

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ) AT CHENNAI

APPLICATION NO. 68 of 2016 (SZ)

Between

Mr. P. S. Sri Ramulu
S/o Srinivasa Naidu
Kothur Village & Post
Via Oomerabad, Gudiyatham Taluk
Vellore District

...Applicant

-Vs-

The State of Tamilnadu,
Rep. by its Secretary,
Environment & Forest.
Fort St. George,
Chennai-600009.
And 9 others.

..... Respondents

INDEX TO TYPED SET OF PAPERS FILED BY THE 10th
RESPONDENT

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//Certified to be true copies of their respective originals//

Dated at Chennai on this the 23rd Day of November, 2021.



COUNSEL FOR 10th RESPONDENT



TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

RENEWAL OF CONSENT ORDER NO : 20580

Proceedings No : F. VBD0271/RS/DEE/TNPCB/VBD/W/2015 dated : 14/01/2015

Sub : Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board - RENEWAL OF CONSENT - M/s. QUALITY GLUE FACTORY, S.F.No. 254-2A,2B,255/2,256,255/1B2, BALUR Village, GUDIYATHAM Taluk, Vellore District- Renewal of Consent for the operation of the plant and discharge of sewage and/or trade effluent under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended in 1988 (Central Act 6 of 1974) - Issued- Reg.

Ref : 1. Consent to Operate Proc.
No.F.VBD0271/RS/DEE/TNPCB/VBD/W/2014 Dt: 18/02/2014
2. Latest Renewal Proc. No. -
3. Unit's application for Renewal of consent dated :08/07/2014
4. I.R. No : F.VBD0271/RS/DEE/VBD/2015 dated :13/01/2015

RENEWAL OF CONSENT is hereby granted under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended in 1988 (Central Act, 6 of 1974) (hereinafter referred to as "The Act") and the rules and orders made there under to

The Proprietor
M/s QUALITY GLUE FACTORY
S.F. No. 254-2A,2B,255/2,256,255/1B2
BALUR Village
GUDIYATHAM Taluk
Vellore District

Authorising the occupier to make discharge of sewage and trade effluent.

This is subject to the provisions of the Act, the rules and the orders made there under and the terms and conditions incorporated under the Special and General conditions stipulated in the Consent Order issued earlier and subject to the special conditions annexed.

**This RENEWAL OF CONSENT is valid for the period ending 30.06.2015
(Thirtieth June Two Thousand Fifteen)**

M. P. 20/1/15
District Environmental Engineer
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
Vaniyambadi

P.
19/1/15

POLLUTION PREVENTION PAYS

அகம் தாய்மை வாய்மைக்கு! புறம் தாய்மை வாழ்வுக்கு!



TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This renewal of consent is valid for operating the facility for the manufacture of products (Col. 2) at the rate (Col. 3) mentioned below. Any change in the products and its quantity has to be brought to the notice of the Board and fresh consent has to be obtained.

Sl. No.	Description	Quantity	Unit
a	<i>Main Products manufactured:</i>		
1.	Glue from un washed Animal Skin Cuttings	90	MT/M
b	<i>By/Intermediate products manufactured:</i>		
1.	Nil		

2. This renewal of consent is valid for operating the facility with the below mentioned permitted outlets for the discharge of sewage/trade effluent. Any change in the outlets and the quantity has to be brought to the notice of the Board and fresh consent has to be obtained.

EFFLUENT TYPE	OUTLET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF OUTLET	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE (IN KLD)	POINT OF DISPOSAL
Sewage	1	Sewage 1	0.8	On Industry's Own Land
Trade Effluent	1	Trade Effluent 1	67	Evaporator

3. The unit shall operate & maintain the ETP & the 3 -Stage Multiple Effect Evaporator of 3.5 KL/Hr Capacity efficiently and continuously as committed so as achieve the ZLD at all times.

4. The unit ensure that the raw materials shall be stored in the impervious platform

5. The unit shall ensure that the unit's activity shall not create odour nuisance to the public near by.

6. The unit shall remove the salt from the raw skin cuttings in the salt separator before Soaking.

7. The unit shall ensure that the units operations shall not invite any public complaint.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PAYS

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3

TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

RENEWAL OF CONSENT ORDER NO. : 20580

Proceedings No. : F.VBD0271/RS/DEE/TNPCB/VBD/A/2015 dated : 14/01/2015

Sub : Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board - RENEWAL OF CONSENT - M/s. QUALITY GLUE FACTORY, S.F.No. 254-2A,2B,255/2,256,255/1B2, BALUR Village, GUDIYATHAM Taluk, Vellore District- Renewal of Consent for operation of the plant and discharge of emissions under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987 (Central Act 14 of 1981) - Issued - Reg.

Ref : 1. Consent to Operate Proc.
No.F.VBD0271/RS/DEE/TNPCB/VBD/A/2014 Dt: 18/02/2014
2. Latest Renewal Proc. No. -
3. Unit's application for Renewal of consent dated : 08/07/2014
4. I.R. No : F.VBD0271/RS/DEE /VBD /2015 dated :13/01/2015

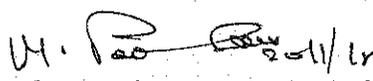
RENEWAL OF CONSENT is hereby granted under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987 (Central Act 14 of 1981) (hereinafter referred to as "The Act") and the rules and orders made there under to

The Proprietor
M/s QUALITY GLUE FACTORY
S.F. No. 254-2A,2B,255/2,256,255/1B2
BALUR Village
GUDIYATHAM Taluk
Vellore District

Authorizing the occupier to operate the industrial plant in the Air Pollution Control Area as notified by the Government and to make discharge of emission from the stacks/chimneys.

This is subject to the provisions of the Act, the rules and the orders made there under and the terms and conditions incorporated under the Special and General conditions stipulated in the Consent Order issued earlier and subject to the special conditions annexed.

**This RENEWAL OF CONSENT is valid for the period ending 30.06.2015
(Thirtieth June Two Thousand Fifteen)**


District Environmental Engineer
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
Vaniyambadi


19/1/15

POLLUTION PREVENTION PAYS

அகம் தாய்மை வாய்மைக்கு! புறம் தாய்மை வாழ்வுக்கு!



TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

8. The unit shall explore the possibilities of to install the RO Plant to recover water so as to conserve the water.
9. The unit shall continue to develop green belt especially with sweet smelling flowering plant in and around the unit premises.
10. The unit shall dispose the solid waste i.e Boiled trimmings then and there for further beneficial use as organic manure) without any accumulation with in the unit premises.

M. P. S. S. S. S.
District Environmental Engineer
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
Vaniyambadi

To

The Proprietor
M/s **QUALITY GLUE FACTORY**
S.F.No.254-2A, Balur Village
Kothur Post, Gudiyatham Taluk
Vellore Dist -635808

Copy to

1. The Commissioner, PERNAMPET Panchayat Union, GUDIYATHAM Taluk, Vellore District
2. Copy submitted to the Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai for favour of kind information.
3. File.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PAYS

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TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

POLLUTION PREVENTION PAYS

அகம் தூய்மை வாய்மைக்கு! புறம் தூய்மை வாழ்வுக்கு!

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI**(Department Of Water Resources, River Development And Ganga Rejuvenation)****(CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY)****NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2020

S.O. 3289(E).—WHEREAS, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated the 10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereafter referred to as the 'Authority') vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water management and development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions relating thereto;

AND WHEREAS, the Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government Union Territory administration concerned;

AND WHEREAS, some of the State Governments or, Union territories enacted legislations and issued regulatory directions or orders for regulating ground water development and management;

AND WHEREAS, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi vide order dated the 15th April 2015 in OA Nos. 204/205/206 of 2014 has issued directions to the Authority to ensure that any person operating tube-well, or any means to extract ground water shall obtain permission from the Authority and shall operate the same subject to the law in force, even if such unit is existing unit or the unit is yet to be established;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 09th July, 2015 in OA Nos. 34 and 37 of 2014 directed all industrial units which are members of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to approach the Authority through State Pollution Control Board for obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' in accordance with the law;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 13th July, 2017 in OA No 200- of 2014 directed that every industry should be directed to pay for extraction of such water, that too, subject to the conditions stated in the order permitting such extraction;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 28th August, 2018 in O.A. Nos. 176 of 2015 and 59 of 2012 respectively directed the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to forthwith review the existing mechanism so as to ensure effective steps for conserving the groundwater resources;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 and section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Authority, with a view to protect the ground water resources had circulated the draft guidelines for grant of 'No Objection Certificate' on the 11th October, 2017 inviting comments and suggestions from all the stakeholders;

AND WHEREAS, all objections and suggestions received in response to the said draft guideline have been duly considered by the Central Government, the Authority notified the guidelines to regulate groundwater over-exploitation and to conserve the groundwater resources in the country vide notification number S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 03rd January 2019 in the OA No. 176 of 2015 directed that the above mentioned notification dated the 12th December, 2018 may not be given effect to as it is unsustainable if tested on 'Precautionary Principle, Sustainable development as well as Inter-generational Equity Principles' and if implemented, will result in fast depletion of groundwater and damage to water bodies and will be destructive of the fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 11th September, 2019 constituted a committee to deliberate on steps for preventing depletion of groundwater, robust monitoring mechanism

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against unauthorised extractions and fulfillment of 'No Objection Certificate' conditions, environment compensation etc and to submit a report;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid committee submitted the report along-with draft guidelines to regulate groundwater extraction and groundwater conservation in Hon'ble Tribunal on the 16th March, 2020;

AND WHEREAS, the above said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 20th July, 2020 directed to comply with certain points for sustainable groundwater management while issuing 'No Objection Certificates' to commercial establishments by the Authority;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 read with Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, hereby notifies the guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in the country in supersession to this Ministry notification vide S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018 as per the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

Guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India

(with immediate effect)

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[F. No. CGWA-21/4/2020-CGWA]

ASHISH KUMAR, Director

ANNEXURES

- Annexure I: Estimation of water requirements for drinking and domestic use.
- Annexure II: Guidelines for construction of piezometers and monitoring of groundwater levels and quality.
- Annexure III: Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects.
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- Guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in India

Preamble and Background:

On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government had constituted the Central Ground Water Board as Authority vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under sub section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions as per the said Act.

The Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time applicable in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government and Union territory administration concerned.

To have sustainable management of water resources in the country groundwater abstraction guidelines have been prepared to regulate groundwater extraction and conserve the scarce groundwater resources in the country.

These guidelines will come into force with immediate effect from the date of Gazette Notification and will supersede all earlier guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).

These guidelines will have pan India applicability. Ground water abstraction in States/ Uts (which are not regulating ground water abstraction) shall continue to be regulated by Central Ground Water Authority.

Further, wherever States/ Uts have come out with their own groundwater abstraction guidelines, which are inconsistent with the CGWA guidelines, the provisions of CGWA guidelines will prevail. However, in case the guidelines followed by such States/ Uts contain some more stringent provisions than CGWA guidelines, such provisions may also be given effect to by the States/ Uts Authorities in addition to those contained in the CGWA guidelines. States may be at liberty to suggest additional conditions/ criteria based on the local hydro-geological situations which shall be reviewed by CGWA/Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India before acceptance.

All new/existing industries, industries seeking expansion, infrastructure projects and mining projects abstracting ground water, unless specifically exempted under Para 1.0 below, will be required to seek No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority or, the concerned State/ UT Ground Water

Authority as the case may be. The entire process of grant of No Objection Certificate shall be online through a web based application system.

Water management plans shall be prepared by all the State Ground Water Authorities/ Organizations for all Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical assessment units starting with Over-exploited units. Water management plans shall be reviewed and updated periodically. Water management plans, data on water availability and scarcity and policy framed in this regard shall be placed on the websites of Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Authority.

1.0 Exemptions from seeking No Objection Certificate:

Following categories of consumers shall be exempted from seeking No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction:

- (i) Individual domestic consumers in both rural and urban areas for drinking water and domestic uses.
- (ii) Rural drinking water supply schemes.
- (iii) Armed Forces Establishments and Central Armed Police Forces establishments in both rural and urban areas.
- (iv) Agricultural activities.
- (v) Micro and small Enterprises drawing ground water less than 10 cum/day.

1.1 Registration of Drilling Rigs

State / Ut Governments shall be responsible for registering drilling rigs operating within their jurisdiction and for maintaining the database of wells drilled by them. Appropriate link shall be provided in CGWA portal for making the data available to CGWA.

2.0 Drinking & Domestic use for Residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas

For grant of No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction, the project proponent has to furnish the details as per the guidelines issued by the CGWA in proper format as available in CGWA website. No Objection Certificate for new /existing wells shall be granted only in such cases where the local Government water supply agency is unable to supply requisite amount of water in the area.

No Objection Certificate shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants shall be mandatory for all residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies where ground water requirement is more than 20 m³/day. The water from Sewage Treatment Plants shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.
- ii) The No Objection Certificate shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue or till such time local Government water supply is provided to the project area, whichever is earlier. In case the project proponent receives water supply from the concerned local Government Water Supply Agency during the validity of the No Objection Certificate, intimation regarding availability of public water supply shall be sent by the project proponent to CGWA and No Objection Certificate will be cancelled by the Authority. In other cases, the project proponent will apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate, ninety days before the expiry of No Objection Certificate.
- iii) Proponents shall be liable to pay ground water abstraction charges for the quantum of ground water proposed to be extracted, as per rates mentioned in Table 5.1.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- a) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 (Annexure I), taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc.
- b) Affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- by the applicant, confirming non/ inadequate availability of public water supply in case of users requiring ground water up to 10 m³/ day for drinking/ domestic use.
- c) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in cases requiring ground water in excess of 10 m³/ day for drinking/ domestic use. Government water supply agencies

applying for No Objection Certificate shall submit copy of government approval of the scheme/project proposed to be implemented.

