

THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

OBLIGATIONS OF

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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INFORMATION PERTAINING TO RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT – 2005

The Right to Information Act, 2005 – A User's Guide

Section 4 (1) (b) of the Act casts an obligation on each public authority to publish the particulars of the organization, function and duties, rules regulations and manuals, etc., directory of Officers & Employees and their remuneration, budget and expenditure of the organization.

As per the Act, the following information about the organization is provided:

1 *The particulars of its organization, functions and duties;*

The State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was constituted on 24-01-1976 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. After the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981 came into force, the Board's name was changed as Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Initially the Board was set up to implement the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Board was subsequently given the responsibility of implementing a series of other environmental Acts and Rules.

The Board has been playing a catalytic role in implementing environmental policies, laws regulations and developing frameworks to manage both wastes and natural resources more efficiently. With its Head Office at Vijayawada, the Board covers the entire State through its 3 Zonal Offices at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Kurnool headed by Joint Chief Environmental Engineer (JCEE) and 9 Regional Offices at Tirupathi, Kurnool, Vizaianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur and Nellore each headed by an Environmental Engineer (EE).

The Board has established 3 Zonal Laboratories viz. Vijayawada, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam headed by Senior Environmental Scientist (SES). Each Zonal Laboratory undertakes continuous monitoring of the quality of air and water. The Board also has 2 Laboratories at Regional Office level i.e., Tirupati and Kakinada.

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is empowered to carry out its functions

under the provisions of the following Pollution Control Acts, Rules and Amendments issued there under.

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

This act was amended in 1988 and therein, the Act provides

- (i) For the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining of restoring the wholesomeness of Water;
- (ii) For the establishment of Boards for prevention and control of water pollution; and
- (iii) For conferring on and assigning to such Boards the powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977

This Act was amended in 1992 and again in 2003, the Act provides sustainability to the State Boards by way of levy and collection of Cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities, with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and State Boards for prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water Act, 1974.

3. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981

This Act as amended in 1987 provides as follows

- (i) For the prevention, control and abatement of air pollutions;
- (ii) For the establishment of Boards; and
- (iii) For the conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto, and for matters connected therewith.
- (iv) To prevent, control and reduce air pollution including noise pollution.
 - Under provisions of this Act, no person shall, without previous consent of the SPCB, establish or operate any industrial plant in air pollution control area the investor has to apply to the SPCB/Pollution Control Committee (PCB) to consent.
- (v) No person operating any industrial plant shall emit any air pollution in excess of the standards laid down by the SPCB and have to comply with the stipulated conditions.

4. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

This Act has created high awareness in the public about the protection of Environment, especially the misuse of Forests, Wildlife, Flora & Fauna and Natural Resources are addressed in the light of Environmental Impact Assessment. This Act was amended in 1991 and more emphasis was laid on Environment promotion.

This Act served as an umbrella Act for the protection and improvement of

environment and for matters connected with it. It clearly states that no person involved in running an industry or involved in operation or process should discharge/emit, environmental pollutants in excess of prescribed standards. Several rules relative to various aspects of management of hazardous chemicals, wastes, etc. have been notified.

Under this Act, Central Govt. has rusticated, prohibited location of industries in different areas so as to safeguard the environment. Many standards for air emissions, discharge of effluent and noise have been evolved and notified.

Subject to the provision of this Act, the Central Govt. has the power to take all measures as deemed necessary for environment protection. Procedures, safeguards, prohibition and restriction on the handling of hazardous substances along with the prohibition and restriction on the location of industries in different areas have been notified.

5. The Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & TRANS-BOUNDARY MOVEMENT) Rules, 2008

The ministry of environment and forest (MoEF), government of india (GOI) notified the hazardous waste (management and handling) rules in the year 1989 under the environment (protection) act, 1986. thereafter the rules were amended twice in the years 2000 and 2003. subsequently, the ministry of environment and forests, government of india notified the hazardous waste (management, handling & transboundary movement) rules, 2008 in supersession of the hazardous waste (management and handling) rules, 1989. Hazardous waste management rules are notified to ensure safe handling, genera

tion, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, reprocessing, collection, conversion and offering for sale, destruction and disposal of hazardous waste.

6. The Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989

This Act was amended in 2000 with the main intention of imposing restrictions on the manufacture and storage of hazardous chemicals, as well

as to control the import of such hazardous chemicals in the country. As per the new rules, no person shall import or export hazardous wastes or substances containing or contaminated with such hazardous wastes as specified in Schedule 8, even for recycling. The Ministry of Environment and forests shall be the Nodal Ministry to deal with the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and to grant permission of transit of hazardous wastes through any part of India. Import and export of hazardous wastes shall be permitted only as raw materials for recycling or reuse. (Schedule - 3, 4). The authorities mentioned in column 2 of Schedule 7 shall be responsible for regulation of export and import of hazardous wastes.

Under these rules, project proponents of any kind of hazardous industry have to identify likely hazard and their accident potential. They also have to take adequate steps to prevent and limit the consequences of any accident at site. Material safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all the chemicals in handling has to be prepared. Workers on site are required to be provided with information, training and necessary equipment to ensure their safety.

