

The tragedy of Bhopal revisited

The Fact-Finding Mission (FFM), set up to investigate the consequences of the Bhopal gas tragedy, has released three of its reports that provide evidence of continuing damage to physical and mental health of the survivors, as well as to the surrounding environment. The leakage of gaseous methyl iso-cyanate from the pesticide factory of Union Carbide (now called Dow Jones Chemicals) in Bhopal exposed 5 lakh people to poisonous chemicals, killing more than 20,000 people till date.

The reports were released on January 12, 2002, at a function in New Delhi. Professionals of national and international repute shared the findings of their two-year long research with the leaders of Bhopal survivors' organisations and their supporters from around the country.

The report on the current environmental status in Bhopal presents evidence of alarming concentrations of a range of toxic chemicals, especially organochlorine pesticides in the soil, ground water, vegetables and mother's milk. It also underlines the ongoing and long-term damage to the health of the survivors.

The FFM was set up in November 1998 in New Delhi by a group of experts and professionals with the objective of assessing the current status of survivors, the extent of environmental damage, as well as the relief and remedy efforts of the government and other agencies. The late Professor Satish Dhawan, former Chairman of the Indian Space Commission, Ms Sayeda Hameed, former Member of the National Commission for Women and Dr Sugatha Kumari, poet and social activist from Kerala, were among

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the advisors to the mission.

The mission drew resources from more than 30 professionals around the world. The report distinguishes itself from earlier commissions on Bhopal by taking the responsibility of implementing the recommendations of the mission. This will be done jointly with Bhopal survivors' organisations and their national and international supporters.

Union Carbide paid a pittance through a settlement with the Indian Government in 1989 and continues to abscond from the justice system in India. Last year, the Union Carbide merged with another USA-based multinational Dow Chemicals to become the second largest chemical corporation in the world. Continued evasion of criminal liability by the corporation, and the apathy of the Indian government and responsible organisations have led to a chronic medical, environmental, social and economic disaster in Bhopal.

The findings of the environmental study showed soil, ground water, vegetables and breast milk to be contaminated by heavy metals and organochlorines in varying degrees.



The evidence suggests that toxic chemicals have not only moved across various media but have become part of the body burden. The environmental samples were analysed at the Facility of Ecological and Analytical Testing (FEAT) at IIT Kanpur and the study was coordinated by Srishti, a Delhi-based non-government organisation. The report is likely to have a significant impact on the ongoing class action suit on Bhopal in the USA courts.

The report on mental health, based on quantitative and qualitative studies carried out in Bhopal over the last two years, has found a pattern of mental illness specific to the survivors of

the disaster. Research on mental health was done by Professor R. Srinivasamurthy of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore and Dr Amit Basu of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The report on Union Carbide compiled by internationally acclaimed author Tomas Mac Sheoin is based on the company's records and its filings to the USA's Environmental Protection Agency, Security Exchange Commission and other regulatory agencies. The findings indicate that the corporation remains unscathed and, in fact, in the years subsequent to the disaster grew in terms of assets and worldwide access through a series of mergers and spin-offs. The report also documents Union Carbide's unhealthy track record in occupational and environmental safety worldwide.

The FFM will release seven other reports dealing with legal, economic, medical, social and other aspects of the continuing disaster in Bhopal in June 2002.

FEATURES

WASTE TO ENERGY Delhi to become a dioxin chamber!

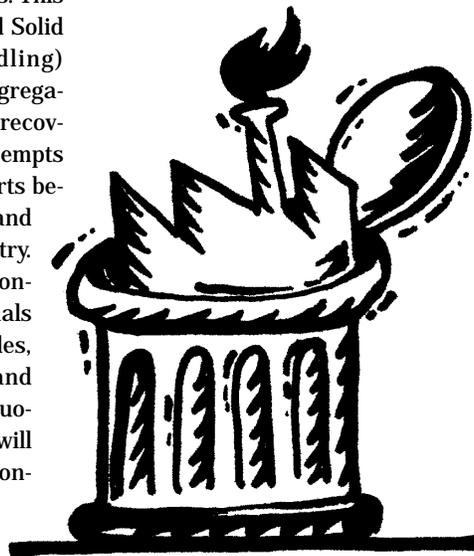
The proposed Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant in Ghazipur, East Delhi is being vehemently opposed by Delhi-based environmental groups. The plant will be based on gasification technology for the disposal of 1000 tonnes of waste per day. It will cost over Rs 240 crore and will generate 21.60 megawatt of electricity. The in-principle approval to the gasification-based WTE project by the Lt Governor, New Delhi government on December 5, 2001 takes no cognisance of adverse scientific facts.