- d) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for no objection certificate)
- e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

3.0 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. As per Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14, 87.86% of wells are owned by marginal, small and semi-medium farmers having land holding up to 4 hectares (ha). Around 9.18 % of wells are owned by medium farmers having land holding 4 – 10 ha and 2.96% of the wells are owned by big farmers having land holding more than 10 ha.

Considering the number of ground water abstraction structures, regulation of ground water in agriculture sector through a 'command and control' strategy will prove to be an arduous task. Therefore, a participatory approach for sustainable ground water management would be more productive.

States/Uts are advised to review their free/subsidized electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and may work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce over-dependence on groundwater.

Agriculture sector shall be exempted from obtaining No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction.

4.0 Commercial Use

No new major industries shall be granted No Objection Certificate in over-exploited assessment areas except as per the policy guidelines. ✓

Availability of ground water resources shall be given due regard while considering applications for grant of No Objection Certificate for commercial use.

Commercial entities extracting ground water shall be required to submit online annual water audit report including an audit of water use as mentioned in the relevant sections. CGWA/ State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall publish all such audit reports online.

CGWA/ SGWAs shall engage independent agencies to verify the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions periodically.

4.1 Industrial Use ✓

In Over-exploited assessment units, No Objection Certificate shall not be granted for ground water abstraction to any new industry except those falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). However, No Objection Certificate for drinking/ domestic use for work force, green belt use by these new industries shall be permitted. Expansion of existing industries involving increase in quantum of ground water abstraction in over-exploited assessment units shall not be permitted. No Objection Certificate shall not be granted to new packaged water industries in Overexploited areas, even if they belong to MSME category.

No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.
- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
- iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m³/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be

- required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.
- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in Section 15 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m³/day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 15 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Detailed guidelines for design and construction of piezometers are given in **Annexure II**. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.
 - v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
 - vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.
 - vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution (**Annexure III**).
 - viii) All industries drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 A and 5.3 A.
 - ix) All existing industries drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 B and 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- (a) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water supply from local government agencies in cases where ground water requirement is up to 10 m³/day.
- (b) Certificate regarding non/ partial availability of fresh water/ treated waste water supply from the local government water supply agency in cases where requirement of ground water is more than 10 m³/day.
- (c) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any NABL accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for No Objection Certificate)
- (d) Water quality data of bore well/ tube well/ dug well in respect of existing industries from NABL accredited laboratories/Government approved laboratories.
- (e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
- (f) **Impact Assessment report:** All projects extracting/proposing to extract ground water in excess of 100 m³/day in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical areas shall have to mandatorily submit impact assessment report of existing/ proposed ground water withdrawal on the ground water regime and also socio-economic impacts report prepared by accredited consultants. Pro-forma for the report is given in **Annexure IV**.

4.2 Mining Projects

All existing as well as new mining projects will be required to obtain No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. Since mining projects are location specific, there will be no ban on grant of No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water for such projects in over-exploited assessment units.

No Objection Certificate for mining projects shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) It shall be mandatory for all the mining industries to ensure that water available from de-watering operations is properly treated and should be gainfully utilized for supply for irrigation, dust

- suppression, mining process, recharge in downstream and for maintaining e-flows in the river system.
- ii) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) along the periphery in the premises, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for mines drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m³/day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with that of pumping well/ wells.
 - iii) In addition, the proponent shall monitor ground water levels by establishing observation wells (piezometers) in the core and buffer zones as specified in the No Objection Certificate.
 - iv) In case of coal and other base metal mining the project proponent shall use the advance dewatering technology (by construction of series of dewatering abstraction structures) to avoid contamination of surface water.
 - v) In addition to this, all mining units shall also monitor the water quality of mine seepage and mine discharge through NABL accredited/ Govt. approved laboratories and the same shall be submitted at the time of self compliance.
 - vi) All mining projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.4 A.
 - vii) All mining projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.4 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- (a) Mining plan approved by the concerned Govt. agency/ department.
- (b) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
- (c) Comprehensive report prepared by accredited consultant on ground water conditions in both core and buffer zones of the mine, depth wise and year wise mine seepage calculations, impact assessment of mining and dewatering on ground water regime and its socio-economic impact, details of recycling, reuse and recharge, reduction of pumping with use of technology for mining and water management to minimize and mitigate the adverse impact on ground water, based on local conditions. Format for report is given in **Annexure V**.

4.3 Infrastructure projects:

Since infrastructure projects are location specific, grant of No Objection Certificate to such projects located in over-exploited assessment units shall not be banned. New infrastructure projects/ residential buildings may require dewatering during construction activity and/ or use ground water for construction. In both cases, applicants shall seek No Objection Certificate from CGWA before commencement of work. However, in over-exploited assessment units, use of ground water for construction activity shall be permitted only if no treated sewage water is available within 10 km radius of the site. New as well as existing Infrastructure projects shall also be required to seek No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water.

No 'No Objection Certificate' shall be granted for extraction of groundwater for Water Parks, Theme Parks and Amusement Parks in over-exploited assessment units.

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects is given in Annexure VI.

The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data through the web portal to CGWA/SGWA as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by CGWA/SGWA.

- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m³/day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.
- iii) For infrastructure dewatering/ construction activity, No Objection Certificate shall be valid for specific period as per the detailed proposal submitted by the project proponent.
- iv) All infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Table 5.3 A.
- v) All infrastructure projects (new/ existing) drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- (a) In cases where dewatering is involved, submission of impact assessment report prepared by an accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime shall be mandatory. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues such as ground water level decline, land subsidence etc.
- (b) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water from any other source in case water is required for construction in safe and semi critical areas.
- (c) Certificate from a government agency regarding non availability of treated sewage water for construction within 10 km radius of the site in critical and over-exploited areas.
- (d) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in respect of all categories of assessments units for commercial use.
- (e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
- (f) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 (**Annexure I**), taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc. (in case of completed infrastructure projects for commercial use).
- (g) Completion certificate from the concerned agency for infrastructure projects requiring water for commercial use.

5.0 Ground water abstraction/ restoration charges

All residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges.

All industries/mining/ infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units will have to pay ground water abstraction charges based on quantum of ground water extraction and category of assessment unit as per details given in this guideline.

All existing mining/ infrastructure projects and existing industries including MSME drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units will have to pay ground water restoration charges based on quantum of ground water extraction. Further, new MSME, new infrastructure and new Mining projects in over exploited areas shall also be required to pay ground water restoration charges.

Existing industries, infrastructure units and mining projects which have installed/constructed artificial recharge structures in compliance of the conditions prescribed in the groundwater guidelines prevailing at the time of grant of No Objection Certificate or its renewal shall be eligible for a rebate of 50% (fifty percent) in the ground water abstraction charges/ground water restoration charges, subject to their satisfactory performance and verification.

The revenue generated from the proposed water abstraction/ restoration charges shall be kept in a separate fund for implementation of site specific suitable demand/ supply side interventions.

5.1 Rates of Ground water abstraction /restoration charges

I. Drinking and domestic use for residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in Urban areas

All residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies requiring water only for drinking/domestic use requiring No Objection Certificate would pay ground water abstraction charges as per rates given below in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Ground Water Abstraction charges for Drinking & Domestic use.

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m ³ /month)	Rate of ground water abstraction charges (Rs. per m ³)
0-25	No charge
26-50	1.00
>50	2.00

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay Ground water abstraction Charges @ Rs. 0.50 per m³.

II. Packaged Drinking Water units

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.2 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.2 B.

Table 5.2 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50m ³ /day	51 to <200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00

Table 5.2 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50 m ³ /day	51 to <200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries only)	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	120.00

III. Other Industries & infrastructure projects

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for other industries and infrastructure projects in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.3 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.3 B.

Table 5.3 A: Rates of Ground Water abstraction charges for other industries & infrastructure projects (Rs per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00

Table 5.3 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for other industries & infrastructure projects (Rs per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries / new Industries as per the present Guidelines)	6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

IV. Mining projects

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for mining, which are drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.4 A and those for ground water restoration charges in case of projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.4 B.

Table 5.4 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for mining (Rs. per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00

Table 5.4 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for mining (Rs. per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Over-exploited	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

6.0 Bulk Water Supply

All private tankers abstracting ground water and use it for supply as bulk water suppliers will now mandatorily seek No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. The bulk water suppliers through tankers drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall pay groundwater abstraction charges as per the **Table-6.1 A**. The bulk water suppliers drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall pay the groundwater restoration charges as per the **Table-6.1 B**. All tankers will have to install GPS based system for their monitoring of movement/area of operation.

Modalities for issue of No Objection Certificate for bulk/tanker water supplies shall be worked out in consultation with States/Uts and suitable guidelines in this regard will be framed and issued separately for the same.

Category	Rate per m ³ (in Rs.)
Safe	10
Semi Critical	20
Critical	25

Category	Rate per m ³ (in Rs.)
Over Exploited	35

7.0 Abstraction of Saline ground water

Abstraction of saline ground water in areas having either saline ground water at all depths or pockets of saline ground water in an otherwise fresh water area for use by industries/ dewatering by infrastructure/ mining projects including those located in over-exploited areas would be encouraged. Such industries shall be exempted from paying ground water abstraction charges.

The list of such assessment units having saline ground water at all depths as per the latest assessment of dynamic ground water resources will be made available by the CGWA in their website. However, due care shall be taken in respect of disposal of effluents by the units so as to protect the water bodies and the aquifers from pollution.

Detailed guidelines in this regard shall be prepared and issued separately.

8.0 Protection of Wetland Areas

The wet land areas in the country are very crucial as they are direct reflection of the presence of ground water in such areas. The protection of the wetland areas is being separately handled by the Wetland Authorities. Since ground water is very crucial for the survival of the wetland area, any excessive ground water development within the zone of wetland area would affect the volume of water in that wetland.

Projects falling within 500 m. from the periphery of demarcated wetland areas shall mandatorily submit a detailed proposal indicating that any ground water abstraction by the project proponent does not affect the protected wetland areas. Furthermore, before seeking permission from CGWA, the projects shall take consent/approval from the appropriate Wetland Authorities to establish their projects in the area.

9.0 General compliance conditions in No Objection Certificate

- i. Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate through the web-portal.
- ii. Proponents shall mandatorily get water flow meter calibrated on from an authorized agency once in a year.
- iii. Proponents shall install roof top rain water harvesting & recharge systems in the project area.
- iv. Proponents shall pay Ground Water Abstraction/ Restoration Charges based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable as per the rates given in Section 6.
- v. Construction of purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for ground water level monitoring shall be mandatory as per Section 15. Water level data shall be made available to CGWA through web portal. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in **Annexure-II**.
- vi. Proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s) once in a year. Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed in NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.
- vii. If the existing well becomes defunct due to mechanical failure within the validity period of No Objection Certificate, the user can construct a replacement well under intimation to CGWA on web portal. The defunct well shall be properly sealed (**Refer Annexure VII**). The user will be required to submit documentary proof in this regard. However, if the existing abstraction structures fails to yield water and he proponent desires to drill another tubewell in the same premises, prior permission of the Authority shall be required. If the replacement well is to be drilled in some different place, the proponent shall obtain fresh No Objection Certificate.
- viii. Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated waste water.
- ix. In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.

10.0 Monitoring of compliance of No Objection Certificate Conditions

To monitor the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions, Central Ground Water Authority and State/ UT Ground Water Authorities shall take the following steps:

- a. Suitable MIS will be developed for compliance monitoring.
- b. District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) /District Magistrates (DMs) are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate conditions and taking action for imposition of Environmental Compensation.
- c. Technical officers of CGWB/ CGWA and State groundwater organizations are authorized to take actions with respect to monitoring and periodic inspections with the approval of competent authority.
- d. In case of violation of any of the No Objection Certificate conditions, the proponents shall be liable to pay the penalties as per **Section 16**.

11.0 Renewal of No Objection Certificate

No objection certificate shall be renewed periodically, subject to the compliance of the conditions mentioned therein:

- i. The applicant shall apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- ii. Application for renewal of No Objection Certificate shall be accompanied by the Compliance Report.
- iii. Before granting renewal, Central Ground Water Authority or State/ Ut Authority shall satisfy itself that the conditions of No Objection Certificate have been complied with.
- iv. In case of change in category of the assessment unit, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for new category.
- v. No Objection Certificate will be renewed for the terms specified for various uses as follows:

Category	Use	Term of renewal
Critical, Semi-critical and safe	Infrastructure projects for drinking & domestic use and urban Water Supply Agencies	5 years
	Industries	3 years
	Mines	2 years
Over exploited	All users in 'Over-exploited areas'	2 years

- vi. If the application for renewal is submitted in time and the CGWA/ the respective State/ Ut Authority is unable to process the application in time, No Objection Certificate shall be deemed to be extended till the date of renewal of No Objection Certificate.
- vii. If the proponent fails to apply for renewal within 3 months from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate, the proponent shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the period starting from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate till No Objection Certificate is renewed by the competent authority.

12.0 Extension of No Objection Certificate

If the proponent is unable to construct the well(s) during the validity period of No Objection Certificate for genuine reasons, the proponent will have to apply for extension of No Objection Certificate. Application for extension should be supported by documents justifying the reasons for delay. Other conditions for grant of extension of No Objection Certificate will be the same as that for fresh No Objection Certificate.

Extension of No Objection Certificate will be granted for a maximum period of two years. No further extension will be granted after the expiry of the extended period. In that case, the applicant will have to apply afresh for grant of No Objection Certificate.

13.0 Delegation of powers against illegal groundwater withdrawal

Central Ground Water Authority has appointed the District Magistrate/ District Collector/ Sub Divisional Magistrates of each Revenue District/Sub division as Authorized Officers, who have been delegated the power to seal illegal wells, disconnect electricity supply to the energised well, launch prosecution against offenders etc. including grievance redressal related to ground water in their respective jurisdictions.