Onsite Emergency Plan is to be prepared before initiating any activity at the site. Off-site Emergency Plan is to be prepared by the District Controller in close collaboration with the project proponents for any accident envisaged on site. The public in the vicinity of the plant should be informed of the nature of major accident that may occur on site and Do's and Don'ts need to be followed in case of such an occurrence.

Import of hazardous chemicals is to be reported to the concerned authority within 30 days from the date of import.

MOEF made significant amendments in the MSIHC Rules, 1989 on January 20, 2000. Under new amendments, new schedule-1 is incorporated with the increase in the number of hazardous chemicals.

7. The Chemical Accidents (Emergency, Planning, Preparedness and Responsive) RULES, 1996

These rules provided a statutory back-up for setting up of a Crisis Groups in districts and states, which possess Major Accident Hazard (MAH)

installations for providing information to the public. The rules define the MAH installations, which include industrial activity, transport and isolated store at a site handling hazardous chemicals in quantities specified. As per the rules, GOI has constituted a Central Crisis Group (CCG) for the management of chemical accidents and set up an alert system.

The Chief Secretaries of all the States have also constituted Standing State Crisis Groups (SSCG) to plan and respond to chemical accidents in the state. The District Collector has to constitute District as Local Central Crisis Groups (DCG and LCG).

The CCG is the apex body in the country to deal with and provide expert guidance for planning and handling major chemical accidents. It continuously monitors the post-accident saturation and suggests measures for prevention and occurrence of such accidents.

MOEF&CC, GOI has published a state-wise list of experts and concerned officials. This is the apex body of the state chaired by the Chief Secretary and it consists of GOI officials, technical experts and industry representatives. It deliberates on planning, preparedness and mitigation methods of chemical accidents to reduce the loss of life and damage to property and health. The SSCG reviews all the District off-site Emergency plants for its adequacy.

District Collector happens to be the Chairman of DCG serving as apex body at the district level. DCG reviews all the on-Emergency plants prepared by the occupier of the MAH installations and conducts one full-scale of the off-site Emergency plan at a site each year. These rules enable preparation of on and off- site emergency plans, their update and holding of mock-drills.

8. THE BIOMEDICAL Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 (2016)

The Biomedical Waste management and handling rules amended in 2003 are brought out to prevent the contagious diseases that may carry forward to the healthy human population through or by the people who are involved in handling the biomedical waste generated from Healthcare Establishments.

On 27th March, 2016, the MoEF&CC released the stringent Bio-medical Waste

Management Rules, 2016. Under the, new regime, the coverage has increased significantly. Pre-treatment of diagnostic laboratory waste, blood samples, etc have been made compulsory. It mandates bar code system for proper control. It has simplified categorization and authorization making a big difference to "Clean India Mission". The new rules have been expanded to include vaccination camps, blood donation camps, surgical camps or any other healthcare activity and also phased-out the use of chlorinated plastic bags, gloves and blood bags within two years. It also calls for the pre-treatment of the laboratory waste, microbiological waste, blood samples and blood bags through disinfection or on-site sterilization in the manner as prescribed by WHO or NACO.

9. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 were notified on 18.03.2016 vide GSR 320 (E) published vide notification number S.O. No. 249 (E), dated 04.02.2011 by the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, as amended from time to time, provided a regulatory frame work for management of plastic waste generated in the country. And whereas, to implement these rules more effectively and to give thrust on plastic waste minimization, source segregation, recycling, involving waste pickers, recyclers and waste processors in collection of plastic waste fraction either from households or any other source of its generation or intermediate material recovery facility and adopt polluter's pay principle for the sustainability of the waste management system, the Central Government reviewed the existing rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the rules. These rules shall apply to every waste generator, local body, Gram Panchayat, manufacturer, Importers and producer.

Carry bags and plastic packaging shall either be in natural shade which is without any added pigments or made using only those pigments and colourants which are in conformity with Indian Standard : IS 9833:1981 titled as “List of pigments and colourants for use in plastics in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water”, as amended from time to time. The minimum thickness of carry bag made of virgin plastics or recycled plastic shall not be less than 50 micron in thickness.

Recycling of plastic waste shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics, as amended from time to time. The provision of thickness shall not be applicable to carry bags made up of compostable plastic. Carry bags made from compostable plastics shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for Compostable Plastics, as amended from time to time. The manufacturers or seller of compostable plastic carry bags shall obtain a certificate from the Central Pollution Control Board before marketing or selling.

10. Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

The Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000 published vide notification number S.O. 908(E), dated 25th September, 2000 by the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, provided a regulatory framework for management of Municipal Solid Waste generated in the urban areas of the country.

And whereas, to make these rules more effective and to improve the collection, segregation, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner, the Central Government reviewed the existing rules and it was considered necessary to revise the existing rules with a emphasis on the roles and accountability of waste generators and various stakeholders, give thrust to segregation, recovery, reuse, recycle at source, address in detail the management of construction and demolition of waste. Under these rules, municipal authority has been made responsible for implementation of the provisions of these rules. It is also made responsible to

bring any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

Annual report is to be submitted by Municipal authority in Form-II to the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner who shall have the power to enforce these rules as spelt out in Schedule-II.

