

FRONTLINE

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Vedanta stalled **22**

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Poisoned ground

Hindustan Unilever has left Kodaikanal tainted with mercury from its thermometer factory. Now it is avoiding its responsibilities to its workers and the environment, aided by lax regulators.

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The building atop the Kodai Hill that housed Hindustan Unilever's thermometer factory.

PHOTOGRAPH: SARAH HIDDLESTON

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Poisoned ground

Hindustan Unilever is avoiding its responsibilities to its workers exposed to mercury in the thermometer factory it owned in Kodaikanal.

BY SARAH HIDDLESTON

The levels of mercury to which workers were exposed are clear from the extent of pollution found on the thermometer factory site and beyond. Today over 360 kilos of mercury remain spread over the site, Hindustan Unilever admits.

IT was when the men in moon suits arrived that it really sank in. There they were, with breathing apparatus and impermeable all-in-ones, gingerly taking away the material that had been sitting for five years in an open-air scrapyard in the middle of the busiest part of town. Vegetables and meat had been sold around it, children and devotees of the neighbouring mosque and church had walked daily just metres from what was being treated like a ticking bomb.



G. KARTHIKEYAN

THE ENTRANCE TO the Hindustan Unilever thermometer factory in Kodaikanal, which was closed in 2001. (Top) The unused factory building.



It was glass from the factory at the top of the town's forest-lined ridge, which produced nearly 10 million thermometers¹ a year for export to the West without a puff of black smoke in the sky. And it was being taken away using technical gadgets by a crack decontamination team for special disposal by experts in the United States of America. It was so dangerous that the soil beneath it was going too.

The glass was edged with a poison – mercury. Mercury that looked so harmless and clean and silvery. Mercury that doctors used in instruments in their clinics. Mercury that had laced the bodies of homebound factory workers.



G. KARTHIKEYAN

Was that why the trees were withering near the factory site? Was that why factory workers would get dizzy and ill often? Was that why 23 of them died, most in their early 30s?

These questions and more were on the lips of townspeople in Kodaikanal, a hill station retreat set almost 2,200 metres high in the flourishing forests

of the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. It was 2003, and that year mercury-contaminated waste weighing almost 300 tonnes was extracted from the town. It could not be ignored.

At that moment, the public eye in Tamil Nadu and beyond was focussed on the thermometer factory. The news was reported² of how in 2001 the Pala-

ni Hills Conservation Council and Greenpeace had caught the management selling mercury-contaminated glass to a local scrap dealer and how, faced with the evidence, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board had asked the 18-year-old operation to close. The moment passed with much left unquestioned and unanswered, and

1. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (February 2007): "Protocol for Remediation of Mercury Contaminated Site at HLL Thermometer Factory, Kodaikanal".
2. "Dump for a dump, from India to U.S.", The Statesman, April 17, 2003; "HLL Mercury Waste to leave for NY on May 7", Business Line, May 5, 2003; "Activists hail reverse dumping", International Herald Tribune, May 9, 2003; "HUL in a spot over NGO report", India Business Insight, June 12, 2003; "Thermometer plant acted responsibly, says Banga", Business Line, June 14, 2003; "Mercury's victims", Frontline, August 16, 2003.



ON THE FACTORY premises, decontamination experts in “moon suits” and breathing masks remove mercury-bearing waste before sending it to the United States for special disposal, in 2003.

much more cleaning to be done.

Nine years after the factory was closed, *Frontline* shows that the land lies polluted and the workers have grounds to fear mercury poisoning. *Frontline* unravels how a global corporation took advantage of lax laws in a developing country to run a second-hand plant full of ageing equipment that compromised on safety. We reveal how the company is denying its responsibilities to employees and the environment by relying on questionable scientific studies it commissioned or conducted itself and by withholding employees’ medical records. We detail who was involved, who was ignored, and the abject failure of regulatory authorities in the State to do anything to bring the company to heel.

The company is Hindustan Unilever, the Indian subsidiary 52 per cent of which is owned by the Anglo-Dutch giant Unilever. Responding to *Fron-*

tline, it admits to polluting the factory grounds but denies all other allegations.

TAINTED LIVES

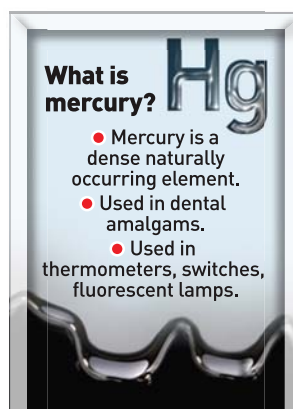
R. Vijaylakshmi³ said it happened after three months of work at the mercury thermometer factory when she was just 21. The giddiness, the stomach pain, blood in her urine. But she needed the Rs.135. So even though her husband’s friend, a doctor, asked her not to go back to work, she went anyway.

“I was strong, like twice your body. Now I am like this. Sick, diseased, and consuming medicines all the time. I had a tumour in my uterus.... I am just 38 years of age. ...I had a

miscarriage just two months ago... I get periods twice every month....,” she said while fixing coffee in her tiny house just 200 metres from the factory.

Vijaylakshmi worked for five years as a temporary worker. She is one of more than 550 men and women who claim that their work at Hindustan

Unilever’s Kodaikanal factory caused irreparable damage to their health.⁴ They say that since the factory opened, 23 of their colleagues have died young,⁵ and that their causes of death reveal complications resulting from mercury exposure: lung problems, heart problems, and kidney failure.⁶ Today most of the



3. Interview with R. Vijaylakshmi, former temporary worker at Kodaikanal Mercury Thermometer Factory, March 15, 2010, Kodaikanal.

4. Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, April 19, 2006, paragraph 33.

5. Interviews with former employees, Kodaikanal Mercury Thermometer Factory, March 12-17, 2010, Kodaikanal.

6. Details from PowerPoint presentation made during interview with Dr T. Rajgopal, vice president, medical and occupational health, Hindustan Unilever: “Kodai thermometer factory – occupational health surveillance,” March 23, 2010, Chennai.



SUDHANSHU MALHOTRA

R. VIJAYLAKSHMI, WHO was a temporary worker in the factory, on a visit to a dentist. “I was strong, like twice your body. Now I am like this. Sick, diseased, and consuming medicines all the time. I had a tumour in my uterus.... I am just 38 years of age.”

workers still in Kodaikanal report varying symptoms. These include headache, skin problems, eye problems, chest pain, dental problems, nose bleed, vomiting, blooded urine, breathing problems, impotency, irregular menstruation, miscarriage, giddiness, tremors, and inability to grip effectively.

“These symptoms are classic symptoms of occupational mercury poisoning,” Dr Linda Jones of Massey University commented over the telephone from New Zealand.⁷ Dr Jones is an expert in neurobehavioural assessment in mercury poisoning, tremor assessment, and critical health psychology. Her study of the effect of mercury on dental nurses is one of just two 30-year studies in the world mapping the effect of mercury as an occupational hazard. A quarter of the women Dr Jones has studied needed a

hysterectomy at an early age in a country where a rate of 6 per cent is normal. Of the 43 women that the company says worked at the factory, 21 complain of irregular periods, uterus or menstrual problems – almost half.⁸

“Mercury,” Dr Jones says, “is the third most toxic element in the world after arsenic and lead.” What would have put workers most at risk was vapour from ordinary liquid mercury, which is what the factory used in its thermometers. At room temperature, mercury gives off vapour the whole time at low levels. But the more it is heated, the more vapour it gives off, she says. “Mercury vapour,” Dr Jones explains, “gets absorbed through the mucous membrane [when you breathe], gets into the blood stream, and goes straight into the brain.”