In order to further decentralise and strengthen the monitoring and compliance mechanism as per the guidelines, officials of concerned Departments of Revenue and Industries of the States/Uts shall be appointed as Authorised Officers in consultation with the State/Ut Governments.

A copy of the No Objection Certificate issued by the CGWA in the No Objection Certificate Application Portal (NOCAP) will be forwarded to the respective District Magistrate/ District Collector. In case of any violation of the directions of Central Ground Water Authority and non-fulfilment of the conditions laid

down in the No Objection Certificate, the Authorised Officers will file appropriate Petition/Original Application etc under sections 15 to 21 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in appropriate Courts.

14.0 Ground Water Level Monitoring

All the project proponents (drawing ground water more than 10 cum/d) have to mandatorily construct Piezometers (observation wells) within their premises for monitoring of the ground water levels. Such a mechanism of compliance conditions has been made to ensure that every month the ground water level in the project area can be monitored and observed. In this regard the necessary criteria for monitoring of water levels through piezometers by the project proponents is given in Table 14.1.

S.No.	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/d)	No. of piezometer required	Monitoring mechanism		
			Manual	DWLR	DWLR with Telemetry
1	<10	0	0	0	0
2	11-50	1	1	0	0
3	51-500	1	0	1	0
4	>500	2	0	1	1

The piezometer shall be suitably located to ensure that zone of aquifer tapped in the piezometer is the same as that of the pumping well.

15.0 Environmental Compensation

Extraction of ground water for commercial use by industries, infrastructure units and mining projects without a valid No Objection Certificate from appropriate authority shall be considered illegal and such entities shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the quantum of ground water so extracted. The norms prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall be utilized for calculating the Environmental compensation as mentioned below:

$$EC_{GW} = \text{Ground water consumption per day} \times \text{Environmental Compensation rate (ECR}_{GW}) \times \text{No. of days} \times \text{Deterrence factor}$$

where ground water consumption is in m³/day and ECR_{GW} in Rs./ cum

15.1 Rates of Environmental Compensation:

Rates of Environmental Compensation (ECR_{GW}) for various types of users in different categories of assessment units are given in Table 15.1 to 15.3.

Table 15.1 : ECR_{GW} for Packaged Drinking Water units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200/	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR _{GW}) in Rs./m ³					
	Safe	12	18	24	30
2	Semi critical	24	36	48	60
3	Critical	36	48	66	90
4	Over- exploited	48	72	96	120

Note :-Minimum EC_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-

Table 15.2: ECR_{GW} for Mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR _{GW}) in Rs./m ³			
1	Safe	15	21	30	40
2	Semi critical	30	45	60	75
3	Critical	45	60	85	115
4	Over- exploited	60	90	120	150

Note :-Minimum ECR_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-

Table 15.3: ECR_{GW} for Industrial units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR _{GW}) in Rs./m ³			
1	Safe	20	30	40	50
2	Semi critical	40	60	80	100
3	Critical	60	80	110	150
4	Over- exploited	80	120	160	200

Note :-Minimum ECR_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-

15.2 Deterrent Factors to compensate losses and environmental damage (for packaged drinking water units, mining, industries and infrastructural dewatering projects)

The following deterrent factors based on the duration of illegal ground water extraction shall be levied to compensate for the losses and environmental damages as detailed in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4: Deterrent factor based on quantum of ground water withdrawal and number of years of illegal withdrawal

S.No.	Water Consumption	Deterrence Factor		
		< 2 years	2-5 years	>5 years
1	<1000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.25
2	1000-5000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.50
3	>5000 KLD	1.00	1.25	2.00

Note: KLD – Kिलोलिटर per day

16.0 Provision of Penalty

Penalty shall be imposed on the proponents for non-compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions issued by the appropriate authority. Rates of penalty proposed for non-compliance of various conditions of No Objection Certificate are given in Table 16.1. The rates of the penalty shall be reviewed periodically with the approval of competent authority in Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Table 16.1: Penalty provision for non Compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions

S. No.	Items	Charges in Rs.
1	Non installation/faulty Digital water Flow meter with telemetry system.	200000
2	Non disclosure/ construction of additional groundwater abstraction structures a) Non-functional Structures. b) Defunct/Abandoned Note: Given rates are for unit non-functional/defunct/abandoned structures. This shall be multiplied with total such structures to arrive at consolidated penalty.	200000 100000
3	Reporting of fresh water zones as Brackish / Saline zones in application.	200000
4	Non Installation of Piezometer.	200000
5	Non Installation/faulty DWLR/Telemetry system	100000
6	Non Construction/Inadequate capacity of Recharge / Water conservation structures.	500000
7	Non maintenance of Recharge structures.	200000
8	Injection of treated/untreated water into the aquifer system. Note: In addition to penalty, the proponent shall bear the cost of aquifer remediation as per the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	1000000
9	Non Submission of Water level/Water quality Data.	50000
10	Non-maintenance of log book of daily withdrawal/non submission of Groundwater abstraction data.	50000
11	Non submission of photograph of recharge structure(s).	50000
12	Non Submission of Self Compliance report.	100000
13	Construction of groundwater abstraction structures by un authorized/unregistered Drilling Rigs (per structures).	100000
14	Non registration of water supply tankers.	500000
15	Submission of false information/ undertaking.	100000

Charges shall also be payable for correction/modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate letter. The details of such charges are given in [Table 16.2](#).

Table 16.2: Proposed Charges for correction/Modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate

S. No.	Items	Charges in Rs.
1	Change in recharge quantum	10000
2	Change in User ID.	5000
3	Change in firm Name	5000
4	Extension of No Objection Certificate	5000
5	Issuance of duplicate No Objection Certificate	5000
6	Issuance of corrigendum to No Objection Certificate	5000
7	Any other items/corrections etc	5000

17.0 Other important Conditions (Applicable to all):

- i. Sale of ground water by a person/ agency not having valid no objection certificate from CGWA/State Ground Water Authority is not permitted.
- ii. In infrastructure projects, paved/parking area must be covered with interlocking/perforated tiles or other suitable measures to ensure groundwater infiltration/harvesting.
- iii. In case of Infrastructure projects, the firm/entity shall ensure implementation of dual water supply system in the projects. Compliance of the same shall be submitted through the web portal.
- iv. Non-compliance of conditions mentioned in the No Objection Certificate may be taken as sufficient reason for cancellation of no objection certificate accorded/ non-renewal of No Objection Certificate.
- v. No application shall be entertained without supporting documents as specified in relevant sections.
- vi. Abstraction structure(s) should be located inside the premises of project property.
- vii. Self compliance of conditions laid down in the no objection certificate shall be reported by the users online in the web portal of Central Ground Water Authority/state Ground Water Authority.
- viii. Processing fee prescribed, if any, from time to time shall be charged for various services.

Note:

1. Guidelines are subject to modification from time to time.
2. In case of any discrepancy between Hindi and English versions of this document including the annexures, the English version shall prevail.

Annexure I**Estimation of Water Requirements for drinking and domestic use****(Source: National Building Code 2016, BIS)**

a) Residential Buildings:

Accommodations	Population
1 Bedroom dwelling unit	4
2 Bedroom dwelling unit	5
3 Bedroom dwelling unit	6
4 Bedroom dwelling unit and above	7

Notes:

- 1) The above figures consider a domestic household including support personnel, wherever applicable.
- 2) For plotted development, the population may be arrived at after due consideration of the expected number and type of domestic household units.
- 3) Dwelling unit under EWS category shall have population requirement of 4 and studio apartment shall have population requirement of 2.

As a general rule the following rates per capita per day may be considered for domestic and non-domestic needs:

a) For communities with populations up to 20,000:

1)	Water supply through stand post:	40 lphd (Min)
2)	Water supply through house service: connection	70 to 100 lphd

24

- b) For communities with: 100 to 135 lphd
population 20,000 to 100,00 together with
full flushing system
- c) For communities with population: 150 to 200 lphd
above 100,000 together with
full flushing system

Note—The value of water supply given as 150 to 200 litre per head per day may be reduced to 135 litre per head per day for houses for Medium Income Group (MIG) and Low Income Groups (LIG) and Economically Weaker Section of Society (EWS), depending upon prevailing conditions and availability of water.

Out of the 150 to 200 litre per head per day, 45 litre per head per day may be taken for flushing requirements and the remaining quantity for other domestic purposes.

A. Water Requirements for Buildings Other than Residences

Sl No.	Type of Building	Domestic litres per head/ day	Flushing Litres per head/ day	Total Consumption Litres per head/ day
1.	Factories including canteen where bath rooms are required to be provided	30	15	45
2.	Factories including canteen where no bath rooms are required to be provided	20	10	30
3.	Hospital (excluding laundry and kitchen):			
	a) Number of beds not exceeding 100	230	110	340
	b) Number of beds exceeding 100	300	150	450
	c) Out Patient Department (OPD)	10	5	15
4.	Nurses' homes and medical quarters	90	45	135
5.	Hostels	90	45	135
6.	Hotels (up to 3 star) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	120	60	180
7.	Hotels (4 star and above) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	260	60	320
8.	Offices (including canteen)	25	20	45
9.	Restaurants and food court including water requirement for kitchen:			
	a) Restaurants	55 per seat	15 per seat	70 per seat
	b) Food Court	25 per seat	10 per seat	35 per seat
10.	Clubhouse	25	20	45
11.	Stadiums	4	6	10

12.	Cinemas, concert halls and theatres and multiplex	5 per seat	10 per seat	15 per seat
13.	Schools/Educational institutions:			
	a) Without boarding facilities	25	20	45
	b) With boarding facilities	90	45	135
14.	Shopping and retail (mall)			
	a) Staff	25	20	45
	b) Visitors	5	10	15
15.	Traffic Terminal stations			
	a) Airports	40	30	70
	b) Railway stations (Junction) with bathing facility	40	30	70
	c) Railway stations (Junction) without bathing facility	30	15	45
	d) Railway stations (Intermediate) with bathing facility	25	20	45
	e) Railway stations (Intermediate) without bathing facility	15	10	25
	f) Interstate bus terminals	25	20	45
	g) Intrastate Bus Terminals/Metro Stations	10	5	15

Notes:

1. For calculating water demand for visitors, consumption of 15 litre per head per day may be taken.
2. The water demand includes requirement of patients, attendants, visitors and staff. Additional water demand for kitchen, laundry and clinical water shall be computed as per actual requirements.
3. The number of persons shall be determined by average number of passengers handled by stations, with due considerations given to the staff and vendors who are using these facilities.
4. Consideration should be given for seasonal average peak requirements.
5. The hospitals may be categorized as Category A (25 to 50 beds), Category B(51 to 100 beds), Category C (101 to 300 beds), Category D (301 to 500) and Category E (501 to 750 beds).

Annexure II**Guidelines for construction of Piezometers and monitoring of Ground Water Levels and Quality**

Piezometer is a borewell/tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering a tape/sounder or automatic / digital water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing whenever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum distance of 50 m from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about four inches to six inches.
- The depth of the piezometer should be the same as that of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one pumping wells are constructed tapping aquifers at different depths, more than one piezometers shall be required to be constructed tapping different aquifers as in the pumping wells.

- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tubewells has been stopped for about four to six hours.
- The ground water quality has to be monitored once in a year during pre-monsoon (April/ May) period by industries and mines drawing ground water. Samples of ground water should be analyzed from NABL accredited laboratory.
- A permanent display board should be installed at Piezometer/ Tubewell site for providing the location, piezometer/ tubewell number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tubewell for standard referencing and identification.
- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care off.

Annexure III

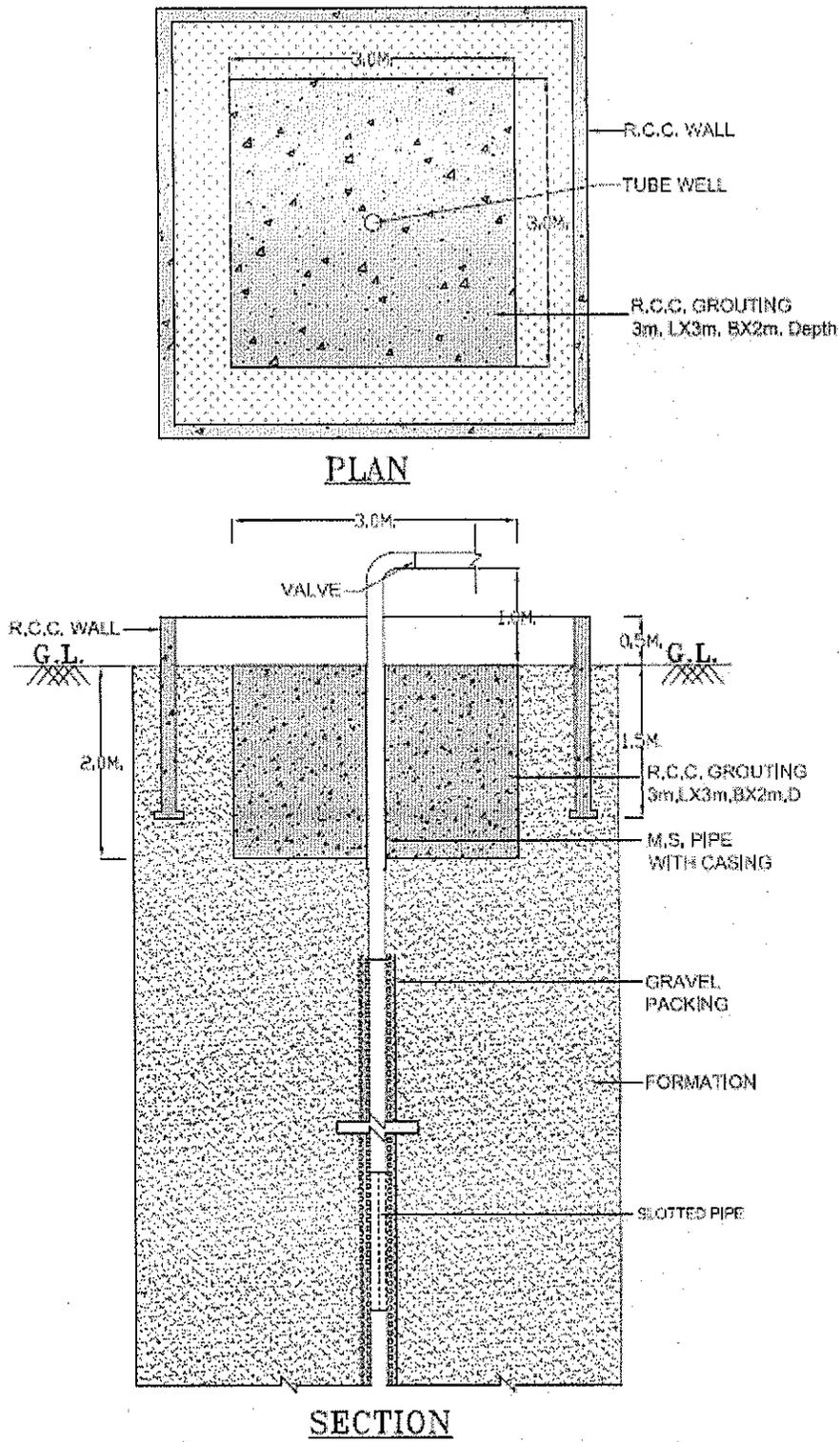
Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects

It has been observed that ground water in and around polluting industries like Tannery, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical, Coalwashery, other hazardous units, etc., is polluted. In order to prevent further deterioration of ground water quality, it is essential to take all necessary measures for well head protection. All industries/ projects falling under this category are hereby directed to follow the under mentioned procedure both for existing and new category.