Disposal of MSW shall be through landfill as per specifications and standards laid down in schedule-III. The standards for compost and disposal of treated leachate shall be followed by Municipal Authorities as per Schedule-IV.

And whereas, the draft rules, namely, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2015 with a separate chapter on construction and demolition waste were published by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide G.S.R. 451 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2015 inviting objections or suggestions from the public within sixty days from the date of publication of the said notification; And Whereas, the objections or suggestions received within the stipulated period were duly considered by the Central Government.

11. THE FLY ASH NOTIFICATION, 1999

The notification to conserve topsoil and prevent the dumping and disposal of fly ash discharged from coal or lignite based thermal power plants have been issued on September 14, 1999 and amended on August, 27 2003, 3rd November,2009 and finally revised on January, 25th 2016.

The specific amendments of the latest fly-ash notification are as follows:

- (i) The mandatory jurisdiction of the area of application of the notification is increased from 100 km to 300 km. According to the amendment every construction agency engaged in the construction of building within a radius of 300 km from a coal or lignite based Thermal Power Plant (TPP) shall use only fly ash products for construction. This will encourage more stakeholders the fly ash.
- (ii) TPPs shall bear the cost of transportation of ash for manufacturing of ash based products, road construction projects and for use as soil conditioner in agriculture activity up to 100 km distance. Beyond the distance of 100

km and up to 300 km, the transportation cost shall be shared equally between the user and the TPPs. This will bring down the cost of manufacturing of fly ash based products thereby increasing the affordability of ash based products by the consumers as well as increase the utilization of ash.

- (iii) The amendment mandates use of fly ash based products in road construction projects under Pradhan Mandri Gramin Sadak Yojna and asset creation programmes of the Government involving construction of buildings, road, dams and embankments and the entire cost of transportation of ash to these project sites shall be borne by the TPPs.
- (iv) The Amendment provides for the use of fly ash as soil conditioner which will enhance utilisation / demand of fly ash.
- (v) Amendment also mandates use of ash based bricks or products in construction under all Government Scheme or programmes e.g. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MNREGA), Swacha Bharat Abiyan, Urban and Rural Housing Scheme where built up area is more than 1000 square feet and in infrastructure construction including buildings in designated Industrial Estates or Parks or Special Economic Zone.
- (vi) The mandatory provision of providing 20% of dry fly ash free of cost to the brick manufacturers shall not be applicable to such Thermal Power Plants which are able to utilise / dispose of 100% fly ash in the prescribed manner.
- (vii) TPPs, within three months from the date of notification, shall upload on their website the details of stock of ash available and thereafter update the stock position at least once every month. By this, the users would be able to look for the sources where ash is available and can approach such TPPs for obtaining fly ash.
- (viii) The amendment mandates the TPPs to provide dedicated dry ash silos and

separate access roads. This shall ease the delivery of fly ash.

- (Viii) Coal or lignite based thermal power plants located in coastal districts shall support assist or directly engage into construction of shore line protection and other measures. This would further increase the ash utilization.
- (ix) Mandating setting up of fly ash based product manufacturing industries by TPPs within their premises or in the vicinity or near the cities will reduce the transportation of ash and encourage utilisation of fly ash products.
- (x) State Authorities shall amend Building Bye Laws of the cities, having population One million or more so as to ensure the mandatory use of ash based bricks.
- (xi) Payments to the contractors for road making or any other infrastructure projects within the mandated distance shall be linked to submission of certificate of fly ash supply form the TPP/s.
- (xii) The Ministry of Agriculture shall promote Fly Ash utilization in Agriculture as soil conditioner.
- (xiii) The time period to comply with the above provisions by all concerned authorities is 31.12.2017. The coal or lignite based thermal power plants shall comply with the above provision in addition to 100% utilization of fly ash generated by them before 31.12.2017.

12. The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001

The MoEF, GOI has notified the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 to control the hazard associated with backyard smelting and unauthorized reprocessing of Lead Acid Batteries. Subsequently, the MoE&F, GOI issued an amendment to these Rules on 04.05.2010 called as Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2010.

The usages of Lead Acid Batteries are increasing rapidly. The unsafe recycling of the Lead is posing serious threat to human health. Lead acid batteries requires proper storage, transportation, handling, recycling procedure, awareness and manufacturing to avoid impact on human health and other

adverse environmental effects. The A. P. Pollution Control Board is the prescribed authority for ensuing compliance of the provisions of the Rules. The Board is implementing the Rules notified by MoEF / GOI from time to time.

As per the provision, battery manufacturers, importers, assemblers and those involved in re-conditioning have to collect old batteries on a one - to - one basis against the sale of new batteries.

The batteries so collected have to be sent to recyclers, registered with MOEF for recycling them in eco-friendly manner, unless battery manufacturers themselves have such recycling facilities. Registration is accorded by the MOEF to only those units, which have in place appropriate manufacturing technology, pollution prevention systems and suitable arrangements for waste disposal.

Importers of new batteries, dealers as well as organization auctioning used batteries have been brought under the purview of these rules. Only those re-processors registered with MOEF would be able to participate in sale by auction or contract. As a result, middlemen and backyard smelters are debarred from participation in any auction within the country. Manufacturers have to incorporate suitable provisions for buyback, in case of bulk sale of batteries by the manufacturers to bulk consumers.