According to the United States Agency for Toxic Substances and Dis-

Key dates

1984: Kodaikanal thermometer factory opens.

1986: Unilever acquires Chesebrough-Ponds.

1998: Hindustan Unilever and Ponds merge.

2001: Mercury contaminated scrap discovered and factory closed by the TNPCB. Health study of workers carried out by Hindustan Unilever (March).

2002: URS Dames and Moore risk analysis and contamination report. Working committee for clean-up, including townspeople, constituted.

2003: Mercury-polluted scrap remitted to the United States.

2004: Supreme Court Monitoring Committee visits Kodaikanal. TNPCB reconstitutes working committee for remaining clean-up.

2005: Members of Supreme Court Monitoring Committee note clean-up not proceeding with townspeople on board in line with directions.

2006: Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association files Public Interest Litigation petition in Madras High Court (February).

National Centre for Compositional Characterisation of Materials, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, produces report on mercury pollution in Kodai lake.

2007: TNPCB meets with members of the scientific experts committee, Hindustan Unilever and its paid consultants ERM & NEERI to discuss downgraded clean-up levels (April).

TNPCB notes new clean-up to 25mg/kg, at an average of 20mg/kg, (June) but asks for detailed protocol (December).

Court orders an Expert Committee of doctors to review whether workers' health problems are relatable to mercury (June). Committee files its report in (December).

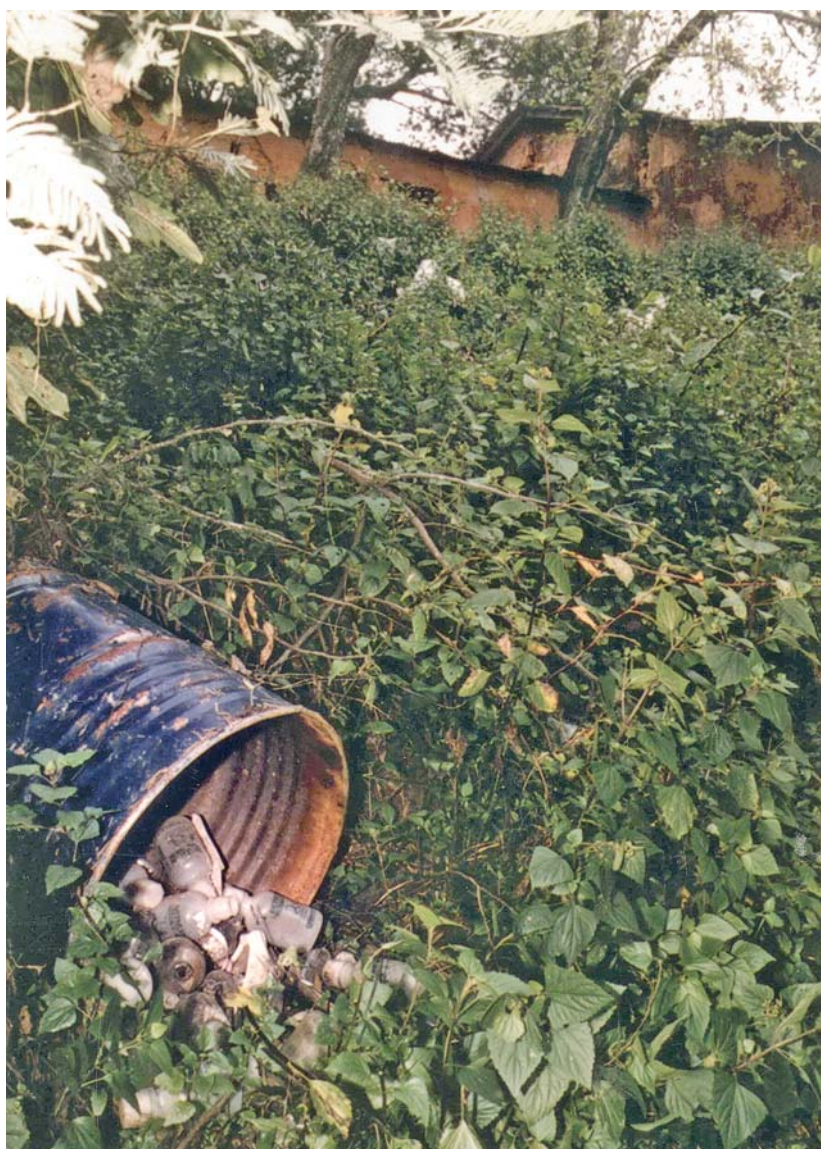
2008: TNPCB writes to Hindustan Unilever Factory Manager (June) granting permission to commence soil remediation.

Workers file objection to the Report of the Experts Committee of doctors (June). Workers objections to be heard but court adjourned (August).

2010: Preremediation/ remediation work begins onsite.

7. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

8. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, general secretary, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, Objections to the [Experts'] Committee Report, June 30, 2008: “Chart on urine levels of women employees”: 47-53.



BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT



BOTTLES (AT LEFT, a close-up view) that contained raw mercury dumped in the undergrowth outside the boundary wall at the back of the factory disregarding procedures laid down for the disposal of hazardous waste.

ease Registry's Toxicological Profile for Mercury, "mercury vapours... may affect many different areas of the brain and their associated functions." Short-term exposure, it says, can damage the lining of the mouth and lungs, causing tightness of breath. Other effects include kidney failure, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, high blood pressure, skin rashes, and eye irritation.⁹

In Hindustan Unilever's study of 255 employees, former employees, and some contract workers shortly after the factory was closed in March 2001, company doctors found 78 workers had symptoms of nervous system disorder, 29 had cardiovascular problems, 16 gastrointestinal problems and seven genito-urinary problems. Four of them had tremors and two had seizures. Some 87 people had dental caries and 24 had gum inflammation.¹⁰

But the company dismissed these symptoms as having nothing to do with mercury exposure. It paid the workers a small severance package of three months plus a bonus, which is required by law when a factory closes under normal circumstances.¹¹ This was hardly normal closure.

Struggling to make ends meet with their health bills, the workers have banded together to form the 559-strong Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association. Their president, S.A. Mahindran, filed a Public Interest Litigation suit in the Madras High Court. The association wants an economic rehabilitation scheme and a healthcare treatment and monitoring programme at the company's expense for everyone who ever worked in the factory. It also wants the company prosecuted.¹²

Hindustan Unilever denies that any of the health problems of the

9. United States Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (March 1999): Toxicological Profile for Mercury: 13 and 58.

10. T. Rajgopal et al (April 2006): "Epidemiological surveillance of employees in a mercury thermometer plant", Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health, Volume 10.