Technologies like gasification produce ill-effects and contaminants similar to solid waste incinerators. Despite claims that gasification systems do not produce dioxins, a study

conducted on a large-scale pilot plant operating in Burgau, Germany had found considerable levels of dioxins released in the process. In fact, the European Union and the United Kingdom Parliament classify gasification as an incineration process.

The proponents of the project claim that the garbage does not require any segregation of plastics. This not only violates the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management Handling) Rules, 2000, which stipulate segregation, and promote recycling of 'recoverable resources,' but also preempts segregation and recycling efforts being made by municipalities and communities around the country. Moreover, municipal waste contains a number of toxic materials including household insecticides, heavy metals such as lead and mercury present in batteries, fluorescent bulbs and tubes, which will all be released into the environment during the combustion process.

According to the MSW Rules, 2000, it is illegal to incinerate chlorinated plastics (like PVC) and waste chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectant. The ban on incineration of chlorinated products is to stop formation and emission of dioxins, one of the most toxic substances known to human beings. In fact, in its latest di-



oxin reassessment, USA's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has stated that "dioxin is carcinogenic to humans" and the "risk of getting cancer from dioxin is 10 times higher than reported in 1994."

Incineration transfers the hazard characteristics of waste from the solid form to air, water and ash. It also introduces toxins of new kinds into the original waste stream, besides making others (like heavy metals) mobile and more leachable.

India has neither the standards nor the technical facilities to monitor and analyse dioxin emissions. In fact, laboratory and regulatory infrastructure required to monitor dioxin levels and ensure compliance with requisite legal standards are both costly and complex. For example, fewer than 50 laboratories in the world have been certified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) for the analysis of dioxins in human tissue.

In the USA, Japan and western Europe, waste combustion is the primary source of dioxin. According to the US EPA, WHO, and other scientific bodies, dioxin causes cancer, birth defects, endometriosis (an ailment involving painful menstrual cycles), lifelong damage to the immune system, decreased sperm counts, emasculation and other hormonal problems.

WTE plants are the most expensive form of waste management. Recently-built installations in Japan and the Netherlands cost around US\$ 700 million (Rs 3,150 crore) each. Half of this expense is for air pollution control equipment, which, in any case, is not completely effective as evidenced by high dioxin levels in mother's milk in countries that have many incinerators. In New Jersey, USA, just five such plants have run up a debt of US\$ 1.5 billion (Rs 6,750 crore), which the government must now repay.

As a result of these problems, waste combustion is falling into disfavour in the west. The USA has not built a plant in over 5 years, and there are no new proposals. Canada has not built one in 12 years, and the proportion of waste burned in Europe is steadily falling. Unable to sell their combustors in the west, large engineering firms are now looking at In-



dia and other developing nations as incinerator markets.

The Chennai WTE project of the Australian company, Energy Develop-

ment Limited (EDL) and its subsidiary Brightstar Environmental has not been approved by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. The project is based on gasification and will generate 12 to 15 megawatts of electricity at a cost of Rs 200 crore. Despite the fact that the technology is still under experimentation in Wollongong, Australia and has not been proven, it is being unethically promoted in India.

At a time when India is preparing to sign the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants – a global, legally binding treaty to deal with toxic chemicals including dioxins and furans – the project will undermine efforts to eliminate the sources of dioxins.

World Trade Center toxic wreckage shipped to India

At least 30,000 tonnes of steel scrap from the World Trade Center wreckage has been exported from US to India in the last one month. Concerns over the potential contamination of the steel scrap has alarmed trade union and environmental groups in India and the United States alike, who say that uninformed workers may be exposed to harmful toxins while handling the scrap. If the rest of the debris at 'Ground Zero' is

any indication, it cannot be ruled out that the WTC scrap may be contaminated with cancer-causing asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins, furans, mercury, lead and other heavy metals. Environmental groups and trade unions called for an immediate investigation into whether the shipments are contaminated, and a halt to further moving of the scrap until it is proven that the shipments are entirely safe for the workers handling it and the environment.

Although the trade of steel scrap is legal, the conditions under which the scrap at the World Trade Center was created raises concerns about toxic contamination. Everything in the

World Trade Center, from the mercury-containing tube lights, the carcinogenic asbestos insulation, PVC articles, and computers were incinerated after 91,000 litres of jet fuel ignited the buildings.

