitions in the High Court in W.P.No.5862, 5839, 5941, 6930, 7309, 8847 and 7026 of 1989, impleading the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (Board) which has filed an elaborate report regarding the activities of the industries in the area and environmental problems created by them. The High Court has also directed issuance of notice to the Municipal Corporation/Metropolitan Water Works-cum-Sewerage Board, apart from directing general notice to all the industries in the four industrial areas viz., Patancheru, Bolarum, Jeedimetla and Nacharam. Accordingly, a public notice was issued in the newspapers stating that the issue will be considered on 09.04.1990. As the Board was unable to complete the process of determining the cost of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and it was in the process of determining the cost and there has been agitation by the public and other organisations, the High Court heard elaborately all concerned on 09.04.1990 and 10.04.1990 and passed an elaborate order on 10.4.1990 by issuing interim directions regarding various industries. Based on the report of the Board, to ascertain as to whether the modified directions issued by the Government have been complied with by 15 industries, the High Court has appointed a Committee of Experts comprising (i) Sri O.S. Reddy, Retired Professor, Osmania University (2) Sri P. Ramaiah Naidu, Retired Chief Engineer, Public Health, former Member-Secretary, Pollution Control Board and (3) Sri Sriramulu, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University. The High Court has also directed the said Committee to submit its report to the Government in respect of 15 industries with a direction to the

Government to pass appropriate orders on receipt of the said report and in the event, any of the industries failing to implement the order of the Government, to close those industries. The Bench has also referred to the number of industries identified by the Pollution Control Board as 18 as red category which are recalcitrant industries against which the Government has passed orders of closure in respect of 11 industries on 15.05.1989. A batch of Writ Petitions in W.P Nos. 1967, 1969, 2056, 2058 and 2357 of 1989 appears to have been filed by 10 of these industries which are stated to have been disposed of by the High Court on 05.09.1989 with various directions including the arrangement to discharge the effluents in respect of 6 units into the S. Main down-stream Hussainsagar only upto 31.03.1990 within which time the setting up of CETP should be completed. The Bench has taken note of the fact that in spite of such order the CETP has not been completed and therefore directed all the ten industries i.e., (1) Rama Organics, Bolaram, (2) M/s Fur Fur Chemicals Limited, Bolaram, (3) M/s Prasad Drugs Private Limited, Bolaram, (4) M/s Plant Organics Limited, Bolaram, (5) M/s S.R.P. Chemicals (P) Limited, Bolaram, (6) M/s S.P.S Drugs Private Limited, Bolaram, (7) M/s A.P. Met Engg. Limited, Bolaram (8) M/s Prabhava Organics (P) Limited, Bolaram, (9) M/s Vasista Organics (P) Limited, Bolaram and (10) M/s Vipla Organics (P) Limited, Bolaram to be closed, directing the Board that only after CETP started functioning the Board shall pass orders regarding those industries.

11. The Bench of the High Court consisted of Jeevan Reddy, J (as His Lordship then was) also observed that the drastic measure of 'closure' was passed by the Government, against which the industries moved the High Court and inspite of the directions given, the industries have not cared to dispose of the effluents in a proper manner. The Bench has observed as follows:

“It is true industrial development is important. But we believe that human life is more important. Industrial development cannot be at the cost of human beings. It then becomes counter-productive. The situation in this area has already assumed alarming proportions. The surface water as well as ground water in the area covering about 14 to 15 villages has become thoroughly unfit for human consumption.”

12. In addition to the above said finding that the groundwater has become potable which was due to recalcitrant attitude of these industries, the High Court directed the District Collector, Medak to take immediate steps to supply drinking water to the residents of the Villages which shall be continued until further orders. Ultimately the Division Bench has held as follows:

“We may reiterate that hearing of this matter has created an alarm in our minds as to the dangerous proportions of the problem and its effects on human beings, cattle, land, air and water. We are afraid, in our mad race for industrialisation and industrial prosperity, we have forgotten the man somewhere along the way. The promoters, the financing bodies and even the public corporations like A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, A.P. Industrial Development Corporation, A.P. Small Scale Industries Corporation and the Industries Department of the Government do not appear to have been conscious of, or at any rate cognisant of the consequences arising therefrom. Finance was provided, subsidies were given and all types of concessions extended to establish, nurse and encourage these industries but no steps were taken at any rate no meaningful steps were taken, for effective disposal of effluents and industrial wastes, even after their pernicious consequences have become evidence. The response has not been equal to the task. We do not think that it ought to be so. We hope and trust that the financing bodies and all the public corporations will take due notice of these emerging problems at least now and take prompt steps for rectifying the situation. They shall also keep the same in mind while allowing establishment of new industries in the area.”

That was the dimension of the order of the Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court dated 10.4.1990. It is stated in the present applications that the condition of groundwater in the area and the life of people remain the same even after passage of more than 25 years. It is in this background, the above applications are

decided by this Tribunal, after hearing the learned counsel appearing for the parties.

13. Before proceeding with the issues involved in these cases, it is relevant to refer to some of the historical background of the area. Patancheru Township is stated to be situated on both sides of the National Highway. The Industrial Belt viz., Industrial development Area, Patancheru situated at Patancheru and Bollaram has come up later on at a distance of 2 km away. It was pursuant to the Industrial Policy declared by the Government of India in 1952, the Government of Andhra Pradesh established Industrial Estate at Patancheru by developing infrastructure in the said area. The Government of Andhra Pradesh for promoting the Industrial Policy has floated various Government Corporations, including the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation etc., during the year 1960 – 1970. In 1974 the Government of Andhra Pradesh has floated Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd,(APIIC) and all the Industrial Estates under the control of the Industries Department were transferred to the said Corporation which started acquiring huge lands to encourage entrepreneurs.

14. After the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972 the Stockholm Declaration was made to which India is a signatory and the Nations which are the members of the Declaration have agreed for fundamental right of life in an environment of quality and to halt discharge of toxic substances into environment. The Government of India, through Parliament, has enacted Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with the object of preventing pollution of rivers and streams for maintaining or restoring wholesomeness of such water courses. It is under the said Act, the

Government has constituted the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) for each State and made it an offence for anyone to discharge trade effluents into waterbody. It was due to the proximity of Hyderabad and Manjira river water, large number of industrial units have come up in Patancheru area between 1975 and 1983 in various places. It is stated that Nakkavagu which is a stream flowing in Patancheru Mandal, originates at Bhanoor village and after travelling a distance of 25 KM, it conjoins with Manjira river in the downstream which in turn confluences with Nizamsagar after passing through patancheru, pocharam, Bachugudam, Gandigudem, Ganapathigudem, Peddakanjerla, Chinnakanjerla, Arutla, Chidrappa, Ismailkhanpet, Gondicherla, Erdanoor and Machanoor and ultimately in Godavari river, which is the largest perennial river in south India. It is stated that on the banks of Nakkavagu, there are 15 riparian Villages and the chemical units which have come up in large number in Patancheru have started directly or indirectly discharging their trade effluents into Nakkavagu in these years. Number of large scale and small scale industries, mostly chemical in nature, have come up which have discharged their effluents in Nakkavagu and various kuntas and water bodies. The industries which have come up in the area include paper and cellulose manufacturing units, apart from chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, tanneries and distillery units. The seepage caused to the drinking water sources by virtue of the unscientific discharge of trade effluents has resulted in polluting the water bodies in the area and damaging not only human beings but also cattle, goats, sheep and other animals which are stated to have died due to the ill-effects of the contaminated water.

15. After the advent of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 pursuant to the Stockholm Declaration, 1972, which came into effect from 23.05.1986 the Central and State Governments are empowered to deal with the hazard caused by environmental pollution, by taking various measures. It is true that the Revenue Divisional Officer has invoked Section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by issuing orders for abatement of nuisance directing closure of various industries during 1986 – 1987 against which the industries approached the High Court and various orders have been passed. There has been a direction by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in W.P.No.4824 of 1987 filed by the villagers, directing the industries not to discharge effluents into Nakkavagu and also directed the District Collector to provide drinking water to the villagers. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also invoked Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by virtue of the delegated power and issued notice to many industries which have again moved the High Court in which various directions were issued and ultimately in the batch of Writ Petitions in the order dated 05.09.1989 the High Court has directed six industries to discharge industrial effluents into S Main down-stream, Hussainsagar as a temporary measure to neutralise effluents before discharge and directed the industries to take expeditious steps for completion of CETP before 31.03.1990 at Bolarum. As stated above, this was followed by the letter of Mr. C. Pratap Reddy, Advocate to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India which culminated into the entertaining of WP.No.1675 of 1990 in the Andhra Pradesh High Court wherein the Division Bench has passed order on 10.04.1990 as stated above, explaining the alarming situation based on materials.

16. Even after the directions issued by the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in W.P (C) No 1675 of 1990 dated 10.04.1990, the industrial

units instead of following them, have only violated resulting in continuation of pollution of water bodies and illegal discharge of trade effluents inspite of the fact that many of the industries have alleged that they have constructed ETPs which are only in a hapazard and unscientific manner. It is stated that the leather tanning industries, distilleries, pesticide manufacturing units, cellulose manufacturing unit, paper mills and other drug industries which are all red category units, are dangerous in respect of their trade effluents and by virtue of the same, life of people living in the area has been endangered and this man made tragedy has resulted in contagious diseases causing physical sickness transferred to generations. Large number of people have met the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the District Administration demanding compensation for the damages caused to their livings. It is stated that the Mandal Revenue Officer, Sangareddy visited Arutla and other villages and assessed damage at Rs.1000/- per acre from 1984-85. However such survey was not done in respect of the villages of Ismailkanpet of Sangareddy Mandal, Erdanoor and Machanoor of Hathanoor Mandal while it has been accepted by the officers that there has been either total or partial crop loss in all the 15 affected villages.

17. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the WP (C) No. 1056 of 1990 filed by Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action represented by Prof. T. Sivaji Rao, has appointed National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur to conduct a survey regarding environmental pollution caused by Patancheru and Bollaram industrial estates in the nearby villages of Medak District. NEERI has filed its report before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1992 and assessed the damage towards crop loss at Rs.149.60 lakhs and the total loss to be paid for seven years was estimated at Rs.3222.60 lakhs under various heads. It was based on the said

report of the NEERI, the Hon'ble Supreme Court by order dated 10.11.1995 directed the Government of Andhra Pradesh to deposit an initial amount of Rs.28.34 lakhs in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and directed the District Judge, Medak to submit the assessment report and also to ascertain the farmers who are entitled for compensation by determining the amount of loss. However when large number of villagers including the applicants numbering 119 in Application No 69 of 2013, have approached the authorities, they were informed that compensation will be paid only to those farmers in respect of whom the revenue officials submitted the report and the applicants in Application No 69 of 2013 whose names were not forming part of the report of the revenue officials, were denied compensation even though they have suffered enormous damage from 1984-85 till date of filling of the Writ Petition nearly for 11 years and according to the applicants the loss is calculated at Rs.1000/- per year as it is shown in the annexure attached to the said Application No. 69 of 2013 in respect of the applicants. It is stated that after the order of the Supreme Court came to be known, the applicants have made representations to the District Judge to pay damages towards loss of agricultural lands to them also. However they were denied the request of compensation on the ground that pollution level of the water and air have been contained. It was in those circumstances the villagers of Ismailkanpet, Erdanoor and Machanoor have filed separate Writ Petitions claiming the relief of compensation. Since the pollution caused by these industries which include tanneries etc., as stated above continues, the applicants have prayed for closure of the polluting industries in Patancheru area. The annexure-A attached to the original Writ Petition No. 3158 of 1996 which has been transferred and numbered as Application No. 69 of 2013 contains the particulars

relating to the extent of land owned by each of the 119 applicants, survey numbers and compensation payable for 11 years from 1984-85 till the date of filing of Writ Petition in the High Court in 1996.

18. In Application No. 90 of 2013 which came to be filed originally as a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P (C) No. 1056 of 1990 by the Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action through Prof. T. Sivaji Rao and others which was subsequently transferred to High Court of Andhra Pradesh and numbered as W.P(C) No.19661 of 2002 and ultimately transferred to this Tribunal and numbered as Application No. 90 of 2013, the applicants have arrayed originally before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, 55 industries as respondents which was subsequently increased to another 169 industrial establishments by way of amendment when the matter was pending before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and subsequently two more industrial units were impleaded apart from another NGO namely Forum for better Hyderabad, a confederation of voluntary organisation through its Chairman Capt. Rama Rao. Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Ltd rep. by Mr. G.K.B Chowdary was also added as a respondent as per our order dated 16.12.2015 . The applicants have stated that by discharge of toxic effluents into water and noxious gaseous emissions into air by chemical industries, hundreds of acres of agricultural land in 14 villages forming part of Patancheru, have become totally useless and thousands of standing trees have withered away, more than 1500 animals have died and large number of people were affected by different types of diseases like epilepsy, asthma, skin disease, throat, tuberculosis, cancer etc. The yielding of milk by the cows have come down resulting in most of the people having lost their means of livelihood and even 140 feet deep wells contain polluted water. It is stated that continuous discharge of industrial effluent

into Nakkavagu has turned the stream into a drain carrying toxic industrial waste. The 14 villagers who are affected as per the applicants are Chitkul, Chidruppa, Sultanpur, Erdanoor, Arutla, Byathole, Gandigudem, Pocharam, Ganapatigoodem, Ismailkhanpet, Inole, Lakdaram, Bachigudem and Peddakanjarla all in patancheru areas. Despite protest by people, neither the State Government and State Pollution Control Board nor the Central Government have taken any action and the polluting industries have been continuously violating the environmental norms by discharging toxic effluents and emitting gaseous emissions. Maintenance of wholesomeness of water for drinking purpose of people is the basic right of citizens and a duty is cast on the Governments to maintain and supply water being a national resource. It is stated that the effect of acidic effluents and gaseous emission are experienced even 25 km away from the city of Hyderabad on the Bombay Highway. When the area was developed by the APIIC, the necessity of providing sewer system and other environmental considerations has been totally disregarded.

19. It is because of the wrong siting of industries and failure to provide adequate waste disposal system and pollution control measures, the entire population in the area have become victims. The effluents discharged by these industries flow into Nakkavagu and the downstream areas have become highly polluted affecting agricultural land and the Nakkavagu joins Manjira River which in turn joins Nizamsagar which is the main source of drinking water supply to large number of people residing in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad. Agriculture being the only means of livelihood for inhabitants of villages who cultivate at least 3 crops a year, has been lost as the lands have become uncultivable because of severe pollution. About 17 bore wells in pocharam area

are out of use with a high Nitrate content which is stated to be the cause for stomach cancer and other diseases. Lakadaram village which was once famous for fishes has lost its source of income because of the toxic effluents and the fishermen community are totally doomed. In the absence of alternative drinking water facility, people are made to walk miles together for fetching drinking water. It is also stated that due to pollution large number of people have become victims of conjunctivitis, skin diseases, fever, water borne diseases, cancer etc. It is stated that a survey was conducted by the Zonal Health Officer for 4 villages which show alarming increase in the morbidity rate. The details are given in the annexure –I of the application.

20. It is the further case of the applicants that extensive seepage and percolation of effluents in to groundwater and spread into aquifer has made water highly acidic and dark coloured. The streams have become poisonous sewer. The pollution caused in Nakkavagu has gone into the Manjira River ultimately affecting the Nizamsagar. It is stated that about 50000 people living in 14 villages have become victims of environmental pollution. The applicants have also relied upon an article published in the Hindu on 27.09.1987 with the caption “Mass crime against pollution”. In spite of the statement made by the then Hon’ble Chief Minister Sri. N.T. Rama Rao in 1986 that as a short term measure the effluents should be collected and transported to a place for disposal without creating environmental problem, no industry has come forward to implement the same and government has also not taken any further action with regard to the same. Even in a meeting held in the Chambers of the District Collector on 26.05.1989, it was made clear that Nakkavagu stream has become polluted, unfit for agriculture because of the discharge of industrial effluents. The collector has

also informed that a team of officials have estimated Rs 28.34 lakhs as loss. When the people of the affected villages have not been provided with potable drinking water and there was agitation, a decision was arrived at to frame a scheme to be submitted to the Government for the supply of potable drinking water to all the affected villages. Such supply was made for a short period and subsequently discontinued. The District Collector has agreed to recommend to the Government for the payment of compensation and damages assessed to the tune of Rs 28.34 lakhs as it is seen in the reports of Revenue Division Officer (RDO) and Mandal Revenue Officer dated 21.04.1989 and 27.04.1989. The said amount assessed by the authorities is far less than the actual damage. The applicants have also relied upon a study made by the Academy of Gandhian Studies released in the form of the report called "Status of Environment in Andhra Pradesh Citizens Report, 1990". The report also states that in Sultanpur there were deaths due to brain tumour which is abnormal and there are frequent cases of bronchitis, asthma, and other respiratory ailments. The applicants have referred to various activities of public spirited people against the environmental disasters and also stated that the Union Minister for State for Planning has visited the affected villages on 27.09.1990 and assured that the matter will be referred to the Prime Minister of India. The applicants have also referred to various provisions of the Constitution of India apart from Water and Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, Health Policy of the Government, Industrial policy of the government apart from various provisions of Indian Penal Code. With the above averments, the applicants have made the prayer as elicited above.

21. Dr. A. Kishan Rao & ors in their Writ Petitions originally filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in W.P (C)No.15668 of 1997 which after having been transferred to this Tribunal, came to be numbered as Application No. 82 of 2013, has stated that when Medak District was declared as a backward district, the proposal for industrialisation of the district was announced and thereafter financial institutions have offered financial assistance to various industries and ultimately the APIIC came into existence in 1977 and thereafter the government has established an industrial estate in 4 phases in an area of 1091.68 ha. Except second phase, all other phases are located in the north eastern side of the National Highway. The APIIC has provided plots, and access apart from the electricity supply and the size of the plots ranges from 0.05 ha to about 25 ha. However the corporation failed to envisage the need for disposing industrial effluents which has resulted in the present status by establishment of industries by indiscriminately spreading over the areas of Bollaram, Chinnaram, Pashamailaram, Sangareddy, Sadasivapeta, Bonthipally within 50kms. The units are mostly pharmaceutical and chemical industries discharging toxic effluents and hazardous waste. It was after a prolonged struggle by the people in the area it was suggested to have a Common Effluent treatment plant (CETP) and accordingly Pathancheru Enviro Tech Ltd (PETL) and Progressive Effluent Treatment Plant Ltd (PETPL) at Bollaram came into existence. The PETL was initially promoted by a group of 7 industries with a common objective of providing a full-fledged facility for collection, treatment and disposal of industrial wastewater generated in the Industrial development Area, Patancheru. The plant was designed to collect and treat 10000 m³ per day and the member industries are to provide necessary treatment of the effluents in their own premises before letting into the PETL.

However the member industries without pre-treatment have transported effluents in tanker lorries into PETL. The PETL which was expected to have two sections of treatment system, one called anaerobic digester designed to remove 70 percent of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and second aerobic section. It is stated that the PETL has not commissioned the anaerobic digester with the result the entire effluents were treated by aerobic system in the second section namely aeration tank directly. Therefore the treatment was not proper and scientific and consequently the effluents were pumped out into Nakkavagu. It is stated that the members of the PETL are supplying around 40000 tankers per month and PETL could reduce BOD from 5000 to 1000 mg/L i.e., 80-85 per cent. It should also reduce the suspended solids by less than 30mg/L which is the standard prescribed by the State Pollution Control Board. But the PETL is unable to achieve the target as the first section of the anaerobic digester has not been commissioned even in 1997, at the time of filing of the Writ Petition. It is admitted that the effluents were diverted to Nakkavagu at the rate of 1105 cubic meters per day and that the water totally became useless for irrigation of lands or for consumption by the human beings. The PETPL at Bollaram is also working in a similar condition. The industries at Bollaram are the manufacturers of medicines and during the process they discharge hazardous waste and most of the industries are established under the licenses of foreign companies and the manufactured medicines are exported and in the process let out hazardous waste spoiling the entire area. Ultimately it is for the sake of money that the industries were allowed to establish at Bollaram and Pattancheru. It is further stated that the industrial establishments situated in the industrial estates were running without adequate infrastructure.

22. It is stated that PETL is directly discharging effluents into Bayyannavagu which is known as Chinnvagu. The said Chinnvagu joins Nakkavagu at Pocharam village and then Nakkavagu joins Manjira River at Goudicherla village and finally Manjira river joins at Nizamsagar dam, ultimately to Godavari river. It is stated that the PETPL namely the 5th respondent has diverted effluents into a small tank called *Asanikunta* and the water from the said *kunta* after overflowing join Kistareddypet cheruvu. Similarly industries established at Kasipally Reserve Forest discharge effluents into Gandhicheruvu and from there it goes to Kistareddypeta cheruvu and ultimately join in Pomulavagu. The said Pomulavagu joins Nakkavagu at Batchugudam Village and as stated above ultimately the pollution reaches the river Godavari.

23. It is stated that neither PETL nor PETPL are complete as on date and the establishment of CETP is in a very primary stage. Therefore the creation of the PETL and PETPL are only for concentration of effluents pumped by hundreds of industries in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The 4th and the 5th respondents namely PETL and PETPL respectively have not achieved the target for which they were created. It is stated that they are charging Rs 10455 per Metric tonne i.e., one tanker load and therefore the plants are run more for profitable purpose rather than for environmental protection. It is the case of the applicant that the APPCB is hand in glove with the industries and no plan for protecting the environment has been drawn. The state government is also not taking any action. In spite of various statutory enactments for curtailing pollution such as Water Act, Air Act, Environment (Protection) Act, no one of the provisions of these statutes have been followed by the industries and the regulatory authorities have also not taken any steps. It is stated that neither the Pollution Control Board nor the state

Government has brought the correct picture to the notice of Hon'ble High Court. Even the PETL and PETPL have not been given proper license by the SPCB and in fact the Board cannot give such license to such companies which are devoid of any scientific system.

24. In Application No 91 of 2013 which was originally filed as W.P (C) No. 23534 of 2002 before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Dost Mohammad Usman, a Mechanical Engineer who lived in the United States and returned to Andhra Pradesh after passing away of his father owned Ramnagar farm measuring 125 acres including a water body called Komatikunta covering an area of 18 acres at Rudraram village, Medak district situated at a distance of about 30 kms from Hyderabad. He has asked for the reliefs elicited above, as a qualified plant engineer making design, construction, maintenance to prevent environmental pollution. It is his case that after he came down to India, grew cereals and vegetables in Ramnagar farm, the water body which got polluted in the year 2000 by the industrial effluents from two units namely M/s Pennar Steels and ITW Signot stated to be situated right across the road which is the NH-9 connecting Hyderabad to Bombay. In an extent of 30 acres, the ferric and the ferrous metals discharged by these units have entered into the water body and in fact the said industries have entered into a settlement for compensation to clean up the water body. During heavy rain in 2001, polluted water started flowing into *Komatikunta* from Isnapur lake which is situated in the Industrial Development Area (IDA) Phase-II of APIIC housing around 40 industries out of which 15 are chemical units including the major ones being M/s Aurobindho Pharma and M/s Newland laboratories whose discharge is stated to be to the tune of 50 percent of the total effluents discharged.

25. Invoking Article 21 of the Constitution of India guaranteeing right to life, the Writ Petition came to be filed not only for individual loss suffered by the applicant and his family at the Ramnagar farm at Rudraram village but as a large scale inundation of the water body as well as farm lands under irrigation are affected due to the flow of polluted water directly affecting the downstream tanks of Rudraram, Chitkul and Komatikunta. The applicant has also relied upon a report submitted by Prof. Y. Anjayaneyalu, Head of the Department of Environment, Institute of Postgraduate studies and Research, Jawarharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Hyderabad in the year 2002. The report contains the detailed study of physio- chemical and biological quality of lake water, sediments surrounding groundwater and soil. The report gives alarming fact that pH of the sample analysis is ranging between 6.5 -9.0 indicating alkaline nature of water. The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) value was on the higher side throughout the lake namely 20000 mg/L ranging in between 22150mg/L to 9105 mg/L. The alkalinity value ranged between 290 mg/L - 2160 mg/L while total hardness of the samples ranged between 300 mg/L -15000 mg/L and total hardness value were found to be 2000mg/L in the ground water sample. Fluoride concentration was found to be below 2 mg/L. The non bio-degradable organic contamination with Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) values ranging from 720 mg/L to 990 mg/L and BOD values ranging in between 150 to 400. The Nitrate and Sulphate values were again on the higher side ranging between 350 mg/L to 530 mg/L while Potassium values were found to be 100 mg/L. Therefore the TDS, COD, Nitrates, Sulphate, Fluorides and Sodium were on the high value. The applicant has also raised about the preservation of wetlands like lakes, marshes and other water bodies based on Ramsar Convention.

26. Mr. Brij Mohan Agarwal and others who have filed independent Writ Petitions in W.P (C) No 18808 of 2002 etc which were subsequently transferred to this Tribunal and numbered as Application 89 of 2013 etc and who have sought for a joint survey to be conducted by the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Groundwater departments to assess the extent of damage due to the effluents flowing through Nakkavagu and also the nature of CETP, have stated that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the State of Andhra Pradesh to deposit a sum of Rs. 28.34 lakhs in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh excluding a sum of Rs 7,49, 963, the sum already paid and has also directed the District Judge, Medak to submit a report on conditions of pollution in the area. It is stated that based on the report submitted by the District Judge on 27.01.1996, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has awarded a further sum of Rs. 43,77,625.50 towards compensation at Rs.1000 per acre in respect of 625 acres and 15.5 guntas for the period from 1989-90 to 1995-96 since the earlier sum of Rs 28, 34,000 was to cover the period between 1984-85 to 1988-89. It is stated that four villages namely Arutla, Ismailkhanpet, Erdanoor, Machanoor and its hamlet Palpanoor which were left out by the Revenue authorities, have filed W.P Nos 3158 to 3161 of 1996 (Application No 69 to 72 of 2013). He has also referred to W.P (C) No. 1056 of 1990 filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the said Writ Petitions namely 3158 to 3161 of 1996 then pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh were transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as per the orders in the Transfer Petition No. 172 of 1996 and tagged with W.P (C) No 1056 of 1990. It is stated that as per the directions of the Supreme Court, a joint survey was carried out in 3 out of 4 villages namely Arutla, Ismailkhanpet, Erdanoor and a compensation amount of Rs. 63 lakhs was deposited by the

District collector with the District Judge and the amount then disbursed in December, 1997. It is stated that even after the matters were transferred to the Supreme Court, another village namely Machanoor and its hamlet Palpanoor were left out by oversight. It is stated that the applicant is having 200 acres of land at Pocharam village in various Sy.Nos. which are situated on the banks of rivulet Nakkavagu which was contaminated and said lands are also adjacent to CETP at Patancheru which is not functioning to its optimum capacity. The applicant also relies upon a report of the CPCB dated 15.12.1997 to state that the natural drain of Nakkavagu has been polluted. He has also relied upon NEERI's report based on the study conducted during 4th to 6th January, 1997. Therefore various villagers having been approaching Hon'ble High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court for survey of the affected areas based on which compensation amount have been fixed. It was in those circumstances, on the basis that the damages caused to his lands have not been assessed, the above application came to be filed.

27. M. Chandrashekhara Reddy of Borptla village has filed Application No 190 of 2016 with the prayer elicited above. While eliciting the historical background starting from filing of W.P (C) No 1056 of 1990 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and filing of the Writ Petitions in the Hon'ble High Court, has referred to the various judicial orders passed between 1989 to 2012 and the orders are pertaining to environmental health, compensation for loss caused to farmers, land, pollution of more than 23 lakes and water bodies in the industrial estate of Pattancheru, functioning of CETP and the controversial 18 km pipeline from Patancheru CETP to Amberpet STP carrying non-degradable industrial effluents. It is stated that no formal orders were passed in respect of landfill facility (TSDF)

apart from creation of a permanent authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to monitor the levels of pollution at Patancheru and at Bollar

28. It is the specific case of the applicant that Borpatla village was never before the Hon'ble Supreme Court or before the Hon'ble High Court or before this Tribunal in any of the batch of cases and therefore on behalf of the said villagers, the above application came to be filed for the first time placing reliance on NEERI report, 5 reports of the District Judges, 3 health survey reports, 2 NGO reports, one joint report of the APPCB and CPCB , joint action plan prepared by the APPCB and CPCB and 9 reports of the APPCB. The environmental litigation spanning over 2 decades spread over 60000 acres with atleast 23 lakes and water bodies covering 23 Panchayat villages along with Nakkavagu, a tributary of river Manjira which ultimately joins river Godavari involving more than 200 pharmaceutical industries manufacturing bulk drugs for international markets and controlling 40 percent of the world export market for bulk drugs have been transferred to this Tribunal for adjudication. It is stated by the applicant that in respect of Borpatla village compensation amount is lying with the District Judge, Medak, and that should be directed to be distributed.

29. Likewise, Mr.Venkat Reddy of Isnapur village has filed Application No 192 of 2016 for the prayer as stated above and the survey to be conducted for the purpose of assessing the damages caused to the Isnapur of Peddacheruvu and award compensation for the people of Isnapur village after assessing the damages by the committee to be constituted.

30. The Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board in its reply filed in W. P No. 1675 of 1990 in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh dated 26.02.1990 has

stated that Patancheru Industrial Estate is located 25 km away from the city on Hyderabad - Mumbai National Highway and it was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1962. After formation of APIIC in the year 1974 Patancheru was developed as a major industrial centre. The industrial area was developed in five phases. There are 276 units in the industrial area in the five phases put together. The five phases start from Ramachandrapuram village boundary opposite to ICRISAT and spread over vast stretches of land on the East, West and Southern side of Patancheru village. Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board was established in the year 1976 after the establishment of the industrial estates. The topography of lands, industrial storm water courses and drains show that waste water let out by these industries finally find their way into Nakkavagu wherein water flows normally for the period of 4 to 6 months in a year and in the rest of the period, the industrial effluents flow into the water courses affecting groundwater in the areas adjacent to Nakkavagu.

31. It is stated that the Board has taken various steps to control pollution in the industrial area concerned, orders were passed both under the Water Act and Air Act in respect of the industries bringing them within the purview of the statutes. Wherever Effluent Treatment Plants were not there, the Board has stipulated time limit for commissioning such plants as well as the Air Pollution Control Equipments by making it as one of the conditions in the consent orders. With the limited resources and staff, Board was able to persuade to some extent the industries through field visits and meetings. As the industries have not heeded to the request made by the Board, the Board had to invoke its power under Section 33 (1) of the Water Act, 1974 during 1985-86 against 25 industries in Patancheru and Bollaram area namely:

1. *M/s. Charminar Paper Limited, Pathancheru*
2. *M/s. Standard Organics Limited, Pathancheru*
3. *M/s. Dexo Labs Limited, Pathancheru*
4. *M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Limited, Pathancheru*
5. *M/s. C.P.C Pharmaceuticals Limited, Pathancheru*
6. *M/s. Saibaba Cellulose Product Limited, Pathancheru*
7. *M/s. Deccan Drugs Limited, Pathancheru*
8. *M/s. Deccan Leather Limited, Pathancheru*
9. *M/s. Shani Paris Rhone Limited, Pathancheru*
10. *M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Industries, Pathancheru*
11. *M/s. Medak Stainless Steel Limited, Pathancheru*
12. *M/s. Vidyuth Steels Limited, Pathancheru*
13. *M/s. Asrani Tubes Limited, Pathancheru*
14. *M/s. M.C.A. Chemicals Limited, Pathancheru*
15. *M/s. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Limited, Pathancheru*
16. *M/s. K.P. Galetin Private Limited, Pathancheru*
17. *M/s. Coorg Chemicals Limited, Pathancheru*
18. *M/s. Premier Tubes Limited, Pathancheru*
19. *M/s. Libra Chemicals Limited, Pathancheru*
20. *M/s. Benzex Labs Limited, Pathancheru*
21. *M/s. Dr. Reddy 's Labs Limited, Pathancheru*
22. *M/s. Plant Organics Limited, Pathancheru*
23. *M/s. Nagarjuna Chlorides, Pathancheru*
24. *M/s. Sushan Chemicals Limited, Pathancheru*
25. *M/s. Arnady Labs Limited, Pathancheru*

32. A meeting was conducted in the Samithi office at Patancheru on 07.03.1986 in which the District Collector, Medak District, Member Secretary of the Board, Joint Director of Industries Department, Rangareddy District, Patancheru Panchayat Samithi President, elected representatives, public representatives apart from representatives of the industries have participated. In the said meeting certain decisions were taken to solve the pollution problem in

Nakkavagu on priority basis and as a short term measure, it was decided to transport effluents to Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) located in BHEL and IDPL for treatment and the industries were advised to transport their effluents after neutralisation to the municipal sewers at Kavadiguda. It was further decided in the meeting that Nakkavagu cannot be treated as a drain and should be protected from pollution created by the industrial effluents. All the industries in Patancheru and Bollaram were advised to form an association and pursue the installation of a common ETP for Patancheru and Bollaram areas for which the District Collector and the Board will give all assistance. It is stated that 17 industries were identified for transportation of effluents from Patancheru which are as follows:

1. *M/s. Standard Organics Private Limited,*
2. *M/s. Dexo Labs (P) Limited,*
3. *M/s. Reliance Cellulose Product Limited,*
4. *M/s. Charminar Paper Private Limited,*
5. *M/s. Saibaba Cellulose Industries Limited,*
6. *M/s. Deccan Drugs Limited,*
7. *M/s. Deccan Leather Limited,*
8. *M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries,*
9. *M/s. M.C.A. Chemicals Limited,*
10. *M/s. Libra Chemicals Private Limited,*
11. *M/s. Indo Pincil Private Limited,*
12. *M/s. National Chemical Limited,*
13. *M/s. Asrani Tubes Private Limited,*
14. *M/s. Premier Tubes,*
15. *M/s. Vidyuth Steels Limited,*
16. *M/s. Medak Stainless Steels,*
17. *M/s. Hyderabad Confectionaries Limited,*

33. It is stated that on 08.03.1986 there was another meeting on a request made by a Member of Legislative Assembly in which it was decided to accept the proposal of transporting all effluents from industries in order to prevent the pollution of Nakkavagu. The Board states that in spite of those decisions the industries did not take any positive action. In the meanwhile the Board has identified about 22 industries creating nuisance of the water pollution by discharging effluents into Nakkavagu either directly or indirectly. The said 22 industries are as follows:

Sl.No	Name of the industry	Date of action	Date of action for u/s 133 Cr.P.C. closure.
01	M/s. Standard Organics Limited.	19.07.1986	02.08.1986
02	M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Ltd	19.07.1986	02.08.1986
03	M/s. M.C.A. Chemicals Limited.	19.07.1986	13.08.1986
04	M/s. Charminar Paper Limited.	11.08.1986	16.08.1986
05	M/s. Dexo Laboratories Limited.	11.08.1986	11.08.1986
06	M/s. Sri Saibaba Cellulose Products.	11.08.1986	30.10.1986
07	M/s. Deccan Leather Limited	11.08.1986	11.08.1986
08	M/s. Deccan Drugs Limited.	11.08.1986	04.08.1986
09	M/s. Libra Chemicals Private Ltd	11.08.1986	16.10.1986
10	M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries Ltd	11.08.1986	16.10.1986
11	M/s. Sahney Paris Rhone Limited.	11.08.1986	16.10.1986
12	M/s. Medak Stainless Steels Limited.	11.08.1986	16.10.1986
13	M/s. Coorg Chemicals.	11.08.1986	16.10.1986
14	M/s. Premier Tubes Limited.	11.08.1986	18.10.1986
15	M/s. Volrho Limited.	19.07.1986	16.08.1986
16	M/s. Novopan India Limited.	19.07.1986	12.08.1986
17	M/s. P.J. Chemicals Limited.	11.08.1986	16.08.1986
18	M/s. CPC Pharmaceuticals.	19.07.1986	-----
19	M/s. Vidyuth Steels Limited.	19.07.1986	02.08.1986
20	M/s. Asrani Tubes Limited.	11.07.1986	30.10.1986
21	M/s. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Limited	11.07.1986	30.10.1986
22	M/s. K.P. Gelatine Limited	11.07.1986	30.10.1986

34. The said industries have no full-fledged ETP except M/s. Volrho Limited which is stated to be depositing its effluents in an evaporation pond. However the said company has started manufacturing 48 types of Phorates (Pesticide) and the

same effluent disposal system was used and because of the inadequacy of the system, mercaptans got released from both sources creating pungent toxic odour in the neighbourhood. According to the Board there are no adequate powers available under the Water and Air Act to effectively treat the defaulting industries and any prosecution under the said Acts are bound to take many years for disposal. It was in those circumstances at the instance of the Board, the Government and the District Collector, directed the Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO), Sangareddy to take action against the said 22 industries under Section 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly the Sub Divisional Magistrate has directed the closure of the units. Out of the said 22 units the following 17 units have approached the High Court and obtained order of stay.

1. *M/s. Standard Organics Limited.*
2. *M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Limited.*
3. *M/s. M.C.A. Chemicals.*
4. *M/s. Charminar Paper Limited.*
5. *M/s. Dexo Laboratories Limited.*
6. *M/s. Sri Saibaba Cellulose Products Limited.*
7. *M/s. Deccan Leather Limited.*
8. *M/s. Deccan Drugs Limited.*
9. *M/s. Libra Chemicals Limited.*
10. *M/s. Sahney Paris Rhone Limited.*
11. *M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries Limited.*
12. *M/s. Medak Stainless Steels Rolling Limited.*
13. *M/s. Coorg Chemicals Limited.*
14. *M/s. Premier Tubes Limited.*
15. *M/s. C.P.C. Pharmaceuticals.*
16. *M/s. Asrani Tubes Limited.*
17. *M/s. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Limited.*

The High Court has ultimately disposed all the Writ Petitions in March 1987 granting six months time to the 17 units for producing the appreciation certificate from the Board confirming the power of the Sub Divisional Magistrate to take action for closure thereafter.

35. It is stated that based on the Judgement of the High Court, the Sub Divisional Magistrate initiated action in September 1987 and ordered closure of the following units namely,

1. *M/s Deccan Drugs Limited,*
2. *M/s Deccan Drugs Leathers (P) Limited,*
3. *M/s Libra Chemicals (High-tech Drugs and Pharmaceuticals)*
4. *M/s Reliance Cellulous (P) Limited and*
5. *M/s Saibaba Cellulous (P) Limited*

The said industries have again approached the Hon'ble High Court and in respect of two units namely M/s Reliance Cellulous (P) Limited and M/s Saibaba Cellulous (P) Limited, an Advocate Commissioner was appointed who has filed a report and in respect of other cases, the High Court agreed for transportation of the effluents by tankers to Municipal Sewer Treatment Plant, Amberpet for disposal. In the mean time Government of India has passed Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which came into effect from 19.11.1986. The Government of India has delegated its powers under Section 5 of the said Act to the State Governments in February 1988 to enable the State Governments to give appropriate directions. Thereafter the Board has identified 7 'A' category and 27 'B' category industries in and around Patancheru which are as follows:

CATEGORY -A

1. *M/s. Charminar Paper Limited, Muthangi,*
2. *M/s. Dexo Labs Limited, Pathancheru*

3. *M/s. Asrani Tubes Limited, Pathancheru*
4. *M/S. Reliance Paper & Board Mills (P) Limited, Pathancheru.*
5. *M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries (P) Limited, Pathancheru.*
6. *M/s. Standard Organics Limited, Pathancheru.*
7. *M/s. C.P.C. Pharmaceuticals Limited, Pathancheru.*

CATEGORY -B

8. *M/s. Banjara Chemicals Private Limited, Patancheru.*
9. *M/s. Ion Exchange (India) Limited, Water Treatment Chemicals Division, Patancheru.*
10. *M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Limited, Patancheru.*
11. *M/s. Sri Saibaba Cellulose Products, Patancheru.*
12. *M/s. M.C.A. Chemicals, I.E, Patancheru.*
13. *M/s. Deccan Leather Limited, Patancheru.*
14. *M/s. Deccan Drugs Limited, Patancheru.*
15. *M/s. Hitech Chemicals & Drugs Limited, Patancheru.*
16. *M/s. Sheney Paris Rhone Limited, Patancheru.*
17. *M/s. Surana Strips Limited, Patancheru.*
18. *M/s. Coorg Chemicals, Patancheru.*
19. *M/s. Premier Tubes Limited, Patancheru.*
20. *M/s. Volrho Limited, Patancheru.*
21. *M/s. Novopan India Limited, Patancheru.*
22. *M/s. P.J. Chemicals Limited, Patancheru.*
23. *M/s. Vidyuth Steels Limited, Patancheru.*
24. *M/s. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Limited, Patancheru.*
25. *M/s. Venkataraman Chemicals Limited, near Patancheru.*
26. *M/s. Tent Cap Electronics Limited, Patancheru.*
27. *M/s. R.K. Industrial Chemicals, Limited, Patancheru.*
28. *M/s. Marathan Chemicals Private Limited, Patancheru.*
29. *M/s. Puinn Chemicals India (P) Limited, Patancheru.*
30. *M/s. Nagarjuna Steels Limited, Patancheru.*
31. *M/s. Gromor Chemicals Private Limited, Patancheru.*
32. *M/s. Asian Paints (India) Limited, Patancheru.*
33. *M/s. Sri Ambuja Petro Chemicals, Patancheru.*

34.M/s. Asahi Chemicals Private Limited, Patancheru.

The Board has recommended the Government to initiate action by issuing necessary direction under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Government has also issued notices to all these industries. As stated above, in the mean time looking into the gravity of the situation, the Sub Divisional Magistrate has passed orders in respect of 11 industries out of the 17 for which the High Court has delivered the Judgement in March 1987 as stated above. The eleven industries are:

- 1. M/s. C.P.C. Pharmaceuticals Limited, Patancheru.*
- 2. M/s. Libra Chemicals Limited, Patancheru*
- 3. M/s. Coorg Chemicals Limited, Patancheru*
- 4. M/s. Shaney Paris Rhone Limited, Patancheru*
- 5. M/s. Premier Tubes Limited, Patancheru*
- 6. M/s. Dexo Labs Limited, Patancheru*
- 7. M/s. Sri Saibaba Cellulose Limited, Patancheru*
- 8. M/s. Standard Organics Limited, Patancheru*
- 9. M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Limited, Patancheru*
- 10. M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries Limited, Patancheru*
- 11. M/s. Charminar Paper Limited, Patancheru*

However notice of closure could not be served on two industries namely M/s Sri Saibaba Cellulose (P) Limited, Patancheru and M/s Reliance Cellulose (P) Limited, Patancheru. Other 5 units namely 1. M/s. Chandra Pharmaceuticals, Rudraram (WP No. 8847 of 1989), 2. M/s Hi-Tech Chemicals and Drugs (P) Limited, Patancheru (WP No 7026 of 89), 3. M/s. Dexo Laboratories Limited, Patancheru (WP No. 6930 of 1989, 4. M/s. Shaney Paris Rhone Limited, Patancheru and 5. M/s Standard Organics Limited, Patancheru (WP No. 7309 of 1987) have approached the Hon'ble High Court which has granted certain interim directions. Meanwhile

the industries have given replies for the notices issued by the Government under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. After considering the reply the Government issued closure orders under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in respect of 3 industries namely M/s Deccan Drugs, Patancheru, M/s Asrani Tubes Limited, Patancheru and M/s Reliable Paper and Board Mills Private Limited, Patancheru. In respect of the remaining 15 industrial units modified directions and stop production of pesticides (Phorate) order in respect of M/s. Volrho Limited was passed. The 3 units which were closed by the Government have again approached the Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition No. 1669 of 1989 and 2060 of 1989 and obtained an order of stay and certain interim directions.

36. The Board having felt that it should change its attitude in helping and assisting industries which are genuinely interested in solving pollution problem, introduced number of innovative techniques to sort out the problems on short term basis by making arrangement to collect effluents from all industries which do not have ETPs and transport them by tankers to the approved disposal points. The Policy of CETP as an industry was suggested and ultimately the industries were persuaded to establish CETP in the area as an industry for which some of the industries like M/s. Patancheru Enviro Tech Limited (PETL) have taken lead. The feasibility report was prepared by M/s Associated Industrial Consultants Limited, Bombay. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 3.87 crores. It was originally decided to have the Combined Waste Water Treatment Plant with the capacity of 7500 Cubic Meter per day and the treatment plant to have units likes Terminals, Pumping Stations, Ion Screen, Detritor, Equalisation Tank, Anaerobic Section, Extended Aeration Tank, Secondary Settling Tank etc. On the recommendations of

the State Board, the State Government has released 22 lakhs from the funds provided in the 7th Plan for CETP. APIIC has extended 4.43 acres of land on long term lease basis in IDA Patancheru Phase- IV for construction of CETP. Nearly 30 units along with Patancheru Industrial Association have contributed Rs.44.47 lakhs towards share capital of Patancheru Enviro Tech Limited (PETL).

37. Bollaram industrial area is located in Jeetharam Mandal of Medak District which is 28 km from Hyderabad towards North of Hyderabad - Bombay National Highway. The Industrial Development Area (IDA) of Bollaram is stated to be a private industrial area developed by entrepreneurs consisting of medium and small scale industries and most of them are pharmaceutical units. It is stated that around 40 industrial units have been functioning at IDA Bollaram. Since it is a private project it was not properly developed and there was no common facility in the area for collection, treatment and disposal of the industrial effluents. The Board has granted consent under Water and Air Act to bring those units under the purview of the Act and stipulated time limit for construction of full-fledged Effluent Treatment Plant. The Board has also advised the units to transport their effluents to Amberpet Sewerage unit for disposal. Accordingly the industries have approached the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and obtained permission for transport. The following industries have obtained permission namely,

1. *M/s. Benzex Labs Limited, Bollaram*
2. *M/s. Tarus Chemicals Limited, Bollaram*
3. *M/s. Prabhava Organics Private Limited, Bollaram*
4. *M/s. Krishna Alchemy Private Limited, Bollaram*
5. *M/s. Vasista Organics Private Limited, Bollaram*
6. *M/s. Dr. Reddy's Labs Limited, Bollaram*
7. *M/s. S.P.S.Drugs Private Limited, Bollaram*

8. *M/s. Prasad Drugs Private Limited, Bollaram*

9. *M/s. Plant Organics Limited, Bollaram*

and the transportation of effluent continued for treatment up to 04.02.1988. Due to agitation of farmers in Amberpet, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has cancelled the permission for transportation and therefore the industries have started storing their effluents in lagoon within the factory premises causing groundwater pollution by seepage. The Board has identified 18 recalcitrant industries in Bollaram namely,

1. *M/s. Fur Fur Chemicals.*
2. *M/s. Rama Organics.*
3. *M/s. Hi-Tech Pharmaceuticals.*
4. *M/s. Power Pakes Private Limited.*
5. *M/s. Krishna Alchemy.*
6. *M/s. Prasad Drugs.*
7. *M/s. A.P.Met. Engg. Limited.*
8. *M/s. Tarus Chemicals Private Limited.*
9. *M/s. Plant Organics Limited.*
10. *M/s. S.R.P. Chemicals.*
11. *M/s. S.P.S Drugs.*
12. *M/s. Dr. Reddy's Labs.*
13. *M/s. Benzex Labs.*
14. *M/s. Prabhava Organics.*
15. *M/s. Amaravathi Chemicals and Fertilizers.*
16. *M/s. Vasista Organics.*
17. *M/s. Vipla Organics.*
18. *M/s. Arandy Laboratories.*

and recommended to the Government to take action under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Accordingly notices were issued to the said units and after examining the replies given by those units, 11 units came to be

closed. Later the Government has granted time to M/s Amaravathi Chemicals (P) Limited, Bollaram for construction of its own Effluent Treatment Plant since the problem of the said industry was mainly related to sludge disposal. The remaining 10 industries have approached the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble High Court has given certain directions in respect of following industries,

1. *M/s. Rama Organics, Bollaram (W.P No 1669 of 1989)*
2. *M/s. Fur Fur Chemicals Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 2357 of 1989)*
3. *M/s. Prasad Drugs (P) Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 2051 of 1989)*
4. *M/s. Plant Organics Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 1969 of 1989)*
5. *M/s. S.R.P. Chemicals (P) Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 2056 of 1989)*
6. *M/s. S.P.S Drugs (P) Ltd Bollaram (W.P No 2058 of 1989)*

The other four units namely (1) M/s. A.P. Met. Engg. Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 1602 of 1989), (2) M/s. Prabhava Organics (P) Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 5939 of 1989), (3) M/s. Vasista Organics (P) Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 5862 of 1989) and (4) M/s. Vipla Organics (P) Ltd, Bollaram (W.P No 5941 of 1989) have approached the Hon'ble High Court and the stay order granted by the High Court is still pending.

38. Since individual ETP will be a costly affair, based on the CETP approach followed in Patancheru and Jeedimetla area, a group of industries joined together to float a company called M/s Progressive Effluent Treatment Plant Limited (PETPL) and registered as a Common Effluent Plant on 07.09.1988. Apart from the chemical industries in Bollaram, some chemical industries in Gaddiyatharam and Khajipalli industrial areas have also joined as members. The feasibility report was prepared by M/s Associated Industrial Consultants Limited, Bombay and the Project report costing Rs. 99.25 lakhs was prepared and so far 19 industries have become members. It is stated by the Board that it has taken some decisions which are first of their nature in India which includes obtaining of revolving fund of Rs.

1.2 crore under the 7th plan, establishment of CETP as an industry which has become common now in many of the State Pollution Control Boards and CPCB. The first phase of one CETP has been completed and second phase is in progress and three more CETPs are under different stages of planning and execution in and around Hyderabad. Other innovative techniques such as transportation of effluents by tankers and use of spare capacity of existing ETP were suggested apart from a number of short term measures for control of pollution. It is stated that in spite of efforts taken by the Board, some of the industries are wantonly violating law either by not constructing ETP or constructing inadequate plants or do not operate the plant continuously. It was after considering the above said extensive affidavit filed by the Board and hearing all the parties, the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh has passed orders on 10.04.1990 as stated earlier.

39. Respondent Nos. 2 to 4 namely the State Government as well as State Pollution Control Board in their common reply filed in WP (C) No 1056 of 1990 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, while reiterating the reply filed by the Board in WP No 1675 of 1990, have stated that by virtue of the pollution caused by the industries, farmers have suffered loss by damage to crops etc., and they have been adequately compensated from time to time. It is stated that in 10 villages, a total sum of Rs. 28.34 lakhs was estimated by the officials and industrialists have contributed Rs. 7, 49, 963 from 22.12.1988 to Oct 1990 towards the compensation out of which Rs. 6, 54,364 have been paid to the farmers. It is further stated that apart from the legal actions taken against the erring units, persuasive efforts have also been taken through the Board to prevent pollution under the chairmanship of the District Collector, Medak District involving public

representatives and elected representatives. Therefore according to the said respondents, as the State Government is taking all steps to reduce pollution within its limited resources, the petitions are not maintainable. It is further stated that while it is true that Nakkavagu joins Manjira River, the water supply to Hyderabad and Secundrabad is not affected.

40. The 4th respondent in Application 90 of 2013 namely the Board has filed its reply dated 11.07.2014 stating about the measures taken by Respondents No. 2 to 4 namely the State Government and the Pollution Control Board to control pollution in Patancheru area and its surroundings namely,

- a) Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) by name M/s Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd (PETL) in Patancheru during 1994 to treat 7500 KL /day of various industrial effluents generated by the industries in and around Patancheru
- b) The Government issued G.O M.S.No.62 dated 20.04.1999 and G.O M.S No 95 dated 21.09.2007 on the recommendation of the 3rd respondent namely District Collector, Medak prohibiting establishments/ expansion of certain polluting industries in and around the Industrial Development Areas (IDA)/ Industrial Estates (IEs) including industrial areas located in Patancheru.

Under the G.O Ms.No.62 dated 20.04.1999 as referred to above, a ban order was issued on the recommendation of the Board dated 14.10.1996 on establishment/ expansion of certain categories of polluting industries in Medak, Rangareddy, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda Districts which expired on 31.12.1998 and the Board has by its letter dated 31.12.1998 extended the ban order until further orders. The Government by exercising its powers under Section 19 of the Air and Water Act has made the ban order issued by the Board permanent. By G.O Ms No

95 Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department dated 21.09.2007 by superseding all the notifications issued earlier including G.O M.S dated No. 62 dated 20.04.1999 and on recommendation of the Board the Government has imposed restrictions on establishment/ expansion of various categories of industries in all Industrial Estates / Industrial Development Areas (IDA) and other industrial areas as per the Annexure appended to the notification and one km around these industrial areas in the Districts of Medak, Rangareddy, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda subject to the outcome of W.P No 19661 of 2002 then pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh after transfer to NGT it is Application No 90 of 2013. The categories of industries on which restrictions are imposed are:

- i. All types of Bulk Drug manufacturing units except formulation,
- ii. All types of Pesticides (technical) manufacturing units except formulations,
- iii. All types of Dyes and Dye intermediate manufacturing units,
- iv. All other types of highly water polluting industries as per the criteria mentioned as follows:

c) The member industries were directed to segregate the effluents into High Total Dissolved Solids (High TDS) and Low Total Dissolved Solids (Low TDS) streams. The High TDS effluents are evaporated and salts are sent to Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF), Dundigal;

d) The Low TDS pre-treated effluents are transported to CETP by the industries in dedicated tankers duly following the manifest system;

e) As per the directions of the Supreme Court, the District Collector has directed all industries to close the outlets which may otherwise join the

water bodies; industries were directed to construct separate drains for storm water/ rain water and effluents;

- f) In order to control illegal dumping of effluents by tankers into water bodies and open areas, recommendations were given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and pursuant to the same, Government has issued G.O Rt No 286 dated 05.07.1999 relating to safe disposal of effluents and action to be taken against tankers illegally dumping trade effluents in unauthorised areas which includes the directions to confiscate and penalise tankers and transport companies involved in illegal movement of effluent tankers operating without proper manifest form and plying during night times between 6.P.M to 6.A.M for controlling illegal dumping of effluents. The Board has formed night surveillance teams to check the illegal dumping of effluents and hazardous waste and illegal movement of effluent tankers
- g) As per directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has been supplying drinking water to the affected villages in Medak District and the 113 industries of M/s. PETL are paying Rs. 2.15 Lakhs every month to the Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board towards the charges for drinking water being supplied to the pollution affected villages.

41. It is also stated by the Board that the CPCB has submitted a comprehensive report on effluents management in Nakkavagu basin during March 1998 to the Hon'ble Supreme Court indicating four options which include the first option namely the industries shall treat their effluents to certain specified norms before sending to CETP and the CETP must further treat the

effluents to sewer standard and discharge the treated effluents to main sewer which leads to Sewage Treatment Plant. The CPCB on comparison of four options has stated that the first option provides maximum certainty. It is further stated that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the order dated 05.05.1998 in WP No. 1056 of 1990 directed the CPCB and APPCB to submit a Joint Action Plan for containing industrial pollution in Patancheru and accordingly the CPCB and State Pollution Control Board have filed a Joint Action Plan which includes laying of pipeline to carry the treated industrial effluents of M/s. PETL apart from recommending the State Government to declare ban Notification dated 14.10.1996 as permanent for new industries after the expiry of Notification in December 1998 and on receipt of the implementation of Joint Action Plan having being submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court it was approved and endorsed by the Apex Court in the order dated 12.05.1998.

42. It is stated that a revised Joint Action Plan providing 18 km pipeline project was submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in November 2000 in the context of further treatment and dilution at Amberpet STP and the same was accepted by Hon'ble Apex Court on 06.02.2001. By virtue of the said process the further treatment and dilution at Amberpet STP should be expanded and upgraded with secondary and tertiary treatment facilities to treat and dispose mainly organic and nutrient rich sewage into the Musi River. It is further stated that the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad (JNTU) has conducted Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies for 18 km pipeline project during March 2001 and supplementary technical studies during December 2008 and concluded that there will be no negative impact on the environment due to discharge of treated industrial effluent into Musi River. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and

Sewerage Board (HMWS & SB) has taken up the work of executing 18 KM pipeline in the year 2001 by sharing the cost between Government and PETL and the work was completed in 2006. The Supreme Court Monitoring Committee (SCMC) constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court under Hazardous Waste Management Rules has inspected PETL and other areas of Hyderabad in October 2004 and given opinion that CETPs are not environment friendly. Thereafter the Board has imposed stringent standards on industries and CETP on 05.08.2005 and 26.12.2005. When that was brought to the notice for the Hon'ble Supreme Court by some of the industries and CETPs, there was direction to CPCB and APPCB to convene a meeting calling for petitioners also and accordingly the meeting was held on 02.07.2007 and the Joint Action Plan was submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Joint Action Plan and the time schedule submitted to the Apex Court are as follows:

Sl.No	Description	Action Plan	Time Schedule & other parameters of compliance
1	Inlet standards for the CETPs (i.e. outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	All the parameters as stipulated in the Schedule –I (S.No.55) of the Environment (Protection) Rules. 1986 and its amendments thereto	Within 3 months
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (inorganic) – (Additional parameter)(i.e., outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	10,000 mg/l at inlet of CETP 5,000 mg/l at inlet of CETP	Within 4 months Within 15 months
	COD (Additional parameter) (i.e., outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	15,000 mg/l	Within 4 months
2	Outlet standards for CETPs	Surface water disposal standards as stipulated in the Schedule – I (S.No.55) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and its amendments thereto	Within immediate effect. (Except TDS (inorganic)& COD
	Total Dissolved	5,000 mg/l at outlet of CETP	Within 4 months

	Solids (TDS) (inorganic)	2,100 mg/l at outlet of CETP	Within 18 months
	COD	500 mg/l at outlet of CETP	Within 18 months
3a	Penalties	The penalties for the member industries and CETPs for not complying with the above inlet and outlet standards to be levied	For Member Industries Rs. 30/KL/day for violating any parameter. For CETPs Rs/300/KL/day for violating any parameter
3b	Bank Guarantee	Bank Guarantee to be imposed on the member industries and CETPs for meeting the time schedule detailed in the Action Plan.	With immediate effect. Member Industries (a) SSI-Rs.10 lakhs (b) Other than SSI-Rs. 40 lakhs (c)CETPs-Rs. 50 lakhs All BGs with a validity period of 24 months, in favour of APPCB.
4	JETL be restrained from entering into agreements with its member industries with different inlet standards. All existing agreements not in accordance with the stipulated standards shall cease to have effect.		With immediate effect
5	JETL may be directed to adopt appropriate scientific treatment and maintain a uniform methodology for treatment of effluents from its member industries based on the inlet standards.		With immediate effect
6	The member industries shall segregate the low and high TDS effluents, improve the pre-treatment systems and send only the low TDS effluents to CETP (Biological treatment system)		Within 3 months
7	<p>i)The JETL may be directed to enhance the capacity of MEE and spray drier (so as to dispose the centrate generated from MEE) on day to day basis to prevent storage of high concentrated effluents.</p> <p>ii) The existing MEE shall be provided with the stripper to reduce the volatile organic and odour. The air pollution control equipment of the spray drier to be upgraded</p> <p>iii) One additional MEE with stripper and additional spray drier to be installed.</p> <p>iv) The stripper (at MEE) condensate shall be incinerated at TSDf</p>		<p>Within 6 months</p> <p>Within 6 months</p> <p>Within 1 year</p> <p>Within 6 months for (ii) and within 1 year for (iii) above.</p>
8	Air emission standards for spray drier.		CPCB / APPCB to prescribe guidelines within 6 months.

9	To enable APPCB to monitor CETPs (JETL & PETL) continuously, they may be advised to provide online monitors (eg. TOC analyzers), continuous flow measuring & recording devices at the outlet and online VOC monitor at the boundary of the CETP with network connection to APPCB.	Within 1year.
10	The non-member water polluting industries be permitted to become members of the JETL & PETL based on neighbourhood concept, only after the consent of the Board. However, the industry should comply with the inlet standards and also no increase in the permitted pollution load and hydraulic load of the individual industry.	Within 3 months for the existing non-member industries from Rangareddy and Medak Districts, after prior approval of APPCB.
11	The 18 KM pipeline provided to discharge treated effluents from CETP Patancheru to K&S Main sewer be permitted to be commissioned provided they meet the standards prescribed.	Within 3 months
12	The JETL and PETL may explore the possibility of installation of common spent solvent recovery plant with adequate capacities.	Within 3 months
13	The individual industries shall provide or upgrade, as the case may be, solvent recovery system to achieve atleast 95% recovery, on the lines stipulated in the Environmental Clearance granted by MoE&F, GOI	Within 6 months
14	Five major industries letting the high TDS effluent to the JETL biological treatment plant shall be directed to treat in their own premises or to send the same to Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEEs) at JETL: 1.M/s. Virchow Laboratories Ltd., 2.M/s. Vani Chemicals and Intermediates Ltd., 3.M/s. Orchem Intermediates (P) Ltd., 4. M/s. Vijayalakshmi Drugs and Chemicals Ltd., 5. M/s. Ochem Industries (P) Ltd., (Unit-II)	Within Immediate effect

43. It is stated that in compliance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.07.2007, the Board has issued direction to PETL on 25.07.2007 by virtue of the powers conferred under Section 33-A of the Water Act along with the time schedule. The relevant portion of the said direction of the Board dated 25.07.2007 is as follows:

S. No	Description	Action Plan	Time Schedule & other parameters of compliance
a.	Inlet standards for the CETPs (i.e. outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	All the parameters as stipulated in the Schedule – I (S.No.55) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and its amendments thereto	Within 3 months
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (inorganic) – (Additional	10,000 mg/L at inlet of CETP	Within 4 months

	Parameters) (i.e., outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	5,000 mg/L at inlet of CETP	Within 18 months
	COD (Additional parameter) i.e., outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	15,000 mg/L	Within 4 months
b.	Outlet standards for CETPs	Surface water disposal standards as stipulated in the Schedule – I (S.No.55) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and its amendments thereto.	With immediate effect. (Except TDS inorganic) & COD)
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (Inorganic)	5,000 mg/L at outlet of CETP 2,100 mg/L at outlet of CETP	Within 4 months Within 18 months
	COD	500 mg/L at outlet of CETP	Within 8 months
c.	To enable APPCB to monitor PETL continuously, PETL shall provide online monitors (eg. TOC analyzers), continuous flow measuring & recording devices at the outlet and online VOC monitor at the boundary of the CETP with network connection to APPCB.		Within 1 year
d.	The 18 Km pipeline provided to discharge treated effluents from CETP Patancheru to K&S Main sewer be permitted to be commissioned provided they meet the standards prescribed.		Within 3 months
e.	The PETL shall explore the possibility of installation of common spent solvent recovery plant with adequate capacities.		Within 3 months

Such directions were also given to the member industries on 31.07.2007, for implementing the Joint Action Plan of CPCB and APPCB. The implementation started on 01.08.2007 and completed in 2009. It is stated that during this period the Board has kept constant vigil for strictly implementing the Joint Action Plan and defaulters were imposed with heavy penalty. In fact M/s. PETL was levied with a penalty of Rs.2, 72, 49,000 for the period from November 2007 to January 2009 and the said amount has not been paid by M/s. PETL and it did not comply with the standards. The bank guarantee of Rs.50 lakhs was invoked and the bank account of M/s PETL has been frozen. It was against the said action the PETL has approached the High Court of Andhra Pradesh by filing Writ Petition No. 3510 of 2009 and an interim order was passed on 04.03.2009 subject to the condition of depositing of Rs.50 lakhs and directing M/s PETL to adhere to inlet standards strictly in terms of Joint Action Plan approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The

said Writ Petition came to be transferred to this Tribunal and numbered as Application No.92 of 2013. It is relevant to note at this stage that the said application No. 92 of 2013 came to be disposed by this Tribunal on 17.12.2014, with a categorical ruling that M/s PETL was responsible to maintain inlet standard.