11. Interview with Dr T. Rajgopal, vice president, medical and occupational health, Hindustan Unilever, March 23, 2010, Chennai.

12. Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, February 19, 2006.



G. KARTHIKEYAN

S.A. MAHINDRAN, president of the Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association. "The soil is polluted, the walls are polluted, but the people who work there are not polluted - how?" he asks.

workers or their families was the result of mercury exposure in the factory.¹³ Four years after the case was filed and nine years after the factory was closed, the workers are still fighting for compensation. The last court hearing was in June 2008.

POISONED GROUND

The levels of mercury to which workers were exposed are clear from the extent of pollution found on the thermometer factory site and beyond.

The factory is not any old plot of land. It sits at the top of a ridge overlooking one of three of Kodaikanal's Shola forests, dense thickets and grasslands that are now a reserve forest protected by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department. "This is one of the 10 most important biodiversity spots in the world," says Rajesh Mani from Greenerth Trust.¹⁴ "The Pambar Shola has over 30 plant species endemic to the forest."

Nestled in the forest greenery, the 85,000 square metre¹⁵ plot on St. Ma-

13. Interview with Dr T. Rajgopal, vice president, medical and occupational health, Hindustan Unilever, March 23, 2010, Chennai.

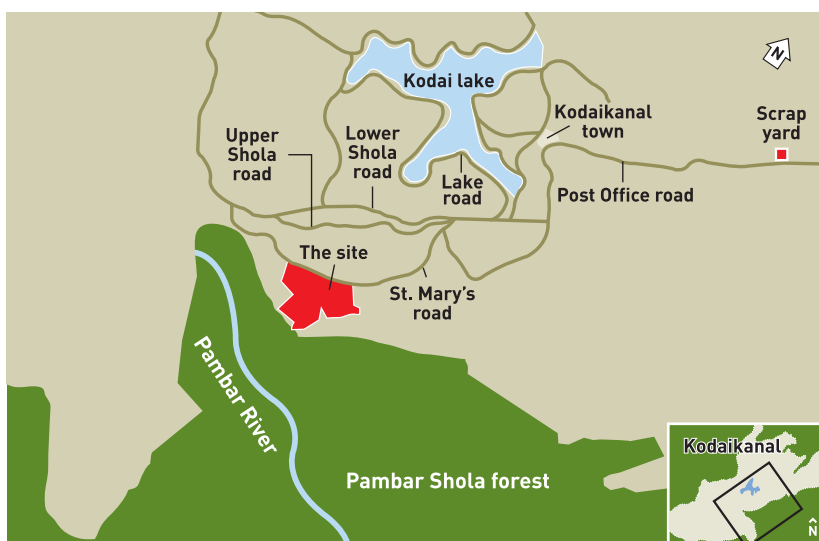
14. Interview with Rajesh Mani, Greenerth Trust, March 12, 2010, Kodaikanal.

15. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 2-1.



SARAH HIDDLESTON

DECONTAMINATION WORKERS WITH minimum protective gear at the contaminated factory site in March 2010.



ry's Road looks innocuous. But over 28,000 kilos¹⁶ of partially treated mercury sludge from the site was hauled out and sent back to the U.S. by the expert decontamination team in 2003. Today over 360 kilos of mercury remain spread over the site, Hindustan Unilever admits.¹⁷ A 25 square metre area south of the factory had eight kilos of mercury in the soil.¹⁸ These figures are high for mercury, where pollution levels are measured by the milligram.

Studies in Sweden cited by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Mercury Partnership suggest that accumulated mercury in organic forest soils reduces microbial activity, affecting the base of the food chain on land.¹⁹ "The Shola forest is one of the most intricate things," observed Shekar Dattatri, documentary film-maker, at a meeting in Chennai in March this year.²⁰ "You need the soil bacteria, the termites, the fungi to keep the forest alive. Our for-

ests have already shrunk. We can't compromise on what is left now."

The factory management cannot account for 1.3 tonnes of mercury at all.²¹ Environmentalists and workers argue this is a gross underestimate. K. Gopalakrishnan, who worked in the accounts section of the factory, went through various reports on contamination levels submitted by Hindustan Unilever's consultants. He saw discrepancies in the arithmetic, particularly in the amounts of mercury each thermometer contained, so he reworked the calculations. He estimated that over 17 tonnes of mercury have escaped.²²

What townspeople and environmentalists fear is that the factory's mercury will convert into an even more dangerous form, methylmercury. This happens when mercury is worked on by bacteria in the environment, and when taken up by plants or the fish in water, moves into the food chain.

16. Letter from Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Dindigul [C.No.IV/16/28/2002], dated April 29, 2003, to M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd: "Permission to export mercury-containing waste".

17. Email from R. Ram, Corporate Communications, Hindustan Unilever, August 20, 2010.

18. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India", Table 9: "Onsite Mercury Distribution and Details of Remediation Areas".

19. United Nations Environment Programme (2002): Global Mercury Assessment <http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Mercury/MercuryPublications/ReportsPublications/GlobalMercuryAssessmentReportDecember2002/tabid/3617/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

20. Presentation at Alliance Francaise by Shekar Dattatri, documentary film-maker, March 17, 2010, Chennai.

21. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 4-3.

22. Details from PowerPoint presentation made during interview with K. Gopalakrishnan, former stores-in-charge, Kodaikanal Mercury Thermometer Factory: "Mercury Balance: Account of the lost mercury in Kodaikanal", March 13, 2010, Kodaikanal.

Methylmercury poisoning made news headlines in the mid-1950s after pollution from a mercury-chloride factory entered the sea in Minamata in Japan. Hundreds of people were poisoned by eating contaminated fish caught in the area. Some were paralysed, some went mad, some died.

Parts of Kodaikanal's thermometer factory have concentrations of over 500 parts per million (ppm) of mercury in the soil.²³ According to the Japanese Public Health Association, if concentration levels exceed just 1 ppm, there is a risk of contaminating the water.²⁴ Only a few surface runoff water samples were taken from the site. But two of them, collected after a heavy storm, showed that rainfall was washing mercury-contaminated soil into water as silt.²⁵

Dr Masaru Tanaka heads the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area and advises the Japanese government on waste management. Responding from Japan to *Frontline's* questions over email,²⁶ he quoted the partnership's 2002 assessment of the dangers of finding mercury attached to suspended soil: "Mercury has a long retention time in soil and as a result, the mercury accumulated in soil may continue to be released to surface waters and other media for long periods of time, possibly hundreds of years."

Only limited samples from outside the factory have been tested by Hindustan Unilever's consultant. But the data it collected are enough cause for concern: samples from bark and moss, which pick up pollution in air, showed

Soil in parts of the factory has mercury concentrations of over 500 parts per million.

concentrations per kilo of up to 68 milligrams of mercury north of the factory and up to 80 milligrams to the south.²⁷ Dr Mark Chernaik, a scientist with the U.S.-based Environmental Law Alliance, whose opinions have been relied upon by the Supreme Courts of India and Pakistan and the European Court of Human Rights, reviewed the test results at the request of the workers.²⁸ He noted that surface water samples taken from the Kodai lake and parts of the Pambar stream had mercury readings 30 times higher than what the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends for fresh water containing fish that humans consume.