1. No tube well/ bore well / dug well should be constructed in the vicinity of the processing unit. Tube well/ bore well should be constructed at the place which is hygienically maintained.
2. Only Mild Steel pipe should be used for assembly/ casing and PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) or similar pipes should not be used. The tube well/ bore well having PVC or similar pipes should be abandoned and filled back.
3. Around the tube well/ bore well, RCC (Reinforced Concrete Cement) grouting of 3 meters (length) x 3 meters (width) x 2 meters (depth) must be provided. The pipe of the tube well/ bore well must be raised 1 meter above ground level (1 magl). The tube well/ bore well must be surrounded by RCC wall of 0.5 meter height and 1.5 meter depth to prevent any surface contamination to enter the constructed tube well/ bore well. Plan/Sectional diagram is enclosed for reference (Appendix 1 and 2).
3. The tube well/ bore well must be fitted with NRV (Non Return Valve) in order to ensure that the constructed tube well/ bore well is exclusively used for abstraction of ground water only.
4. At no point of time there should be any injection of any water or fluid into the constructed tube well/ bore well/ Piezometer.
5. The industries/ projects under this category should not implement any recharge measures within the plant premises.
6. Any tube well/ bore well located/ constructed in the vicinity of STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) or ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant) should be abandoned and filled back.
7. The piezometer to be constructed for monitoring purpose should follow the same procedure as that for tube well/ bore well for such industries/ projects.

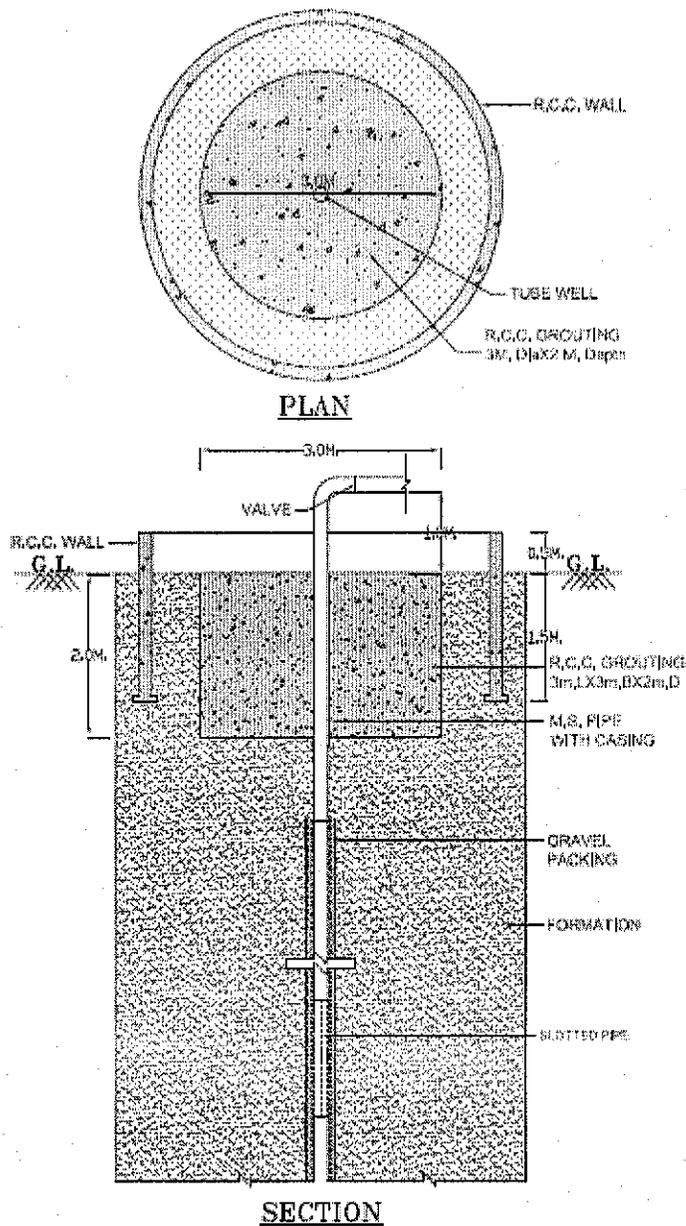
Appendix 1

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Appendix 2

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Annexure-IV

Outline of hydro-geological Report for obtaining No Objection Certificate for industries

1. Brief about the proposed project giving location details, coordinates, google/ toposheet maps, etc. demarcating the project area.
2. Ground water situation in and around the project area including water level and quality data and maps along with quality issues, if any. In case of mines, ground water conditions in both core and buffer zone should be described.
3. Details of the tubewells/ borewells proposed to be constructed. This includes the drilling depth, diameter, tentative lithological log, details of pump to be lowered, H.P. of pump, tentative discharge of tubewells/ borewells, etc. Locations to be marked on the site plan/ map. Location of proposed piezometers.

4. Details of Geophysical studies carried out in and around the project area. Ground water resources computation of the block in which the project falls.
5. Approved Mine plan in case of mines and detailed dewatering plan in case of mine/ infrastructure dewatering projects.
6. Proposed usage of pumped water in case of mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects.
7. Comprehensive assessment of the impact on the ground water regime in and around the project area highlighting the risks and proposed management strategies proposed to overcome any significant environmental issues.
8. Proposed measures for disposal of waste water by industries drawing saline water.
9. Measures to be adopted for water conservation which include recycling, reuse, treatment, etc. This includes the water balance chart being adopted by the firm along with details of water conservation methods to be adopted.
 - Brief write up along with capacity and flow chart of Sewage Treatment Plants / Effluent Treatment Plants / Combined Effluent Treatment Plants existing/ proposed within the project.
 - Details of water conservation measures to be adopted to reduce/ save the ground water.
 - Total water balance chart showing the usage of water for various processes.
10. Any other details pertaining to the project.

Annexure V

Format of the Report on ground water conditions (for mining projects)

Introduction

Project description

Background

Objectives and scope

Regional setting

Location

Landuse

Climate

Topography and drainage

Geology –Regional and Local

General Hydrogeology (aquifer types, aquifer depth, zone tapped etc.)

Groundwater condition (In core and buffer zones)

Spatial and temporal variations in water levels Groundwater quality (Shallow and deep aquifer)

Impact of groundwater extraction on local groundwater

Hydrograph of water level/piezometer in monitoring wells

Trend analysis of historical water levels Flow net analysis (groundwater flow direction)

Year wise/ bench wise mine dewatering computation as per approved mine plan

Conclusions

29

Annexure VI

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects

Residential townships including commercial buildings
Office building
School
College
University
Special Economic Zone
Metro Station
Railway Station
Bus Depot
Airport
Seaport
Highway infrastructure
Fire station
Warehouse
Business Plaza
Malls & Multiplex
Hospitals
Nursing Homes
Resort
Hotel/ Restaurant/ Food Plaza
Holiday home/Guest house/ Hostels
Banquet Hall/ Marriage Gardens
IT Complex
Logistics & Cargo
Clubs
Trade Centre

Annexure -VII

Supreme Court Order in Civil Writ petition 36 of 2009 regarding measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

In Re: Measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

Union of India and Ors.

Respondents(s)

ORDER

With this Court issuing requisite guidelines vide order dated 11th February, 2010, subject to slight modifications, nothing survives in the present writ petition.

That modification is as follows:

- (i) The owner of the land/ premises, before taking any steps for constructing bore well/ tube well must inform in writing to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/ District Magistrate/ Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ any other Statutory Authority/ concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of bore well/ tube well.
- (ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, namely, Government/ Semi Government, Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration/ Statutory Authority wherever applicable.
- (iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details:-
 - (a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/ rehabilitation of well.
 - (b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- (iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.
- (v) Construction of cement/ concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.
- (vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts & nuts.
- (vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.
- (viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
- (ix) Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.
- (x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- (xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of bore holes/ tube wells are being taken care through the concerned state/ Central Government agencies.
- (xii) District/ Block/ Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells found open, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level.

In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.

In case of urban areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Ground Water/Public Health/ Municipal Corporation etc.

- (xiii) If a bore well/ tube well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation/ Private Contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' bore well/tube well is properly filled upto the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concerned agency/ department. Information on all such data on the above are to be maintained in the District Collector/ Block Development Office of the State.

We are informed that the last paragraph of the earlier order dated 11th February, 2010, concerning publicity has been duly complied with.

Subject to the above, the writ petition is disposed of.

.....CJI.
[S.H. KAPADIA]

.....J.
[K.S. RADHAKRISHNANA]

.....J.
[SWATANTER KUMAR]

New Delhi,
August 6, 2010

ANNEXURE VIII

List of States/Union territories where ground water extraction is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Assam
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. Chhattisgarh
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
7. Gujarat
8. Haryana
9. Jharkhand
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Manipur
13. Meghalaya
14. Mizoram
15. Nagaland
16. Odisha
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tripura
21. Uttar Pradesh
22. Uttarakhand
23. Andhra Pradesh (only mining projects)
24. Telangana (only mining projects)

Annexure IX

Glossary of technical terms used

1. **Safe area:** Area categorized as SAFE from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
2. **Semi-critical area:** Area categorized as SEMI-CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
3. **Critical area:** Area categorized as CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organisations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
4. **Over-exploited area:** Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organisations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
5. **Aquifer:** Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting ground water.
6. **Deeper Aquifer:** In areas having multiple aquifer system, the aquifer(s) occurring below the uppermost aquifer.
7. **Well:** Any structure used for the extraction of groundwater, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.
8. **Government Agency:** May be Central or State Government body.
9. **Supplier:** Government/ Government approved Water Supply Agency.
10. **Mine:** Area where mining activity is taking place, or area abandoned after mining.
11. **Illegal Ground Water abstraction Structure:** Any energized abstraction structure viz. dugwell, tubewell, borewell which is being used to withdraw ground water without valid No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority.
12. **Rainwater Harvesting:** The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at micro watershed scale, including roof-top harvesting, for future use or for recharge of groundwater.
13. **Mining Project:** Project which involves mining activity either open cast or underground or both.
14. **Ground Water Draft:** Quantum of ground water withdrawal.
15. **Saline Water:** Water having salinity in excess of 2500 μ siemens/cm at 25°C.
16. **Water Table Intersection:** Intersection of the water table on excavation of the overlying material due to mining or other activities.
17. **Drinking and domestic use:** Besides drinking & domestic use of households, this category will cover drinking requirement of industries not requiring water for industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use etc. in case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, sea ports, stadia etc.
18. **Recycle/Reuse:** Using treated waste water for various purposes/ putting water to multiple uses.
19. **Government Department:** Either Central Government or State Government.
20. **Municipality:** Municipality, a Municipal Corporation or similar body of local urban governance by any other name.
21. **Groundwater:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers;
22. **Bgl :** Below Ground Level.
23. **BCM :** Billion cubic metres.

24. **Groundwater Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw groundwater like bore well / tube well / dug well/dug cum bore well/tunnel well.
25. **Observation well or Piezometer:** A bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water sample periodically but not used for groundwater abstraction.
26. **Water Audit:** A method of quantifying water use in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use.
27. **Ground water pollution:** If concentration of any parameter in ground water exceeds the maximum permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.
28. **Cooperative Group Housing Societies/ Builder flats:** A Housing Society is a society formed by house owners within a residential complex. The housing society formed must be formally registered with registrar of co-operatives.
29. **KLD – Kilo Litre per day**
30. **EC_{GW}** - Environmental compensation for drawing illegal ground water.
31. **EC_{GWR}** - Environmental compensation rates for drawing illegal ground water.

ANNEXURE X

Annual water audits by the industries (Source – CII)

Water audit is a systematic process of objectively obtaining a water balance by measuring flow of water from the site of water withdrawal or treatment, through the distribution system, and into areas where it is used and finally discharged. Conducting a water audit involves calculating water balance, water use and identifying ways for saving water.