The relevant portion of the Judgement of the Tribunal in this regard is as follows:

“34. All the above would clearly indicate that the applicant’s CETP was a party to all the above meetings wherein it was decided that the applicant CETP should accept the effluent from the member-industries (inlet) not below the approved standards which are applicable to CETP as notified in Serial No. 55 of Schedule I of the Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986. Having accepted the same without any murmur and also to comply with the same within a period of 3 months there from for meeting the said standards, it would be futile on the part of the applicant to state that in so far as inlet is concerned, neither the applicant CETP has control and it is the responsibility of the individual units and it is the duty of the respondent/APPCB to monitor the compliance and the applicant cannot wriggle out by making such an unacceptable defense. In view of the above, the contentions put forth by the counsel for the applicant that imposing of penalty on the applicant/CETP after imposing penalty on the industries would amount to double jeopardy cannot be countenanced. Equally, the contention put forth by the applicant’s side that the imposition of penalty at Rs. 300/-per KLD on the applicant is not only harsh but also contrary to the principles of justice since the respondent/APPCB has imposed penalty only at the rate of Rs. 30/-per KLD for the industries for the non-compliance has to be rejected for the simple reason that this rate was actually fixed by a Committee which filed the JAP and was also approved by the Hon’ble Apex Court. It is pertinent to point out that the applicant also participated in the meetings convened and conducted by the Committee which resulted in the JAP placed before the Hon’ble Apex Court. Not only being a party to those proceedings, the applicant has not even raised its little finger either during the fixation of rates or when the JAP was placed and accepted by the Hon’ble Apex Court. Thus, the Tribunal is unable to see any merit in those contentions.”

44. Ultimately in deciding about the penalty imposed by the Board on PETL namely Rs.2,32,62,000 for non compliance of standards both outlet as well as inlet during November 2000 to October 2008, the Tribunal has modified the order that the proceeding of the Joint Chief Environmental Engineer of the Board dated

06.09.2009 which was included in the said proceeding by setting aside the portion of the said proceeding only to the extent of penalty from non-compliance of standards for outlet during the period from November 2007 to October 2008 holding that the PETL is liable to pay penalty in respect of non compliance of standards for inlet during the period of November 2007 to October 2008 operative portion of which is as follows:

36. Hence, it is declared that the impugned proceedings of the 2nd respondent dated 06.02.2009 is set aside only to the extent of the penalty for non-compliance of the standards for outlet during the period from November, 2007 to October, 2008 and thus the applicant is liable to pay the penalty in respect of non-compliance of the standards for inlet during the period November, 2007 to October, 2008 to which extent the proceedings of the 2nd respondent dated 06.02.2009 is valid and executable. The 2nd respondent/APPCB is directed to serve a fresh proceeding on the applicant in respect of the penalty for non-compliance for inlet for the period from November, 2007 to October, 2008 within a week here from and the applicant shall pay the said calculated amount within a period of 3 months from the date of service of the proceedings.

45. It is stated by the Board that the Joint Action Plan-2007 was completed by January 2009 and following specific steps were taken to ensure that PETL which is treating the effluent of 113 member industries of Patancheru, meets the standard prescribed in the Joint Action Plan of 2007. It is stated

“i. Strictly implemented the inlet standards in M/s. PETL, as stipulated in JAP, 2007, by deputing Asst. Environmental Engineer and Analysts of the Board at M/s. PETL.

i. In view of the said implementation, only the pre-treated effluents which confirm to the standards were only allowed and the effluents which do not meet the inlet standards were again sent back to the industries for further treatment. From 01.02.2009 to 30.04.2013, 862 tankers were returned (8620 KL) from PETL for further treatment. Due to strict implementation of the inlet standards, the individual industries have segregated their high TDS effluents as per the Joint Action Plan standards i.e., from 15000 mg/l to 5000 mg/l and evaporating the high TDS effluents which are more than 5000 mg/l.

This has resulted in reduction of effluent tankers received at M/s. PETL. Prior to 01.02.2009 about 160 tankers (1600 KL/Day) were received at M/s. PETL and at present about 130 tankers (1300 KL/Day) are received from 113 member industries.

- ii. The APPCB constantly pursued M/s. PETL with result M/s. PETL improved the aeration process at primary treatment for homogenizing the industrial effluents so that the suspended solids will be removed effectively at Clariflocculator unit.*
- iii. M/s. PETL has installed a new Clariflocculator at a cost of Rs. 7.6 lakhs during 2010 in the place of existing Dissolved Air Flootation (DAF) unit for effective removal of suspended solids and discontinued the DAF.*
- iv. Improved seeding of effluent with the aid of nutrient rich sewage to improve the biological treatment of the effluent.*
- v. Replaced the ½ inch liquid oxygen pipeline with 1 inch pipeline at secondary treatment unit with result there is free flow of liquid oxygen resulting in effective aeration. Presently, PETL discontinued usage of liquid oxygen as the inlet parameters received at CETP are reduced.*
- vi. The following online monitoring meters were installed at M/s. PETL:*
 - a) VOC Meter to monitor the volatile Organic compounds to assess the odour in the area.*
 - b) Flow meter at the outlet of M/s. PETL to measure the quantity of treated effluent discharged.*
 - c) Online TDS meter to measure the total dissolved solids levels in the treated effluents.*
 - d) TOC meter to measure the total organic carbon in the treated effluents.*
- vii. The APPCB monitored the inlet and outlet of M/s. PETL on day to day basis and suggested improvements.*
- viii. Enforced better treatment facilities in the individual industries.*
- ix. Installation of Zero Liquid Discharge systems viz., Stripper, MEE, ATFD and RO / up-gradation of treatment systems in the 27 major bulk drug / chemical industries (including M/s. PETL, Patancheru) in Patancheru – Bollaram, with an investment of Rs. 154.15 crores with result the quantity of effluent received at M/s. PETL was reduced from 1600 KL/Day to 1300 KL/Day and also the quality of effluents received at M/s. PETL got improved.*
- x. Further, M/s. PETL made an additional investment of Rs.5.00 crores for installation of membrane Bio Reactor to further reduce the COD*

for part of the treated effluents, which is commissioned during December, 2010.

Due to implementation of above measures, M/s. PETL has made substantial progress in achieving the outlet standards as prescribed in the Joint Action Plan, 2007, as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As M/s. PETL has made substantial progress and is meeting the outlet standards consistently in May, particularly since 20th May, 2009, in APPCB addressed a letter on 09.06.2009 (Annexure R-10) to the MD, HMWS&SB to give the connectivity of 18 Km Pipeline to the outlet of PETL effluents, through K&S main sewer to STP at Amberpet, as assured in the review meeting held on 19.02.2009 in the chambers of Special Chief Secretary to Govt. EFS & T Department, GoAP and comply with the directions of JAP, 200.

In response, M/s. HMWS & SB have given the connectivity of outlet to the 18 Km pipeline on 07.07.2009 in a phased manner, as detailed hereunder:

- i. On 07.07.2009 – 25% of treated effluents of M/s. PETL
- ii. On 07.08.2009 – 50% of treated effluents of M/s. PETL
- iii. On 07.10.2009 – 75% of treated effluents of M/s. PETL
- iv. On 06.03.2010 – 100% of treated effluents of M/s. PETL

At present, M/s. PETL is receiving about 1300 KL of pre-treated industrial effluents every day. To this, M/s. PETL is adding about 60 to 80% domestic sewage and carrying out treatment through i) Equalization tanks (4 Nos.) with diffused aeration of 30 HP each, ii) Flash Mixer to add poly electrolyte / alum, iii) Clariflocculator, iv) Aeration tank – I with 2 fixed aerators of 50 HP each and 4 floating aerators of 30 HP each, v) Aeration tank-II with 2 fixed aerators of 50 HP each and 6 floating aerators of 30 HP each, vi) mix flow pumps of 60 HP, vii) secondary Clarifiers (2 Nos.), viii) sludge decanter and ix) treated effluent sump with result M/s. PETL is achieving the outlet standards as prescribed in the Joint Action Plan, 2007, as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

At present, all the treated effluents of M/s. PETL are joining the STP at Amberpet for further treatment and also M/s. PETL and STP at Amberpet are meeting the prescribed discharge standards.”

46. It is the further case of the Board that it is continuously monitoring water in the villages of Patancheru area for drinking water parameters as per IS-

105001999. The monitoring of groundwater during 2012 indicates that the parameters in respect of various standards are within the permissible limits. It is also stated that from 2003 to 2006 the data relating to the analysis of the water bodies of Khazipalli Tank, Gandigudem Tank, Kistareddypet Tank, Nakkavagu, Asanikunta Tank and Isnapur Tank, there has been rapid improvement from 2003 to 2006. The samples collected from Kistareddypet Tank during 2003 to 2012 shows the average value of TDS in the year 2003 was 5000 mg/L and the average TDS value for the year 2012 was 4882 mg/L. It is stated that the analysis report of the samples collected from 2003 to 2012 shows that Khazipalli Tank and Kistareddypet Tank are polluted beyond "E class" as per CPCB water quality criteria and not suitable for irrigation and other uses. The Gandigudem tank is falling under class-E suitable for irrigation, industrial cooling and controlled waste disposal. The samples collected from Nakkavagu at Bachugudem Village for the period from 2003 to 2012 has shown the average values of TDS in the year 2003 as 2000mg/L and in the year 2012 it is 1053 mg/L. The average value of the COD in the year 2003 was 520mg/L and in the year 2012 it was 38 mg/L. Likewise the average value of the BOD in the year 2003 was 130 mg/L and in the year 2012 it has come down to 10 mg/L and therefore this indicates that the pollution levels in Nakkavagu at Bachugudem Village are achieving CPCB water quality criteria for class E. In so far as it relates to samples collected from Isnapur Tank between 2008-2012, it is stated that the average value of TDS in 2008 was 2798 mg/L and in the year 2012 it was 1664 mg/L. The average value of the COD in 2008 was 104 mg/L and in the year 2012 it was 178 mg/L. Likewise the average value of BOD in the year 2008 was 36 mg/L and in 2012 it was 19 mg/L. Therefore, the high value of TDS and COD during 2011 is stated to be due to the reason of scanty water in

the tank and as per the CPCB water quality criteria the water falls under class E namely suitable for irrigation.

47. In so far as it relates to the claim of compensation the Board has stated that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the order dated 10.11.1995 directed the State Government to deposit an amount of Rs. 28,34,000 minus Rs. 7, 49, 963, the amount already deposited by the industries with the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The District Judge, Medak District was directed to obtain the report by which assessment was made to ascertain the entitlement of farmers for compensation and the determination of amount of loss. Accordingly the District Judge Medak District submitted the report on 27.01.1996 stating that an extent of 492 acres 37 guntas of Arutla Village was affected as per sworn statement of V.A.O., out of which 42 acres 29 guntas was originally registered as a wet land and an extent of 262 acres 11 guntas was localised as wet under lift irrigation scheme and for the remaining 180 acres 37 guntas as dry land used by potters to take water from Nakkavagu. As the joint inspection of officials has identified only 33 acres 28 guntas for assessment of loss, the District Judge suggested further inspection for identifying other lands in Arutla Village affected due to pollution of Nakkavagu. Therefore, the District Judge has restricted his report to the extent of 33 acres 28 guntas and the total loss assessed for the said extent in Arutla Village was arrived at Rs. 1,68,500/- stating that 16 farmers were affected. The District Judge also recommended for identification of land of farmers in Ismailkanpet Village and Erdanoor Village also. In all, the said report pertains to an extent of 625 acres 15½ guntas belonging to 28 farmers of the villages of Inole, Chitkul, Lakadaram, Peddakanjarla, Ganapathigudem, Pocharam, Bachugudem, Arutla, Chitrupa and Bythole. Compensation was recommended and paid at the rate of

Rs.1,700/- per acre of land where crops were raised and damaged and at Rs.1,000/- per acre where crops were not raised due to pollution. The report was in respect of the period from 1984-89. It is also stated that for the period 1989-90 to 1995-96 compensation was recommended at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per acre for the said 625 acres 15½ guntas.

48. It is stated that the said report of the District Judge dated 27.01.1996 was considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and order was passed on 10.05.1996 directing the District Judge to examine the claims of the farmers and disburse this amount. The balance amount of Rs.43,77,712.50 towards the compensation up to 1995-96 was directed to be deposited by the State Government and the State Government was also directed to take steps for the joint inspection of Ismailkanpet, Erdanoor and Arutla Villages. A team of officials constituted by the State Government to identify the areas affected by industries in Patancheru and Sangaraddy mandals has found on survey and sent its report to the Government on 02.07.1996. It is stated in the said report that an extent of 310 acres 19 guntas in Arutla Village was identified as entitled for the compensation from 1984-1985 to 1995-1996. An extent of 147 acres in respect of Ismailkanpet Village and an extent of 92 acres in respect of Erdanoor Village was identified. A total extent of 979 acres 26 guntas of lands in respect of 10 villages was identified by the team constituted by the Government as against 625 acres 15½ guntas mentioned in the report of the District Judge dated 27.01.1996. It is further stated that there were several other villages totally numbering 16 and the total extent of land identified for the payment of compensation was approximately 1692 acres 83 guntas. Later it has been calculated Rs. 35,25,700/- towards compensation for the lands affected in Arutla Village for the period of 12 years, while in respect of

Ismailkanpet and Erdanoor Villages the calculation was made by only for one year. The total amount of compensation fixed was Rs.1,39,09,737.50 assessed at Rs.1000/- per acre per year irrespective of classification of land. It is stated that the said particulars are filed in the form of affidavit by the Joint Secretary to the State of Andhra Pradesh to the Supreme Court which has taken it into consideration and passed orders on 16.07.1996 directing the State Government to deposit Rs.1,39,09,737.50 and recover the same from the industries. It is stated that by an order dated 27.09.1997, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the District Judge to submit further report assessing further damages in consultation with the Revenue Department, based on which the District Judge submitted the report on 07.01.1998 in the Supreme Court in which the District Judge has rejected the claim in respect of 264 acres 04 guntas of Arutla Village since he has already concluded that those lands are affected due to the stoppage of lift irrigation scheme and not due to pollution. Likewise an extent of 211 acres 16 guntas of Ismailkanpet Village was reported as not damaged and hence not affected. In respect of Erdanoor Village, there was no further representation by the villagers. Therefore the report has revealed that totally 136 persons of Arutla Village have been paid compensation for the period of 1984-96. 37 persons belonging to Ismailkanpet Village were paid compensation for one year in respect of 147 acres, likewise 31 persons belonging to Erdanoor Village were paid compensation for the period of about two years in respect of 92 acres 0½ guntas. The Supreme Court based on the report has passed orders on 12.05.1998. In the order dated 10.11.1998, the Hon'ble Supreme Court further directed the District Judge to submit a further report with respect to compensation payable for the year 1997-98. Accordingly the District Judge report on 25.10.1999 identified 504

acres 11 guntas in Arutla Village as being entitled for compensation for the year 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99, in respect of Erdanoor Village an extent of 66 acres 03 guntas was identified as affected land entitled for compensation. Similarly in respect of Ismailkanpet an extent of 252 acres 03 guntas was identified for compensation for the year 1996-99. The Revenue officials have submitted that in Gundlamachanoor Village an extent of 2793 acres 01 guntas lands were affected and in palpanoor village an extent of 3319 acres 35½ guntas was affected for the period from 1984–85 to 1997–98. However the District Judge has reported that there were no representations made by the farmers of the Villages seeking payment of any compensation and accordingly the said issue was not taken into consideration in respect of the said two Villages. In the said report dated 25.10.1999, the District Judge has recommended for fixing up of compensation at Rs.1300/- per acre per year for dry land and Rs. 1700/- per acre per year for wet land. Considering the said report dated 25.10.1999, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed orders on 25.04.2000. It is further stated that in the order dated 10.10.2000, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the District Judge to consider the entitlement of the Villagers of Ismailkanpet for the years 1984-85 to 1995-96 and also to consider the representation stated to have been made by the villagers of Gudlamachanoor and Palpanoor. Accordingly the District Judge has submitted a report on 06.12.2000 stating that the Villagers of Ismailkanpet had been paid compensation for 1984-85, 1985-86, 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 and for the remaining period namely 1986-87 to 1995-96 compensation has to be paid to the farmers in respect of the affected area of 147 acres. In a further report of the District Judge dated 06.06.2001 the representation given by 117 farmers of Palpanoor Village claiming compensation

in respect of 324 acres 15 guntas was considered. Likewise 55 farmers of Gundlamachanoor Village claiming compensation in respect of 260 acres 12 guntas of lands. The District Judge found that there is representation given by farmers in Palpanoor was not signed by about 25 persons and therefore not entitled for compensation. The District Judge also recorded the analysis report that the lands are suitable for agricultural purposes and growth of crops depends upon other parameters of minerals. It was also found that there was good amount of cultivation under bore wells which were used for drinking purposes and ultimately the District Judge recommended the payment of compensation of Rs.600/- per acre per year.

49. It is stated by the Board that thereafter the matter was transferred to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the order dated 10.10.2001. On 18.08.2003 the High Court has directed to deposit Rs.16 lakhs towards the claims made by the villagers of Gudlamachanoor and Palpanoor as an interim measure since the industries opposed to the report of the District Judge recommending Rs.600/- per acre per year. It is stated that by an order dated 25.09.2003 the Hon'ble High Court constituted a five member fact finding committee to go into various aspects including compensation. The committee recommended payment of compensation to the affected farmers for the same rates by following procedure adopted by the District Judge and be paid till 2002. Accordingly a sum of Rs.72,08,471.25 was collected towards crop damage compensation and was lying in the interest accruing account of the District Collector and total amount available as on 05.08.2013 was Rs.89,82,503.63. The Tribunal in the order dated 02.09.2013 has directed to disburse an amount of Rs.72, 08,471.25. The Board has requested the District Judge to provide the list of beneficiaries to whom

compensation has been disbursed. After 2002 there was no claim from Villagers for the payment of compensation and the land use has changed due to largescale urbanisation. The Fact Finding Committee constituted by the High Court visited the pollution affected villages and industries in Medak District in December 2003 and January 2004 and collected soil samples, surface water and groundwater samples and submitted a report to the Hon'ble High Court in March 2004. The report also stated that *"over the years, due to technological advancement and industry initiatives there has been improvement in discharge concentrations"*. The committee also observed that the rate of pollution to the Nakkavagu basin from Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), Patancheru is considerably reduced. The Fact Finding Committee has also recommended for setting up of a separate Taskforce of APPCB exclusively for Medak District to enforce environmental regulations and to ensure continuous compliance of the Hon'ble Court directions. Accordingly a Special Taskforce was constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh for Medak District as per G.O.Ms. No. 76, dated 28.02.2009 and it started functioning from 28.03.2009. The Board conducted several inspections and meetings with Industrial Association in Khazipally and Gaddapotharam to discuss about the issue of seepages from the industries and for remedial measures to prevent the seepages entering into Jillelavagu. The check dams were constructed in the industrial estate drains and a sump at the end of the drains to collect the seepages. The Board identified 38 industries adjacent to the drains and from 2009 the Board has been issuing various directions to continuously lift the seepage water collected in the drains and sump to M/s. PETL for further treatment. Such directions were given to the following industrial units:

1. *M/s. SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Khazipally Village, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*

2. *M/s. Hetero Labs Pvt., S.No.10, IDA, Khazipally, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
3. *M/s. Divis Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Sy.No.10, IDA, Gaddapotharam Village, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
4. *M/s. Lee Pharma Ltd, Sy.No. 10/G-1, Gaddapotharam Village, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
5. *M/s. Emmennar Bio-Tech Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No.10, Gaddapotharam, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
6. *M/s. Matrix Laboratories Ltd., Unit – I, Sy.No.10, Gaddapotharam, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
7. *M/s. Virchow Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No.10, Gaddapotharam, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
8. *M/s. Arch Pharma (Formerly M/s. Sibra Pharmaceutical Ltd.,) Plot No.3-72, Sy.No.10, IDA, Gaddapotharam, JinnaramMandal, Medak District.*
9. *M/s. Apex Drugs & Intermediates Ltd., Unit-ii, Sy.No.10, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District.*
10. *M/s. Virupaksha Organics Pvt., Ltd., Sy.No.10, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District.*
11. *M/s. KRS Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No.10/A, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District.*
12. *M/s. TPS Laboratories Ltd., Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District.*
13. *M/s. Jupiter Bio Sciences Ltd., Sy.No.10, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District.*

50. It is stated that in spite of several meetings and directions, seepages into drain were not controlled. The industries situated along the drains have lifted 570 tankers during the year 2011-12, 418 tankers during the year 2012-13 & 74 tankers during the year 2013-14 and it is stated that during 2013 the industries have completely lifted the accumulated seepages in the drains and sump along with sludge in the surrounding areas of the Khazipally sump and the Board is

regularly reviewing with the Model Industrial Association and the representatives of industries to arrest seepages and to lift the accumulated seepages in the drains to PETL. It is stated that the Board has issued closure orders against M/s. SPL Chemicals Ltd, Gaddapotharam, M/s. SMS Pharmaceuticals Unit-V, Bollaram and M/s. Sriven Teleproducts Ltd, Bollaram. A study was assigned to National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) to identify the reasons for seepages and suggest the measures for control. The NGRI in its report has suggested that the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) investigation does not show any Celestine pipeline deposits from the industrial studies. There was a review made by the Board in respect of 33 industries located in Gaddapotharam, Khazipally IDAs for lifting seepages and directions were issued on 21.05.2013 to remove hazardous sludge deposited in the drains / low lying areas / sump and shall lift to TSDF, not to allow any stagnation of water / effluents within the premises or in the low lying areas of the IDA and that the Model Industrial Association should totally lift the contaminated water stagnated in the IDA from sump to CETP and regularly do the same on daily basis.

51. During inspection in Bollaram area when seepages and discharges were noticed from M/s. SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd Unit-V and M/s. Sriven Teleproducts Pvt. Ltd and after review by the Taskforce Committee, closure orders were issued for non compliance in respect of those industries running without consent to operate apart from non compliance of many other requirements including the discharge of acidic effluents outside the premises leading to Asanikunta. A review meeting was conducted with all the industries in the catchment area of Asanikunta on 08.05.2013 and various directions were issued after the Taskforce committee has also visited the place. The Board has also taken action by issuing

direction in respect of M/s. Amrutha Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Spansules Formulations, M/s. Sheetal Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Shalani Steels Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Prabhava Organics Pvt. Ltd., and M/s. Fermi Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.

52. It is the case of the Board that due to various steps taken for the complete monitoring there has been substantial progress in the control of pollution. The Bulk Drug Manufacturer's Association (BDMA) made a request in 2012 to allow the expansion of existing Bulk Drug and its Intermediate Manufacturing units with Zero Liquid Discharge facilities. The Board has constituted a High Level Expert Committee (HLEC) to study the request of BDMA. The HLEC recommended that the request for expansion could be considered subject to availability of water resources, study on Ambient Air Quality including Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), capacity of treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) and CETPs along with their performance and scope for using organic waste in cement plants for co-processing. On the recommendation of the Board, State Government issued G.O.Ms. No 64 dated 25.07.2013 superseding all the previous G.Os including G.O.Ms.No 95 dated 21.09.2007 to the extent of permitting expansion of production of all types of existing Bulk Drugs and Bulk Drug Intermediate Manufacturing units subject to installation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), subject to the outcome of these cases pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal. According to the Board, the CPCB has evolved a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) for 88 study areas in India identifying polluted clusters or areas to take continuous and constructive action by central monitoring scheme. Patancheru and Bollaram cluster was considered by MoEF as a Critically Polluted Area (CPA) with a CEPI score on 70.07. When CEPI score is more than 70, the area is considered as CPA. By implementation of action plan to

achieve ZLD by 27 industries in Patancheru - Bollaram areas, the APPCB found as reported to MoEF that by virtue of the said improvement for which investment of Rs.154.15 crores were spent, the CEPI score has come to 47.33 from 70.07 (less than 50 score is normal). The MoEF on 26.10.2010 has lifted the moratorium allowing projects for Environmental Clearance (EC) in respect of Patancheru-Bollaram areas. The CPCB in the letter dated 07.03.2011 has requested the APPCB to constitute a Local Committee with various stakeholders and carry out bi-monthly review of the implementation of action plans of CPA of Patancheru-Bollaram. The APPCB has constituted a Local Committee on 02.04.2011 for "Patancheru-Bollaram" area with the following members:

- a) Dr. K. Mukkanti Prof. and Head for Centre for Chemical Sciences and Technology, Institute of Science and Technology, JNT University, Kukatpally, Hyderabad,
- a) Dr. A Kishan Rao, NGO, Member of Local Area Expert Committee of Supreme Court Monitoring Committee, Patancheru, Medak District,
- b) Sri. Sunil Kulkarni, Associate Vice-President – M/s. Matrix Laboratories Ltd., representative of Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association (BDMA),
- c) Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, APPCB, Member Convenor, Zonal Office, R.C. Puram, Medak District.

53. The Local Committee is said to have conducted thirteen meetings so far reviewing the implementation of the Action plan submitted by the CPCB for improving the environmental parameters. The Committee noted that PETL is receiving pre-treated industrial effluents as per the prescribed inlet standards

and treating the effluents in the prescribed outlet standards. The committee also noted that the Amberpet Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) outlet is as per the prescribed standards namely inland surface water standards. It is further noted by the Committee that the discharge of industrial effluents into Nakkavagu is controlled and domestic waste water from M/s. BHEL, STP and other small colonies in and around Patancheru area are discharging their domestic waste water into Isakavagu which is ultimately joining Nakkavagu. It is stated that the BHEL has also submitted an action plan for establishment of new STP of 10 MLD. The Board is also pursuing with the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) for establishment of STPs to treat the sewage generated from residential areas located in Nakkavagu basin. It is further stated that the Committee reviewed the implementation of action plan submitted by 27 industries for achieving ZLD and up-gradation of their treatment systems. Out of 27, two industries have not implemented ZLD and notices were issued and are reviewed by the Board from time to time. It is stated that out of the two, M/s. Neuland Laboratories Ltd has started construction works of ZLD system for commissioning in October 2015, another industry M/s. Suven Pharma has started installation of RO Systems and MEE for ZLD proposed to be completed in December 2015.

54. It is stated that the committee is also monitoring the surface water quality of the lakes and carrying out Ambient Air Quality studies in the IDAs of Medak District. Due to diversion of treated effluents from PETL to Amberpet STP, there is improvement in the water quality in Nakkavagu. But in Asanikunta Tank, Khazipally Tank and Isnapur Tank the presence of High TDS, BOD & COD indicate chemical contamination of the lakes and there is a need for improvement of these lakes and Ambient Air Quality of IDA Bollaram and Gaddapotharam which

are exceeding the prescribed standards. In this regard the Board has proposed to take up a study of two lakes namely Asanikunta & Kazipally under the World Bank aided Capacity Building Industrial Pollution Management Project. It is ultimately stated by the Board that on the basis of continuous monitoring of the area during February – April 2013, the CPCB has observed that the CEPI score has again gone high in the Patancheru-Bollaram area to 76.05 and therefore MoEF has re-imposed the moratorium by the Office Memorandum dated 17.09.2013. It is stated that the Board is taking adequate steps to ensure that the industries do not discharge effluents into public streams. The Board in its letter dated 30.01.2014 has informed the MoEF about the steps taken to control CPA of Patancheru-Bollaram cluster and accordingly MoEF has decided to keep in abeyance O.M dated 17.09.2013 by a subsequent O.M dated 10.06.2014.

55. The Telangana State Pollution Control Board has filed its latest reply on 06.05.2017 in Application Nos. 190 and 192 of 2016. Even though the said applications are relating to Borpatla and Isanapur Villages, the reply is a detailed one relating to entire aspects and therefore it is necessary to extract some of the portions of the reply particularly relating to the latest status of pollution in the area. In addition to what was stated elaborately in the earlier reply affidavit noted above, the Board has stated that it has permitted the land fill facility for Treatment Discharge Disposal (TSD) to be established at Dundigal Village, Rangareddy District in the year 2000 and after establishment of the said TSD, industries are sending their solid waste to the said establishment regularly and the same is being continuously monitored by the Board. It is stated that Borpatla Village, Hathnoora Mandal, Medak District is about 20 kms from Patancheru Bollaram area wherein M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Limited has set up the unit

involved in the manufacturing of Active Pharma Ingredients (API). The said unit was established in the year 1982 to manufacture API with the capacity of 3166.67 kg/day. The industry was permitted to generate 52.6 KLD of effluents. The Board has issued its latest Consent to Operate to the said industry in the order dated 22.05.2016 which is valid up to 31.07.2017. It is stated that the industry generates High TDS effluents from the process and scrubbing and is having 13 numbers of production blocks with 270 numbers of reactors of various sizes. About 15 numbers of scrubbers are connected to 48 numbers of reactors in 11 production blocks. The industry is collecting the effluents from 12 production blocks in MS tanks provided at the blocks and these effluents are pumped to the above ground level collection / equalization tank at HTDS Treatment Facility located near MEE. It is stated that the industry namely Aurobindo Pharma Limited is having HTDS treatment facility consisting of Equalization Tanks, Holding Tank, Clarifier, Treated Effluent Tank, Filter Press, and Holding Tank-1. The effluents are sent to stripper followed by MEE for treatment and disposal. RO rejects are also added to HTDS effluents before MEE. RO permeate is utilized for utilities like Boiler Feed and Cooling tower make up.

56. In respect of LTDS effluents it is stated that the industry generates Low TDS effluent from the washings, boiler, cooling tower and from domestic section. It is treating the water effluents along with MEE condensate & RO back wash water in Biological ETP and it is having low TDS treatment facility consisting of Equalization tank, Primary Clarifier, Aeration Tank, Secondary Clarifier, Treated Effluents Holding Tanks, Filter Press and RO Plant, RO Permeate and RO Rejection Tanks. After treatment, RO Permeate is reused for the utilities & RO Rejects sent to MEE for evaporation. It is further stated that the industry has installed STP of

capacity 100 KLD below ground level to treat the domestic effluent in North-Western side of the plant besides compound wall. It is further stated that the industry has generated a comprehensive ZLD system to treat the effluents generated from it.

57. It is stated that the said industry has obtained Terms of Reference (ToR) from MoEF for expansion of its project to manufacture bulk drug from the existing capacity of 3166.67 kg/day to 14040.06 kg/day and 3.95 MW of Captive Power Plant. As per the directions of the MoEF, the Board conducted Environmental Public Consultation (EPC) at the proposed project site on 10.12.2014 and minutes were forwarded to the MoEF. The MoEF by its order dated 30.11.2005, issued Environmental Clearance (EC) for expansion of the unit. The industry has applied for Consent to Establish for expansion. The Board by its order dated 20.09.2016 issued the Consent for Establishment for expansion of the industry. Subsequently Consent to Operate order for expansion was also issued on 28.01.2017. It is stated without knowing all these facts the applicant has approached the Tribunal for the relief which is not maintainable.

58. In so far as it is related to Application No. 192 of 2016, the Board in its reply dated 06.05.2017 while reiterating all other stands taken earlier and narrated above, has stated that in so far as it relates to the Isnapur Tank, it is naturally occurring water body and it is rain-fed. The tank is located just in the downstream side of IDA, Pashamailaram and the total area of the lake is 0.5 Sq.km. The run-off from the catchment area such as Kesoram, Pashamailaram villages etc., pass through the IDA before joining the tank. The catchment area of the Isnapur tank is about 7 Sq.kms. The IDA, Pashamailaram was developed by APIIC in 1989 in the extent of 1623.53 acres, out of which 572.11 acres were

developed in two phases. Most of the chemical industries are accommodated in Phase-II area. Later, the APIIC has developed Phase-III of the IDA in 641 acres and also developed Export Promotion Industrial Park in the area of 207 acres adjacent to the Phase –I & II. Since it is situated in the downstream of the IDA, the tank got contaminated further due to open storage of hazardous solid waste and spillage of chemicals on ground within the industry premises. The rain water got contaminated and the contaminated run-off polluted the tank. The highly water polluting industries in the IDA have become members of PETL, Patancheru. The member industries are segregating the low and high TDS effluents. The Low TDS effluents after pre-treatment are sent to CETP through dedicated tankers. The High TDS effluents are disposed by forced evaporation system. The Common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for the hazardous waste started operating from November 2001 at Dundigal, Rangareddy District. As per the Board's direction there is a secured storage facility and all the hazardous waste were lifted to TSDF after commissioning of the scientific disposal. To avoid spillage the industries were directed to provide platforms with spillage collection pits. It is stated that JNTU, Hyderabad has prepared Technical Report on Conservation and Management Plan of Isnapur tank in 2002 when the said tank was completely dried-up. The JNTU recommended to send contaminated sediments of 937 tonnes to Treatment, Storage and Disposal facility (TSDF), Dundigal.

59. It is further stated that Pashamailaram Industries Association has taken up the remediation work and lifted about 970 tonnes of contaminated sediments to TSDF, Dundigal in 2002. The remediation work such as sediment dredging were executed by Irrigation Department, Medak as per the direction of the

Collector and District Magistrate, Medak District. The cost of about 36 lakhs was borne by the industries located in IDA, Pashamailaram through a notified society called Grama Panchayath Industrial Area Service Society. It is further stated that the Board has not permitted any industry in the catchment area of Isnapur tank for discharging either on land for gardening within the premises nor for disposing into nallah and all chemical industries were permitted to send their treated low TDS effluent to CETP, Patancheru for further treatment and disposal and the high TDS effluents were permitted to dispose off by forced evaporation system and the resultant salts were sent to TSDF, Dundigal for scientific disposal. It is stated that the Telangana State Pollution Control Board has closed all outlets of the industries to prevent any discharge and industries were directed to construct separate drains for storm water/rain water and effluents. Penal measures are being implemented against illegal movement of the effluent tankers particularly during night times. The Board is regularly monitoring industries located in the catchment area of the Isnapur tank and constant night patrolling is conducted to prevent illegal discharges/dumping during night times. The defaulting industries were issued with the show cause notices/ directions/closure orders depending upon the severity of the problem. The Board has analysed the water quality and found that the water is suitable for irrigation. It is stated that without knowing all the subsequent developments, the application has been filed which is liable to be dismissed.

60. Earlier the Board has also filed a memo on 14.7.2014 regarding the name of private respondents stating that many of the said names were changed either by merger or by new establishments. The list of change of respondents as given by the Board is as follows:

1. "The names of the following respondents have changed – either due to take over, name change, merger, new establishment etc. And the names by which they are now known is given as below:

Respondent Rank	Name as given in cause- title	Present name
6	M/s Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries Private Limited	M/s ITC Ltd.
29	M/s Venkatarama Chemicals Limited	M/s MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd
34	M/s Nagarjuna Steel Ltd.	M/s Pennar Industries Ltd.
39	M/s Chandra Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	M/s MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
42	M/s Fur Fur Chemicals	M/s Rampex Labs. Pvt. Ltd.
43	M/s Rama Organics (P) Ltd.	M/s Enpair Pharma Ltd.
46	M/s Krishna Alchemy	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd
48	M/s Prasad Drugs Limited	M/s Sai Life Science Ltd.
50	M/s Plant Organics Limited Progressive Industrial Society	M/s MSN Laboratories Ltd.
51	M/s S.R.P. Chemicals	M/s Hygro Chemicals Pharmteck Pvt. Ltd.
52	M/s S.P.S Drugs	M/s Gennex Laboratories Ltd.
53	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. Unit-I
54	M/s Benzex Labs	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. Unit-II
56	M/s Voltas Limited	M/s Rallis India Ltd.
58	M/s Vipla Organics	M/s Glochem Industries Ltd.
59	M/s Arandy Laboratories	M/s Sri Krishna Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Unit – IV
61	Parks Trade Centre	M/s Arch Pharma Labs Ltd.
62	Ranith Pharma	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.
68	BMF Beltings Limited	M/s J.K. Fenner (India) Ltd.
71	M/s G.V.K. Petrochemicals Limited	M/s Novopan India Ltd.
73	M/s Medicorp Technologies (I) Limited	M/s Vivin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
75	M/s Arandy Laboratories Limited	M/s Sri Krishna Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
78	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Limited, Unit – IV	M/s Virupaksha Organics Pvt. Ltd.
79	M/s Biotech Pharma Limited	M/s Eytan Labs Ltd.
82	M/s Divis Labs	M/s Divis Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
87	M/s Erythro Pharam	M/s Erythro Pharma Pvt Ltd.
89	M/s Fine Drugs & Chemicals	M/s Eytan Labs Ltd.
90	M/s Global Bulk Drugs (P) Ltd	M/s Virchow Drugs Ltd.
91	M/s Global Bulk Drugs & Fine Chemicals Limited	M/s Piramal Enterprises Ltd.
95	M/s Hetero Labs Limited	M/s Hetero Labs Pvt. Ltd.
97	M/s Hyderabad Drugs & Intermediates (P) Ltd.	M/s Arene Life Science Ltd.
99	M/s Hygro Chemicals Private Limited	M/s Hygro Chemicals Pharmtek Pvt. Ltd.
100	M/s Indian Chemphar Limited	M/s Ogene Systems India Pvt. Ltd.
101	M/s Islan Veerchem Private Limited	M/s Island Veer Chemie Pvt. Ltd.
102	M/s ITW Signode India Limited	M/s ITW India Ltd.
103	M/s Kukule Chemicals Private Ltd.	M/s Kekule Pharma Ltd.
105	M/s Nagarjuna Drugs Limited	M/s Alkali Metals Ltd.
108	M/s Parsin Chemicals Limited	M/s Vindhya Organics Pvt. Ltd.
109	M/s Pennar Steels Limited	M/s Pennar Industries Ltd.
110	M/s Plant Organics Limited	M/s SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
112	M/s Prasad Drugs Ltd.	M/s Sai Life Science Ltd.
113	M/s Prudential Pharmaceuticals	M/s Gennex Laboratories Ltd.
115	M/s Ralchem Ltd.	M/s Rallis India Ltd.

117	M/s Siris India Limited	M/s Siris Crop Science Ltd.
118	M/s SPS Pharma Ltd.	M/s Sridhanada Laboratories
121	M/s Sudershan Drugs Limited	M/s Sudershan Drugs & Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.
123	M/s Triton Laboratories Ltd	M/s Granules India Ltd.
124	M/s United Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Astrix Laboratories Ltd.
125	M/s Vamsi Organics Limited	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd, Unit – I
126	M/s Venkatarama Chemicals Ltd.	M/s MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
127	M/s Vorin Labs Limited	M/s Mylan Laboratories Ltd.
129	M/s Shreeshma Bulk Drugs Limited	M/s Aurobindo Pharma, Unit – III
130	M/s Arka Laboratories Ltd.	M/s Kalvik Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
132	M/s Konar Organics Ltd. (II&IV)	M/s Eshwar Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
133	M/s Kotsun Chemicals Ltd.	M/s Sujit Laboratories Ltd.
135	M/s Senior Organics (P) Ltd.	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.
141	M/s Vizlac Engineering Private Limited	M/s Vijlak Pharma Ltd.
143	M/s S.R. Drugs & Intermediates	M/s S.R. Drugs & Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.
145	M/s Warner Laboratories Ltd.	M/s Warner Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
149	M/s Venkateswara Medichem Limited	M/s Zyden Gentec Ltd.
151	M/s Nitya Laboratories Limited	M/s Arene Life Science Ltd.
159	M/s Gromor Chemicals Ltd.	M/s S.R. Drugs & Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.
160	M/s Hicel Pharma Limited	M/s Smilax Laboratories Ltd.
164	M/s Proven Chemicals Limited	M/s Mylan Laboratories Ltd.
171	M/s Twin Star Laboratories Limited	M/s Saanvi Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
172	M/s Sri Rama Labs	M/s Covalent Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
174	M/s Rajayalakshmi Laboratories	M/s Mylan Laboratories Ltd.
175	M/s Neulife Labs Limited	M/s Total Drugs & Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.
177	M/s Yenkey Drugs Limited	M/s Maithri Laboratories (P) Ltd.
178	M/s Herren Drugs & Pharma Limited	M/s Astrix Laboratories Ltd.
187	Apple Labs	M/s Octantis Nobel Labs
191	Associates Resins Limited	M/s Vijaysri Organics
194	Brilliant Industries Ltd.	Brilliant Bio-Pharma Limited
201	ITC Bhardrachalam	M/s ITC Ltd.
203	Medicon Lab	M/s Medreich Cephtech Pvt. Ltd.
204	Navya Labs	M/s SPL Chemicals
205	Nector Laboratories	M/s Nectar Laboratories Ltd.
206	M/s SNF Ion Exchange India Ltd.	M/s SNF India Pvt. Ltd.
216	Pavan Asbestos	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., Unit-I
224	M/s Invinex Laboratories Ltd.	M/s SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
225	M/s Kiran Biscuits and Foods	M/s Mylan Laboratories Ltd.
226	M/s Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited	M/s Suven Life Science Ltd.
228	M/s Veer Chemi Aeroautics Limited	M/s Veer Chemic & Aromatics Pvt. Ltd.
231	Markwel House Industries Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Parker Hannifin India Private Limited.

In addition to that the memo also states about the repetition of respondents in various places.

61. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has filed two affidavits, one before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the WP (C) No. 1056 of 1990 dated

15.12.1997 and the other before this Tribunal on 26.10.2015, in Application No. 90 of 2013 which was originally the W.P (C) No.1056 of 1990 before Hon'ble Supreme Court. The first affidavit was filed based on a direction of the Hon'ble Apex Court to have an independent report in connection with the status of CETP, PETL, PETPL as well as CETL and also of the individual treatment system installed by the individual industries. The Hon'ble Apex Court also indicated the CPCB to deal the entire issue comprehensively and suggest measures they think appropriate to rectify the situation. There was also a direction to set out the industries which have their own treatment plant indicating whether they are in complete form or there is only primary treatment of the effluent. Accordingly the CPCB has worked out the modalities to assess the industries situated in Patancheru-Bollaram Industrial areas in the following terms namely:

- i. Capacity of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) installed at patancheru and Bollaram industrial areas;
- ii. Functioning of these CETPs;
- iii. Extent of treatment carried out;
- iv. Whether the discharge from these CETPS meet the pollution control standards of CPCB;
- v. Extent of the areas damaged around the industries as a result of discharge of effluents from industries;
- vi. Extent of such damages;
- vii. Whether individual units have complete treatment plants or only primary treatment is provided to the effluents; and

- viii. The quality of effluent discharged from the individual effluent treatment plants belonging to each of these industries and whether they meet the prescribed standards.

For assessment of functioning of CETPs the followed work plan was formulated by CPCB namely:

- i. Conducting of preliminary survey for the assessment of work involved and infrastructure support required to carry out the same (during September 11-12,1997);
- ii. Assessment of status of pollution control in Bollaram Industrial area (during October 6-10, 1997); and
- iii. Assessment of status of pollution control in Patancheru Industrial Area and performance evaluation of individual industries having their own ETP (during November 3-9, 1997).

In respect of the industries with individual ETPs it was found by study of CPCB that the individual industries are discharging effluents to natural water bodies at Patancheru and to land at Bollaram. Ten major industries have been taken for study. Out of those in respect of two industries namely M/s. Voltas Limited and M/s.Standard Organics, informations were already available with the CPCB. Therefore in respect of those industries the study was confined to assess whether the recommendations made earlier in respect of these industries have been complied with or not. In respect of other units the following aspects were considered for evaluation of the performance namely:

- a) Status of house keeping;
- b) Status of consent/licences from concerned authorities;
- c) Adequacy of Effluent Treatment System;

- d) Performance evaluation of ETP;
- e) Solid Waste Management;
- f) Status of emission and pollution control devices installed;
- g) Recommendations on pollution control measures required;
- and
- h) Time needed for implementing the recommended measures so as to meet the standards.

62. Regarding the CETP, Patancheru, it is stated that it is not fully stabilized and cannot function properly till the equalization tanks are commissioned which were found to be under construction. The CETP has informed that they would be in a position to stabilize in the plant by November 1997. The CETP at Bollaram was also not functioning properly and it was not stabilized even though series of lined ponds have been constructed for final polishing treatment and solar evaporation. The company required few months to stabilise the system. The investigating team of the CPCB has studied the issue in four phases namely,

- Phase-I: Inventorisation of CETP member industries at Bollaram Industrial Area.
- Phase-II: Inventorisation of CETP member industries for pollution control at Patancheru Industrial Area, programme action similar to Phase-I above.
- Phase-III: Reconnaissance Survey of affected area for collecting the information (study reports) available with reference to impact assessment and collection and analysis of samples of water and soil.
- Phase-IV: Preparation of comprehensive report which includes performance evaluation of CETP at Bollaram and Patancheru and impact assessment, Assessment of the damaged site and preparation of comprehensive report along with the action plan.

63. It is stated that CETP located in Bollaram is still accepting the effluents in tankers which are not complying with the standards of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) which are set by the CETP company as a pre-requisite for accepting the tankers for treatment in CETP. The treated waste water for Patancheru CETP is presently discharged into Nakkavagu through Iskavagu drain which finally meets the River Manjira, a tributary of the River Godavari. Sufficient water is not available in these natural water bodies including Manjira except during rainy season. There are 76 members in CETP, Patancheru out of which 9 industries are closed and 46 industries discharge their effluent individually. Likewise there are 110 industries in Bollaram Industrial Area out of which 19 are members in CETP. Out of the 19 units, 17 industries are the members of CETP at Bollaram and only 3 are having simultaneous membership in CETP, Patancheru and 8 in CETP, Jeedimetla also. The CPCB along with the affidavit has filed its interim report which states as follows:

“For proper operation of CETPs, it is necessary that member industries pre-treat their effluents (including segregation of streams and separate treatment) and meet the norms prescribed before transporting it to CETP. Since the CETPs are not yet stabilized, the performance study to evaluate the adequacy of CETPs could not be concluded. The same is proposed to be carried out in the month of January 1998 when the impact study of the effluent discharge would also be taken up.”

64. In the subsequent affidavit filed by CPCB on 26.10.2015, it is stated that CPCB in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi formulated the criteria for Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). Comprehensive Environmental Assessment was carried out in 88 prominent industrial clusters in the country based on the developed CEPI criteria. Out of the 88 clusters, 43 industrial clusters having CEPI score 70 and above have been

identified as Critically Polluted Area (CPA). Patancheru-Bollaram cluster of Andhra Pradesh with 70.07 score was identified as one of the 43 CPAs.

65. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) in the Office Memorandum dated 13.01.2010 has imposed temporary moratorium on consideration of new projects / expansion of existing projects in respect of the said 43 CPAs including Patancheru-Bollaram cluster. The MoEF & CC in O.M dated 15.03.2010 has notified the potential impact zones of Patancheru-Bollaram cluster CPA. At the directions of MoEF and CC, the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have formulated remedial action plans addressing environmental issues. APPCB has formulated such action plan for Patancheru-Bollaram cluster CPA and all stakeholders were directed to implement the action plan to improve the environmental quality. Local Committee were constituted to conduct visits and review / verify the implementation of Action Plans and submit periodical reports to CPCB. It was also being periodically reviewed by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) constituted by the CPCB. The Government of India has adopted a policy of lifting the moratorium conditionally on submission of progress reports from the concerned SPCBs regarding the implementation of action plans. Accordingly the MoEF and CC has lifted moratorium of Patancheru-Bollaram cluster in O.M. dated 26.10.2010 upon receipt of the progress report on implementation from APPCB. Again on the evaluation of the CEPI score which has increased to 76.05, the MoEF & CC in the O.M. dated 17.09.2013 has re-imposed the moratorium. On receipt of the report that adequate measures will be taken to control the pollution levels and continuously monitor the implementation of Action Plan by SPCB, MoEF & CC in the O.M dated 10.06.2014 has kept in abeyance the moratorium dated 17.09.2013. It was as against the said order, Dr.

A Kishan Rao has filed O.A. No. 100 of 2014 before the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal, New Delhi and also for a direction to close down the industries. The Principal Bench in the order dated 09.03.2015 has constituted a Joint Inspection Team consisting of a Senior Scientist of MoEF&CC apart from representatives of APPCB & TSPCB to conduct inspection of all major Pharma industries as per ToR.

66. Accordingly, the team of officials have carried out monitoring during 25th to 28th March 2015 and 15th to 17th April 2015 and submitted its report to the Principal Bench. It is stated that subsequently the State Pollution Control Board has taken action against defaulting units as per the direction of the Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal. The Joint Inspection Team report submitted before the Hon'ble Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal in April 2015 refers to G.O.MS. 62 dated 28.04.1999, G.O.MS. 95 dated 21.09.2007 and G.O.MS. 64 dated 25.07.2013 as discussed earlier. In respect of the functioning ZLD system and other treatment facilities provided by the industries as per the guidelines of the CPCB, it was observed by the team that out of the 28 industries inspected, 16 industries namely 1) M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit-I, IDA, Borpatla, Medak District, 2) M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit-V, IDA, Borpatla, Medak District, 3) M/s. Hetero Drugs Ltd., Unit-IV, Bonthapally, Jinnaram (M), Medak District, 4) M/s. Hetero Drugs Ltd., Gaddapotharam, Medak District, 5) M/s. Hetero Drugs, Unit-I, Bonthapally, Jinnaram (M), Medak District, 6) M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit-VIII, Gaddapotharam, Medak District, 7) M/s. Piramal Health Care Ltd., Unit-II, Digwal (V), Kohir (M), Medak District, 8) M/s. Neuland Laboratories Ltd., Unit-I, Bonthapally, Medak District, 9) M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit-IX, Gundlamachanoor, Medak District, 10) M/s.

Arch Pharma Lans Ltd., Gaddapotharam(V), Medak District, 11) M/s. Matrix Laboratories Ltd, unit-I, Gaddapotharam (V), Medak District, 12) M/s. Matrix Laboratories, Unit-VII, IDA, Pashamailaram, Medak District, 13) M/s. Covalent Laboratories Pvt, Ltd., Hatnoor (M). Medak District, 14) M/s. Piramal Health Care Ltd., Unit-III, Digwal (V), Kohir (M), Medak District, 15) M/s. Piramal Health Care Ltd., Unit-I, Digwal (V), Kohir (M), Medak District and 16) M/s. Biocon Ltd (Formerly M/s. Gulf Oil Corporation Ltd,) IDA Pashamailaram have provided ZLD systems to treat the HTDS and LTDS effluents generated which are adhering to the guidelines of CPCB and the recommendations of High Level Expert Committee. However in respect of M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd Unit V, it was found that even though they have provided ZLD system they are still sending non processed effluents to M/s, PETL, Patancheru. Three industries namely M/s. Neuland Laboratories Ltd, Unit-II, Pashamailaram, Medak District, M/s. MSN Pharm Chem Pvt Ltd., IDA Pashamailaram, Medak District and M/s. Suven Life Science, Pashamailaram, Medak District are in the process of achieving ZLD. It is stated that the remaining industries have upgraded their treatment systems to treat the HTDS effluents in Stripper, MEE followed by ATFD / FE systems. The LTDS effluents after pretreatment are sent to M/s. PETL, Patancheru for further treatment.

67. The report also stated that another 7 industries have provided comprehensive ZLD systems for treating HTDS and LTDS effluents in Patancheru-Bollaram area namely 1. M/s. Ogene Systems, Pasbamialaram, 2. M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Unit- I, IDA, Bollaram, 3. M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Unit-II, IDA, Bollaram, 4. M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Unit- III, IDA, Bollaram, 5. M/s. SMS Pharmaceuticals, Khazipally, 6. M/s. Granules India Ltd., Bonthapally and 7.

M/s. Astrix Laboratories Ltd., Gaddapotharam. After analysing the said units and their functioning, the Joint Inspection Team has made following recommendations and suggestions:

- a) As per the action plan submitted to the state PCB, the 25 industries have either provided ZLD or upgraded their treatment systems. M/s. Neuland Laboratories, Pashamylaram and M/s. Suven Laboratories, Pashamylaram shall complete the installation of ZLD systems immediately as they are already behind the schedule.
- b) The ZLD systems shall be provided with standby pumps at all the critical areas to continuously run the systems.
- c) Some of the ZLD units have provided hood with extraction system connected to scrubbers for equalization cum neutralization tanks of High TDS tanks to control the VOCs in the ambient air. The same may be replicated in the other units to control the VOC emissions.
- d) All the units may be directed to provide above ground effluent storage tanks with 3 to 7 days storage capacity to store the High TDS and Low TDS effluents in case of the maintenance of treatment systems.

68. Regarding the groundwater analysis from the area where pharmaceutical industries are located, the team has identified seven sampling points and ultimately made the following recommendations:

- *A STP may be proposed in the upstream of Nakkavagu near Pocharam area as the Nakkavagu and Iskavagu streams are contaminated with domestic sewage from the residential colonies in the surrounding areas.*
- *Regarding Asanikunta the Board may take up remediation studies and shall take up remediation of Asanikunta lake. Another STP may be proposed in the upstream of*

Asanikunta to treat the effluents generated from the residential colonies situated in Bollaram area.

69. Regarding the functioning of the CETP namely PETL, Patancheru, the following recommendations have been given by the inspection team:

- i. The CETP shall establish the facility to analyse the heavy metal in the inlet and outlet of CETP as per the directions of the State Board.*
- ii. The CETP shall provide online VOC meter with proper range and calibration to know the VOCs in the ambient air.*

While answering as to whether all these industries are discharging effluent into CETP or not, it was observed by the Joint Team that industries who have installed comprehensive ZLD systems have completely stopped sending their effluents to CETP. The treated effluent namely RO Permeate are used for cooling tower makeups in their premises. The remaining industries where the treatment systems are upgraded to treat the HTDS effluents are evaporated in Stripper, MEE followed by ATFD / FE system. The MEE condensate generated along with LTDS effluents are sent for further treatment and disposal after meeting the inlet standards. Ultimately the team has given the following recommendations / Suggestions namely:

The industries may be directed to provide separate storm water drains to avoid mixing of effluents / spillages and connect to rain water collection tank.

70. While dealing with the issue regarding the source of water and in cases where groundwater is extracted as to whether permission has been obtained from the Central Ground Water Authority, it was observed that on inspection, the 28

Pharmaceutical industries located in IDA do not have borewells in their premises and their water requirement is being met either from the supply from Industrial Infrastructure Corporation or through water tankers from private agencies. Again when considering the issue as to whether the industries have bypassed for discharging their effluents into earth by any methodology, the joint team observed that the industries in overall are complying with the conditions of the State PCB and no discharge or bypass arrangements are provided. Further, in respect of the 2 industries namely M/s Everest Organics Ltd., and M/s. Chaitanya Chlorides Ltd., the ZLD was found to be poor and ultimately in respect of those industries the following recommendations were given by the team namely:

Recommendations / suggestions in respect of M/s Everest Organics Ltd:

- i. The industry may lift all the effluents stored in the High TDS collection tank and low TDS collection tank to CETP for further treatment and dismantle all the underground effluent storage tanks.*
- ii. The industry may lift the hazardous waste stored openly to TSDF immediately and shall store the hazardous waste generated in closed shed only.*
- iii. The industry may revamp their treatment systems. The industry may be directed to provide comprehensive ZLD system after thorough study of their effluent characteristics.*
- iv. The industry may provide STP to treat the domestic effluents and use for their gardening purpose instead of taking directly to plantation.*

Recommendations / suggestions in respect of M/s. Chaitanya Chlorides Ltd:

- a. The industry may continuously operate the MEE provided and shall carryout concerting of the entire plant area to avoid acidic spillages.*

b. A thorough study shall be taken up through an independent agency (preferably National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) or Ground Water State PCB) to assess the contamination of ground water and seepages in the nearby area of the industry.

In addition to that the Committee has also given certain recommendations for installation of online system for continuous monitoring and filing of report regarding Stack/Ambient air quality.

71. Pattancheru Enviro Tech Ltd., (PETL), a Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Patancheru which is Respondent No.5 in Application No.69 of 2013, in the affidavit filed before the High Court on 2.6.2003 has furnished particulars about the industries letting out untreated effluent. It is stated that about 171 industries have registered with PETL. However, out of 171 industries, only 90 units are sending their effluents to PETL and other units are stated to be either sick or closed or would have set up their own treatment facilities. The list of 90 units who sent their effluents to PETL between April, 2002 and March, 2003 has been furnished as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Industry	April 2002			
		No. of	pH	Monthly	Monthly
		Tanker s		Avg. COD mg/L	Avg. TDS mg/l
1.	Alkali Metals Limited	11	7.52	3789	7788
2.	Anu's Laboratories Limited	14	7.86	1071	3627
3.	Apex Drugs & Inter Ltd.	85	7.65	7600	11395
4.	Arandy Labs Limited	55	7.84	11236	11221
5.	Aurobindo -1 (Srichakra)	345	7.38	9540	6704
a)	Aurobindo Pharma (BOL)	258	8.13	4093	14112
b)	Aurobindo Pharma (IV)	0	0	0	0
c)	Aurobindo Pharma (V)	445	7.73	5572	14023
d)	Aurobindo (Chitkul (VI)	50	7.18	5992	5464
e)	AVRA Laboratories Ltd.	8		10250	3900

			7.71		
7.	Biological E Limited	49	7.38	3713	7216
8.	Cipior Organics Limited	8	7.93	7675	9455
9..	Cirex Pharmaceuticals	14	7.42	6774	5031
10.	Corey Organics Limited	1	6.84	5400	5489
11.	Covalent Laboratories	0	0	0	0
12.	Deccan Leathers Limited	60	7.48	2770	5060
13.	Dia Ichi Karkaria Limited	0	0	0	0
14.	Dr.Curies Lab. Limited	67	7.18	7487	10272
15.	Dr.Reddy's Labs (I)	149	7.93	1703	10010
a)	Dr.Reddy's Labs (II)	231	7.84	3923	10041
b)	Dr.Reddy's Labs (III)	95	7.23	6653	9167
c)	Dr.Reddy's Labs (IV)	60	7.22	5353	10454
d)	Dr.Reddy's Research Foundation	0	0	0	0
e)	Enpiar Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	10	7.31	12320	9115
16..	Erythro Pharma Ltd.	0	0	0	0
17.	Everest Organics Ltd.	64	7.64	3685	8114
18.	Flemings Labs Limited	30	7.54	5127	9862
19.	Global Bulk Drugs Ltd.	205	7.48	10880	10514
20.	Global Drugs (P) Ltd.	86	7.46	3766	11504
21.	Glochem Industries Ltd.	15	7.32	3920	4666
22.	Gurpreet Galvanising Ltd.	0	0	0	0
23.	Harika Drugs Limited	10	7.61	6660	13053
24.	Hexagon Drug Labs Limited	0	0	0	0
25.	Hitesh Chemicals Ltd.	18	7.39	10325	6402
26.	Hyd. Chemical Products Ltd.	22	6.98	1400	10624
27.	Hy-gro Chemicals Limited	16	7.68	4038	4085
28.	Indian Chemphar Ltd.	0	0	0	0
29.	Inventaa Chem.Ltd. (Deccan DR)	11	7.31	5280	3816
30.	Invinex Labs Ltd.	0	0	0	0
31.	Island Veer Chemie	5	7.32	2400	3544
32.	ITW Signode India Ltd.	0	0	0	0
33.					

34.	Jaycynth Drugs (Hyd. Drug)	0	0	0	0
35.	Jupitar Biosciences Ltd.	18	7.38	10063	7958
36.	Kalpana Chemicals Ltd.	6	6.64	2700	3477
37.	Kalvik Laboratories	0	0	0	0
38.	Kekule Chemicals Ltd.	6	7.48	10400	13680
39.	Konar Organics Ltd.	0	0	0	0
40.	Kotsun Chemicals Ltd.	30	7.12	3815	4531
41.	Laxmi Drugs & Inter Ltd.	3	7.22	933	2198
42.	Lee Pharma Ltd.	9	7.83	8311	7025
43.	Mantena Drugs Ltd.	0	0	0	0
44.	Matrix Labs Ltd. (Herren)	36	7.62	9177	11275
45.	Medchl Chemicals Ltd.	0	0	0	0
46.	Medicorp. Tech (I) Ltd.	0	0	0	0
47.	Merven Drugs Ltd.	44	7.78	6373	6953
48.	Natco Pharma Ltd.	334	7.68	2061	9041
49.	Neo Medichem (P) Ltd.	1	7.20	1000	11900
50.	Nestor Pharmaceuticals	0	0	0	0
a) 51.	Neuland Labs Ltd. (BON)	68	7.45	9767	11555
b) 51.	Neuland Labs Ltd. (PSM)	425	7.98	11953	11173
52.	Neulife Laboratories Ltd.	12	7.66	1353	3715
53.	Nitiya Labs Ltd.	28	7.63	7800	6583
54.	Parsin Chemicals Ltd.	3	7.78	2300	9583
55.	Plant Organics Ltd.	48	7.76	6408	11218
56.	Porus Drugs Ltd.	7	7.28	651	2596
57.	Prabhava Organics (P) Ltd.	62	7.62	9538	12437
58.	Pragati Organics Ltd.	10	7.38	3733	3949
59.	Prasad Drugs Ltd.	25	7.62	4168	9117
60.	Prudential Pharma Ltd.	19	8.12	7348	11923
61.	Quinn India Ltd.	19	7.44	584	2849
62.	Quinn International Ltd.	7	7.32	5167	1833
63.	Rajyalakshmi Labs Ltd.	0	0	0	0
64.	Rakshit Drugs (P) Ltd.	0		0	0

			0		
65.	Ralchem Ltd.	347	7.63	2553	12087
a) 66	Ranit Pharma (Unit-II) Sreesh	27	7.27	8185	10539
b) 66	Ranit Pharma (Unit-III) Vamsi	15	7.43	5227	3716
67.	Richline Pharma Ltd.	0	0	0	0
68	Roopa Industries Ltd.	0	0	0	0
69	Saraca Labs Ltd.	26	7.67	3483	2072
70	Senor Organics Ltd.	19	7.98	6460	11102
71	Sharp Organics (P) Ltd.	41	7.38	2529	11465
72	Sigachi Laboratories	0	0	0	0
73	SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	15	7.32	3292	7678
74	Sri Gayatri Drugs Ltd.	0	0	0	0
75	Sri Rama Labs Ltd.	0	0	0	0
76	Sri Venkateswara Medich	0	0	0	0
77	SS Organics Ltd.	78	7.76	6947	9236
78	Sujana Metals	0	0	0	0
79	Surana Tubes Ltd.	28	7.12	564	8885
80	Symed Labs Ltd.	15	7.78	11280	7104
81.	Synthochem Ltd.	23	7.41	5010	10061
82.	Vasudha Pharma Ltd.	24	7.68	9008	8915
83.	Vaya Jayanthi Drugs Ltd.	4	6.78	2700	12525
84.	Veer Chemie Ltd.	11	7.22	3676	2824
85.	Venkar Chemicals Ltd.	44	7.98	8800	11089
86.	Venkatarama Chemicals	39	7.36	1948	10600
87.	Virchow Chemicals	0	0	0	0
88.	Vorin Labs Ltd.	177	7.75	6783	12917
89.	Warner Laboratories Ltd.	32	7.62	13452	11537
90	Yag Mag Labs Ltd.	9	7.95	7800	12043

72. In an another affidavit filed before the High Court in October, 2004 based on the suggestions made by the learned counsel appearing for the writ petitioners and as per the direction of the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court dated

5.10.2004 it is stated that the analysis of the waste water referred to in the suggestion are pertaining to the period between 1996 and during the time of filing of the affidavit there has been significant reduction of pollution in the industrial area. The PETL has also referred to the NEERI report submitted in 1997 and 2002. It is further stated that outlet parameters of treated effluents are conforming to sewage standard as per the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the standards prescribed by CPCB. The project cost of PETL was Rs.571 Lakhs and the balance amount of Rs.259.62 Lakhs was paid by the industries. The government contribution of PETL project was around 22%. In respect of laying of 18 KM pipeline for carrying treated effluents 75% contribution was from industries and 25% from the government of Andhra Pradesh and therefore according to the PETL the industries are alive with the problem. The PETL is treating the pre-treated effluents with the suspended solids not exceeding 1,000 Mg/L and discharging the treated effluents with suspended solids about 100 Mg/L only. It is stated that after the PETL management was taken over from APIIC by the Board of Directors there is a significant improvement by introducing liquid technology. Therefore, it is not correct that the effluents are dumped in CETP without treatment. There is no arsenic in treatment effluent of PETL corroborated with the net result. The PETL is using 7.5 MLD capacity and at that time it was accepting 3.75 MLD effluents from small/medium enterprises and the PETL on the said date of filing affidavit was working with 50% capacity utilisation. It is stated that laying of 18 KM pipeline to Amberpet was ordered to be implemented by the Hon'ble Supreme Court based on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report prepared by Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University. Out of 18 KM project, major portion has been covered and the industry contributed enormous amount apart from the

government of Andhra Pradesh releasing the fund of 25% of the contribution from it. Therefore, it is stated by the PETL that it has complied with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and pre-treated effluents from the units as per the norms treating the effluents further to sewer standards discharge. The 18 KM pipeline is almost completed.