Worse, detectable levels of the more lethal methylmercury were found in three local lakes by a group of scientists from India's Department of Atomic Energy and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad.²⁹ Their findings, which were published in the journal *Environmental Pollution* in 2006, showed that half of

all mercury levels detected in fish was methylmercury. In Japan no detectable levels of methylmercury are acceptable at all, Dr Tanaka confirmed.³⁰ Responding to our questions, Hindustan Unilever points to its own consultant's studies showing mercury concentrations in the stream and lake are low overall.

Today Hindustan Unilever has persuaded the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) that its responsibilities are limited to cleaning the factory site and no further. It also maintains that it need only clean those areas where soil concentrations are higher than 25 milligrams a kg, based on the land being used for residential housing in the future.³¹ That is 25 times the level acceptable in Britain, according to the U.K. Environment Agency soil guideline values.³² And 2.5 times the level acceptable in the Netherlands, according to its own consultant.³³ This does not even address the question of what levels might be necessary to protect a rare forest.

Unilever's environment policy, which is displayed on its website, expressly states that it will "exercise the same concern for the environment wherever we operate".³⁴

Hindustan Unilever failed to acknowledge this policy in response to our questions and maintained it was conducting soil cleaning as approved by the TNPCB. It maintained that the "intervention" standards set in Britain and the Netherlands are different from clean-up standards. It claimed that the Dutch intervention value was raised in 2006 to 36 milligrams a kg and point-

23. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India", Table 9: "Onsite Mercury Distribution and Details of Remediation Areas".

24. Japan Public Health Association (October 2001): "Preventive Measures against Environmental Mercury Pollution and Its Health Effects": 28.

25. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 5-4.

26. Email from Dr Masaru Tanaka, Lead, United Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area, and Chairperson, Waste Management and Recycling Experts' Committee, Central Environment Council, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, August 16, 2010.

27. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": Tables 7 and 8.

28. Memo from Dr Mark Chernaik, Environmental Law Alliance, "Critical assessment of documents purporting to support a site-specific target level of 25 mg/kg for the remediation of mercury-contaminated soils at the HUL factory site in Kodaikanal", March 5, 2010.

29. D. Karunasagar et al (2006): "Studies of mercury pollution in a lake due to a thermometer factory situated in a tourist resort: Kodaikanal, India", *Environmental Pollution* (143): 153-158.

30. Email from Dr Masaru Tanaka, Lead, United Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area, and Chairperson, Waste Management and Recycling Experts' Committee, Central Environment Council, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, August 16, 2010.

31. Interview with John George, factory manager, Kodaikanal, Hindustan Unilever, March 23, 2010, Chennai.

32. U.K. Environment Agency (March 2009): "Soil Guidelines Values for Mercury in Soil".

33. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 5-1.

34. Unilever Environment Policy PDF from website.



SUDHANSHU MALHOTRA

RUBY MARTIN AT the grave of her son, Christopher, who worked in the factory for six years from 1985. In 1990, aged 27, he developed health problems, including poor vision, high fever and breathing difficulties. A doctor he consulted in Tiruchi advised him to work outside the mercury area. He resigned a few months after the company refused to transfer him citing difficulty in training a person to take his place without production being affected. Christopher died in 1997. His health records showed bronchitis but the workers' union suspects that mercury vapour was the cause.

ed to the lack of standards in India.

COMPROMISED SAFETY

The fact is that the mercury thermometer factory was relocated to India because it was too dangerous to run in the West. Machines in the factory, which Unilever inherited with the purchase of Chesebrough-Ponds in 1986,³⁵ were hand-me-downs brought to India three years earlier from a Ponds' unit in Watertown, New York. Legislation on mercury handling in the U.S. had begun to change after toxic side effects began to be publicised.³⁶ India, where Ponds had a subsidiary, had no such problem with mercury as long as drinking water was not affected.³⁷

Residents and workers say standards in the Kodaikanal factory began to deteriorate from 1987, when managerial staff brought by Ponds from the U.S. left India following Unilever's acquisition.³⁸ Ironically for Hindustan Unilever and its parent company, new laws were adopted in India around the same time in the wake of the Bhopal gas calamity of December 2-3, 1984: the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, hazardous process amendments to the Factories Act 1987, and Hazardous Waste Rules 1989.

Did the factory comply with the new legal requirements?

Workers have told the Madras High Court that Hindustan Unilever failed to inform workers how dangerous mercury really was; failed to provide proper personal protective equipment, including special NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, in the U.S.) carbon cartridge masks to filter vapours; and failed to separate out the dangerous mercury area from the non-mercury area.³⁹

Material examined in this investigation confirms some of their allegations. In the appointment letters, training evaluation and standing or-

35. Unilever website.

36. USEPA website.

37. India Water Pollution Act (1974).

38. Interview with Girija Viraraghavan and others from the Palani Hills Conservation Council, March 12, 2010, Kodaikanal, and affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, February 19, 2006.

39. Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, February 19, 2006 and April 19, 2006.



Mercury's 3 forms

Elemental mercury, the liquid that is shiny, silvery and is used in thermometers. At room temperature this liquid will evaporate and form vapours that no one can see or smell. The higher the temperature, the more the vapours given off. Vapours can travel depending on weather conditions and the speed of emission.

Risk: Mercury vapours pass easily into the brain, affecting the nervous system. Symptoms include personality changes, tremors, loss of vision, deafness, loss of muscle coordination, memory difficulties. Other effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, increase in blood pressure, skin rashes, eye irritation. At high levels it can cause brain damage and death.

Inorganic mercury is in the form of compounds formed with elements such as chlorine, sulphur or oxygen. Inorganic mercury may enter soil from the release of water that contains mercury.

Risk: It can damage stomach and intestines, causing nausea, diarrhoea and ulcers.

Organic mercury is in the form of a component in organic compounds, the most common of which is methylmercury. Methylmercury occurs from contact with microorganisms like bacteria or plankton and stays for a long time in water or soil. Methylmercury gets magnified in the food chain – when little fish eat the plankton it gets stored in their fat cells, and so when big fish eat the little fish it moves into their fat cells too.

Risk: If humans eat this fish, the mercury poisoning levels can be serious. In poisoning incidents in other countries, people who ate fish that had been contaminated with mercury (Minamata in Japan) or seed grains treated with methylmercury (Iraq) developed permanent brain and kidney damage.

What types of mercury are of concern in Kodaikanal?

As it has been left contaminated for so long, all types of mercury are of concern. Unfortunately, all the assessments made about the effects of the mercury thermometer factory on health and the environment were based on the assumption that it was metallic mercury that was of concern. The following is the rough breakdown:

For workers: Mainly elemental mercury vapours and mercury poisoning through the skin. Cleaners using water to wash clothes and floors or gardeners may have been exposed to inorganic mercury or methylmercury.

For Shola forest and the environment: All types: Depending on weather conditions, mercury vapour can travel long distances and convert in the air into inorganic mercury, and with bacteria into methylmercury. The factory was blowing out mercury vapour for 18 years.