The first consignment of the scrap arrived in early January on board a Maltese vessel *Brozna*. Two other ships, *Shen Quan Hai* and *Pindos*, have subsequently arrived with a cargo of scrap. While the latter two are suspected of carrying WTC scrap, no confirmation has yet been possible.



UPDATES

Plastic industry under scrutiny

The multi-billion rupee plastic lobby is out to hijack all attempts for a comprehensive plastics waste management policy, even as carry bags continue to litter water-bodies, enter cow's bellies, and the mountain of plastic bottles reaches a staggering one billion mark.

To deal with past failures, the government has currently set up a new committee under the honourable Justice Ranganathan Mishra. Though there can hardly be a better person than Justice Mishra to deal with such a contentious issue, the government thought it best to leave out any public interest representative from the group, while including the plastic industry as a member. It will be a challenge for this committee to see the problem in its entirety, and not be caught in the crossfire. The committee has been examining the issue of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which necessitates the plastics industry to safely dispose plastic waste instead of limiting its responsibility to the point of sale.

But the only solution that the plastics industry can offer to this mammoth problem, is to say, "Do not litter"!

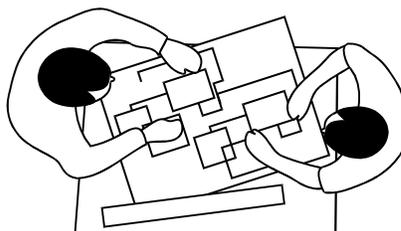
Why do multinational companies, selling international brands of soft drinks, follow laws abroad which make it mandatory for used plastic bottles to be collected and recycled, but actually refuse to do the same in India. Ironically, the National Task

Force on Plastics, set up between 1997 and 1999, accepted the industry's categorical refusal to take back used bottles even though systems like the Green Dot in Germany and the USA force them to do so.

Till now we have only got weak rules forbidding thin bags to be used for food packaging, which solves only a small part of the plastic problem.

The industry is pushing hard to bring in unsafe and high-cost technologies like incineration, since they apparently make the waste disappear. On the contrary these technologies give rise to very serious air pollution and ash disposal problems. These approaches have essentially killed the recycling sector in Europe and the US, which have recycling rates of less than 2 percent. Moreover, they are totally unsuited to India's largely organic waste.

Asbestos Committee report delayed



Even as the 12-member committee, set up by the Union Environment Ministry and headed by Joint Secretary S Rajagopalan, debates a ban on asbestos, various state governments are using asbestos in water supply projects. Citing lack of funds, West Bengal and some other state governments are using asbestos cement pipes in water supply projects as asbestos attracts only 8 percent government duty, while steel attracts 15 percent. Annually, India uses 100,000 tonnes of asbestos fibre. Out of this, one-fifth is mined in India and the rest, worth Rs 40-50 crore is imported.

The committee was set up in August 2001 to find out whether asbestos should be banned. It was scheduled to report to the policy implementation cell of the Commerce and Industry ministry by November 15. The committee has yet to submit the report.



Medical Waste Action Network workshop

At a workshop/conference of the Medical Waste Action Network (MAN) organised by Srishti, a Delhi-based NGO, on November 18 and 19, participants from all over the country shared their experiences and discussed the centralised facility status in the country and the status of medical waste management nationwide. There are 10 crore healthcare workers all over the world.

The emphasis of the workshop was on non-incineration practices. To begin with, MAN will concentrate on the standardisation and evaluation of the centralised facilities while building a coalition of medical associations and civil society on a priority basis.

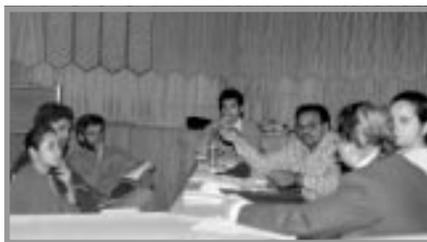
Waste and its lurking health threats

Professor Peter Orris, Occupational and Environment Health Science, University of Illinois, School of Public Health, Chicago, USA delivered a talk on "Waste: Lurking Health Threats", at the India International Centre on November 16 as part of Toxics Link's Environment and Health Public Lecture Series. He represents Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) a US-based coalition of 300 organisations in 27 countries. The coalition is a broad-based international campaign designed to reform the environmental practices of the healthcare industry. Professor Orris advocated a needle-less system that would significantly reduce the 12 billion injections administered annually if therapeutic injections are replaced by oral medicines. He also highlighted the emerging concern arising from the generation of waste in general and healthcare waste in particular. Citing various studies, he demonstrated the serious health effects related to waste incineration.