73. In the reply dated 19.1.2015 filed before this Tribunal by the PETL it is stated that the object behind setting up of PETL is to reduce pollution. As per the direction of the Hon'ble Apex Court the pipeline running to 22.5 KM was laid in 2009. It is stated that at present the PETL is fully equipped for treatment of effluent as per the standard stipulated by TSPCB. It is the further case of the PETL that in the past 6 – 7 years the PETL has been meeting the standards prescribed by the Board. The particulars relating to the performance of PETL between 2009 and 2015 as annexed in the said reply are as follows:

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF M/S.PETL (2009-2015)

The Compliance of inlet and outlet standards formulated by regulatory authority by PETL is seen from the following analysis report.

Month										
	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet
Standard	-	100	5000	2100	15000	500	-	30	50.00	50.00
May 2009	396	45	2114	1527	2914	236	1497	22	37.00	39.00
June 2009	628	43	2566	1707	2141	211	1086	19	30.00	10.00
July, 2009	641	40	2692	1789	2397	191	1198	17	31.90	1.14
August, 2009	690	38	2601	1700	2578	175	1286	15	32.81	3.39
September 2009	728	35	2193	1255	2307	147	1158	12	32.06	2.49
October, 2009	699	37	2203	1366	2508	180	1239	17	31.37	1.55
November, 2009	688	36	2459	1758	2717	213	1324	22	32.07	1.51
December, 2009	602	35	2471	1733	2896	277	1411	27	32.03	2.17
January, 2010	500	37	2405	1681	3120	251	1449	21	33.73	1.98
February, 2010	456	36	2316	1672	2980	248	1385	20	33.30	1.71
March, 2010	450	35	2354	1773	3133	219	1443	14	32.29	1.30
April, 2010	451	41	2327	1765	2988	214	1350	12	31.95	1.47
May, 2010	465	45	2302	1768	3074	231	1344	16	32.84	1.34
June, 2010	459	43	2267	1661	3139	214	1330	14	32.61	1.30
July, 2010	486	48	2296	1643	3146	206	1336	13	32.88	1.12
August, 2010	448	41	2277	1528	2945	197	1212	11	33.49	1.05
September 2010	443	38	2306	1547	3131	201	1283	15	33.73	1.06
October, 2010	448	43	2326	1743	3208	201	1308	14	33.78	1.20
November, 2010	445	46	2302	1740	3347	200	1376	15	33.03	1.10

December, 2010	456	46	2349	1803	3360	213	1371	20	33.65	1.38
January, 2011	434	41	2339	1762	3528	215	1430	22	34.29	1.91
February, 2011	423	41	2305	1692	3366	214	1356	20	33.73	1.71
March, 2011	384	25	2372	1788	3133	187	1276	13	32.89	1.41
April, 2011	382	45	2349	1630	3067	198	1253	12	32.23	1.45
May, 2011	371	46	2321	1511	3099	191	1261	9	31.62	1.45
June, 2011	374	46	2350	1563	3147	192	1287	11	31.09	1.34
July, 2011	374	45	2337	1518	3149	187	1272	9	31.85	1.42
August, 2011	368	48	2287	1420	3208	189	1290	11	32.41	1.57
September, 2011	374	52	2288	1412	3211	188	1300	11	32.77	1.68
October, 2011	413	55	2306	1483	3195	207	1301	16	33.47	2.16
November, 2011	441	50	2304	1433	3256	195	1314	13	32.41	1.87
December, 2011	455	51	2305	1455	3311	197	1362	17	33.15	2.14
January, 2012	452	50	2294	1403	3203	186	1277	11	31.43	1.69
February, 2012	448	51	2353	1539	3114	188	1265	15	31.99	1.74
March, 2012	470	53	2380	1606	3190	192	1295	17	31.93	1.72
April, 2012	456	50	2372	1658	3120	183	1247	12	30.59	1.67
May, 2012	477	51	2442	1592	3172	178	1269	12	31.71	1.91
June, 2012	471	50	2424	1644	3213	189	1283	13	33.85	2.56
July, 2012	474	50	2294	1440	3311	190	1360	13	33.98	3.86
August, 2012	472	52	2332	1492	3339	214	1389	18	35.55	12.24
September 2012	461	53	2325	1427	3325	197	1369	16	35.20	16.56
October, 2012	464	54	2319	1485	3381	202	1414	19	35.91	10.14
November, 2012	465	51	2297	1494	3387	207	1405	19	35.42	08.67
December, 2012	467	54	2195	1480	3375	201	1403	20	35.54	07.73
January, 2013	464	53	2245	1473	3223	199	1322	19	33.25	06.18
February, 2013	460	52	2292	1527	3231	203	1312	19	31.33	04.18
March, 2012	461	55	2282	1561	3270	197	1325	17	32.65	02.72
April, 2013	457	51	2301	1574	3120	183	1261	14	34.96	02.01
May, 2013	446	51	2427	1697	3105	184	1274	14	33.71	01.82
June, 2013	452	53	2311	1580	3168	181	1322	14	34.23	01.73
January, 2014	475	56	2249	1505	2968	182	1231	14	33.88	0.89
February, 2014	508	56	2269	1523	2994	179	1241	14	33.73	0.77
March, 2014	465	53	2296	1568	3006	188	1244	16	34.47	0.82
April, 2014	456	53	2255	1585	2963	188	1219	16	33.98	0.77
May, 2014	452	53	2264	1519	3053	190	1266	16	34.44	0.82
June, 2014	454	51	2281	1545	3069	193	1269	17	34.34	0.81
July, 2014	442	47	2251	1608	3166	192	1303	17	34.55	0.89
August, 2014	448	51	2225	1496	3285	201	1357	19	35.11	0.95
September 2014	474	53	2301	1499	3208	201	1325	19	34.79	0.96
October, 2014	479	55	2303	1481	3272	195	1357	17	35.89	1.42
November, 2014	469	54	2257	1558	3413	197	1414	19	37.09	2.14
December, 2014	461	54	2301	1597	3179	199	1322	20	37.27	2.97
January, 2015	463	56	2336	1592	3249	205	1349	21	36.72	2.29
February, 2015	455	55	2286	1586	3306	202	1366	20	37.18	2.12
March, 2015	459	54	2291	1615	3133	201	1301	19	36.72	1.88
April, 2015	497	56	2318	1632	3264	200	1355	19	36.59	1.52
May, 2015	510	55	2354	1644	3123	200	1295	19	36.83	1.55
June, 2015	512	54	2327	1688	2989	198	1250	19	37.26	2.01
July, 2015	520	54	2355	1688	3006	198	1244	19	36.60	1.52
August, 2015	520	52	2325	1686	3001	199	1250	19	36.60	1.56
September 2015	519	56	2311	1651	3101	199	1291	19	37.35	1.78

74. Therefore, it is the case of the PETL that it has got facilities to treat the effluents and not discharging untreated effluents in Godavari River. It is also stated that the PETL is now discharging the treated effluent water to the

dedicated 22.5 KM pipeline from plant site to K & S Main Balanagar as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 6.2.2001 and 17.7.2007. It is also stated that the PETL is treating effluents as per the standards fixed by the Joint Action Plan submitted by the CPCB and APPCB (now TSPCB) approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the order dated 17.7.2007. The order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court produced by PETL reads as follows:

"In these cases, an Action Plan has been submitted to the Court.

That action plan has been prepared by the Competent Authority after hearing the affected parties. This Court is not inclined to go into the validity of the parameters prescribed by the Competent Authority under the Action Plan. The question basically which has been raised on behalf of the petitioners is that under the said Action Plan, the parameters applicable for discharge into the river cannot be applied to the discharge into nallas. We do not find merit in this contention on behalf of the petitioners. These are matters of technical details. It is a matter of degree. We do not wish to interfere. The Action plan is accepted by the Court which shall be implemented at the earliest possible time.

Accordingly, the Writ petitions are disposed of. Interim orders stand vacated.

In Writ Petition (C) NO.441 of 2005:

It is not in dispute that the petitioner meets the inlet standards prescribed by the Action Plan. It is made clear, however, that the petitioner shall also comply with the outlet standards prescribed and mentioned in the Action Plan. However, fulfilment of outlet standards can happen only after the connectivity is established with the S.T.P.

The requisite amount has also been deposited by the petitioner. It is made clear that the outlet standards will have to be complied with by the petitioner after the connectivity is given with the S.T.P. The connectivity may be given as per the Action Plan.

Accordingly, the Writ Petition stands disposed of."

The PETL has also stated that Dr. A.B. Harapanahalli, Advisor, MoEF & CC and Member of the Committee has complimented that PETL is the best facility and functioning to the satisfaction.

75. The Bulk Drugs Manufacturers Association (INDIA) (BDMAI) which is the 6th respondent in Application Nos.69, 70 and 71 of 2013 in the reply filed before this Tribunal in January, 2016 has stated that the Association was formed in the year 1991 in Hyderabad as its headquarters and is an All India body, representing most of the bulk drug manufacturers. The BDMAI which was not originally arrayed as a party, was subsequently impleaded on 22.12.2015 and that the pharmaceutical manufacturers of large, medium and small scale sectors in the country are providing employment for more than 60 lakh people directly and indirectly with the capital investment of pharma industry in the country being about Rs.40,000 Crores. The bulk drug industry contributed about Rs.21,753 Crores worth of exports during the year 2014 -2015 which is growing by over 15% to 20% every year and 45% of world bulk drug demand is met by it. Having started as a processing industry, the industry today has grown into a highly sophisticated one, meeting the international standards of production, technology and quality control.

76. Most of the pharmaceutical industries are the members of BDMAI. It is stated that in the prevailing situation, taking into consideration and substantial change in the production process, the prayer made in the application does not survive. The grievance of the applicant particularly M/s. Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action has been completely addressed. The grievances of the applicants are not industry specific but it is individual and therefore the applicants are not entitled for any relief. It is stated that in early 1970's the State of Andhra Pradesh, with an aim of industrialisation of the State and achieve self sufficiency in drugs and intermediates, has established small and medium scale industries, by offering incentives. This has encouraged industrial development areas in Patancheru,

Bollaram, Khazipalle etc. At the relevant point of time there was not much of technology for treatment of industrial pollutants and the primary responsibility was to provide infrastructure like water, electricity, treatment plant etc. Therefore, with the available resources, the authorities have concentrated more on the industrialisation and indigenous bulk drug and intermediate manufacturing without concentrating much on treatment facility. Considering that in the early years due to the above said reason the industries have caused pollution to a large extent, the Hon'ble Apex Court in W.P(C). No.1056 of 1990 (Application No.90 of 2013 before the NGT) monitored the pollution from bulk drug industries in and around Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Medak Districts. After the introduction of new technology and specialisation of manufacturing bulk drug and intermediates, there is a complete change of circumstances. The members of BDMAI are bound by the provisions of the Water Act and Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made thereunder and it is stated that all the members of BDMAI are having required permission for the operation of their industries. It is stated that as the standard of production has improved, the Government has issued amendment to the earlier G.O, prohibiting any extension activities. The relaxation was done only after the units have achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The activities of the member units of BDMAI are constantly monitored by the Board and other authorities. The units have established primary treatment facilities and after the establishment of PETL at Pattancheru and Jeedimelta, the pre treated effluents were sent to PETL, that the industries have made their ability to treat their effluents and that the TDS level has come down to less than 5000 Mg, as it was ordered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 7.7.2007. There is no discharge of treated effluents into any stream, well or neighbourhood and the emission

standards are as per the stipulation of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. In addition to that, the hazardous wastes are safely handled by transporting to TSDF, Dindigul. At the time of starting of all these industries there were no regulatory measures for four decades in respect of discharge of treated effluents and pollution technology and the above said factors have contributed in causing environment pollution. It was after filing of W.P.(C)No.1056 of 1990 and subsequent directions given by the Supreme Court, the industries have stopped discharging effluents and have been acting scrupulously in accordance with the directions of the Board and therefore the original prayer has been substantially complied with. A reading of the committee report headed by Justice Sri A. Gopala Rao will also substantiate that there is no obligation on the part of the industries to pay any compensation.

77. The BDMAI has also referred to various statutory provisions of the Water Act particularly with reference to the definition of the term 'environment', Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and other statutory provisions to show that those statutory directions are being complied with by the industries and it cannot be said that the provisions of environmental laws are being flouted. A continuous reading of the report of the Board shows that the pollution level and generation of effluents has come down on the ground of reduce, reuse and recycle principles of natural resources. The order of the Hon'ble Apex Court in granting permission for operation of 18 KM pipeline from CETP, Patancheru to STP Amberpet shows the bona fide conduct of the member industries. Without reference to all the subsequent developments, the applicant continues to make false and frivolous allegations against the industries. The private study made by BDMAI to locate and point out the source of

pollution and trace out flow passage of sewage in chain from routine settlement through industrial area to Hussainsagar lake is produced by BDMAI as annexure. It is also stated that the fact finding committee of Justice Sri A. Gopal Rao on various occasions and the final action plan for the improvement of environmental parameters in PETL, Pattancheru, Bollaram cluster in November, 2010 would demonstrate that there is no cause of action by the applicant before this Tribunal as on date.

78. It is stated that the NEERI report if read, would show the improvement. It is stated that from the materials available the compensation has already been paid by the industries to the government/Board and there are no further amounts liable to be paid. It is reiterated that the discharge by each industry at CETP was in accordance with the Joint Action Plan/reports of APPCB/CPCB and as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. There has been considerable reduction in the number of tankers sent to CETP, Patancheru for further treatment. Regarding establishment and utilisation of 18 KM pipeline, the permission granted by the authority is duly considered by the Hon'ble Apex Court and the same cannot be raised by the applicant. The USEPA prescribing 188 parameters are not applicable to India. It is the Indian laws and regulations which are being followed by the industries and scrupulously implemented. It is stated that most of the agricultural lands in the area have been converted into residential and commercial zones with highly appreciated real estate prices due to urbanisation and formation of Outer Ring Road (ORR) and most of the villagers have changed the ownership of the lands. It is reiterated that in view of the scientific and technological advancement, most of the units of the industry have achieved ZLD. The request for compensation is unwarranted. Due to the bifurcation of

composite State of Andhra Pradesh now as State of Telangana and State of Andhra Pradesh result in consequence of reducing the thrust and impact of specific area like Patancheru and Bollaram. It is further stated by BDMAI that one of the applicants in Application No.82 of 2013 Dr. A. Kishan Rao has also filed O.A.No.100 of 2014 on the file of the Principal Bench of NGT against lifting of moratorium issued by MoEF & CC dated 17.9.2013. In view of the pendency of the application before the Principal Bench, the present Application No.90 of 2013 has to be dismissed. The bona fide of Dr. A. Kishan Rao is questioned by BDMAI.

79. Respondent No.232 in Application No.90 of 2013 viz., Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Ltd., (JETL) which was impleaded by this Tribunal in the order dated 16.12.2015 in M.A.No.314 of 2015 has stated that it is a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in 1987 with seven entrepreneurs from the Industrial Development Area, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad. The purpose of floating of the company was to set up Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) for disposal of industrial waste water being generated by chemical and bulk drug industries. During the year 1987 – 1988 the shares of the company were issued to the industries from chemical and bulk drug industries etc who constitute the members of Jeedimetla (JETL). It is stated that from 1989 onwards JETL has been operating a Biological Treatment Plant for treating industrial waste water and also heterogeneous waste water being discharged by its member industries. The project was completed in three phases with treatment capacity of 5 MLD per day. It is stated that afterwards the CETP was converted into a Combined Waste Water Treatment Plant (CWWTP) and in fact the company has laid pipeline from colony and channelises the sewage to CWWTP for disposal and treatment. It was by considering the industrial pollution in Patancheru industrial area in Medak District

which is different from Jeedimetla Industrial Zone, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed an interim order directing the CPCB to study the functioning of JETL along with other CETPs in Patancheru and Bolarum and submit a report. A Team of Engineers from CPCB have visited JETL and conducted study and submitted a Joint Action Plan regarding the functioning of CETPs in Hyderabad area. While referring to the recommendations made by CPCB in the Comprehensive Report in relation to JETL a specific direction was given and JETL has agreed to implement the recommendations by September, 1998 and CPCB was directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to submit report and in the report of October, 1998 the CPCB has stated about the substantial compliance by JETL, however suggesting further measures for improvement. The CPCB has also referred to JETL to exclude it from the Joint Action Plan for which the CPCB has clearly stated that the pollution control regulation with respect to the JETL was a matter of routine operation and maintenance is the duty of the State Board. The CPCB has also stated that the JETL has satisfactorily and effectively achieved the task assigned by the Hon'ble Apex Court. It was in those circumstances, the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10.11.1998 has directed the Board to make routine surveillance and there has been no complaint in respect of JETL thereafter. The Hon'ble Supreme Court based on the report of the CPCB has given the following directions:

- a) *“There will be no new members and no additional industrial load from outside Jeedimetla area in the present CETP at Jeedimetla.*
- b) *Neighbourhood concept and single membership issue shall be sorted out in consultation with other CETPs.*
- c) *There will be periodic monitoring by the State Pollution Control Board of JETL effluent at the outlet of CETP; and in the event of violation, fines may be imposed as per norms fixed by the Board.*

- d) *The State Pollution Control Board in consultation with JETL management shall evolve a programme for gradual reduction of total dissolved solids either at individual level or at combined level so as to ensure that the microbial activities at aeration tank is not perturbed and also from the point of view of desirable limit of combined wastewater discharge at Amberpet sewage treatment plant considering the beneficial uses of receiving water body.*
- e) *The State Board shall instruct the JETL management in proper in storage of ETP sludge at their own premises till the common TSDF facility is developed.”*

80. It is stated that thereafter the matters were transferred by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for monitoring purposes that in no one of the subsequent writ petitions JETL was a party. It is further stated that JETL has set up a Thermal Evaporation Plant which is a multiple effect evaporation process followed by spray drying for treating and disposal of high TDS effluents and thereby JETL has become a pioneer in setting up the said plant in India. It is stated that the JETL has been meeting the Surface Water Standards prescribed by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Even though the treated waste water from JETL is discharged into the sewers of HMWS & SB, the samples of discharge periodically are analysed by JETL, the Board and a third party viz., Environment Protection and Training Research Institute (EPTRI) an independent registered society set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of the Government of India. The periodical test results show the quality of the treated water being discharged from JETL at prescribed standard stipulated by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Board. It is further stated that the JETL is involved in spreading environmental awareness and pollution control measures in Jeedimetla Industrial Area in particular and

Hyderabad in general and planted large number of trees apart from supplying water, developing and maintaining green belt within the industrial area as well as surrounding colonies. The JETL has also given list of various activities and workshops and seminars conducted by it in spreading awareness on environment among the people in the area. It is further stated that JETL is located about 32 KM from Patancheru Industrial Area and it is in a different region.

81. In the order of this Tribunal dated 30.10.2015 we have constituted a committee headed by Hon'ble Sri. Lakshmana Reddy, retired Judge of the Andhra Pradesh and Dr. A. Kishan Rao and Sri. Kaushik N. Sharma, Advocate. While giving the direction to the committee, we have also stated that the committee may inspect PETL and JETL and give report within a period of eight weeks. It is to modify the said order the JETL has filed M.A.No.319 of 2015. It is relevant to point out at this point of time that the above said committee constituted could not be proceeded with for the reason that it was informed that one of its members Dr. A. Kishan Rao is an applicant in respect of lifting of moratorium before the Hon'ble Principal Bench of NGT in Application No.100 of 2015 and therefore there was no occasion for this Tribunal to consider the M.A filed by JETL.

82. Even though respondent No.28 has been mentioned as M/s. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Ltd., it is stated that M/s.Hyderabad Paper Mills (P) Ltd., has been served with a notice by the Board on 24.1.2014. Therefore, it is the case of M/s. Hyderabad Paper Mills (P) Ltd., that it has purchased only the land of M/s. Ngarjuna Paper Mills Ltd., and not the company or its manufacturing unit and the said sale was under a registered sale deed dated 3.3.2004 bearing Document No.2812/2004 and M/s. Hyderabad Paper Mills (P) has established its unit in the

said land, much after the filing of the present application and therefore it is in no way connected with respondent No.28, M/s. Nagarjuna Paper Mills Ltd., and it is not a successor to the company. However, M/s. Hyderabad Paper Mills (P) Ltd., is running its unit complying with all the environmental norms and it has nothing to do with what are all happened before the sale deed dated 3.3.2004. M/s. Hyderabad Paper Mills (P) Ltd has written a letter to the Chief Environmental Engineer of the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board on 25.3.2014 requesting him to take necessary action.

83. The respondent No.8 viz., Novopan Industries Ltd., respondent No.71 G.V.K Petro Chemicals, Patancheru and respondent No.72 M/s. Novopan Industries Ltd., Patancheru in their reply dated 18.8.2017 have stated that G.V.K Petro Chemicals was merged with M/s. Novopan Industries Ltd., by way of a scheme of arrangement and amalgamation which was approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 1.4.2006 in Company Petition Nos.128, 129, 130 and 131 of 2006. It is stated that Novopan Industries Ltd was in production of Pre Laminated Particle Boards where wood is the basic raw material and wood logs will be fed into the chipper and the same are converted into wood particles. The wood particles will be mixed with Resins before they are processed for formation of a particle board. The boards are cut into required sizes before they are laminated with decorative paper. Base paper of various designs will be impregnated with resins at a high temperature for using for the purpose of lamination. During the manufacturing process there is no generation of toxic effluents except washings at different stages. It is stated that the company has installed its own Effluent Treatment Plant in its premises and waste water generated from washing are biologically treated and treated water is used for

plantation within the premises of the unit. Therefore, the company is not sending any hazardous pollutants outside the factory premises and the Board has also certified that the pollution caused by the company is within the tolerable limits of pollution control norms. It is further stated that the company has also stopped its operation in the year 2010 and it does not have any plant to restart the production. It is also stated that there are no specific allegations against the said company.

84. Respondent No.19 and 144 viz., M/s. Sri Saibaba Cellulose Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Saibaba Ltd., respectively in their reply dated 18.8.2017 have stated that the said companies have been running their own ETP within the premises and it is one of the industries which have own ETP and discharging effluent within tolerable limits. It is also stated that the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 27.1.2017 has also reference to the said unit wherein it is stated that only some industries which are having full fledged ETP and treating effluents and thereafter using the water for irrigating their own land without discharging any industrial effluents anywhere. It is also stated that there is no specific allegation against the said respondents and in view of the order of the Hon'ble Apex Court as stated above dated 27.1.2017 the above respondents are to be withdrawn.

85. The respondent Nos.47 and 137 viz., Met. Engg and A.P. Met. Engg respectively, in their reply filed in August, 2015 have stated that it is a public limited company established in 1986 at IDA Bollaram and the Government of Andhra Pradesh holding equity capital to the extent of Rs.13.5 lakhs (18.89%) and it has three divisions viz., Rectified Spirit Primary Distillation, Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) and I.M.F.L Bottling plant and each of the units is run under the District License from the respective Departments. After the commencement of

the Rectified Spirit Unit in 1986 the company is stated to have spent Rupees One Crore towards effluent treatment and proposed to set up further systems at the cost of Rs.2.30 Crores. The Board has been insisting to set up an additional plant at a further expenditure of Rs.2.00 Crores. It is stated that E.N.A and IMFL does not generate any effluents and are non-polluting. Rectified Spirit Unit generates effluents but it is not harmful and non toxic. The company in the vast area of 60 Acres has earmarked a portion for the secondary treatment of effluents and it is in operation with anaerobic lagoons and treatment plant and the treated effluents are consumed by the lands belonging to the company without discharging outside. The application of untreated effluents on the land is found to have reduced the PH factor and has elements like phosphates which is stated to have been good for sugarcane crop. The company is stated to have installed primary treatment plant with Sulzar Technology and there is no discharge of effluents and the company is stated to have come under 20% achieved category industry.

86. Even though the company has got the manufacturing capacity of 31,500 litres per day the unit never worked to its full capacity due to various problems such as lack of molasses, power shortage etc., and the units commenced production in 1986 – 1987 and were closed down on 18.4.1994. The manufacturing capacity of the company has never reached 50% capacity. As against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Medak Division passed under Section 133 Cr.P.C closing down the units, a criminal revision petition was filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh which was disposed of by the court on 29.3.1991 directing the State Government to conduct enquiry and pass appropriate orders. Accordingly, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Medak Division has conducted an enquiry and after spot inspection a report was filed on

18.11.1991 stating that the company has taken all efforts for effluent treatment at their own cost. It was based on the said report, further proceedings were dropped. It is stated that the Board has pointed out some industries which are discharging effluents in Nakkavagu. Since the said company is manufacturing rectified spirit, notice was given to it, even though there was no possibility for the company to let out any effluent since Nakkavagu stream is far away from the company. In W.P.1056 of 1990 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed orders regarding more than 100 polluting industries in Medak District and called for report from the District Judge and that the Board has identified 100 industries for payment of Rs.1,39,09,737 as compensation, identifying the amount payable by the above said respondent as Rs.3,08,050. However, the District Collector has apportioned the amount payable by the company as Rs.54,01,800. The M.R.O, Jinnaram, Medak District in the notice dated 6.8.1993 with reference to the notice of the District Collector, Medak dated 17.8.1992 has demanded to pay Rs.3,91,138. However, the District Collector has made another demand on 19.6.1996 directing the company to pay Rs.17,09,000. By another demand dated 18.9.1996 the District Collector has demanded Rs.54,01,800 to be paid as share of the company for a period of 12 years from 1984 to 1996 though the company was started in the year 1986 and stopped functioning from 1994. When the said indiscriminate conduct was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the order dated 27.1.1997 the Apex Court has held that guidelines need to be formulated with regard to the fixation of compensation by the State Government in respect of the industries and accordingly directed the District Judge, Medak to submit a report. It is stated that when the District Collector has entertained an appeal against the order of the Sub Divisional Magistrate passed under Section

133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, setting aside the order, the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court in the order dated 9.12.1998 has quashed the said order in W.P.No.13634 of 1997. After the attachment of the properties of the company a sum of Rs.10 Lakhs was paid on 30.4.1997 and for recovery of the remaining amount of Rs.44,01,800 revenue recovery proceedings have been initiated and W.P.6891 of 1999 came to be filed in the High Court and the Division Bench has dismissed the writ petition on 10.8.2001 holding that the writ petition is not maintainable when the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

87. The rectified spirit unit was directed to be stopped by the Board on 18.4.1994 along with E.N.A and I.M.F.L units and after representation the said E.N.A and I.M.F.L units were exempted restricting the stop order in respect of rectified spirit. After the ban on rectified spirit was lifted and on establishment of primary and secondary treatment plants, the company filed an application on 24.6.2000 to the Board to permit the unit to run the unit. It was accorded by the Board on 28.9.2000 for a period of three months, subject to various conditions which include payment of balance sum of compensation amount of Rs.44,60,800. It is stated that the company has paid Rs.50,000 which was without prejudice to its claim of non liability and ultimately the Government of India has passed order on 14.3.2001 directing the company to stop all the industrial activities with immediate effect and directed the Board to stop power supply to the industry.

88. The Hon'ble High Court in W.P.8400 of 2001 in the order dated 9.8.2001 has directed the authority to permit the company to run two units for manufacturing of non polluting items viz., E.N.A and I.M.F.L which was ultimately directed by the Board on 6.9.2001 and 'consent' order was given in respect of

those units valid upto March, 2016. It is stated that the Board has again in the order dated 13.3.2002 permitted the company to manufacture rectified spirit unit subject to payment of balance amount as demanded in instalments of Rs.3 Lakhs per month and it is stated that an amount of Rs.3 Lakhs was paid.

89. Again the 4th respondent in the order dated 11.6.2002 directed to stop all industrial activities and on the representation made by the units the Board has directed restoration of electric supply only in respect of E.N.A and I.M.F.L units and the rectified spirit unit is under closure and therefore it is not correct to state that the Board has closed E.N.A and I.M.F.L units also. In fact, the unit is questioning the imposition of liability of Rs.44,01,800 because of the closure of the rectified spirit unit. The license issued by the Commissioner of Prohibition & Excise has been voluntarily surrendered by the company on 19.3.2012. It is further stated that the amount of Rs.47,65,240 has been remitted by the said company on 3.10.2008 and it is stated that the main rectified spirit plant using molasses as raw material and ENA plant using rectified spirit as raw material are closed and are not in operation and the company has no intention to run the unit. The IMFL unit is being run which according to the said respondent, is a non polluting unit and there has been valid 'consent' order granted by the Board.

90. Respondent No.67 Asian Paints Ltd, Patancheru in its reply dated 28.7.2014 has stated that the said company has started paint manufacturing facilities at Patancheru in the year 1985 and Effluent Treatment Plant has been installed which is fully functional from the day of commercial production of the plant. The ETP was upgraded with latest technology by investing Rs.128.23 Lakhs. The ETP consists of collection tank, oil and grease trap, equalization tanks, thickener, centrifuge, primary classifier with a flash mixer, aeration tank,

secondary clarifier, sludge drying beds, magnetic flow meters etc. The unit has obtained 'consent' from the Board which has been renewed and all the conditions of 'consent' have been complied with. Further 'authorization' under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 has also been obtained and renewed. It is stated that Effluent Treatment Plant Laboratory has been upgraded with investment of Rs.5.80 Lakhs in the last four years. The effluents are treated in the ETP and are meeting the standards prescribed by the Board. The expansion of the Effluent Treatment Plant consequent to expansion of manufacturing facility has also been accorded and during the years 1997 to 2013 the ETP has been upgraded with the addition of equipment comprising of primary thickener, primary settler, tertiary treatment followed by reverse osmosis at a cost of Rs.73,00,000. It is stated that in accordance with the direction of the Board sending of effluents to the Common Effluent Treatment Plant has been discontinued from 1999 and some treatment are effected and water is consumed within the premises and treated water is used for floor cleaning, preparation of chemical solutions in the Effluent Treatment Plant and gardening and therefore the company is not discharging waste water outside the plant premises. The ETP is fully functional and the company has not let out effluent in Nakkavagu or any other stream. The MoEF & CC approved agencies including Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute and Vimta Labs have been analysing the samples which are found to be as per standards laid down by the Board. Caustic wash water generated from cleaning of equipment is collected and stored in a designated storage tanks from where it is reused for cleaning and this has resulted in effluent reduction. The rainwater harvesting system is installed in the company. The company is an ISO certified company with international standard

for environmental management. Pursuant to the order of the Supreme Court dated 29.7.1997 the CPCB has filed an interim report before the Apex Court which clearly recorded that except M/s. Asian Paints and M/s. Voltas Ltd all individual ETPs installed by the industries are not adequate and not meeting the standards.

91. Respondent No.68 Fenner (India) Ltd., which is presently known as J.K. Fenner (India) Ltd in the reply dated 8th January, 2014 has stated that the said respondent was not a party in W.P.1056 of 1990 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as W.P.No.19661 of 2002 before the Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh (Application No.90 of 2013 before this Tribunal). Pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble High court, the said respondent was impleaded on 19.9.2002 without any notice. However, it is stated that the allegations are applicable only to the hazardous chemical industries that are located in Patancheru and Bollaram area in Medak District and the said respondent is not a hazardous industry.

92. The respondent unit is engaged in manufacturing rubber belts such as V belts, Oil seals and Moulded Rubber products, using natural rubber as the main raw material without any synthetic material being involved. The raw materials like natural polymer, carbon black and few mineral powders are used and there are no hazardous or chemical effluents discharged during the manufacturing process of belts and oil seals. It is stated that for the manufacturing process the said unit draws water from the bore well located within its premises as process water and the effluent released during the process is treated inside the factory premises in the ETP and the level of BOD and COD are well within the prescribed standard. The treated water is sent to the CETP to the extent possible and the remaining water is used for house gardening which is allowed by the Board in

the 'consent' order. The sludge which is generated at the plant is handled by the authorised agency. Therefore, there is no pollution of environment involved in the functioning of the unit. Even though it is not a polluting hazardous or chemical industry, it is a member of PETL and is sending its sewage water treated in STP for analysis to PETL. Since the unit is not hazardous, the Joint Action Plan submitted by CPCB and the State Board against pharma and chemical industries is not applicable. In none of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court or High Court or Fact Finding Committee or High Power Committee the respondent's name has been indicated anywhere. The list of chemicals does not pertain to the respondent unit.

93. It is stated that the respondent unit is taking various measures to protect environment which include operation of the ETP and using treated water for gardening purpose and reusing in the process. The emissions from the stack are attached to the multi cyclone dust collector and bag filter and the emission standards are within the prescribed standards of the Board. The unit has total testing facilities of ETP discharge water. The unit does not generate any hazardous waste. The unit is operating reverse osmosis plant and reject from R.O is being sent to ETP which in turn is sent to PETL which is a CETP. The audit activities have enabled the plant authorities to reutilise treated waste water. The emissions from D.G sets are within the standards of the Board and the dust is collected in the bag filters, china clay dust is efficiently collected and recycled in the process. It is stated that the District Collector has directed the unit to pay compensation of Rs.15,000 to the farmers for crop damage and the same has been paid as a goodwill gesture. Otherwise the respondent denied all the allegations made by the applicant.

94. Respondent No.70 M/s. Hartex Rubber Pvt. Ltd., in the reply dated 7.1.2014 has reiterated the reply of respondent No.68 since the said respondent is also involved in manufacturing tyres and tubes for bicycles using natural rubber as raw material without any synthetic material being involved. In addition to what is stated by respondent No.68 this respondent also states that it was directed to pay Rs.20,000 as compensation by the District Collector and the said amount has been paid as a goodwill gesture and the said respondent has not contributed any of the pollution stated to have been caused in the said area. Other private respondents particularly in Application No.90 of 2013 have filed either reply or memo pointing out their respective case.

95. The respondent No.56 M/s. Voltas Ltd., in the memo dated 20.11.2013 has stated that the factory and land belong to it were sold to respondent No.115 M/s. Ralchem Ltd., under registered sale deed dated 6.4.1999 and 30.3.2000 bearing Document Nos.1262 and 1999 and 2063 of 2000. Pursuant to the sale, the Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai passed orders in Company Petition No.105 of 2003 in Company Application No.458 of 2002 by which all the assets, liabilities, rights and interest of M/s. Ralchem Ltd., stood transferred to M/s. Rallis India and therefore M/s. Rallis India is substituted instead of M/s. Voltas Ltd., and M/s. Ralchem Ltd. However, no steps have been taken for effecting substitution. M/s. Rallis India, even though has not been substituted, has filed a reply dated 18.8.2015 stating that the situation has now completely undergone a change, firstly with the establishment of primary treatment facilities by the units, secondly with the establishment and operation of CETP at Pattancheru and Jeedimetla and thirdly when the industries have improved their ability to treat effluents reducing TDS to less than 5000 mg/litre (ppm) in accordance with the

order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 7.7.2007 asking to set up ZLD system. The effluent handling system of the units was designed under the guidelines of NEERI and it is a member of the PETL and after primary treatment the effluents are sent to PETL for further treatment. While reiterating that its activities are in accordance with the statutory compliance and 'consent' order it is also informed that as per the approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court 18 KM pipeline from PETL, Pathancheru to STP, Amberpet has been established long back and the Board's officers are making constant watch over the functioning of the unit. It is stated that M/s. Rallis India Ltd., have closed down its pesticide industry and wound up their manufacturing activities with effect from April, 2008 and the same has been informed to all the authorities and after closure of the unit, plant and machineries have been removed and factory buildings have been demolished and therefore the proceedings against M/s. Rallis India Ltd., has to be terminated. It is stated that during its functioning M/s. Rallis India Ltd., has conformed to all environmental standards. After the closure and intimation to all the authorities the activities of the factory has come to an end and the licence has been surrendered and the Chairman of PETL has also been informed on 15.2.2010. It is further stated that as per the direction of the Board an amount of Rs.2,98,260/- was paid as its share for upgradation work for drinking water supply for the period from 2003 to 2006. It has also paid Rs.20,000 as their share of expenses towards supply of water to the nearby villages. As per the further direction of the Board, an amount of Rs.2,10,751 was paid as their share for dumping of hazardous wastes around Dulapally forest area. As per the direction of the Board a sum of Rs.80,800 was deposited with the District & Sessions Judge, Medak as their share of compensation for the period 1984 – 1998 to be paid to the affected farmers of

Gundlamachanoor and Palpanoor Villages on 16.9.2003. As per the direction of the District Collector, Sangareddy, a further sum of Rs.2,72,000 was paid towards compensation for the farmers from 1999 – 2002.

96. Respondent No.83 M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories (Unit I), Bollaram, Medak District, Respondent No.84 M/s. Reddy's Laboratories (Unit II), Bollaram, Medak District, Respondent No.85 M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories (Unit III), Bollaram, Medak District, Respondent No.218 M/s. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories (Unit IV), Miryalaguda, Nalagonda District have filed common reply dated 24.3.2014. The said reply also refers to Respondent No.43 M/s. Rama Organics Pvt. Ltd, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad, Respondent No.53 M/s. Dr.Reddy's Laboratories, Sri Venkateswara Co-op Industsrial Estate, Bollaram, respondent No.54 M/s. Benzex apart from the said respondent No.83, 84, 85 and 218. The said respondents have also referred to the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P.1056 of 1990 dated 10.10.2001 by which the matters were remanded to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. A preliminary issue has been raised by these respondents stating that when once the Hon'ble Supreme Court has transferred the matter to the High Court, the High Court or any other Tribunal thereafter must act as per the terms of remand, treating the transfer ordered by the Supreme Court as a remand order. It is stated that the impleadment application filed before this Tribunal is to alter the scope of application set out by the Supreme Court in the order dated 10.10.2001. The impleadment applications are barred by *res judicata* and amounts to relitigation which is not permissible. Since the matters were transferred to the High Court for implementation and monitoring, there is no necessity for further adjudication and it is barred by *res judicata* which is based on public policy. Further, it is stated that the impleadment is an abuse of process of

law. It is further stated that the persons sought to be impleaded are already represented before this Tribunal and therefore further impleadment is against the principles of *dominus litis* and it will amount to introduction of fresh cause of action which is barred by limitation. It is further stated that by virtue of the impleadment the original relief is sought to be not only expanded but fresh cause of action is introduced which cannot be entertained by this Tribunal since the same is barred by limitation and also principles of delay and latches.

97. Respondent No.91 M/s. Global Bulk Drugs and Fine Chemical Pvt. Ltd., Digwal Village, Kohir Mandal, Medak District has filed two affidavits dated 19.5.2015 and 21.11.2015. In the affidavit dated 19.5.2015 it is stated that it is a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act at Hyderabad in the name and style of Sumitra Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Ltd. Pursuant to the order of scheme of amalgamation and merger passed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and High Court of Mumbai as per the orders dated 14.6.1996 and 19.1.1996 in Company Petition Nos.85 of 1995 and 61 of 1996 respectively, the bulk drug division was separated and was merged along with its assets and liabilities by M/s. Nicholas Piramal India Ltd., which is stated to have been now changed as Piramal Enterprises Ltd., Respondent No.91 and is not connected with any industries at Patancheru and is located 50 KM away from Patancheru and therefore the allegation made against this respondent is stated to be vexatious and is liable for dismissal with cost of Rs.2 Lakhs. Further, it is stated that when the District Collector, Medak at Sangareddy has conducted Legal Service Authority Camp on 24.9.2002 at Digwal Village and the villagers have claimed damages against the said respondent for crop failure and pollution of water, the matter was referred to the Hon'ble High Court by the District Judge

and it was taken up as W.P.No.9 of 1999 and transferred to this Tribunal and numbered as Application No.85 of 2013. The High Court has directed the said respondent to supply drinking water by tankers and the Collector was directed to assess the damages to crops. On inspection it was found that there was no damage to crop. According to the respondent it has taken all required measures to prevent pollution. The said respondent has also referred to an order passed by this Tribunal in Application No.85 of 2013 along with other Application dated 20.3.2015 wherein the Tribunal has found that there was no damage to the crops and lands of the villagers by the activity of the said company and that the pollution caused by the respondent company to the drinking water source has been mitigated. Transportation of water to the village initially by the Revenue Department the cost of which was paid by the respondent company and that the respondent company has funded the drinking water supply scheme to the Village of Digwal. With the above direction, the application was dismissed by this Tribunal.

98. In another affidavit dated 21.11.2015 reiterating the contents stated above the respondent has stated that a complaint was made on 19.9.1998 against this respondent viz., M/s. Global Bulk Drugs and Fine Chemicals Pvt Ltd., by 113 villagers belonging to Digwal Village stating that due to the industrial effluents released by the company the drinking water source is contaminated and crops have been damaged making them unfit for cultivation. The District Judge conducted an enquiry and submitted a report to the High court of Andhra Pradesh and it was filed as W.P.No.31202 of 1998 and W.P.No.9 of 1999 and those writ petitions were transferred before this Tribunal and numbered as Application Nos.84 and 85 of 2010 and they were disposed by this Tribunal by order dated

20.3.2015 referred to above. It is however stated by the said respondent that as per the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh dated 19.7.2001 the District Magistrate, Medak has filed an affidavit stating that the investigation reveals no sign of any adverse effect either on the agricultural land or standing crop belonging to the villagers located in and around the vicinity of the plant of the said respondent. However, since water supply to the domestic use was found to be contaminated, a Joint Inspection Team was also constituted by the District Collector of Medak District to look into the effect of pollution caused by the said respondent in the village and samples of soil and water were collected and it was found that there was no contamination detected and therefore the question of payment of compensation or initiation of any remedial measure against the said respondent does not arise. In view of the decision taken by this Tribunal dated 20.3.2015 in Application Nos.84 and 85 of 2013 the present application as far as respondent No.91 has to be dismissed.

99. The respondent states that the pollution is categorised in to two viz., (1) pollution with regard to the land located in adjoining areas where the industries are located and (2) pollution with regard to water quality. In so far as the first issue of pollution with regard to land located in the adjoining area it is stated that the said respondent itself is having agricultural land which is not affected and the report and investigation of crops submitted to the authority will also support the case of the said respondent. In this regard the respondent also relies on a report of the Senior Scientist of the Agricultural Research Institute wherein he has stated that 8 water samples and 14 soil samples were tested and found that heavy metals (pollutant elements) in the soil are within the safe limits for cultivation. The respondent relies upon a report of the Mandal Revenue Officer, Kohir dated

9.9.2001 who ruled out possibility of any pollution caused by the industry in the land belonging to Digwal. In addition to that the respondent relies upon the report dated 5.10.2002 of the Joint Inspection Team constituted for the assessment of crop damages consisting of RDO, Sangareddy, the Deputy Director, Agricultural Department, Executive Engineer, APPCB, Sangareddy, Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply, Sadashivapet and Deputy Director, Ground Water department, Sangareddy wherein it was found that there is no damage caused to the land. Therefore, according to the said respondent there is no liability on its part.

100. In so far as it relates to pollution of water, it is stated that as per the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh dated 8.5.2001 the respondent has been providing potable drinking water to the residents of Digwal Village by means of 12 water tankers per day (60,000 litres per day) at its own cost and therefore the respondent has mitigated the impact of scarcity of water in Digwal Village. On a request from the RDO, the respondent company has increased its supply from 12 tankers to 16 tankers (80,000 litres per day). It is stated that the District Collector required the company to make permanent provision of drinking water. The RWS Department has proposed setting up of a water supply scheme for providing drinking water on regular basis with an estimate of Rs.25 Lakhs and accordingly, accepting the said recommendation, the respondent has paid Rs.25 Lakhs towards setting up of water supply station and therefore the difficulties faced by the residents of Digwal Village regarding water supply has been removed and it is stated that the respondent has paid Rs.65 Lakhs for guaranteeing availability of drinking water.

101. It is stated that the said respondent is producing bulk drugs such as Ketoconazole, Verapamil, Hel Diltiazem. As per the specification of the Board, the company has installed ETP in 1992 operating on the Aerobic and Anaerobic process. In addition to that the company has constructed enhanced capacity of ETP to 500 KL at Unit II for treating LTDS effluents of all three units. The Reverse Osmosis Plant has also been revamped. Another STP has been constructed to the capacity of 100 KLD to treat the domestic effluents. The respondent has also given the details of plant and machineries erected by the company which include setting up of Evaporation Plant consisting of Solvent Stripper followed by Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) and Agitated Thin Filling Dryer (ATFD). The Reverse Osmosis Plant was put up at the cost of Rs.7 Lakhs wherein the treated effluent, after biological treatment, is fed to RO system. After processing, the rejected sediments by the plant are sent to MEE for re-evaporation. It has also installed Air Pollution Control System providing scrubbers for chlorine and dry HC storage, dispensing room and for vents where flue changes to emission. The respondent also operates an online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station to monitor quality of SO₂, NO, NO_x analysers etc. There is a Solvent Recovery System to control the solvent fugitive emissions. In addition to that Physio Chemical Treatment as well as Biological Treatment of effluents is undertaken. Steps have been taken to monitor the groundwater quality periodically and there has been rainwater harvesting pits. It is further stated that the company is taking all measures periodically for upgradation of machineries, keeping pace with modernisation.

102. Respondent No.102 M/s. ITW Signode India Ltd, Rudraram Village Medak District in its reply dated 27.11.2013 has raised an objection regarding the maintainability of the application, apart from *locus standi*. The said respondent, a

member of PETL, was impleaded, even though there are no direct and indirect allegations against the said respondent. It is stated that the application under Section 14 is not maintainable and there is no violation of any of the enactments mentioned in Schedule 1 of the NGT Act, 2010 and there is no specific averment in that regard. It is stated that the said respondent is a subsidiary of M/s. ITW Inc., U.S.A and part of ITW's Industrial Packaging Group and global manufacturer of steel and plastic strapping, stretch film and the application equipment and accessory products and the products are used throughout the world in a broad range of industries to secure everything from cotton bales and newspapers to steel coils and corrugated cartons and is not a chemical industry. The respondent has stated about the historical background of starting industry. It is the case of the respondent that the application having been filed against the chemical industries which are stated to have been discharging toxic industrial effluents, the respondent being not a chemical industry, should not have been arrayed as a party. The respondent is a packing solution provider to other industries and there is no question of discharging chemical effluent. The respondent factory is situated at Rudraram Village and built with the state of the art technology complying with all the Environmental Laws and the respondent is not discharging any hazardous pollutants. Even though the respondent has become a member of PETL, it is not located in Patancheru nor any one of the 14 villages mentioned in the application. It is stated that none of the effluents including waste water of the respondent finding its way in Nakkavagu Canal of Patancheru. It is also stated that the area surrounding the factory is free from hazardous waste and any pollution and it is located about four kilometres from Nakkavagu and is in a downstream. Therefore, there is no possibility of any wastage reaching Nakkavagu from the said

unit. The respondent is an ISO certified company. It is stated that all statutory returns are filed to the Board in appropriate form showing production quantity, effluents generated along with environmental compliance test reports. The effluents are within the parameters and based on the same the Board has given 'consent'. It is stated that in Rudraram area large number of persons getting employment because of the said company. It is reiterated that the allegations made in the application do not apply to the said respondent company.

103. Respondent No.132 viz., Konar Organics Ltd., whose notice is stated to have been received by Eshwar Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd, Medak District and in respect of respondent No.194 Brilliant Industries Ltd., Pashamailaram, Medak District it is stated that the papers are not available. However, the learned counsel appearing for the said respondents has filed the written submissions.

104. Respondent No.186 M/s. Akhil Farma Ltd., in its reply dated 19.2.2015 has stated that the said respondent purchased lands in Muthangi Village, Patancheru Mandal, Medak District in the year 1982 totally an extent of 3 acres from six persons under registered documents. They are manufacturing medicine by constructing in the area of 7863 sq.ft. It is stated that the annual turn over of the company during the year 2010 – 2011 was Rs.22,28,409 and in the year 2011 – 2012 it was Rs.34,34,137 and during the year 2012 – 2013 it was Rs.20,32,014. It is stated that they have not violated any environmental norms and are not discharging any effluents. The respondent company has also closed its operations on 30.9.2001 and subsequently in the year 2011 they sold the land to a third party viz., BATCO-RCM-CFS, a partnership firm under a registered sale deed dated 24.11.2011. Therefore, according to the said respondent it is not carrying on any activities as on date and also from 2001 onwards. It is stated that from the year

1996 to 1999 the said respondent already paid compensation, while he was directed to pay Rs.16,000 which he was willing to pay.

105. Respondent No.106 M/s. Neuland Laboratories Ltd., Pashamylaram in its reply dated 16.7.2015 has stated that it has two units, out of which Unit – I is situated in Bonthapalli and Unit – II is situated in Pashamylaram. Unit – I was started in the year 1984 and unit II was started in 1994 and the respondent is engaged in manufacturing life saving drugs viz., Enalapril Maleate, Mirtazapine, Sotalol Hydrochloride and Levitiracetam. It is stated that the respondent is not causing any pollution in their manufacturing activities and there is no allegation against the said respondent. There was no allegation from the authorities at any point of time. Therefore, the application as against the respondent is liable to be dismissed. While narrating the historical event of starting the industry, it is stated that the Board has from time to time demanded the respondent to pay compensation for pollution which has been complied with. It is stated that its manufacturing activity, establishment and operation of pollution control measures are in full statutory compliance and a reference is also made to the permission granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to establish and operate 18 KM pipeline from CETP, Patancheru to STP, Amberpet long back. It is stated that the said respondent is bound by the provisions of Water Act, Air Act and other Environmental Laws and has got all required statutory permissions to establish and operate the industry. It is stated that the 'consent' order has been issued with renewal apart from 'authorisation' for generation, segregation and safe disposal of bio medical waste which is valid upto 28.2.2018. Both the units are being operated round the clock with dedicated qualified persons. The waste water generated from the processes, utilities from domestic sources are

segregated as High Strength Effluent from processes and utilities. It is stated that high strength effluent is preheated in reactors 1 – 3 for neutralization of pH and then taken to reactors 4 – 6 for controlling TSS. The pre treated high strength effluent is sent to stripper feed tank where high TDS/COD are treated. The stripper bottom is treated in 4 – stage energy efficient evaporators and MEE condensate (LTDS) is further treated in the biological treatment followed by RO system along with domestic effluent. After evaporation, the MEE concentrate is fed to VTFD for salt separation and evaporated salts from VTFD is securely disposed to the HWMP, Dindigul. The use of Aeration Tank and Tube Settler are also mentioned by the respondent. In respect of gaseous pollution control system there is a 8 Ton boiler with bag filters for the removal of suspended particles apart from Gen Set with aquastic enclosures and mufflers to control the noise and dust. It is further stated that water is maintained in alkaline media, above 7.5 pH. It is also stated that the official respondents have determined the amount payable by each industry towards supply of drinking water to the villages and there are various amounts which have been paid by the respondent as a goodwill gesture. It is further stated that unit II is not causing any pollution for which clearance has been obtained from the Board which are kept renewed from time to time and the respondent has obtained 'consent' both under Water Act and Air Act apart from authorisation under HW (MH & TM) Rules, 2008. It is stated that the respondent has ZLD system for unit II apart from installation of ETP for high TDS. The particulars about the effluent treatment has also been mentioned. It is also stated that the industry has provided several mechanisms to control the emissions to air from their operations for sustainable manufacturing and compliance to the environmental regulations. The said respondent has also stated about various

amounts paid as compensation under CSR liability and it has also forwarded Sarpanch Gram Panchayat, Bonthapally a sum of Rs.6,45,000 and the respondent is fully cooperating with the Board.

106. Respondent No.173 Deccan Granites Ltd., Bollaram in the reply dated 18.8.2017 has stated that the unit was incorporated as 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) granite industry on 21.2.1984 and started manufacturing operation in June, 1988. Over the years financially it was not viable to run the industry in profitable manner and therefore it became financially sick and ultimately closed on 16.3.2014 and thereafter there is no allegation against the said respondent company.

107. Respondent No.197 M/s. Exel Rubber Ltd., in the reply dated 9.1.2014 while denying the allegations has stated that it was not a party to W.P.1056 of 1990 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as High Court when it was transferred but still a notice was received from the Hon'ble High Court dated 17.4.2008 directing the respondent to file action taken report. It is stated that the respondent does not fall under the category of hazardous industry and it is engaged in manufacturing automotive truck tubes using natural rubber as the main raw material without any synthetic material being involved. It is stated that the said respondent ensures usage of environment friendly raw materials and there are no hazardous or chemical effluents discharged. Further the effluents released during the process of manufacturing activities is treated inside the factory premises in the ETP. It is stated that though it is not hazardous or chemical unit, it has become a member of PETL having CETP and accordingly the respondent is sending its STP water for analysis to PETL. It is stated that the allegation of the applicant that it is a hazardous chemicals/pharma industry and

discharging effluents in Nakkavagu Canal affecting agricultural lands is not correct and the respondent which is not discharging any chemical or hazardous chemicals has nothing to do with the said allegation. Various volumes of documents filed by the applicant including the orders of the Supreme Court and High court, NEERI report and report of the High Power Committee does not contain the name of the respondent. The respondent is not connected with report filed by Osmania Medical College relating to Sultanpur Village. An amount of Rs.15,000 directed to be paid by the District Collector as compensation was paid as a matter of goodwill gesture.

108. Respondent No.201 ITC Ltd, Bhadrachalam, Bollaram which is a paper boards and specialty papers division, while denying the allegations made states about the historical development about the industries of Andhra Pradesh in 1970 and thereafter orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as High Court, It is stated that the said respondent was established during the year 1993 and it is a coating plant which does the coating on the paper board which is manufactured at one of its unit at Bhadrachalam. It is stated that the said respondent is the India's largest, technologically advanced and most eco friendly paper and boards manufacturer involved in the process of packaging, graphic, communication, writing, printing and speciality paper requirements through its four world class manufacturing units. The respondent has strictly complied with the environmental norms and statutes. It is stated that the respondent used Poly Extrusion Machine with poly coating machines supplied by EGAN, USA and Han Yong from South Korea that it is technologically advanced co extrusion machine to produce best product. It is stated that water drawn from bore well located within the premises of the unit at Bollaram is used for wet process of cast coating plant

only and the activity of the coating plant has been stopped from 17.7.2013. The other two production lines both super calendar and poly coating machines are dry processes where no water is procured. The effluents released during the process of cooling activity is treated inside the factory premises with ETP and the BOD and COD levels are within the prescribed standard. It is stated that the unit at Bollaram basically uses the treated effluent water for its internal plantation purpose. Any surplus water is let into the pond where water dried up naturally. It is stated that the respondent is not indulging in the acts like dumping waste material in the surrounding lands, releasing the effluent water outside the premises and BOD and COD levels are well below the prescribed norms. The respondent is not causing any pollution of water and therefore the allegation made against the said respondent is baseless. The District Collector, Medak District has directed the respondent to pay an amount of Rs.15,000/- towards compensation and the same has been paid as a goodwill gesture.

109. Respondent No.206 M/s. SNF ION Exchange Pvt. Ltd., Patancheru in the reply dated 25.5.2014 has stated that they are carrying on the business of manufacturing water soluble polymers with the annual turn over in the region of Rs.1 Crore during 2011 – 2012 and they have not violated any of the rules and regulations relating to pollution. It is stated that they have closed its operations in 2012. In 2013 the company has sold the said land to a third party R Shivakumar and therefore the respondent is not liable and in fact the respondent has surrendered the factory license to the Inspector of Factories on 6.6.2013 and the same has been intimated to the Board. The respondent has also deposited Rs.15,000 as compensation and the receipt of the same has been acknowledged

by the District Collector and therefore the application against the said respondent is not tenable.

110. Respondent No.221 M/s. Kalpana Chemicals Ltd., in its reply dated 8.1.2014 while denying the allegations, stated that it is located in Nacharam, Ranga Reddy District which is 65 KM from Nakkavagu. The wastewater were carted out to PETL Patancheru in tankers by road after confirming the inlet standard. The waste water consisting of floor washings and workers bathing water does not find place in Nakkavagu or its downstream. The company became a member of PETL in the year 1995 and the present case is filed demanding compensation for the period from 1985 to 1996 and the company cannot be held liable. While explaining background of the industries in Andhra Pradesh and filing of writ petition and various directions issued, it is stated that the said respondent was established in 1974 and as of now the paid up capital is Rs.5,15,50,000 and the company employs about 250 to 275 workers and it is a labour intensive unit and about 50% of the products manufactured by the company are exported to other countries. The unit is a non polluting and environmentally friendly and is situated in the extent of 1.54 acre with built up area of 1.25 AC. The company is manufacturing Carboxy Methyl Cellulose which is used as dust dispersant in the manufacture of detergents like soap etc., and it is in powder form and is used in oil drilling operations and also Monochloro Acetic Acid powder which is used as intermediate product in pharmaceuticals and pesticide industries and it is also the raw material in the manufacture of Carboxy Methyl Cellulose.

111. It is stated that the company has been regularly applying to the Board which has granted 'consent' and acting as per the standards prescribed by the Board in respect of various chemicals and constituents of the effluent discharged.

The respondent has been regularly and periodically getting industrial effluent examined by Ana Labs which is approved by the Board and the report of the analysis is periodically sent to the Board. The said respondent has also filed a comparative table showing the standards prescribed by the Board and the report of Ana Labs in respect of the company. It is stated that the industrial effluent of the company consists of waste water which in turn consists of sewerage water generated due to floor washing and workers bathing inside the company. It is stated that there are three huge solar evaporation tanks in the company premises in the capacity of 100 m cube. Of these three tanks, the first one is called collection and circulation tank and the second and third one are solar evaporation tanks. After Alkali treatment in collection tank it is allowed to stay for 48 to 72 hours in the solar evaporation tanks where it is subjected to solar evaporation. The excess water will be carted out to PETL after testing that the water confirms to the standards of PETL, Patancheru. The company became a member of PETL, Patancheru in the year 1995 and even as on date not a single tanker has been rejected by PETL on the ground that the waste water of the company exceeds prescribed limit. It is stated that out of 224 industries, the respondent in the application is the only industry from IDA Nacharam and has taken membership in PETL. As per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court the respondent has paid various amounts. It is stated that the said respondent factory is situated 65 KM away from Nakkavagu and there is absolutely no industrial pollutants polluting Nakkavagu and Patancheru area.

112. Respondent No.231 M/s. Markwel Hore Industries (P) Ltd., presently called as M/s. Parker Markwell Industries, Patancheru in its reply dated 11.9.2014 while raising the issue of *locus standi* and maintainability of the application before

this Tribunal, stated that there is no violation of any of the statutes mentioned in Schedule I of the NGT Act is referred to and therefore the Tribunal has no jurisdiction. The respondent is one of the manufacturers of hose pipes and not a chemical company. The land belonged to M/s Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries Pvt. Ltd, the 6th respondent herein which was purchased by M/s. Markwel Hose Industries Pvt. Ltd, through a registered sale deed dated 8.7.2003. The said M/s. Markwel Hose Industries Pvt. Ltd., was subsequently changed as M/s. Parker Markwel Industries Pvt. Ltd., later under a scheme of amalgamation M/s. Parker Markwel Industries Pvt. Ltd., came to be called as M/s. Parker Hannifin India Pvt. Ltd., and as on date of filing of W.P.No.1056 of 1990 the said respondent was not having any manufacturing unit in and around the said area. The 6th respondent from whom the lands were purchased was engaging in manufacturing edible oil. After purchase the respondent has dismantled the entire structure with an intention to expand the activity of manufacturing of Hydraulic hose pipe and the oil refinery company has already been closed long back and the respondent has nothing to do with 6th respondent. It is stated that M/s. Parker Hannifin Corporation was founded in 1918 in USA as a world's leading diversified manufacturer of motion and control technologies and system, providing precision engineering solutions for a wide variety of mobile, industrial and aerospace markets. On receipt of information from the District Collector, Medak an amount of Rs.20,000 was paid as compensation and subsequently another amount of Rs.20,000/- was paid even though the respondent has only purchased the land from M/s. Bhagyanagar Oil Refineries Pvt. Ltd., and therefore the amount was paid as a goodwill gesture. The respondent is an engineering solution company and not a chemical company and has been complying with all environmental norms throughout the year and

obtained 'consent' from the Board. It is also stated that the respondent company is not letting out any hazardous pollutants from their unit and whatever industrial effluents that arise are treated as per the norms and directions of the Apex Court and the Board. The allegations made against the company are all denied.

113. Mr. M.C. Mehta, learned counsel appearing for the applicant in Application No.90 of 2013 has focussed various points including river water, stream, lake and other water bodies as to how they are polluted by the industries, particularly the pharmaceutical industries in Patancheru and Bollaram, resulting in water unsuitable for drinking and irrigation purposes, consequence of which was that the entire area which was once agriculturally rich, has become barren land. It is his submission that when admittedly the groundwater has been contaminated thrust must be for restoration of groundwater and for the restoration the industries which are situated in the area are to be made responsible and the restoration must be with a time frame. It is also his submission that by degradation of land resulting in loss of vegetation, livelihood of , large number of people residing in the area have been totally affected and the compensation paid by the authority are not sufficient and in fact the compensation has not been paid from 2002 inspite of the fact that the land degradation and loss of vegetation continues even as on date. He has also insisted that air pollution in the area must be curtailed and dumping of hazardous waste must be put an end for the purpose of better living of the people in the area. He also submitted that extraction of excess water by the industries either for running the present units or expansion of the units must be prevented to see that water aquifer is maintained as per the standard. It is his vehement submission that since the pollution level in the air is so dangerous, till the restoration of the original environment, the industries in the

area should not be allowed for any expansion. He submitted that adequate compensation must be paid under various heads viz., ecorestoration which includes flora and fauna, land, soil and water bodies etc. That apart he submitted that individual people have suffered enormous damages not only financially but also lives were lost and health conditions have been affected which continues as on date and therefore a suitable mechanism must be evolved for the purpose of adequately compensating the individual persons who have suffered. He has also stated that not only damages for the loss of crop but also cattle and other animals which are reared by the people are to be compensated. His further submission is that appropriate medical aid must be given to human as well as animals. His further submission is that it is an admitted fact that many of the industries are either 'red' category or 'orange' category in Patancheru and Bollaram industrial areas which are declared as CPA by the CPCB. As long as CEPI index is above permissible limit and the area continues to be CPA there is no justification for any of the industries in the area either to ask for expansion or for continuation of their industrial activity. He particularly mentioned that apart from the major water sources, the local lakes which include Khazipally lake, Isnapur tank, Asanikunta lake, Kistareddypet tank and Gandigudem tank have been grossly polluted and there is an urgent need to see that not only the major water bodies but also other tanks are to be cleaned. He also submitted that Nakkavagu, Manjira, Musi rivers which are considered to be the lifeline are really carrying on hazardous polluted waste water. In addition to that the untreated pharmaceutical effluents from Amberpet STP and other effluents finding its way in Musi river, affecting approximately 100 villages in the basin and in the entire area according to the learned counsel, people are affected by diseases like cancer, blindness, infertility,

hormonal imbalances, asthma, dermatological disorders, kidney problems, gastrointestinal diseases, miscarriages, still births and birth defects etc. According to the learned counsel the morbidity rate in the area had increased from 10.18% to 25.49% over 10 years and there has not been any proper study made in this regard.

114. The learned counsel has also relied upon various studies including the study made by the Department of Community Medicine, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad in November, 2000 to substantiate his contention that people are affected by pollution caused by these industries and they are to be adequately compensated for the health hazard caused to them. He also relied upon the study made by Green Peace in October, 2004 to highlight the state of community health at Medak District which is stated to be an agricultural landmass. It is his contention that in course of time there has been enormous industrial development and nearly 320 industries which are manufacturing pesticides, chemicals, pharmaceutical and steel rolls have grown enormously which resulted in CPCB recommending the area to be CPA since CEPI index has crossed the permissible limit. He has also relied upon a study made by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) sponsored by the CPCB wherein it was found that high levels of heavy metals such as arsenic, strontium, barium, selenium, boron, manganese and nickel were found to a large extent in the water body. Therefore, according to the learned counsel, the study abundantly shows particularly in the Villages like Bonthapally, Chitkul, Digwal, Gaddapotharam, Khazipally, Kistareddypet, Pashamailaram, Pocharam and Sultanpur from Patancheru, Jinnaram and Kohir Mandals and villages of control group viz., Musapet, Ramojipally, Uthloor and Veerojipally of Sakarampet A Mandal there are

overwhelming increase of various types of diseases. He would submit this can be stated a cocktail of poisons in air, water and land affecting the health of the community of Medak District which still continues. The learned counsel also highlighted that the consumption of water by the industries in Manjira river in Patancheru area and discharge of effluents in the natural stream against the standards prescribed by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder is one of the reason for the continuous pollution. To substantiate his contention that the water of the stream is not used for irrigation, he has referred to the observations made by the District Judge in the report dated 27.1.1996. He has also pointed out that Peddavagu and Nakkavagu streams apart from wells in the area show high arsenic concentration and the toxic effluents discharging in aquifers, water stream and water bodies to a large extent of area of 250 sq.km destroying the crops, flora and fauna.