For residents of Kodaikanal: Methylmercury from contact with bacteria in soil and water in rain-fed lakes, streams and water systems, and from consuming any fish, frog, duck or other animals living in them. This would have to have undergone the chemical change from elemental mercury.

ders placed before the Madras High Court by Hindustan Unilever, none mentions the dangers of mercury or the precautions necessary.⁴⁰ Recent disclosures of equipment obtained under the Right to Information Act from the Commissioner of Central Excise, Tamil Nadu, show that special filter masks were neither imported nor bought from the domestic market.⁴¹ According to former workers, even the coveralls and soft cloth gloves that were provided were often removed – it was hot and they were keen to prevent the thermometers slipping out of their hands so as to meet the production target of 75,000 thermometers a day.

Factory layout diagrams⁴² show high-risk mercury sections were right next to the washing and packing area, and vapours from the manufacturing process and accidental breakages could move between the two designated areas, affecting temporary workers.⁴³

They were not given protective clothing, just a cotton overall and a cap. S. Amulu washed mercury-laden uniforms by hand, unprotected.⁴⁴ Gardeners tended to the plants unprotected, while the factory's 25 exhausts blew out toxic vapour.⁴⁵

Spot assessments of mercury levels seen by the Indian People's Tribunal on Environment and Health in 2002 show vapour levels were recorded at over four times the level at which mercury affects the central nervous system

40. Counter affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice chairman, Hindustan Unilever, April 12, 2006: Annex 16.

41. "Statement showing capital goods imported without duty", Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Dindigul, obtained through Right to Information Act request, September 24, 2008 and appeal, March 1, 2009, by Shweta Narayan.

42. Environmental Resource Management (October 2006): "Site specific target levels".

43. Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, April 19, 2006, paragraph 31; Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, November 4, 2006; Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, Objections to the [Experts'] Committee report, June 30, 2008: "Comparison of urine levels (mean values) submitted by the company to the Committee: Hazardous and Non Hazardous Areas": 54-56.

44. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, general secretary, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, June 30, 2008: 17.

45. Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, January 31, 2007.



G. KARTHIKEYAN

THE SCRAPYARD AT Moonjikkal in Kodaikanal where the mercury-containing waste from the factory was dumped.

(0.1 milligram per cubic metre).⁴⁶ This is almost 10 times the 0.05 milligram per cubic metre for a 40-hour working week required by the Tamil Nadu government. That does not account for the overtime that workers say they regularly put in. In 1992, the total year average exceeded 0.05 mg/m³, according to Hindustan Unilever's own consultant's report.⁴⁷ The company told *Frontline* that the factory followed laid-down procedures when mercury levels in air were exceeded.

But the company failed to inform the authorities when things got dangerous, including reporting these mercury vapour levels. The Accidents

Register and the Dangerous Occurrences Register record only one cut finger and a fire. No mention is made of the lack of water after drought conditions hit Tamil Nadu in 1989.⁴⁸ Workers were required to wash before leaving to remove the mercury vapours that would have settled on their hair and skin. But from 1989 they were sent home unwashed, they have told the Madras High Court.⁴⁹

Hindustan Unilever denies these allegations and maintains that it had "comprehensive occupational health and safety systems... including employee training and awareness, use of personal protective equipment and

adherence to safety procedures."

The company, contrary to its claims, also failed to dispose of its waste properly. Instead, Hindustan Unilever buried it or kept it in unused buildings. The company's own consultant's report details how around 45 tonnes of glass scrap from the purported non-mercury area was buried in four shallow pits onsite. It says that contaminated glass from the mercury area was packed untreated in drums and kept festering in its old bakery.⁵⁰ In 1990, a mercury recovery system was introduced. But by the company's own admission, it was inefficient and left a glass sludge less tainted but nev-


46. Justice S.N. Bhargava, Retired Chief Justice, Sikkim High Court, and State Human Rights Commission Chairperson, Manipur, et al (June 2003): "Indian People's Tribunal Report on the alleged Environmental Pollution and Health Impacts Caused by the Hindustan Lever Thermometer Factory at Kodaikanal": 34.

47. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": Table 3 Air Monitoring Data.

48. Counter affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice chairman, Hindustan Unilever, April 12, 2006: "Register of Accidents and Register of Dangerous Occurrences": Annex 19.

49. Affidavit of K. Gopalakrishnan, August 18, 2006.

50. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 2-3.


தமிழ்நாடு மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு வாரியம்

67 (22)

From
Thiru. R. Ramachandran, M.E. (PH),
Member Secretary,
Tamil Pollution Control Board,
76, Mount Salai, Guindy,
Chennai - 600 032.

To
The Factory Manager,
M/s Hindustan Unilever Ltd,
St.Mary's Road, Kodaikanal,
Dindigul - 624 101

Sir,

Letter No. T4/TNPCB/HWM/F-27566/DGL/2008/Dated: 19.6.2008.

Sub: TNPCBd - Industrial - M/s. HLL (Thermometer Factory),
Kodaikanal, Dindigul - grant of permission to commence soil
remediation at mercury contaminated site - Regarding.

Ref: 1. T.O. Letter No. TNPCBd/T14/HWM/F-27566/HLL/
Dated: 03.06.08/enclosing minutes of meeting held on
19.05.2008.

I am to invite your kind attention to the reference cited and to inform that hereby
"Permission is granted to the unit of M/s. Hindustan Unilever limited (Thermometer Factory),
Kodaikanal, Dindigul District, to commence soil remediation work as per conditions
mentioned in the minutes of the meeting held on 19.5.2008 and any other conditions/
suggestions to be stipulated during course of remediation work."

The receipt of this letter may be acknowledged.

Copy to:
The District Environmental Engineer,
Dindigul.

For Member Secretary,
ks
03/07/08

I.G.02.07

76, மவுண்ட் சாலையி, திண்டிவூர் - 600 032.
தொலைபேசி: 22353134 / 22353135 / 22353136 / 22353137 / 22353138 / 22353139 / 22353140 / 22353141
தொலைபேசி: 'சி.பி.என்.டி.எம்' பேக்அப் : 044 - 22353068

THE TNPCB'S LETTER to Hindustan Unilever granting permission for cleaning up the soil on the factory site to standards agreed by the TNPCB. In a letter to the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests in March 2010, the TNPCB said that standards had not been finalised.

ertheless contaminated.⁵¹ It then broke down.⁵² In 1999 a new system was introduced that was better but not at all foolproof, the consultant's report concedes.⁵³

In fact, the company did not have permission to store so much waste on-site. From August 1994, consent to the company was limited by the regulators to 1,200 kilos of treated mercury sludge a year. But the fine print in the consent form stated that a factory can only hold waste exceeding 10,000 kg for 90 days.⁵⁴ But over 28,000 kg were sent back to the U.S. in 2003.⁵⁵

QUESTIONABLE ASSESSMENTS

Post-shutdown, Hindustan Unilever has avoided independent assessment. Instead, it has relied on questionable scientific studies it commissioned or conducted itself.