Recycling of non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc helps to save energy vis-à-vis primary metal production and is environment-friendly if reprocessing is done with suitable arrangements for pollution control and for waste disposal. They also help in conserving precious metal resources.

13. THE e -WASTE (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 2011

MoEF, GOI has notified the Electrical and Electronic Waste Management Rules, 2011 and came into effect from 1st May, 2012. These rules shall apply to every producer, consumer or bulk consumer involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components as specified in Schedule-I (Annexure-III), collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-Waste.

These rules set the responsibilities of the producer, collection center, consumer or bulk consumer, dismantler and recycler very categorically.

14. THE OZONE (O₃) Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2001

The Act is brought out to control the misuse of Hydro-fluorocarbons in the Air conditioning and other Industries etc. The Ozone depleting substances identified in scheduled list are to be used judiciously in the light of these rules. The rules are amended in 2014.

15. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

This Act is unique to India. Under this, it is the owner's responsibility to provide immediate relief, in respect of death/damage to property resulting due to an accident to any person, while handling any of the notified hazardous chemicals. This relief has to be provided on 'no fault' basis. The owner handling hazardous chemical has to take an insurance policy to meet this liability of an amount equal to its "Paid up capital" or up to Rs. 500 millions, whichever less. The policy has to be renewed every year.

New undertakings need to take this policy before starting their activity. The owner also has to pay an amount equal to its annual premium to the Central Government's Environment Relief Fund (ERF).

Any claims process to this liability will be paid from the ERF. In case the award still exceeds, the remaining amount shall have to be met by the owner. The payment under the Act is only for the immediate relief; owners shall have to provide the compensation if any, arising out of legal proceeding.

16. National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997

The National Environment Appellate Authority (NEAA) was set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to address cases in which environment clearances are required in certain restricted areas. It was established by the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997 to hear appeals with respect to restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes

or class of industries, operations or processes shall or shall not be carried out, subject to certain safeguards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Authority shall become defunct and the Act shall stand repealed upon the enactment of the National Green Tribunal Bill 2009.

The NGT, a specialized forum, was established on 18.10.2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 passed by the Central Government for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to Environmental Protection and Conservation of Forests and for seeking compensation for damages caused to people or property due to violation of environmental laws or conditions specified while granting permission. The principal place of sitting of the Tribunal is New Delhi and the other four places of sitting of the Tribunal are Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai.

17. The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2000.

The Noise Pollution Regulation and Control Rules first released in 1999 as draft rules, later on the public participation and final rules came into existence in 2000.

The noise levels in any area/zone shall not exceed the ambient noise standards. The State PCBs and Pollution control committees in consultation with the CPCB shall collect compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to noise pollution and measures devised for its effective prevention, control and abatement.

A loud speaker or Public address system or any Sound producing Instrument or a music instrument or a sound amplifier shall not be used at night time except in closed premises for communication within like auditorium, conference rooms, community halls, banquet halls or during a public emergency.

No horn shall be used in silence zones or during night time in residential areas except during a public emergency.

Sound emitting fire crackers shall not be burst in silence zone or during night time.

Sound emitting construction equipments shall not be used or operated during night time in residential areas and silence zones.

The noise level at the boundary of the public place, where loudspeaker or

public address system or any other noise source is being used shall not exceed 10dB (A) above the ambient noise standards for the area or 75 dB (A) whichever is lower.

The peripheral noise level of a privately owned sound system or a sound producing instrument shall not, at the boundary of the private place exceeding by more than 5 dB(A) the ambient noise standards specified for the area in which it is used. This act was amended in 2002, 2006 and 2010.

18. THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016

The Government has notified Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 29th March, 2016. -These rules shall apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organisation or authority who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, rubble etc.

The rules defined the responsibilities and duties of the Waste Generator, Service Provider and their Contractors, Local Authority (local authority means as per the nomenclature such as municipal corporation, municipality, nagarpalika, nagarnigam, nagarpanchayat, municipal council including notified area committee) and State Pollution Control Board.

Mandates and Responsibilities of the APPCB

- ❖ To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution in the state and to secure their execution thereof;
- ❖ To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution;
- ❖ To collect and disseminate information relating to water and air pollution.
- ❖ To encourage, conduct and participate in prevention, control or abatement of water pollution;
- ❖ To inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in

connection with the grant of any consent as required by the Water Act;

- ❖ To inspect, at all reasonable times, any control equipment, industrial plant or manufacturing process and to give, by order, such directions, to such persons as it may consider necessary to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;
- ❖ To collaborate with the Central Board in organizing the training of persons engaged in programmes relating to prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution and to organize mass education programmes relating thereto;
- ❖ To lay down, modify or annual effluent standards for sewage and trade effluents and for the quality of receiving waters resulting from discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the state;
- ❖ To lay down, in consultation with the Central Board and having regard to the standards for the quality of air laid down by the Central Board, standards for emission of air pollutants in the atmosphere from industrial plants and automobiles or for the discharge of any air pollutant into the atmosphere from any other sources;
- ❖ To evolve economical and reliable methods for treatment of sewage and trade effluents;
- ❖ To evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
- ❖ To evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land;
- ❖ To lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged in any particular stream by taking the related factors into consideration;
- ❖ To make, vary or revoke any order related to prevention, control or abatement of water pollution;
- ❖ To lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while discharging sewage or sullage or both, and to lay down, modify or annual effluent standards for sewage and trade effluents;
- ❖ To advise the state government with respect to the suitability of the location of industries, which is likely to cause water or air pollution;
- ❖ To perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may, from time to

time, be entrusted to it by the Central Board or the state government;