115. The learned counsel has also referred to various government orders and office memoranda imposing moratorium based on CEPI score arrived at by the CPCB to state that as long as the area continues to be CPA, there is no necessity for any further industrial growth, even though his case is to close down the existing industries too. He has also referred to various provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder apart from Water Act particularly with reference to the definition 'stream' and prohibition on use of streams or wells for the disposal of polluting matter apart from Air Act and the powers of NGT under the NGT Act, 2010 and Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016 and submits that there are enormous powers on the facts and circumstances of the case to suspend the industrial operation in the area.

116. He has relied upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in INDIAN COUNCIL FOR ENVIRO LEGAL VS. UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS (1996 SCC (3) 212), M.C. MEHTA VS. UNION OF INDIA (1987 SCR (1) 819) where the Apex Court heavily came down against the hazardous industries. He has also referred to the judgment of the Supreme Court in M.C. MEHTA VS. KAMAL NATH & OTHERS (1997) 1 SCC 388 to insist that the public trust doctrine pre supposes that the government hold the lands, forest and public places under trusteeship, since the State is the custodian of the natural resources and it has the duty to maintain not only for the public but also for the best interest of flora, fauna and wild life etc. He also insists that the concept of intergenerational equity requires conservation of diversity and quality of biological resources. By referring to the goals of science as brought out by U.S Supreme Court in DAUBERT VS. MERREL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC (1993) S.ct. 2786, Mr. M.C. Mehta, learned counsel would rely upon the principles of vicarious liability. He also submits relying upon the judgment in VELLORE CITIZENS WELFARE FORUM VS. UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS (1996 (5) SCC 647) to insist that the precautionary principles and other concepts of environment viz., sustainable development requires that the units are to be shut down till restoration is completed to the full extent. He also insisted on the principle of promissory estoppel and non-regression. Any enactment made on the environmental norms will have to be seriously looked into, particularly when it has been held that 'environment' forms part of right to life which is a fundamental right in India. The learned counsel also made a reference to the Article 253 of the Constitution of India which enables enactment of legislation for giving effect to the international agreement and going through various international conventions including Stockholm Conference, 1972 and Rio De Janeiro Conference, 1992 and

U.N Climate Change Conference, 2015 which culminated into Indian legislations by virtue of the power under Article 253 of the Constitution of India and therefore the same is enforceable in India particularly under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder and various other environmental laws through the NGT which is created specifically for that purpose. The learned counsel also referred to various directions given by the Principal Bench of NGT for cleaning of river Ganga and other tributaries in M.C. MEHTA V. UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS (OA.No.200 of 2014 dated 13.7.2017) etc. The learned counsel also referred to other judgments of NGT to insist for closure of hazardous industries apart from direction to pay exemplary damages to the victims of pollution, to supersede the State Pollution Board with adequate directions to the Central Pollution Control Board and to provide wholesome clean drinking water for the benefit of the people, apart from continuous monitoring of air and water quality in the area.

117. In addition to the contention of Mr. M.C. Mehta, learned counsel Ms. Nagasaila and Mr. Suresh have also made reference to various orders and directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court of Andhra Pradesh, apart from government orders where the absolute liability concept has been reiterated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court particularly in BICHHRI case. According to her the directives are to be applied on the facts and circumstances of this case. She also submits that even after 30 years and inspite of various directions of the Apex Court and High court, the pollution level in Patancheru and Bollaram is unabated.

118. The learned counsel has also relied upon various documents which include analysis report of APPCB dated 8.10.2012, Inspection Report of M/s.

Hetero Drugs Ltd, Unit – I dated 16.10.2012, directions issued by the APPCB to Dr. Reddy's Laboratories dated 8.2.2013, directions issued by the Board to Hetero Labs Unit III to prevent manufacture of new product dated 28.2.2013, directions issued by the APPCB to Cirex Pharmaceuticals dated 30.3.2013, direction issued by APPCB to Aurobindo Pharma dated 30.3.2013, report of samples collected from Asanikunta tank, Kistareddypet tank etc dated 1.11.2013 and the show cause notice and directions issued by APPCB on various project proponents apart from analysis report of water samples on the outlet of Hyderabad Waste Management Project dated 21.4.2014 and the analysis report of Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., dated 16.1.2015 and the samples taken from Covalent Laboratories dated 16.1.2015 and various directions which show that the pollution of water bodies in the area continues even beyond 2007 – 2008. She has also referred to a report of February 2016 titled "Impacts of Pharmaceutical Pollution on Communities and Environment in India" wherein it is stated that pharmaceutical pollution still persists in the area. According to her the microbial pollution is a matter of public health issue. She has also referred to some steps regarding complex dimension of pollution in Patancheru and Bollaram areas which requires remedial measures for environment and quality of air.

119. It is her submission that CETP is not an effective solution considering the experience of Patancheru CETP through PETL that it has not given any positive result against the effluents from drugs and chemical industries in these years. She also reiterates the remark made by the District Judge dated 23.10.1993. She also submits that the order of the Supreme Court dated 6.2.2001 accepting the recommendations of the Expert Committee for construction of 18 KM pipeline to carry treated effluents to Amberpet for further dilution is not

workable at this point of time for the reason that at that time the focus was on chemical and heavy metal pollution and there was very little understanding of pharmaceutical pollution in environment. It was only after 2006 thinking of the pharmaceutical pollution has started and therefore today to carry the pharmaceutical pollutants all these 18 KM and mixing with domestic effluents will be more serious and there is a necessity for not giving approval for the same. She also referred to NEERI report 1998 to substantiate her contention as to how the villages are severely affected and damage caused to crops, livestock and health of people and various types of diseases with particular reference to NEERI's observation that water is not potable and therefore increase in instances of diseases needs to be thoroughly examined.

120. Ms. Nagasaila also submits that the payment of compensation must be for the past, present and future and according to her not only the compensation paid are inadequate but payments shall be made to other villages where people are affected particularly the lands in Kistareddypet and Ilapur for the years 1991-1992 to 1995 – 1996. She has also found various shortcomings in the report of the District Judge dated 27.1.1996 which according to the learned counsel is based on various reports including Revenue Officer who has not taken comprehensive survey to identify the affected land using water of Nakkavagu for irrigation and that most of the lands of Arutla, Ismailkhanpet and Yerdanoor Villages which depend on Nakkavagu, have not been inspected. The learned counsel also pointed out shortcomings in the order of the District Collector who relied upon the report of MRO and RDO who have specifically stated that certain farmers from ten villages regarding loss of crop, cattle etc could not be contacted and there is no information from Kistareddypet, Rudraram, Arutla and

Ismailkhanpet and ultimately the Conveners of APPCB in the Pollution Committee, Patancheru furnished the list of farmers identified from Ismailkhanpet, Yerdanoor and Arutla. Therefore, the conduct of the District Judge in restricting his report to the land identified by MRO, and RDO is not proper and ultimately the villagers who are really affected are not paid compensation to which they are entitled. The learned counsel also submitted that in some of the villages like Chitkul, Peddakanjerla, Ganapathigudem, Pocharam, Bachugudam, Arutla, Chidruppa and Baithole the lands assessed are less than the extent of land as per the statement of VAO and therefore the compensation paid was inadequate. She has also insisted that while the compensation was restricted only to loss of crop, loss of cattle, loss to wells and motor pumps are not taken into consideration. The learned counsel also referred to the report of the District Judge dated 7.1.1998 to show that certain villages like Ismailkhanpet which is stated to be affected but for want of particulars, compensation was not paid. She has also pointed out the further report of the District Judge dated 25.10.1999 to show that the representation given by owners of Inam land have not been considered and determination of compensation in respect of a farmer was rejected on the ground that in a part of his land sand was removed and there was no cultivation and therefore he was entitled to compensation only in respect of other part where the land was cultivated. The learned counsel referred to the further report of the District Judge of 2003 and states that the compensation arrived at is inadequate. It is the submission of the learned counsel that by going through various reports of the District Judge it is very clear that the compensation arrived at is not uniform but the same has been adhoc. In the absence of scientific assessment and nature and extent of pollution which cannot be within the purview of the

revenue officials, it is not possible to ascertain the actual damage, at least to a possible extent to arrive at a just conclusion. The total extent of land affected by pollution has not been accurately determined. Compensation should not be assessed only in respect of crop loss. Compensation awarded as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is only an interim measure, as it has been explicitly stated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Compensation should have been assessed from 1970 and not from 1984 because the pollution started in 1970. The compensation is not consistent particularly when NEERI originally assessed compensation for Rs.32 Crores. The learned counsel has further contended that the claimants who are legally entitled to compensation have been deliberately left out for uncalled for reasons and that the compensation has not been assessed as a whole considering health, livelihood, damage to environment, cost of remedial measures to restore the ecology and that the other industries are also jointly liable under 'polluter pays' principle. The learned counsel also referred to the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 conferring power on the Central Government to establish 'authority' and referring to Loss of Ecology Authority constituted under the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *VELLORE CITIZEN'S FORUM* case which has subsequently extending jurisdiction to Noyyal and Amaravathi basins submitted similar 'authority' should be directed to be constituted with power to undertake survey of industries, water bodies, soil, vegetation, health, local population, flora and fauna etc in Patancheru and Bollaram areas.

121. Mr. P. Niroop, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the applicant in other applications, while referring to various directions issued by the Supreme Court, High court and findings of various committees has made his submission on

seven heads viz., Creation of a permanent authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is his submission that on the complexity of the situation that abatement of pollution in these many years in Patancherru and Bollaram has been very slow and pollution of water and land is still continuing this is an ideal case where a permanent authority is to be constituted by the Government of India by virtue of the powers conferred under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 headed by a Retired Judge of the High Court, apart from eminent Scientists and reputed stakeholders. The learned counsel would submit that a direction must be given to the Government of India to invoke its powers under Section 3(3) of the Act to arrive at a substantial environmental justice not only to the people affected but also to the environment as well including flora and fauna, water, land etc. He has also referred to the Loss of Ecology (Prevention & Payment of Compensation) Authority appointed as per the direction in *VELLORE CITIZENS WELFARE FORUM* case apart from another authority constituted viz., Dahanu Taluka Environment (Protection) Authority and Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority and in fact such power of the government has been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *BICHHRI* case (AIR 1996 SC 1446) and *VELLORE CITIZENS WELFARE FORUM* case. He has also referred to the CPCB involved in CEPI since 2009 and has identified 88 industrial clusters across the country as CPA which include Patancheru and Bollaram. He has also referred to Ambient Air Quality status and trends for 2012, status of water quality in India 2011 with regard to rivers, lakes, tanks and ponds in the country apart from CPCB annual report for 2013 – 2014 which shows highest BOD level in lakes, tanks and ponds in Patancheru and Bollaram industrial areas.

122. Environmental Health – the need for an Epidemiological Study. The learned counsel referred to the two studies conducted by the Department of Community Medicine, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad in 1998 in respect of 14 Villages as well as that of the year 2000 in respect of Sultanpur Village showing the degradation of health. Further, in the year 2004 a comprehensive state of community health report of Medak District prepared by Greenpeace found the degradation of health was high. In the light of the said studies made it warrants a comprehensive epidemiological survey of the area to identify the geo chemical diseases affecting the local population due to soil, air and water contamination. The learned counsel would submit that such comprehensive Epidemiological Survey of Patancheru and Bolarum industrial areas comprising of 25 villages are to be carried out with the help of World Health Organisation (WHO) which has its regional headquarters in Delhi in collaboration with the Industrial Toxicological Research Institute, Lucknow. In addition to that according to the learned Senior Counsel, a super speciality hospital of Industrial Toxicology Induced Diseases must be set up at Patancheru to deal with pollution induced geo chemical diseases.

123. The learned counsel also has referred to a study made in the name of 'Environmental Monitoring and Assessment' published from Netherlands and other studies made by Mr. Pradeep K. Govil, Scientist, Department of Environmental GeoChemistry, National Geophysical Research institute (NGRI) under the heading Arsenic Pollution in the Ground Water of Patancheru industrial areas. Therefore, according to the learned Senior Counsel, these materials are sufficient to arrive at a conclusion that a private survey must be effected to give substantial health care to the people affected by the industrial pollution in the area.

124. Remediation of lakes and tanks: The learned counsel has also taken us to various reports including CPCB report of 2013 – 2014 showing highest BOD level in lakes, tanks and ponds in Patancheru and Bolarum. That apart, the learned counsel has also referred to the Fact Finding Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court in March 2004 headed by retired Judge Sri A. Gopal Rao and the observations made stating that at least nine water bodies in the area are covered under 'highly polluted' category viz., Khazipally, Asani Kunta, Kudi Kunta, Nakka Vagu, Mannevan Kunta, Jillela Vagu, Isakavagu, Cheruvu at SIRIS (Gummadidala) and Vagu near Venkataramana Chemicals and three are covered under 'polluted' category viz., Damara Cheruvu, Gandigudam tank and Posamudram tank. The cost of cleaning of all these tanks by way of remediation is to be recovered from the industries under 'polluter pays' principle.

125. Functioning of Common Effluent Treatment Plant: In this regard the learned Senior Counsel would submit that the CETP is a misnomer particularly when the individual industries have not cooperated with M/s. Associated Industrial Consultants at the time of preparation of the Techno Feasibility Report for CETP in the year 1990. It should have been proper for these units to have ETP in their units to attain the standard prescribed under Schedule VI under Rule 3(a) of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986 which is otherwise called ZLD and the units should not have been permitted to go behind to cover for their own negligence. In fact, according to the learned Senior Counsel the High Power Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court has found that the CETP is the major source of pollution and that was also the report of Sri P. Lakshman Reddy, District Judge dated 27.1.1996. The CETP which is commonly understood, deals with treatment in three ways viz., biological treatment, chemical treatment

and physical treatment. But on the factual matrix the CETP Patancheru has never brought down BOD level or restored the past level of TDS. Therefore, the figures shown are substantial evidence to show that instead of CETP the treatment should have been done by individual units by way ETP at the unit level. The CETP Patancheru instead of abating pollution by treating hazardous waste, has become a major source of pollution by treating cocktail of heterogeneous wastes. The learned counsel also referred to some of the research papers to show that CETP does not meet the inlet and outlet standards as prescribed in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 even after 25 years of its existence. Therefore, the learned counsel has raised a serious question about the continuation of such CETP which are in his submission only perpetuate pollution.

126. Landfill Facility (TSDF), Transport, Storage Disposal Facility run by M/s. Ramky Industries under the PPP model. According to the learned Senior Counsel, the said facility was not strictly monitored by the APPCB saying that it is only maintained by a private entrepreneur. There were several complaints of leachates developed in the landfill area, leading to contamination of ground water and fire incidents have also been reported on the landfill site due to intermixture of heterogeneous waste emanating from various industrial units. Therefore, according to him, the said private landfill facility has not been properly functioning and proper directions must be issued.

127. Abandoning the 18 KM pipeline carrying hazardous effluents from Patancheru CETP to Amberpet STP. The said proposal was mooted by the government when the matter was pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court between 1990 and 2001 and financed by the World Bank for laying 18 KM pipeline connecting Patancheru CETP with Amberpet STP to dilute the industrial waste.

The learned counsel would submit that under the Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 the transport of hazardous waste to any other destination other than a CETP or TSDF is not allowed. The High Power Committee has also given its opinion. The EIA made for laying of 18 KM pipeline by the Centre for Environment Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Hyderabad does not meet the guidelines set out for carrying out EIA. Therefore, when the study made in the EIA is not proper, the transport proposal is not environment friendly nor scientific and therefore according to the learned counsel the said proposal has to be dropped.

Payment of compensation: The learned counsel has referred to the report of NEERI, appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to assess the environmental damage for the period 1984 to 1991 which was arrived at Rs.32 Crores. Even after 25 years of the pendency of the matter, neither the CETP nor the TSDF function according to the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and transporting of hazardous waste to 18 KM through the densely populated areas is against EIA, the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling Rules), 1989, Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage Act, 1984 and Basel Convention on hazardous wastes of 1989 to which India was a signatory and by virtue of this conduct the diseases are prevalent not diagnosable either at the government hospitals or private hospitals as it calls for specialization in Geo chemical diseases.

128. In view of the said dangerous situation, the compensation decided at the tripartite meeting between the industries association, the District Collector and the affected farmers after survey by a Joint Inspection Team comprising of Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Ground Water, Pollution Control

Board and revenue officials and payment for the period from 1984 upto 2002 for an extent of 3,000 acres spread out in 23 villages is not sufficient and in fact a large extent of another 3,000 acres is affected for which compensation has not been paid. The other compensation component based on 1984 survey has not been paid from 2002. The learned counsel also referred to the fixation of compensation by the government of Andhra Pradesh in 2012 in G.O.No.12 dated 15.12.2012 fixing compensation of Rs.10,000/- per acre/year on par with drought affected farmers. According to the learned Senior Counsel, Patancheru and Bollaram areas are worst affected than the flood and drought affected farmers, they should have been at least treated on par with the said drought affected farmers. Therefore, according to the learned counsel it must be ensured that final compensation is paid to farmers to make good for the loss under various heads categorised by NEERI in its Investigation Report of October, 1991 and an Ecological Regeneration Fund should be created.

129. The learned counsel also referred to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in DEEPAK NITRATE case (2004) 6 SCC 402 wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld 1% of the maximum sale turnover during the last two years as Environment Improvement Fund. In addition to that under the Companies Act, as amended in 2013 the provision of CSR fund also to be utilised for ecological regeneration and restoration of environment in the pollution affected areas.

130. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, learned Additional Advocate General appearing for the Government of Telangana has pointed out that while it is true that compensation has been awarded and the amount paid to various villagers but even in respect of this compensation allotted to villages, there were occasions when nobody was present to receive the amount. This according to the learned

Additional Advocate General is due to the reason that the owners of the land have sold away their property and moved towards other areas and the areas are no more useful for cultivation purpose. It is his submission that there is no necessity for payment of any further compensation due to the reason that pollution level of the industries have drastically come down and also due to the migration of people and urbanisation and construction of residential houses and there are actually no crop losses. The learned Additional Advocate General would fairly submit that in the event of any such direction, the same will be complied with, since it is ultimately the project proponents who are to bear the said responsibility. He would submit that water supply for drinking purpose in the area are being made fully for the benefit of the people and in fact when the government completes the scheme of 'Mission Bhagiratha' which will be completed in December, 2017 the drinking water problem of the people of the entire area and for that matter the entire Telangana will be solved. However, the learned Additional Advocate General does not oppose the supply of potable water till the issue is solved.

131. In so far as it relates to the laying of 18 KM pipeline to carry the treated effluents from PETL to be connected with STP at Amberpet, the learned Additional Advocate General would refer to various documents to show that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has already accepted the same and there is no necessity to reopen the same and in any event, it is not for the Tribunal to pass any contra order. If really it is the case of the applicants that no prior EIA was carried out before the project of 18 KM transport was implemented, the parties ought to have raised it before the Hon'ble Supreme Court at the appropriate point of time. Now that the project is implemented in full fledged form it is not proper to stop the project which will cause more administrative problem and pollution also. The

learned Additional Advocate General would also submit that inspite of vast extent of improvement in pollution level, the applicant cannot pressure the same and continue to fight only with an intention of receiving more money. The learned Additional Advocate General also submitted that further effort are to be taken for the purpose of restoration and the government is taking all necessary steps in this regard and any direction by the Tribunal will also scrupulously be implemented. In so far as it relates to the health condition of the people, it is the case of the learned Additional Advocate General that there are no acceptable evidence to arrive at a conclusion that health condition of the people has deteriorated.

132. Mr. Sai Krishnan, learned counsel appearing for the Telangana State Pollution Control Board while reiterating the contention of the learned Additional Advocate General would submit that for the supply of potable drinking water, the industries are paying the amount and according to the learned counsel discharge of effluents directly into the water body have been totally prevented by the concerted efforts of the Board. The learned counsel also reiterates that 18 KM pipeline was approved by the Hon'ble Apex Court and there is nothing at this stage to reopen the same on the ground that due to passage of time the technology has developed. The learned counsel also submits that it is only the treated effluents of Patancheru through PETL which meets the standard after the treatment, for the purpose of dilution, it is taken to Amberpet STP for further treatment and therefore it cannot be said that it remains a trade effluent or a wasteful exercise. The learned counsel also states that it has been the categoric stand of the Board that STP Amberpet is meeting the standard prescribed by the Board. It was after treatment by STP, the water is sent to Musi River and according to the learned counsel Musi river is not polluted as on today, as the

pollution level has been improved to a very large extent. The learned counsel also referred to the comparative statement based on the analysis from PETL inlet and outlet at Nakkavagu and Bollaram to show that presence of many of the heavy metals is not detectable. The learned counsel also referred to the Ambient Air Quality report to contend that the samples taken during 2012 are within the standard. The learned counsel has also referred to the post mortality and genetic study of people living in Nakkavagu and Musi river basin submitted by the Hospital for Genetic Diseases, Osmania University in 2009 which shows that there are no adverse effects of health and kidney damage in people living in different villages of Nakkavagu and Musi River basin. The learned counsel has also referred to the finding that the heavy metal level in the people living in Nakkavagu and Musi River basin were within the permissible limit and that the APPCB is effectively monitoring the functioning of the industries and implement the welfare programmes of the government. The learned counsel has filed the list of industries and status as of February, 2017 which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the industry	Line of Activity	Category	Closure order issued dt	Revocation of closure orders dt
1	M/s.Assam Carbon Products Ltd., Plot No. 2, IDA, Phase – I, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy Dist.	Carbon, Graphite components.	Red		
2	M/s. Raghavendra industries., IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
3	M/s. NR Polymers, Plot No. 106 & 107, IDA, Phase-III, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
4	M/s. Alternate Oils india pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 238, Phase - III, IDA, Pashamailaram (V). Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
5	M/s. Deepam industries, Plot Nos. 13/1 & 13/2, Phase-I, IDA Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		

6	M/s. Hindustan Fluoro Carbons Ltd., Rudraram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	—	Red		
7	M/s. Srimatha Chemicals & Intermediates, Shed No. D-26, Phase-I, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	De-Scaling Agent	Red		
8	M/s. Sree Vijay Inorganics, Sy.No.449, Sulthanpur (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Recovery of sodium sulphate from spent sodium sulphate.	Red		
9	M/s. KGN Polymers, Plot No. 130, Phase-III, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
10	M/s. Sneha Solvents, (Formerly M/s. Premamrutha Life Sciences), Plot No. 254, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Solvent Recovery	Red		
11	M/s. Sri Chaitanya Chlorides Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 31,32,39 and 40, Phase - II, Pashamailaram, Sangareddy District.	Chemical	Red		
12	M/s. Indian Tar Coal Company, Plot No. 216/B, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Reprocessing of Waste Oil & Used Oil	Red		
13	M/s. Mahidhara Chemicals (P) Ltd., 18-D II, IDA, Phase- I, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Chemical	Red		
14	M/s. Linde India Ltd (formerly M/s. BOC India Ltd), Plot No. 178&179, Phase – III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Industrial gases filling	Red		
15	M/s. Devi Enterprises, Sy.No. 198&199, IDA, Phase-III, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Pyrolysis	Red		
16	M/s. Pellets Pharma Ltd., Plot No. 8 & 9, Road No. 5, APIIC, EPIP Zone, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pharmaceutical Pellets	Red		
17	M/s. JK Fenner (India) Ltd (Formerly M/s. Fennar India Ltd), Plot No. 4 & 22, Phase – IV, IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Manufacture of V-Belts, Oil seals & Moulded Rubber Products	Red		
18	M/s. Satyadeva Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 19, 20, 27 & 28, Phase -II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical	Red		
19	M/s. Royal Polymers (Formerly M/s. Krishna Udyog), Plot No.115, Phase-III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		

20	M/s. Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Bhanoor (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Defense Equipment like Missiles etc.,	Red		
21	M/s. Madhavi Polymers., Sy.No.138, Phase –III, IDA, Pashamailaram(V), Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
22	M/s. Asrani Tubes Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 45 - 47, IDA, Phase – IV, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	MS Tubes-1700 TPM	Red		
23	M/s. Inventa Chemicals Ltd., Unit – III, (Formely M/s. Deccan Drugs Ltd.), Sy. No. 221, Pati (V), Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Drug Intermediates	Red		
24	M/s. Imagix Pyrolysis Plant, Plot No.209/B, Sy.No. 219,220,221, APIIC, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
25	M/s. Sreesh Industries, Plot No. 53&62, Sy.No. 243 (Part), Phase-II, APIIC, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
26	M/s. Cubex Tubings Ltd., (Unit- II), Sy.No. 464 & 482, Near IDA, Phase –V, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Copper Tubes	Red		
27	M/s. Vaishnavi industries., Sy. No. 169, Plot No. 8, Phase-III, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Lubricants and other petroleum products	Red		
28	M/s. Sai Coat Paints Pvt Ltd., Plot no: 75 & 76 (P), EPIP, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Water based paints & Solvent based thinners & Polishes	Red		
29	M/s. Deepak Industries, Plot No.168/175,IDA, Phase-II, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
30	M/s. ITW India Ltd., Magna Flux Division, Plot No. 51, 52, 207 & 208, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical (Magna Flux Consumables)	Red		
31	M/s.Pennar Industries Ltd., Sy.No.622 & 623, Isnapur, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Cold Rolled Steel Strips.	Red		
32	M/s. Ordinance Factory Ltd., Yeddumailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Defence	Red		
33	M/s.Hitesh Chemicals & Drugs Pvt. Ltd., D-7 & 8, Industrial Estate, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Drug Intermediates	Red		
34	M/s. Sri Traders, Plot No. 148, IDA, Phase – II, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Reprocessing of Distemper, Red Oxide & Paints	Red		
35	M/s. Toshiba Transmission & Distribution systems (India) Pvt Ltd., Rudraram (V),	Transformers manufacturing unit	Red		

	Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.				
36	M/s. Banyan Sustainable Waste Management Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 5/9,10 - 11, IDA, Phase-I, IE, Patancheru (V & M), Sangareddy District.	Manufacturing of Plastic pellets from recycling plastic excluding PVC.	Red		
37	M/s. Sravanthi Alloy Castings (P) Ltd, Plot No. 8 & 17, Phase V, IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Steel & Iron Castings	Red		
38	M/s. Gensynth Fine Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 220 & 239, Phase – II,IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
39	M/s. Prashanth Sai Engineering Works, Plot No.112, Phase-III, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
40	M/s. Shi Sai Baba Chemical Industries, A9-11, IE, Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Solvent Distillation	Red		
41	M/s. Shree Shree Sai baba Exports, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Pyrolysis	Red		
42	M/s. ITW India Ltd., Plot No. 34-37, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Magna Flux Consumables (Anti Rust roof Liquid)	Red		
43	M/s. Neuland Laboratories Ltd., Plot No. 92-94, 257-259, IDA, Phase–II, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
44	M/s. Vamsi Oxide Industries, Plot No. B12 – B 15, Phase – I, IDA, Patancheru, Sangareddy District	Manufacturing of Zinc Oxide Powder	Red		
45	M/s. Ferro Tech, Plot No. 52 & 2C, IDA, Sriram Nagar, Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Heat treatment for Ferrous and Non Ferrous metals and alloys	Red		
46	M/s. Kirby Building Systems India Ltd., Plot No. 8-15, IDA, Phase – III,Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pre engineered metal buildings	Red		
47	M/s. Aura Paper Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd, Rudraram (V), patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Insulated kraft paper	Red		
48	M/s. Bayer Bio Science Pvt. Ltd, Sy. No. 130 - 133, Chinnakanjarla (V), Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Testing of Agricultural Seeds	Red		
49	M/s. Patancheru Enviro Tech Ltd., Plot No: 23, 24 & 25, Phase - IV, IDA, Patancheru (V & M), Sangareddy District.	CETP	Red		
50	M/s. Maheshwara Medical College & Hospital, Chitkul	Hospital	Red		

	(V), Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District				
51	M/s. Vega life sciences pvt. Ltd., Plot No. D - 22, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Solvent Recovery	Red		
52	M/s. Agarwal Rubber Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. C-8,9,10 & 11, IDA,Phase-I, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Automotive Tyres & Tubes	Red		
53	M/s. Virchow Petrochemical Pvt.Ltd., Plot No. 17A, IDA, Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drug Intermediate. The industry was established prior to the MoEF, Govt. of India dated 27.01.1994.	Red		
54	M/s. Agarwal Global Steels Ltd., (formerly M/s. Mac Alloys Pvt. Ltd.), Sy. No. 419, Sulthanpur (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Manufactures of MS Ingots and Structural Steel / MS Bars	Red		
55	M/s. Synthokem Labs Pvt. Ltd., Unit – II, (Formerly M/s. Pfmex Organics Ltd.), Plot No.222-224 & 235-237, Phase-II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
56	M/s. Alkabeer Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sy. No. 819, 838, 839 & 840, Rudraram (V), Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Slughter house	Red		
57	M/s. Microbax (India) Ltd, Sy. No. 59, Nandigama (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Manufacture of. Lactic acid bacillus	Red		
58	M/s. SR Drugs & Intermediates Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 24B/1, IDA, Phase –I, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemicals	Red		
59	M/s. Usha magwires india pvt ltd., IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Paper Cover conductors & Super enameled wires.	Red		
60	M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd, Unit-IV, Sy. No. 34 to 48, EPIP-IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Red		
61	M/s. Sano High Grade Spectro Castings Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 4-A/1, IDA, Phase – II, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Casting	Red		
62	M/s. Aurobindo Pharama Ltd., Unit - V, IDA, Pashamylaram, Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
63	M/s. FMC India Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 17/D, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Chemical	Red		
64	M/s. Sandvik Asia Pvt. Ltd, Muttangi (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Drill Bits (Process Involving heat treatment)	Red		

65	M/s. Valor Aluminium Pvt. Ltd., Sy. Nos. 119-140, 258, 259, 275 to 280, Plot No. 20/A, Phase-IV, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Aluminum Profiles (Extrusions)	Red		
66	M/s. Reliance Steel Industries, Sy. No. 410 & 412, Sulthanpur (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Steel	Red		
67	M/s. Rock Rubber Industry, Plot No. 10/R-3, IP, Phase-III, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Manufacture of Rubber Beedings	Red		
68	M/s. Reitz india ltd., Sy. No. 116, 117, Kyasaram road, Pashamaialaram (V), patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Industrial Fans	Red		
69	M/s. Salubrious Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 118, IDA, Phase – II, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical	Red		
70	M/s. Nirmla Enterprises, Plot No. D – 19, Phase – I, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Solvent Distillation	Red		
71	M/s. Vijetha Labs Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 216/A, Phase–II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Stand alone Solvent Recovery.	Red		
72	M/s. Indus Ammonia & Chemicals Ltd, Plot No.10/L1, Ph-III (Exp), IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bottling of Ammonia Gas & Manufacture of Ammonium Hydroxide	Red		
73	M/s. EQIC Dies & Moulds Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 108 & 124A, Phase - III, IP, Pashamailaram (V), Patanchderu (M), Sangareddy District.	Manufacturing of Mould Bases & Mould dies	Red		
74	M/s. MSN Laboratories Ltd, Unit-II, (formerly M/s. Venkatarama Chemicals Ltd), Sy. No. 36/A, Kardanoor (V), Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
75	M/s. MSN Pharma Chem Pvt. Ltd (Formerly M/s. Monarch Laboratories Ltd), Plot No. 212, Phase –II, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
76	M/s. Prateek Industries, (Formerly M/s. Marx Chemicals), IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Solvent Recovery	Red		
77	M/s. U-Foam Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.143,144,145,158,159& 160, Phase- III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Mfg of Polyurethane Foam	Red		
78	M/s. Annapurna Industries, Plot No. 276/A, Phase –III, IDA Pashamailaram, Patancheru	Inorganic Chemicals	Red		

	(M), Sangareddy District .				
79	M/s. Geekay Wires Pvt. Ltd., Sy. No. 300/A, Isnapur (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Galvanized steel wires.	Red		
80	M/s. Kondapally Forgings (P) Ltd., Unit - II, Plot No.177, Phase - III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Open Die Forgings and Allied Products	Red		
81	M/s. Sunway Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd (formerly M/s. Sanjay Cellulose Products), Plot No. 117 &126, IDA, Phase-II, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemicals	Red		
82	M/s. Pavithra Dairy Products Pvt. Limited, Sy.No.276,277 & 278(P),Phase-IV,IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District.	Dairy	Red		
83	M/s. Parle Agro Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 58 to 63,Sy. No. 166 to 168, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Fruit Juices & Fruit products	Red		
84	M/s. Sree Leo Enterprises, Plot No.240, Phase –III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Solvent - Distillation	Red		
85	M/s. Brilliant Bio Pharma Ltd, (Formerly M/s. Brilliant Industries Ltd., (Vaccines Division), Plot No. 97, 98, 276&277, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Vaccines (Veterinary & Human)	Red		
86	M/s.Roopa Industries Ltd., A3, A4, Phase – IV, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
87	M/s. Signode India Ltd (Formerly M/s.ITW India Ltd), Rudraram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Not listed in the EIA Notification dated 27.01.1994 & 14.09.2006	Red		
88	M/s. Chromo Laboratories India Pvt. Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Anjani Chem), Plot No. 43, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
89	M/s.Vuradi Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 21, Phase – II, IDA, Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Solvent Recovery.	Red		
90	M/s. Coral Petro Products, Plot No.18 &19, Phase-I, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Hot Blending Process (PVC Compound, Hydro Carbon Wax)	Red		
91	M/s. Tyche Diecast Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 95,96,102 & 103, Phase – III, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	PDC parts (Aluminium ingots)	Red		

92	M/s. Fine Cab Wires & Cables Pvt. Ltd., Sy. No. 352, Plot No. 6 & 20, IDA, Phase –IV, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Wires & Cables (PVC Insulation)	Red		
93	M/s. Biocon Ltd., Plot No. 213 – 215, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
94	M/s. Biophore India Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 231, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Research & Development of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients & Formulations (Lab scale operations only).	Red		
95	M/s. Paragon Polymer Products Pvt. Ltd., Unit-III, Plot No. 23/A, IDA, Phase – I, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Foot wear	Red		
96	M/s. Asian Paints Ltd, Plot No.50 –55, IDA, Phase – II, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Integrated Paint Industry	Red		
97	M/s. Verve Laboratories, Sy. No. 422, Sulthanpur (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Scientific Research & Development	Red		
98	M/s. Sri Satya Industries, Plot No. 242, Phase-II, Industrial Park, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Scientific Research & Development	Red		
99	M/s. Navaratna Alloy Castings, Plot No. 4A/17, IDA, Phase-I, Patancheru (V & M), Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Steel Castings	Red		
100	M/s. Aditya Medi Pharma Pvt. Ltd (Formerly M/s. Sree ramya chemicals), pashamailaram (V), patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Research & Development of Bulk drug & Fine Chemicals.	Red		
101	M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit – VI A & B, Sy. No. 329/39 & 329/47, Chitkul (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Unit – VIA: Bulk Drugs (Sterile) Unit – VIB: Pharmaceutical Formulations.	Red		
102	M/s. Surabhi Industries, Plot No.134, Phase –III, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Solvent Distillation	Red		
103	M/s. Srinivasa Labs Ltd., IDA, Phase – II, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	In-organic Chemicals.	Red		
104	M/s. Ewatech pyrolysis pvt ltd., Plot. No. 28, Phase –III, Pashamylaram(V), Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District	Pyrolysis	Red		
105	M/s.Megha Fibre Glass Industries Pvt. Ltd. Plot. No. 36, Phase –I, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy	Mfg of GRP Pipes	Red		

	District.				
106	M/s.Biological E Ltd., Unit –II, Plot No. 9&10, Phase –IV, IDA, Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Bio Chemicals from animal grands (Glandular products) & Phyto Chemicals	Red		
107	M/s. Mylan Laboratories Ltd (Formerly M/s. Matrix Laboratories Ltd), Unit – 7, Plot No. 14, 99 & 100, Phase-II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drug	Red		
108	M/s. Millennium Greentech Pvt. Ltd., Sy.Nos.97, 98 & 103, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Processing of Plastic pyrolysis oil	Red		
109	M/s. SBMS Industries, Plot No.127 & 128, Phase-III, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
110	M/s. KKS Organics Ltd., B – 6, IE, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Solvent Distillation (Stand alone solvent recovery unit)	Red		
111	M/s. VBC Ferro Alloys Ltd., Rudraram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Ferro Alloys	Red		
112	M/s. Reliable Paper & Board Mills Ltd., Plot No. 46, Phase – II, IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Kraft Paper	Red		
113	M/s. Virupaksha Organics Pvt. Ltd, Plot No 32 & 33, Phase I, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drug Intermediates	Red		
114	M/s. Usha Vital Care Ltd., IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemicals	Red		
115	M/s. Lakshmi Saras Chem Tech Pvt. Ltd (formerly M/s. Saras Chem Tech), Plot No. 276, Phase – III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical & Solvent distillation	Red		
116	M/s. Vensa Laboratories Ltd (formerlyM/s. Snehaa Pharma Chem), Plot No. 254, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Research & Development	Red		
117	M/s. Satyadeva Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd, Unit-II, Plot No. 21-26, Phase - II , IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Fine Chemicals	Red		
118	M/s. RR Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 206, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical	Red		
119	M/s. Venkar Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 64 & 65, Phase –	Chemical	Red		

	II. IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.				
120	M/s. SVL Metal Finishers P. Ltd., Plot No. 17-D-1, IDA, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Anodizing of aluminum metal plates	Red		
121	M/s. Medicare Environmental Management Pvt., Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Semb Ramky Environmental Management Pvt., Ltd.), Sy.No.619, Isnapur (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	CMBWTF	Red		
122	MSN Research & Development Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 12, Phase-IV, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Research & Development	Red		
123	M/s. Pattancheru Enviro Tech Ltd (CETP), Plot. No. 23, 24 & 25, IDA, Phase –IV, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	Red		
124	M/s. Exel Rubber Ltd, Unit-V, Plot No.185/A, Phase – III, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District.	Mfg. of Compound Rubber	Red		
125	M/s. DRK Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.23, Phase – III, IDA Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Mfg of of Modified Bituminous	Red		
126	M/s. Nectar Crop Sciences Ltd (formerly M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals Products Ltd), Plot No. 60 & 61, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pesticides & Formulations	Red		
127	M/s. Suven Life Sciences Ltd., Plot No. 262, 263, 270 & 271, IDA, Phase-II, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
128	M/s. Sigachi Chloro-Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 20, Phase – I, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chloro – Chemicals	Red		
129	M/s. Tejashrri Intermediates Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 133-142, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red		
130	M/s. Arene Life Sciences Ltd., Sy. No. 49 & 210, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
131	M/s. LMR Polymers, Plot No.88 & 89 (Part), Phase –III, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
132	M/s. Sawaria Pipes Pvt. Ltd, Unit - III, Sy. No. 137, Nandigama (V), Patancheru,	Mfg. of MS Angles	Red		

	Sangareddy District.				
133	M/s. Laasya Laboratories, Plot No. D-29, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical	Red		
134	M/s. Vallourec Heat Exchanger Tubes Ltd (Formerly M/s. CST Valinox Ltd, M/s. CST Ltd., M/s. Chitrakoot Speciality Tubes Ltd), S. No. 619, Isnapur, near IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Engineering Industry	Red		
135	M/s. Ogene Systems India Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 218 & 219, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
136	M/s. Santosh Traders, Plot No. 180, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Reprocessed oil Bound Distemper.	Red		
137	M/s. Sri Chakra Poly Plast India Pvt.Ltd, Plot No.10/R2, IDA, Phase –III (Extension), Pashamylaram(V), Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District.	Recycled Pet flakes	Red		
138	M/s. Paragon Polymer Products Pvt. Ltd., Unit-I, Plot No. 14B & 18 B, IDA, Phase – II, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	1. Hawaii Chappals – 490 TPM, 2. MC (Hawaii) sheet waste powder – 235 TPM & 3. Parts of Foot wear - 30 Lakhs pairs/Annum	Red		
139	M/s. Micro Molecules (P) Ltd, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemicals	Red		
140	M/s. Veljan Denison Ltd (formerly M/s. Denison Hydraulics India Ltd), Plot No. 9A, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	CNC Machining and finishing of pumps, motors & valves	Red		
141	M/s. Millennium Greentech India Pvt. Ltd., Sy.Nos.97, 98 & 103, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Plastic Pyrolysis	Red		
142	M/s. MSN Laboratories Ltd, Sy. No. 317 & 323, Rudraram (V), Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
143	M/s. Astha Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 278, Phase - II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Food supplements and Nutraceutical products	Red		
144	M/s. Sai surface coating technologies., patancheru (V & M), Sangareddy District.	Mechanical engineering goods, surface modification like a hard facing	Red		

145	M/s. Lofty Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 234, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Fine chemical	Red		
146	M/s. Reddy Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 182, 183, 196 & 197, Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical.	Red		
147	M/s. NR Polymers (Formerly M/s. Ambica Ispat Pvt Ltd), Plot No.137, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Pyrolysis	Red		
148	M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals Pvt.Ltd., Plot No. 5&6, IDA, Phase-II, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
149	M/s.Vadilal Chemicals Ltd., Plot No.18-A, Industrial Estate, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Anhydrous Ammonia gas refilling in Cylinders and Liquor Ammonia Solution	Red		
150	M/s.SNF (India) Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 19/B, Phase – II, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Water soluble polymers.	Red		
151	M/s. GVK Novopan Industries Ltd., IDA, Phase – II, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Pre laminated Particle Board.	Red		
152	M/s. Novopan Industries Ltd (Resin Division), Phase – II, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Pre laminated Particle Board.	Red		
153	M/s. Kondapally Forgings Pvt Ltd., Plot No. D 23/A, IE, Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Forging & Allied products	Red		
154	M/s. Somdatt Builders-Ramky (JV), Sy. No. 226,238,239,243D, 246,247 & 249, Kistareddypet (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Hot mix, Ready mix & Wet mix	Red		
155	M/s. Ulysses Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Cubicle No. 1, SDF Block No. III, EPIP, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Homeopathic medicines & Formulations.	Red		
156	M/s. VSR Industries, Plot No. 13/1 & 13/2, Phase – I, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Chemical	Red		
157	M/s. RK Industrial Chemicals, Plot No. 16&17, IDA, Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Barium carbonate, sodium sulphide and barium sulphide	Red		
158	M/s. DRK Infratech Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 23, Phase – III, IDA Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Mfg of Modified bitumious	Red		
159	M/s. AM Polymers, Plot No.152, Phase-III, IP, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy	Pyrolysis	Red		

	District.				
160	M/s. Smilax Laboratories Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Hicel Pharma Ltd.), Sy. No. 57/2 & 58/aa, Kardanoor (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
161	M/s. Anus Laboratories Ltd., (formerly M/s. Nitya Laboratories Ltd.), Plot No. 272, 273, 280 & 281, Phase-II, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
162	M/s. Deccan Phyto Chemicals Ltd., C1 & C2, Industrial Estate, Patancheru, Sangareddy District	Herbal Extract	Red		
163	M/s. Sai Ready mix (Formerly M/s. S. V. Ready mix Pvt. Ltd.), D 27, Phase - I, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Ready Mix	Red		
164	M/s. Millennium Greentech India Pvt. Ltd., Sy.Nos.97, 98 & 103, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
165	M/s. Sri RR Industries, D27, Phase – I, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Automobile Rubber Tubes.	Red		
166	M/s. Sri Sai Lakshmi Industries, Plot No.53&62, Part, Sy.No. 243 (Part), Phase-II, APIIC, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
167	M/s. Super Polymers, Plot No.89 & 88 (Part), Phase –III, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis	Red		
168	M/s. Octant Industries Ltd (Formerly M/s. Swarna Jyothi Agro & Exports Pvt. Ltd), Plot No. 65 & 66,EPIP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Hydrogenation Caster Oil	Red		
169	M/s. OTC Paints & Chem Pvt. Ltd, 10i, D-30, Phase – I, IDA Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Reprocessing of Paints, Distemper.	Red		
170	M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Ltd., Sy.No.863-865 (Part-I), Phase-IV, IDA, Patancheru, Sangareddy District	Cellulose Products	Red		
171	M/s. Purnima Enterprises, Plot No. 276-D & 276-B (Part), Phase – III, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Kraft paper manufacturing from waste paper.	Red		
172	M/s. Deccan Leathers Ltd., Plot No. 25, Phase-I, IDA, Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Finishing leather	Red		

173	M/s. Indian Tar coal company, Sy. No. 223 & 233, Plot No. 216, IDA, Phase - III, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Mfg. of Bitumen Emulsion & Bitumen Allied Product.	Red		
174	M/s. DV Polymers India Pvt Ltd, Plot No. 17C-part3, Ground & first floor, Phase-I, IDA, Patancheru, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Poly Tetra Floro Ethylene lined Pipes & fittings(Teflon lining) and Ethylene tetra floro Ethylene coated vessels(Teflon coating)	Red		
175	M/s. Pyrogreen Energy Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 115, IDA, Phase-III, Pashamylaram(V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Pyrolysis of Plastic waste	Red		
176	M/s. Vishaka Milk Products (India) Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 50, EPIP, IP, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Milk Dairy	Red		
177	M/s. Covalent Laboratories Ltd., (Formerly M/s. SV'S Remedies Ltd, M/s. Ranby Laboratories Limited), Sy. No. 374/A, Gundlamachnoor (V), Hathnoora (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
178	M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd, Unit-IX, Sy. No. 371, Gundlamachanoor (V), Hatnoora(M), Medak Dist.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
179	M/s. Arch Pharma Labs Ltd., (formerly M/s. Merven Drug Products Ltd.), Sy. No. 323, Gundlamachanoor (V), Hatnoora (M), Medak Dist.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
180	M/s. Honour Lab Pvt. Ltd (Formerly M/s. Cirex Pharmaceutical Ltd), Sy. No. 371, Gundlamachanoor (V), Hatnoor (M), Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
181	M/s Aktinos Pharma Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Vaishnavi Labs Ltd.,)Plot No. 154/A/6, Sy. No. 172 A, S. V. CO-Op. Industrial Estate, IDA, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fine Chemical Unit	Red		
182	M/s Amaravathi Chemicals & Fertilisers Pvt Ltd Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemical industry	Red		
183	M/s Ambica Industries, Sy. No. 296/7/5s, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Inorganic chemicals	Red		

184	M/s Amrutha Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	1) Inorganic Chemical (Calcium Chloride unit) 2) Research and Development of APIs & Bulk Drugs	Red		
185	M/s Aparna Industries, Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	62% Sodium Sulphide	Red		
186	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit – II, Plot No. 103/A, 104/A, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
187	M/s Balaji Amines Ltd., Plot No. 4 & 5, Beside APSEB Sub Station II, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacturing of drug intermediates & Herbal Extracts	Red		
188	M/s. Bhanu Cerglaze Pvt Ltd., Unit - ISy No.296/7/4, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District .	Fritted Glaze mfg unit	Red		
189	M/s Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., Chemical Tech Ops, Unit – I, Plot Nos. 137, 138, 145 & 146, S.V. Co-Operative Industrial Estate, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
190	M/s Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., Unit – II, Plot Nos. 110 & 111, S.V. Co-Operative Industrial Estate, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
191	M/s Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., (Bulk Actives) Unit – III, Plot No. 116, SVCIE, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Bulk Drugs, Research and Development.	Red		
192	M/s Enpiar Pharma Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/3 & 7/5, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
193	M/s Fermi Chemicals Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Narmada Chemicals Ltd.,) Sy. No. 103/E/1, SVCIE, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of drug intermediate	Red		
194	M/s Gasolec Appliances Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Kabsons Gas Equipment Pvt Ltd.,) S. No. 296/7/7, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	LPG Cylinders	Red		
195	M/s Gennex Laboratories Ltd., (Formerly M/s Prudential Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,) Sy. No. 133, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drug	Red		
196	M/s Glochem Industries Ltd., Sy. No. 174 to 176, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal,	Bulk Drug Intermediates.	Red		

	Sangareddy District				
197	M/s Hexagon Drug Laboratories Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 103/D, SVCIE, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Recovery of Piperazine MLs	Red	07.10.2016	
198	M/s Hyderabad Castings Ltd., Sy. No. 177, 178 & 179, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Special alloy Castings (Casting Unit)	Red		
199	M/s Sridhanada Laboratories, (Formerly M/s Hydex Chemicals Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 296/7/3, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediate	Red		
200	M/s Hygro Chemicals Pharmtek Pvt Ltd., (Formerly known as M/s Hygro Chemicals Pvt Ltd.), Plot No. 174, Progressive Industrial Society, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red	02.07.2016	20.09.2016
201	M/s Island Veer Chemie Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/7, 8 & 11, IDA, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fine Chemicals	Red		
202	M/s Nicomac Cleanrooms Far East Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 10, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Clean Rooms Panels with Phosphating operation	Red		
203	M/s Vindhya Organics Ltd., (Formerly M/s Parsin Chemicals Ltd.), Plot No. 3, 4 & 5, Anrich Industrial Estate, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals / Drug Intermediate	Red		
204	M/s Prabhava Organics (P) Ltd., Plot No. 103/B, Sri Venkateswara Co-op. Indl. Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates. / Bulk Drug Intermediates	Red		
205	M/s .Pragathi Organics Ltd., Sy. No. 200/7/5 & 296/7/5, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drug Intermediates.	Red		
206	M/s PSN Medicare Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Vasishta Organics Pvt. Limited.) Sy. No. 296/7/11, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drug Intermediates.	Red		
207	M/s Rampex Labs Pvt Ltd Sy. No. 172, Plot No. 151, S.V. Co-op. Industrial Estate, Village Road, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drug Intermediates	Red	11.11.2016	
208	M/s Sai Life Sciences Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Sai Advantium Pharma Ltd.,) Sy. No. 296/7/3, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
209	M/s Sheetal Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/9, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Intermediates	Red		

210	M/s Siri Chemicals (P) Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Zinc Oxide manufacturing unit	Red		
211	M/s SOM Phyto Pharma (INDIA) Ltd., Plot No. 154/A5, Sy. No. 172 (U), SVCIE, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Pesticide Technical (Not in operation) Pesticide Formulation. (In operation) Pesticide formulations & Biofertilisers.	Red		
212	M/s. Sri Krishna Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Unit-IV (Formerly M/s Sri Krishna Drugs Ltd, Unit- II / M/s. Arandy Laboratories Ltd)Sy. No. 296/7/10, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs	Red		
213	M/s Sreekara Organics, Sy. No. 159/A, SVCIE, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal,Sangareddy District.	Bulk Drugs and Recovery of Piperzine from Piperzine MLs.	Red		
214	M/s Sriven Tele Products Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Garuda Engineers Pvt Ltd.,)Plot No. 154/C, Sy. No. 172/A, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Galvanised Steel Strips	Red	15.03.20 16	
215	M/s Sujana Tower Ltd., (Formerly M/s Sujana Metal Products Ltd.), Tower Division,Sy. No. 172/B, Plot No. 128/A, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Galvanized Telecom Tower Parts	Red		
216	M/s Sukaso Cera Colors Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 74 A & E, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Existing – Ceramic Colours Proposed – Micronised Zircon Sand / Zirconium Silicate / Zircon Flour (Opacifier)	Red		
217	M/s Taurus Chemicals (P) Ltd., Plot No. 133, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Inorganic chemicals	Red		
218	M/s The Paper Products Ltd.,Plot No. 139 & 148, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacturing of Paper Products (Board Cartoons and Flexibles)	Red		
219	M/s Transgene Biotek Ltd.,Plot No. 68, 69 & 70, Anrich Indl., Area, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drug based on Bio Technology	Red		
220	M/s Veer Chemie & Aromatics Pvt Ltd., Unit – II, Plot No. 161/A & B, Sri Venkateswara Cooperative Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red		

221	M/s Vijasri Organics (Formerly M/s Associated Resins pvt ltd) Plot No. 164/A3, Sy. No. 172/A, S.V.Co. Indl. Estate, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates	Red		
222	M/s Zyden Gentec Ltd., (Formerly known as M/s Sree Venkateswara Medichem Labs Pvt Ltd.), Plot No. 8-71/1, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
223	M/s Apex Drugs & Intermediates Ltd., Unit – I, Sy. No. 14, IDA, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red	15.03.2016	
224	M/s Astrix Laboratories Ltd., (Formerly M/s Matrix Laboratories Ltd., Unit – II), Sy. No. 10 & 42, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
225	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit – VIII Sy. No. 13, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
226	M/s Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Unit – VIII E, (Formerly known as M/s Senor Organics), Sy. No. 13, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drugs Intermediates / Fine Chemicals	Red		
227	M/s Balaji Galvanising Industries Ltd., Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	SS Wire	Red		
228	M/s Bhagyanagar Chlorides Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Aluminium Chlorides Anhydrous	Red		
229	M/s Challa Chlorides Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Inorganic Chemical	Red		
230	M/s Metrochem API Pvt Ltd., Unit - III (Formerly M/s Chowdary Agro Chemicals), Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Inorganic Chemicals	Red		
231	M/s Divis Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
232	M/s Erythro Pharma Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 13, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red	15.03.2016 (Stop production order)	16.07.2016 (Temporary revocation)

233	M/s Eytan Labs Ltd., (Formerly Matrix Laboratories Ltd U – VI & M/s Biotech Pharma Ltd.), Sy. No. 10 /A, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug and intermediates.	Red		
234	M/s Goldstone Infratech Ltd., Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	G.I. Castings	Red		
235	M/s Goldstone Infratech Ltd., Sy. No. 08, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Galvanizing plant	Red		
236	M/s Hetero Labs Ltd., Sy. No. 10, IDA, Khazipally, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
237	M/s Jupiter Bio Science Ltd., (Formerly M/s Aurobindo Pharma, Unit – VII), Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
238	M/s. KRS Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited, Sy. No. 10/A, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediate	Red		
239	M/s Lee Pharma Ltd., Sy. No. 10/G-1, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
240	M/s Maithri Laboratories Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 14, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates	Red	16.03.2016 (Stop production)	16.07.2016 (Temporary revocation)
241	M/s Mylan Laboratories Ltd., (Formerly M/s Matrix Laboratories Ltd., Unit – I / Formerly M/s Vorin Laboratories Ltd.,) Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
242	M/s Meka Laboratories Sy. No. 10/C, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fine Chemicals	Red		
243	M/s Nosch Labs Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 14, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red	16.03.2016 (Stop production)	16.07.2016 (Temporary revocation)
244	M/s Om Sai Ram Chemicals Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Sodium Nitrate from Piperazine MLs	Red		
245	M/s Benova Labs Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Pilot Organics), Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates	Red		

246	M/s Rakshit Drugs Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 10/B, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediate	Red	11.07.2016 (Stop production)	
247	M/s Saraca Laboratories Ltd., Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
248	M/s Arch Pharma Labs Ltd., (Formerly M/s Sibra Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,)Plot No. 3-72, Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
249	M/s Sigachi Laboratories Ltd Sy. No. 42, Ali Nagar, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
250	M/s South Whale Chemicals, Sy. No. 10, Plot No. A-1, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red		
251	M/s SPL Chemicals (Formerly M/s VMR Chemical Works /M/s Navya Labs Pvt Ltd.), Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red	05.05.2014	05.01.2015 (Revocation of Closure orders not considered).
252	M/s Sri Sai Chemicals, Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red		
253	M/s Total Drugs & Intermediates Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Neulife Laboratories Ltd.,) Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Iso Butyl Aceto Phenone (IBAP)	Red	24.10.2016	
254	M/s TPS Laboratories Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
255	M/s Ven Sai Laboratories (Formerly M/s Muktha Laboratories / M/s R.G. Feeds & Minerals) Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	In - organic Chemical	Red		
256	M/s Virchow Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals (Acetyl Sulphanyle Chloride)	Red		
257	M/s Virupaksha Organics Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s DRK Chemicals Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates	Red		
258	M/s Vishnu Chemicals Ltd. Sy. No. 15, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemical industry	Red		

259	M/s Vishnu Chromates Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 15, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Recovering Chrome from Spent Chrome solution of Ibuprofen and waste from leather tanneries	Red		
260	M/s Yag – Mag Labs Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediate	Red	27.04.2016	
261	M/s Chemtech Acids & Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. Nos. 180/1 to 15, Industrial Area, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals (DMS, SMO, H2SO4 & Oleum)	Red		
262	M/s Chemtech Fertilizers Ltd., Sy. Nos. 180/1 to 15, Khazipally Industrial Area, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fertilizer Unit (Single Super Phosphate)	Red		
263	M/s Kekule Pharma Ltd., Sy. No. 180/1 to 15, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
264	M/s. Eshwar Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Konar Organics Ltd) Sy.No.180/2, Kazipally (V), Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Existing: Bulk Drugs & Chemical Proposed : Bulk Drugs & Drug Intermediates	Red		
265	M/s KRR Drugs & Intermediates Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Medeva Laboratories Pvt Ltd.), Sy. No. 180/1 to 15, IDA, Khazipally, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates	Red		
266	M/s Regent Paints Pvt Ltd.Sy. No. 180/1 to 180/15, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Existing – Water Paints) (Expansion – Paints & Varnish and Insecticides formulations – Mixing only)	Red		
267	M/s Shri Ram Chlorochem Ltd.Sy. Nos. 180/1 to 15, Industrial Area, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drug Intermediates	Red		
268	M/s SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
269	M/s TIDC INDIA, (Unit of Tube Investments of India Ltd.,) Plot No. 1, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Engineering unit	Red		
270	M/s Venshiv Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 180/8, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Catalyst manufacturing unit	Red		
271	M/s Auctus Pharma Ltd (U – III) (Formerly M/s Neo Medichem Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 216, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy	Drug Intermediates	Red		

	District				
272	M/s Maithri Drugs Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Bajaj Organics Pvt Ltd., / M/s Bell Remedies) Sy. No. 222, 223, 224 & 225 IDA, Bonthapally, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
273	M/s Granules India Limited Sy. No. 533, 535, 536, Temple Road, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
274	M/s Hetero Drugs Ltd., Unit – I Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
275	M/s Hetero Drugs Ltd., Unit – IV, Sy. No. 599, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
276	M/s Honour Labs Ltd., (Formerly M/s Vinar Organics Pvt Ltd.), Sy. No. 202, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediate	Red		
277	M/s Neuland Laboratories Ltd., Sy. No. 474 & 347, 490/2, Bonthapally Village, Veerabhadraswamy Temple Road, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
278	M/s Otira Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red		
279	M/s Pavan Drugs & Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 216, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fine Chemicals.	Red		
280	M/s RMS Research Labs Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 346 & 348, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	The industry has established in the year 1994 (Drug Intermediates)	Red		
281	M/s Samkr Pistons And Rings Ltd., Sy. No. 537, Temple Road, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pistons & Gudgeon Pins	Red		
282	M/s Sigachi Laboratories Ltd., Sy. No. 503 & 534, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
283	M/s SKR Labs Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Alkali Metals Ltd., / M/s Nagarjuna Drugs Ltd.), Sy. No. 273, 274 & 467, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Chemicals	Red		

284	M/s Sri Gayathri Drugs Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 497, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediates	Red		
285	M/s Sundram Fasteners Ltd., S. Nos. 213, 214 & 216, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Metallurgical Unit	Red		
286	M/s Symbed Labs Ltd., S. No. 353, Domadugu Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
287	M/s Saanvi Laboratories Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Twin Star Laboratories Ltd.), S. Nos. 466, Temple Street, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
288	M/s Virchow Drugs Ltd., Sy. No. 639, Temple Road, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bulk Drugs	Red		
289	M/s Vivimed Labs Ltd., Sy. No. 202, 207 A, 207 E, 207 AA, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fine Organic Chemicals	Red		
290	M/s Denisco Chemicals Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Vaya Jayanthi Drugs Pvt Ltd.), S. Nos. 625, Temple Street, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Drug Intermediate	Red		
291	M/s Pawan Kraft Boards Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Kraft paper	Red		
292	M/s Pep Roll Paper Mills Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 25/A, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Kraft Paper	Red		
293	M/s Hyderabad Ammonia & Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/4, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Liquid Ammonia filling unit	Red		
294	M/s Tushar Enterprises, Sy. No. 174 & 176, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Recovery of oil and carbon black from waste Tyres	Red	24.10.2016	
295	M/s Srivatsa Enterprises, (Formerly known as M/s Sree Balaha Chemical Agencies), S. No. 10/A, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ammonia bottling plant	Red		
296	M/s L. Rhaks Pyrolysis Industries, Sy. No. 633, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pyrolysis unit (Recovery of Carbon Black powder, oil from waste Tyres)	Red		
297	M/s Hartex Rubber Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 106, Sri Venkateshwara Co-Operative Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bicycle Tyres and Tubes	Red		

298	M/s Sri Ram Industries Sy. No. 296/7/7/E, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Pyrolysis	Red	13.03.2015	03.08.2015
299	M/s. Sulkashan Circuits Ltd., Plot No. 36 & 37, Anrich, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Printed Circuits Board	Red		
300	M/s Lakshmi Saraswathi Chemicals & Organics Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 8-17, Sy. No. 296/7/7, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Solvent Recovery Unit Distillation of Mixed Solvents (1st)	Red		
301	M/s Mylan Laboratories Ltd., (Formerly M/s Matrix Laboratories Ltd., (R & D Centre)), Sy. No. 81 & 84, Plot Nos. 31, 32, 33 & 34-A, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	R & D activities in Pharmaceuticals	Red		
302	M/s Sai Advantium Pharma Ltd., (Formerly M/s Prasad Drugs Ltd., R & D and Pilot plant) Sy. No. 296/7/4, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	R & D, Pilot Plant activities in Fine chemicals	Red		
303	M/s Sree Harsha Organics, Sy. No. 296/7/7, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Piperazine and Solvent recovery unit	Red		
304	M/s. Trident Fine Chem & Laboratories, Unit-II (Formerly M/s. Srinivasa Chemicals), Sy No. 296/4/E, 296/7/3, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Recovery of solvents from Spent solvents.	Red		
305	M/s. Trident Life Sciences and Research Centre, Sy.No.296/4/E&296/7/3, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal Sangareddy District.	R & D Chemicals	Red		
306	M/s Srujit Chemicals, Sy. No. 296/4/AA, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Distillation of Solvents	Red		
307	M/s Sun Beam Electrodes, Plot No. 155/B, Sy. No. 172, SVCIE, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Welding Electrodes	Red		
308	M/s. Teja Ammonia Products, Sy. No. 84, Anrich Industrial Area, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ammonia gas re filling	Red		
309	M/s Vibis Laboratories, Sy. No. 296/7/9, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Solvent Distillation unit	Red		
310	M/s Apex Drugs & Intermediates Ltd., Unit – II (Formerly M/s SAS Technologies) Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Solvent & piperzine recovery	Red		

311	M/s Emmennar Pharma Pvt Ltd., Unit – I (Formerly M/s Emmennar Bio-tech Pvt Ltd., / M/s Reliance Rubber Work Ltd.,) Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bio Technology Based products	Red	13.04.2016	14.07.2016
312	M/s Spar Labs Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 79, Alinagar, Chetlapotharam Village, Gaddapotharam (GP), Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Solvent Recovery unit	Red		
313	M/s Neuland Laboratories Ltd., (R & D Centre), Sy. No. 489/A, 488/G, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	R & D Unit	Red		
314	M/s Pragati Rubbers, Sy. Nos. 349 A & 351 E, Domadugu (V), Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Manufacturing of Reprocessed Rubber	Red		
315	M/s Techtran Poly lenses Ltd., Sy. Nos. 541, 542, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacturing Hard Resin Ophthalmic Lenses	Red		
316	M/s Srikar Rubber Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 167/B, Sri Venkateswara Co-operative Industrial Estate, Bollaram (V), Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Rubber Compounds	Red		
317	M/s Navbharathi Chemicals Plot No. 126/C/1, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Activated Bleaching Earth	Red		
318	M/s. VS Castings Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 174, Phase – III, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Casting	Orange		
319	M/s. Giridhari Explosives Pvt. Ltd (Engg Division)., Plot. No. 101, Phase – III, IP, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	—	Orange		
320	M/s. Vijaya Bhavani Constructions Pvt. Ltd., Sy.No. 738/97, Lakdaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Stone Crusher	Orange		
321	M/s. Maytas Infra Ltd., Sy. No. 656 to 662, Lakdaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Stone Crusher.	Orange		
322	M/s. Martopearl Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Unit-I, Plot No. 17, Phase –IV, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Alloy Steel Casting	Orange		
323	M/s. Venkata Sai Enterprises, Plot No. 14/B, Phase – V, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Mfg of Mosquito Coils	Orange		