The contamination and risk assessment study was undertaken by the Singapore-based company URS Dames and Moore and commissioned and paid for by its client Hindustan Unilever.⁵⁶ In this exercise, Hindustan Unilever was able to involve itself in the collection and analysis of data. More than two-thirds of all the samples taken from the site were collected by Hindustan Unilever and taken for analysis in its own laboratories in Mumbai.⁵⁷ Significantly, the samples the company was responsible for analysing were from some of the worst-contaminated areas such as the bakery building, where untreated mercury glass scrap had been left.⁵⁸ More importantly, Hindustan Unilever's Mumbai labs were ill-equipped to deal with the task in hand, as Dames and Moore acknowledges.⁵⁹ Just how far is evident from the manifold differences in the results reported in certain samples, detailed in a table at the back of

51. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 2-3.
52. Interview with Girija Viraraghavan and others from the Palani Hills Conservation Council, March 12, 2010, Kodaikanal.
53. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 2-3.
54. Counter affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice president, Hindustan Unilever, April 12, 2006: "Permission to collect and store hazardous waste from TNPCB, August 9, 1994": Annex 12.
55. Letter from Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise, Dindigul [C.NO.4/16/28/2002], dated April 29, 2003, to M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd: "Permission to export mercury-containing waste".
56. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 1-1.
57. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.
58. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 1-1.
59. URS Dames and Moore (May 8, 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": 1-2.

What safety levels has the Indian government set for mercury?

General (Environment Act, 1986)

| | |
|---|------------|
| Mercury in ambient air | None |
| Mercury in soil | None |
| Mercury in bathing and commercial fishing water | None |
| Mercury in recreation and 'aesthetic' water | None |
| Mercury in harbour water | None |
| Mercury in water mariculture & ecologically sensitive zones | 0.001 mg/l |
| Mercury in drinking water | 0.01 mg/l |

Pollution Control (Environment Act, 1986)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Mercury emissions | 0.2 mg/m ³ |
| Mercury effluent (Inland surface, sewage & coastal water) | 0.01 mg/l |

Occupational health (Factories Act and Rules)

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Mercury limits in urine | None |
| Mercury limits in blood | None |
| Mercury poisoning | 'Notifiable' |

Tamil Nadu Factories Rules time weighted average for vapour exposure limit

| | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Mercury | 0.05 mg/m ³ |
| Methylmercury | 0.01 mg/m ³ |

the consultant's report.⁶⁰

This risk assessment study failed to undertake important hydrological studies determining movement of pollutants through groundwater, which may move in a different direction from surface water.⁶¹ In a place like Kodaikanal, which sits on a rock massif, this would be important. According to Dr Tanaka, soil sampling has a specific technique based on a grid system: at each point samples should be taken from the surface and at a 50 cm depth, mixed, divided, and then weighed.⁶² There is no evidence that such assessment took place. The Indian People's Tribunal notes that offsite sampling in this case was patchy, unorganised, and "insufficient to indicate that the report

presents a proper environmental assessment."⁶³ Methylmercury assessments were made from surface samples, but bottom samples would have been more appropriate, according to specifications suggested by the Japanese Public Health Association's 2001 report.⁶⁴ No account has been given of why particular samples on and offsite were singled out for methylmercury testing.

"The soil is polluted, the walls are polluted, but the people who worked there are not polluted – how?" asked Mahindran, incredulous at the company's refusal to acknowledge health complaints from hundreds of workers.⁶⁵

Just as it did with the environment

study, Hindustan Unilever avoided independent investigation of workers' health. After the factory was closed, its medical and occupational health vice president, Dr T. Rajagopal, undertook a study of around 250 employees and ex-employees, found that they had a considerable number of health symptoms, and dismissed these. That study was published in the *Indian Journal of Occupational Health and Environmental Medicine*, of which Dr Rajagopal is on the editorial advisory board.⁶⁶ Shockingly, the article appeared without declaration of conflict of interest. Nor was the fact that the population in question was drawn from the company's own workforce disclosed. In this manner, the company gave the workers and itself a clean bill of health.

Faced with a court case, the company turned to doctors from the Indian Toxicological Research Centre (ITRC), the National Institute of Occupational Health, and the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences to review their study.⁶⁷ Not one of them had access to complete sets of individual medical records; nor did they meet any of the workers. Their opinions were favourable to the company that approached them. The Madras High Court did not let this questionable procedure go unnoticed. The Bench was in the process of considering who to ask for an independent review and disapproved of the company jumping the gun.⁶⁸

The court eventually ordered that an expert committee of doctors should visit Kodaikanal to find out whether the workers' health problems were "re-latable to mercury exposure". The answer that came back – "not specific only to mercury exposure" – was not to

60. URS Dames and Moore (8 May 2002): "Environmental Site Assessment and Risk Assessment for Mercury HLL Thermometer Factory Site, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, India": Table 5.

61. Background source conversation, July 2010.

62. Email from Dr Masaru Tanaka, Lead, United Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area, and Chairperson, Waste Management and Recycling Experts Committee, Central Environment Council, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, August 16, 2010.

63. Justice S.N. Bhargava, Retired Chief Justice, Sikkim High Court, and State Human Rights Commission Chairperson, Manipur, et al (June 2003): "Indian People's Tribunal Report on the alleged Environmental Pollution and Health Impacts Caused by the Hindustan Lever Thermometer Factory at Kodaikanal": 30.

64. Justice S.N. Bhargava, Retired Chief Justice, Sikkim High Court, and State Human Rights Commission Chairperson, Manipur, et al (June 2003): "Indian People's Tribunal Report on the alleged Environmental Pollution and Health Impacts Caused by the Hindustan Lever Thermometer Factory at Kodaikanal": 32; and Japan Public Health Association (October 2001): "Preventive Measures against Environmental Mercury Pollution and Its Health Effects": 28.

65. Interview with M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, March 12, 2010, Kodaikanal.

66. Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Volume 11, Issue 3, December 2007.

67. Report of the Indian Toxicological Research Centre: "Review of health records/exposure data"; Letter of Dr H.N. Saiyed, National Institute of Occupational and Social Health, September 11, 2006; Letter of Dr C.S. Pandav and Dr R.M. Pandey, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, October 3, 2006.

68. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, general secretary, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, June 30, 2008: 12.

the question asked.⁶⁹ Not one of the doctors was a neurologist, who according to the Japanese Public Health Association is the only specialist qualified to assess symptoms of brain damage.⁷⁰ The team was headed by Dr A.K. Srivastava – the same doctor from the ITRC who had already submitted his opinion supporting Hindustan Unilever's case.

The doctors' team saw 20 of the close to 200 workers and their families lined up outside their room, selected at the last minute by the workers themselves. The tests the committee used do not match up to those Dr Jones uses, such as a tweezer dexterity test and a peg placement test.⁷¹

There also appears to have been an unaccounted for change in the brief. The Madras High Court had instructed the committee to undertake a comprehensive review, with an epidemiological study. But according to Dr Jayaprakash Muliyl, a community health specialist on the committee, it undertook a rapid assessment to see "if there was evidence for a study."⁷² Dr Muliyl also clarified that although he could not say whether any of the workers suffer specifically from mercury poisoning, it was not possible to rule it out either. In fact, he feels it is "highly likely" that they are.⁷³

The Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association has contended before the High Court that the expert committee failed to hold an independent inquiry and resorted to incomplete examination, predetermined opinion, abdication of the duty placed on it by the court, flawed science, and erroneous conclusions.⁷⁴

It has also charged the company in court with not being truthful in its sub-

missions to the expert committee. Information collected by workers reveals that medical records denied to them were supplied to the committee for certain workers, particularly for women. Eighteen of them hold letters from the company informing them that their medical records do not exist.⁷⁵ Hindustan Unilever's explanation to *Frontline* is that women's readings on record are averages based around the group mean.