General activities of the APPCB

1. Monitoring of 17 categories of highly polluting industries;
2. Inventorisation of polluting industries in the state and ensuring their compliance to the pollution control norms;
3. Pollution control from industries discharging wastewater into rivers and lakes;
4. Monitoring of water quality and ambient air quality within the state;
5. Management of hazardous, biomedical, plastic and municipal waste;
6. Monitoring and Management of Environmental quality in critically polluted areas;
7. Issuance of various environmental permits like;
 - ❖ Consent for Establishment
 - ❖ Consent for Operation
 - ❖ Authorization for Hazardous Waste Management.
 - ❖ Authorization for Biomedical Waste Management.
 - ❖ Authorisation for Municipal Solid Waste Management.
 - ❖ Registration of units under Plastic Waste Management.
 - ❖ Permission for import and storage of hazardous chemicals.
 - ❖ Registration and Authorization under e-Waste Management.
8. Generation and dissemination of data related to environmental quality through regular monitoring and surveillance;
9. Conducting research and development activities on environmental matters;
10. Encouraging and promoting environmental research by academicians and institutions;
11. Imparting training on environment;
12. Building environmental awareness for the community; and
13. Addressing public grievances through redressal of environmental problems.

Offices of APP CB

APPCB Office	Address	Telephone & Fax No.
Head Office	H.No.33-25-14/D/2, Chalamalavari Street, Kasturibaipeta, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Road, Vijayawada – 520010	Phone: 0866-2436216, 2436217

Zonal Office : Vijayawada

Zonal Office, Vijayawada	Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Plot No. 41, Gurunanak Road, Opp. State Bank of Hyderabad, Sri Kanakadurga Officer's Colony, Vijayawada – 520 008.	Phone: 0866 – 546218, 2546224 Tele-Fax: 0866– 546217
Regional Office, Vijayawada	Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Plot No.41, Sri Kanakadurga Officer's Colony, Vijayawada – 520 008.	Tel.Ph.0866 – 2543542
Regional Office, Nellore	Environmental Engineer, A. P. Pollution Control Board Regional Office, 1st Floor, A P S F C Building, A K Nagar Nellore – 524 004	Tel.Ph.: 0861- 2329730
Regional Office, Guntur	Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Flat No.102, Raghava Apartments, Brindavan Gardens, Guntur – 522 006.	Tel.Ph.: 0863- 2215537

Zonal Office : Visakhapatnam

Zonal Office, Visakhapatnam	Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, Madhavadhara, VUDA Layout, Beside RTO Office, Visakhapatnam –018.	Tel.Ph.0891 – 2719481; Fax: 0891 – 2719480
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Regional Office, Visakhapatnam	Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board Regional Office, Madhavadhara, VUDA Layout, Beside RTO Office, Visakhapatnam – 530 018.	Tel.Ph.: 0891 – 2755356
Regional Office, Kakinada	Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board Regional Office, H.No.2-532, Santhi Nagar, Near DIC Office, Ramanayapeta, Kakinada – 533 005.	Tel.Ph.: 0884 – 2374066
Regional Office, Vizianagaram	Environmental Engineer, A. P. Pollution Control Board Regional Office, Plot No 11, 1st Floor, Shivaji Colony, Pradeepnagar, Vizianagaram – 535 002	Tel.Ph.08922 – 227370
Regional Office, Eluru	Environmental Engineer, A. P. Pollution Control Board Regional Office Eluru, 1119, K. S. R. Thota, Sanivarapupet, Eluru, W. G. District – 534 003.	Tel.Ph.: 08812 – 249668
<u>Zonal Office : Kurnool</u>		
Zonal Office, Kurnool	Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board, Zonal Office, 1 st Floor, Shanker Shopping Complex, Krishna Nagar Main Gate, Kurnool – 518 002.	Tel.Ph.: 08518- 233619 : Tele-Fax: 08518-233619
Regional Office, Tirupati	Environmental Engineer, A.P. Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, 1 st Floor, APSFC Building, Balaji City, Narasimha Teertham Road (Near LIC) Tirupati – 517 502	Tel.Ph.: 0877- 2253981
Regional Office, Kurnool	Environmental Engineer, A. P. Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, 1 st Floor, Shanker Shopping Complex, Krishna Nagar, Main Road, Kurnool - 518 002	Tel.Ph.: 08518- 235800

APPCB OFFICES AND THEIR JURISDICTION

Office Location	Jurisdiction
O/o Joint Chief Environmental	Regional Office, Vijayawada

Engineer Zonal Office, Vijayawada.	Krishna District.
	Regional Office, Nellore, Nellore & Prakasham Districts.
	Regional Office, Guntur Guntur District.
O/o Joint Chief Environmental Engineer Zonal Office, Visakhapatnam.	Regional Office, Visakhapatnam Visakhapatnam District.
	Regional Office, Kakinada East Godavari District.
	Regional Office, Eluru West Godavari District.
	Regional Office, Vizianagaram Vizianagaram & Srikakulam Districts.
O/o Joint Chief Environmental Engineer Zonal Office, Kurnool.	Regional Office, Kurnool Kurnool & Ananthapur Districts.
	Regional Office, Tirupathi Chittoor & Kadapa Districts.