324	M/s. Vijaya Laxmi Para Boiled Rice Mill, Sy. No. 155, Renlagadda, Doultabad Road, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Para Boiled Rice Mill	Orange		
325	M/s. Prudent Natural Products Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 73A, EPIP, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Food additives, nutrients and flavours	Orange		
326	M/s. Deepthi Steels Ltd., Chitkul (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling	Orange		
327	M/s. Maruthi Steels Ltd., Chitkul (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling	Orange		
328	M/s.Om Sai Domestic Products, Plot No. 41C, Phase-V, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Mfg. of Mosquito coils	Orange		
329	M/s. Sarvani Readymix Concrete Industry, Sy. No. 843 & 844, IDA, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Mfg. of Ready Mix Concrete & Cement Allied Products	Orange		
330	M/s. Formite Alloys Pvt Ltd, Plot No.94, Phase –III, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Castings	Orange		
331	M/s.Sri Sai Krishna HealthCare Products, Plot No.17-A/1, Phase – I, IDA, Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Mfg. of Mosquito coils	Orange		
332	M/s. Balaji Hi Care Products, D-23/B.IE, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Mfg. of Mosquito coils	Orange		
333	M/s. J.Thimmaiah Metal Industries, Sy. No. 738, Lakdaram(V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Stone Crusher	Orange		
334	M/s. Vijai Krishna Industries, Plot No.198, IDA, Phase –II, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Castings	Orange		
335	M/s. Nithin Krishna Alloy Castings, Plot No. 151,Phase – II, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Alloy Steel castings	Orange		
336	M/s. Elite Enterprises, Plot. No. 4A/21, IDA, Phase - I, Patancheru (V & M), Sangareddy District.	Mfg. of UPVC Doors & Windows	Orange		
337	M/s A.P. Met Engg. Ltd., (ENA & IMFL Unit),IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	ENA & IMFL Unit	Orange		
338	M/s Amazon Papyrus Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 81 & 84, Plot No. 7B, Anrich Industrial Estate, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Blending / Mixing of Organic chemicals	Orange		

339	M/s Ambika Steel Udyog Pvt Ltd., (Steel Rerolling Mill) Plot No.116, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Re- Rolling Mill	Orange		
340	M/s Nandi Rubber Industries Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Amrutha International), Plot No. 142, Sy. No. 272, Sri Venkateswara Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Manufacturing of Automobile Inner Tubes	Orange		
341	M/s Bharat Boards Industries, Sy. No. 296/7/4, 8-39, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Lamination of particle Board	Orange		
342	M/s. Bio Controls, Plot No. 74 C, Sy. Nos. 81 & 84, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bio Fertilisers and Pesticides	Orange		
343	M/s Biogene Organics, Plot No. 74 C, Anrich Industrial Estate, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Plant Growth Regulators & Encouragers	Orange		
344	M/s Centuary Fibre Plates (P) Ltd., Furnishing Division, Sy. No. 174 & 176, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	PU Foam-Furnishing of Rubberised Coir Products	Orange		
345	M/s Centuary Fibre Plates Pvt Ltd., Works Division, Sy. No. 296/7/8, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Manufacture of Coir Mattress	Orange		
346	M/s Cheminnova Remedies Pvt Ltd., Unit – II, At 8-23, Sy. No. 296/7/6, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Non Alcoholic Gripe Water	Orange		
347	M/s Commercial Steel Industries, (Formerly M/s. Sri Saibaba Steel Rolling Mills / M/s Jagadamba Steels) Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling Mill	Orange		
348	M/s. Ganapathi Ingots Pvt Ltd., Plot No.160 C & D, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	MS Ingots	Orange		
349	M/s Garg Steels, Unit -- II, (Formerly M/s L. N. Ispat Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. Nos. 296/7/3, 296/7/2, 296/7, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	TMT Bars, CTD Bars, Re Bars & Angles	Orange		
350	M/s Handum Industries Ltd., Sy. No. 269/7/7/9 & 11, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	MS Rounds/ CTD Bars	Orange		
351	M/s Gland Pharma Ltd., Plot No. 9, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502325	Pharmaceutical Formulation	Orange		

352	M/s. Grovel Drugs & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 34 B, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ayurvedic Products.	Orange		
353	M/s Vivimed Labs Ltd., Pharma Unit - III (Formerly M/s Octantis Nobel Labs / M/s. Hezen Pharmaceuticals Ltd., / M/s Apple Laboratories Ltd.,) Plot No. 41 & 44 A, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Formulation unit	Orange		
354	M/s Manaksia Ltd., (Closures Division) (Formerly M/s Hindustan Seals Ltd., Manaksia Closures) Plot. No. 125/B, S. No. 172, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Beverage Bottle Caps Manufacturing Unit)	Orange		
355	M/s Manaksia Ltd., (Mosquito Coils Division), (Formerly M/s Hindustan Seals Ltd.,) Plot No. 24 & 25, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Mosquito Repellent Coils Manufacturing Unit)	Orange		
356	M/s Hitech Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 134 B, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulation	Orange		
357	M/s. Hygro Chemicals Pharmtek Pvt Ltd, Unit-II, Sy No. 172, Plot No.169, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Formulation unit	Orange		
358	M/s Kozylon Industries Ltd., Plot No. 153, SVCIEL, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Mattress Manufacturing Unit	Orange		
359	M/s Koppert Sustainable Solutions (India) Ltd., Plot No. 34/B, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bio Fertilisers and Micro Nutrients	Orange		
360	M/s Maha Steels Industries (Formerly M/s Punjab Steels), Sy No. 296/7/7/e, IDA, Bollaram Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Re-rolling Mill	Orange		
361	M/s Matrix Agri Sciences Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 81, 84, Plot No. 20, 21 A, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Matrix Min (Chelated Zinc 12%), Matrifer (Chelated Iron 12%) and Mg. Max - 9.6 % (Mangesium Sulphate)	Orange		
362	M/s Matrix Feeds & Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 81, 84, Plot No. 20 & 21, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Advex PS, Bindex Gel and Starlite	Orange		

363	M/s Medreich Ltd., (Formerly M/s Medreich Cephtech Pvt Ltd., /M/s Medikon Laboratories Pvt Ltd.,)Plot. No. 45 A & B, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulations)	Orange		
364	M/s Meenakshi Smelters & Rollers Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/4, 5 & 6, 210 – 213, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Steel Re-rolling Mill	Orange		
365	M/s MMG Steels Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 14, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Ingots from Scrap	Orange		
366	M/s Electro Cables, Shed No. 3, Plot No. 73A, Sy.No.84, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District - 502 325	Wire Drawing unit (Aluminum Cables)	Orange		
367	M/s MSN Laboratories Ltd., (Formulations Division) (Formerly M/s Armour Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,)Plot No. 42, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Formulations of Pharmaceuticals	Orange		
368	M/s. Nectar Laboratories Ltd. Plot No. 54 A, 54B & 55 , Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram (V), Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Liquid Monomer & Pharmaceutical Formulations As per records Bio-adhesive is a liquid monomer.	Orange		
369	M/s Pioneer Tor Steel Mills Pvt Ltd.Sy. No. 142 AA, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	CTD / TMT Bars and MS Billets	Orange		
370	M/s Punjab Steels, Sy No. 296/7/7, IDA, Bollaram Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling Mill	Orange		
371	M/s Qualicare Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Plot No. 103/C, SVCIE, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Formulations (Table top sweetners, equal tablets, sachets, powder)	Orange		
372	M/s Rahee Track Technologies Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Shalimar Fastenings Pvt Ltd.,), Plot No. 173/B/IA, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Engg Unit (Railway Track Fastenings)	Orange		
373	M/s Sandeep Steel Industries, Sy. No. 172, Plot No. 144, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Rolling Mill	Orange		
374	M/s Savan Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd., (M/s Invomed Cotab Pvt Ltd.,).Sy. No. 172/A, Plot No. 135, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Orange		

375	M/s Savitri Devi Polyfabric (India) Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 136-B Part, Sy. No. 172/woo, Sri Venkateswara Co-op Industrial Estate, Bollaram (V), Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	PP Spun Bonded Non Woven Fabric	Orange		
376	M/s Shalini Steels Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 164/A, 165 & 166, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Existing – Steel Rerolling Proposed – Enhancement of Rerolling Mill capacity and Coal gasifier for change of fuel for reheating furnace	Orange		
377	M/s Shree Krishna Steels, Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Steel Re Rolling unit.	Orange		
378	M/s Soubhagya Confectionery Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 160/A, S.V. Co-Op. Indl. Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Existing – Confectionery Products Proposed – Chocolate manufacturing Chocolates, Coverings, Choco Paste, Compound Chocolate and Chocolate drops	Orange		
379	M/s Spansules Formulations, Sy. No. 172, Plot No. 154/A4, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Orange		
380	M/s Sri Sai Sand Industries Sy. Nos. 284/5/1 & 284/6/A, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Robo Sand manufacturing unit	Orange		
381	M/s Sri Srinivasa Re-Rolling Mill (Formerly M/s Om Sri Sai Steel Rolling Mill), Sy. No. 172, IDA, Bollaram Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Re-rolling Mill	Orange		
382	M/s Sri Surya Chandra Mineral Works Plot No. 156, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Quartz Stones	Orange		
383	M/s Sri Venkateswara Coir Products Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172 A, Plot No. 156, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Rubberised Coir Products	Orange		
384	M/s Srivilas Hydrotech Ltd., Plot No. 74-B/1, Anrich I.E., Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Blending / Mixing of Organic chemicals	Orange		
385	M/s Star Fertilisers Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172-C, Plot No. 101/A1, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fertilizer Formulation	Orange		
386	M/s Sujana Universal Industries Ltd., (Bearing Division) Sy. No. 172, Plot No. 10, 11, 12, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Engineering Unit manufacturing of Bearings	Orange		
387	M/s. Sujana Metal Products Ltd, Rerolling Unit-I Sy. No. 296/7/9, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling Mill	Orange		

388	M/s. Sujana Towers Unit-IV (Formerly M/s Sujana Metal Products Ltd., Rerolling Unit – II) Sy. No. 159/B&C, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Steel Re-rolling Mill	Orange		
389	M/s Sujana Metal Products Ltd., Unit – IV (Formerly M/s Kamini Ispat Ltd.,) Sy. No. 296/7/8/11, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Billets and TMT Bars (Casting and Steel Re-Rolling unit)	Orange		
390	M/s Sun Beam Machines India (P) Ltd., Plot No. 155/B, Sy. No. 172, SVCIE, IDA, Bollaram, (V), Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Biscuit / Confectionary Making Machines, Food Processing Machines	Orange		
391	M/s. Time Tech Formulations Ltd., (Formerly M/s. Bhavishya Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd.,) Plot No.120/B. SVCE, Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Orange		
392	M/s. Unicorn Health Care, Plot No. 172, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulations.	Orange		
393	M/s Syncrop Agritech Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Victory Bioscience India Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 174 & 176, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacturing of Micronutrients	Orange		
394	M/s Vidyut Wires, Shed No. 4, Plot No. 73A, Sy.No.84, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District - 502 325	Wire netting unit (Aluminium wire netting)	Orange		
395	M/s Vijaya Iron Foundry Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 171 & 172, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Expansion of Mold Steel Ingots / Billets, MS Ingots	Orange		
396	M/s Yeluri Formulations Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296 / 7 / 6, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Orange		
397	M/s Agri Life (Formerly known as M/s Indus Agro Pvt Ltd.) Plot No 143-B, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Neem Extraction	Orange		
398	M/s Allen Reinforced Plastics (p) Ltd., IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Filament wound FRP products	Orange		
399	M/s Ganesh Grinding Mills Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172/Woo, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Quartz /Feldspar Powder	Orange		
400	M/s J.T. Alloys Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Sathavahana Steels & Alloys Pvt Ltd.,) IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	MS Ingots	Orange		

401	M/s Topaz Steel & Calcination India Ltd., Sy. No. 172/EE, U.U.U, Plot No. 9, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	MS Ingots / MS Billets	Orange		
402	M/s Supra Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/6, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Formulation of Pharmaceuticals	Orange		
403	M/s Starlite Spintech Ltd., Plot No. 6, Anrich I.E., Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Twisted Cotton Yarn	Orange		
404	M/s Sri Venkateswara Mineral Works, Sy. No. 210 & 211, IDA, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Silica Sand Pulversing Unit	Orange		
405	M/s Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., Formulations Tech Operations - IPlot Nos. 137 & 138, SVCIE, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pharmaceuticals Formulation Unit	Orange		
406	M/s Om Shanti Satins Ltd., Plot No. 50 & 53, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Cotton Grey Fabric	Orange		
407	M/s Vam Life Sciences Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 21, Anrich IE, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Bio Fertilisers and Bio Pesticides unit	Orange		
408	M/s Nicomac Clean Rooms Fareast Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172/A, IDA Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Prefabricated Clean room equipments (Engineering industry)	Orange		
409	M/s AET Laboratories Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Medikon Galenicals Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 42, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Formulation Unit (Tablets and Capsules)	Orange		
410	M/s Mahalaxmi Industries (Formerly M/s Hyderabad Agro Inputs Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 10/B, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pesticide Formulation	Orange		
411	M/s Matrix Crop Sciences Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Live Agri Sciences Pvt Ltd.,) (Formerly M/s Supreme Agro Tech Pvt Ltd.,) Sy. No. 10/E1/B/9, Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pesticide Liquid Formulations, Wettable Powder (Pesticide) & Granules (Pesticide)	Orange		
412	M/s Saroj Chemicals Pvt Ltd Sy. No. 10, Gaddapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Activated Bleaching earth	Orange		

413	M/s Century Fibre Plates Pvt Ltd., Unit – II (Formerly M/s Shree Malani Industries Pvt Ltd.), Sy. No. 42, Plot No. 7 & 8, Alinagar, H/o. Chetlapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Rubberised Coir Products	Orange		
414	M/s Universal Pesto Chem Industries Ltd.S. No. 12, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pesticide Formulations	Orange		
415	M/s Gangothri Metal Industry, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Stone crusher	Orange		
416	M/s K.K. Stone Crushers, Sy. No. 144, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Stone crusher	Orange		
417	M/s Sarala Harsha JV, Sy. No. 422, Khazipally (V), Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Stone Crushing Aggregates	Orange		
418	M/s Reliable Metal Industry, Sy. No.144, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 319	Stone Chips (20 mm, 12 mm & 6 mm Sizes)	Orange		
419	M/s Rock Sand Mineral Pvt Ltd., Sy. No.144, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Stone Chips (20 mm, 12 mm & 6 mm Sizes)	Orange		
420	M/s Shree Thirumala Metal Industry Sy. No. 144, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Stone Crusher	Orange		
421	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd., Sy. Nos. 180/6, 180/7, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pesticide Formulation	Orange		
422	M/s Vantech Chemicals Ltd., Unit – II, Sy. No. 180/15, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pesticides Formulations	Orange		
423	M/s Zameer Metal Industry Sy. No.144, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Stone Crusher	Orange		
424	M/s Robo Silicon Ltd., Sy. No. 125, 126 & 127 Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Robo Sand manufacturing unit	Orange		
425	M/s S.R. Rock Way Industries, Sy. No. 154, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Stone crushing unit	Orange		
426	M/s Sri Laxmi Srinivasa Stone Crusher, Sy.No. 132 & 144, Khazipally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Stone crushing unit	Orange		
427	M/s Dhanlaxmi Iron Industries Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 260/B, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling	Orange		
428	M/s Beardsell Ltd., (Formerly M/s Hyderabad EPS Products Pvt Ltd.), Sy. No. 466E & 470s, Temple Road,	Thermocole & Poly Urethane Foam	Orange		

	Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District				
429	M/s Phyto Chem (India) Ltd., Sy. No. 628, Temple Street, Bonthapally (V), Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Pesticides Formulations	Orange		
430	M/s SKY Colourtech Industries, Sy. No. 659, Shed No. 3-117, Bonthapally Village Jinnaram Manadal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of printing ink (Blending & Mixing)	Orange		
431	M/s Sri Balaji Steels (M/s Sri Sai Ispat Udyog), Sy. No. 473/1 & 2, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Rerolling Mill	Orange		
432	M/s Sri Jai Shankar Steel Industries Sy. No. 635, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Bars & Sections	Orange		
433	M/s Sri Raj Re-Rolling Mills Ltd., (Formerly M/s Surabhi Ispat Udyog), Sy. No. 635, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Steel Re-rolling	Orange		
434	M/s Rohini Home Care Products Ltd., Sy. No. 206/A, 217, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Mosquito Repellant Coils (Double Coils)	Orange		
435	M/s Semio Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 206, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Mosquito Repellant Coils (Double Coils)	Orange		
436	M/s AGM Allied Industries Sy. No. 488/R2, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacturing of Varnish, Printing Inks and Reducer (Blending and mixing)	Orange		
437	M/s Makson Industries Pvt Ltd. Sy. No. 182, 183, Annaram Village, Bonthapally Post, Narsapur Taluka, Sangareddy District	Vicks Vaporub & Similar Formulations	Orange		
438	M/s Mercury Synthetic Resins, Plot No 157/A, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Synthetic Resins	Orange		
439	M/s Sukaso Ceracolors Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Sukaso Engineering Enterprises Pvt Ltd.) Plot No. 73C1 Part, 73 C 2 & 73C3, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Zirconium Silicate Opacifier (Fine Sand), (Pulverizing unit)	Orange		
440	M/s Vardhaman Industries (Formerly M/s Rishabh Chem Industries), Sy. No. 10, IDA, Gaddapotharam, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Adhesives & Thinners and Herbal product	Orange		

441	M/s Aishu Castings Pvt. Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Iron & Steel Casting	Orange		
442	M/s Bio-Pharma Laboratories Pvt Ltd., 104, B & C, S. V. Co- operative Indl. Society, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325	Earlier - Distillation of CSNLOil Present - Distillation of Vegetable Oil	Orange		
443	M/s Fine Alloy Castings Pvt Ltd.,Plot No. 154, Sy. No. 172/C, SVCIE, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ferrous Castings Non Ferrous Castings, Alloy Castings,	Orange		
444	M/s Impact Metals Limited (Casting Division) Sy. No. 296/7/4, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Aluminum Castings, Ingots, Slugs & Circles	Orange		
445	M/s ITC Ltd., PSPDBollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Cast coated paper boards Polyethylene laminated paperboards. Paper and Paper Boards.	Orange		
446	M/s KRK Castings (Hyd) Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/5, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District - 502 325	Castings	Orange		
447	M/s MPR Refractories Ltd., Plot No. 140-B, & C, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Refractory Bricks manufacturing Unit	Orange		
448	M/s. Phanicare Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd., (Formerly M/s Roots Medicare Pvt Ltd.),Plot No. 73C/4, Anrich Industrial Estates, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Food supplements in Cattle , Aqua, Poultry feeds etc	Orange		
449	M/s Rane Diecast – A Division of Rane (Madras) (Formerly M/s. Rane Diecast Ltd.,/M/s Soubhagya Diecast Ltd.,) Plot. No. 143/A, S.V.Co-op. Ind. Estate, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Manufacture of Aluminum Die Castings	Orange		
450	M/s Sujana Metal Products Ltd., (Casting Division),Plot No. 128/A, IDA, Bollaram Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	MS Ingots	Orange		
451	M/s Sunbeam Specialty Alloys Ltd., Sy. No. 172, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Non – Ferrous Valves (Castings)	Orange		
452	M/s M.R. IndustriesSy. No. 231, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District 502 325.	Plaster of Paris	Orange		

453	M/s Shiv Shakti Nutri Foods (P) Ltd., IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Misri	Orange		
454	M/s.GE India Exports Pvt Ltd., Plot No.101, 102, EPIP, Pashamylaram(V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Engineering R & D on Electrical Machines.	Green		
455	M/s. Lafarge Aggregates & Concrete India Pvt. Ltd, (formerly M/s. Larsen & Tourbo Ltd), Sy. No. 808, 811, 812, Plot No. 10B, Phase - II, Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Ready Mix Concrete	Green		
456	M/s. Inox Air Products Ltd., Plot.No. 38, Phase –I, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Industrial gases filling	Green		
457	M/s. My Home Industries Ltd,(Formerly M/s. My Home Constructions Pvt Ltd), Plot No. 56, IDA, Phase – II, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Ready Mix Concrete	Green		
458	M/s. Technostrength Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 131 & 132, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Light Engineering	Green		
459	M/s. Praxair India Ltd., Plot No. 1,2 &3, Phase – IV, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Industrial gases filling	Green		
460	M/s. Paragon Polymer Products Pvt. Ltd., Unit-II, Plot No. 19, IDA, Phase – I, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Hawai Chappal & MC (Hawai) sheet waste powder.	Green		
461	M/s. GTN Engineering (India) Ltd, (formerly M/s. Imperial Garments Ltd), Plot No. 5 & 6, IDA, Phase - I, Patancheru, Sangareddy District	Garments.	Green		
462	M/s. Nayastrap Pvt.Ltd., A-5, Industrial Estate, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Box Strapping – 4 Tons/month, HMHDPE/LDPE/LLDPE Bags – 3 Tons/month	Green		
463	M/s. Samrat Straps Pvt. Ltd., A-5, Industrial Estate, Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Box Strapping & Cutting of Carry bags (HMHDPE/LDPE/LLDPE Bags) on job work basis	Green		
464	M/s. Parker Hannifin India Pvt. Ltd . (Formerly M/s. Parker Markwel Industries Pvt. Ltd), Unit-I, Plot No. 26-29, IDA, Phase-IV, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Rubber Hose pipes	Green		
465	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., ECC Division, Plot No. 277 & 278, IDA, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Engineering Unit. (Mechanical Cutting Bending of Reinforced Steel)	Green		

466	M/s. Mahaa industries Private limited., Plot No. 60/A2, Sy. Nos. 109 to 113 & 147 (P), EPIP Park, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Granite Polishing	Green		
467	M/s. Evershine Build India Private Ltd., Plot No. 77., EPIP, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru(M), Sangareddy District.	mgf. Jointing Mortar, Tile Adhesive, Plaster	Green		
468	M/s. ITW India Ltd., Plot No.4A/19,Phase-I, IDA Patancheru, Sangareddy District.	Aluminum Jacketing & Stainless Steel Jacketing	Green		
469	M/s. Feno Plast Ltd., Unit-III, Sy. No. 165 & 166, Nandigaon (V), Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	PVC Leather Cloth.	Green		
470	M/s. SN Rubber Works, Plot No.83, Phase-III, Pashamailaram, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Plastic Components & Trays	Green		
471	M/s. Parker Hannifin India Pvt. Ltd (Formerly M/s. Parker Markwel Industries Pvt. Ltd), Unit-II, Plot No. 16A, IDA, Phase-IV, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Rubber Compound for production of Hose Pipes-300 TPM	Green		
472	M/s.Parker Hannifin India Pvt. Ltd (Formerly M/s. Parker Markwel Industries Pvt. Ltd), Unit-III, Plot No. 18 & 19, IDA, Phase-IV, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Hose assembly & Fittings	Green		
473	M/s. Techno Blow Moulders Pvt. ltd., IDA, Phase – II, Pashamailaram, Sangareddy District.	Mgf HDPE Containers (HDPE Drums)	Green		
474	M/s. Finex Dies Pvt. Ltd., Plot NO. 24 A/2, IDA, Phase- I, Patancheru(M), Medak Dist.	Forging Dies	Green		
475	M/s. D-Valve Engineers, Plot No.17C-Part 3, 2nd floor, Phase-I,IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Ball Valves (Assembling only)	Green		
476	M/s. Fortune Paints Pvt Ltd., Plot No.17B,Phase-II, IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Manufacture of paints (Water Based) & Wall Putty only by mixing and blending process	Green		
477	M/s. Priyadarshini Spinning Mills Ltd., (Garments), Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Garments	Green		
478	M/s. CMH Tools Ltd., 26-A, Industrial Estate, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist.	Gear Cutting Tools	Green		
479	M/s. Pallav Plastics, Plot No.A-1, Phase - I, IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Disposable Plastic Glasses	Green		

480	M/s.Parekhplast India Pvt.Ltd., Plot No. 49 A & B, Phase - II, IDA, Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	Plastic Articles-250 MT/Month	Green		
481	M/s. Plastic Extrusions, Plot No. 44/A, Phase – V, IDA, Patancheru, Medak Dist.	Polythene Bags and Film Sheet & Rolls	Green		
482	M/s. Siddivinayaka Industrial Gases Pvt. Ltd., Part of Plot B12 to B15, IE, Phase-I, Patancheru (M), Medak Dist	Carbon dioxide Gas	Green		
483	M/s CVR Polymers Pvt Ltd.,Plot No. 1A, Sy. No. 174 & 176 , IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Plastic & Paper Products (like Plates, Cups & Glasses)	Green		
484	M/s Deccan Polypacks Ltd.,Sy No 142A, I.D.A., Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	HDPE /PP Woven Sacks	Green		
485	M/s Balaji Industries, Sy. No. 174 & 176, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District – 502 325.	Granites Stone Crushing and Polishing	Green		
486	M/s Charu Granites,Plot No. 8-64/2/B, Sy. No. 171, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite Cutting and Polishing	Green		
487	M/s Charu StonesPlot No. 136 B Part and 145 A Part, Sy. No. 172/Woo, Sri Venkateswara Co-op Industrial Estate, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite cutting and polishing	Green		
488	M/s Deccan Granites Ltd., Sy. No. 134 & 172/A, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District	Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit	Green		
489	M/s D.G. Granites (P) Ltd., Sy. No. 171, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite Cutting and Polishing (Granite Slabs, Tiles Cutting & Polishing)	Green		
490	M/s. Sunbeam Granites India (Formerly M/s Dhanalakshmi Iron Industries Ltd,)Sy No. 172/C, Plot No.169/A& B (Part), SVCIE, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite Slabs and Tiles	Green		
491	M/s. Gomati Granites,Plot NO. 47, Sy No. 81 & 84, ANRICH Industrial Estate, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite cutting and polishing	Green		
492	M/s Jai Jagadambe GranitesPlot No. 174, Sy. No. 172/C, IDA, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite Cutting and Polishing	Green		
493	M/s Mangalam Stones India Pvt Ltd.,Plot No. 167/A, Sy. No. 172/C, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Mfg. Of Granite Tiles & Slabs	Green		
494	M/s Mirror Shine GranitesSy. No. 172/C, Plot No. 163A, B & C, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite Cutting and Polishing Slabs	Green		

495	M/s M.M. Rock Pvt Ltd Sy No. 172 UU, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram (M), Sangareddy District.	Granites Stone Cutting and Polishing	Green		
496	M/s Shree Shyam Granites Plot No. 102/B/1, Sy. No. 172/C, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Cutting and Polishing of Granites. Granite Cutting and Polishing	Green		
497	M/s Shree Krishna Granites Sy. No. 296/7/9, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Granite Cutting and Polishing	Green		
498	M/s U.S. Granites Plot No. 126A, 1 & 2, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Polished Granite Slabs	Green		
499	M/s Khaitan Electricals Ltd., Plot No. 129, SVCIE, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Engg Unit	Green		
500	M/s KL-Hi-Tech Secure Print Ltd., Plot No. 22 & 23, Sy. Nos. 81 & 84, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District - 502 325	Printing press	Green		
501	M/s Lakshmi Infraproperities (India) Pvt Ltd, Sy. No. 174/176, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	UPVC Windows	Green		
502	M/s Panchavati Polyfibres Ltd., Sy. No. 152A, Sri Venkateswara Co-op Industrial Estate, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	PP Woven Sacks	Green		
503	M/s Pravesha Industries Pvt Ltd, Unit – II, Sy. No. 84, Plot No. 29 & 30, Anrich IE, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Printing & Packaging products (Plastic bottles)	Green		
504	M/s Firstchoice Ready Mix Private Limited (Formerly M/s Jhakotia Readymix) IDA, Bollaram, D.No. 16-97, Survey No. 296/4s Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready Mix Concrete	Green		
505	M/s Kohinoor Ready Mix Concrete Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready Mix Concrete	Green		
506	M/s Compact ready Mix Concrete, Sy. No. 85, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready mix concrete	Green		
507	M/s PNR Infra India Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready mix concrete	Green		
508	M/s Sri Ujwala Infrastructures Pt Ltd., Unit - II Sy. No. 174-176, Plot No. 6/2 & 6/3, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready mix concrete	Green		

509	M/s Salguti Industries Ltd., Plot No. 154/A2, Sri Venkateswara Industrial Estate, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	HDPE / PP Woven Sacks / Fabric	Green		
510	M/s. SNJ Synthetics Ltd., Sy. No. 172, Plot No. 149, Sri Venkatewara Co-Operative Industrial Estate, Bollaram Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	PET Preforms, PET Bottles, PP Woven Sacks and HDPE Woven Sacks	Green		
511	M/s. S.Y.S. Investments & Realty Pvt Ltd., IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Plastic Moulding Components (Fan Components / Domestic components)	Green		
512	M/s Thermal Systems (Hyderabad) Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172, Plot No. 158, IDA Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Engg Unit / Heavy Engineering	Green		
513	M/s. Aanthurium Concrete Products pvt ltd, (Formerly M/s Sri Ujwala Infrastructures Pvt Ltd.) Sy. No. 174 & 176, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready Mix Concrete	Green		
514	M/s Blue Sea Papers Pvt Ltd.,Plot No. 74 – B2, Anrich Industrial Estate, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Carbon Less Paper	Green		
515	M/s Hariyana Steel Centre, Sy. No. 84, Plot No. 1, Part of Plot No. 2, Part of Plot No. 3, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Ready Mix Concrete	Green		
516	M/s Rama Organ Gases (Hyderabad) Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 172/AA, Plot No. 141/2 (Part), IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Argon Gas filling only.	Green		
517	M/s Sujana Metal Products Ltd., Unit - III, Tower Division Sy. No. 172EUW, Plot No. 9, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Fabrication of Steel products	Green		
518	M/s Y.S. Products Pvt Ltd.,Plot No. 141/2, Sy.No. 172/AA, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Oxygen and Nitrogen Gas	Green		
519	M/s Purnachandra Packaging Pvt Ltd., Unit – II, Sy. No. 42/A, Chetlapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Corrugated Boxes	Green		
520	M/s Sai Srikar Industries Sy. No. 31/AA, Alinagar, Chetlapotharam Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Plastic Furniture	Green		
521	M/s. Bharath Electricals, Sy. No. 659, Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Light Engineering - Assembling of Electric Transformers (upto 100 KVA).	Green		

522	M/s FMC Technologies India Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 168, Domadugu Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Testing Lab (Mechanical and pressure testing for components used in oil drilling machinery)	Green		
523	M/s Fantasy Enterprises, Sy. No. 223 (Part), Bonthapally Village, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Frosted Glass	Green		
524	M/s Pravesha Industries Pvt Ltd, Sy.No. 81 & 84, Plot No.43, Anrich IE, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District.	Manufacturing of HDPE Drums	Green		
525	M/s Sandor Stones Pvt Ltd., Sy. No. 296/7/6, Bollaram IDA, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Finishing of all types of Stones	Green		
526	M/s Himalaya Panels, Sy. No. 231, IDA, Bollaram, Jinnaram Mandal, Sangareddy District	Pre Lamination Boards	Green		

133. It is also the submission of the learned counsel that it is not correct to state that there was no EIA made before commissioning of 18 KM pipeline and discharge of treated effluents from PETL to STP at Amberpet. In fact, the Technical Report of EIA in this regard was as early as March, 2001 while EIA itself was followed by a supplemental technical study during December 2008 which states that there are no negative impact on the environment due to the discharge of treated industrial effluents in Musi River. The learned counsel also referred to the High Level Expert Committee constituted by the Board in December, 2012 which has given its report to the government that bulk drug industries have adopted cleaner production practices and implement in principle of reduce, reuse and recycle. The learned counsel also refers to some of the observations made by the High Court Expert Committee regarding the treatment of the organic residues generated by the bulk drug and pharmaceutical units. In fact it was based on the High Level Committee recommendation the government passed order enabling expansion of production of existing bulk drug and bulk drug intermediaries subject

to ZLD. The learned counsel also submitted that various complaints and committee reports were perused and in fact an action plan has been evolved and periodical improvement of environmental parameters in Patancheru and Bollaram have been ensured.

134. The learned counsel also would refer to various findings of NEERI regarding CETP, Patancheru and also CPCB report on functioning of CETP wherein it has been observed that there has been significant improvement which has taken place in the CETP, Patancheru and COD level has come down in 1997. Likewise BOD has also improved when compared with 1977. Therefore, it is his contention that improvements have been made by the effort of various group studies, recommendations, surveillance by the Board and various committees etc.

135. Mr. Y. Srinivasa Moorthy, learned counsel appearing for the Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association of India (BDMAI) has submitted that there are 250 - 280 manufacturing industries which are the members of BDMAI in Telangana and there are more than 500 such industries throughout India and 45% of the world's requirement of medicines is produced by BDMAI in India and 95% of the domestic needs of medicines are catered in Patancheru. It is his case that the members of BDMAI are running their units after obtaining 'consent to establish' and 'consent to operate' from the Board and in fact the Board is on the process of considering the applications for expansion. He has referred to the fact finding report of Justice Gopal Rao Committee which was submitted to the Hon'ble High court and it is his submission that when there are no change of product, there is no bar for the Board to consider the expansion proposal. According to him, the conduct of the regulatory authority in not considering the applications amounts to failure to perform the statutory function. He has also referred to various directions and

orders issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as the High Court and also submits that many of the units are having their own STP within its industrial place. In so far as it relates to compensation, the amounts having been paid after informing the Hon'ble Supreme Court must be deemed to have been accepted by the Apex Court and there is no necessity for enhancement at this stage. He has extensively referred to the report of the fact finding committee presided over by Justice A. Gopal Rao of March, 2004 particularly with reference to the list of industries listed by the fact finding committee showing that many of the units have now achieved ZLD. In so far as it relates to compensation to farmers, it is his submission that the fact finding committee itself has recommended Rs.72,08,471 and was collected by the District Collector to be paid as compensation for the period 1999 – 2002 at the rate of 1,300 per acre per year for dry land and Rs.1,700 per acre/per year for wet land with the District Collector and the Special Task Force for Medak District has been recommended to enforce Environment Regulation and ensure continuous compliance with the High Court direction. It is his case that after 2003 there are no agricultural operations and therefore the question of payment of compensation after that period does not arise. He also submits that in respect of the period from 1999 – 2002 compensation has been paid to the affected farmers as informed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court and there is no necessity for increasing the same at this stage particularly when farmers sold away their land and migrated. Under 'Mission Bhagiratha' the government undertakes to supply drinking water to everyone of the household in the entire State of Telangana. He has also referred to the ground water quality of 18 villages viz., Erdanoor, Muthangi, Kistrareddypet, Sultanpur, Bathigudem, Arutla, Chinnakanjerla, Patancheru, Peddakanjerla, Chitkul, Bythole, Kadarkhat,

Kardanoor, Chidruppa, Gandigudem, Kayara, Indradam kochara and Ismailkhanpet from 2001 to 2010 to show that TDS and other parameters in all these villages are within the permissible standard. The action plan proposed in the Joint Inspection finalised by the Board and CPCB imposes strict conditions in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. He has also referred to the order of the Supreme Court dated 7.7.2007 in W.P(C).476 of 2005 wherein the Supreme Court has accepted the action plan suggested by the Board and CPCB by rejecting the contentions of the petitioner that parameters applicable for discharge into river cannot be applied to the discharge into Nallas holding that these are technical details and accordingly the action plan was accepted directing to implement at the earliest possible time. He has submitted that in so far as it relates to STP standard, the CPCB inspected and found that PETL and CETP, Amberpet are meeting the prescribed discharge standard. He has also referred to various units which show ZLD as found by the committee wherein Dr. Kishan Rao himself is a party particularly when it is a local committee which has given its finding on the meeting dated 2.5.2011 and that should be considered as more authenticated. The final action plan for improvement of environmental parameters in CETP of Patancheru, Bollaram clusters by the Board prepared in November, 2010 are monitoring the inlet and outlet of PETL and outlet of CETP, Amberpet and as per the analysis the values are within the standard prescribed. He would also state that CPCB is continuously monitoring by online monitoring of all the members of BDMAI and all minute details are available and there is surveillance at every point of time and no industry can go scot free. He has again referred to the results of CETP, Amberpet to show the outlet standards are well within the prescribed limit and when once the recommendatory body is convinced that there is

improvement and the industries have achieved standard, there is no purpose in accusing the industries continuously.

136. Mr. Srinivasa Moorthy has also taken us to Volume 2 of typed set of papers filed by the Board to show that 10 villages have been supplied water under Rural Water Supply Programme under Comprehensive Protected Water Supply Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Water Mission at free of cost and for the remaining villages Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has been supplying drinking water and has been requested the District Collector, Medak District and the government to instruct the concerned Municipality and Grama Panchayat to pay water charges. The Board in its meeting held on 20.2.2012 has discussed about the arrears to be paid to Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and also about not supplying drinking water and decided to constitute a committee to look into the relevant aspect which include the continuous supply of drinking water to the villages mentioned in the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court and to suggest the appropriate apportionment of charges among various departments and industries and recovery through revenue recovery methods and means of expenditure and also the procedure to be followed in recovering the water charges and as to whether there is any improvement in the groundwater quality in these villages so that the local bodies can be encouraged to use local sources for drinking water purpose in future. It is his contention that the entire papers of the CPCB would show that the Board has taken independent view on the materials available and not fed by any of the actions or representations of the project proponent. He has also referred to various studies to show that heavy metallic concentration in water are in the normal range and the overall result shows that the pollution

standard has been met by all the units. According to him if there is any drug resistance in Hyderabad area the same cannot be attributed to the drug manufacturing units alone and the question of drug resistance is a larger issue. While it is his admission that there has been pollution caused in the early 1990 by not following the regulation and certainly the remediation has to be carried out which includes the remediation to the lakes, but according to him when the remediation process is going on there is no need to consider those aspects at this point of time.

137. However, in so far as it relates to the damages are concerned compensation has already been paid by following a method by the competent Judicial Officer and there is no necessity to decide against the said procedure since the Tribunal cannot sit in appeal over the decision taken by the Judicial Officer in deciding about the compensation which has been periodically placed and considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which has not taken contra stand either against the quantum of compensation or against the period of compensation awarded. He has also referred to other reports of the District Judges Shri. Appa Rao and Shri. Boopathi Reddy. He also submits that the report for raising compensation is without any rationale as the District Judges Shri. Appa Rao and Sri Jaypal Reddy while deciding about the compensation, have already relied upon the Expert's view. He also submits that over and above the compensation already paid, the companies are meeting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) viz., 2% of the net profit and therefore according to the learned counsel the restriction has to be relaxed and the expansion activities to be allowed subject to the conformation of ZLD. He also submits that even after the expansion proposal is considered there are statutory powers of the regulatory

authority under Water and Air Act imposing various restrictions. Therefore, there will be a constant surveillance on the functioning of all the units. He also states that whenever it is found that any one of the units is not complying with the environmental standard, the Board can always invoke its powers even to close down the unit. According to him, the conduct of CPCB notifying that no industrial expansion should be permitted is without jurisdiction. He has also referred to the power of the State Government under Section 19 and powers of the CPCB under Section 17 of the Water Act. In effect his contention is that when the pollution level is coming down due to various effort of various authorities and directions of judicial bodies, there is no necessity to think about closing of the existing units which will be against the financial status of the country at large and on the other hand expansion must be permitted by strictly implementing the environmental norms.

138. Mr. M.S. Krishnan, learned Senior Counsel appearing for Jeedimetla ETP would submit that the said ETP is far away from Patancheru and Bollaram and it is 36 KM away and under the Krishna river Basin and not Godavari river basin. In addition to that inspection is only for the purpose of finding out the standard. He has also submitted that when once the report has been submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and no fault has been found on the part of JETL, the direction to strictly monitor the functioning of JETL will suffice. He has also referred to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.11.1998 passed in I.A.29 in W.P.(C). 1056 of 1990 wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given five recommendations after recording statement from the counsel appearing for JETL agreeing to follow the recommendations of the report submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In fact the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the

Board to maintain routine surveillance of functioning of the JETL and in cases where there are defiance show cause notice to be issued by the Board to these industries and 'consent' must be kept in abeyance for the time being in addition to the condition that there will be no new member and no new industrial load from outside JETL area from the present JETL. Therefore, the learned Senior Counsel would submit that the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court are being followed scrupulously by the members JETL and except reporting the said direction no further orders are necessary and JETL has to be discharged from this case. He also brought to the notice of this Tribunal that after the matters were transferred to the Hon'ble High court, JETL is not in picture and neither CPCB nor SPCB has raised any issue about JETL at any point of time. The learned senior counsel also submits that JETL has online monitoring connection with the Board and functioning of the JETL can always be monitored. He also submitted that no one of the committee constituted has ever been directed against the JETL. Other learned counsel appearing for the private parties have made their submissions based on the reply filed by them, as narrated above.

139. We have extensively heard the learned counsel appearing for the parties for more than 30 hearings from 2015 onwards and referred to numerous volumes of documents, perused the orders of the Hon'ble Apex Court, Hon'ble High court on various occasions giving various directions resulting in appropriate implementation and given our anxious thought to the issues involved in this case particularly taking into consideration that the matters have been pending in the portals of judiciary for more than three decades and arrived at the following points for consideration:

1. *Whether the impleadment of respondents in the Tribunal after transfer by Supreme Court to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the High Court of Andhra Pradesh to this Tribunal will be affected by Doctrine of Res judicata and principles of Dominus litis and whether it will amount to introduction of fresh cause of action barred by limitation and principles of delay and latches?*
2. *Whether the treated effluent discharged by the CETPs can be allowed to be taken to Amberpet STP and mix it with domestic sewage before treating and letting into Musi river? Whether there is any violation of hazardous waste rules and Basel Convention on dealing with hazardous waste in transporting to 18 km?*
3. *Whether any groundwater study is required in the affected region which forms part of Manjira river basin particularly in the vicinity of various lakes/tanks and drains which lead to Nakkavagu including Kazipally lake, Isnapur lake, Asanikunta tank, Kistareddypet tank, Gandigudem tank and what steps have been taken so far to remediate the water bodies and to ensure free flow of water and at whose cost and what directions are required to be given and whether the industrial units in Patancheru and Bollaram should be permitted to extract groundwater for their industrial use?*
4. *Whether the supply of potable water is to be continued to the affected farmers?*
5. *Whether the compensation paid to the affected farmers is adequate if not, how much compensation needs to be paid and up to what period?*
6. *Whether the affected parties are to be paid compensation for the health hazard, if caused, by the pollution of industries in the area in addition to compensation paid for loss of crops?*
7. *Whether the pollution caused by the pharmaceutical industries has led to any microbial resistance to drugs with serious consequences on health of the people and whether any survey is to be conducted in this regard?*
8. *Whether it is required to conduct health and epidemiological survey of the affected population and any further remediation measures are required like establishment of geo chemical or super speciality hospital for diagnosis and treatment for pollution induced diseases?*

9. *Whether the industrial units situated in Patancheru and Bollaram are to be closed till restoration of environment both water, air and land is fully completed? Whether the units can be permitted to be considered for expansion of their activities on the ground that as on date there is “Zero Liquid Discharge” and whether the existing CETPs will take care the treatment of effluents generated by the units or whether individual units should have their own in-situ ETPs?*
10. *Whether the government of India should be directed to invoke Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on the lines of Loss of Ecology (payment of Compensation) Authority in Tamil Nadu to receive claim petitions from affected persons and pass orders to the Pharma units to pay compensation?*
11. *Whether Government of India should be directed to constitute various committees to study and monitor the implementation of directions given?*
12. *Whether on the facts and circumstances of this case in addition to the compensation having been paid for the loss of crops, whether industries at Patancheru and Bollaram are liable under Polluter Pays?*
13. *Whether any directions to be given to create corpus fund, if so, how much? How to apportion among the units? How and what purpose the fund will be utilised? Who will maintain the account?*
14. *What are required to be done under CSR?*
15. *What directions can be given on the audit report for the period ending with March 2014 and also CAG report which found shortcomings?*
16. *Whether any further directions are required for the functioning of Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Plant?*

140. Point No.1: Whether the impleadment of respondents in Tribunal after transfer by Supreme Court to High Court of Andhra Pradesh and after transfer from High Court of Andhra Pradesh to this tribunal will be affected by Doctrine of Res judicata and principles of Dominus litis and whether it will amount to introduction of fresh cause of action barred by limitation and principles of delay and latches?

The decision in respect of the above said point requires narration of various orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The fact remains that the actual litigation started based on a letter of an Advocate of Sangareddy Shri C. Pratap Reddy who wrote the letter to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on 8.12.1989. The said letter pinpoints the pollution caused by the Industries in Patancheru and Bollaram affecting various villages viz., `Pocharam, Kancherla, Inole, Chidruppa, Byathole, Ismailkhanpet, Arutla, Bachugudem of Patancheru Mandal and Sultanpur and Kistareddypet of Bollaram industrial area which reads as follows:

*"To
The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India,
Supreme Court,
New Delhi.
Honoured Sir,*

Sub: Control of Air and Water Pollution in and around the village of Industrial area of Patancheru and Bolarum Medak Dist. A-P. Protection of lives and properties of the people – Directions to the concerned authorities – Regarding.

I am a practicing Advocate in Muffasil Courts at Sangareddy by the plight of the thousands of villagers in and around the Patancheru and Bolarum industrial area of Medak District, I intended to do something for them to prevent their sorrows and sufferings. But as a Muffasil Advocate I could not do anything for them except pitying their conditions. But after going through the Article in Telugu Daily News paper EENADU, Medak Edition (A.P.) I had decided to address this letter requesting your Honour to treat this letter as a Writ petition (Public Interest Litigation) on behalf of thousands of poor villagers in and around the Industrial belt of Patancheru and Bolarum of Medak District A.P.

The facts leading me to address this letter is as follows:

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, there is a District by name Medak in which an Industrial Area most probably one of the largest in India has come up at Patancheru about 30 Kms from Hyderabad. Though it has created substantial Employment to unemployed in and around the area mostly for urban elite, they are causing substantial loss to the poor people of the surrounding villages especially the peasants, milk vendors and small farmers. The Industries of the Patancheru and Bolarum town have no effluent plants to control the air and water pollution. On account of the said pollution the villages of Pocharam, Kancherla, Inole, Chidruppa, Baithole, Ismailkhanpet, Arutla, Bachugudem of Patancheru Mandal and Sultanpur and Kistareddypet under Bolarum Industrial area are completely affected and thousands of acres of fertile land had gone dry without any crops on account of the water pollution affecting the livelihood of the poor villagers. Not only that due to the flow and stagnation of the polluted water, the villagers are unable to get drinking water and wherever they dug a well or sunk a bore, the water that comes is nothing but polluted water which is

seeping and spreading in the surrounding area and lands. The people in the above mentioned villages are keeping the cattle tied in the house day in and day out, and if by chance they are untied or escape, they are dying by drinking the polluted water. The death of the cattle are mostly she-buffalo's belonging to poor people who had started to live on the income derived from selling the milk in the industrial area. After having lost the opportunity of cultivating the lands due to the polluted water spreading in their fields and also the adjacent river and nallas from where they get the water to irrigate the fields.

The people in Industrial town and surrounding villages are deprived of fresh air and have to inhale polluted air having obnoxious smell affecting the health. So also on account of drinking the polluted water and inhaling the polluted air many people are being affected in numerous ways such as fever, cough, skin disease, swollen legs, indigestion and losing eye sight. Some small farmers who have no other go are raising crop in the polluted lands and by eating the produce raised in the polluted fields are also been infected with numerous diseases which the doctors are unable to understand and this is in the case of 90 out of 100 people in some villages.

In the Patancheru and Bolarum Industrial area daily 100 tankers of Chemical polluted water is released from the factory, affecting the area and causing Hazards to the lives of the people in and around the Industrial area.

Though some political and social workers had brought this fact to the notice of the concerned authority several times, but it has fallen on deaf ears without any concrete programme to curb and prevent the Industrialist from releasing the polluted water and gases in the open without setting up effluent plants.

Therefore, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to treat this letter as a Writ petition and direct the concerned authorities to take appropriate legal steps to prevent air and water pollution in the Patancheru and Bolarum Industrial area of Medak District (Andhra Pradesh) and protect the lives and properties of thousands of people living in and around the Industrial area.

Be pleased to consider.

*C. Pratap. Reddy
Advocate,
Sangareddy."*

141. As stated earlier, the said letter was forwarded by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and it was treated as W.P.No.1675 of 1990. As we have elicited in this order, while narrating the facts of the case, the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High court has passed an order on 10.4.1990 explaining about the seriousness of pollution involved because of the unscrupulous conduct of the industries in discharging the untreated trade effluents into the water bodies and other areas, thereby affecting the groundwater and even life of the people residing in the area. The High Court has

given various directions and it is relevant to extract the said order dated 10.4.1990 which reads as follows:

“A letter written by an Advocate practising at Sangareddy, was treated as Writ Petition (No. 1675 of 1990) by this Court. The main grievance put forward in the petition was that in Patancheru industrial area, located at a distance of about 30 kms from the city, several industries are discharging effluents which are polluting the ground water and the air, on account of which the lands in the area have become uncultivable and the air and water has become polluted, leading to several diseases among human beings and cattle. In particular, it was complained that water sources and underground water has become thoroughly polluted. By drinking the water, whether flowing on surface or drawn from the wells, cattle are dying and human beings are contracting several diseases. It was complained that though several social workers and organisations have brought these facts to the notice of the authorities, no action has been taken by them to prevent the said pollution in Patancheru and Bolarum industrial areas. The petition was supported by certain cuttings from newspapers supporting the said averments.

When this petition came up for hearing before a Division Bench of this Court, it directed that the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board be impleaded as a respondent in this writ petition as well as in certain connected writ petitions viz., writ petition nos. 5862, 5939, 5941, 6930, 7309, 8847 and 7026 of 1989. The Pollution Control Board was accordingly impleaded. The Member-Secretary of the Pollution Control Board has filed an elaborate counter tracing the growth of these industrial areas, the problems they are creating, the steps taken by various authorities under the Pollution Control enactments and the efforts being made to alleviate the problem. For the time being we are treating the said counter-affidavit as the basis for passing orders at this stage. We make it clear that these orders are not meant to be final orders, but a set of interim directions pending the writ petition.

Another fact: by order dated 19.03.1990, a Bench of this Court directed notice to the Municipal Corporation/Metropolitan Water Works-cum-Sewerage Board, which manages and controls Amberpet Sewerage Disposal works. This was found necessary because it was brought to notice of the Bench that the Municipal Corporation is not permitting the Industries to discharge even the neutralised waste into the Amberpet Sewerage Disposal Works, on the ground that the people and cultivators living down-stream are complaining of damage to their cattle and crops.

The Bench also thought it necessary to give a general notice to all the Industries in the four industrial areas, viz., Patancheru, Bolarum, Jeedimetla and Nacharam. A notice was published in all the newspapers stating that on 09.04.1990 this Court will consider the said matter and pass orders with respect to short term measures to be adopted for effluent treatment and disposal as well as long-term measures in that behalf. Newspaper publication has accordingly been made.

Besides the above, the Pollution Control Board was also called upon to determine the cost of common effluent treatment plants (E.T.Ps.) to be constructed in each of the said industrial areas and to further determine the amount to be contributed by each of the Industries in the respective industrial areas. The Pollution Control Board was directed to issue notices to all the industries in each of the industrial areas and determine the amount. The matter was posted for further orders on 09.04.1990.

On 09.04.1990, we were told by the Pollution Control Board that the aforementioned exercise could not be completed by them and that they are still in the process of determining the cost of common effluent treatment plants and the amount to be contributed by each of the industries concerned. Meanwhile several public spirited individuals and organisation, who have been investigating the said problem and agitating for its solution over the last several years have come forward seeking to be heard. We heard them describe the general situation obtaining in the areas. They merely tried to impress upon us the gravity of the problem and the danger it posed to environment, to human beings, to cattle, to lands and to the ecology of the area in general. The President of the Mandal Praja Parishad, Patancheru, has also come forward to implead him as a party-respondent in the writ petition and also asking for several directions. Another gentleman Sri Purushotham Reddy, who is the President of the citizens against pollution and environmental action group, also filed petitions to implead him as party-respondent to the writ petition and to hear him before passing final orders.

Yesterday and today we have heard the learned Advocate General and the Advocates appearing for the petitioners in the writ petitions before us.

For the present we propose to deal with and give directions in respect of two categories of industries. For this purpose, we take the counter-affidavit filed by Sri Y.S. Murthy, Member-Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, as the basis. The first category comprises industries mentioned in para 16, which reads as follows.

“Meanwhile the industries have furnished replies to the notices issued by the Government under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. After examining the replies furnished by the industries, Government issued closure orders to three industries and modified directions to 15 industries and also to stop production of pesticides”.

“Phorate” in one industry, M/s Voltas Limited. This list of industries is appended in Annexure-VII and enclosed in material papers. The three industries for which closure orders were issued by the Government have approached the High Court and initially obtained the stay orders and later interim direction.”

The names of the three industries in respect of which closure orders were issued are (1) M/s Deccan Drugs, Patancheru (2) M/s Asrani Tubes Limited, and (3) M/s Reliable Paper & Board Mills (P) Limited, Patancheru. The List of industries to which modified directions were issued are: (1) M/s V.B.C. Ferro Alloys Limited, Rudraram (2) M/s Deccan Leathers Limited, Patancheru (3) M/s Noval Resins and Chemicals, Patancheru (4) M/s Charminar Papers Limited, Patancheru, (5) M/s Gromor Chemicals (P) Limited, Patancheru, (6) M/s Ion Exchange (India) Limited, Patancheru (7) M/s National Chemical Industries, Patancheru, (8) M/s Quin India Limited, Patancheru, (9) M/s Qure Druge Private Limited, Chitkul village, (10) M/s Premier Tubes, Patancheru, (11) M/s Sri Saibaba Cellulose (P) Limited, Patancheru (12) M/s Reliance Cellulose Private Limited, Patancheru, (13) M/s Hitesh Chemicals & Drugs (P) Limited, Patancheru, (14) M/s Shahney Paris Rhone Limited, Patancheru, (15) M/s Chandra Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rudraram, and (16) M/s Voltas Limited, Rudraram.

So far as Asrani Tubes Limited is concerned, writ Petition no. 2060 of 1989 filed by it is pending. Mr. Vilas Afzalpurkar, learned counsel for the petitioner, submitted that the orders in the writ petition may be passed tomorrow so that he may have an opportunity to put forth his case. Accordingly we defer passing orders with respect to M/s Asrani Tubes Limited. Post the writ petition tomorrow for further orders.

So far as the other two industries viz., M/s Deccan Drugs, Patancheru, and M/s Reliable Paper & Board Mills (P) Limited, Patancheru, are concerned, writ

petitions filed by them are W.P. Nos. 1669 and 1967 of 1989 respectively. Since any further orders must be passed only after hearing them, we post the above two writ petitions for orders tomorrow.

Now coming to the industries in respect of which modified directions were issued, it is contended by Mr. Manohar, learned counsel for M/s Voltas Limited, No.16 And Petitioner in writ Petition No. 12105 of 1989, that this industry has complied with the directions given by this Court in the said writ petition and requested us to post the said writ petition for orders tomorrow. He proposes to satisfy us that he has complied with the directions given by this Court. Accordingly we post the said writ petition also tomorrow for orders.

Now remain the fifteen industries, in respect of which modified directions were issued by the Government as stated in paragraph 16 of the counter affidavit. We would like to verify whether the modified directions issued by the Government have been complied with by the industries within the time, if any, prescribed. For this purpose, we appointed a Committee of Experts comprising (1) Sri O.S. Reddy, Retired Professor, Osmania University, (2) Sri P. Ramaiah Naidu, Retired Chief Engineer Public Health, Formerly, Member-Secretary, Pollution Control Board, and (3) Professor Sriramulu, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University. We obtained the consent of all these three gentlemen through the Registrar of this Court. They have agreed to undertake this job on voluntary basis and we are extremely grateful to them. The said Committee shall immediately visit the fifteen industries mentioned herein above and verify whether the modified directions given by the Government in respect of each of them have been complied with or not. The Pollution Control Board shall supply three copies of the directions issued by the Government in respect of each of the said industries to the Committee within three days. The Committee shall visit each of the said industries and verify whether the said directions have been complied with or not. The Pollution Control Board and/or the Government, (Energy and Environment Department), shall provide all necessary transport and other facilities to the Committee. The Pollution Control Board and the Government shall also ensure that no objection is raised by the aforesaid industries to the verification process and other enquiries that may be made by the Committee. A copy of this order shall be furnished free of cost to each of the three Members of the Committee and shall constitute the authority for the Committee to visit the said industries to enquire, verify and inspect the premises of the factories. The verification process shall be completed by the Committee as early as possible, preferably within two weeks from the date of commencement of the verification. The industries aforesaid are at liberty to make such representation as they think appropriate before the Committee. The Committee shall receive any such representation submitted and consider them and submit a report to the Government, setting out whether each of the 15 industries aforesaid have complied with the modified directions issued by the Government. On receiving the report, if the Government finds that the modified directions have not been complied with by any of the said industries, the Government shall pass appropriate orders forthwith. We further make it clear that if any industry does not cooperate in the process of verification and inspection by the Committee or refuses to the Committee to their premises or creates other difficulties or obstruction in the way of the functioning of the Committee, the same shall be reported by the Committee to the Government whereupon the Government shall forthwith issue orders closing down the industry.

We now take up the second category of industries referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the said counter-affidavit. Paragraphs 22 and 23 read as follows.

“In view of inadequate powers to initiate stringent action against the polluting industries under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air

(Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Board has indentified 18 recalcitrant industries in this area and recommended to the Government to initiate action under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government has issued notices to all the industries. The list of industries is appended in Annexure-IX and enclosed in material papers. After examining the replies furnished by the Industries, the Government issued closure directions to 11 industries. The list of industries is appended in Annexure-X and enclosed in material papers. Later the Government has granted time to the following industry for constructing its own effluent treatment plant since it is mainly sludge disposal problem.

1. M/s Amaravathi Chemicals Private Limited, Bolarum.

Remaining ten industries approached the High Court. The High Court has issued interim directions in writ petitions filed by the industries.

1. M/s Rama Organics, Bollaram W.P. 1669/89
2. M/s Fur Fur Chemicals Limited, Bollaram W.P. No. 2357/89.
3. M/s Prasad Drugs Private Limited, Bollaram W.P. No. 2051/89.
4. M/s Plant Organics Limited, Bollaram W.P. No. 1969/89
5. M/s S.R.P. Chemicals (P) Limited, Bollaram, W.P. No. 2056/89
6. M/s S.P.S Drugs Private Limited, Bollaram W.P. No. 2058/89

The remaining four industries approached the High Court and obtained stay orders and are still pending for disposal:

1. M/s A.P. Met. Engg. Ltd. Bollarm W.P. No. 1802/89.
2. M/s Prabhava Organics (P) Limited, Bollaram, W.P.No., 5939/89
3. M/s Vashista Organics (P) Limited, Bollaram, W.P. No. 5862/89.
4. M/s Vipla Organics (P) Limited, Bollaram, W.P. No. 5941/89.”

All these industries are located in Bollaram industrial area. As stated in the counter-affidavit, closure orders were issued by the Government in respect of all the eleven industries. However, in respect of one industry, viz. M/s Amaravathi Chemicals Private Limited, Bollaram, Government had granted time for constructing its own E.T.P. The other ten industries have approached this Court against the orders of closure. A Batch of writ petitions filed by some of these industries was disposed of by M.N. Rao J on 5th September, 1989 (Writ Petition Nos. 1967, 1969, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2357 of 1989) – subsequently another writ petition no. 3618 of 1989 was disposed of on 7th September, 1989 by the same learned Judge following the judgement in W.P. No. 1967/89 and Batch. It would be appropriate to notice the directions given by the learned Judge (which have become final). They read:

“In the circumstances, I am of the view that the following directions would meet the ends of justice:

1. The six units belonging to the petitioners should discharge their industrial effluents daily between 10 AM and 4 PM into the S. Main downstream Hussain Sagar at the discharge points specified by the Chief Engineer, Hyderabad, Metro Water Works and Sewerage Board.
2. The effluents discharged every day shall be at the rate not exceeding 65 cubic metres per hour.
3. The effluents discharged should be pre-treated by neutralisation and removal of suspended solids.
4. The discharge of effluents should be done under the supervision of the staff deputed by the A.P. Pollution Control Board, the 2nd respondent and the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Works the 5th respondent. The salary and expenses of the staff should be estimated by the 2nd and 5th respondents and the same be paid by these units. Any unit which declines to make contributions

towards salary and allowances of the staff as deputed by the respondents shall not be permitted to discharge its effluents into the S. Main.

Within one week from today, the Chief Engineer, Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board shall specify the points at S-main where the petitioner should discharge the untreated industrial effluents. The petitioners shall take expeditious steps for completion of the common effluent treatment plant before 31.03.1990 at Bollarum. The above arrangement shall continue till 31.05.1990. The writ petitions are disposed of accordingly. No order as to costs". (Emphasis added)

A perusal of these directions makes it clear that the learned judge provided for construction of a common effluent treatment plant before 31-03-1990 at Bollarum and also gave certain interim directions for the disposal of effluents meanwhile. The learned Judge made it very clear that the arrangement made by him viz. the transport and discharge of effluents into S-main down-stream, Hussainsagar will continue only upto 31.03.1990 and that by that date the petitioner shall take expeditious steps for completion of the common effluent treatment plant. Now, it is clear beyond any doubt that no such common E.T.P has been constructed, much less completed and operation.

The said directions should be held applicable in respect of all the ten industries mentioned in paragraph 23 of the counter.

Since the common E.T.P has not been constructed or completed before 31.03.1990, we direct that all the ten industries viz. (1) Rama Organics, Bolarum (2) M/s Fur Fur Chemicals Limited, Bolarum, (3) M/s Prasad Drugs Private Limited, Bolarum (4) M/s Plant Organics Limited, Bolarum, (5) M/s S.R.P Chemicals (P) Limited, Bolarum, (6) M/s S.P.S Drugs Private Limited, Bolarum (7) M/s A.P. Met Engg. Limited, Bolarum (8) M/s Prabhava Organics (P) Limited, Bolarum (9) M/s Vasista Organics (P) Limited, Bolarum, and (10) M/s Vipla Organics (P) Limited, Bolarum, shall be closed with effect from tomorrow, 11th April, 1990. They shall be re-opened by only after the common ETP effective and adequate to treat the effluents of the said industries becomes operational. They should satisfy the Pollution Control Board of the adequacy and efficacy of the common ETP after it is constructed and then alone the Pollution Control Board will permit recommencement. This order is made in supersession of and in modification of the orders passed herein before by this Court in respect of these industries. We must mention that inspite of general notice; none of these industries have come forward to make any representation.

We are quite conscious that the order made by us is quite drastic in nature. We may however point out that we are not ourselves passing the order of closure. Orders of closure have already been passed by the Government. Those orders were questioned by the concerned industries in this Court by way of Writ petitions. Some of those writ petitions were disposed of by this Court making certain interim arrangements for disposal of effluents and also giving time for the construction of common E.T.P before 31st March, 1990.

No serious effort has been made by these industries to complete the common E.T.P. Even the interim arrangements for disposal of effluents seem to have run into difficulties because as stated in the counter-affidavit by the Member – Secretary of the Pollution Control Board, the Municipality is objecting to the disposal of the said effluents in the Amberpet Sewerage Works on account of the protest and agitation of the people and cultivators down-stream the said sewerage.

It is true industrial development is important. But we believe that human life is more important. Industrial development cannot be at the cost of human beings. It then becomes counter-productive. The situation within area has already assumed alarming proportions. The surface water as well as ground

water in the area covering about 14 to 15 villages has become thoroughly unfit for human consumption. This unprecedented situation made it necessary for this Court to direct the Collector of the District to supply drinking water to these villages by tankers. It was supplied for some time and then stopped suddenly – with the result the inhabitants of these villages are left either to drink polluted water thereby exposing themselves to dangerous diseases or to migrate elsewhere. The land too appears to have become unfit for raising crops and cattle are said to be dying by dozens by drinking the polluted water and by grazing the contaminated grass and plants.

It must be remembered that the Government did not pass the closure orders in respect of the above industries in a huff. Having promoted these industries at the cost of or with the help of public funds, it would not have done so. It was driven to that course as the final and ultimate weapon since all its efforts and directions in the matter were ignored by these industries. In short they were found to be recalcitrant. We too find ourselves in the same situation. Closure orders passed by Government were questioned by these industries in this Court. This Court gave time for constructing an E.T.P. fixing a time limit therefore. They simply did not adhere to it. Every time this Court is told, by closing this industry so many workers would be rendered unemployed. We refuse to be taken in by this ploy any longer. We are left with no option but to direct the above measure. We are fully conscious of the enormity and impact of the step we are taking. But we are driven to it, as was the Government a couple of years ago. The situation has only aggravated since then but not relieved. Indeed this is only the first step. Other steps may follow depending upon further verification and investigation.