Crucially, 306 workers were denied access to their own medical health records.⁷⁶ This is significant not just because workers have been denied what is their right, but also because Hindustan Unilever has relied on these data to defend itself. Reports viewed by us from the company, the doctors who reviewed their study, and the court-appointed expert committee all state that workers' symptoms did not match up with test results in their medical records showing 'safe' levels of mercury in urine. Therefore, they surmise, their symptoms must be attributable to some other problem.⁷⁷ They also maintain that because mercury passes through the body quickly, it is now too late to know for sure if workers are poisoned.

But these assumptions display just how little expertise has been brought to bear on the issue.

"In my opinion," Dr Jones explains, "if any one individual is exposed, it's important to look at symptoms. In a population study they are always going to use an indicator like urine for elemental mercury and say if they have 40 or 50 micrograms of mercury per litre, which is the standard international cut-off value for mercury in urine, then there's no worry. But actually a person



can have five [micrograms] or fewer and still have symptoms [of poisoning] because of this individual variation."⁷⁸

Limits for mercury in urine and blood are "a bit of a problem," she says, because it is not possible to tell whether the mercury reading represents what is being stored in the body or passing out of it. When it comes to determining and treating mercury poisoning, Dr Jones is clear: "What you really need to be doing is assessing the symptoms, mood, tremor, gait, sometimes personality change and cultural withdrawal."⁷⁹ She also suggests that epidemiological methods such as those used in Hindustan Unilever's study were likely to hide the clinical cases, the people who were really sick, because they focussed around the av-

69. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, general secretary, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, June 30, 2008: 1.

70. Japan Public Health Association (October 2001): "Preventive Measures against Environmental Mercury Pollution and its Health Effects": 56.

71. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

72. Interview with Dr Jayaprakash Muliyl, Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore, July 24, 2010, Vellore.

73. Interview with Dr Jayaprakash Muliyl, Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore, July 24, 2010, Vellore.

74. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, June 30, 2008.

75. Calculated from records held by the Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association.

76. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, general secretary, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, Objections to the [Experts'] Committee Report, June 30, 2008: "Chart on urine levels of women employees": 47-53.

77. T. Rajgopal et al (April 2006): "Epidemiological surveillance of employees in a mercury thermometer plant", Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health, Volume 10; Report of the Indian Toxicological Research Centre: "Review of health records/exposure data"; Letter of Dr. H.N. Saiyed, National Institute of Occupational and Social Health, September 11, 2006; Letter of Dr C.S. Pandav and Dr R.M. Pandey, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, October 3, 2006; and Report of the Committee of Experts, December 24, 2007.

78. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

79. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.



G. KARTHIKEYAN

THE PAMBAR STREAM in Kodaikanal. A U.S.-based scientist who reviewed test results at the request of the workers noted that surface water samples from parts of the stream and the Kodai lake had mercury readings 30 times higher than what the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends for fresh water containing fish that people consume. Hindustan Unilever maintains that it is within safe levels.

erage levels of a group of people.⁸⁰

The individual data that some workers managed to get from Hindustan Unilever show one-off readings at extreme levels between 100 and 200 micrograms.⁸¹ Of the 152 medical reports received, 98 workers had readings exceeding 50 micrograms, the Madras High Court has heard. The Indian government has not laid down safe levels for mercury in blood or urine, but these readings are two to four times what is internationally acceptable.⁸²

“Those are huge readings,” comments Dr Jones. “When you are talking about numbers like 100 that is not a level that’s acceptable.”⁸³ It is not too late to track poisoning either, she

adds: “For the group of women that I am following at the moment, it’s 30 years since their exposure.... So 10 years is nothing.”⁸⁴

EVASION & REGULATORY FAILURE

Hindustan Unilever, and Ponds before it, took advantage of the insensitivity of the law and the lack of critical examination by regulators. The regulators failed to do their duty even under the prevalent law.

The factory was given permission to set up in Kodaikanal on shaky grounds to begin with. The Ponds India management got special permission from the Central government to set up on the grounds that it was a

non-polluting glass manufacturing unit.⁸⁵ No formal site selection or screening process was undertaken to assess and minimise the impact of a mercury thermometer plant in an eco-sensitive area.

When Hindustan Unilever took over, the same kind of evasion continued. It failed to declare its Kodaikanal factory to the Factories Inspectorate as a dangerous operation, even though glass-manufacturing units were listed as such in law after the December 1984 calamity at Bhopal.⁸⁶ In 2000, the factory declared itself dangerous in its renewal licence but not in its 2001 annual report.⁸⁷ Today the company maintains that factory operations “did not fall in the scope of dangerous oper-

80. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

81. Affidavit of S. Raja Mohamed, general secretary, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, Objections to the [Experts] Committee report, June 30, 2008: “Details of the 13 ex-workers examined by the committee”: 57-59.

82. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

83. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

84. Telephone interview with Dr Linda M. Jones, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand, July 26, 2010.

85. Counter affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice chairman, Hindustan Unilever, April 12, 2006: “Form 100% Export Oriented Unit Application for licence or permission for establishment” to Department of Industry, Central Government, New Delhi, in the name of Pond’s Exports Ltd and “Approval”, September 4, 1982: Annex 11.

86. From the records of the Tamil Nadu Factories Inspectorate produced before the court following the order of the Madras High Court on March 27, 2006: 3.

87. From the records of the Tamil Nadu Factories Inspectorate produced before the court following the order of the Madras High Court on March 27, 2006: 4.



G. KARTHIKEYAN

A VIEW OF the Kodai lake. Scientists from the DAE and the JNTU, Hyderabad, found detectable levels of methylmercury in this and two other lakes. The company says the mercury concentrations are low overall.

ation under the Factories Act”. If this was the case, why would the company have needed to obtain certificates of fitness for some employees? And why would it have bothered to include three of these, from 1986, 1998, and 1999, to defend itself before the Court?⁸⁸

The Tamil Nadu government authorities were hardly sensitive to the hazards present in the thermometer manufacturing process. The Tamil Nadu Factories Inspectorate kept minimal data on the company’s operations, as records produced before the court reveal.⁸⁹ In 1995, the Chief Inspector of Factories noted new buildings had been built without sanction, but this was only spotted because the company applied to the inspectorate to remove them.⁹⁰ In 1998, Dr W.R.S.

Thangasamy, Certifying Surgeon of the Factories Inspectorate, visited the factory. He concluded that “no workers were found to be working in direct contact with mercury and there is no chance for mercury poisoning,” without mentioning medical tests or reports.⁹¹ After the factory closed, the Deputy Inspector of Factories, Sivakasi, examined 75 workers, their medical histories, and any past test reports in seven hours (excluding lunch).⁹² That is a rate of one worker every five minutes.