Toxics Link holds its second annual meeting, 2001

On December 14-16, 2001, Toxics Link held its second annual national meeting of some of the groups working on toxics and related issues in India. The first such meeting had been held in December 2000 at Panchgani, Pune. The meeting's objective was to understand each other's needs, evolve a mechanism for better communication, forge linkages and bring together grassroots activists from different parts of the country. The groups were diverse not only geographically, but also in their areas of work, ranging from bauxite mining, coastal highways, industrial pollution, environmental



policy, legislation and human rights issues.

For Toxics Link, one of the key objectives of the meeting was to understand how to effectively support its members, develop outreach, prioritize issues, and focus on groups and regions that needed more support.

Supreme Court fines Environment Ministry

Hearing the hazardous waste case filed by the Research Foundation for Science Technology and Ecology (RFSTE), the Supreme Court of India penalised the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for non-compliance with the court's orders. In the judgement, which was passed on February 4, 2002, the court asked the Ministry to pay Rs 10,000 as costs. Further, the court said that "the government is at liberty to re-

cover the costs from the officials who were negligent". The Judges, Justice B.N. Kirpal and Justice Arijit Pasayat, observed, "it appears to us that the orders passed by this Court are not taken as seriously as they should be".

Earlier, the Solicitor General had stated that there is no information as to what happened to the imported contaminated waste oil, who had imported it, and how it was disposed of.

The case was being heard against the backdrop of the submission of the report of the High Power Committee constituted by the apex court under the chairmanship of Prof M.G.K Menon. On December 3, 2001, the court took into cognisance the large-scale disappearance of waste from ports, brought to its notice by Sanjay Parikh, petitioner for RFSTE. The Union of India was asked to conduct an inquiry and file an affidavit within seven weeks, which it did not do.

D.N. Rao, the MoEF respondent in the case, intimated the court that the Ministry has passed an order dated January 31, 2002, constituting an eight-member committee with a timeframe of three months. This was done just days before the date of hearing. Now the Environment ministry has sought 12 weeks' time for complying.



NEW PUBLICATIONS Information pack on waste

To enhance its outreach amongst people, communities and interested groups Toxics Link, along with Srishti, has brought out a package of publications on toxics and waste entitled "Waste Management Information Kit". The package has various publications and materials on toxics, municipal waste and biomedical waste that can be used independently, or together. The kit contains a campaigner's guide to fighting incinerators entitled "Putting Out The Flames". For those interested in municipal waste there is "Making The Most Of A Mess", an informative handbook on municipal waste. The kit also contains a series of twelve illustrated handouts, book-marks, book labels and stickers on municipal waste. Bio-medical waste too has been addressed innovatively



through a colourful poster that talks about the perils of biomedical waste and its effective management.

To obtain the kit, please contact us at: Toxics Link/Srishti, H2 Jungpura Extension, New Delhi 110 014. *Tel* 4320711, 4328006; *Fax* 4321747; *E-mail* srishtidel@vsnl.net, tldelhi@vsnl.com

Solid facts about municipal waste

▲ About 0.1 million tonnes of municipal solid waste is generated in India every day. That is, approximately 36.5 million tonnes annually.

▲ Per capita waste generation in major Indian cities ranges from 200gm to 600gm.

▲ Difference in per capita waste generation between lower and higher income groups ranges between 180 and 800 gm per day.

▲ Urban local bodies spend approximately Rs 500 to 1,500 per tonne of solid waste for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal. About 60-70 percent of this amount is spent on collection, 20-30 percent on transportation and less than 5 percent on final disposal.

▲ Calorific value of Indian solid waste is between 600 and 800 kcal/kg and the density of waste is between 330 and 560 kg/m³.

▲ Waste collection efficiency in Indian cities ranges from 50 to 90 percent.



▲ Out of the total municipal waste collected, on an average 94 percent is dumped on land and a mere 5 percent is composted.