So far as the Amaravathi Chemicals Private Limited, Bolarum, is concerned, para 22 of the counter-affidavit states that the Government had granted time to it for constructing an E.T.P. We are not told what the time was given therefore. The order of the Government to that effect is also not placed before us. In the circumstances, we request that Committee of Experts referred to herein before to verify whether this industry has constructed its own E.T.P., adequate and effective for its purpose, as directed by the Government. The Pollution Control Board and the concerned Department of the Government shall place the relevant orders before the Committee, who shall visit the factory and premises of the said industry and submit a report in that behalf to the Government, within three weeks from today. The directions given herein before with respect to powers and functioning of the Committee shall apply equally in this behalf.

We are of the opinion; there is no reason why the supply of drinking water by way of tankers was stopped to the villages concerned. It was directed by this Court to do so in W.P.M. P. No. 19736 of 1987 in Writ Petition No. 4824 of 1987 dated 8th October, 1987. The said order directed the District Collector, Medak, to take immediate steps to supply drinking water to the residents of Pocharma, Bachugudem, Peda Kanjerla, Chitgul, Lakdaram, Chidruppa, Iynole and Ismailkhanpet, We are in the midst of summer. The District Collector, Medak, shall immediately re-commence supply of drinking water to these villages, if indeed its supply has since been discontinued. The District Collector shall also have it verified whether any other villages in the area besides above villages are in need of supply of drinking water and if he is satisfied on such verification that some other villages are also in similar situation, he shall make arrangements for supply of drinking water to those villages as well. This arrangement will continue until further orders are made by this Court.

We may reiterate that hearing of this matter has created alarm in our minds as to the dangerous proportions of the problem and its effects on human beings, cattle, land, air and water. We are afraid in our mad race for industrialisation and industrial prosperity, we have forgotten the man

somewhere along the way. The promoters, the financing bodies and even the public corporations like A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, A.P. Industrial Development Corporation, A.P. Small Scale Industries Corporation and the Industries Department of the Government do not appear to have been conscious of, or at any rate cognisant of the consequences arising there from. Finance was provided, subsidies were given and all types of concession extended to establish nurse and encourage these industries but no steps were taken, at any rate no meaningful steps were taken, for effective disposal of effluents and industrial wastes, even after their pernicious consequences have become evident. The response has not been equal to the task. We do not think that it ought to be so. We hope and trust that the financing bodies and all the public corporations will take due notice of these emerging problems at least now and take prompt steps for rectifying the situation. They shall also keep the same in mind while allowing establishment of new industries in the area.”

142. Even though the said writ petition is stated to have been closed by the Division Bench of the High court on 6.6.2001, the issue pertaining to pollution in the above said industrial area was pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court wherein the writ petition filed by the Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action & Others on 16.9.1990 was also pending and it was transferred by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the High Court on 10.10.2001 and numbered as W.P.(C) No.19661 of 2002. On the said date while transferring the writ petition and other matters the Hon'ble Apex Court observed the following:

“These petitions now relate to the industries in Andhra Pradesh who were discharging untreated effluents. Over a period of time, different orders had been passed by this court giving various directions and in particular are the orders dated 12th May, 1998 and 6th February, 2001.

The directions which had been issued have to be complied with and their progress monitored. In our opinion, stage is now set for transferring the case to the Andhra Pradesh High Court for further proceedings. The High Court will ensure the implementation of the orders passed by this Court and will deal with the writ petition as well as in applications filed therein in accordance with law. It will be open to the High Court to pass orders directing the closure or opening of an industry depending upon the facts of each case. In addition thereto, the High Court will pass such other orders from time to time, as it may deem fit and proper. The Registry to transmit the record to the High Court and the parties shall now appear before the bench designated by the Chief Justice after four weeks.”

Therefore, by such transfer, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has not only directed the High Court to monitor compliance of various directions but also to deal with the writ petition as well as all other applications in accordance with law. In fact, the

Hon'ble Supreme Court has gone a step ahead stating that it will be open to the High Court even to direct closure of the units, depending upon the facts of each case, apart from permitting the High Court to pass orders from time to time as it deemed fit and proper. This makes it clear that the High Court should not only monitor the directions issued by the Supreme Court but also pass appropriate orders. In fact, in accordance with such direction, the Hon'ble High court has given various directions from time to time till the writ petition and connected matters were transferred to this Tribunal by order dated 12.2.2013 and re-numbered as Application No.90 of 2013 etc., before this Tribunal

143. While passing such order of transfer, the Hon'ble High Court in a batch of cases pending then in the High Court observed as follows:

*“THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI PINAKI CHANDRA GHOSE
AND
THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE VILA V. AFZULPURKAR*

*“Writ Petition Nos.3158, 3159, 3160 and 3161 of 1996; 15668 of 1997, 29271 and 31202 of 1998; 9 of 1999; 18074, 18088, 18163,18808, 19661 and 23534 of 2002 & 3510 of 2009
Common Order: (per the Hon'ble Chief Justice Sri Pinaki Chandra Ghose)*

In all these matters, environmental issues are involved and are covered under Schedule I of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (for short 'the Act').

*In **Bhopal Gas Peedith Mahila Udyog Sangathan and Others vs. Union of India and others**, the Supreme Court while dealing with a similar case involving questions of environmental laws observed in paragraphs 38 and 39 thus:*

“Keeping in view the provisions and scheme of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (for short “the NGT Act”) particularly Sections 14, 29, 30 and 38(5), it can safely be concluded that the environmental issues and matters covered under the NGT Act, Schedule I should be instituted and litigated before the National Green Tribunal (for short “NGT”). Such approach may be necessary to avoid likelihood of conflict of orders between the High Courts and NGT. Thus, in unambiguous terms, we direct that all the matters instituted after coming into force of the NGT Act and which are covered under the provisions of the NGT Act and /or in Schedule I to

the NGT Act shall stand transferred and can be instituted only before NGT. This will help in rendering expeditious and specialised justice in the field of environment to all concerned.

We find it imperative to place on record a caution for consideration of the courts of competent jurisdiction that the cases filed and pending prior to coming into force of the NGT Act, involving questions of environmental laws and/or relating to any of the seven statutes specified in Schedule I of the NGT Act, should also be dealt with by the specialised tribunal, that is, NGT, created under the provisions of the NGT Act. The courts may be well advised to direct transfer of such cases to NGT in its discretion, as it will be in the fitness of administration of justice."

In view of the aforementioned decision of the Supreme Court, all these matters which have been mentioned in Schedule I of the Act, shall have to be transferred to the National Green Tribunal.

We have been informed by the learned counsel for the petitioners that the Green Tribunal for Southern Region has already been constituted and is functioning from Chennai.

In view of that, all these matters shall stand transferred to the Green Tribunal, Chennai.

The registry is directed to take steps to transmit the records of these writ petitions to the Green Tribunal, Chennai.

It is also made clear that if any interim orders are prevailing in the matters, such interim orders shall continue till these matters are taken up by the National Green Tribunal, Chennai and appropriate orders are passed thereon.

The writ petitions are accordingly disposed of. As a sequel, if any, miscellaneous applications are pending, they shall also stand disposed of. No costs."

The said order transferring the matters to this Tribunal has also made it clear that it is for the NGT to pass appropriate orders, however, extending the interim orders prevailing on the date of the said order.

144. The narration of the above said order are necessitated to impress upon the fact that in effect the matter which was started by way of the said letter dated 8.12.1989 has continued after issuing various directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh and therefore there is no final decision taken except giving the interim directions. In such view of the matter the question of *res judicata* and *dominus litis* may not arise. There is no issue relating delay or latches. This finding we are constrained to make is due to

the reason that few of the respondents have raised the issue in their reply even though while making the submission the learned counsel appearing for the said respondents, have not made great insistence on the same. The said point is ordered accordingly.

145. POINT No.2: Whether the treated effluent discharged by the CETPs can be allowed to be taken to Amberpet STP and mix it with domestic sewage before treating and letting into Musi river? Whether there is any violation of hazardous waste rules and Basel Convention on dealing with hazardous waste after transporting it to 18 km?

The above issue relates to the containment of industrial pollution in Patancheru. The nature of units is pharmaceutical and chemical industries, discharging toxic effluents which are hazardous in nature. After a prolonged struggle by the people and based on various orders, creation of ETP in the name of PETL for Patancheru and PETPL for Bollaram came to be completed. The PETL was originally designed to collect and treat 10,000 M³ per day and the member units must provide necessary treatment of effluents in their own premises before letting the treated effluents into PETL. It is indisputable on record that many of the member units have not taken care to make primary treatment in their premises and ultimately the total untreated trade effluents were let into the PETL. It is on record that the PETL itself which was having two sections of treatment viz., anaerobic section and aerobic section, has never commissioned anaerobic digester and the treatment was entirely by aerobic system and it was found to be unscientific and such improperly treated trade effluents were sent to Nakkavagu. PETL is stated to be unable to achieve the target of reducing BOD and even at the time of institution of the proceedings by way of writ petition in the year 1997 anaerobic digester has not been commissioned. It has been the admitted position

that the effluents diverted to Nakkavagu at the rate of 1105 cubic meter per day resulted in total contamination of water which has become useless for irrigation and consumption.

146. This was the sorry state of affairs in respect of PETPL of Bollaram also. Therefore, inspite of installation and commission of PETL and PETPL hazardous wastes have been continuously discharged into Nakkavagu and other water bodies which ultimately enter into Manjira river affecting the larger area of Godavari. It is also stated that PETL and PETPL were functioning without proper approval from the APPCB which itself cannot grant any 'consent' in respect of the unscientific method followed by the said treatment units. It is the case of some of the applicants that during heavy rain in 2001 polluted water has started flowing into Komatikunta from Isnapur lake situated in the IDA Phase II having more than 40 industries out of which 15 are chemical units including M/s. Aurobindo Pharma and M/s Neuland Laboratories which are stated to have contributed 50% of the total effluent discharged. The statistical report prepared by Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Hyderabad on a study of "physico – chemical and biological quality of lake water sediments surrounding groundwater and soil" show that the TDS, COD, Nitrates, Sulphate, Flourides and Sodium were of high value.

147. After the formation of APIIC in 1974, developing Patancheru as a major industrial centre and when the Board itself was established in 1976, it was found that the waste water let out by the industries found their way into Nakkavagu wherein natural water flows normally for a period of 4 to 6 months in a year and during the rest of the period it happened to be the flow of only industrial effluents which has affected the groundwater in the entire area

adjacent to Nakkavagu and historically pollution of groundwater appears to be persistent even as on date.

148. It was in 1986, the District Administration of Medak District has proceeded to take steps to solve this pollution problem in the area and it appears that a decision was taken to transport effluents to ETPs located in BHEL and IDBL by advising the industries to transport their effluents after neutralisation to the municipal sewers in Kavadiguda. The report of the Board shows about the names of various industrial units which were creating nuisance by discharging untreated effluents either directly or indirectly into Nakkavagu and in fact various steps have been taken by the Board as well as the District Administration which includes direction of closure of various units followed by directions given by the Hon'ble High Court, as we have already elicited. It was thereafter the policy decision of establishing CETP was taken some time in the year 1990 and the said formation of CETP both in Patancheru and Bollaram also met with disaster, as stated above because of not following the scientific method of treatment resulting in continuous discharge of toxic untreated industrial effluents into the water bodies.

149. It was in those circumstances, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the order dated 5.5.1998 passed in W.P.(C) No.1056 of 1990 and other petitions has directed CPCB and APPCB to jointly prepare a scheme of action for containing industrial pollution and disposal of industrial waste. The portion of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard reads as follows:

"The Central Pollution Control Board and the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board shall jointly prepare a Scheme of Action for containing the industrial pollution and for disposal of industrial waste as also for reclaiming the polluted lands and the polluted water supply. The Scheme will contain immediate steps to be taken either by the State of Andhra Pradesh or by the industries concerned giving particulars thereof setting out the goal to be achieved every four months as also the steps to be taken on a long term basis

for prevention of industrial pollution and the stages by which these long term measures have to be completed so that every four months both the Pollution Control Boards can give a report as to whether the measures prescribed have been carried out or not. Since both the State Pollution Control Board as well as the Central Pollution Control Board have now become fully familiar with the problems of the area, such proposals be furnished on or before 9th May, 1998 for further directions on 12th May, 1998.

150. Accordingly, the CPCB and APPCB have filed a Joint Report recommending short term, medium term and long term measures to contain water contamination of Isakavagu and Nakkavagu, to ensure satisfactory functioning of Patancheru and Bollaram ETPs and restore the affected areas to normal condition. The Joint Action Plan submitted by the CPCB and APPCB contain immediate measures to be taken from 1st June to 1st October, 1998, medium measures to be taken from 1st October, 1998 to 1st April, 1999 and long term measures to be taken from 1st April, 1999 to December 2000 which are as follows:

“JOINT ACTION PLAN PROPOSED BY CPCB AND APPCB INDICATING ACTION POINTS

IMMEDIATE MEASURES

1ST JUNE TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1998

- 1. The State Government should declare the Ban Notification dated 14.10.1996 as permanent for new industries after its expiry in December, 1998.*
- 2. All member industries shall conform to the following pre-treatment standards before transporting to the CETPs for further treatment without resorting to fresh water dilution.*

<i>pH :</i>	<i>6.5 to 8.5</i>
<i>COD :</i>	<i>15000 mg/l</i>
<i>TDS:</i>	<i>15000 mg/l</i>
<i>SS :</i>	<i>1000 mg/l</i>

The concentration shall be achieved by each industry after hydrolic load reduction of waste water by 20%. In no circumstances, shall the pH levels be less than 0.5 before transport to CETPs.

- 3. All member industries shall segregate their wastes into inorganic and organic. The non-degradable waste stream shall be stored on or off site in lined storage tanks of appropriate capacity and evaporated or solidified to reduce them in volume and for manageability. Due to lack of a common TSDF facility*

at present, such compounds shall be stored in HDPE lined bulk sacks on raised platforms under shed and provided with leachate management systems.

4. The CETP managements should have dedicated tankers duly labelled in accordance with the Motor Vehicles Act (with regard to transportation of Hazardous waste) to collect pre-treated effluent and transport to the CETPs following the Manifest system for all the member industry discharges coming for treatment.

5. Where the CETP receives effluent exceeding the above norms, the following penal action shall be taken:

- 1st Offence: the CETP management shall be authorised to impose a penal charge of Re.1 per mg/l in excess subject to a maximum of Rs.5000 per tanker, with respect to each parameter except pH.
- 2nd offence: the CETP management shall be authorised to impose a penal charge of Rs.2 per mg/l in excess subject to a maximum of Rs.10000 per tanker, with respect to each parameter except pH.
- 3rd and subsequent offence: the CETP management shall be authorised to impose a penal charge of Rs.4 per mg/l in excess subject to a maximum of Rs.20000 per tanker, with respect to each parameter except pH. In addition, the management shall intimate APPCB to pursue appropriate legal action for closure.

MEDIUM TERM MEASURES

1ST OCTOBER, 1998 TO 1ST APRIL, 1999

The State Government shall

1. Ensure the commissioning of the Secondary Treatment Systems in the large industries of Patancheru and Bolarum IDAs.
2. Ensure commencement of remedial action on the three cheruvus studied in the first phase. Select another set of contaminated water bodies and take remedial measures in a phased manner covering all the fifteen lakes.
3. Ensure initiation of plans for laying sewerage systems, both upstream and downstream of the CETPs, involving the SPCB, the CETP managements and the local authorities, having supported the Option I of the CPCB (March, 1998) report as a long term solution.
4. Ensure that a Cunnette system for transportation of treated effluent from the CETP, Patancheru upto Manjira confluence is constructed and used by the CETP. The capital costs for this system shall be borne by the industry members of CETP and its O & M shall be the responsibility of the CETP.
5. After the Bollaram CETP achieves sewer standards, it shall be permitted to discharge its treated effluent to the K-Main line by tankers in consultation with the SPCB and HMWS & SB. The sludge from the CETP shall be transferred to the Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for safe disposal. Conversely, if the CETPs receive effluent below the average COD and TDS loads in Kg mth as compared to the previous three months, a suitable incentive shall be extended to the industry by the Board of the CETP.
6. The CETPs shall conform to sewer standards of discharge and any failure to do so shall lead to a penal charge on the CETP management @ Rs.10 per

cu.m / day for a maximum of three consecutive days following which the SPCB shall take legal action against the management. The payments shall be made into a joint account of the SPCB and the CETP management for use in environmental enhancement projects.

7. All member industries who discharge more than 40 kl / day of effluent shall submit their plans and designs for additional secondary treatment to both SPCB and CPCB by the 1st August, 1998 and construct and commission the same before March, 1999.

8. The State Government in consultation with SPCB and CPCB shall prepare conservation and management plans for Kristareddypet, Asanikunta and Kazipally cheruvus, which are most affected by toxic industrial discharge. Meanwhile, the State Government shall close all discharges of industrial effluent into these cheruvus.

9. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewage Board (HMWS & S B) Works must close all outlets of direct discharge of metals and toxic streams from industries upstream and downstream of CETPs in consultation with the SPCB. In case of CETP Patancheru, the District Collector must ensure the same.

10. The non-member (water polluting) industries in IDAs Patancheru and Bollarum having no effluent treatment plant, shall become members of the Patancheru CETP within a month, under intimation to the SPCB and adhere to all norms herein given above. This is recommended because of the surplus capacity available with the CETP, Patancheru.

11. No industry shall have membership in more than one CETP.

LONG TERM MEASURES

1ST APRIL, 1999 TO DECEMBER 2000

1. The CETP Patancheru shall achieve

pH	6.5 -8.5
Oil & Grease	10 mg/ltr
BOD	100 mg/ltr
TDS	3000 mg/ltr
COD	1000 mg/ltr

after treatment and for discharge into the Cunnette system.

2. The State Government and the industry shall ensure the commencement of work on the sewerage network and discharge of linkages.

3. An Action Plan for cleaning of River Musi may be prepared by the National River Conservation Directorate under the National River Action Plan.”

151. On presentation of the said Joint Action Plan, the Hon'ble Supreme

Court has passed the following order on 12.5.1998 in W.P.(C).No.1056 of 1990.

“ A joint Action Plan which is proposed by CPCB and APPCB filed on 6.5.1998 sets out in the first part of the report the immediate measures to be taken from June 1, 1998 to 1st October, 1998 for containing water contamination of

Iskavagu and Nakkavagu and to ensure satisfactory functioning of the CETPs at Patancheru, Bollarum and Jeedimetla and also to restore the affected areas in normal conditions. Learned counsel for the State of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to the first suggestion under which the State Government is required to declare a Ban Notification dated 14.10.1996 as permanent for new industries after its expiry in December, 1998. We further pass an order in terms of measures 2 to 11 in this para pertaining to Immediate Measures. These measures will come into force on 1.6.1998 and shall be carried out as per the Joint Action Plan. This will be subject to such further directions as may be given in October, 1998 after a follow up report is submitted to us by 15th October, 1998 on the measures so taken jointly by CPCB and APPCB. These measures will be applicable to CETPs at Patancheru, Bollarum and Jeedimetla. We are informed that the experts in the two Pollution Control Boards have already advised the industries relating to the medium terms and long term measures required to be taken and set out in the Joint Action Plan. The State Government as well as the Industries shall also take, in the meanwhile, adequate measures to ensure that medium term and long term measures as recommended in this report are also initiated. The report will also state whether any measures have been initiated as recommended in this report for long term and medium term measures to contain pollution.”

152. At this stage it is relevant to note that even in the Joint Action Plan submitted by the CPCB and APPCB before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as elicited above, particularly in para 3 relating to medium term measure, the report refers to Part I of CPCB March, 1998 report as a long term measure for laying sewerage system both upstream and downstream of CETP involving SPCB and CETP management and the local authority. On 10.11.1998 the follow up action taken report was filed by the CPCB and APPCB indicating measures taken jointly as the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P (C) No.1056 of 1990 has taken note of the fact that the unregistered tankers have been illegally dumping effluent during night time at random sites and therefore directed a register to be maintained in respect of the tankers by the Board. In the said order the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the CPCB to pursue the project for providing waste water pipeline of 18 KM referred to in the joint report as Item No.3 (obviously referring to Item No.3 and Part I of PCB report of March, 1998). The relevant portion of the said order of the Supreme Court dated 10.12.1998 in this regard is as follows:

“ Pursuant to our order of 12th May, 1998 and in accordance with the short term and long term action programmes submitted by it, the Central Pollution Control Board along with Andhra Pradesh Control Board has submitted a follow up action report indicating the measures taken so far jointly by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. The report has dealt with short term and long term measures which were to be initiated during the period of the report. As per this report both the Boards have sought measures to stop unregistered tankers illegally dumping effluents at random sites, particularly in the night. These tankers are obviously causing great harm to the lands on which the effluents are dumped. To prevent such dumping of effluents and to ensure that effluents are sent to Effluent Treatment Plants, it is suggested that the State Pollution Control Board should maintain a register of the tankers which deliver effluents to ETPS. The register should also indicate from which industry or plant the effluent is carried and the ETP to which the effluent is to be delivered. We direct accordingly. It has also been recommended in the report that unregistered tankers, particularly those which dump effluents illegally in unauthorized areas, should be confiscated so as to prevent such unauthorized dumping. For this purpose, learned counsel appearing for the State of Andhra Pradesh has agreed that the question of penalizing such tankers or ordering their confiscation wherever necessary, shall be examined and appropriate Notification and / or any other enforceable directions shall be issued to appropriate authorities by the State Government on or before 31st of December, 1998. The State Government shall submit a report on this question by the middle of January, 1999. The State Government shall also examine the question of introducing a manifest system for tankers as set out at page 5 of the joint report.

In our order of 5th of May, 1998 directions had been given for supply of drinking water to 15 villages which were identified in the report of the Central Pollution Control Board submitted in March, 1998. The State Government shall file a report about the supply of drinking water to these 15 villages on or before 15th of January, 1999.

The State Pollution Control Board shall pursue the project for providing a waste water pipeline of 18 kms which is referred to at page 9 of the Joint Report at item No.3. The State Government shall assist the State Pollution Control Board and the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board in implementation of the said project. Since this is a part of long term action plan under or order dated 12.5.1998, a report on the progress of this scheme shall be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board jointly with the State of Andhra Pradesh by 15th of January, 1999.”

This shows that the Hon'ble Supreme Court based on the option given by the CPCB as well as Item III of medium term measure has consciously directed the APPCB to proceed with the project of providing a waste water pipeline of 18 KM which runs from Patancheru CETP to Amberpet STP.

153. In a subsequent order dated 11.4.2000, apart from considering the issue of compensation to the villagers to be paid by the District Judge as per its

earlier direction, the Hon'ble Apex Court has considered the request made on behalf of CETP that the standards of CETP at both Patancheru and Bollaram, will be achieved within three months time and has also referred to the SPCB's submission regarding 18 KM pipeline linking PETL, Patancheru and Bollaram K & S Main of Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewage Board and has directed to take immediate steps to provide adequate finance for the said project since it is a vital project for the efficient method of disposal of treated effluents from PETL to the main sewerage. The relevant portion of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 11.4.2000 reads as follows:

"As directed by this Court on the last date of hearing the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) has filed Progress Report dated 30th of November, 1999 and 27th of March, 2000 wherein details of the implementation status of the order of this Court dated 27.7.1999 are furnished. It is noticed from the said reports of the APPCB that certain industries have not complied with its directions consequent to which either closer orders or show cause notices have been issued to these industries by the Board and steps taken by them to comply with those directions are kept under watch by the Board. The Board on the next date of hearing file a fresh status report in regard to the compliance undertaken by the industries mentioned at Annexure-I to the above report so that this Court can take necessary action in regard to the defaulting industries.

The Board shall also file similar reports in regard to the newly indentified defaulting industries shown at Annexure-II to the said report. It is noticed from the particulars given at Annexure-III to the above report that the Board has taken certain actions in regard to the industries mentioned in the said Annexure and remedial action taken by the industries are kept under watch by the Board a report in regard to the latest progress made by these industries may also be filed by the Board by the next date of hearing.

The Central Pollution Control Board in its report on status of polluting industries located at Patancheru and Bollaram has made some comments in regard to the industries referred therein the State Pollution Control Board will take note of the same.

It is noticed from the report of the State Board so also the complaint made on behalf of the petitioners that the CETPs though set up have not achieved the required standard as yet and there are serious short comings in regard to the Bollaram CETP. The counsel appearing for the CETPs has informed this Court that all steps are being taken to bring the CETPs to the standard including the one at Bollaram and same will be achieved definitely within three months. As a final chance we give these CETPs time till next date of hearing to bring it up to the standard. The State Pollution Control Board shall inspect the functioning of the CETPs and report to this Court as to their performances.

On behalf of the petitioners, complaint has been made that some of the industries and the CETPs are using fresh water for treating the effluent which is

causing shortage of fresh water and further that the CETPs are discharging the treated effluent to water bodies. This is denied by the counsel appearing for the industries as also for the CETPs. The State Board will look into the complaint and submit its report.

The State Pollution Control Board has stated in its report that it will take substantial sum of money to construct 18 km pipeline linking the CETPs at Patancheru and Bollaram and ultimately connecting the same with capital K & S Main of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewage Board (HMWSSB). The report also shows that this proposal has been incorporated as a medium term measure in the joint action plan which was taken note of by this Court in its order dated 10th of November, 1998 and thus Court had directed the State Pollution Control Board to pursue the project for providing an out let for the waste water. We notice that hardly any progress has been made in this regard though the State Government has accepted this project in principal. Since this is a vital project for the efficient and only method of disposal of the treated effluent from the CETPs to the main sewer all feasible steps should be taken at the earliest including providing of required finances. From the report referred to above we notice that the HMWSSB has certain reservations in regard to this project and has raised certain objections in regard to the same. We have already issued notice in I.A.No.17 to HMWSSB and their response in regard to the above project will be considered on the next date of hearing but in the meantime we make it clear that State of Andhra Pradesh should inform this Court in regard to the steps taken by it as to providing required finances for the said project either through State founding or through financial institutions.” (Emphasis is ours)

154. In a subsequent order dated 18.7.2000 the Hon'ble Apex Court has taken note of the fact that there was no concrete plan so far for laying down 18 KM pipeline due to the reason of funding as to who has to bear and ultimately given a last opportunity to the State Government, APPCB, CPCB including polluting industries to find out a concrete way to complete the 18 KM pipeline project. The operative portion of the order is as follows:

“Looking to this state of affair, at this stage, there is no concrete plan so far for laying down the 18 km pipeline project which seems to be the only possible alternative as per learned counsels, for eliminating the affluent discharge. This seems still far away with this state of affair. It is not possible for this court to continue permitting the polluting effluents and other emissions by the industries as it has already led to severe illnesses, affected the life and lively stock of the large number of villagers, and has destroyed the flora, polluting the land, air including drinking water. It is true some partial compensation has been paid to them but that could not be a satisfactory answer for permitting pollution to continue in future unless some concrete plan for its completion within specified period is submitted before the Court. We grant as a last opportunity, to the State Government, the Union Government, the Andhra Pradesh Central Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board including the polluting industries, to find out some positive and concrete way with some concrete proposal within any fixed period to complete this 18 km pipeline project by the next date fixed in this case. We are constrained to record here, unless some concrete plan is

placed before the Court on the next date fixed, we will have no other option but to consider the closing down of all those industries which are still continuing to pollute and has not achieved the zero level or permissible level of pollution.”

155. Subsequently, in the order dated 10.10.2000 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has taken note of the affidavit filed by CPCB referring to CPCB report of March, 1998 and has given one more opportunity for the parties to sit together and to consider the two proposals and finalise one such proposal. The order is as follows:

“When this case was taken up today, we find an affidavit is filed on behalf of M/s. Patancheru Envirotech Ltd., Through Dr. D.R. Rao for the consideration of alternative option No.II, which is referred in the earlier report of Central Pollution Control Board in March, 1998. The said report record with reference to option No.II.

“ That large industries shall treat their effluent to bring down BOD to 1000 mg/1 following norms of TDS. COD, SS as discussed earlier and discharge their effluent to CETP. CETP also receive the effluent from SSI units meeting the norms of COD & TDS and would collect sewage from local areas/sewer net work. CETP effluent instead of disposal to sewer will be discharged to land for afforestation. “

The submission is this alternative proposal could be more speedily concluded with lesser expenditure and better output. Further, if this is opted, the total period for completing this would be shorter than what is proposed by the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board and the State as per this status report dated 29.8.2000. This affidavit also comprehensively deals with how to generate expenditure for completing this project. It is not necessary at this stage to refer to its other details.

On the other hand, as per Annexure '3' to the status report the total period for completing this project of laying down 18 kms pipeline Project is about 18 months. This report also specifies the financial arrangement through which they will be completing this project. Submission for the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is, though as per the said status report the period for completing the project is larger but it is possible to shrink this period by having some of deliberations done simultaneously along with other works. Normally in the back ground of our last order we would not have granted further indulgence for reconsidering these alternative suggestions, specially when monitoring of the elimination of pollution started by the Court as far back as in 1990, a decade from now, but in view of the fact, even execution of the 1st option if to be undertaken, requires further scrutiny including shortening the period of its completion. So we grant one more opportunity to all the parties, to meet again to consider the aforesaid two proposals and finalise one such proposal. Accordingly, all the parties who are referred to in the order dated 18.7.2000 including the petitioner may once against meet the desired time and place for the said purpose to come to a final decision in this regard.”

156. In a subsequent order dated 6.2.2001 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has taken note of the status report filed by the Board stating that the only alternative was to lay 18 KM pipeline and directed to deposit the amount by various stakeholders in the time frame specified in the report of the said Board. The operative portion of the order is as follows:

"In terms of the said order the Board had filed its status report. All the concerned parties met to consider the feasibility of the alternative proposals made by the CEPT, Patancheru. The meeting was held on 20th October, 2000. According to the said report the committee discussed the alternatives in the light of the earlier orders passed by this Court and came to the conclusion that none of the alternative proposals were acceptable but the original first option of 18 km pipeline was again approved. Annexure-III of this Report finally deals with joint revised action plan for laying down this 18 km pipeline project. It specifies the time frame within which this has to be achieved including its total cost. The matter referred at Serial No.1 of this Annexure, is the EIA report for the pipeline project identifying the competent agency, awarding work, stating of the agencies as per terms and conditions. This was to be completed by January, 2001. We are informed a final report is likely to be submitted shortly. As per this joint revised action plan, the entire scheme would be completed by August, 2002.

This scheme also envisages the proportionate costs to be borne by the polluting industries, State Government and the Financial Institutions. On behalf of the polluting industries we are informed, towards this they have already deposited rupees two crore out of their 1/4th share. So far the State Government, learned counsel appearing for the State could not state as to by what time the State Government would be able to deposit their share and within what time it would be able to get sponsoring from the financial institutions for the deposit of their share for the lack of instruction. This is important, since the proposed joint action specifies fixed time frame for completing it, any delay on behalf of the State would badly affect this project. We hope and trust the State by the next date fixed will clearly state the time within which it would be able to do it, keeping in view of the time frame specified in this report." (Emphasis is ours)

157. In addition to that in the said order the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given certain other directions as a short term measure to various industrial units, as laying of pipeline may take some time. In a subsequent order dated 10.10.2001, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed all the matters to be transferred to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

158. After the transfer to the Hon'ble High Court, the Division Bench in the order dated 25.9.2003 passed in all the writ petitions, has formulated certain

Terms of Reference for the Fact Finding Committee constituted for obtaining status report. One such Terms of Reference is 'suggest necessary steps including safety measures, if any, to be taken for the completion of 18 KM of pipeline, for upgrading Sewage Treatment Plant at Amberpet' apart from another reference viz., the extent to which the orders of the Supreme Court on various issues have been implemented and if not, action required to be issued to ensure compliance. In the above said ToR and other references the High Court has constituted a five member committee headed by Justice A. Gopal Rao.

159. When the matter came up again, the Andhra Pradesh High Court in the order dated 5.10.2004 has found *prima facie* that inspite of the pendency of the matter before the Supreme Court for two decades Patancheru is not pollution free and still creating pollution particularly air and water and made the following observation:

"Heard the learned counsel for the parties. This case has been pending in this Court and in Supreme Court for the last two decades and from the record and the various reports available, we are of the prima facie view that the area of Patancheruvu as on today is not pollution free and some of the units are still creating pollution, particularly air and water. Since the matter is pending for the last two decades, this Court wants to settle it finally and pass appropriate orders."

160. In the mean time, the Fact Finding Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by order dated 25.9.2003 headed by Justice A. Gopal Rao as Chairman has submitted its suggestion in March, 2004. The suggestion in respect of safety measures to be taken in completion of 18 KM pipeline for the upgraded Sewage Treatment Plant at Amberpet is as follows:

"Suggest necessary steps including safety measures, if any, to be taken in the completion of 18 kms of pipe line for the upgraded sewage treatment plant at Amberpet.

CPCB submitted a comprehensive report on effluents management in Nakkavagu basin during March, 1998 to Hon'ble Supreme Court. The report indicated four options. As per CPCB report the option -1, is final discharge after

treatment to sewer, which provides maximum certainty compared to other three options for safe disposal. The proposed 18 km pipeline is envisaged in turn to carry the treated industrial effluent from Patancheru CETP to K&S main, Balanagar which will carry finally to Amberpet Primary STP. EIA report of this pipeline proposal was considered by APPCB Technical Committee at its meeting held on 27th July 2001 and opined that in the circumstances existing disposal of treated effluent through a pipeline of 18km to K & S Main is the best possible option. EIA report has concluded that there will be a net positive impact. The Technical Committee has stated the discharge standards to sewers has to be met by CETP subject to the understanding that there will be full scale treatment plant at the end of the pipeline. If there is no terminal sewage treatment, CETP should meet discharge standards to water resource for its effluents.

The pipeline project is being implemented by HMWS & SB at a cost of Rs.11.5 crores, which is shared by CETP & Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. This recommendation of the Technical Committee was submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court.

HMWS & SB in their presentation on 12th January 2003 and subsequent communication on 12-02-2003 clarified the doubts expressed by FFC and Pattancheru residents.

The communication referred quotes:

"The treated effluent from the effluent pipeline will not be allowed to join the drinking water pipelines due to the following reasons:

- a) The water pipelines are pressure mains with continuous flow of water.
- b) Similarly, the effluent pipeline in Patancheru and Ramachandrapuram areas is also a pressure main and sufficient care is taken by way of providing Surge protective system so as to see that no vacuum is created in the pipeline.
- c) Minimum distance is being maintained between the effluent pipeline and water pipelines.
- d) The case of bursting of both water pipeline as well as effluent pipeline at the same time and same location is a rare coincidence which may cause entry to effluent water into water pipeline. Even in such eventuality, all measures will be taken to scour the water pipelines effectively before attending the rectification of water pipeline work.
- e) The possibility of getting leakage in the effluent pipeline is also a rare phenomenon, since best pipe material i.e., Ductile Iron Pipes are being used for the effluent pipeline and also the effluent pipeline is being tested for a field test pressure of 20 kg/sqcm only.

Further, I am to inform that the pipeline laying work could not be proceeded ahead as per the schedule due to temporary stoppage of trench excavation of the R&B Engineers at Patancheru near Police Station for a length of about 750 meters and also at Gangaram near temple for a stretch of about 360 meters on the context that the effluent pipeline has to be laid at the edge of the road boundary which is to be acquired by the R&B Department for converting the NH9 to 4 lane road and the road widening is being programmed for acquiring the required adjacent land shortly from the owners of the residential houses./shops. The land acquisition process for the said road widening at Pattancheru and Gangaram areas is yet to be started by R&B Authorities. Pipeline laying work in the above two reaches will be taken up and completed as soon as clearance is given by the R&B Engineers, as it would be safe to lay the pipeline at the edge of road boundary as insisted by the R&B Engineers. However, R&B Engineers are being pursued for giving early clearance and the entire work is programmed to be completed and kept ready for commissioning by 30th April 2004."

There are certain uncertainties in the completion date of the pipeline and commissioning and the circumstances are given above.

A safe minimum distance of 7 ft (2.1 mtrs) is being maintained between effluent and water supply lines. Further, they have stated that local Gram Panchayat Authorities of Patancheru and Ramahandrapuram are yet to give

their permission for a total distance of 1.12 km. For this reason, work of the pipeline in these sections is affected. HMWS &SB has written to Collector, Medak District, to prevail on the Gram Panchayats for issuing this permission. It is suggested that necessary directions be issued by Hon'ble High Court for completing the 18 km pipeline within the stipulated time and also for the establishment of sewage treatment plant."

161. It is also relevant to note at this stage that as referred to in one of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court about the study made by the Centre for Environment, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU) and at the request of PETL which has accepted the option of transporting treated effluents from PETL by high pressure pipeline, the Centre for Environment, JNTU, Hyderabad to make an EIA study which includes the laying of 18 KM pipeline from PETL. It is stated that the proposed pipeline is to carry treated waste water from PETL and not the raw waste water. Part II of EIA which relates to EIA of PETL, Patancheru and Bollaram states treated effluents may be mixed with sewage at STP, Amberpet and this finally mixed with Musi river which is also referring to treated effluent from Patancheru and Bollaram to be transported through pressure pipeline and gravity pipeline to a significant distance of 23 KM Amberpet Sewage Treatment Plant. After taking samples of water from dug wells, hand pumps, bore wells located on either side of Musi river as well as effluents to PETL, Patancheru and Bollaram, Amberpet STP and Musi river, the parameters were analysed and found that the purpose of transfer of treated industrial waste water from PETL, Patancheru and Bollaram to STP, Amberpet is to treat the same by dilution of industrial effluents with respect to the concentration levels of TDS, COD, heavy metals etc. It was found that the treatment at Amberpet at present is only primary sedimentation for 115 MLD of sewage and an increase of 14% in total dissolved solids will not affect the sedimentation process to any significant extent. It was however noted that for the complete treatment of sewage and

waste water at Amberpet is necessary to take care of the quality of effluents joining river Musi and found that none of the other environmental factors like air, noise pollution etc., are of any significance. In so far as it relates to the operation of the scheme the study which is in two parts, discusses the environmental assessment of laying 18 KM pipeline from K & S Main, Balanagar and secondly on the impact of mixing 4.75 MLD of treated industrial effluents from PETL, Patancheru and Bollaram with 280 MLD sewage collected at Amberpet STP and Musi river downstream. Ultimately the EIA study while concluding about the environmental pollution states as follows:

“5.5. Environmental pollution:

The quality of aquatic environment will have no adverse impact due to the project as wastewaters after due treatment will be sent to Musi river. The impact on the environment is insignificant.

The air quality of the study area will not be affected and the effects will be minimal on the environment. The emissions of H₂S slightly affect the ambient air quality. The evaluation of impacts on land environment indicates no detrimental effect due to the proposed action.

5.6 Aesthetics

Topography will not change due to the proposed project. The development of green belt in and around Musi river would enhance diversity of vegetation and visual quality. There will not be much increase in odour level due to mixing of treated industrial effluent from PETL (Patancheru and Bollaram) with sewage at Amberpet.

5.7 Human interest

The impact on health due to the project is negligible but the social status will improve. Sanitation status will improve in the area due to the project. The respective scores for the human interest parameters are presented in Table 5.1.

5.8 Overall impact evaluation

An overall summary of the evaluation for various categories is given at Table 5.2. The index for the project with EMP is + 10. It can be observed from the table that human interest categories have positive impact due to the economic benefits from the project. However, this has a positive impact due to the increase in land use, and horticulture. The net impacts under environmental pollution categories is positive. Overall positive impact is observed in the land environment after implementation of measures suggested in EMP. The impact on noise levels and air quality are minimal.

The aesthetic category marks positive impacts due to increased diversity of vegetation, and favourable composite effect. The total impact is therefore, positive for the proposed mixing of treated industrial effluents from PETL (Patancheru and Bollaram) with sewage at Amberpet.”

162. A ten member High Powered Committee on Management of Hazardous Waste was constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in RESEARCH

FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCE POLICY,
NEW DELHI VS. UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS (W.P.No.657 of 1995 dated
13.10.1997) under the Chairmanship of Professor M.G.K. Menon and was notified
by the government on 17.10.1997 with the following ToR:

“The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the HPC were notified on 17.10.1997 and amended on 27.11.1997. ToRs (13) & (14) were added by the Court by its subsequent orders dated 15.12.1997 and 20.4.2000 respectively.

(1) Whether and to what extent the hazardous wastes listed in Basel Convention have been banned by the Govt. And to examine which other hazardous wastes, other than listed in Basel Convention and Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 1989, require banning.

(2) To verify the present status of the units handling hazardous wastes imported for recycling or generating/recycling indigenous hazardous wastes on the basis of information provided by respective States/UTs and determine the status of implementation of Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 by various States/UTs and in the light of directions issued by the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

(3) What safeguards have been put in place to ensure that banned toxic/hazardous wastes are not allowed to be imported.

(4) What are the changes required in the existing laws to regulate the functioning of units handling hazardous wastes and for protecting the people (including workers in the factory) from environmental hazards.

(5) To assess the adequacy of the existing facilities for disposal of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner and to make recommendations about the most suitable manner for disposal of hazardous wastes.

(6) What is further required to be done to effectively prohibit, monitor and regulate the functioning of units handling hazardous wastes keeping in view the existing body of laws.

(7) To make recommendations as to what should be the prerequisites for issuance of authorisation/permission under Rule 5 and Rule 11 of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.

(8) To identify the criteria for designation of areas for locating units handling hazardous wastes and waste disposal sites.

(9) To determine as to whether the authorisations/permissions given by the State Boards for handling hazardous wastes are in accordance with Rule 5(4) & Rule 11 of Hazardous Waste Rules, 1989 and whether the decision of the State Pollution Control Boards is based on any prescribed procedure or checklist.

(10) To recommend a mechanism for publication of inventory at regular intervals giving area-wise information about the level and nature of hazardous wastes.

(11) What should be the framework for reducing risks to environment and public health by stronger regulation and by promoting production methods and products which are ecologically friendly and thus reduce the production of toxics?

(12) To consider any other related area as the Committee may deem fit.

(13) To examine the quantum and nature of hazardous waste stock lying at the docks/ports/ICDs and recommend a mechanism for its safe disposal or re-export to the original exporters.

(14) (On 20th April, 2000 while considering the affidavit filed by the CPCB on ship breaking at Alang, the Hon’ble Supreme Court passed the following order:)

The contention is that steps should be taken to ensure that ships which come to India for ship breaking should be properly decontaminated before they are

exported to India. This aspect is being considered by the High Power Committee."

163. The said committee itself has been constituted based on the Basel Convention to which India is a signatory putting a ban on import of hazardous and toxic waste endangering the environment and life of people in India. The committee has taken note of the technology prevailed therein regarding the behavioural disturbances and neurological damages which may be caused by lead, arsenic, chromium, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls. The committee has taken note of the concern over the health and environmental impacts of hazardous wastes world wide and adverse effects on human health as reported in landfill sites of Love Canal, Niagara NY reported at Hardeman County near Memphis TN and Lipari Landfill, Mantua Town ,Gloucester County, New Jersey, USA in 1970 and the consequential damages caused. While dealing with the CETP, the High Powered Committee even though has found that CETP has undoubtedly some defects in terms of economy and acceptability, there are various disadvantages by stating as follows:

"Individual units are left with little incentive to adopt clean technology, cleaner production, waste minimisation or waste recycling.

ii) Preventive measures receive less attention than the attention received by the end-of-pipe treatment facilities for controlling pollution.

iii) It is not easy to ensure that the individual units pre-treat their effluent so that they send the sludges to a suitable landfill facility and the effluent to the CETP.

iv) Opportunities for segregation of wastes are often lost. In some cases, a cocktail of wastes may be rendered much more difficult to treat and dispose of than the waste segregated into appropriate streams.

v) Performance is monitored for parameters, such as pH, suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand, which do not represent the toxicity or other hazardous characteristics of the effluent. Tests of effluents discharged from CETPs indicate high presence of heavy metals. Sludges from CETPs are also highly toxic, as many heavy metals will be found sedimented therein.

vi) Original cost recovery formulae for CETPs are based on waste-water flow rate and therefore they have an incentive to have more rather than less waste-water processed. They can therefore develop a vested interest in the maintenance of pollution."

164. Ultimately, the High Powered Committee in the Chapter relating to recommendation based on ToR 4 has stated as follows:

“What are the changes required in the existing laws to regulate the functioning of units handling hazardous wastes and for protecting people including workers in the factory from environmental hazard.”

Gives the following findings:

“Though Common Effluent Treatment Plants were enthusiastically welcomed a few years ago, present opinion is now much more critical for the following reasons:

- (i) Individual units are left with little concern to adopt clean technology cleaner production, waste minimisation or waste recycling.*
- (ii) Preventive measures receive less attention than the attention received by the end-of-pipe treatment facilities for controlling pollution.*
- (iii) It is not easy to ensure that the individual units pre-treat their effluent and that they send the sludges to a suitable landfill facility and the effluent to the CETP.*
- (iv) Opportunities for segregation of wastes are often lost. In some cases, a cocktail of wastes may be rendered much more difficult to treat and dispose of than the waste segregated into appropriate streams.*
- (v) Performance is monitored for parameters, such as pH, suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand, which do not represent the toxicity or other hazardous characteristics of the effluent. Tests of effluents discharged from CETPs indicate high presence of heavy metals. Sludges from CETPs are also highly toxic, as many heavy metals will be found sedimented therein.*
- (vi) Original cost recovery formulae for CETPs are based on waste-water flow rate and therefore they have an incentive to have more rather than less waste-water processed. They can therefore develop a vested interest in the maintenance of pollution.”*

165. The observation of the High Powered Committee on management of hazardous waste even though doubts about the implementation of clean technology and pre treatment, it cannot be said that simply because the monitoring by the regulatory authority is ineffective the solution itself should be negative. It is true that the individual erring units which have caused enormous damage to the environment in the area, have to be made responsible. In any event, the method of transport of the treated waste as recommended in the EIA, if it is implemented scrupulously, it would never cause environmental damage. Therefore, in our considered view, the Basel Convention itself is not against the implementation of proper treatment by applying the latest technology and strict

supervision by the regulatory authorities to see that the pre-treatment is effected in a proper manner by each of the units before treated effluents are sent to CETP. Therefore, in our considered view, this point referred to and as narrated above, should be directed to be scrupulously followed by all the individual units before they transfer the pre-treated effluents to the CETP, Patancheru or Bollaram. We reiterate that the Telangana State Pollution Control Board being the regulatory authority, shall continuously monitor the functioning of each of the units particularly in respect of their pre-treatment and discharge into the CETP, Patancheru or Bollaram both online and by making periodical surprise inspections. We also direct that in the event of any of the units not complying with the pre-treatment in a proper manner as per the guidelines of the CPCB, the CPCB/SPCB shall immediately close the concerned unit and prevent discharge of any of the effluents from the said unit and it applies to the CETP also. We also make it clear that at the time when the pre-treatment is completed by each of the units and monitored through online connection, the regulatory authority shall confirm that the standards prescribed are maintained. The test shall also be applied at the time when the CETP completes the process of treatment and it is only after being satisfied by the Board that the treated CETP effluent is within the standard, the same shall be permitted to be transported to Amberpet. We also direct the Board to conduct periodical inspection of samples at discharge point from the ETP and collection of discharge samples at CETP of Patancheru and Bollaram and also at the point of joining at Amberpet by taking samples and analysing the same and the constant check shall be effected periodically. We make it clear that in the event of any complaint of lethargic attitude of the regulatory authority or any of the units, the same shall be brought to the notice of this Tribunal and appropriate

stringent action will be taken not only in closing the unit but also initiating proceedings against the officials concerned apart from directing criminal prosecution.

166. On the factual matrix of the case which we have taken efforts by referring to various judicial orders wherein there has been an implied 'consent' to proceed with the scheme of transferring effluents for a distance of 18 KM from CETP, Patancheru and Bollaram to Amberpet in these years, there is no reason at this point of time for this Tribunal to take a different stand, except imposing stringent conditions as we have stated above. Accordingly, we conclude that the scheme of transporting pre-treated effluents discharged by CETP to Amberpet ETP would be permitted to continue and the same is not against the Basel Convention or against the Hazardous Waste Management Rules.

167. **POINT No. 3: Whether any groundwater study is required in the affected region which forms part of Manjira river basin particularly in the vicinity of various lakes/tanks and drains which lead to Nakkavagu including Kazipally lake, Isnapur lake, Asanikunta tank, Kistareddypet tank, Gandigudem tank and what steps have been taken so far to remediate the water bodies and to ensure free flow of water and at whose cost and what directions are required to be given and whether the industrial units in Patancheru and Bollaram should be permitted to extract groundwater for their industrial use?**

POINT NO.4: Whether the supply of potable water is to be continued to the affected farmers?

POINT NO.15: Whether directions can be given on the audit report for the period ending with March 2014 and also CAG report which found shortcomings?

After formation of APIDC in 1974 the IDA, Patancheru was made in five phases and there are nearly 276 industrial units in the area in all phases. The phases start from Ramachandrapuram Village boundary passage of ICRISAT and

spread over a vast stretch of land on the East, West and South side of Patancheru Village. As we have stated earlier, the topography including industrial storm water drainage shows that the industrial waste finally finds a place in Nakkavagu during all seasons including rainy season when the river maintains normal flow and during other seasons flowing on the ground. River Manjira which is one of the sources of drinking water supply to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and is a Wildlife Sanctuary for breeding Crocodiles. The undivided Andhra Pradesh had three distinct regions the coastal plains, the Eastern Ghats and the Deccan Plateau. The newly carved Telangana State is situated in the tropical zone. The major rivers are Godavari and Krishna. That apart, there are many small to medium size rivers. The State has a fairly large number of lakes and reservoirs at Pakhal, Ramappa, Kondakarla, Pocharam, Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar. Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary is in Medak District and located 50 KM North West of Hyderabad which is recognized as an important wetland for migratory birds. Though it is not declared, guidelines on Classification of Wetlands for Ramsar Convention Sites deal with the wetlands including Manjira. The water body provides considerable ecological diversity to support a large population of wetland birds and the reservoir provides drinking water to Hyderabad and Secunderabad and therefore water is always stored during flow season. It is stated that the reservoir has several islands with extensive marshy fringes which provide good nesting sites for water birds. Interestingly Manjira was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary not for its large congregation of birds but for its small population of Mugger Crocodiles. This was originally notified under the Hyderabad Fasli Act, 1952 for the protection of Crocodiles and later an area of 2,800 ha between Singoor and Manjira Barrage was again declared a crocodile

sanctuary in June 1978 and in the mid 1980s Manjira became known to bird watchers and an annual count was initiated. The guidelines also speak about various species of birds to conclude that it is a potential Ramsar site. However, it is relevant to note that in the schedule attached to the Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 Manjira is not forming part of wetlands identified as Ramsar Convention Site while it was Kolleru lake of Andhra Pradesh which finds place. Nevertheless, the uncontrovertible status and records would show that Manjira is a potential site. Particularly when it is admitted that Manjira is the source of drinking water supply to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and therefore there is an ardent duty on the part of the State to maintain the entire route forming part of Manjira river basin. The Medak District continues to be a Critically Polluted Area (CPA) as notified by the CPCB based on the CEPI index.

168. In the report of the Fact Finding Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in W.P.No.19661 of 2002 (Application No.90 of 2013 - NGT-SZ) dated 25.9.2003 with Justice Shri. A. Gopal Rao, as Chairman along with Members Sri. M. Parabrahmam, Dr.M. Haribabu, Dr. S. Bapu Rao and Mr. A. Surender Raj, as Convenors filed in March 2004, it is stated that as a long term measure the State Government shall ensure commencement of remedial action of three tanks viz., Khazipally, Asanikunta and Kistareddypet. In fact, the submission made on behalf of the industries that they will cooperate regarding the remedial measures and make payment to bear the cost of remediation in respect of the said tanks has been recorded by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as it is seen in the order dated 27.7.1999 which is as follows:

"In our earlier directions we had directed remediation of Kistarddypet Cheruvu, Asanikunta and Khaziapally Chervus and payment of the costs of remediation on a "Polluter pays" principle. The State Government has filed an affidavit

dated 28th of May, 1999 in which it has stated in paragraph 11 that the industries are not willing to take up remediation measures of the said three water bodies. Industries appearing before us, however, have contended that the industries are willing to co-operate with the State Government in taking the remediation measures. The State Government shall, therefore, consult the polluting industries and submit a detailed report on the measures proposed to be taken by it for the said three water bodies. It may hear the water users' grievances in this connection while formulating remedial measures. The report shall also state the period over which the measures will be carried out. The report should be submitted by the end of November, 1999."

169. However, it appears that no steps have been taken pursuant to the said order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for implementing the remediation measures in respect of the above said three water bodies. Even after the matters were transferred to the Hon'ble High court by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 10.10.2001 there appears to have been no steps taken either by the State Government or any other parties regarding remediation even though the Hon'ble Supreme Court has repeatedly referred that effluent discharge in Nakkavagu stream has endangered flora and fauna and reduced the fertility of land in the surrounding villages. Even if it is the case of the respondents including the State Government that by and large the industrial units have stopped discharging untreated trade effluents into the water bodies as on date, it is not the case of any of the parties before us that the existing water bodies particularly the small ones like rivulets, tanks and cheruvus which were polluted by the industrial activities of these pharmaceutical and chemical industries have been completely remediated. On the other hand they remain polluted even as on date and therefore it is the duty of the Government and all industrial units to see that all these water bodies are remediated by formulating an appropriate scheme within a fixed time frame. It is astonishing to note that even after the Fact Finding Committee headed by Justice A. Gopal Rao has given its categoric finding, no one

has cared to take any efforts to make complete remediation of the polluted water bodies.

170. The Fact Finding Committee has taken water samples in all cheruvus in the area and collected 22 samples, out of which Nakkavagu at five places, Jillelavagu at two places and Isakavagu in one place and the remaining samples taken from various other cheruvus and the list of samples collected from cheruvus is given by the Fact Finding Committee as follows:

*“Nakkavagu at Bridge
Vagu at Venkat Ramana Chemicals
Asani Kunta
Jellelavagu at two points
Cheruvu at SIRIS
Nakkavagu at bridge
Yerdanoor tank
Isnapur tank
Nakka vagu at fields (down of CETP outlet)
Nakka vagu at Bachguda (Pamulavagu)
Isaka vagu at culvert
Gandigudem tank
Khazipalli tank –inlet
Brahmin kunta
Khazipalli tank – outlet
Kadikunta
Damaracheruvu
Mannevarikunta
Nakkavagu
Lakadaram tank
Posamudram (Kistareddy tank)”*

171. Out of the 22 samples taken, the committee found that only 4 out of 22 are unpolluted and the said four are stated to be Brahmin Kunta, Edadanoor

tank, Isnapur cheruvu and Lakadaram tank. In fact, the committee has observed that parameters like TSS, TDS, COD, Cl and SO₄ etc., are within permissible limit in the said waterbodies, however, efforts should be taken to preserve and protect them from preventing the effluents from reaching these tanks. The committee found that 3 cheruvus viz., Damara cheruvu, Gandigudem tank and Posamudram tank are under polluted category which need to be remediated as early as possible. The committee has categorised 9 waterbodies viz., (1) Khazipalli tank (2) Asanikunta (3) Kudikunta (4) Nakka Vagu (5) Mannevasrikunta (6) Jillelavagu (7) Isakavagu (8) Cheruvu at Siris (Gummadidala) and (9) Vagu near Venkataramana Chemicals as highly polluted and requested the Hon'ble High Court to pass appropriate orders.

172. The EIA study carried out by the PETL as seen in the report of March, 2001 by the Centre for Environment, JNTU, Hyderabad, shows that a number of water samples were collected from water bodies like wells, lakes along pipeline routes and analyzed for physical, chemical, biological characteristics and the quality of water was identified using various water quality parameters. The EIA report in Table 3. 4a is the analytical data of groundwater samples of the sub basin of Manjira river which forms part of the research study and submitted to Kakatiya University as elicited in the EIA report which is as follows:

“Table 3.4 a Analytical Data of Groundwater Samples of the Sub basin of Manjira River (Ref. Ph.D. Thesis of Kakatiya University”.

S.No.	Name of HCO ₃	pH the Vill.	EC us/cm		TDS	TH	Na	K	Ca	Mg	SO ₄	Cl	F	No 3	CO ₃
1	Palpanoor	8.00	552	353.3	80	74.00	2.50	16.00	10.00	119.00	11.00	1.10	20.80		16.00
						3.22	0.06	0.80	0.82	2.48	0.31		0.34		2.62
2	Sulthanpur	7.8	696	445.5	180	84.00	3.90	39.00	20.00	150.00	24.00	1.10	10.70		170.00
						3.65	0.10	1.95	1.64	3.12	0.68		0.17		2.19
3	Fasalwadi	7.70	665	425.60	140	82.00	1.20	30.00	16.00	119.00	24.00	0.82	22.10		

						3.57	0.03	1.50	1.32	2.48	0.68		0.36		
4	Yerdanoor	7.90	890	569.6	220	99.00	1.60	14.00	45.00	215.00	33.00	1.10	24.30		
						4.3	0.04	0.7	3.7	4.48	0.93		0.39		
5	Aratla	7.40	800	512.0	180	99	1.3	34	23	200	87	1.1	14.5		
						4.30	0.03	1.70	1.89	4.16	2.45		0.23		
6	Aratla	7.90	1425	912.0	340	166.00	1.60	33.00	63.00	334.00	190.00	0.95	20.40		
						7.22	0.04	1.65	5.18	6.95	5.36		0.33		
7	Gowdicherla	7.8	1390	889.6	320	154.00	16.00	35.00	57.00	300.00	170.00	1.20	24.20		
						6.70	0.41	1.75	4.69	6.25	4.79		0.39		
8	Gowdicherla	7.6	820	524.8	180	100.00	3.70	36.00	22.00	184.00	101.00	0.84	18.90		
						4.35	0.09	1.80	1.81	3.83	2.85		0.30		
9	Ismail	8.2	700	448	180	76.00	1.30	10.00	38.00	165.00	91.00	0.47	27.30		98.00
	Khanpet					3.30	0.03	0.50	3.13	3.44	2.57		0.44		1.01

The report further states about the highly polluted Musi.

173. The report of APPCB of November, 2002 filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in W.P.No.19661 of 2002 (Application No.90 of 2013) indicates the measures taken by the APPCB pursuant to the Joint Action Plan submitted by APPCB and CPCB which was placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. While dealing with the groundwater quality around Nakkavagu catchment area in Medak District, after referring to the previous studies of groundwater quality made by the CPCB and NGRI the study makes the following observations:

"APPCB OBSERVATIONS:

- *The pH was near neutral to slightly alkaline.*
- *The Av., TDS is ranging from 400 – 2300 mg/l. Out of 18 Borewells 8 Borewells are within the desirable limits of 500 mg/l.*
- *Heavy metal concentrations at present are observed to be either below detectable level or within the standards. The ground water of Chitkul & Arutla samples are analysed in the month of November 2002, the concentration of Arsenic (in Chitkul and Arutla villages) are < 10 ppb as against the desirable WHO value of 10 ppb. Presently, the Lead and Cadmium are also not detected in monitoring area where the CPCB found in some of the borewells in the year 1994.*
- *Chlorides are exceeding the WHO standard of 400 mg/L.*

- Sulphates are found within the desirable limits of 400 mg/l in all monitoring stations.
- Nitrates are exceeding in most of the borewells, this may be due to improper drainage system of the area and indiscriminate usage of Nitrate fertilizers.
- Fluorides concentrations are < 1.5 mg/l (WHO standard – 1.5 mg/l)”

In spite of the fact that regarding remediation, the Hon'ble High court in the order dated 25.9.2003 has made certain Terms of Reference for directing constitution of committee including remediation measures as well as drinking water facility provided in the affected villages as follows:

“8. Whether drinking water facilities provided to the affected villages if adequate if not, action required to be taken and directions required to be issued in this regard.

9. Status of compliance by different industries with the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and APPCB.

10. Remedial measures to be taken for improvement of the lakes and tanks.”

No effective step has been taken to implement

174. It is also appropriate at this moment to refer to the finding of Investigation Report filed by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) in October, 1991. The NEERI while dealing with the cleaning of Nakkavagu has stated that the grand channel of the Nakkavagu micro-alluvial valley can be cleaned to the extent possible if the infiltrated pollutants/effluents and later the residuals can be flushed out in natural course. The continuous monitoring programme should be undertaken strictly under hydrogeological control. Even after the passage of decades, there is no significant improvement in the groundwater quality particularly in the Manjira river basin with particular reference to Khazipally, Asanikunta and Kistareddypet lakes which ultimately lead to Nakkavagu and therefore it is incumbent on the part of the Government to completely restore all the water bodies to their original position and recover the

entire cost from all the industrial units proportionately. It is stated that the industries are extracting 6 Million Litres of water from Manjira in Patancheru area and discharging effluents into the natural streams without bringing them within the standard permissible under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore until the restoration of the above said tanks and the process is completed, the drawal of water by the industries shall be restricted by the government by framing appropriate guidelines which shall be in consultation with the Central Ground Water Authority and Experts Team of Osmania University particularly from the Department of Hydrology. The said process of framing the guidelines regarding extraction of groundwater by the industrial units in Patancheru and Bollaram should be completed within a period of three months and till then no unit shall be permitted to extract groundwater and the periodical report shall be filed by the State of Telangana to the Registry of NGT once in six months, the first of such report shall be filed on or before 26th April, 2018 and the Registry shall place such report before the Tribunal for passing appropriate directions.

175. In so far as the supply of potable drinking water to the farmers in the area, there has been continuous orders by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as Hon'ble High Court and as on date it is not in dispute that drinking water supply in these areas is continued. We make it clear that the said arrangement of supply of adequate drinking water to all the farmers in the area shall be continued till complete restoration is carried out in accordance with the directions given above. The cost and expenses regarding the supply of potable water shall be borne by the State Government which in turn shall recover from all the industrial units proportionately through the Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage

Board. The State PCB shall continue to supervise the effective implementation of restoration by periodically analysing the water samples in the entire basin and such report shall also be filed periodically once in six months before this Tribunal. We also record the statement of the learned Additional Advocate General of State of Telangana that on completion of 'Mission Bhagiratha' in December, 2017 drinking water supply to all Villages and Urban Areas in the entire Telangana will be solved fully. However, restoration of affected water bodies shall be continued.

176. In so far as the implementation of remedial measures, we are of the considered view that various reports periodically submitted by the authorities, as referred to in this judgment, are sufficient if they are implemented scrupulously. However, to our dismay, we found that there has been no concrete step taken and no one of the said recommendations have been implemented. Therefore, we direct the Government of Telangana to effectively implement all the recommendations and directions given by various committees and complete the process of implementation within a period of six months from the date of receipt of a copy of this judgment. We make it clear that for effective implementation, the State Government shall constitute a Team, consisting of Experts from the field of Hydrology, Environmental Engineering, Pollution Control Board and Central Ground Water Authority. The constitution of such committee shall be completed within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the copy of this judgment and ToR to the Committee in the light of various recommendations shall be formulated by the Government and follow up action must be taken to see that the remediation process is completed within a period of six months from the date of receipt of copy of this judgment.

177. It is relevant at this stage to state that in our order dated 30.10.2015 we have directed that adequate water supply should be made by the Government through tanker lorries to each of the following 20 Villages in Medak District viz., (1) Baithole (2) Arutla (3) Chidruppa (4) Ismailkhanpet (5) Gandigudem (6) Sulthanpur (7) Khazipalli (8) Kistasreddypet (9) Inole (10) Peddakanjarla (11) Patancheru (12) Lakdaram (13) Muthanghi (14) Isnapur (15) Kandi (16) Rudraram (17) Ramachandrapuram (18) Kalabgoor (19) Chitkul (20) Pocharam. We have also directed that in all the 20 Villages water tanks are to be constructed and filled up with water to enable the cattle and other animals to drink. The construction of the tanks and regular storage of water are to be monitored by the Board on a regular basis. At this point of time it is relevant to note that in the CPCB report of March 2014 it is stated that the Board proposed to take up the study of remediation of Asanikunta and Khazipally tank.