Water audit involves preliminary water survey and detailed water audit. Preliminary water survey is conducted to collect background information regarding plant activities, water consumption and water discharge pattern and water billing, rates and water cess. After the analysis of the secondary data collected from the industry, detailed water audit is conducted, which involves the following steps:

- On site training and discussion with facility manager and personnel
- Water system analysis
- Quantification of baseline water map
- Monitoring and measurements using pressure and flow meters and various other devices
- Quantification of inefficiencies and leaks
- Quantification of water quality loads and discharges
- Quantification of variability in flows and quality parameters
- Strategies for water treatment and reuse or direct use

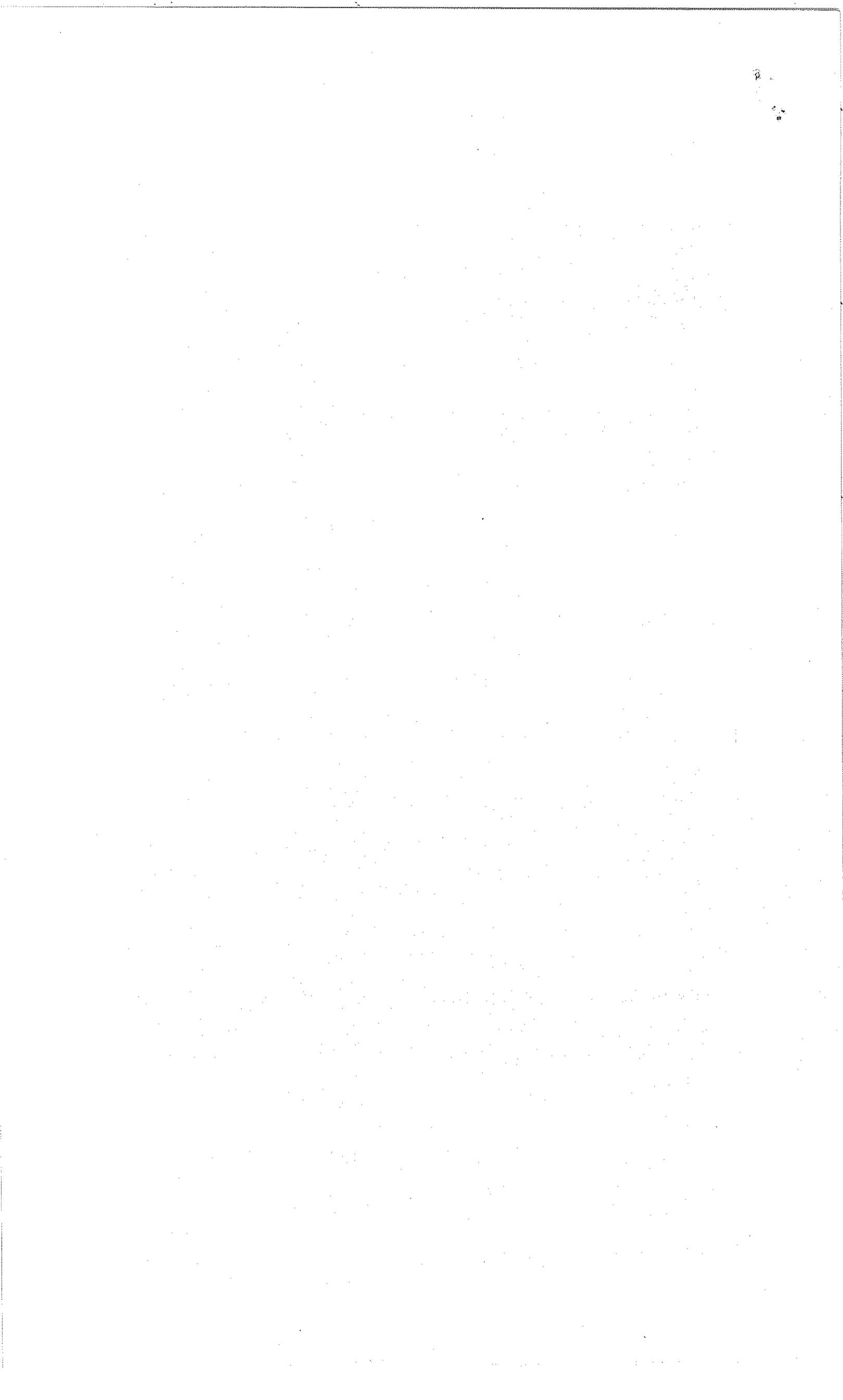
A detailed water balance is finally developed. Water quality requirement at various user areas is mapped, which helps in developing 'recycle' and 'reuse' opportunities.

The detailed water audit report contains the following:

- Water consumption and wastewater generation pattern
- Specific water use and conservation
- Complete water balance of the facility
- Water saving opportunities
- Method of implementing the proposals
- Full description and figures
- Investment required

Industries can undertake following measures for water conservation:

- Setting up of norms for water budgeting
- Modernization of industrial process to reduce water consumption
- Recycling water with a re-circulating cooling system
- Ozonation cooling water approach which can result in five fold reduction in blow down when compared to traditional chemical treatment
- Reduction in reuse of de-ionized water by eliminating some plenum flushes, converting from a continuous flow to an intermittent flow system and improving control on the use
- Use of waste water for gardening
- Proper processing of effluents to adhere to the norms of disposal.



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GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

From
Er.S.Prabakaran,B.E.,
Chief Engineer, WRD,
State Ground & Surface Water
Resources Data Centre
Public Works Department
Tharamani, Chennai 600 113.
Phone : 91-44-22542223 (Direct)
91-44-22541526/27(Board)
Email: cegwchennai@gmail.com
Web site: www.groundwatertnpwd.org

To
M/s. Quality Glue Factory,
Baloor Village,
Kothur Post (Omerabad -Via)
Pernambut Taluk,
Vellore District -6325 808

Lr. No. OT9 / DD (G) / AG-VI / Fresh NOC /2020 dt. 25.09.2020

Sir,

Sub: **M/s. Quality Glue Factory** - Baloor Village, Pernambut Taluk, Pernambut Firka, Over Exploited category, Vellore District Ground Water Clearance application -Rejection-intimation-Regarding.

Ref: 1. G.O (Ms) .No 142 Public Works Department dt: 23.07.2014.
2. G.O (Ms) .No 161 Public Works Department dt: 23.10.2019.
3. The Firm NOC application dated: 23.09.2020

With reference to the 3rd cited, your application has been received for grant of No Objection Certificate for extraction of groundwater. As per the G.O (Ms). No 142 Public Works Department dt: 23.07.2014, drawal and transportation of groundwater for water based industries located in Over Exploited and Critical firkas are comes under non permissible area.

The site referred in your application falls in Over Exploited firka as per G.O (Ms). No 161 Public Works Department dt: 23.10.2019.

Hence, your application can't be considered and returned the same. For further information, please visit www.groundwatertnpwd.org.

Encl: 1. Original NOC Application -1 No

Sd/- Er.S.Prabakaran /25.09.2020.
Chief Engineer, SG&SWRDC,
PWD, Tharamani, Chennai-113

ee
25/9/20
For Chief Engineer, SG&SWRDC,
PWD, Tharamani, Chennai-113



TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

OFFICE OF :

DOC TYPE:

OFFICE CODE :

CODE :

CASH RECEIPT NO.

67287

Date: 12.10.2020

ACCOUNTS				S.L.			

Received from M/s. Quality Plus Factory,

SE No. 25A/B, Kothur, Perambur.

the sum of Rupees Forty three thousand and six hundred only.

in cash / by B.D. / Banker's Cheque No 273522 dated 08.10.2020

drawn on CB/Kedambur Payable at Chennai

towards Cess / EMD / SD / Consent Fee to Air / Water / Analysis fees / AAQS

VEM Test Fees / ETI / Other Renewed CF 2018-19 = 13600-

99 2019-20 = 13600-

Renewal CF 2020-24 = 16400- (Paid)

Rs. 43600/-

43600 District Environmental Engineer
 Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
 Vaniyambadi.





Quality Glue Factory

An ISO 9001 : 2008 Company

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

I, S. Venkata Ramanan, S/o K. Sri Ramulu Naidu, Proprietor of M/s. Quality Glue Factory Unit., hereby authorize Mr. T. S. Sukkinder, Manager of M/s Quality Glue Factory Unit, to engage Legal Counsel and to sign Vakalats, Affidavits, Petitions and all other incidental documents thereof on behalf of our Company, in all proceedings before the Hon'ble Tribunals and the Court of Law.

Dated at Vellore on this the 02nd day of September, 2021.

For Quality Glue Factory

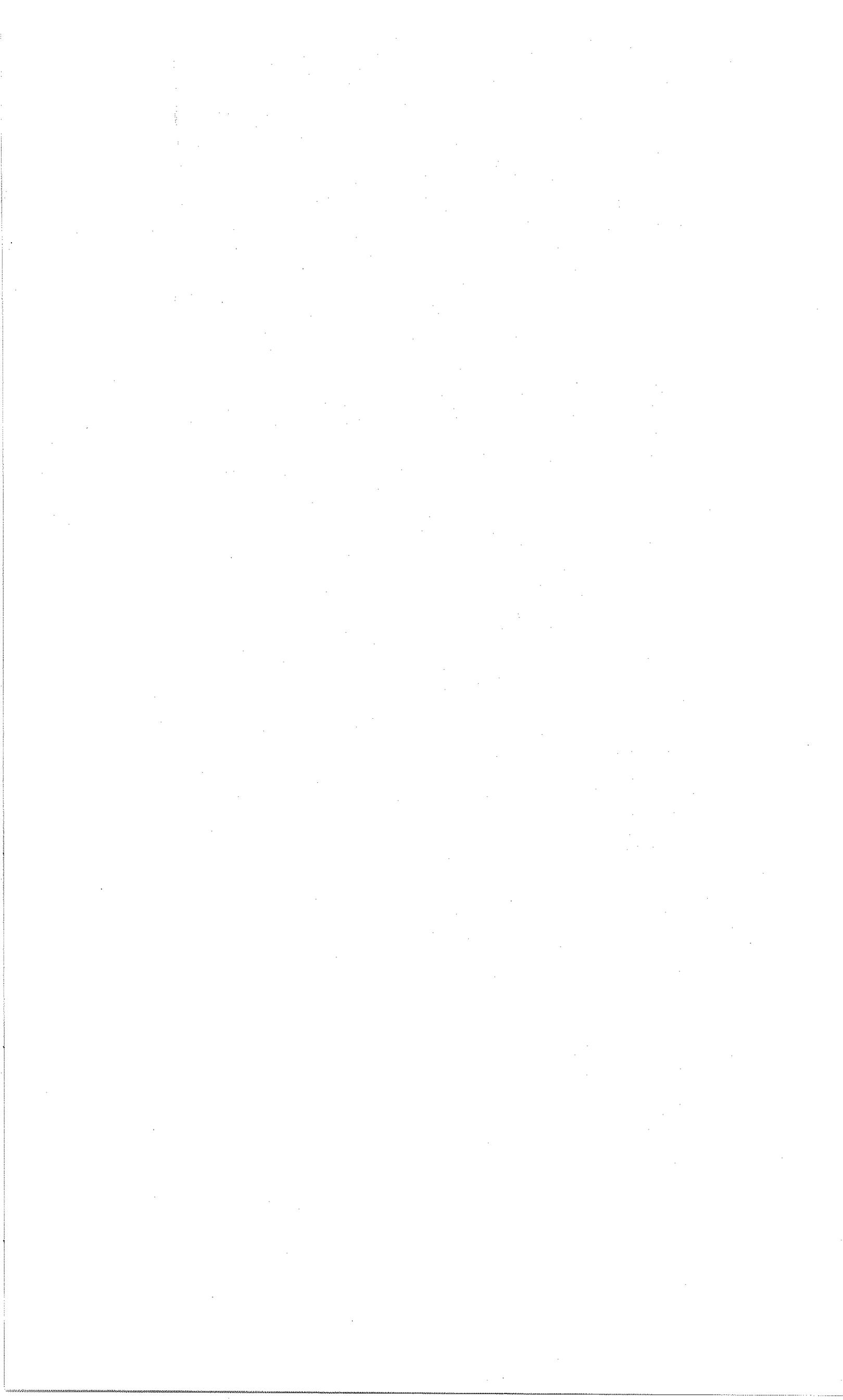
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Proprietor