2 The powers and duties of its officers and employees;

The Chairman and the Member Secretary are vested with the powers as set-in by the

Government, Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Department. The other Senior Officers are under the control of Member Secretary.

Powers and duties of the Chairman

- 1) The Chairman shall have overall control over the day to day activities of the State Board.
- 2) (i) The Chairman may undertake tours within States for carrying out the functions of the
State Board:
(ii) The Chairman, may with the prior approval of the State Government, visit any place outside the State
- 3) Subject to rules, if any, made under sub-section (3) of Sec.12, the Chairman shall have full powers in matters of promotion, confirmation, transfer and termination of service of the officers and employees of the Board.
- 4) In the matter of acceptance to tenders, the Chairman shall have full powers subject to the concurrence of the State Board.
- 5) Subject to overall sanctioned budget provision, the Chairman shall have full powers to administratively approve and sanction all estimates.

Powers and duties of the Member-Secretary

The Member-Secretary shall be subordinate to the Chairman and shall, subject to the control of the Chairman, exercise the following powers:

- 1) The Member-Secretary shall be in charge of all the confidential papers of the Board and shall be responsible for preserving them.
- 2) The Member-Secretary shall produce such papers whenever so directed by the Chairman or by the State Board.
- 3) The Member-Secretary shall make available to any member of the Central Board, for his perusal, any record of the Board.
- 4) The Member-Secretary shall be entitled to call for the services of any officer or employee of the State Board, and files, papers and documents for study from any department of the Board, as also to carry out inspection of

any department at any time including checking of accounts, vouchers, bills and other records and stores pertaining to the Board or regional offices there under.

- 5) The Member Secretary may withhold any payment: Provided that as soon as may be after such withholding of payment the matter shall be placed before the State Board for its approval.
- 6) The Member-Secretary shall make all arrangements for holding meetings of the State Board and meetings of the Committees constituted by the State Board.
- 7) All orders or instructions to be issued by the State Board shall be over the signature of the Member Secretary or of any other officer authorized in this behalf by the Chairman.
- 8) The Member-Secretary shall authorise, sanction or pass all payments against allotments made or estimates sanctioned.
- 9) The Member-Secretary shall write and maintain confidential reports of all Class I and Class II officers of the State Board and shall get them countersigned by the Chairman.
- 10) The Member-Secretary shall countersign the confidential reports of all the Class III employees of the State Board.
- 11) (i) The Member-Secretary shall sanction the annual increments of Class I and Class II Officers of the State Board : Provided that the increment of Class I and Class II officers shall be withheld only with the approval of the Chairman.
(ii) The annual increments of other employees of the State Board not referred to in CI (i) shall be sanctioned by officers authorized in this behalf by the Member Secretary.
- 12) The Member-Secretary shall have full powers for according technical sanction to all estimates.
- 13) The Member Secretary shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be delegated to him from time to time either by the Board or by the Chairman.

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is a family of committed Environmental Engineers (Technical Wing), Scientists (Scientific Wing) and administrators

(Administration Wing) supported by sophisticated lab facilities in important hot spots of the state.

Organizational Structure of the Board

The Chairman and the Member Secretary are vested with the powers as set-in by the Government, Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Department. The other Senior Officers are under the control of Member Secretary. The Board functions through its Head Office at Vijayawada, three Zonal Offices headed by three Joint Chief Environmental Engineers and nine Regional Offices headed by nine Environmental Engineers. The functions of different sections located at the Head Office of the Board are illustrated below.

Consent for Establishment (CFE) Section: The Board had brought transparency in Consent for Establishment issuance by way of placing all the applications before an external advisory committee constituted by the Board to process the applications of the industries as per delegated powers. The main functions of the CFE section are processing the applications received from industries through single window and these from non-industrial projects received directly by Board and to issue CFE.

Consent for Operation (CFO) Section: Transparency is further ensured in issuing of Consent for Operation by way of placing all the applications before an external advisory committee constituted by the Board to process the applications of the industries as per delegated powers. In order to simplify consent management, the APPCB has been issuing combined CONSENT order under Air Act, 1981 & Water Act, 1974 instead of separate consent orders. This was further upgraded by combining Authorization for Hazardous Waste management also under E (P) Rules with the CFO order.

Solid Waste Management Section : This section implements the Rules related to major Solid wastes such as bio-medical waste, municipal solid waste, plastic waste notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI), under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This section also deals with matters relating to Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, and

Parliament.

Hazardous Waste Management Section : This section implements the Rules related to Hazardous Waste notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI), under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Section is also responsible for implementation of various provisions of environmental legislations such as the Public Liability Insurance Act. The other functions include issuing authorization for hazardous waste management, import license of hazardous chemicals, and redressal site selection for hazardous waste disposal etc.