Nor did the Pollution Control Board fare much better. Records of a visit to the Kodaikanal factory in March 1999 show random air-monitoring samples were taken but not from all emission points. No sample was taken for mercury. In June 1999, a

sample was taken to test for mercury and has been filed by the company before the Madras High Court to show the environment was safe for workers.⁹³ Significantly, no contemporaneous records of methylmercury sampling, effluent sampling, water sampling, soil sampling, onsite hazardous waste disposal procedures, exposure pathways, or safety contingency plans while the factory was in operation have been produced by the company before the High Court.

Having failed to interpret and monitor the law in the spirit in which it was written while the factory was in operation, the TNPCB failed to ensure that Hindustan Unilever fulfilled its obligations under the ‘polluter pays’ principle. It even disregarded the instructions of a special five-member

88. Respondent affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice chairman, Hindustan Unilever, October 11, 2006: Annex 3.

89. From the records of the Tamil Nadu Factories Inspectorate produced before the court following the order of the Madras High Court on March 27, 2006.

90. From the records of the Tamil Nadu Factories Inspectorate produced before the court following the order of the Madras High Court on March 27, 2006: 2.

91. Counter affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice chairman, Hindustan Unilever, April 12, 2006: “Health Survey” by Dr W.R.S. Thangasamy, Certifying Surgeon of the Factories Inspectorate, July 16, 1998: Annex 20.

92. Affidavit of M.A. Mahindran, president, Ponds/HLL Ex-Mercury Employees Welfare Association, February 19, 2006: paragraph 29.

93. Counter affidavit of M.K. Sharma, vice chairman, Hindustan Unilever, April 12, 2006: “TNPCB Ambient Air Quality Survey”, March 22, 1999, and “TNPCB Advance Environmental Laboratory, Madurai Results” collected June 23, 1999: Annex 19.

monitoring committee of the Supreme Court in 2004 to “fix liability” on Hindustan Unilever, appoint an independent consultant to review clean-up procedures, and form a local area committee of respected members of Kodaikanal’s community who would monitor compliance with Supreme Court directives.⁹⁴

Instead, the TNPCB allowed Hindustan Unilever to contract Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) to make secondary assessments of decontamination targets and techniques. This meant that a member of the Supreme Court Monitoring Committee, Dr Tapan Chakrabarti,⁹⁵ head of NEERI’s Biotech division, was now drawn into this contracted exercise.

The TNPCB then cut out local residents from decontamination discussions after they objected to Hindustan Unilever engaging NEERI, which had resulted in the removal of some contaminated materials without proper technical assessment.⁹⁶

The objection of two Tamil Nadu-based members of the monitoring committee, Dr D.B. Boralkar and Dr Claude Alvares, that the Supreme Court’s directions had “not been carried out in letter or in spirit,”⁹⁷ was not enough to change things. Right to Information Act requests reveal that Dr Boralkar and Dr Alvares were dropped from future meetings and that, instead of involving local residents, a ‘scientific experts’ committee was set up.

In June 2008, the clean-up standards for the factory were suddenly downgraded and the go-ahead was given for decontamination without informing the local community, the local

forest department, or the municipal administration.⁹⁸ The TNPCB, Hindustan Unilever, and its paid consultants had been meeting behind closed doors from 2005 onwards.⁹⁹ The new standard allowed over twice the level of mercury suggested by Dames and Moore of the Dutch standard of 10mg/kg. No scientific justification for the change in clean-up target levels has been given.

Now, the TNPCB has claimed to the Government of India’s Ministry of Environment and Forests that the standards were never finalised, information obtained under the Right to Information Act reveals.¹⁰⁰ But *Frontline* has a copy of the letter from the TNPCB giving approval to Hindustan Unilever to remediate to the standards discussed, allowing the polluter a free hand on its own site.

DOING WELL BY DOING GOOD?

Responding to our written questions, the company admits breach of established procedure in the sale of mercury-contaminated glass to a local scrap dealer. It also admits to polluting the soil on its Kodaikanal factory grounds with 366 kg of mercury. It admits to engaging, paying for, and conducting key scientific assessments itself but denies these are questionable. It maintains that the journal article published by its own doctors was peer-reviewed and hence there was no need for declaration of conflict of interest.

The company maintains it has shared medical records with the employees, but admits only those from high-risk areas. It admits it has relied on year averages for women. It denies that the factory was a hazardous operation under law or that it compro-

mised on safety and endangered workers’ health. It points to records of monitoring undertaken at the factory, periodic evaluations of regulators, and the conclusions of the expert committee of doctors as evidence that it has no further obligations towards its employees for polluting the environment or for their health problems.

It denies polluting the forest and lakes beyond its boundary walls, and maintains that its only remaining obligation to the wider community in Kodaikanal is to clean the soil to a standard its own consultants set. It denies that the pollution control board has already agreed to this standard.

“HUL,” a company spokesperson asserted, “has acted as swiftly as possible while fully engaging the relevant stakeholders and authorities concerned to ensure quick and appropriate remedial measures.”

In 2006, Hindustan Unilever claimed before the Madras High Court that it had incurred costs of Rs.22 crore in the clean-up process. Hindustan Unilever had profits of Rs.2,202 crore at the end of the 2010 financial year.¹⁰¹ Its 75-year anniversary issue proclaims that the company is “Doing Well by Doing Good.”

“Companies should have social responsibilities,” reflects Dr Tanaka, speaking about the lessons learned in Japan from the Minamata case. “Potential polluters have to always monitor carefully environmental effects.... Polluters and administrators must actually visit the site and hear the voices of the locals. Protection of human health should be prioritised and polluters and administrators must take decisions based on information that is available.”¹⁰² □

94. Supreme Court Monitoring Committee (September 2004): “Report of the visit of the SCMC to Tamil Nadu”.

95. Supreme Court Monitoring Committee (September 2004): “Report of the visit of the SCMC to Tamil Nadu”: 1.

96. Last recorded meeting, May 3, 2005, from minutes obtained under Right to Information Act request dated January 13, 2010, by Shweta Narayan, and granted February (undated) 2010.

97. Letter to R. Ramachandran, TNPCB, from Dr Claude Alvares, August 16, 2005, obtained under Right to Information Act request dated January 13, 2010, by Shweta Narayan, and granted February (undated) 2010.

98. Letter T4/TNPCB/HWM/F-27566/DGL/2008 from R. Ramachandran, TNPCB, to factory manager, Hindustan Unilever, June 19, 2008.

99. Minutes of meeting, April, June, December 2007, obtained under Right to Information Act request dated January 13, 2010, by Shweta Narayan, and granted February (undated) 2010.

100. TNPCB status note to Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi, March 2010, and information obtained under Right to Information Act request dated March 30, 2010, by Shweta Narayan, and granted April 1, 2010.

101. Hindustan Unilever Annual Report 2009-2010.

102. Email from Dr Masaru Tanaka, Lead, United Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area, and Chairperson, Waste Management and Recycling Experts Committee, Central Environment Council, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, August 16, 2010.