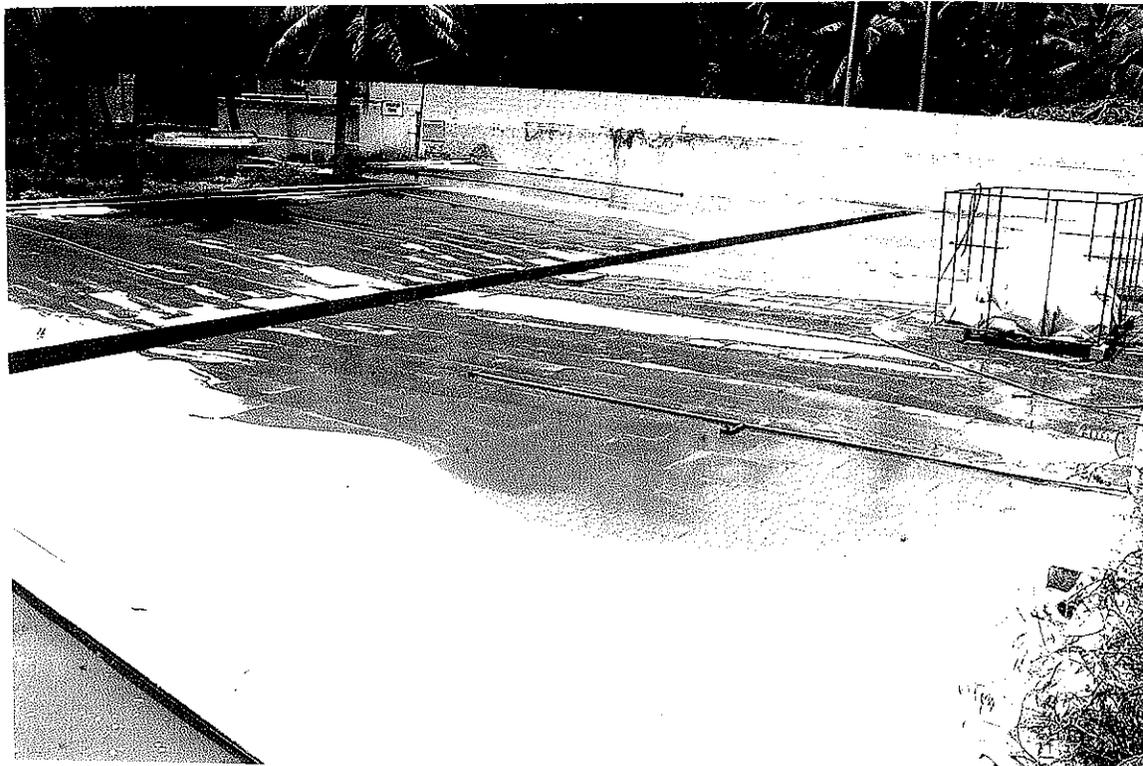


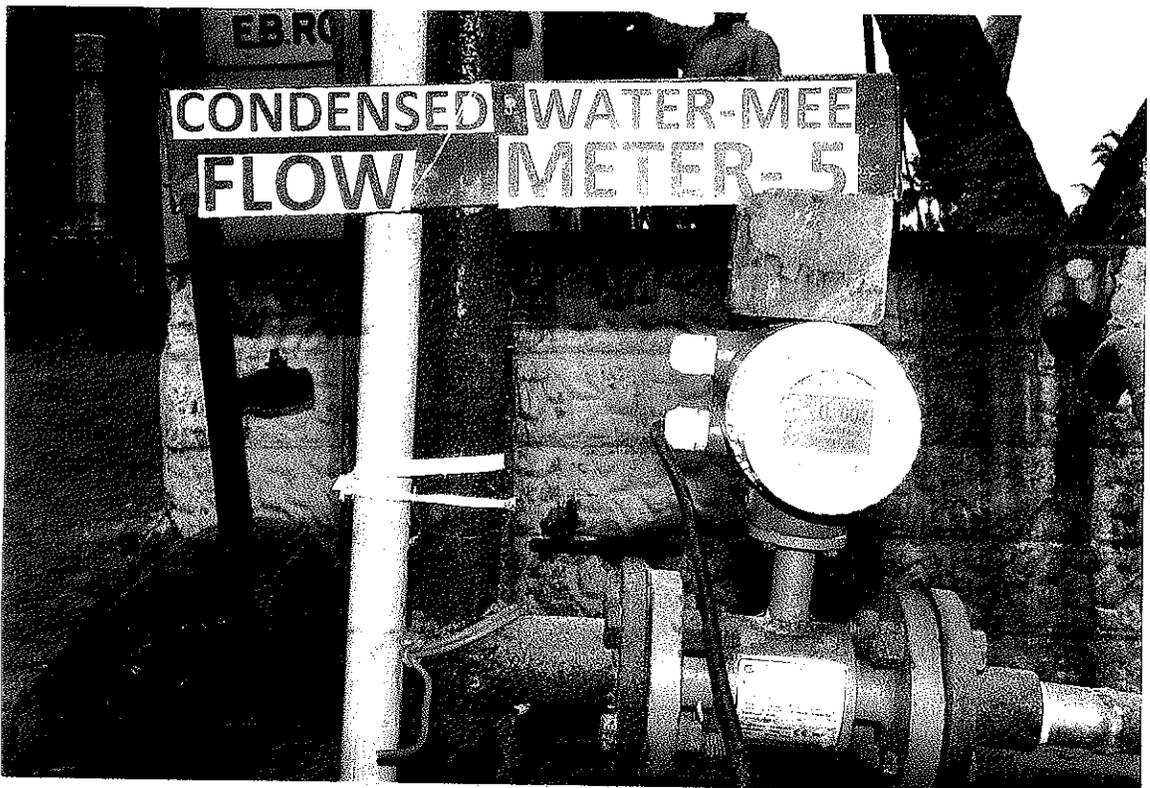
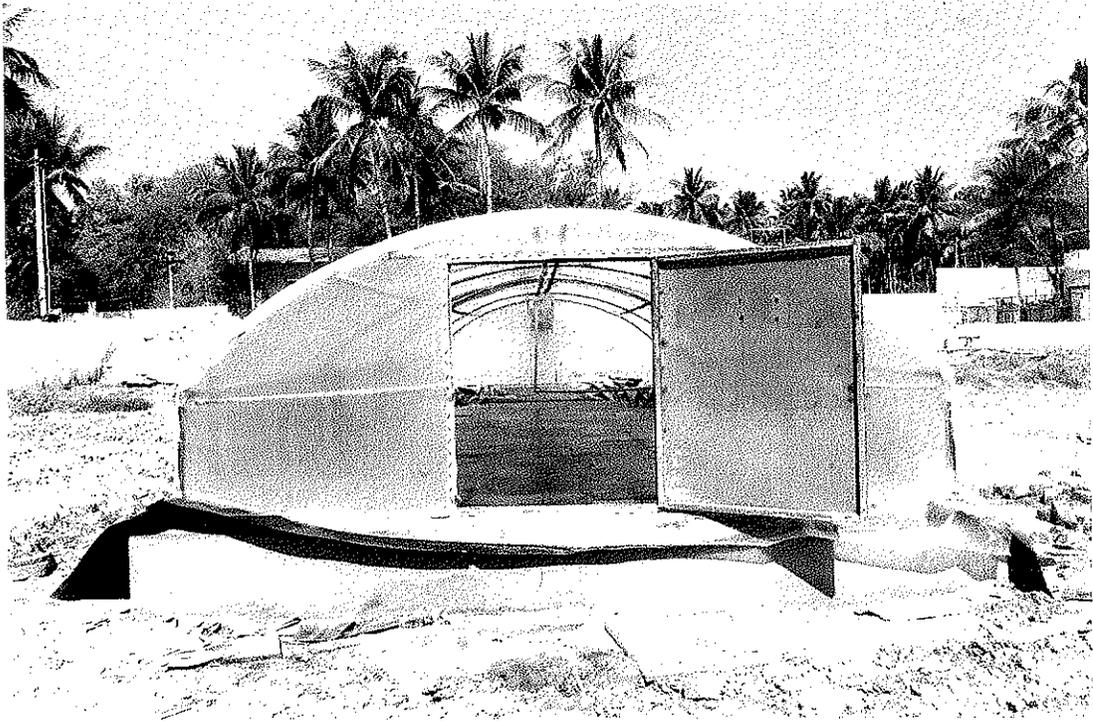
Kothur Village and Post - 635 808, Gudiyattam Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India.

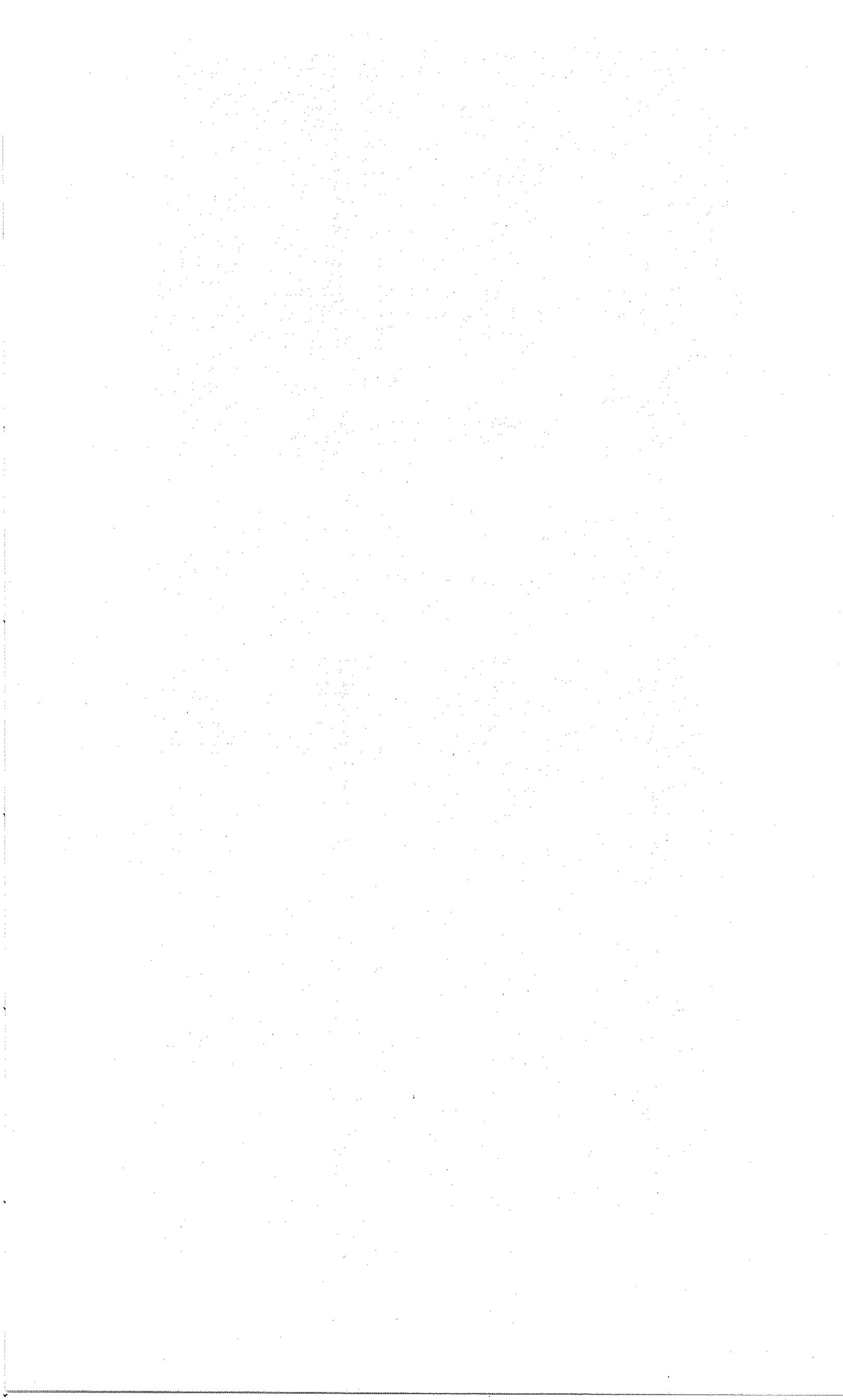
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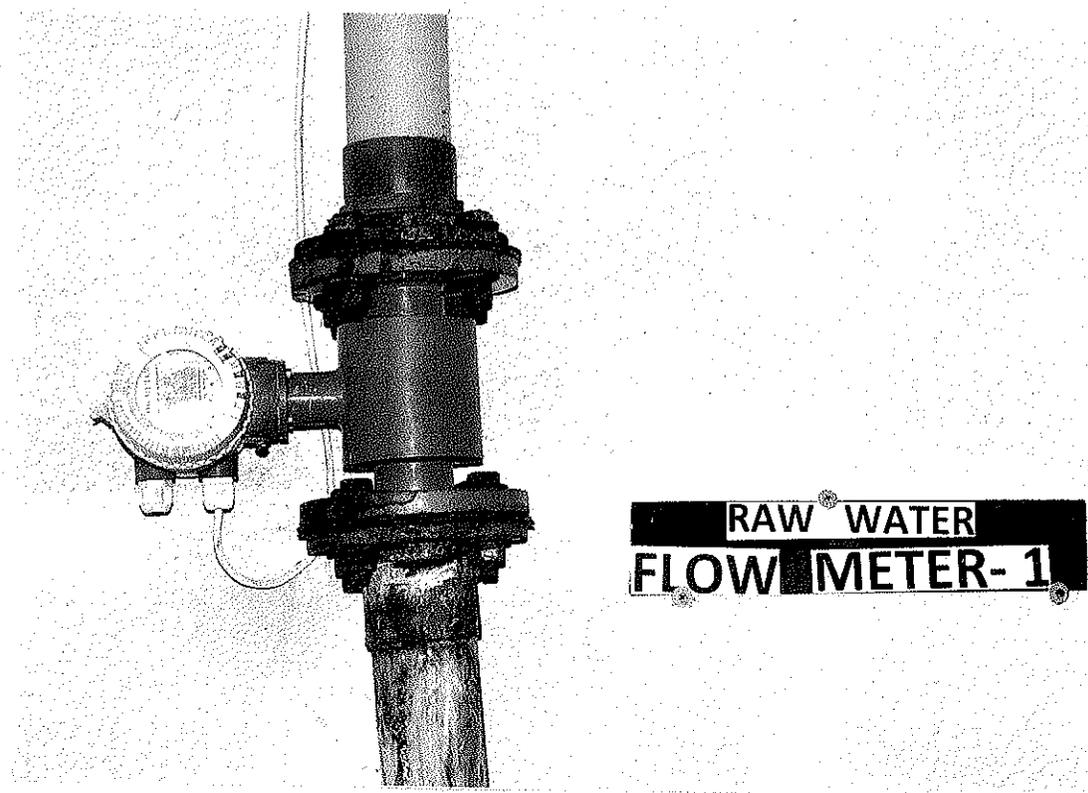
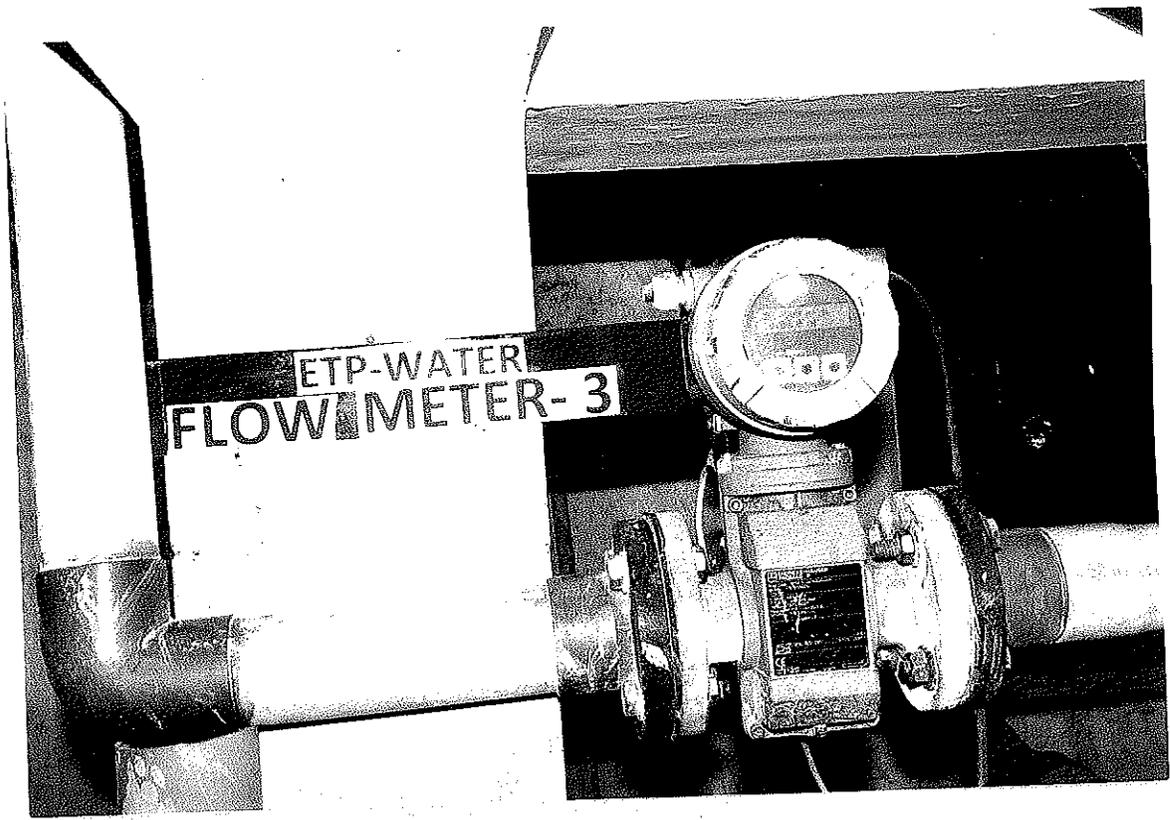
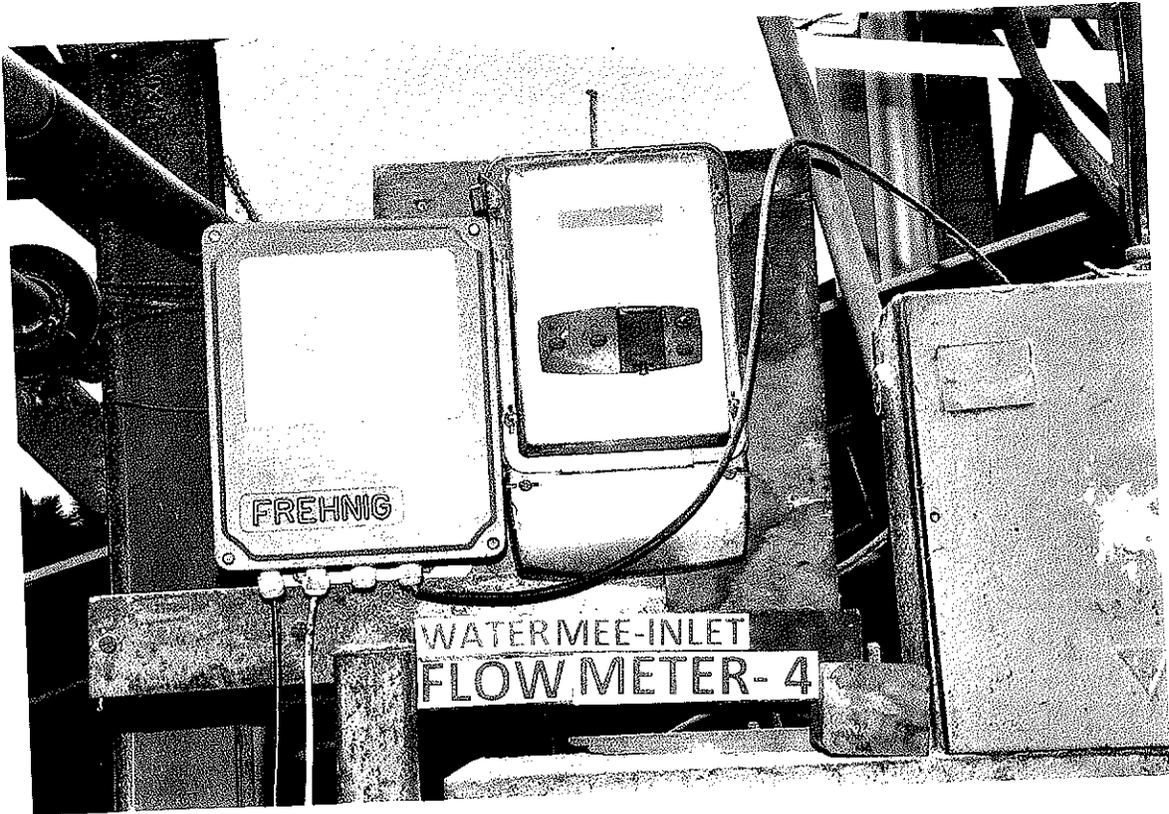
email : qualityglues@yahoo.com, qualitysglue@gmail.com