Task Force: The public grievance section deals with the public complaints on pollution problems. After receiving complaints from the public, the officials of the Task Force or Regional Office inspect the industries and also contact the complainants. After detailed enquiry, the reports are placed before the Task Force Committee of the Board.

The committee gives an opportunity of hearing to the industry and the complainants before taking action against the industry. The Board gives directions either for Closure of the industry or to improve their environment management measures in a stipulated time. If necessary, Bank Guarantees are also imposed on the industry for compliance by the Board Directions.

Legal Section: The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board has an exclusive Legal section to deal with the matters relating to court cases filed in various courts such as Supreme Court, High Court and Appellate Authority. The Legal section coordinates with the officers of the Board and files affidavits / reports through Standing Counsels of the Board. Efforts are made to see that cases are disposed in favour of Public Health and Environment. The orders and directions issued by the courts are communicated to the stake holders for taking timely action and for implementation.

IT Section: The prime function of this section is to provide a communication backbone and infrastructure in an e-friendly environment within the APPCB. The other functions include purchase and maintenance of computer hardware and software, development of programmes, perform activities related to networking,

impart training on computer essentials of the Board's personnel, and maintenance and updating of the Board's website.

CESS Administration Section: This section deals with the aspects of technical scrutiny of water consumption, assessment of water CESS and matters related to CESS Appellate Authority.

Geographical Information System (GIS) Section: This section deals with development and up-dation of Environmental Zoning Atlas for the districts in Andhra Pradesh, for using the same in siting of industries.

Administration Section: This Section deals with administrative matters of the employees of the Board such as service matters of both Officers and Staff viz., Recruitment, Maintenance of Roster Registers, Seniority, Promotions, Transfers, Pay & Allowances, Release of Annual Grade Increments, Sanction of all kinds of Leave, Sanction of LTC, Declaration of Probation, Encashment of EI, Family Planning Incentive, Disciplinary cases, Retirement Benefits etc. It is custodian of deals with assets, Board meetings, issue of work orders for operation & maintenance of the office buildings and also personnel and office management matters.

Finance & Accounts Section: The APPCB is maintaining a decentralized accounting system at Head Office and Three Zonal Offices in the State. This Section covers financial and accounting matters of the Board, budget preparation, statutory audit and AG Audit relating to accounts.

Building Section: The construction and maintenance of the buildings of Head Office and other Regional and Zonal Offices of the Board are the main functions of this section.

Laboratory: The Board has 3 Zonal Laboratories besides 2 Regional Laboratories. The laboratories of the Board are equipped for performing all possible analytical works in the field of environment science. A detailed account of the laboratories, of the Board is presented in the subsequent part of the present volume.

Environmental Education Wing: This section is for conducting Environment Awareness Programs in Andhra Pradesh, involving Industries, Urban Local Bodies,

Schools and other Organizations like NGOs, CBOs, Women Groups and general community. The section also issues media releases, rejoinders, analyse press reports, bring out publications including newsletters and annual reports. Other functions of this section include media conferences, world event days related to environment, participating in radio talks and TV interviews, event handling, participation in exhibitions and making documentary films for public awareness. This section is also responsible for implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005 for the Board.

EC Section

POWERS TO THE STATE BOARDS UNDER THE WATER ACT

The powers given to Central / State Boards to make application to courts for restraining apprehended pollution of water in streams or wells :

Where it is apprehended by a Board that the water in any stream or well is likely to be polluted by reason of the disposal or likely disposal of any matter in such stream or well or in any sewer or on any land, or otherwise, the Board may make a application to a court, not inferior to that of a metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, for restraining the person who is likely to cause such pollution from so causing.

On receipt of an application under sub-section (1) the court may make such order as it deems fit.

Where under sub-section(2) the court makes an order restraining any person from polluting the water in any stream or well, it may in that order

- i. Direct the person who is likely to cause or has caused the pollution of the water in the stream or well, to desist from taking such action as is likely to cause pollution or, as the case may be, to remove from such stream or well, such matter
- ii. Authorise the Board, if the direction under Clause(I) (being a direction for the removal of any matter from such stream or well) is not 0.complied with by the person to whom such direction is issued, to undertake the

removal and disposal of the matter in such manner as may be specified by the Court.

All expenses incurred by the Board in removing any matter in pursuance of the authorisation under clause (ii) of sub-section (3) or in the disposal of any such matter may be defrayed out of any money obtained by the Board from such disposal and any balance outstanding shall be recoverable from the person concerned as arrears of land revenue or of public demand.

Section 33-A. Power to give directions :

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to any directions that the Central Government may give in this behalf, a Board may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, issue any directions in writing to any person, officer or authority, and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

3 *The procedure followed in the decision making process, including channels of supervision and accountability;*

The Board is headed by the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer is the Member Secretary. The Chairman and the Member Secretary are vested with the powers as set-in by the Government, Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Department mentioned in Sl.No.2. The other Senior Officers are under the control of Member Secretary.

4 *The norms set by it for the discharge of its functions;*

- a. The norms which are mandatory as per the Acts / Rules being implemented by the Board are followed.
- b. The norms for discharging of its functions are also set in the Citizen's Charter of the Board and as per directions of State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) Annexed.