▲ Between 2000 and 2025 the waste composition of Indian garbage will undergo the following change:

◆ Organic waste – will go up from 40 percent to 60 percent

◆ Plastic – will rise from 4 percent to 6 percent

◆ Metal: will escalate from 1 percent to 4 percent

◆ Glass: will increase from 2 percent to 3 percent

◆ Paper: will climb from 5 percent to 15 percent

◆ Others (ash, sand, grit): will decrease from 47 percent to 12 percent

Poisoned farms – pesticides claim lives in Warangal

A new mysterious phenomenon has been gripping the district of Warangal, Andhra Pradesh since September 2001. Pidugu Samiah, a 40-year-old cotton farmer in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, went to his field to spray pesticide and returned home in a semi-conscious state. Within the next 12 hours he was pronounced dead at the Warangal government hospital. Penta Kumariah, a 25-year-old farmer, met with the same fate. The trend continued and the panic button was finally pressed.

Toxics Link, along with the Centre for Resource Education, Hyderabad, Sarvodaya Youth Organisation, Warangal and Community Health Cell, Bangalore visited the affected villages. The team found that the farmers in this region use pesticides regularly to protect their crop. The spraying takes place for five to six months between August and December. The pesticide is normally diluted in water (50ml in 16 litres) and sprayed by a 16-litre backpack hand pump.

The team investigated seven cases of deaths in four villages. The preliminary findings confirmed that 12 deaths had occurred due to pesticide exposure. More than 500 people were exposed and treated between August and September. Women in the villages, who mostly accompany their menfolk to the farms, complained of various gynaecological problems, including miscarriages and menstrual problems. The team is preparing its final report and recommendations.

Environmental groups criticise plastic guidelines

In the recently held Technical Working Group meeting of the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, the plastics industry strongly lobbied for guidelines for plastic waste management. The guidelines were criticised by the environmental community for their pro-incineration, end-of-the-pipe approach, which ignored waste minimisation and avoidance clauses as demanded by the environmental groups. The Indian plastics industry has joined some 100 countries in agreeing to adopt these technical guidelines. Copies of the guidelines and a critique on them is available at Toxics Link, Delhi.

PVC ban in Slovakia

Slovakia recently banned production, import and export of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) plastic, including products from this material under Law of Waste (Slovak Republic) number 233/ 2001 Z.z., in §18, article (3) (i). The ban will go into force from January 2008. Offenders will be fined up to US \$110 for violations.

Toxic order! Punjab and Haryana High Court recommends incinerators



The recent judgement of the Punjab and Haryana High Court in favour of installation of incinerators in towns having a population of more than 5 lakh, as reported in *The Tribune*, January 11, 2002, will open the floodgates of toxic technology in the two states.

Instead of addressing the waste problem at its roots, the court has recommended an end-of-the pipe solution that will add to the problem, rather than solving it. Over the years various government committees – including the Burman Committee – have recommended composting and bi-methanisation as methods of waste disposal. The Supreme Court judgement in the Almitra Patel case has recommended composting as an alternative to incineration. According to the report of the USA's EPA, 11 percent of cancer deaths are due to dioxins, of which incinerators are the main source.

The municipal waste contains a number of toxic materials including household insecticides; heavy metals like lead, mercury present in batteries, fluorescent bulbs and tubes, which are released into the environment during the combustion process and in the ash produced.

Even as the order of the Punjab and Haryana High Court was reported in the Indian media, the Health and Welfare Ministry of Japan informed its 47 prefectures that it will not allow new garbage incinerators to be built. The order specified that in areas where airborne dioxin concentrations exceeded specified limits there would be immediate enforcement of strictures. This restriction will put pressure on prefectures to raise their awareness regarding airborne dioxin concentration levels. A decision was made to meet the government's goal of reducing dioxin emissions by 90 percent from the 1997 level by December 2002. The goal will further be tightened to 1 to 10 nanograms from December 2002 onwards.



Pesticide industry choking the environment

Paying its annual lip service to the issue of toxicity and ecological compatibility, the Pesticides Association of India (PAI), sought to meet the food requirements for 1.3 billion people by 2020. The PAI is unmindful of the fact that the issue is not the quantity of food alone but the quality of grains and the toxic impact on soil, water and the food chain.

Annually, the Indian pesticide industry (the largest in Asia), produces 90,000 million tones of pesticides. According to a study, 55.1 percent of farm vegetables are contaminated with pesticides and 10 percent of them exceed acceptable limits. At its 38th annual session, PAI blamed the high incidence of pesticide related diseases on the "indiscriminate" and "injurious" use of these chemicals. It attributed the same reason to the resistance of pests and the resurgence of diseases.