178. It is relevant to note that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report of March, 2014 relating to Polluted River Stretches has made specific reference to River Musi and Nakkavagu. It is stated that the average BOD in river Musi has increased from 62.7 mg/l in 2010 to 118 mg/l in 2013. The BOD level in Musi River has also been given. It is further stated that in respect of Nakkavagu despite steps taken by the Board to control, industrial discharge of sewage is generated and flowing into Nakkavagu due to increase of residential colonies in the area. Further, while stating about the lakes/tanks polluted by industries in Medak District, it is stated that a study conducted by the Board regarding Asanikunda and Khazipally tanks, reported high level of industrial contamination in March, 2006 in these tanks and suggested remediation proposal at a cost of Rs.10 Crores. However, administrative sanction was granted by the Board only in

May, 2010 and it was also observed that the industries in Bollaram Industrial Development Area and Kazipally have to bear 25% of remediation cost and inspite of that no work has been awarded for the reason not on record. But it was found in the report that Board has been providing Rs.10 Crores to Rs.30 Crores every year for remediation but the amounts were not spent and due to inordinate delay in taking up remediation works, the health hazard to the common public in the nearby areas of these lakes/tanks continues to exist. The report also speaks about the inadequate consideration of industries by the Board. For considering accurate status of the issue involved in Nakkavagu and Bollaram, it is necessary to extract the Annual Report of CAG of March, 2014 which are relevant in so far as it relates to the issue involved in this case.

“Polluted River Stretches

“Based on past data of water quality monitoring stations, CPCB identified (2010) nine polluted river stretches in the State (based on the water quality date from 2002 to 2008). Out of these, CPCB assigned top priority to two – viz. River Musi and Nakkavagu⁸ which were found to be very highly polluted. The average BOD recorded in these river stretches was 34mg/l and 50mg/l, respectively.

Audit noticed that, even after more than four years no action plan was prepared by State Board for restoration of water quality in these river stretches. It was also noticed that the average BOD in river Musi (at Nagole monitoring station) increased from 62.7mg/l in 2010 to 118 mg/l in 2013 as depicted below:

BOD levels in Musi river

.....

Government replied that sewage was still flowing into Musi river despite construction of STPs/facilities for diversion of sewage by the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) and further action, was to be taken by HMWSSB only. As regards Nakkavagu, it was replied that despite steps taken by the Board to control industrial/CETP discharges, lot of sewage is generated and flowing into Nakkavagu due to increased residential colonies in the area and that action has to be taken by the respective residential colonies in the area and that action has to be taken by the respective municipal bodies by constructing STPs and the Board advised the bodies in this regard. However, the reply is silent as to why envisaged directions under the provisions of Water Act were not issued to the respective authorities.

2.1.10.6 Lakes/Tanks polluted by industries in Medak district

Based on the priority of pollution of six lakes/tanks⁹ near the Patancheru-Bollaram industrial cluster area of Medak District which were being polluted by industrial discharge/effluents of industries¹⁰, Board got a study conducted on Asanikunta and Khazipally tanks. The study report (March 2006) showed high level of industrial contamination in these tanks and suggested remediation of industrial contamination in these tanks and suggested remediation proposals at a cost of Rs.10 (2006). However, Board accorded administrative sanction for remediation works only in May 2010. It was also observed that in a meeting held (January 2010) by the Zonal Office, RC Puram, the industry representatives of Bollaram Industrial Development Area (IDA) and Kazipally IDA agreed to bear 25 per cent of remediation cost. However, the contract was not awarded till date for reasons not on record.

In respect of the remaining polluted tanks, Board did not take action.

It was further noticed that the Board has been providing Rs.10 – Rs.30 crore in every year's budget estimates (2009-10 to 2012-13) for remediation of polluted lakes, but no expenditure was incurred.

Government replied that most of the illegal discharges from Bollaram into Asanikunta were controlled by the Board, the tank was still receiving sewage from nearby houses for which an STP is necessary and that Khazipally take was mostly dry. It was also replied that Board proposed to take up study for remediation of Asanikunta and Kazipally tanks.

Due to inordinate delay in taking up remediation works, the health hazard to the common public in the nearby areas of these lakes/tanks continues to exist.

2.1.10.7 Industries, Municipalities, Healthcare establishments, etc. operating without consent from the Board

As per section 25 of the Water Act, no person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board, establish or take any steps to establish any industry, operation or process, or any treatment disposal system or an extension or addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream/well/sewer/land. Similar provision was also contained in the Air Act in respect of persons likely to discharge effluents into the air. Under these Acts, the Board was empowered to issue consent for establishment (CFE) and consent for operation (CFO). Before expiry of CFOs granted initially, the units are required to renew their CFOs. In the test checked Regions:

(i) It was noticed that 2892 (51.86 per cent) out of 5576 industries were operating though the validity of their CFOs issued by the Board had expired and were not renewed. Reasons for non-renewal of CFOs were delayed submission of renewal applications, furnishing incomplete information by industries and non-submission of information sought by the Board, non-fulfilment of conditions stipulated in earlier CFOs, etc. Board did not take any penal action in respect of such cases.

Audit noticed in test check of 200 cases, 74 cases of delay (ranging upto 11 years) in submission of renewal applications by industries. In 44 cases, there were delays (ranging upto 31 months) in granting renewal by the Board beyond 120 days stipulated in the Water Act.

(ii) As per Water Act, every Municipality/Municipal Corporation discharging sewage needs to obtain CFO from the Board. It was observed that only one 11 out of 12 Municipal Corporations and none of the 87 Municipalities obtained CFO.

(iii) As per Board's decision (August 2012), every HCE having 25 beds or more is required to obtain CFO under Water Act. However, 727 (82 per cent) out of 885 such HCEs did not obtain CFOs from the board.

(iv) Out of 73 slaughter houses, 57 were operating without obtaining CFOs from Board and 13 were operating despite expiry of CFOs.

Board was only issuing notices to the above establishments from time to time drawing the attention to the penal provisions of the Environmental Act, but did not take action under the provisions.

2.1.10.8 Inadequate inspections of industries

As per instructions issued in the Notification (December 1999) by Ministry of Environment and Forest, GoI, industries shall be inspected at the following frequency depending on their classification viz., Red (highly polluting), Orange (moderately polluting) and Green (least polluting);

Table 2.4 – Prescribed frequency of inspections of industries by Board

Sl. No.	Size of Industry	Category of Industry	Frequency of visit and effluent sampling
1	Small scale	Red Orange Green	Once in 12 months Once in 3 years Once in 3 years on random check basis
2	Large & Medium scale	Red Orange Green	Once in 3 months Once in 6 months Once in 12 months

The instructions also included an advice that State Pollution Control Boards may chalk out a programme of inspection/sampling by its staff so as to cover all the units for vigilance and monitoring purposes and also to improve the frequency as might be necessary.

Audit noticed that the Board's inventory did not have information on the number of small, medium and large industries under each category, in the absence of which Audit could not make an accurate assessment of the number of inspections due, conducted and shortfall thereto. Even if the minimum periodicity (once in a year) of inspections is considered, there was substantial shortfall of 69 per cent in inspections of Red category industries in test checked Regions (details of **Appendix-2.3**).

It was also observed that Board was inspecting the industries only at the time of renewal of CFO or on receipt of specific complaints.

Government replied that inspections were prioritized due to inadequate staff and that action for recruitment of staff had been initiated.

It is also relevant to note that even as on date the chemical effluents in

Kazipally Industrial Estate appears to be in existence which is evidenced by a newspaper report in "Times of India" Hyderabad Edition dated 6.10.2017 wherein it is stated that the chemical gushing out of Kazipally Industrial Estate which

houses 30 pharma companies, triggered the death of at least 23 lakh fish in Gandigudem Lake on city outskirts recently and it is stated that Ameenpur Police has infact registered an FIR against various pharma companies viz., Mylam, Hetero Pharma, Autobindo, SMS Pharms, Sriram and Vantec under Section 277 and 278 I.P.C. These pharma companies are parties before this Tribunal. This again shows the perpetuation of letting out chemical effluents by these pharma companies into various lakes raises a doubt about the corretness of the Board's stand of improvement of standard in various water bodies particularly as it is seen in 18 water bodies in respect of which the Board has filed a report by Comparitive Statement in 2001 to 2010. The report also refer to a statement stated to have been made by the Environmental Engineer of the Board as follows:

"Pharma pollutants kill 23L fish, five top firms booked – FIR against 5 Pharma Cos. in Kazipally Industrial Belt.

PCB environmental engineer of Ramachandrapuram Ravi Kumar told TOI: "Bulk drug industries release heavy organic matter and after treatment, it gets cleared. Almost all bulk drug manufacturers have effluent treatment plants. In our inspections, we find some of them using tankers and releasing discharges at night without treating to cut production costs. Effluent treatment is high for the bulk drug industry as it accounts for 10% of production cost. The industries may take opportunity like heavy rains and let off effluents as it is difficult to identify which industry is doing it".

Even though the said statement is repudiated by a report of BDAI, there appears to be some lethargic attitude on the part of the Board in not implementing the environmental norms in respect of these units and therefore it is high time to take a serious view on the same.

179. Point No.5: **Whether the compensation paid to the affected farmers is adequate if not, how much compensation needs to be paid and up to what period?**

Admittedly, the compensation amount which has been paid so far is as per the directions and under the supervision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the amount having been ascertained by the learned District Judge, Sangareddy and relates to only crop losses suffered by the farmers. While deciding the criteria for fixing the compensation, a reference to various reports of the learned District Judge, Sangareddy show that he has taken into consideration the fallow lands and cultivable lands and based on that an amount of Rs.1,000/- per acre per year in respect of fallow land and Rs.1,700/- per acre per year in respect of cultivable land were fixed. However, in respect of cattle loss and loss incurred due to contaminated well water and electric pumps, the learned District Judge has stated that there was no evidence available in that regard.

180. In fact in the order dated 10.11.1995 the Apex Court has taken note of the grievance made on behalf of the petitioners before it that they have not been adequately paid compensation for the loss suffered by them on account of the functioning of the polluting industries. A reference has also been made about the minutes of the monthly meeting held on 26.5.1989 in the Chambers of District Collector, Medak District at Sangareddy wherein the Collector has observed that it is an undeniable fact that the water in the area has become polluted due to the letting out of effluents of the factories in Nakkavagu and consequently the agriculturists in the downstream area have suffered loss on account of damage to their crop. The observation of the District Collector as extracted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, also states that the loss as observed by the Anti Pollution Committee was Rs.1,326 Crores. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said order has made a reference to 10 Villages in respect of which the total loss was to the tune

of Rs.28.34 Lakhs. The 10 Villages referred to by the Hon'ble Supreme Court are Inole, Chitkul, Lakadaram, Ganapathigudem, Pocharam, Peddakanjarla, Bachugudam of Patancheru Mandal and Arutla, Chidruppa and Byathole of Sangareddy Mandal. It was observed that the industrialists' contribution was Rs.7,49,963 between 23.12.1988 and October 1990 and an amount of Rs.6,54,364 was disbursed. As the Board has identified 23 industries responsible for causing pollution in Nakkavagu, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the State Government to deposit an amount of Rs.28,34,000 deducting the amount already paid by the industrialists in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The operative portion of the order reads as follows:

“One of the grievances of the petitioner in this petition is that the farmers have not been adequately compensated for the loss suffered by them on account of polluting Industries. Our attention was drawn by the learned counsel for the petitioner to the Minutes of the meeting held on 26.5.1989 in the Chambers of the District Collector, Medak District at Sanga Reddy on Pollution wherein it was not disputed that the farmers had suffered loss due to damage of crops on account of the pollution of sub soil surface water resulting from the discharge of effluents by factories situate within that stream. The paragraph on which reliance was placed read thus:

“The Collector at the outset observed that it cannot be denied that due to letting the effluents of the factories without, treating them into Nakkavagu, the water in the stream has become polluted and consequently the Agriculturists in the down stream area have suffered loss on account of the damage of crops which used to be irrigated by the sub soil surface water drawn from the said stream. The loss, he observed as the Anti Pollution Committee, put it, was around Rs.1,326 crores.”

The Minutes further show that the industrialists present at the meeting were informed that the loss was ascertained by deputing a team of officials consisting of Agricultural, Revenue

and Animal Husbandry Departments. The Collector informed them that the loss as estimated by the said team was Rs.28.34 lakhs and he desired to know from the industrialists how they propose to compensate the farmers. As usual the representative of the industrialists Shri Chander Shekar Reddy made no commitment. The meeting was also informed of the steps that were being taken to construct the common Effluent Treatment Plant. Even though this was as far back as 26.5.1989 the treatment plant has not come up as yet and the pollution continues unabated. A situation of that type cannot be allowed to continue and it seems that certain industries which are manufacturing pesticides and which do not have any crisis-management plants may have to be strictly dealt with. Our attention was also drawn to the counter affidavit filed on behalf of the State wherein also at paragraph 1.D. the fact that the farmers had suffered a loss on account of damage to their crops caused by pollution of the water stream is not in dispute. What the State Government says is that the farmers have been 'adequately' compensated from time to time. Taking note of the fact that in ten villages the total loss was to the tune of Rs.28.34 lakhs (estimated by the officials along with local people), we find that the contribution from the industrialists has been to the tune of Rs. 7,49,963/- between 23.12.1988 and October 1990 towards the ascertained compensation and out of this amount only a sum of Rs. 6,54,364/- has been disbursed to the farmers. It appears that the Pollution Control Board had identified as many as 22 industries responsible for the pollution caused by discharge of their effluents into Nakkavagu. They were responsible to compensate the farmers. It was the duty of the State Government to ensure that this amount was recovered from the industries and paid to the farmers. In the circumstances, we direct the State Government to deposit the amount of Rs. 28,34,000/ minus the amount paid by the industrialists in the first instance with the High Court of Andhra Pradesh within four weeks from today. Needless to say that since there has been sufficient delay in the matter of compensating the farmers this Court will not brook further delay. After the amount is deposited, the High Court will direct the concerned District Judge to obtain the Report by which this

assessment was made, ascertain the farmers entitled to compensation, determine the amount of loss to be compensated and submit a report to this court at an early date. The District Judge will also ascertain if the treatment plant has since been set up and if there has been any progress in that behalf. He will submit a report to this court in that connection also.”

181. The report of Sri. P. Lakshmana Reddy, District Judge, Medak District at Sangareddy dated 27.1.1996 submitted to the Hon’ble Supreme Court, has identified the farmers who suffered loss for the period from 1984 – 1985 to 1988 – 1989 at Rs.32,94,041.50 and for the remaining period of seven years from 1989 – 1990 to 1995 – 1996 at the proposed rate of Rs.1,000 per acre per year and the amount was arrived at Rs.43,77,712.50. This is in respect of the total extent of 625 Acres 15 ½ Guntas. It is seen that in the said report apart from 10 Villages stated supra, there were several other villages including Yardanoor and Ismailkhanpet and also some farmers of Arutla who were not identified. It is also seen that in addition to that some other villages like Sultanpur and Gandigudem have also not been assessed for payment of compensation. In the conclusion, the learned District Judge has stated as follows:

“1. The Common effluent treatment plant has been set up and it is commissioned partially and is unable to treat the waste water to the standards prescribed by the Environment (Protection) Act and Rules. So far as farmers’ interest point of view, there is no improvement at all as the partially treated water being discharged into Nakkavagu from the treatment plant are not useful for irrigation and the water pollution remains unabated. The treatment plant shall not be permitted to discharge partially treated water into Nakkavagu.

2. An extent of Ac.625-15½ Gts of lands belonging to 218 farmers has been identified after the joint inspection by revenue and agriculture departments. The compensation for those farmers for the period from 1984-85 to 1988-89 is ascertained at Rs.32,94,041-50 ps.

For the remaining period from 1989-90 to 1995-96 the compensation is proposed at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per acre per year in respect of the above said Ac.625-15½ Guntas and it requires further sum of Rs.43,77,712-50 ps.

3. Though several lands of the farmers of Ismailkhanpet, Yardanoor and Arutla villages were affected and claims were also filed joint inspection was conducted to identify the lands and therefore joint inspection by the revenue, Agriculture and ground water departments is to be conducted to identify the lands affected and compensation to be paid to those farmers also from 1984-85 to 1995-96 at the same rate proposed for the affected land already identified.

4. The amount of Rs.3,72,600/- assessed by team of officials as compensation for the farmers of Kistareddypet for the year 1990-91 which remains unpaid shall be paid forthwith. Further inspection by agriculture, revenue and ground water departments is to be made to identify the affected lands in Kistareddypet and Ilapur for the period from 1991-92 to 1995-96 and similarly the lands affected in Sultanpur village for the period from 1991-92 to 1995-96 are to be identified. After identification compensation is to be assessed and paid.

182. It is true that in all these cases the compensation has been arrived at and villages were identified based on the Revenue Department assessment particularly it was RDO who has recommended Rs.1,700 per acre per year for lands in which crops were raised and Rs.1,000 per acre per year for lands in which crops were not raised and kept fallow. The said report further gives the abstract of assessment of loss and the amount paid village-wise and that relates to the period from 1984 - 1985 to 1988 – 1989 which is as follows:

“The abstract of the assessment of the losses and the amount already paid village wise, is submitted here under:-

Name of the village	Number of farmers affected	Extent of land affected	Amount of loss assessed	Amount already paid	Amount yet to be paid
1	2	3	4	5	6

<u>PATANCHERU MANDAL</u>					
1. Inole	15	34-30	2,02,939-00	21,081-00	1,81,858-00
2. Chitkul	07	36-14	1,93,177-50	21,690-00	1,71,487-00
3. Lakdaram	22	21-02	65,830-00	17,309-00	48,521-00
4. Peddakanjarla	37	108-32	5,78,020-00	94,027-00	4,83,993-00
5. Ganapathigudem }	22	100-08	5,58,820-00	50,679-00	5,08,161-00
6. Pocharam }					
<u>SANGAREDDY MANDAL</u>					
7. Bachugudem	22	50-16	3,52,467-00	43,477-00	3,08,990-50
8. Arutla	16	33-28	1,68,500-00	29,387-00	1,39,113-00
9. Chidruppa	40	96-29	4,57,475-00	85,936-00	3,71,539-00
10. Bythole	37	143-14 ½	7,16,812-50	1,25,933-00	5,90,879-50
	218-00	625-15 ½	32,94,041-50	4,89,499-00	28,04,542-50

183. For the years from 1984 – 1985 to 1995 – 1996 it was found that most of the lands were not raised with the irrigated crops. It was found that as per the opinion of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad, the water in Nakkavagu and also water in the wells adjoining Nakkavagu are not useful for raising any crops and if it is used the electrical conductivity of the lands will be abnormally increased and the soil will become unsuitable for any crop pattern. Therefore, compensation of Rs.1,000 per acre per year was arrived at for the years from 1989 – 1990 to 1995 – 1996 and that the total amount in respect of the above said periods was concluded by the learned District Judge at Rs.43,77,712.50, as stated above.

184. The above said report was accepted and acknowledged by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as it is seen in the order dated 10.5.1996. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, while referring to the above said report of the learned District Judge has directed that the balance amount of Rs.43,77,712.50 to be deposited with the High Court by the Government for disbursement. In respect of the farmers of Ismailkhanpet, Yardanoor and Arutla Villages, no joint inspection was conducted by the Revenue, Agriculture and Groundwater Departments to identify the lands, extent of damage suffered and the rate of compensation payable to the

farmers for the period from 1984 – 1985 to 1995 – 1996. The relevant portion of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reads as follows:

“The District Judge, Medak at Sangareddy, submitted his report dated 27.1.1996 through the High Court on both the aspects. So far as the first aspect is concerned, he has concluded that the compensation for the farmers from 1984-1985 to 1988 -1989 comes to Rs.32,94,041-50 p. while for the remaining period from 1989-1990 to 1995-1996 he has fixed the compensation at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per acre per year in respect of the Ac.625-15 ½ Guntas of land which comes to a further sum of Rs.43,77,712-50 p.

In regard to the lands belonging to farmers of Ismailkhanpet, Yardanoor and Arutla villages which too, according to the District Judge, were affected. He opined that their claims had not been ascertained as the joint inspection was not conducted to identify the lands. He, therefore, recommends joint inspection by the Revenue, agriculture and Ground Water Departments to identify the lands affected and compensation to be paid to the farmers of lands so identified from 1984-1985 to 1995-1996 at the same rate which is proposed for affected lands which have already been identified. He further stated that an amount of Rs.3,72,600/- has been assessed by a team of officials as compensation to be paid to the farmers of Kistareddypet for the year 1990-1991 which has not been paid so far. Joint inspection is also necessary to identify the affected lands that area as well as the Ilapur for the period from 1991-1992 to 1995-1996 and so also for the Sultanpur village lands for the same period.

As regards the common effluent treatment plant, the learned District Judge made an elaborate study and came to the conclusion that the quantity of effluent discharged and taken the common effluent treatment plant varies between 1803 mg / lit. To 6800 mg / lit. Whereas the plant is designed to take not more than 1500 mg / lit. BOD. He has further pointed out that the anaerobic section of the plant was designed to receive effluent having suspended solids not more than 400 mg. to 500 mg / lit. whereas the effluent which the plant is receiving contains suspended solids varying between 7,000 mg. / lit. and 10,000 mg / lit. The treatment plant is expected to reduce the suspended solids to not more than 30 mg / lit, as the common effluent treatment plant is unable to take this load. It is discharging the effluent in the stream without treating the effluent to reduce it to the tolerance limit. The learned District Judge has made a fairly elaborate and if we may say so a penetrating inquiry and has brought to surface the appalling conditions in regard to treatment of effluent and suspended solids therein. He has then remarked as under:

“It is unfortunate that the State owned A.P.I.I.C. which is incharge of day to day operations of CETP (Common Effluent Treatment Plant), in utter disregard of the provisions contained in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and its Rules, is discharging such partially treatment effluent into the stream Nakkavagu. The Industrialists have very cleverly entrusted the management to the State owned A.P. Industrial Infra Structure Corporation in order to escape themselves from the penal provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and its Rules.”

This is a telling remark so far as the operation and functioning of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant under State management is concerned. It also shows that the industrialists have by a clever manoeuvre thrown the responsibility on the State so that they may be beyond the reach of law,

namely, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules framed there under. The learned District Judge has concluded the matter by pointing out that the plants set up and commissioned by the State have a limited capacity for the treatment of effluents and solids contained therein and since the total quantity of effluents is far in excess of the maximum capacity of the plant untreated effluents are discharged in the Nakkavagu stream with the result that the water of the stream is according to the learned District Judge, 'not useful for irrigation' and the water pollution problem remains unabated. He has recommended that the treatment plants should not be permitted to discharge the effluents in the Nakkavagu stream.

Unfortunately, even though sufficient time has elapsed after the report of the District Judge was received so far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned there is no positive response to it and we are distressed at the lack of concern shown by the State Government. We proceed to assume that but has nothing to say so far as the report of the District Judge is concerned. We, therefore, accept it.

We direct that the amount of compensation which has been deposited in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh pursuant to our order of 10.11.1995 should be disbursed to the farmers whose lands were identified to have been affected on account of the (illegible) of effluents. The Registrar of the High Court is directed to ask the District Judge of the concerned District Medak to examine the claims of the farmers and disburse this amount to them (illegible) care to see that the amount reaches the farmers and (illegible) party intervention should be allowed. The balance amount of Rs.43,77,712.50 p. as compensation found by the District Judge have to be deposited with the High Court for (illegible) disbursement. We direct the State of Andhra Pradesh to deposit the same within 8 weeks from today. As regards the (illegible) farmers in Ismailkhanpet, Yardanoor and Arutala villages are concerned, we direct that the State Government shall take steps for joint inspection by the Revenue, agriculture and Ground Water Departments to identify the lands and the extent of damage suffered and the rate of compensation payable to the farmers from 1984-1985 to 1995-1996. We also direct the State Government to deposit the amount of Rs.3,72,600/- assessed by the revenue officials the compensation payable to the farmers of Kistareddypet for the year 1990-1991 and direct that the District Judge will disburse the same to the farmers and also further direct that the Joint Inspection team will identify the lands and the extent of damage thereto in Kistareddypet, Ilapur and Sultanpur areas convering the period from 1991-1992 to 1995-1996 within even time. The amount of Rs.3,72,600/- will be deposited within even time."

185. In the order dated 16.7.1996 while dealing with the compensation, the Supreme Court has referred the total amount of Rs.1,39,09,737.50, after deducting the amount already deposited and directed the State Government to deposit the balance amount as follows:

"Lastly, there is the question of payment of compensation to the farmers and this amount too has been indicated in Annexure 'D'to the affidavit of the Joint Secretary. The total amount comes to about Rs. 1,39,09,737-50 out of which the amount already deposited will have to be deducted. We direct the State Government to deposit the balance amount before the next date of

hearing. We have already indicated earlier in the order of 10.11.1995 that it was the duty of the State Government to recover the amount of compensation from the concerned industries and pay the same to the farmers. It was because the State Government failed to do so that the order of 10.5.1996 directing the State Government to deposit the amount came to be made. Therefore, it is needless to state again that while the initial responsibility to deposit the amount is on the State Government, the State Government will be free to recover the same from the offending industries in such proportion as they consider appropriate.”

186. In the order dated 29.7.1997 the Hon’ble Supreme Court has referred to the letter of the District Judge dated 13.3.1997 requesting to have a copy of Annexure ‘D’ containing the particulars of persons entitled for compensation and to disburse the remaining amount of Rs.63,55,222 stated to be lying with him and directed the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court to send the said Annexure ‘D’ to the District Judge who was directed to submit in consultation with the Revenue Authority, if required, a further report assessing further damages if any, within three months. The order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court reads as follows:

“The District Judge by his letter dated 13th of March, 1997, addressed to the Assistant Registrar of this Court, requested that in order to disburse the remaining amount of Rs.63,55,222/- which is lying with him, it is necessary for him to have a copy of Annexure ‘D’ to the affidavit of the Joint Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh dated 11.7.1996 which gives particulars of the areas affected. The Office is directed to send, to the District Judge at Medak an authenticated copy of Annexure ‘D’ to the said affidavit to enable him to disburse the amount lying with him. The District Judge is also directed to submit in consultation with the Revenue Authority, if required, a further Report assessing further damages, if any, after the last assessment and the quantum of such damages / compensation. This may be done within three months.”

Subsequent to the same, Shri. Jagpal Reddy, District Judge, Medak at Sangareddy has filed a report to the Hon’ble Supreme Court on 7.1.1998 stating that out of the total deposit of Rs.1,38,09,245.50, an amount of

Rs.1,10,02,257 has been disbursed in the villages of Sangareddy and Patancheru Mandals. Among the balance amount of Rs.28,06,988.50 cheques are made ready for Rs.15,59,807 to be disbursed to the farmers affected in the villages of Ilapur, Bollaram, Sulthanpur and Kishtareddypet and the balance amount will be 12,20,619.50. It is stated that out of said amount there was a dispute and a sum of Rs.2,36,126 was deposited under the Fixed Deposit of State Bank of Hyderabad, Ismailkhanpet and the balance amount of Rs.7,41,261 was stated to be the excess amount seeking permission to invest the same in the FDR in a Nationalised Bank. In the said report, the learned District Judge has also given particulars on further loss caused village wise for the period from 1996 – 1997 and 1997 – 1998. The relevant portion of the report is as follows:

"DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION:

The total deposit for distribution of compensation is Rs.1,38,09,245-50 ps the amount distributed in the villages of Sangareddy and Patancheru Mandals is Rs.1,10,02,257-00. Among the balance of Rs.28,06,998-50 cheques are made ready for Rs.15,59,807-00 to be distributed to the farmers affected in the villages of Ilapur, Bollaram, Sulthanpur and Kishtareddypet and the balance of amount will be Rs.12,20,619-50 ps. As there are disputes regarding the distribution of amount among certain claimants an amount of Rs.2,36,126-00 is deposited in fixed deposit in State Bank of Hyderabad, Ismailkhanpet for the period of 1 year at present till the disputes are settled. The balance amount of Rs.7,41,261-00 ps is deposited in excess of the actual affected areas. I may be permitted to invest the same amount in FDR in Nationalised bank for future distribution of compensation. Annexure – I is statement showing the assessment amount showing the further loss caused village wise for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Annexure – II

Statement showing the further loss caused – Village wise for the years 1996-97 to 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No.of persons affected	Extent of land affected	Amount proposed for payment. (@1000/- per acre per year).
I	JINNARAM MANDAL JINNARAM & KHAJIPALLY	10	12-36	Rs. 25,800-00
II	PATANCHERU MANDAL			
	1. Kistareddypet	226	177-21	3,55,050-00
	2. Chitkul	78	181-00	3,62,000-00
	3. Ilapur	45	14-38	29,900-00
	4. Bachuguda	46	52-28	1,05,400-00
	5. Peddakangerla	59	31-20	63,000-00
	6. Sulthanpur	104	123-06	2,46,300-00
	7. Pocharam	36	61-16	1,22,800-00
	8. Inole	18	34-30	69,500-00
	9. Lakadaram	23	21-34	43,700-00
	Total :		711-29	14,43,450-00

187. The said report was taken note of by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as it is seen in the order dated 12.5.1998 which reads as follows:

“We have seen the report filed by the District Judge, Medak dated 7.1.1998 and noted the distribution of compensation. In the annexure-II to the report, a statement is filed showing further affected areas and loss caused village wise, for the years 1996-1997 and 1997-1998 and the recommended payment of compensation village wise. Out of the balance amount of Rs.7,41,261/- lying with the District Judge, he may, at his discretion, make a pro-rata distribution amongst the villages in Annexure-II, until further directions are given.”

188. In the subsequent order dated 10.11.1998 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the District Judge to submit further report for compensation regarding 1997 and 1998 directing the copy to be furnished to the CPCB. The operative portion of the order is as follows:

“On the question of compensation to be paid to farmers whose lands have been affected by the discharge of effluents, for the years 1997 and 1998, the District Judge shall submit a further report stating the compensation which is required to be awarded village wise for these two years. The District Judge shall also frame guidelines for the recovery of compensation from the concerned industries, if not already framed as per our earlier order. In the report he shall also give credit in the amount already distributed for these two years and shall state the balance amount which requires to be distributed. Such report shall be submitted by 15th of May, 1999. When the report is submitted the office shall furnish a copy of the report to the Central Pollution Control

Board for its comments. Particularly in relation to industries which have failed to carry out directions given by it or by any other authority for pollution control.”

189. Pursuant to the said order, the District Judge Shri. Bhoopathi Reddy, Medak District at Sangareddy submitted a report on 25.10.1999 stating that in respect of year 1996 – 1997 and 1997 – 1998 his predecessor has already submitted a detailed report regarding the extent of land affected due to industrial pollution, however, enclosing the statement of further loss caused to the Village Ilapur by MRO, Patancheru for the year 1998 – 1999 for Sultanpur, Chitkull, Pocharam, Peddakanjarla, Kistareddypet, Bachuguda, Lakadaram recommending to enhance compensation to Rs.1,300 per acre per year for dry lands and Rs.1,700 per acre per year for wet lands which are having irrigation sources. The operative portion of the order is as follows:

“The compensation may therefore be enhanced to Rs.1,300/- (Rupees One thousand three hundred only) per acre of dry land, and Rs.1,700/- (Rupees One thousand seven hundred only) per acre of wet lands which are having irrigation sources.”

190. The said report was recorded by the Supreme Court in the order dated 25.4.2000 in the following direction:

“For the present we are only considering compensation as recommended by District Judge’s report dated 25.10.1999. The District Judge is directed to disburse the compensation as per his report as per the rate fixed by him i.e. Rs.1300/- for the dry land and Rs.1700/- for wet land only to the extent of area covered by Annexure-D- to the State Government’s counter affidavit dated 11.7.1996. Such payment made shall be recorded in detail and submit a report in this respect by or before 18th July, 2000.”

191. In the mean time, the learned District Judge, Medak District at Sangareddy Shri. Bhoopathi Reddy has written a letter to the Hon’ble Supreme Court on 6.12.2000 stating that after his report dated 25.10.1999 he has received representations from the villagers of Palpanoor and Gundlamachanoor on

4.8.2000 and based on a subsequent order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 16.6.2000, reports were called for from the Revenue Officials, Agriculture Department, Groundwater Works Department and Pollution Control Board of Medak District and the same are awaited and as soon as the reports are received from the said officials, final report will be submitted.

192. In the order dated 10.10.2000 the letter of the learned District Judge was referred to and finding that based on the information there has been some incongruity in respect of the District Judge's Report dated 25.10.1999, a further direction was given to the learned District Judge to consider the representation and do the needful which is as follows:

"Another submission is, with reference to the disbursement of compensation. We are informed that the State of Andhra Pradesh has already deposited total amount as directed by this Court. The grievance is that the said amount has yet not been disbursed. According to the office report dated 30.09.2000 a letter has been received from the District Judge that some amount has been deposited and disbursement of compensation will be taken up as soon as the Mandal Revenue Officer, Sanga Reddy furnishes the required information. This letter is dated 13.07.2000 and as per learned counsel for the State, the Mandal Revenue Officer must have furnished the required information. In case the said information has not yet reached the District Judge, the State shall send communication to the concerned Mandal Revenue Officer to furnish the required information so that no further delay is caused in the payment. The District Judge by or before the next date fixed in this case will submit the report in this regard about the disbursement of the compensation.

We are also informed that some incongruity exists in respect of the District Judge's report dated 25.10.1999, which is quoted hereunder:

"The Revenue Officials also submitted the particulars of the pollution caused to the farmers of Gundlamachanoor village to an extent of land of Ac.2793.01 Gtrs, and also another village, namely Palpanoor to an extent of Ac.3319.35½ Gtrs, for the damages caused to the crops for the period from 1984-85 to 1997-98".

One is, what is recorded in para 36 of his report, about which a representation has already been made which is pending consideration of the District Judge. District Judge may consider this and do the needful. The second is with reference to what is contained in para 34 of the same report, about the farmers of villages Ismailkhanpet and its hamlet. The said report, for the said village has not considered the entitlement to compensation for the years 1984-85 to 1995-96. His report confines for one year only. In this respect also a representation has been made which is pending his

consideration. He will consider this representation also and pass necessary order and do the needful.

The District Judge while submitting the report with respect to the payment as aforesaid will also report the disposal of the said two representations.”

193. Based on the said direction, the learned District Judge has made a report dated 6.6.2001 to the Hon’ble Supreme Court, recommending reduction of compensation to Rs.600 per acre per year in respect of dry land of the affected farmers of Gundlamachanoor Village, disagreeing with the statement of Revenue Officials regarding crop damages. The operative portion of the report reads as follows:

“As per Ex.A4 statement of crop damages assessed by the Revenue officials, assessed the damages at Rs.1,500/- per acre, which is excessive one. On considering the nature of land is dry land, Rs.600/- per acre (Rupees six hundred only) is sufficient in respect of the lands of Gundla Machanoor village, on the basis of the report of the Agriculture Department and Ground Water Department. The victim-farmers of Gundla Machanoor village are raising only dry crops and they are claiming compensation at Rs.1,000/- per acre, whereas the Revenue officials estimated the crop damages at Rs.1,500/- per acre. As such, the victim farmers of Gundla Machanoor village are entitled to compensation at the rate of Rs.600/- (Rupees six hundred only) per acre per annum, which is reasonable one.”

Subsequently, all the matters were transferred to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the order dated 10.10.2001.

194. The Hon’ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, after transfer, in the order dated 18.8.2003 passed in all these cases while recording the recommendation of the District Judge for reducing the compensation to Rs.600 per acre while in respect of other places the compensation was Rs.1,000 per acre, has also recorded the statement made by the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the applicant pleading for depositing the amount awarded by the District Judge. Therefore, it is clear that while the claim of compensation by the farmers was Rs.1,000 per acre and the recommendation by the Revenue Department was Rs.1,500 per acre, the District Judge has recommended for the

reduction to Rs.600 per acre and given direction to meet the exigencies in respect of two Villages viz., Palpanoor and Gundlamachanoor and directing some of the respondents to deposit an amount of Rs.16,000 and given further direction to the Board to complete the process of deposit within a specified period on *pro rata* basis. The operative portion of the order reads as follows:

“While remitting the matter , the Hon’ble Supreme Court has permitted this Court to take stock of the entire situation and issue such directions as is deemed fit and proper in the circumstances of the case while monitoring whether the industries are implementing the directions issued by the Supreme Court from time to time. We propose to constitute a Five-Member Committee with experts drawn from various field who shall be asked to assess the damages on which basis, a permanent solution could be found out to the problem. In order to meet the exigencies arising out of the submissions made by the counsel with regard to the two villages, we direct the respondents-industries to deposit an amount of Rs.16,000/- (Rupees sixteen lakhs only) towards compensation with the District Judge, Medak. The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board shall determine the share of compensation to be paid by each industry tentatively and intimate the industries about the amount of compensation to be deposited by each of them with the District Judge, Medak, as per our directions, within a period of three weeks from today. On receipt of such intimation from the A.P. Pollution Control Board, the respondents-industries shall deposit their share as intimated to them by the A.P. Pollution Control Board within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt of such intimation. We desire, the entire exercise shall be completed within a period of eight weeks from today so that the District Judge, Medak could distribute the compensation so deposited by the industries, on pro-rata basis to each of the affected agriculturists depending upon the extent of land, particulars of which are available with the District Judge, Medak.”

In the mean time, it is seen that the applicants in W.P.18808 of 2002 (Application No.87 of 2013) (NGT,SZ) W.P.No.18163 of 2002 (Application No.88 of 2013) (NGT – SZ) W.P.No.18074 of 2002 (Application No.86 of 2013) (NGT – SZ) W.P.No.18808 of 2002 (Application No.89 of 2013) (NGT – SZ) have made representations. They have claimed compensation since their claim has not been considered.

The claims of compensation made by the said applicants are as follows:

Name of the Petitioner	Particulars of crop damage compensation paid			
	Sy. No	Period	Ac – Gts	Amount paid Rs – P
Sri Brij Mohan	157	1984 - 89	4 – 09	21,125-00

Agarwal, Agarwal Estate, Patancheru	157	1989 - 96	4 - 09	29,575-00
	151,153,154,1	1996 - 99	24 - 35 (Dry)	1,05,982-00
	55 157,165,166, 168, 169		2 - 06 (Wet)	
Sri Manohar Agarwal, Agarwal Estate, Patancheru	157	1984 - 89	3 - 38	19,750-00
	157	1989 - 96	3 - 38	27,650-00
	157	1996 - 99	3 - 37	15,307-00
Sri Chandra Mohan Agarwal, Agarwal Estate, Patancheru	157,159	1984 - 89	10 - 38	54,750-00
	157,159	1989 - 96	10 - 38	76,650-00
	65 157,159,164,1	1996 - 99	10 - 38 (Dry) 1 - 14 (Wet)	47,970-00
Sri Anand Mohan Agarwal, Agarwal Estate, Patancheru	157,158,160	1984 - 89	24 - 30	1,23,750-00
	157,158,160	1989 - 96	24 - 30	1,73,250-00
	157,158,160,1 63, 164,165	1996 - 99	26 - 29 (Dry)	1,00,522-00

195. In the order of the High Court dated 25.9.2003 as stated above, the Hon'ble High Court has constituted a Fact Finding Committee with various references which includes suggesting guidelines regarding quantum of compensation to be payable, damages caused to the agricultural lands and the proportion in which the amount has to be borne by the polluting industries.

196. The Fact Finding Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in its report filed in March, 2004, while considering about the reference relating to guidelines on fixing quantum of compensation, has given the following recommendations:

"Recommendations:

- a. *The share of compensation payable by the industries may be determined considering quantity of effluents, COD load and TDS load of the industry. A minimum amount may be fixed for each industry which will be based on the total compensation amount payable, as already being followed.*
- b. *With the past experience it is noticed that the share of compensation payable by the industries is not getting collected from all the industries*

particularly from the closed and sick units. APPCB in consultation with CETP may levy and collect a suitable levy per tanker. The amount so collected and deposited in the Joint Account could be exclusively utilised for payment of compensation to the effected lands. APPCB should collect similar levy from non-member units located in the catchment area.

- c. *The payment of compensation to the affected farmers may be determined at the same rates, by following the procedure already adopted by the District Court and be paid upto the year 2002. This view has been taken by the Committee since the pollution caused in earlier times is still persistent in some areas. The rate of pollution to the Nakkavagu basin from CETP, Patancheru, is considerably reduced as observed by us.*

197. It is seen from the Fact Finding Report that pursuant to the said report, there was no direction issued and the Hon'ble High Court has transferred all those cases to this Tribunal. After the matters have been transferred to this Tribunal, we have given various directions to the learned District Judge, Medak District, Sangareddy to disburse the amount due to the farmers who are identified which includes the order of this Tribunal dated 27.5.2015 directing the learned District Judge to disburse the amount to the beneficiaries by way of cheque and report the same. The learned District Judge in his letter addressed to the Registrar of NGT (SZ) dated 14.7.2015 has stated that out of the total compensation amount of Rs.72,08,471 a sum of Rs.36,34,176 was disbursed and the balance amount of Rs.35,74,295 was still lying and the process of identification of the beneficiaries is going on. It is also stated by the learned District Judge that the villagers are unable to be traced by the Revenue Officials. It was in those circumstances in our order dated 22.7.2015 we directed the process of disbursement of the amount to be continued on emergency basis and the learned counsel appearing for the parties were directed to assist in completing the said process.

198. In our order dated 24.5.2016 we have referred to the communication of the learned Principal District Judge of Medak District of Sangareddy dated 30.9.2015. It was found that a balance amount of Rs.13,22,725 was still lying with the District Court and 14 persons from Machanoor and Palpanur Villages, Hathnur Mandal, Medak District have made claims and it was informed by the learned counsel appearing for the said applicants Mr. Niroop that the persons belonging to the above Villages have received compensation at the rate of Rs.600 per acre per year only once and there are dues to be paid upto 2002. It was in those circumstances, we directed the learned District Judge to consider the claim of the said persons for the years upto 2002 on representation made by them and after identifying the persons, distribute the same. The learned District Judge in his letter dated 27.5.2015 has informed that the Revenue Authorities have not given the list of beneficiaries. It was recorded in our order dated 27.7.2016 that the learned Additional Advocate General of the State of Telangana undertook before this Tribunal to inform the same to the officers immediately and comply with the direction and find out as to whether the amount has been disbursed to the parties and file a status report.

199. Here it is appropriate to compare the groundwater quality in all these 18 villages which were affected due to pollution carried by the industries leading to crop losses over a period of one decade from 2001 to 2010. The details of which are given in the following two tables.

The annual average values of groundwater of quality of 18 villages in Medak District as analysed by APPCB Zonal Laboratory, R.C. Puram Medak District for the year 2001

A. P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ZONAL LABOURATORY, R.C. PURAM, MEDAK DISTRICT											
ANNUAL AVERAGE VALUES OF GROUND WATER QUALITY OF 18 VILLAGES FOR THE YEAR 2001											
S.N.	Parameter	Name of the Village									Permissible standards as per IS –
		Inole	Muttangi	Kistareddypet	Sultanpur	Bachugudem	Arutla	Chinna kanjarla	Patan cheru	Pedda Kanjerla	
1	pH	7.27	7.25	7.13	7.12	7.2	7.5	7.18	7.22	7.17	

											10500, 1991
2	Conductivity $\mu\text{mho/cm}$	728	1518	542	2302	867	950	1800	1830	1524	
3	TDS	648	1028.2	361	1513.2	565	613.8	1120	1198.8	999.4	
4	Total Alkalinity CaCo ₃	304	363.2	184.4	438	270.6	338.4	412.2	366	402	2000
5	Total Hardness as CaCo ₃	389.8	419.4	246.6	682	278.4	300	582.6	624	522	600
6	Calcium as Ca ²⁺	80.8	99.2	53.2	138.4	59.2	61.6	122.4	117.6	128.8	600
7	Magnesium as Mg ²⁺	45.2	41.4	24	76.6	36.4	35.2	66.8	79.8	48.56	200
8	Chlorides as Cl ⁻	114.2	275.6	72.2	446.2	74	90	376.8	327.8	244.8	100
9	Sulphates as SO ₄ -2	51.8	173.9	15.2	176.28	139.5	46.92	165	115.73	131.24	1000
10	Fluoride as F ⁻	0.93	1.05	0.67	0.98	0.85	0.83	1.14	1.13	1.14	400
11	NO ₃ -N	8.78	10.38	5.67	14.86	3	6.97	14.05	15.61	16	1.5
12	Sodium	128.6	246.4	57.2	258	70.4	132	179.2	120	134.4	100
13	Potassium as K	1.6	1	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.31	1.6	1.2	1.4	
14	Zinc as Zn	0.46	0.24	0.43	0.46	0.16	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.43	
15	Iron as Fe	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.25	15
16	Lead as Pb	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	1
17	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	<0.004	BDL	<0.004	-
18	Arsenic	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	<0.05	BDL	BDL	-
19	Total Chromium	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.024	BDL	BDL	-

S.N.	Parameter	Name of the Village									Permissible standards as per IS – 10500, 1991
		Chit kul	Bithole	Karda Nor	Chidruppa	Gandigudem	Dayara	Indresam	Pocharam	Ismailkhanpet	
1	pH	7.4	7.31	7	7.17	7.24	7.16	6.93	7.24	7.12	
2	Conductivity $\mu\text{mho/cm}$	1422	1340	1422	750	1726	1720	848	976	2210	
3	TDS	942	865.5	924.7	486.8	1160.2	1133	553.2	633	1570	2000
4	Total Alkalinity CaCo ₃	208	348.25	334.6	248.6	380	344.6	137	317.2	340.6	600
5	Total Hardness as CaCo ₃	292	415	486.6	408	656.6	633.2	375.2	335.2	627.6	600
6	Calcium as Ca ²⁺	59.6	91	105.8	71.6	132.8	117.8	81.6	72.2	122	200
7	Magnesium as Mg ²⁺	34.6	45.25	53.4	35	78.2	75.6	41.2	37.4	76.5	100
8	Chlorides as Cl ⁻	268.4	242.25	215.6	65.2	355.6	311.6	138.4	156.8	466	1000
9	Sulphates as SO ₄ -2	56	41.55	103.47	61.35	169.39	133	33.36	46.16	215.2	400
10	Fluoride as F ⁻	1.38	0.94	1.01	0.82	1	1.07	0.85	0.93	2.77	1.5
11	NO ₃ -N	11.88	10.11	12.95	8.04	10.05	9.1	15.72	2.99	8.35	100
12	Sodium	160.6	187	108	75.6	188	178.8	142.8	129.2	259.8	
13	Potassium as K	<1	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.38	0.84	1.4	2.54	2.83	
14	Zinc as Zn	0.34	0.24	0.44	0.48	0.24	<0.05	0.44	0.38	0.29	15
15	Iron as Fe	0.223	0.19	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.14	0.18	0.31	1
16	Lead as Pb	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	-
17	Cadmium	BDL	BDL	BDL	<0.004	<0.004	BDL	<0.004	<0.004	BDL	-
18	Arsenic	BDL	BDL	BDL	<0.005	BDL	BDL	<0.05	<0.05	BDL	-
19	Total Chromium		BDL	BDL		0.006	BDL	BDL	0.028		-

Note: All values expressed in mg/l except pH.

Senior Environmental Scientist.

The annual average value of groundwater quality in respect of 18 villages for the year 2010 filed by the board:

A. P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ZONAL LABOURATORY, R.C. PURAM, MEDAK DISTRICT ANNUAL AVERAGE VALUES OF GROUND WATER QUALITY OF 18 VILLAGES FOR THE YEAR 2010											
S.N.	Parameter	Name of the Village									Permissible standards as per IS – 10500, 1993
		Inole	Mutt Angi	Kistareddypet	Sultanpur	Bachugudem	Arutla	Chinna kanjarla	Patan cheru	Pedda Kanjarla	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	pH	7.9	7.88	7.43	7	7.4	7.85	7.63	8.05	7.45	
2	Conductivity $\mu\text{mho/cm}$	712	1462	810	3347	2274	1801	1985	2038	2455	
3	TDS	407	871	455	2006	1280	1062	1092	1121	1350	2000
4	Total Alkalinity CaCo ₃	229	392	159	385	260	502	361	437	352	600
5	Total Hardness as CaCo ₃	223	323	227	671	737	424	484	255	446	600
6	Calcium as Ca ²⁺	54	81.5	71	191	171	79	115	39	86	200
7	Magnesium as Mg ²⁺	22.7	28.7	12	47	76	54	48	38	56	100

8	Chlorides as Cl-	53	136	95	726	396	180	214	124	265	1000
9	Sulphates as SO4-2	31	73	80	143	156	83	83	79	121	400
10	Fluoride as F-	0.95	0.73	0.7	0.97	0.85	1.33	0.95	1.18	1.1	1.5
11	Nitrate Nitrogen NO3-N	4	27	8	21	6.25	4	41	35	50	100
12	Sodium as Na	61.3	132	40	445	142	150	166	186	299	
13	Potassium as K	2.5	75	3	28	5	132	14	233	39	
14	Nickel as Ni	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	
15	Zinc as Zn	0.048	0.08	0.03	0.075	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.08	15
16	Iron as Fe	1.027	0.43	0.33	0.612	0.14	0.21	0.51	0.82	0.91	1
17	Lead as Pb	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.008	0.001	BDL	0.002	BDL	0.002	0.05
18	Cadmium as Cd	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01
19	Total Chromium as Cr (T)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	
20	Copper as Cu	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.5
21	Manganese as Mn	0.134	0.01	0.007	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.009	0.3

S.N.	Parameter	Name of the Village									Permissible standards as per IS – 10500, 1991
		Pocharam	Chitkul	Bithole	Kardanoor	Chidruppa	Gandigudem	Dayara	Ismailkhanpet	Indresam	
		X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	
1	pH	7.65	7.7	7.55	7.83	7.33	7.48	7.4	7.33	7.55	
2	Conductivity µmho/cm	1457	2263	2639	2385	2021	2275	1735	2397	961	
3	TDS	802	1132	1421	1397	1098	1300	954	1319	555	2000
4	Total Alkalinity CaCo3	306	383	457	520	407	226	244	419	101	600
5	Total Hardness as CaCo3	428	310	581	358	487	583	363	847	352	600
6	Calcium as Ca2+	88	71	101	92	84	150	111	144	93	200
7	Magnesium as Mg2+	50	32	80	31	67	50	20.5	118	28	100
8	Chlorides as Cl-	210	243	369	231	272	467	309	405	166	1000
9	Sulphates as SO4-2	93	105	168	131	73	169	123	100	56	400
10	Fluoride as F-	1.08	1.2	1.33	0.83	1.03	1	0.7	1.16	0.7	1.5
11	Nitrate Nitrogen NO3-N	2	71	17	42	26	10	8	21	16	100
12	Sodium as Na	125	330	207	181	116	200	140	129	44.5	
13	Potassium as K	5	10	51	249	28	5	3	19	15	
14	Nickel as Ni	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	
15	Zinc as Zn	0.51	0.03	0.1	0.09	0.26	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.5	15
16	Iron as Fe	0.59	0.27	0.28	0.38	1.2	0.25	0.33	0.6	0.28	1
17	Lead as Pb	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.002	0.01	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.05
18	Cadmium as Cd	0.001	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.002	0.003	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.01
19	Total Chromium as Cr (T)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	
20	Copper as Cu	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.01	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.5
21	Manganese as Mn	0.06	BDL	0.002	0.22	0.19	0.02	BDL	0.01	0.009	0.3

Note: All values expressed in mg/l except pH.

Senior Environmental Scientist.

200. The aforesaid analysis reports show that in respect of these 18 villages the metallic content of the groundwater has improved from 2001 to 2010 and in fact in 2010 analysis report as elicited above to parameters in respect of various metallic contents in the groundwater seemed to be within the permissible standard prescribed by the Board.

201. It is not out of place to mention here about the Joint Action Plan prepared by CPCB and APPCB based on a direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12.3.2007 and the report submitted was finalised on various points including Application of Surface Water Standards as per EP Act, Inlet standards to the CETP, Outlet standards to CETP, Common Solvent Recovery, usage of 22.5 KM pipeline called 18 KM pipeline, Inlet TDS (inorganic) Standards. Ultimately the Action Plan submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court with the time schedule is as follows:

The finalised Action Plan for joint submission by CPCB and APPCB to Hon'ble Supreme Court in light of above discussion is as follows:

Sl. No	Description	Action Plan	Time Schedule & other parameters of compliance
1	Inlet standards for the CETPs (i.e. outlet of member industry/tankers received at CETP)	All the parameters as stipulated in the Schedule – I (S.No.55) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and its amendments thereto	Within 3 months
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (inorganic) – (Additional parameter) i.e, outlet of member industry /tankers received at CETP)	10,000 mg/l at inlet of CETP 5000 mg/l at inlet of CETP	Within 4 months. Within 18 months.
	COD (Additional parameter) (i.e., outlet of member industry / tankers received at CETP)	15,000 mg/l	Within 4 months.
2	Outlet standards for CETPs	Surface water disposal standards as stipulated in the Schedule – I (S.No.55) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and its amendments thereto	With immediate effect. (Except TDs (inorganic) & OD)
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (Inorganic) -	5,000 mg/l at outlet of CETP 2,100 mg/l at outlet of CETP	Within 4 months Within 18 months
	COD	500 mg/l at outlet of CETP	Within 8 months
3a	Penalties	The penalties for the member industries and CETPs for not complying with the above inlet and outlet standards to be belied	For Member Industries: Rs.30/KL/day for violating any parameter. For CETPs – Rs.50 lakhs. All BGs with a validity period of 24

			months, in favour of APPCB.
3b	Bank Guarantee	Bank Guarantees to be imposed on the member industries and CETPs for meeting the time schedule detailed in the Action Plan	With immediate effect. Member Industries: (a) SSI – Rs.10 lakhs (b) Other than SSI – Rs.40 lakhs. (c) CETPs – Rs.50 lakhs All BGs with a validity period of 24 months, in favour of APPCB.
4	JETL be restrained from entering into agreements with its member industries with different inlet standards. All existing agreements not in accordance with the stipulated standards shall cease to have effect.		With immediate effect
5	JETL may be directed to adopt appropriate scientific treatment and maintain a uniform methodology for treatment of effluents from its member industries based on the inlet standards		With immediate effect
6	The member industries shall segregate the low and high TDS effluents, improve the pre-treatment systems and send only the low TDS effluents to CETP (Biological treatment system).		Within 3 months
7	<p>i) The JETL may be directed to enhance the capacity of MEE and spray drier (so as to dispose the centrate generated from MEE) on day to day basis to prevent storage of high concentrated effluents.</p> <p>ii) The existing MEE shall be provided with the stripper to reduce the volatile organic and odour. The air pollution control equipment of the spray drier to be upgraded.</p> <p>iii) One additional MEE with stripper and additional spray drier to be installed.</p> <p>iv) The stripper (at MEE) condensate shall be incinerated at TSDF</p>		<p>Within 6 months</p> <p>Within 6 months</p> <p>Within 1 year</p> <p>Within 6 months for (ii) and within 1 year for (iii) above</p>
8	Air emission standards for spray drier		CPCB / APPCB to prescribe guidelines within 6 months.
9	To enable APPCB to monitor CETPs (JETL & PETL) continuously, they may be advised to provide online monitors (eg. TOC analyzers), continuous flow measuring & recording devices at the outlet and online VOC monitor at the boundary of the CETP with network connection to APPCB.		Within one year
10	The non-member water polluting industries be permitted to become members of the JETL & PETL based on neighbourhood concept, only after the consent of the Board. However, the industry should comply with the inlet standards and also no increase in the permitted pollution load and hydraulic load of the individual industry.		Within 3 months for the existing non-member industries from Rangareddy and Medak Districts, after prior approval of

		APPCB
11	The 18 KM pipeline provided to discharge treated effluents from CETP Patancheru to K&S Main sewer be permitted to be commissioner provided they meet the standards prescribed.	Within 3 months
12	The JETL and PETL may explore the possibility of installation of common spent solvent recovery plant with adequate capacities.	Within 3 months
13	The individual industries shall provide or upgrade, as the case may be, solvent recovery system to achieve atleast 95% recovery, on the lines stipulated in the Environmental Clearances granted by MoE&F, GOI.	Within 6 months
14	Five major industries letting the high TDS effluent to the JETL biological treatment plant shall be directed to treat in their own premises or to send the same to Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEEs) at JETL. The industries are 1. M/s. Virchow Laboratories Ltd., 2. M/s. Vani Chemicals and Intermediates Ltd., 3. M/s. Orchem Intermediates (P) Ltd., 4. M/s. Vijayalakshmi Drugs and Chemicals Ltd., 5. M/s. Orchem Industries (P) Ltd., (Unit-II	With immediate effect.

202. In order to implement the directives of the Action Plan since the area happened to be a CPA, CPCB in the letter dated 7.3.2011 requested the Board to constitute Local Level Committee comprising of various stakeholders and experts to carry out bi-monthly review of the implementation of action plan of CPA. Accordingly the Local Committee was constituted on 2.4.2011 for Patancheru- Bollaram CPA consisting of (1) Dr. K. Mukkanti, Professor and Head for Centre for Chemical Sciences and Technology, Institute of Science and Technology, JNTU University, Hyderabad (2) Dr. Kishan Rao, NGO, Member of Local Area Expert Committee of Supreme Court Monitoring Committee, Patancheru, Medak District (3) Shri. Sunil Kulkarni, Associate Vice President M/s. Matrix Laboratories Ltd., representative of Bulk Drugs Manufacturers Association (4) Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Member Convener, Zonal Office, R.C Puram, Medak District. This was reiterated by the Joint Inspection Team constituted by the Principal Bench of NGT in O.A.No.100 of 2014 which relates to

the challenge of Office Memorandum issued by the MoEF & CC, suspending the earlier direction prohibiting expansion of industries in Patancheru – Bollaram industrial area notified as a CPA by the CPCB.

203. The Local Committee thus constituted has found that the treatment in the units is going on properly and there was no illegal discharge. Therefore, it indicates on overall analysis of the above said factual matrix including various directions and subsequent disbursement of the amount particularly for the period from 1986 – 1987 till 2001 – 2002, the amount as found by the successive District Judges at every level based on various directions have been complied with and in our view there is no necessity at this point of time to have a re-look at the quantum of compensation already paid except observing that the fixation of reducing compensation to Rs.600 from the recommended amount of Rs.1,500 as against the claim of villagers Rs.1,000 is not tenable and therefore the villagers are entitled at the rate of Rs.1,000 per acre per annum viz., as claimed by them in so far as it relates to the dry land and in so far as it relates to the wet agricultural land the amount shall be at the rate of Rs.1,700 per acre per year. We make it clear that the said amount shall be paid to all the said villagers at the above said rate upto 2001 – 2002 including to villagers of Palpanoor and Gundlamachanoor. In so far as it relates to the claim of compensation beyond 2002 – 2003 when it is the case of the respondents that due to urbanisation, there are developments, including construction of buildings and houses and the original residents have sold away their property and migrated elsewhere, it is for the individual farmers who are still occupying the lands and carrying on agricultural activity, to make specific claim from the said year onwards in which event the same shall be considered by the District Collector on merits and in accordance with law. The above said ratio

shall apply to all the affected villages situated in Patancheru and Bollaram industrial area. Needless to state that those villages which are left out for any reason shall also be considered by the District Collector for payment of compensation based on the terms which are followed in respect of other villages as and when such claims are made. This is relevant because in Application No.190 of 2016 and 192 of 2016 which relate to Borpatla and Isnapur, villagers have claimed compensation before this Tribunal even though they were not parties either before the Hon'ble Supreme Court or before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. It is reiterated that if we apply the above said principle, then their claim shall be considered from 1985 – 1986 to 2001 – 2002 based on the yardstick applied to other villages and if necessary the District Administration shall make a survey along with the Department concerned. The point is answered accordingly.

204. In so far as it relates to Application Nos.69 to 72 of 2013 where there was a complaint made by one, Muthyalu, Chidruppa Village that in respect of Survey Nos.345 and 346 to an extent of 29 acre 37 guntas which are admittedly situated adjacent to Nakkavagu, compensation has been paid for the year 1989 to 1996, however, the same has not been continued beyond 1996 till date. It was in those circumstances, the Revenue Divisional Officer who has filed a report, has stated in his letter dated 27.7.2017 addressed to the Government of Telangana that a committee has been appointed to look into the matter of payment of compensation to the affected lands at Chidruppa Village and it was observed that an extent 344 acres and 20 guntas has been affected due to pollution in Nakkavagu but recommended for payment of compensation only to an extent of 74 acres 20 guntas being cultivated through borewell etc., leaving an extent of

170 acre 02 guntas dry land and compensation was paid only to an extent of 74 acres 18 guntas. The RDO has clearly stated that it is a fact that the land in Survey Nos.345 and 346 is situated adjacent to Nakkavagu and also falling within 500 M distance from Nakkavagu and deserves for consideration. The letter further states that originally the property belonged to the father of the said applicant viz. , Bala Veera Mallaiah son of Venkanna and after his death, his family members including the said Muthyalu has succeeded as per the revenue records. The letter of the Tahsildar dated 27.7.2017 addressed to the RDO is relevant to be extracted which is as follows:

"Dated : 27.07.2017

To,

*The Revenue Divisional Officer,
Sangareddy.*

Sir,

Sub: Hon'ble National Green Tribunal – Applications Nos. 69 to 72 of 2013 & Batch Patancheru pollution matter - Report called for with regard to compensation to Sri B. Muthyalu, Chiduruppa village for the year 1999-2002 – submission of report – Reg.

Ref: Revenue Divisional Officer, Sangareddy Lr. No. A2/3090/2017 Dated: 10.07.2017.

I invite kind attention to the reference cited, wherein it has been informed that the Member Secretary has forwarded the application through the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai, W.P. No. 1056 to 1990 filed by Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action Vs Union of India & others in Hon'ble Supreme Court in the year 1990, popularly known as "Patancheru Pollution Case" in this connection it has been directed to verify the grievance expressed by Sri Muthyalu, Chiduruppa village that he has received compensation for the year 1984-86 and not received the compensation for the subsequent period from 1999-2002 and submit report.

In this connection, it is to submit that, Sri Bela Veera Mallaiah S/o Venkanna R/o Chiduruppa (V) is the pattadar of Sy. No. 345 and 346 Extent Ac 29.37 gts and the said lands are adjacent to Nakka vagu. The main contention of the petitioner is that they have received compensation for the year 1989 to 1996 and no compensation has been paid after 1996 to till date and requested for recommends for payment of compensation to the District & Session Judge, Sangareddy as these lands were affected due to pollution.

Further, it is to submit that a committee has been appointed to look into the matter of payment of compensation to the affected lands of

Chiduruppa village. It has observed that an extent of Ac 344.20 gts has been affected due to pollution in Nakka vagu, but recommended for payment of compensation to an extent of Ac 74.20 gts of land which is being cultivated through Borewells etc., leaving an extent of Ac 170.02 gts of dry land. Accordingly, compensation was paid to an extent of Ac 74.18 gtsa only. It is a fact that the land in Sy. No. 345 & 346 is quite adjacent to nakka vagu and also falling within 500 meters distance from Nakka Vagu and deserves for consideration.

Further, it is to submit that, the petitioner father i.e. Sri Bela Veerai. Mallaiah S/o Venkanna R/o Chiduruppa (v) have been paid compensation of Rs. 64,750.00 to an extent of Ac. 8.00 gts in Sy. No. 345 and an extent of Ac 4 38 gts in Sy. No. 346 for the period of 1984-85 to 1987-88. But has not paid any amount for the subsequent years.

Further, it is to submit that a list has been prepared and communicated to the Principal District & Session Judge through District Collector, Sangareddy for payment of compensation to the years of 199-2002 basing on the acquaintance of the court given earlier in the year 1996 in which the name of the petitioner father is not found and the same was not included.

Further, it is to submit that, after the death of Sri Bale Veerai Mallaiah S/o Venkanna the lands have been succeeded by his family members as per his will deed and the lands in Sy. No. 345 and 346 are recorded for the year 2017-18 as follows:

S.N	Sy. No.	Ext	Name of the Pattadar/father name
1	345/A	4.22	Bale Rukmini W/o Venkatesham
2	345/AA	4.22	Bale Muthyalu W/o Veeramallaiah
3	346/A	3.06	Bale Rukmini W/o Venkatesham
4	346/AA	5.07	Bale Muthyalu W/o Veeramallaiah

In view of the above, I am submitting the above facts for taking further action in the matter.

Yours faithfully

*Tahsildar
Kandi Mandal*

Copy to District Collector, Sangareddy for favour of information."