5 *The rules, regulations, instructions, manuals and records, held by it or under its control or used by its employees for discharging its functions;*

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is empowered to carry out its functions under the provisions of the following pollution control Acts / Rules and Amendments issued thereafter.

- a) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, its amendments and Rules.
- b) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, its amendments and Rules.
- c) The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules framed there under
- d) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, its amendments and Rules.
- e) Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules
- f) Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules
- g) Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules
- h) Plastic Manufacture, Sale and Usage Rules.
- i) Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules
- j) Manufacture, Import and Storage of Hazardous Chemical Rules
- k) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and its amendments.
- l) The Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
- m) The Chemical accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.
- n) The manufacture, Use, Import, Export & Storage of Hazardous Micro-organism Genetically Engineered Organism or Cells Rules, 1989.

Construction and Demolition Management Rules:

And also implements "Citizen charter" for effective discharge of its functions. The Zonal Document and other circulars of the Board prescribe the job chart of all employees at all levels for discharging the functions of the Board.

6 A statement of the categories of documents that are held by it or under its

control;

All the documents related to the functions and duties of the Board are available with the Board. These documents are accessible to the public through the APIO, PIO & Appellate Authority designated by the Board at Head Office, Zonal Office & Regional Offices.

7 ***The particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by the members of the public in relation to the formulation of its policy or implementation thereof;***

The policy decision matters are placed before the members of the Board for approval.

The representations of the public on the functioning of the Board / specific complaints on implementation of acts and rules are enquired into by the concerned officers and redressed.

The decisions for processing CFE / CFO applications are made through Committees consisting of Stake holders, Technical persons, NGOs, Representatives from Industries Department & Representatives from the Industry Sector (CII, FAPCCI, BDMA etc.)

8 ***A statement of the boards, councils, committees and other bodies consisting of two or more persons constituted as its part or for the purpose of its advice, and as to whether meetings of those boards, councils, committees and other bodies are open to the public, or the minutes of such meetings are accessible for public;***

Establishment and Operation

- The CFE and the CFO Committees are constituted under the provisions of the Water (Prevention Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. These committees are existing at Board Office, Zonal Offices and Regional Office levels.
- For 32 categories of projects, EIA / EMP reports and executive summary of the proposed project are made available to the public at designated places as per the EIA Notification, 1994. The public hearing is conducted as per

MoEF, GOI guidelines.. The minutes of the public hearing can be obtained by the public on payment of Rs. 100 per industry in the form of Demand Draft..

- The decision of the CFE/CFO committee is displayed in the notice board. The disposal status of CFE/CFO applications of the industries is being displayed in the Website. The industries are directed to display the details of CFE/CFO i.e. standards for effluents and emissions along with monitored values and validity period.
- It is proposed to place the CFE/CFO orders in the Website.

Municipal Solid Waste Management:

A.P. Pollution Control Board constituted District Level Site Clearance Committee and State Level Site Clearance Committee for processing of Form-I applications submitted by the ULBs for issuing of authorization under MSW Rules.

High Level Committee :

The State Government has constituted a High Level Committee vide G.O. Ms. No.547 M.A date 21-12-2002 to assist the Director of Municipal Administration for effective implementation of MSW Rules.

Task Force Committees :

A Task Force Committee (External Advisory Committee) is constituted at the Head Office to examine the cases relating to violations of the provisions of the Acts and Rules.

The existing CFO Clearance Committees at Zonal Offices and Regional Offices also act as Task Force Committees in Zonal office and Regional Office level respectively. Several advisory Committees and Appellate Authorities are also functioning for monitoring and effective implementation of Acts & Rules.

9 *A directory of its officers and employees:*
Annexure – I

10 *The monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees,*

including the system of compensation as provided in its regulations; officers and employees, including the system of compensation as provided in its regulations;

Annexure - II

- 11 *The budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditure reports and on disbursements made;***

Annexure - III

- 12 *The manner of execution of subsidy programs, including the amounts allocated and the details of beneficiaries of such programs;***

There are no executions of subsidy programs, whereas some financial assistance is being extended to some of the NGOs under Environmental Awareness programs for creating awareness in the public.

- 13 *Particulars of recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted by it;***

Consent for Establishment (CFE), Consent for Operation (CFO), Authorizations under MSW Rules, Authorizations under HWM Rules, Authorizations under BMW Rules are issued to industries, urban local bodies and health care establishments respectively.

- 14 *Details in respect of the information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form;***

The update information of the Acts & Rules, functions & objectives of the Board are displayed on the website www.appcb.org for public information.

In addition to the above, the status of applications pertaining to CFE / CFO / Authorizations etc. is also displayed on the website.

- 15 *The particulars of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information, including the working hours of a library or reading room, if maintained for public use;***

The facilities of seeking general information and activities of the Board including Acts & Rules are available to the public during the office working hours and also available in the appcb website.

A Library is available in the Head Office for references during the office working hours.

- 16** *The names, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officers.*

Annexure - IV

- 17** *Such other information as may be prescribed and thereafter update these publications every year.*

Updation will be undertaken as and when needed.