As of now, 164 pesticides are registered for use in India. There is a proposal to make the registration process for pesticides the fastest in the world. Strangely, India does not have an effective and comprehensive national pesticide policy to ensure food safety. Discounting any hazards due to pesticides in his state, P a r s o t t a m Rupala, Minister for Agriculture, Gujarat, said that there is no incident that points to any harm due to pesticides.

The government, it seems, has succumbed to the aggressive lobbying of the Rs 3,500 crore pesticide industry and has ignored almost all linkages between pesticides, the environment and human health. Dr Norman Borlaug's green revolution technique, which the pesticide industry is parroting, has been proved to be disastrous. Rachel Carson had rightly challenged and attacked these prac-

tices. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations has enough proof to indicate that our crops cannot be protected indefinitely by poisoning the 'enemy'. Such reports have not stopped the pesticide industry and the government from waging our absurd chemical war against insects. The existing laws do not deal with the problem at source, therefore, there is a need to intervene and avoid disastrous toxic consequences in the near future.

The endosulfan tragedy of Kasaragod district in Kerala is a case in point. DDT, one of the 12 most toxic Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was partially banned two decades ago, but we still come across cases today where DDT is found in breast milk. The average usage of pesticides is 450 gm per kg, but since only 30 percent of our land is sprayed with pesticides, the average is dubious. The data from the International Development Research Centre, Canada shows that every year about 10,000 people die and another 400,000 suffer from various effects of pesticide poisoning in developing countries.



Cases of blindness, cancer, premature delivery, abortions, deformities, diseases of liver and the nervous system from pesticide poisoning have been identified in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. A number of such chemicals that are banned in western countries are being used in the third world countries on a regular basis.

Sources:

DH News Service, HABRA (West Bengal), July 27, 2001

<http://www.cas.psu.edu/docs/casdept/ipm/history1.html>

Proposed shipbreaking yard in Andhra Pradesh breaks the spirit of the Basel Convention

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) has given its consent to M/s Andhra Sea Ports Limited to set up a shipbreaking yard in Vodarevu, Chirala, Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh. The proposal is fraught with danger arising from the release of hazardous substances present in the ship's struc-

ture. It is almost impossible to prevent the release of these harmful substances into the environment during breaking. Moreover, there have been various studies that have shown the dismal condition of operations at other shipbreaking yards in the country.

The proposed shipbreaking yard, divided into 60 plots, will have the capacity to handle about 240 ships per annum and will generate 3000 tonnes of steel scrap per day. A Greenpeace study released in 2000 found that in 15 years of operation, sediments in Alang, Gujarat, are contaminated beyond levels seen in the most heavily industrialised port areas that have had more than 200 years of industrial presence.

Those employed in shipbreaking are prime candidates for injuries and death resulting from exposure to toxic substances and physical hazards, as seen in Alang. According to Dr. Frank Hittmann, an occupational health expert from Hamburg, Germany, one in four Alang workers can be expected to contract cancer in his lifetime due to exposure to workplace poisons. This makes the industry among the deadliest in the world.

Shipbreaking, as an activity, is currently under the scrutiny of the Supreme Court in the case of Research Foundation vs Union of India. On May 5, 1997, the court prohibited all imports of hazardous wastes in India. Also, the export of toxic ships-for-scrap from the countries of Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) who are the main fleet owners to non-OECD countries like India is a violation of the Basel Convention.

Moreover, while issuing the consent which states that ships coming for breaking should be free of hazardous contaminants, the APPCB seems to have completely ignored the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board on trans-boundary movement of ships as stipulated under the Basel Convention.

Local fishermen are against the yard coming up in the area as fishing cannot coexist with ship breaking.

OBITUARY



Shri Anil Agarwal, an eminent environmentalist and founder, Centre for Science & Environment and editor of Down To Earth, died on January 2, 2002. A man of great energy and passion, he put the environmental cause in the national and international agenda. We deeply condole his demise.

The local groups and trade unions have sent a number of representations to the state pollution control board and the port authorities registering their protest and requesting the authorities to reverse the decision. Currently, the technical committee of the Shore Area Development Authority is evaluating the project, on the basis of which the shipbreaking yard will either be rejected or granted consent.



E-toxic listserve

Toxics Link has started an electronic discussion group for sharing and disseminating information. If you would like to join the group, please e-mail us at tldelhi@vsnl.com



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