205. In view of the categoric stand of the Tahsildar, we direct the District Collector to consider the claim based on the said finding and pass appropriate orders regarding payment of compensation till 2002 by apportionment to various legal heirs as stated in the letter of the Tahsildar and in accordance with law. It is also relevant to note that throughout the proceedings in these years when the compensation amount has been disbursed, there was no objection at any point of

time by any one of the persons regarding quantum and extent and after a lapse of more than two decades, in our view, it is not proper to go back and direct the authorities to revise the quantum of compensation particularly when the quantum of compensation as and when fixed was informed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble Apex Court was seized of the matter. Accordingly, we are of the view that except the direction given above, there are no other directions required to be given for payment of enhanced compensation.

206. POINTS 6, 7 & 8:

6. Whether the affected parties are to be paid compensation for the health hazard, if caused, by the pollution of industries in the area in addition to compensation paid for loss of crops?

7. Whether the pollution caused by the pharmaceutical industries has led to any microbial resistance to drugs with serious consequences on health of the people and whether any survey is to be conducted in this regard?

8. Whether it is required to conduct health and epidemiological survey of the affected population and any further remediation measures are required like establishment of geo chemical or super speciality hospital for diagnosis and treatment for pollution induced diseases?

Even though there are no individual cases which are brought to the notice of this Tribunal with adequate evidence to show that people are affected healthwise because of pollution in Patancheru industrial units, we are of the view that absence of such evidence cannot be brushed aside. This is particularly relevant because ever since pharma industries have started coming up in the area the cause of industrial pollution in the area is an admitted fact. Even as on date if the industrial units are stated to be ZLD if the environmental pollution caused by

these units in yester years is responsible for any health hazard and consequent epidemic and also for causing microbial resistance to drugs, it is the duty of the Tribunal especially when adjudicating environmental justice, to find out proper remedial measures. It is in that view we desire to approach the issue.

207. The report of NEERI of the year 1991 filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P.(C).1056 of 1990 clearly shows that the study was made by NEERI Scientists of four categories viz., loss of crop, cattle, agricultural equipments, disease, drinking water and unemployment. There was a specific finding by NEERI that due to diseases death rate has increased considerably and the same is given in it's report in Table No.12 and 13 which is as follows:

Table 12
Incidence of disease as per the sample survey of Medak district

S.No.	Name of the Village polluted	Population	Name of families surveyed	WATER AND AIR POLLUTION DISEASES											
				Epilepsy	Asthma	Skin	Throat	T.B.	Cancer	Other unknown diseases	Conjunctivity	Fever	Water Borne Diseases	Peripheral neuritis	Respiratory diseases
1	Ghanpathigudem (Hamlet)		37	-	6	11	-	1	-	15	1	6	2	1	5
2	Pocharam	1469	45	3	9	8	-	1	-	4	5	21	1	6	6
3	Chitkul	2670	101	1	16	-	-	3	-	3	20	-	7	6	9
4	Lakaram	2967	97	1	4	8	-	1	-	3	13	3	4	1	4
5	Ismailkhanpet	3851	96	2	2	5	-	2	-	6	8	7	1	4	13
6	Bachugudem	-	78	1	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	3	-	7	-
CONTROLLED VILLAGES															
1	Ramsanpally	2890	15	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
2	Yarraram	1992	16	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
		3820	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2

Source: District Medical and Health Officer, Medak District

Details of Morbidity of Villages in Medak District (based on Sex) *

S.No.	Name of Village	Water & Air Pollution Diseases																	
		EPILLEPSY			ASTHMA			SKIN			THROAT			T.B.			CANCER		
		M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH
1	Ganpathigudem	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	Pocharam	2	1	-	3	6	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	Chitkul	-	1	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
4	Lakdaram	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	Ismailkhanpet	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
6	Bachuguda	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTROLLED VILLAGES																			

7	Ramasanpally	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
8	Yerrangam	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Annasagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

M - Male; F- Female; CH-Child;

* Source - District Medical & Health Officer, Medak District

S.No.	Name of Village	Water & Air Pollution Diseases																	
		OTHER UNKNOWN			CONJUNCT			FEVER			WATER BORN			RESPIRATORY			PERIPHERAL		
		DISEASES			VITIES						DISEASES			DISEASES			NEURALITIES		
		M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH	M	F	CH
1	Ganpathigudem	6	8	1	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	1
2	Pocharam	3	1	-	-	-	5	10	6	5	1	-	-	3	1	2	2	4	-
3	Chitkul	2	1	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	4	1	2	3	2	4	2	4	-
4	Lakdaram	1	2	-	6	4	3	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-
5	Ismailkhanpet	4	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	-	-	4	6	3	3	1	-
6	Bachuguda	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-

CONTROL VILLAGES

7	Ramasanpally	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Yerraraam	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
9	Annasagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-

M- Male ; F- Female; CH- Child

Table 13.

Deaths Registered in Sultanpur Village +

S.No.	Year	Deaths	Age
1	1986	4	All above 60 years
2	1987	1	Above 60 years
3	1988	5	3 (30 - 35 years) + 2 (> 50 years)
4	1989	19	17 (12 - 35 years) + (> 50 years)
5	1990 *	5	3 (7 tto 35 years) + (> 50 years)+1 (> 60 years)
6	1991**	5	4 (6 months - 24 years) + 2 (> 50 years)

* February to July: ** January to March

+Source - Village Records

208. The NEERI findings on the basis of the statistical particulars given in the table stated above, can be safely taken into consideration to decide that there has been an increase of premature deaths. The NEERI in this regard has stated as follows:

"The incidence of disease and death has increased considerably. The data pertaining to this aspect is presented in Tables 12 and 13. In can be surmised that there is an increased rate of premature deaths. NEERI scientists were informed by the farmers of the affected villages that :

- *Girls are not attaining puberty at proper age*

- Married women are not conceiving
- Pregnant women are delivering still born children
- There is high rate of infant mortality”.

This shows that there is Experts’ evidence to probablise that the health hazard has increased because of the industrial pollution caused by the units at Patancheru and Bollaram.

209. In fact when this issue was raised before the Hon’ble High Court, the Division Bench of the High Court in the order dated 5.10.2004 has found prima facie that there are no adequate medical facilities available and directed the industries to inform as to why appropriate hospitals should not be established at their cost. The operative portion of the finding by the High Court in this regard in the order dated 5.10.2004 is as follows:

“In order to achieve Zero Pollution, the learned counsel for the petitioners and the counsel for the Pollution Control Board may file their suggestions, so that this Court would consider those suggestions before disposing of the matter finally and also pass appropriate directions. Prima facie, this Court is also of the view that efficient and appropriate medical facilities are not available in the area, therefore, this Court would also like to know the response from the industrial units as to why they should not be asked to establish an appropriate hospital with facilities for treatment of patients suffering with the diseases resulting out of the pollution. The parties may file their submissions within two weeks.”

210. In addition to that there are certain research findings by some of the NGOs like Green Peace India. The Research Team which has undertaken a health study regarding the impact of pollution on the health of the community at Medak, found that there has been increase in most types of systemic diseases across the study group villages like Bonthapally, Chitkul, Digwal, Gaddapotharam, Khazipally, Kistareddypet, Pashamailaram, Pocharam and Sultanpur from Patancheru, Jinnaram and Kohir Mandals. The research finding shows the key systems of human body which are affected as follows:

“The key systems found to be affected are:

Nervous system – 3 times higher than the control group

Circulatory System – 2 times higher than the control group

Respiratory System – 3.81 times higher than the control group 1 in 20 are affected.

Digestive system – 1.98 times higher than the control group

Blood and Blood forming organs- 2.914 times higher than the control group.

1 in 29 people are affected.

Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic systems – 1.84 times higher than the control group. 1 in 35 persons are affected.

Neoplasms – 11 times higher than the control group.

Skin and Subcutaneous tissues – 2.67 times higher than the control group.

Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities – 3.93 times higher than the control group.”

211. Further, the relative rate of occurrence of diseases potentially due to pollution, is given as follows:

<i>“Disease condition</i>	<i>Relative Rate Of occurrence</i>
<i>Epllepsy</i>	<i>247.49%</i>
<i>Paralysis</i>	<i>349.56%</i>
<i>Heart Diseases</i>	<i>355.56%</i>
<i>Bronchitis</i>	<i>473.15%</i>
<i>Asthma</i>	<i>401.81%</i>
<i>Allergic Dermatitis</i>	<i>283.89%</i>
<i>Arthritis</i>	<i>311.36%</i>
<i>Skin Diseases</i>	<i>253.31%</i>
<i>Recurring Headaches</i>	<i>653.14%</i>
<i>High Blood Pressure</i>	<i>193.80%”</i>

212. Ultimately, after discussion by way of results and recommendation of the study and conclusions, the NGO states as follows:

** State and industries must provide immediate health assistance to and long term medical rehabilitation of, the community at Medak.*

** The government must declare a state of chemical crisis in the area with immediate effect.*

** Full disclosure of chemicals in the industrial products, processes and wastes generated at Medak, Comprehensive information about the health effects of these chemicals to be made available to the communities.*

** Zero discharge of toxic effluents into water bodies with immediate effect.*

** Shift to clean production must be made.*

** All contaminated sites must be cleaned up immediately.*

** Companies must ensure that all workers have access to medical records.*

** Companies must accept complete responsibility and liability for their past actions and compensate affected persons.*

213. The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Hon'le High Court headed by Justice Gopal Rao as Chairman, in its report filed in March, 2004, has considered the adverse effects of pollution caused by discharge of effluents by industries on the health of inhabitants in the affected villages and to suggest remedial measures required to be taken. The committee has analysed the quality of water in bore wells by collecting various samples numbering 48 over 19 villages. That apart, the Fact Finding Committee also examined result of the water samples. Apart from that the Chairman and Members of the committee met the inhabitants of the affected villages and discussed their health status. It is stated that some of them complained that they have developed skin rashes after handling the water for washing purposes. The finding of the committee is that in the majority of the areas visited by the committee, the villagers complained that medical facilities for the villagers are inadequate and steps to be taken for improving medical facilities in these villages.

214. The report of Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad based on a study on the Environmental Pollution and its effects on the Health Status of People at Sultanpur Village submitted in November, 2000, has found the percentage of heavy metals poisoning etc., was abnormal in Sultanpur and Gandigudem viz., 47.12 and 41.36. The table relating to Income Wise Classification of House Holds shows that majority of the families affected which is to the extent of 63%, belong to the low socio economic group with increased risk of sickness. Improper household conditions is also stated to be one of the reasons

for the risk of getting health problem. Most of the housewives and inmates living in poor atmospheric conditions and exposure to outdoor air pollution due to industrial waste, are at the risk of getting chronic Bronchitis, Lung Cancer and other respiratory tract infections. It is also found that 22% of the people are agricultural labourers for whom there is increased chance of heavy metal poisoning. Many individuals examined which is upto to the extent of 24% are having skin pigmentation may be due to arsenic deposition in the skin. Likewise, Polyneuritis was found in some of the individuals as a result of arsenic poisoning. The blood levels with heavy metal concentration were also found and ultimately the result of the study with recommendations is as follows:

“RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1. The religious, demographic low economic low educational, inadequate housing, industrial employment, agricultural works in the fields in Sultanpur village predispose them to the ill-health.*
- 2. The morbidity due to heavy metal dispositions in the various tissues of the body has manifested in the hairs, skin, nails, nervous system, GIT, Urinary system, cardiovascular and locomotor systems and the visual changes in the eyes and also the physical growth retardation of the children, supported by laboratory investigations for blood samples for various toxic heavy metals indicates the need to have a surveillance centre for industrial pollution and its effect at Rural Health Centre, Patancheru for which matter of WHO Environmental Division 1211 Geneva, Switzerland can be consulted.*
- 3. There is a need to monitor the health status of the people are at constant threat of industrial pollution by periodical health surveys and laboratory investigations to establish the relationship between the pollution and the effect observed.”*

215. As per the orders of the Hon’ble Supreme Court directing the Government of Andhra Pradesh to submit a report on the health status of the people living in 14 villages near Nakkavagu viz., Pedda Kanjarla, Lakadaram, Chittkul, Inole, Pocharam, Bachugudem, Arutla, Chidruppa, Baithole, Sultanpur, Erdanoor, Gandigudem, Ganapathigudem and Ismailkhanpet where a number of chemical industries were established and in the background of effluent changing the colour from crystal clear to dark red and discolourisation of the water sources

surrounding Nakkavagu, sample study was made by a Team of Doctors constituted by the Principal, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad with the study period ranging from 23.10.1998 to 30.10.1998 with an objective to study the nature of the diseases prevalent among the people especially Orthopaedic, Skin and Paediatric problems, investigate the factors affecting health viz, environment, occupation, income, circumstances, associated with the onset of illness, to know the measures to be taken to prevent the problem and to know the health services required by the public with specific health problems.

216. It is found that there are four Health Centers in the area viz.,

1. Rural Health Centre at Patancheru Village with one Health Officer and two Medical Officers.

2. Rural Health Sub-Centre at Chitkul Villasge which serves Chitkul, Pocharam, Ganapathigudem with one Medical Officer and supporting officer.

3. Rural Health Sub Centre at Ismailkhanpet which serves Ismailkhanpet, Erdanoor, Arutla.

4. One sub-centre of Atmakur PHC at Chidruppa with M.P.H.W (Male and Female)

5. One Sub Centre at Peddakanjarla which serves Peddakanjarla and Inole Villages with M.P.H.W (Male and Female)

On a study of 660 cases, out of the total population enumerated at 2589 the general morbidity rate was found at 25.49%. The ratio of such rates regarding Orthopaedic cases, skin problems, paediatric cases and other diseases have also

been enumerated. The conclusion in the report of the Chemical Experts shows that in respect of the percentage of people suffering there is increasing trend of Morbidity rate etc., and the chemical test in its conclusion states as follows:

“CONCLUSIONS:

1. *It is observed in the present sample study that 25.49% of the people are suffering from one or the other disease.*
2. *Morbidity rate in this area showing increasing trend which is evident from past rate of 10.18% in 1991 October and present rate of 25.49%.*
3. *On observation of the proportional morbidity rates, the orthopaedic problems are more and followed by skin health problems.*
4. *In all the types of the diseases, the female population is experiencing higher morbidity.*
5. *Most of the villagers are spending their meagre income for the treatment in private medical facilities.*
6. *There is clear circumstantial evidence that the Nakkavagu water is continuously getting polluted with partially treated industrial effluents. Thus, leading to the possibility of pollution of the surrounding water sources like bore wells, tanks, streams.*
7. *Social environmental factors are exposing the people in these 14 villages to the risks of environmental hazards due to pollution.*
8. *Inadequate and irregular supply of drinking water to 14 villages predispose them to the hazards of water pollution as the borewell is the only alternative source.*
9. *Though the infrastructure for provisions of medical facilities by the Governmental organisations, there is a complaint by the public that the specialist services are not available and they are going to private hospital at distant places.”*

217. In addition to that, a report was submitted on Epidemiological and Genetic studies conducted on 2009 on People living in Nakkavagu and Musi river Basins by the Institute of Genetics and Hospital for Genertic Diseases, Osmania University, Hyderabad. The summary of the study reveals that even though there is no increase in the frequency of chromosomal aberrations in the people living in various villages and though the heavy metal levels are normal, occurrence of reproductive and health problems is possible. The conclusion of the report reads as follows:

“The results showed that cytogenetic anomalies, DNA damage, health problems and reproductive outcome in people of many villages of Nakkavagu and Musi basins are comparable with that of Sankarpalli (Control) village.

The exact cause for the effects in people of these villages is not well understood. There is no definite proof to attribute these effects to industrial pollution because there are no industries in these villages. No dumping of industrial waste was observed in any of these villages. As there is no increase of heavy metals in

people of these villages it is difficult to implicate the effects to heavy metals. Age, habits such as smoking and alcohol consumption, occupation, socioeconomic conditions, hygiene, malnutrition, illiteracy, environmental conditions also may be implicated in the causation of health problems and cytogenetic effects in people of these villages. Earlier studies showed health problems and cytogenetic damage in smokers. Our studies have revealed a high percentage of smokers and alcohol consumers in some villages. Occupations were also significantly different between villages. It is also well established that exposure to pesticides result in health problems and cytogenetic damage. Similar effects were reported in people occupationally exposed to chemicals in industries and agriculture. Our study reveals that majority of the people are either farmers or agriculture workers.

Previous studies showed contamination of ground water and soil in the villages of Nakkavagu and Musibasin including Patancheru. People also complained release of industrial wastes into their fields. Now such activity is controlled because of implementation of stringent rules and regulations by APPCB on the management of the industrial establishment to prevent industrial pollution. Some industries were closed down by APPCB as the industries did not have adequate infrastructure to dispose of industrial wastes.

Although earlier studies showed evidence for ground water contamination, recent studies carried out by APPCB during the last few years in different seasons in the villages of Nakkavagu showed that heavy metal levels in ground water were within the permissible levels. Studies by APPCB also indicated that soil quality in these villages is satisfactory.

There is improvement in the environmental conditions of Nakkavagu and Musi basins. The villages are kept clean by Panchayat administration. Well laid roads are available to reach these villages. Industries are not allowed to release industrial wastes into the fields. Welfare programmes of the Government help the villagers financially. Health care programmes are implemented by the Government for the children and the women.

Age, occupation, hygiene, malnutrition, socioeconomic status, diet and habits such as smoking and alcohol consumption, environmental conditions of the village may also play a significant role in the causation of health problems and cytogenetic effects.

The overall results showed that there are no adverse effects on health and cytogenetic damage in people living in different villages of Nakkavagu and Musibasins. The heavy metal levels in the blood samples of the people of these villages were also within the permissible level. The action taken by APPCB in effectively monitoring the functioning of the industries and implementation of welfare programmes by Government of Andhra Pradesh are responsible for this.”

218. Even though the said study does not indicate any abnormal genetic disorders among the people in the area, other reports as elicited above, show that there are health problems which is the concern of the people in the area. By considering the number of Primary Health Centres, as narrated above, in respect of these villages, there is no difficulty for this Tribunal to come to a conclusion that the medical facilities are grossly inadequate. Based on a direction of the High Court in accordance with the recommendation of the Fact Finding

Committee, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has conducted Health Camps and the statement showing the particulars of Health Camps conducted in the pollution affected villages in Medak District for the year 2004 submitted before the High Court contains the following statement:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF HEALTH CAMPS CONDUCTED IN POLLUTION EFFECTED VILLAGES OF JINNARAM / GUMMADIDALA, PATANCHERU IN MEDAK DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2004															
S. N.	Name of the Village	Name of the PHC	No. of Cases Treated	No. of Cases Referred	Diseases Classification which Treated and Referred										Total
					UR TI	Diarrhea / Dysentery/ Amibiasis	Worm Infection	Cep tic in Ear	Astro Orthot ists	Ane mia	Skin Infection	Eye Probl ems	ENT Probl ems	Others	
1	Bonthapally	Gummadidala	390	12	22	58	18	12	29	42	82	46	39	42	390
2	Gadda Potharam	Gummadidala	256	8	12	36	13	9	18	29	42	32	26	39	256
3	Khajipally	Jinnaram	220	6	8	32	12	8	16	22	39	28	22	33	220
4	Bollaram	Jinnaram	934	4	58	114	36	48	52	112	186	92	104	132	934
5	Sulthanpur	Bhanoor (PTC)	297	3	14	39	18	12	22	32	51	36	31	42	297
6	Gandiguda	Bhanoor (PTC)	247	4	9	30	11	9	14	24	41	36	32	41	247
7	Pocharam	RHC (PTC)	316	7	14	39	20	18	19	31	46	42	39	48	316
8	Bachigudem	RHC (PTC)	260	9	8	28	10	12	16	26	42	39	30	49	260

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF HEALTH CAMPS CONDUCTED IN POLLUTION EFFECTED VILLAGES OF JINNARAM / GUMMADIDALA, PATANCHERU IN MEDAK DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2005															
S. N.	Name of the Village	Name of the PHC	No. of Cases Treated	No. of Cases Referred	Diseases Classification which Treated and Referred										Total
					UR TI	Diarrhea / Dysentery/ Amibiasis	Worm Infection	Cep tic in Ear	Astro Orthot ists	Ane mia	Skin Infection	Eye Probl ems	ENT Probl ems	Others	
1	Bonthapally	Gummadidala	448	8	24	59	22	14	32	58	96	52	42	49	448
2	Gadda Potharam	Gummadidala	307	6	14	40	15	12	21	32	49	42	32	50	307
3	Khajipally	Jinnaram	258	3	10	36	14	10	18	26	42	32	29	41	258
4	Bollaram	Jinnaram	1045	4	64	129	42	56	61	131	192	102	112	156	1045
5	Sulthanpur	Bhanoor (PTC)	356	5	16	42	21	15	29	36	59	51	48	39	356
6	Gandiguda	Bhanoor (PTC)	314	4	11	36	15	14	19	31	49	42	46	51	314
7	Pocharam	RHC (PTC)	321	3	13	39	21	23	31	46	32	29	24	63	321
8	Bachigudem	RHC (PTC)	352	4	12	32	18	26	32	39	56	48	33	56	352

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF HEALTH CAMPS CONDUCTED IN POLLUTION EFFECTED VILLAGES OF JINNARAM / GUMMADIDALA, PATANCHERU IN MEDAK DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2006															
S. N.	Name of the Village	Name of the PHC	No. of Cases Treated	No. of Cases Referred	Diseases Classification which Treated and Referred										Total
					UR TI	Diarrhea / Dysentery/ Amibiasis	Worm Infection	Cep tic in Ear	Astro Orthot ists	Ane mia	Skin Infection	Eye Probl ems	ENT Probl ems	Others	
1	Bonthapally	Gummadidala	491	11	26	63	28	16	36	61	101	58	46	56	491
2	Gadda Potharam	Gummadidala	369	5	18	59	18	14	29	36	56	49	39	51	369
3	Khajipally	Jinnaram	327	4	12	46	19	18	21	29	59	38	36	49	327
4	Bollaram	Jinnaram	1128	12	69	132	46	61	68	142	208	108	126	168	1128
5	Sulthanpur	Bhanoor (PTC)	424	6	18	58	31	18	32	39	61	59	59	49	424
6	Gandiguda	Bhanoor (PTC)	378	8	14	49	18	19	29	34	56	46	52	61	378
7	Pocharam	RHC (PTC)	415	5	15	52	23	26	46	59	49	31	31	83	415
8	Bachigudem	RHC (PTC)	414	6	16	36	21	31	40	61	62	49	39	59	414

219. Regarding Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) which particularly relates to the diminishing effectiveness of antibiotics to treat bacterial infections strikes at the foundations of modern medical practice. The studies show that environmental pollution caused because of the production of antibiotics is the additional cause of AMR. The study on AMR shows the substantial quantum of antibiotics released from polluting factories which frequently combined with run off from farms and human waste in water bodies and sewage treatment plants provide a perfect breeding ground for drug resistant bacteria. It is stated that bacteria in these environments are able to share or exchange genetic material which can also occur between different bacterial species. This is stated to be a greatest human health risk posed by the pharmaceutical residues in environment. The study also shows that an Investigation Team of Swedish Scientists found extremely high emissions from factories in Patancheru and in some water samples of the pharmaceutical effluents concentrations were found higher than in the blood of patients taking medicine. The study stated to have been conducted in 2014 in Kazipally Lake located in the vicinity of Patancheru, found that there was a wide range of resistance to drugs and it has increased.

220. Mr. Niroop, learned Senior Counsel appearing for some of the applicants has strongly placed reliance on study on “Impact of Pharmaceutical Pollution on Communities and Environment in India” which is a report prepared in March, 2016 by a major Canadian Bank, Nordea Asset Management in respect of pharmaceutical industries located at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. The said report which of course is objected to by Mr. Srinivasamurthy, learned counsel appearing for the BDMAI, states as follows:

“The overall impression gained from interlocutors was a pessimistic one. It is felt that the Government intends to continue to pursue a pro-industry line regardless of human, social or environmental costs, and will turn a blind eye to the manipulation or overriding of regulatory legislation by industry, in the service of profit-driven production.”

221. As correctly submitted by Mr. Srinivasamurthy, learned counsel appearing for BDMAI, this may not be exactly the reason for the AMR. But the fact remains that there is an evidence of Antimicrobial Resistance which may also be due to the reason of pharmaceutical waste being spread over water body and causing drug resistance. Therefore, in our view while industrial development cannot be curtailed in the name of sustainable development, human health must be secured for the welfare of the citizens which is the mandate of the Constitution of India particularly on the reading of Right to Life enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution which has been repeatedly insisted as a judicial dictum by the Supreme Court of India.

222. A report of Guardian Sustainable Business – “Business and the Sustainable Development Goals” by Alejandro Litovsky, CEO of Earth Security Group on “Antibiotic Waste is polluting India and China’s rivers - big Pharma must act” states

“environment pollution is now a material issue for the pharmaceutical sector. Global investors such as Nordea and BNP Paribas have raised concern about the potential damage to global health and environment, and are worried that a local factory pollution scandal in India could affect the value of the global pharma company in their portfolio. As the world goes on a global request to combat Antimicrobial Microbial Resistance, the focus on industrial pollution will continue to grow.”

The study shows that 13 pharmaceutical companies have signed a declaration calling for collective action on Antimicrobial Resistance. They committed to review their manufacturing and supply chains and assess good practices in controlling release of antibiotics in the environment. They also committed to

establish science and risk based targets for discharge concentrations of antibiotics and to reduce environmental impact on manufacturing discharges by 2020.

223. In view of the abundant literature available which also includes the study in areas concerning this case, whether the same is a foolproof evidence or not, it is the duty of the Government to rule out such dangerous situation. Ruling out AMR is also providing adequate health to citizens of the country which again can be read as being part and parcel of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. These legal issues are well settled in India and it need not be reiterated, as large number of case laws have declared the basic right to life as one of the main contribution of the judicial system in the country.

224. In view of the discussions above, the points are answered as follows:

1) The Government of Telangana shall constitute an Expert Committee headed by the Director of Medical Education along with Experts drawn from various fields like Infectious Diseases, Dermatologists etc., and Scientists well versed in Microbial Resistance and Epidemiology to make a thorough study in all the above said villages forming part of Manjira river Basin in and around Nakkavagu and other water bodies and also Musi River Basin as explained above and recommend:

i) As to whether the health hazard of the people living in the area due to the industrial pollution continues and if so, what relief should be granted?

ii) Whether the activities of the pharmaceutical industries have led to Antimicrobial Resistance to drugs and if so, what are the consequences on the health of the people and the remedial measures to be taken?

iii) A broad Epidemiological and Genetic Study and survey to be made including remedial measures to be taken.

The said committee shall be constituted by the Government of Telangana within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this judgment and the committee shall be directed to submit its report within three months thereafter and the recommendations of the committee shall be implemented by the Government and the status report of implementation shall be filed periodically before this Registry once in six months after the submission of the report of the committee. The report of the committee and status reports on implementation shall also be placed in public domain by uploading on the website of the Director of Medical Education and Health and Family Welfare Department of Government of Telangana.

2). In the light of our finding that there are no adequate and sufficient health facilities available in the entire area as on date, we direct the Government of Telangana to establish a Government Super Speciality Hospital with adequate medical facilities to treat all sorts of occupational diseases for which the industrial establishments situated in the industrial hub shall contribute 75% of the total cost and the remaining amount to be contributed by the State Government. Such hospital shall be run under the supervision of the committee of Medical Experts and also involving the Senior Government Officials connected with Health Department. The Tribunal is aware that such direction of opening a hospital may form part of Policy of the Government. But the direction is issued on the peculiar facts of this case where the requirement of such hospital is an imminent necessity and in fact the establishment of such hospital is at the major cost of the industrial units and would take care of adequate medical attention as a precautionary

measure to avoid children and future generations inheriting or of getting exposed to such diseases due to industrial pollution.

225. Points 9, 12 & 13:

9. Whether the industrial units situated in Patancheru and Bollaram are to be closed till restoration of environment both water, air and land is fully completed? Whether the units can be permitted to be considered for expansion of their activities on the ground that as on date there is “Zero Liquid Discharge” and whether the existing CETPs will take care the treatment of effluents generated by the units or whether individual units should have their own in-situ ETPs?

12. Whether on the facts and circumstances of this case in addition to the compensation having been paid for the loss of crops, whether industries at Patancheru and Bollaram are liable under Polluter Pays?

13. Whether any directions to be given to create corpus fund, if so, how much? How to apportion among the units? How and what purpose the fund will be utilised? Who will maintain the account?

We have elaborately discussed about the status of pollution caused because of these chemical and pharmaceutical units from 1970 onwards and as to how there is an improvement in maintaining the pollution control standards as it is seen in the analysis report of the Board. Even though there is no doubt that the standard has improved and pollution level has come down, we cannot arrive at a conclusion that the industrial units have achieved ZLD. It is for the Regulatory Authority viz., State Pollution Control Board to decide and ensure that every industrial unit located in Patancheru and Bollaram is not only properly maintained

but shall strictly implement the ZLD system. As we have stated earlier, it is the mandatory duty of every unit, whether they are the members of PETL or not, to see that primary treatment of the effluent is carried out in their own campus, before letting out the same into the PETL. It is the duty of the Board to find out that primary treatment is being carried out and standard of effluent discharge to PETL is within the permissible limit. It is the duty of PETL to maintain its inlet and outlet standards and the same has to be supervised and checked by the Board regularly. It is only after the Board is fully satisfied that after treatment of the industrial effluent in the PETL the outlet standard is not only within the limits prescribed by the Board but also eligible to be carried for further dilution in the STP at Amberpet the Board shall permit the activity. During transport to Amberpet from CETP it must be ensured that no breakage or leakage takes place enroute and at the place of discharge into STP at Amberpet the outlet standards must be checked and the Board must be satisfied that the effluent is eligible to be allowed to enter into STP for further dilution. It is only then the Board shall permit the treated and diluted effluents from the STP to be discharged into the Musi river by periodically checking the standards. We make it very clear that the above said process must be scrupulously followed and in the event of any failure on the part of the Board or any stakeholder including the PETL, the same will be viewed very seriously not only by imposing heavy penalty under 'polluter pays' principle but also directing criminal prosecution against the violaters in accordance with the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

226. Since there is a considerable improvement in taking pollution control measures, we are of the considered view that at this point of time there is no necessity to direct closure of existing industrial units in Patancheru and

Bollaram. Such closure in our considered view, does not conform to the principles of 'sustainable development' which mean closure of all units even when there is an improvement in fulfilling the statutory obligations towards achieving the environmental norms. However, such decision does not preclude any person to question about the maintenance of standards for discharge of pollutants by any of the units and to approach this Tribunal in which event, this Tribunal will pass appropriate orders including closure of such units and even PETL, apart from invoking principle of 'polluter pays' and directing prosecution, as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. We also direct that in respect of the existing units, the Board must ensure that all the units are connected with online effluent and emission monitoring system enabling the Board to monitor the primary treatment level inside the unit's premises and ultimately even when the treatment takes place at CETP. The mechanism for online monitoring would enable the Board to continuously monitor the standards of effluents at every point of discharge. When once the online monitoring is effected, the same has to be monitored by the Board regularly and take appropriate action wherever defects are found out. Those units which are not having primary treatment system inside the factory premises are directed to establish such system within a period of 3 months from the date of this judgment and the Board shall file statement as directed earlier, giving the status relating to various units in respect of the establishment of ETP for primary treatment. We also make it clear that if such treatment facilities are not made by the individual units, the Board shall direct closure of those units forthwith and disconnect the electricity and other supplies. It is clear that apart from the industrial pollution affecting the water bodies, there is a finding by an authority that household effluents are also

discharged. The statement reveals the lethargic attitude of the Board in considering the relevant issues to curtail pollution whether it is industrial or domestic. Therefore, it is necessary to direct the State Pollution Control Board to take immediate steps to prevent untreated domestic effluents to be discharged into these water bodies. In spite of the amount having been allotted, the Board has not taken adequate steps. Therefore, we direct the Board to take immediate steps in this regard which shall be completed within a period of three months and the report to be filed containing steps in respect of this issue.

227. In so far as the proposal for expansion of the activities of the existing units, it is the case of Mr. Srinivasamurthy, learned counsel appearing for BDMAI that such proposals for expansion are pending with the Board and the Board is unable to pass any orders because of the pendency of these cases. While dealing with such request, it is incumbent on the part of the Environmental Court to take note of the present position of CEPI as found out by the CPCB. Admittedly, as on date, the entire industrial clusters of Patancheru and Bollaram are having CEPI score of more than 70 and therefore, as on date, they fall under the category of Critically Polluted Area. It is true that the CPCB is formulating various schemes for the purpose of developing and improving the method of fixing CEPI standards so that it is as accurate as possible reflecting the ground reality. Moreover, by this judgment we are also giving various directions for restoration of environmental damages caused both to water as well as land. Unless and until restoration activities are completed, in our considered view, there is no reason to permit any of the units to go for expansion. It cannot be said that the Regulatory Authorities must be permitted to perform their statutory obligation of considering the applications for expansion of existing industries in accordance with law. Such

argument is possible not in extraordinary circumstances like that of Patancheru and Bollaram where it is admitted that historically the pollution has severely affected the water bodies as well as the land, resulting damages to health, agriculture and also caused other inconveniences in and around Patancheru and Bollaram industrial cluster. The Board cannot be directed to close its eyes to the environmental damage which has been caused around the entire area and simply consider the proposal for expansion only on the ground that infrastructural facilities are made available by the industrial units and there is an improvement in controlling pollution . Needless to state, as repeatedly stated by us, that the primary effluent treatment shall be done by every one of the units whether they are members of CETP or not and the same has to be enforced by the Regulatory Authority scrupulously. Therefore, the said point is answered that there is no necessity for closing the existing units as on date except in case of exigencies regarding individual units and subject to the condition that the existing units show the functioning of ZLD system to the satisfaction of the Regulatory Authority. Further, there shall be consideration of expansion of the activities of any of the units only when the remediation is completely effected. Every unit shall have primary effluent treatment plant before discharging the treated effluents into the PETL. However, in the event of the Regulatory Authority deciding in respect of any of the units that expansion proposal is required to be considered on the ground of public interest, such proposal may be taken into consideration by the Regulatory Authority strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act and only after fully satisfying that the said unit is showing ZLD and subject to further condition that the said unit shall be directed to deposit an amount equivalent to 1% of its annual turn over in the previous year and such amount shall be kept in a

separate account in the name of “Patancheru – Bollaram Environment Relief Fund”. Only after the deposit of the said amount, the proposal of the units shall be considered for expansion in accordance with law subject to the condition that public interest is involved in the proposal for expansion.

228. In addition to the amount charged, as stated above, from the units under extraordinary circumstances for expansion which are to be kept as a Corpus Fund in the name of “Patancheru – Bollaram Environment Relief Fund”, every one of the units situated in the industrial area of Patancheru and Bollaram shall be directed to annually contribute an amount of 0.5% of the annual turn over for the previous year and the said amount so collected, shall also be kept under the common Corpus Fund in the name and style, as stated above and the collection and creation of Corpus Fund shall continue till complete restoration of the entire affected area and after the Tribunal passes appropriate orders based on the periodical report to be filed by the State Board. The said corpus fund shall be operated jointly by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Telangana and the Chairman of the Telangana State Pollution Control Board. The amount shall be utilised for restoration of the environment in the entire affected area as per the decision to be taken by a committee comprising of (1) The Chief Secretary to Government of Telangana (2) The Secretary to Government, Environment and Forests (3) The Secretary to Government, Irrigation and Water Resources Department (4) The Secretary to Government, Industries Department (5) The Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department (6) One Environmental Scientist from Osmania University to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor (7) one Representative of a prominent NGO in Telangana involved in Environmental Awareness Programmes (8) one representative of BDMAI, preferably its

President and (9) the Chairman of the Telangana State Pollution Control Board who shall act as the Convener. In respect of the units which are either closed or declared as 'sick' or not operating for some other reasons, it is left to the committee's discretion to take a decision on their contribution to the Corpus Fund. We also make it clear that the contribution to the said Corpus Fund stated above, is independent of the charges to be borne by the individual units regarding restoration and payment wherever ordered to be paid by the units under 'polluter pays' principle and the contribution for the establishment of Super Speciality Hospital, as directed in this judgment.

229. In view of our findings and directions given above, we are of the view that there is no necessity for any further direction against the units to pay under 'polluter pays' principle. However, it does not prevent the authorities including the State Government, Pollution Control Board or this Tribunal to invoke the said principle of 'polluter pays' whenever individual cases of violation are brought to the notice and as and when the Tribunal considers the status report filed by the Board and passes orders in respect of the said individual units. In the event of invoking 'polluter pays' principle against individual units in the circumstances stated above, such liability will be in addition to the contribution to be made which we have directed in this judgment. The points 9, 12 and 13 are answered accordingly.

230. Point Nos.10 & 11:

10. Whether the Government of India should be directed to invoke Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on the lines of Loss of Ecology (payment of Compensation) Authority in Tamil Nadu to receive claim petitions from affected persons and pass orders to the Pharma units to pay compensation?

11. Whether Government of India should be directed to constitute various committees to study and monitor the implementation of directions given?

Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 empowers the Central Government to take necessary measures to protect and improve environment. The measures which may be taken are given as inclusive measures under Section 3(2) of the Act which are as follows:

“3. Power of Central Government to take measures to protect and improve environment –

- 1)
- 2) *“In Particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such measures may include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely: -*
 - (i) *Co-ordination of actions by the State Governments, officers and other authorities –*
 - (a) *Under this Act, or the rules made thereunder; or*
 - (b) *Under any other law for the time being in force which is relatable to the objects of this Act;*
 - (ii) *Planning and execution of a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;*
 - (iii) *Laying down standards for the quality of environment in its various aspects;*
 - (iv) *Laying down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources whatsoever:*

Provided that different standards for emission or discharge may be laid down under this clause from different sources having regard to the quality or composition of the emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from such sources;

- (v) *Restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards;*
- (vi) *Laying down procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and remedial measures for such accidents;*
- (vii) *Laying down procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances;*
- (viii) *Examination of such manufacturing processes, materials and substances as are likely to cause environmental pollution;*
- (ix) *Carrying out and sponsoring investigations and research relating to problems of environmental pollution;*
- (x) *Inspection of any premises, plant, equipment, machinery, manufacturing or other processes, materials or substances and giving, by order, of such directions to such authorities, officers or persons as it may consider necessary to take steps for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;*
- (xi) *Establishment or recognition of environmental laboratories and institutes to carry out the functions entrusted to such environmental laboratories and institutes under this Act;*
- (xii) *Collection and dissemination of information in respect of matters relating to environmental pollution;*

- (xiii) *Preparation of manuals, codes or guides relating to the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;*
- (xiv) *Such other matters as the Central Government deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.”*

It is true that the powers of the Central Government to take measures under Section 3(2) are wider and may include any other thing other than which are not expressly included in the said section. In order to achieve the implementation of the said measures the Central Government is empowered under Section 3(3) to constitute any authority to function under its control and supervision. The said enabling provision of Section 3(3) is as follows:

“3 (3) The Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of this Act, by order, published in the Official Gazette, constitute an authority or authorities by such name or names as may be specified in the order for the purpose of exercising and performing such of the powers and functions (including the power to issue directions under Section 5) of the Central Government under this Act and for taking measures with respect to such of the matters referred to in sub-section (2) as may be mentioned in the order and subject to the supervision and control of the Central Government and the provisions of such order, such authority or authorities may exercise the powers or perform the functions or take the measures so mentioned in the order as if such authority or authorities had been empowered by this Act to exercise those powers or perform those functions or take such measures.”

231. The question of liability and nature of cases of enterprises carrying on hazardous which are inherently dangerous resulting in harm in comparison to strict liability principle of English law propounded in RYLANDS V. FLETCHER came to be discussed by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in the *Oleum Gas Leak Case M.C. MEHTA V. UNION OF INDIA (1987) 1 SCC 395* at page 420 and 421 as follows:

“We are of the view that an enterprise which is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to any one on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous nature of the activity which it has undertaken. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity in which it is

engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety and if any harm results on account of such activity, the enterprise must be absolutely liable to compensate for such harm and it should be no answer to the enterprise to say that it had taken all reasonable care and that the harm occurred without any negligence on its part. Since the persons harmed on account of the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity carried on by the enterprise would not be in a position to isolate the process of operation from the hazardous preparation of substance or any other related element that caused the harm the enterprise must be held strictly liable for causing such harm as a part of the social cost of carrying on the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity. If the enterprise is permitted to carry on an hazardous or inherently dangerous activity for its profit, the law must presume that such permission is conditional on the enterprise absorbing the cost of any accident arising on account of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity as an appropriate item of its overheads. Such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity for private profit can be tolerated only on condition that the enterprise engaged in such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity indemnifies all those who suffer on account of the carrying on of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity regardless of whether it is carried on carefully or not. We would therefore hold that where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm results to any one on account of an accident in the operation of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity resulting, for example in escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability under the rule in Rylands v Fletcher.”

232. This was referred by the Supreme Court in another equally important case regarding hazardous waste called BICHHRI case in INDIAN COUNCIL FOR ENVIRO – LEGAL ACTION & OTHERS VS. UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS (1996) 3 SCC 212. In that case, while considering about the production of ‘H’ acid in a plant located in a small village in Udaipur District of Rajasthan – Bichhri by Silver Chemicals by issuing various directions a reference was made to the contention raised on behalf of the industry that the rule evolved by the House of Lords in RYLANDS V. FLETCHER is the law applicable in cases of Tortious Liability. The said decision of the House of Lords was compared to the decision of Australian High Court in BURNIE PORT AUTHORITY VS. GENERAL JONES PVT. LTD. and the Supreme Court of India was not inclined to accept the ruling in RYLANDS V. FLETCHER. It was held that law stated by the Supreme Court in *Oleum Gas Leak Case* is the appropriate one, thereby concurring with the Constitutional decision

in *Oleum Gas Leak Case*, stated above. An issue was raised in the said case about the powers of the court to issue direction. It was held that even if it is assumed that the Supreme Court cannot award damages, the Central Government is empowered under Section 3 and Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to constitute authority or issue direction. The Supreme Court observed as follows:

“Be that as it may, we are of the considered opinion that even if it is assumed (for the same argument) that this Court cannot award damages against the respondents in these proceedings that does not mean that the Court cannot direct the Central Government to determine and recover the cost of remedial measures from the respondents. Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 expressly empowers the Central Government (or its delegate, as the case may be) to “take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of environment.” Section 5 clothes the Central Government (or its delegate) with the power to issue directions for achieving the objects of the Act. Read with the wide definition of ‘environment’ in Section 2(a), Section 3 and 5 clothe the Central Government with all such powers as are “ necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment”. The Central Government is empowered to take all measures and issue all such directions as are called for, for the above purpose. In the present case, the said powers will include giving directions for the removal of sludge, for undertaking remedial measures and also the power to impose the cost of remedial measures on the offending industry and utilise the amount so recovered for carrying out remedial measures. This Court can certainly give directions to the Central Government / its delegate to take all such measures if in a given case this Court finds that such directions are warranted.”

233. The Hon’ble Apex Court has also referred to a similar direction to the Central Government to constitute authority in *INDIAN COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION VS. UNION OF INDIA* (1995 (3) SCC 77). The said direction to constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 was given by the Hon’ble Supreme court in *VELLORE CITIZENS’WELFARE FORUM V. UNION OF INDIA* (1996) 5 SCC 647. That was the case relating to discharge of untreated effluent by tanneries in the State of Tamil Nadu causing environmental degradation and polluting river Palar. After considering the entire principles of environment, particularly ‘polluter pays’ principle and ‘precautionary’

principle in consonance with Article 47, 48-A and 51-A(g) of the Constitution the Hon'ble Apex Court that the constitutional and statutory provision protects a person's right to life, fresh air, clean water and pollution free clean environment. The Hon'ble Apex Court has threadbare discussed about the objects and reasons of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 including Section 3 and 5 and has observed as follows:

"It is thus obvious that the Environment Act contains useful provisions for controlling pollution. The main purpose of the Act is to create an authority or authorities under Section 3 (3) of the Act with adequate powers to control pollution and protect the environment. It is a pity that till date no authority has been constituted by the Central Government. The work which is required to be done by an authority in terms of Section 3 (3) read with other provisions of the Act is being done by this Court and the other courts in the country. It is high time that the Central Government realises its responsibility and statutory duty to protect the degrading environment in the country. If the conditions in the five districts of Tamil Nadu, where tanneries are operating, are permitted to continue then in the near future all rivers/ canals shall be polluted, underground waters contaminated, agricultural lands turned barren and the residents of the area exposed to serious diseases. It is, therefore, necessary for this Court to direct the Central Government to take immediate action under the provisions of the Environment Act."

234. Ultimately, a direction was issued to the Central Government to constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to deal with the situation created by the tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. It was in accordance with the said direction, the Government of India by a notification issued on 30th September, 1996 has constituted Loss of Ecology (Prevention and Payment of Compensation) Authority, appointing a Retired Judge of the High Court of Madras as Chairperson in exercising the powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to assess the Loss of Ecology and Environment in the affected areas, to determine compensation, to recover from the polluters, to lay down procedure,

to compute compensation, to direct closure of any industry, to frame scheme for damages etc.

235. Likewise, the Government of India in a Notification dated 19.12.1996 has constituted Dahanu Taluk Environment Protection Authority, headed by a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court at Mumbai to protect the ecologically fragile area of Dahanu Taluk in Maharashtra and to control pollution in the said area, to consider and implement the 'precautionary principle' and 'polluter pays' principle etc.

236. Likewise, by a notification dated 13.5.1998 the Government of India has constituted Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority with the Commissioner, Agra Division, as the Vice Chairman to monitor the process of implementation of the scheme for the protection of Tajmahal and improvement of environment, exercise powers of the Environment (Protection) Act etc. Therefore, there are precedents for appointment of such authority by the Central Government under Section 3(3) of the E.P. Act. It is true that the constitution of such authority will help not only for supervising the implementation of the direction but also will have a continuous supervision of execution of the directions in the interest of environment.

237. On the factual matrix of this case, after elaborately explaining about the minute details in large volumes which includes the number of pharmaceutical and chemical units discharging untreated trade effluents which has resulted in historical pollution of the water bodies for which the restoration process for the nearly three decades old problem is not upto the expectation and also after giving various directions which include creation of Corpus Fund and measures for

restoration of water bodies, in our considered view there is no necessity for the appointment of any such permanent authority at this stage for the reason that this batch of cases which are pending for nearly three decades may have to be kept pending for years to come which is not in the interest of preservation of Ecology and Environment, especially in the fragile area of Patancheru and Bollaram which have been sufficiently affected because of the human negligence in these years. However, it is always open to the Central Government by virtue of the powers conferred under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to appoint any authority for the purpose of supervising the implementation of various directions given in this judgement, since the directions given herein are the culmination of continuous process in these years. The government can also refer some more issues at its discretion to carry out such directions effectively, exercising powers under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Therefore, we leave it to the discretion of the Central Government to constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or constitution of any other committee to make further study and monitor the implementation of the various directions given by us. Such power of constitution of committee to monitor the implementation of the directions in this judgment may also be exercised by the State Government to monitor the implementation of the directions in this judgment if it so desires. Points 10 and 11 are answered accordingly.

238. POINT NO.14: What are required to be done under CSR?

Every company having net worth of Rs.500 Crores or more or turn over of Rs.1,000 Crores or more or net profit of Rs.5 Crores or more during any financial year, has got legal obligation under the Companies Act, 2013 to constitute a

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The Board of Directors have the duty to approve the recommendations of CSR committee and ensure that the activities which are included in the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy are undertaken by the Government. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 which imposes the said obligation is as follows:

“135. Corporate Social Responsibility.-- (1) Every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand cores or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during any financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be independent director.

(2) The Board's report under sub-section (3) shall disclose the composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

(3) The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall,--

(a) Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;

(b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a) and

(c) monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

(4) The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1) shall,--

(a) after taking into account recommendations made by the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, approve the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy for the company and disclose contents of such Policy in its report and also place it on the company's website, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed; and

(b) ensure that the activities as are included in Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company are undertaken by the company.

(5) The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1), shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent. of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy;

Provided that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities:

Provided further that if the company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall, in its report made under clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134, specify the reasons for not spending the amount.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section “average net profit” shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 198.”

The activities which may be included by the companies in the CSR also are referred to in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 which are as follows:

SCHEDULE VII

(see {section} 135)

ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED BY COMPANIES IN THEIR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICIES

Activities relating to—

- (i) eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, ³{promoting health care including preventive health care} and sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- (ii) promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;
- (iii) promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;
- (v) Protection of natural heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
- (vi) measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
- (vii) training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports;
- (viii) contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;
- (ix) contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government;
- (x) rural development projects.}
- {(xi) Slum area development.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this item, the term 'slum area' shall mean any area declared as such by the Central Government or any State Government or any other competent authority under any law for the time being in force.}

It is relevant to note that the CSR activities include ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, conservation of natural resources etc., as it is stated in Clause IV of Schedule VII of the Companies Act. The Companies

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (Rules), 2014 are framed for implementing CSR of the companies under Section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 viz., CSR Committee, CSR Policy, CSR activities etc. Therefore, for the purpose of activities which are included and which are to be performed by the companies under CSR as per Schedule VII every company as explained under Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, has to spend in every financial year a minimum 2% of the annual net profit made by it during the immediate preceding year. Therefore, this is the statutory mandate and responsibility imposed upon the companies covered under Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Since the Companies Act, 2013 itself provides various activities, there is no necessity for this Tribunal to explain the same except to reiterate the Clause (iv) of Schedule VII which relates to the environmental sustainability as the obligation of the companies which are governed under Section 135(1) of the Act are independent obligations. The directions given by us in this judgment apply not only to the companies which are referred under Section 135(1) of the Companies Accts, 2013 independent of their obligation under the said proviso 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 but to all other companies which may not be governed under Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

239. Point No.16: **Whether any further directions are required for the functioning of Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Plant?**

Regarding JETL Effluent Treatment Plant it was not originally made as a party and was subsequently impleaded due to the reason that there has been some direction to the JETL to file supplementary report. In fact, in the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.11.1998 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has referred to JETL and issued various directions along with the direction to the

Board to submit report whenever directions are required. The portion of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme court in this regard is as follows:

"In respect of Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment (JETP) a supplementary report on its functioning has been submitted by the Central Pollution Control Board as of October, 1998. Learned Counsel appearing for JETP is agreeable to the recommendations made in the said report. The following directions are given as recommended in the said report.

- 1. There will be no new member and no additional industrial load from outside Jeedimetla area in the present CETP at Jeedimetla.*
- 2. Neighbourhood concept and single membership issue shall be sorted out in consultation with other CETPs.*
- 3. There will be periodic monitoring by the State Pollution Control Board of JETL effluent at the outlet of CETP; and in the vent of violation, fines may be imposed as per norms fixed by the said Board.*
- 4. The State Pollution Control Board in consultation with JETL management shall evolve a programme for gradual reduction of total dissolved solids either at individual industry level or at combined level so as to ensure that the microbial activities at aeration tank is not perturbed and also from the point of view of desirable limit of combined wastewater discharge at Amberpet sewage treatment plant considering the beneficial uses of receiving water body (canal/ river).*
- 5. The State Board shall instruct the JETL management in proper Storage of ETP sludge at their own premises till the common TSDF facility is developed.*

The State Pollution Control Board shall maintain routine surveillance of the functioning of the said plant and may submit a report whenever any directions are required. It is made clear by the learned counsel for JETP that in view of the second direction contained herein regarding sorting out of the single membership issue and neighbourhood concept with other such plants under the supervision of the State Pollution Control Board, the show cause notices which they have issued to these industries which do not conform to neighbourhood concept, will be kept in abeyance for the time being in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. However, this is subject to our direction that there will be no new members and no new industrial load from outside Jeedimetla area in the present CETP at Jeedimetla. The report on single membership issue and neighbourhood concept shall be submitted by JETP jointly with the State Board by 15th of May, 1999."

After the said order, there was no order passed against JETL either by the High court or by this Tribunal except an order dated 30.10.2015 wherein while constituting a High Level Fact Finding Committee, we directed the committee to inspect not only PETL but also JETL . However, it is a fact that the said order was

not given effect to for the reason that one of the members of the committee happens to be an applicant before this Tribunal.

240. In those circumstances, JETL has filed M.A.319 of 2015 in Application No.90 of 2013 to modify the said order dated 30.10.2015 and exclude it from inspection to be carried out by the Fact Finding Committee. It is stated that after the direction given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.11.1998, as stated above, they have been scrupulously implemented and in fact the Board has made inspection based on which JETL is stated to have installed Thermal Evaporation Plant for the treatment of high TDS effluents. It is also stated that subsequently from 2007 onwards as per 7 points evolved by the State Board and CPCB further improvement in JETL has been made by adopting different inlet and outlet norms and restriction on parameters for accepting new effluents from member industries and it is stated that from August 2007 the JETL is meeting the standards prescribed in the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. It is further stated that JETL is involved in creating awareness and spending amount in the said prescribed way and it is situated 32 KM from Patancheru Industrial Area, forming part of a different river basin.

241. In view of the same, we are of the opinion that no useful purpose will be served in including the JETL within the purview of the issue involved in this case. However, we make it very clear that the Board shall continuously monitor the functioning of JETL and as and when any deficiency is found, the Board shall take appropriate action in the manner known to law.

242. Mr. M.S Krishnan, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the JETL would submit that JETL is not a necessary party in the issue involved in this case

apart from the fact that it is situated far away from Patancheru and forms part of Krishna river basin which is not the issue involved in this case. Accordingly, JETL stands discharged from further obligation except the direction made against the Board to make continuous monitoring. The Board should also ensure that the direction given by the Hon'ble Apex Court dated 10.11.1999 is scrupulously followed by JETL. M.A.No.319 of 2015 stands ordered.

243. Before parting with, we are constrained to refer to the pendency of these matters for few decades. In our view, one of the reasons may be that the Regulatory Authority especially CPCB which normally is directed to conduct inspections, is unable to carry out the same on time due to various reasons which include want of adequate infrastructure and in so far as this is concerned the major impediment appears to be that while the NGT (SZ) is situated in Chennai, the Regional Office of CPCB is at Bangalore and on many occasions we are able to sense that the officials of CPCB are unable to complete the process of inspection to enable the administration of environmental justice system to function expeditiously. We are told that out of the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala and Karnataka and the Union Territories viz., Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Goa which are included in the Southern States in so far as it relates to the jurisdiction of CPCB, it is in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry there are many 'red' category industries with high pollution load. We are also aware that in fact there was a proposal to have a Chennai Zonal Office for the CPCB and there was an administrative approval of the Budget Year 2015 – 2016 to the extent of Rs.1,220 Lakhs considering the requirement of infrastructure and other facilities for having Chennai Zonal Office. There is also communication from the CPCB requesting IIT, Madras (Research Park) to allot a

space for the Chennai Zonal Office so that not only the research activities regarding pollution level but also the direction of the Tribunal as well as the High Court can be carried out. Considering the pollution load in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry which are on the Eastern Coast, it is high time for the Government of India to establish a Chennai Zonal Office of CPCB so that the Bangalore Zonal Office can continue to work in regard to the other States viz., Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Lakshadweep. We make a request to the Government of India to consider the said proposal for establishment of Chennai Zonal Office of CPCB stated to be pending with the Government of India and pass appropriate orders, establishing the same expeditiously so as to enable effective functioning of the High Court/Tribunal in environmental matters. We hope that the Government of India will do the needful expeditiously within a period of six months.

244. Accordingly, all the applications are disposed as per the directions contained in the judgment which are given in nutshell as follows:

(1) By impleadment of various respondents during the pendency before the Tribunal after transfer from the High Court it does not affect either by the principle of *res judicata* or *dominus litis*, as the proceedings ever since initiated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, has continued throughout while transferred to the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and thereafter to this Tribunal and therefore there is no question of introduction of any fresh cause of action or any of the reliefs either barred by limitation or struck by delay or laches.

(2) The transport of treated effluents from CETP for 18 KM to Amberpet STP for dilution and thereafter letting into Musi River need not

be interfered at this stage and there is no violation of Hazardous Waste Rules or Basel Convention.

(3) Even after the passage of decades there is no significant improvement in the groundwater quality particularly in the Manjira River Basin with specific reference to Kazipally Lake, Isnapur Lake, Kistareddypet Lake and Gandigudem Lake which ultimately lead to Nakkavagu and therefore it is incumbent on the part of the State Government to completely restore all these water bodies to their original position and recover the entire cost from the industrial units proportionately. Until complete restoration of the said tanks/lakes is done, the drawal of water by the industries shall be restricted by the Government by framing appropriate guidelines in consultation with the Central Groundwater Authority and Expert from Osmania University, particularly Department of Hydrology. Framing of such guidelines regarding extraction of groundwater by the industrial units of Patancheru and Bollaram shall be completed within a period of three months and till then no unit shall be permitted to extract groundwater and the periodical report shall be filed by the State of Telangana to the Registry of NGT (SZ) once in six months, the first of such report shall be filed on or before 26th April, 2018 and the Registry shall place the said report before the Tribunal for passing appropriate direction. It is the duty of the Board not only to ensure primary treatment by every unit but also must satisfy that the standard of effluent discharged by each industrial unit, after primary treatment to PETL, is within the permissible limit and the PETL maintains its inlet and outlet standards and only after the Board is satisfied that the outlet standard of PETL is within the limits

prescribed by the Board and also eligible to be transported for further dilution in the STP at Amberpet and only then transporting shall be permitted. During transport it should be ensured that no breakage or leakage takes place enroute and at the place of discharge in the STP at Amberpet the outlet standards must be checked by the Board and satisfy that it is allowed to enter into the STP for further dilution. After dilution from STP at the point of discharge into Musi river proper check must be made by the Board to ensure the standard.

(4) The arrangement of supply of drinking water of adequate quality and quantity to the Villages of (1) Baithole (2) Arutla (3) Chidruppa (4) Ismailkhanpet (5) Gandigudem (6) Sulthapur (7) Khazipalli (8) Kistareddypet (9) Inole (10) Peddakanjarla (11) Patancheru (12) Lakdaram (13) Muthanghi (14) Isnapur (15) Kandi (16) Rudraram (17) Ramchandrapuram (18) Kalabgoor (19) Chitkul (20) Pocharam shall be continued by the State Government which shall be entitled to recover the cost thereof from the industrial units proportionately. The said activity shall be done by the Government through the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board until complete restoration of the lakes.

(5) The shortcoming pointed out by the report of CAG of March, 2014 shall be rectified and periodical status report filed.

(6) For the period from 1986 – 1987 till 2001 – 2002 the villagers are entitled to compensation at the rate of Rs.1,000 per acre per annum in respect of dry land and Rs.1,700 per acre per annum in respect of wet agricultural land.

(7) In so far as it relates to the claim of applicants in Application Nos.69 to 72 of 2013, regarding Survey Nos.345 and 346 of Chidruppa Village, compensation shall be paid to the claimants/legal heirs till 2001 – 2002.

(8) There is no need to either reverse the quantum of compensation or to continue payment of compensation after 2001 – 2002 except in respect of specific cases of claim of compensation which will be decided on merits and in accordance with law.

(9) The State Government shall constitute an Expert Committee headed by the Director of Medical Education along with Experts drawn from various fields like Infectious Diseases, Dermatology etc., and Scientists well versed in Microbial Resistance and Epidemiology to make a thorough study in all the villages forming part of Manjira River basin in and around Nakkavagu and other water bodies and also Musi River Basin to recommend:

(i) As to whether the health hazard of the people living in the area due to the industrial pollution continues and if so, what relief should be granted?

(ii) Whether the activities of the pharmaceutical industries have led to Antimicrobial Resistance to drugs and if so, what are the consequences on the health of the people and the remedial measures to be taken?

(iii) A broad Epidemiological and Genetic Study and survey to be made including remedial measures to be taken.

The said committee shall be constituted by the State Government within a period of two weeks from the date of receipt of copy of this judgment and the committee shall be directed to submit its report within three months thereafter and recommendations of the committee shall be implemented by the Government and status report regarding implementation to be filed periodically before this Tribunal once in six months. The report of the committee and the status of implementation shall also be placed in the public domain by uploading on the website of the Director of Medical Education and Health and Family Welfare Department of Government of Telangana.

(10) In the light of our findings that no adequate health facilities are available in the area, we direct the Government of Telangana to establish a Government Super Speciality Hospital with adequate medical facilities to treat all sorts of occupational diseases for which the industrial establishments situated in the industrial hub shall contribute 75% of the total cost and the remaining amount to be contributed by the State Government. Such hospital shall be run under the supervision of the committee of Medical Experts and also involving Senior Government Officers connected with the Health Department.

(11) There is no necessity to direct closure of the existing industrial units in Patancheru and Bollaram. However, unless and until restoration activities are completed the Regulatory Authority shall not consider any of the applications of the existing units for expansion. However, in the event of the Regulatory Authority deciding that expansion in respect of a particular unit is required in public interest, such proposal may be considered not only

strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act and only after satisfying that the unit is showing ZLD but subject to further condition that the said unit shall be directed to deposit an amount equivalent to 1% of the annual turn over in the previous year and such amount shall be kept in a separate account in the name of "Patancheru – Bollaram Environment Relief Fund" and only after the deposit of the said amount, the claim for expansion may be considered.

(12) All the existing units shall have their primary effluent treatment system inside the unit, whether they are members of CETP or not and the same has to be scrupulously enforced by the Regulatory Authority.

(13) We direct creation of a Corpus Fund in the name of "Patancheru and Bollaram Environment Relief Fund" which shall consist of deposit of minimum 1% of the annual turn over in respect of the claim for expansion if it is considered by the Regulatory Authority and contribution of all the industrial units situated in Patancheru and Bollaram an amount of 0.5% of the annual turn over of the previous year and the contribution shall be continued till complete restoration of the entire affected area and after the Tribunal passes appropriate orders. The said Corpus Fund shall be operated jointly by the Chief Secretary of the Government of Telangana and the Chairman of the Telangana State Pollution Control Board and the amount shall be utilised for restoration of environment in the entire affected area and as per the decision taken by the committee comprising of

(1) The Chief Secretary to Government of Telangana

(2) The Secretary to Government Environment and Forest Department

(3) The Secretary to Governemnt, Irrigation and Water Resources Department

(4) The Secretary to Government, Industries Department

(5) The Secretary to Government, Panchayati Raj Department

(6) One Environmental Scientist from Osmania University, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor

(7) One representative of a prominent NGO in Telangana involved in Environmental Awareness Programmes

(8) One representative of BDMAI, preferably its President

(9) The Chairman of the Telangana State Polluton Control Board who shall act as the Convener.

The contribution as stated above as 'Patancheru – Bollaram Environment Relief Fund' is independent of the payment directed against the units under 'polluter pays' principle or contribution of amount by the units for the establishment of Super Speciality Hospital.

(14) At present there is no necessity for any direction against any of the units to pay any amount under 'polluter pays' principle except leaving it to the authority to invoke the same in appropriate cases.

(15) On the factual matrix of the case, there is no necessirty for appointment of any permanent authority by the Central Government by invoking powers under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. However, it is open to the Central Government to appoint any such authority for supervising and implementing various directions given in the judgment since the directions are already existing directions from various authorities and are continuing process.

(16) CSR of the units as governed under the Companies Act, 2013 are independent of various directions contained in this judgment including setting up of a Super Speciality Hospital, amounts to be contributed for restoration etc.

(17) There are no further directions required for functioning of Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Plant (JETL) and the same is discharged, except directing the Board to make continuous monitoring of the function of JETL and ensure that the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.11.1999 to JETL are scrupulously followed.

245. In view of the disposal of the Original Applications, in the pending M.A.Nos.274 to 278 of 2015 & M.A.Nos.7, 9 and 16 of 2016 which are filed in Application No.90 of 2013 for modification of our order dated 30.10.2015 appointing High Level Committee, there is no necessity to pass any further orders since the said order dated 30.10.2015 has not been given effect to for the reasons explained in the body of the judgement and accordingly they are closed. Likewise, M.A.Nos.85 to 88 of 2013 filed in Application Nos.69 to 72 of 2013 seeking for direction for award of compensation also stand closed, since sufficient safeguards have been made in this judgement. We place on record the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. M.C. Mehta, Mr. Niroop, Mr. Srinivasa Moorthy, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Addl. A.G of State of Telangana, Mr. Sai Krishnan and all other counsel but for whose assistance the task would not have been possible.

Justice Dr.P.Jyothimani
Judicial Member

Shri P.S.Rao
Expert Member