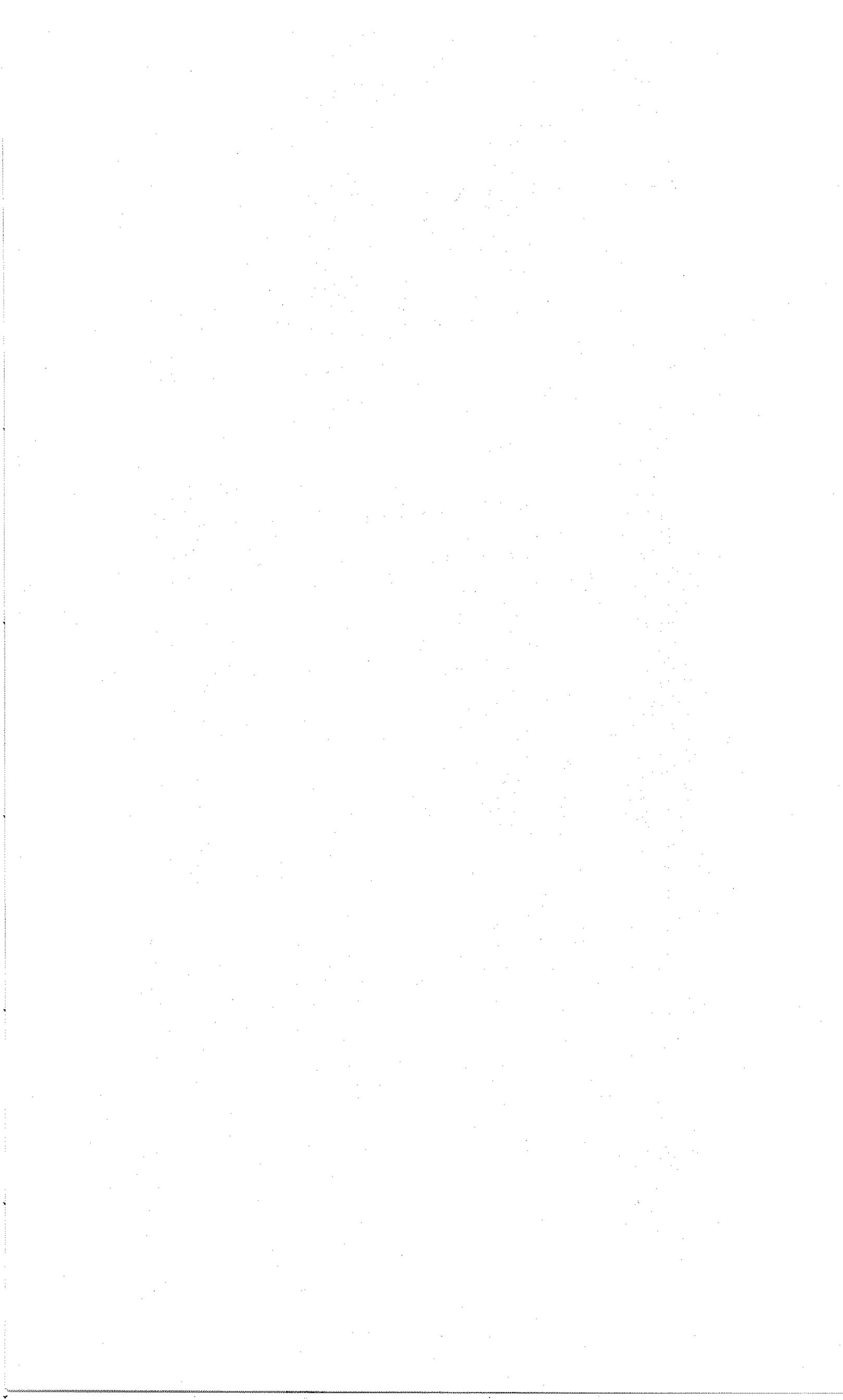


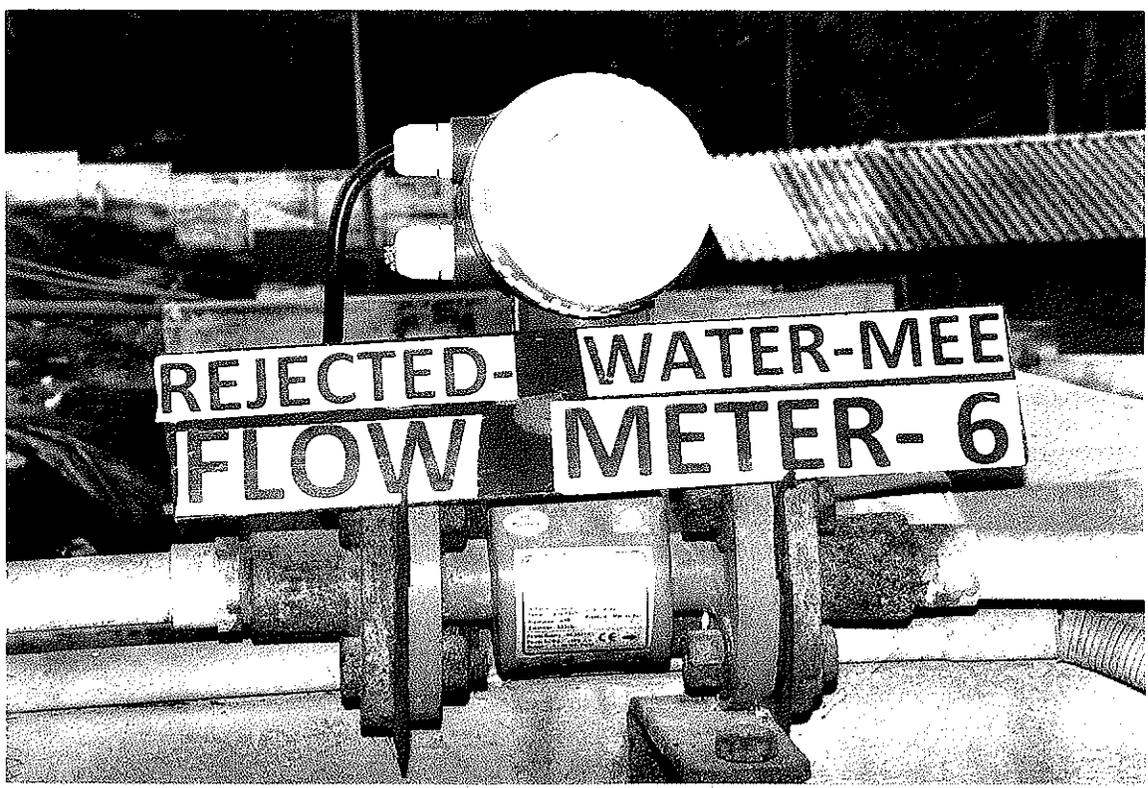
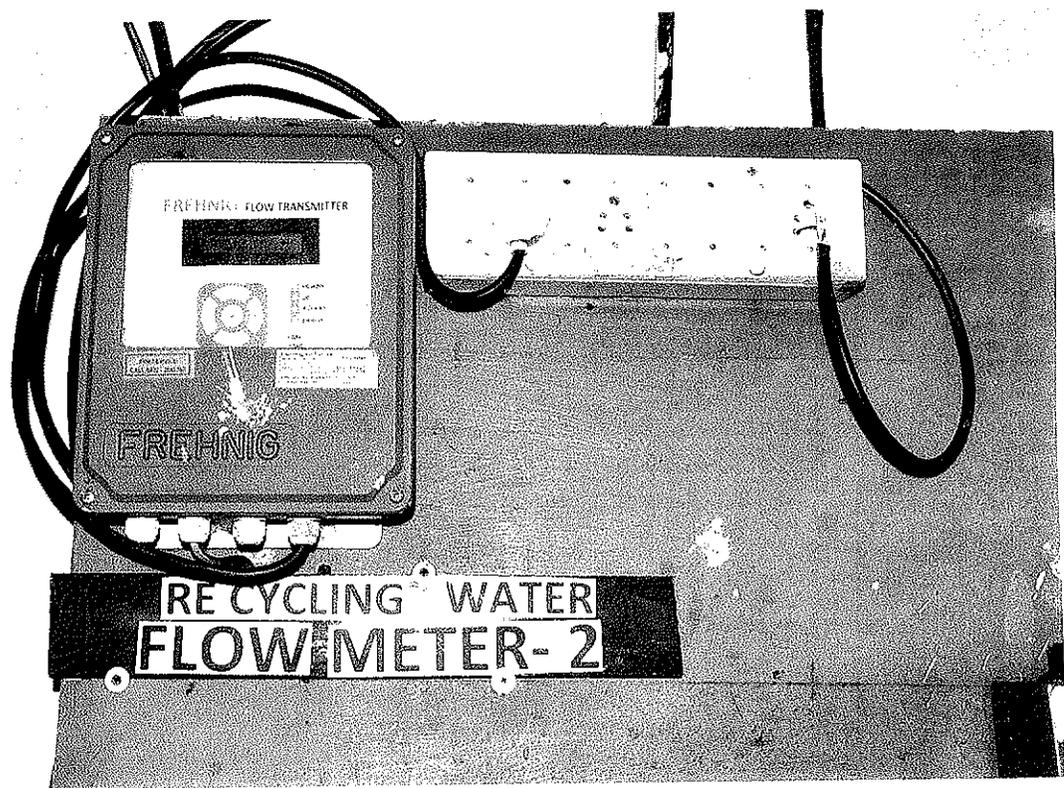












WP No. 22898 of 2021

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 25.10.2021

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE R. MAHADEVAN

W.P. No. 22898 of 2021

and

W.M.P. Nos. 24100 and 24101 of 2021

M/s. Quality Glue Factory

Rep. by its Manager Mr. T.S. Sukkinder

Baloor Village

Kothur Post (Omerabad-Via)

Permmambut Taluk

Vellore District

..Petitioner

Versus

1. General Groundwater Division

PWD Complex

Rep. by its Executive Engineer

PWD, WRO, III Floor

Gandhi Nagar East

Municipal Colony

Vellore – 632 004.

2. V. Mohan

Executive Engineer, PWD, WRO

III Floor, Gandhi Nagar East

Municipal Colony

Vellore – 632 004.

..Respondents

Petition filed under Article 226 of The Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Certiorari to call for the entire relating to the impugned order dated 11.10.2021 in Ka.No. 470M/Ko 555 NOC /2021 of the First Respondent and quash the same.

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WP No. 22898 of 2021

For Petitioner : Mr. Murali Kumaran
For M/s. Mcgan Law Firm

For Respondents : Mr. Stalin Abhimanyu
Government Counsel for R1

ORDER

This writ petition has been filed by the Petitioner seeking to issue a Writ of Certiorari to quash the order dated 11.10.2021 passed by the first respondent.

2. The petitioner industry was established in the year 1985 and it is functioning with due consent from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board from time to time. The locality in which the petitioner factory was established, was earlier classified as semi-critical area till 2014 and thereafter, by virtue of G.O. Ms. No.142, Public Works Department dated 23.07.2014, it was classified as over-exploited area. Pursuant to such change in the classification of the locality, the Central Ground Water Authority issued a notification dated 24.09.2020 stating that the industries established in over-exploited area have to obtain No Objection Certificate for withdrawal of water and pay necessary fees for consumption of water. According to the petitioner, the notification dated 24.09.2020 will be applicable only to new industries set up after the date of notification and not to the petitioner industry, which is in existence from

1985. Even though there is no necessity for the petitioner to obtain No Objection Certificate, they applied for such certificate to the Public Works Department through an application dated 23.09.2020. On receipt of the application, the first respondent issued a show cause notice dated 23.09.2021 calling upon the petitioner to explain as to why the borewell used by them be not sealed for drawal of water without obtaining any permission from the Public Works Department. The petitioner sent a reply dated 03.10.2021 to the first respondent. However, the first respondent, without considering the said reply or the documentary evidence produced, has passed the order dated 11.10.2021 without assigning any reason. Therefore, this writ petition.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner assails the order dated 11.10.2021 mainly on the ground that it is a non-speaking order passed by the first respondent without any application of mind. It is his further contention that the impugned order is bereft of any material particulars or reason for rejection of the application of the petitioner. He therefore prayed this Court to set aside the impugned order and to remand the matter back to the first respondent to afford opportunity to the petitioner before passing any order.

4. Conceding the submissions made by the learned counsel for the petitioner, the learned Government Counsel, who accepts notice on behalf of the Respondents, fairly submitted that first respondent would pass an order afresh, after hearing the petitioner and upon examining the documentary evidence that may be produced by them.

5. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case, more particularly, that paragraph 3(II)(3) of G.O.Ms.No.142 Public Works (R2) Department, dated 23.07.2014 specifically stated that no objection certificate is required for drawal and transportation of ground water for industries, however, the same will not apply to the existing industries, and having regard to the submissions made by the learned counsel on either side, the impugned order in Ka.No. 470M/Ko 555 NOC /2021 dated 11.10.2021 passed by the first respondent is set aside. The matter is remanded back to the first respondent for fresh consideration. The first respondent is directed to pass a speaking order on merits and in accordance with law, after affording opportunity of personal hearing to the Petitioner. Such an exercise shall be completed within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

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WP No. 22898 of 2021

6. Accordingly, this writ petition stands disposed of. No costs.

Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petitions are closed.

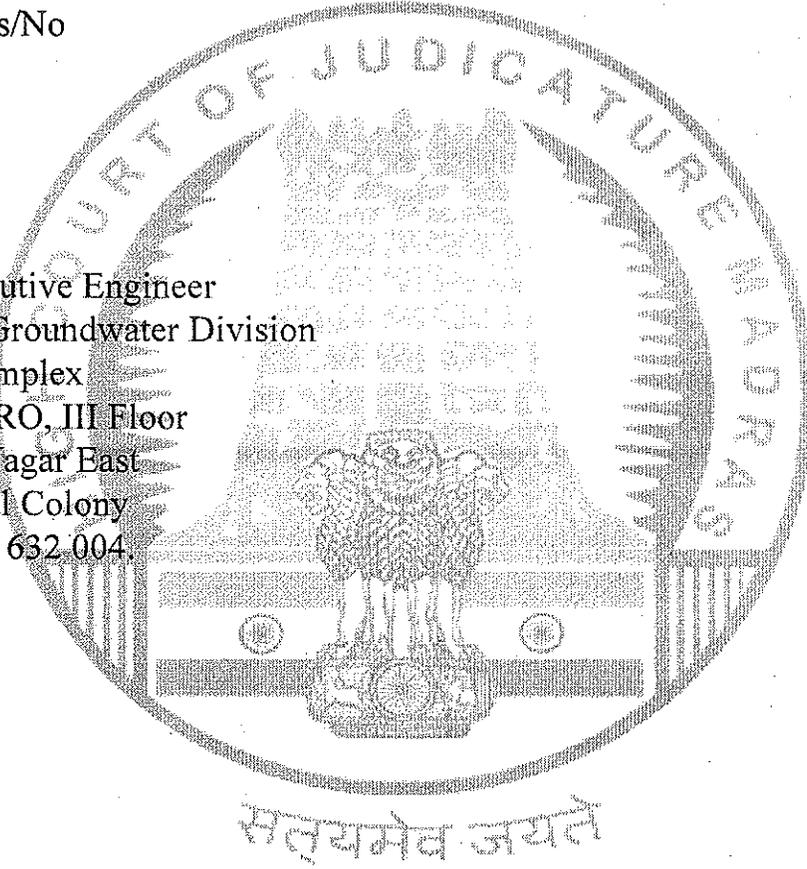
25.10.2021

Index : Yes/No

Maya/rsh

To

1. The Executive Engineer
General Groundwater Division
PWD Complex
PWD, WRO, III Floor
Gandhi Nagar East
Municipal Colony
Vellore – 632 004.



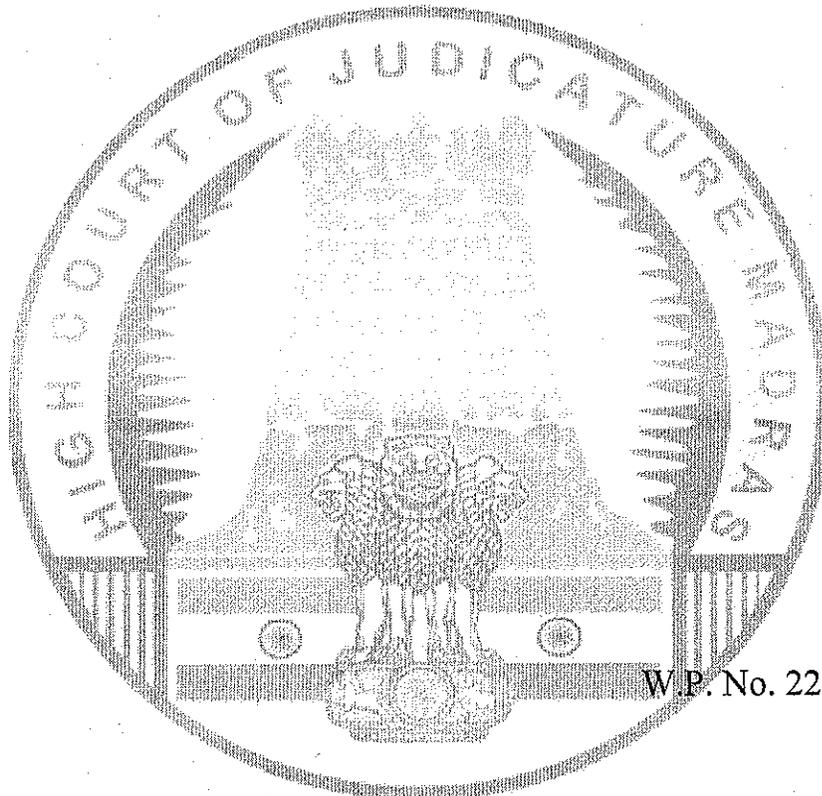
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48

WP No. 22898 of 2021

R. MAHADEVAN, J

Maya/rsh



W.P. No. 22898 of 2021

सत्यमेव जयते

25.10.2021

WEB COPY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

Dated : 28.10.2021

Coram :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE R. MAHADEVAN

W.P. No. 22121 of 2021

and

W.M.P. Nos. 23343, 23346 & 23348 of 2021

M/s. Quality Glue Factory
Rep. By its Manager Mr. T.S. Sukkinder
Baloor Village,
Kothur Post (Omerabad – Via)
Permmambut Taluk,
Vellore District.

.. Petitioner

Versus

1. The Government of Tamil Nadu
Rep. by its Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chepauk, Chennai – 600 009.

2. The Central Ground Water Authority
Rep. by its Chairman,
Ministry of Jal Shakti,
Department of Water Resources,
River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
6th Floor Cabin, Shram Shakti Bhawan,
Rafi Marf, New Delhi – 110 001.

3. The State Ground and Surface Water
Resources Data Centre,
Rep. by its Chief Engineer, WRD
Public Works Department,
Tharamani, Chennai – 600 113

.. Respondents

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WP No. 22121 of 2021

Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for issuance of a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the entire records relating to the impugned Letter dated 25.09.2020, in Lr.No.OT9/DD(G)/AG-VI/Fresh NOC/2020 of the third respondent and quash the same and consequentially, direct the third respondent not to insist for any No Objection Certificate and refrain from interfering with peaceful functioning of the petitioner industry.

For Petitioner : Mr. Murali Kumaran
for M/s.McGan Law Firm

For Respondents : Mr.Stalin Abhimanyu,
Government Counsel

ORDER

This writ petition has been filed praying to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the entire records relating to the Letter dated 25.09.2020 of the third respondent, quash the same and consequentially, direct the third respondent not to insist for any No Objection Certificate and refrain from interfering with peaceful functioning of the petitioner industry.

सर्वधर्मेषु जयते

2. The petitioner industry was established in the year 1985 and it is functioning with due consent from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board from time to time. The locality in which the petitioner factory was established, was earlier classified as semi-critical area till 2014 and thereafter, by virtue of G.O. Ms. No.142, Public Works Department dated 23.07.2014, it was classified as over-exploited area. Pursuant to such change in the classification

of the locality, the Central Ground Water Authority issued a notification dated 24.09.2020 stating that the industries established in over-exploited area have to obtain No Objection Certificate for withdrawal of water and pay necessary fees for consumption of water. According to the petitioner, the notification dated 24.09.2020 will be applicable only to new industries set up after the date of notification and not to the petitioner industry, which is in existence from 1985. Even though there is no necessity for the petitioner to obtain No Objection Certificate, they applied for such certificate to the Public Works Department through an application dated 23.09.2020. On receipt of the application, the first respondent passed the impugned order dated 25.09.2020 rejecting the application of the petitioner by citing G.O. Ms.No.161 dated 23.10.2019.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner assails the order dated 25.09.2020 mainly on the ground that it was passed without affording an opportunity of hearing to the petitioner. It is further stated that the impugned order is a non-speaking order without any application of mind. It is his further contention that the impugned order is bereft of any material particulars or reason for rejection of the application of the petitioner. He therefore prayed this Court to set aside the impugned order and to remand the matter back to the

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first respondent to afford opportunity to the petitioner before passing any order.

4. The learned Government Counsel, who accepts notice on behalf of the Respondents, fairly submitted that third respondent would pass an order afresh, after hearing the petitioner and upon examining the documentary evidence that may be produced by them.

5. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case, more particularly, that paragraph 3(II)(3) of G.O.Ms.No.142 Public Works (R2) Department, dated 23.07.2014 specifically states that no objection certificate is required for drawal and transportation of ground water for industries, however, the same will not apply to the existing industries, and having regard to the submissions made by the learned counsel on either side, the impugned order dated 25.09.2020 passed by the third respondent is set aside. The matter is remanded back to the third respondent for fresh consideration. The third respondent is directed to pass a speaking order on merits and in accordance with law, after affording opportunity of personal hearing to the Petitioner. Such an exercise shall be completed within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

6. Accordingly, this writ petition stands disposed of. No costs.

Consequently, connected Miscellaneous Petitions are closed.

28.10.2021

mrr/rsh

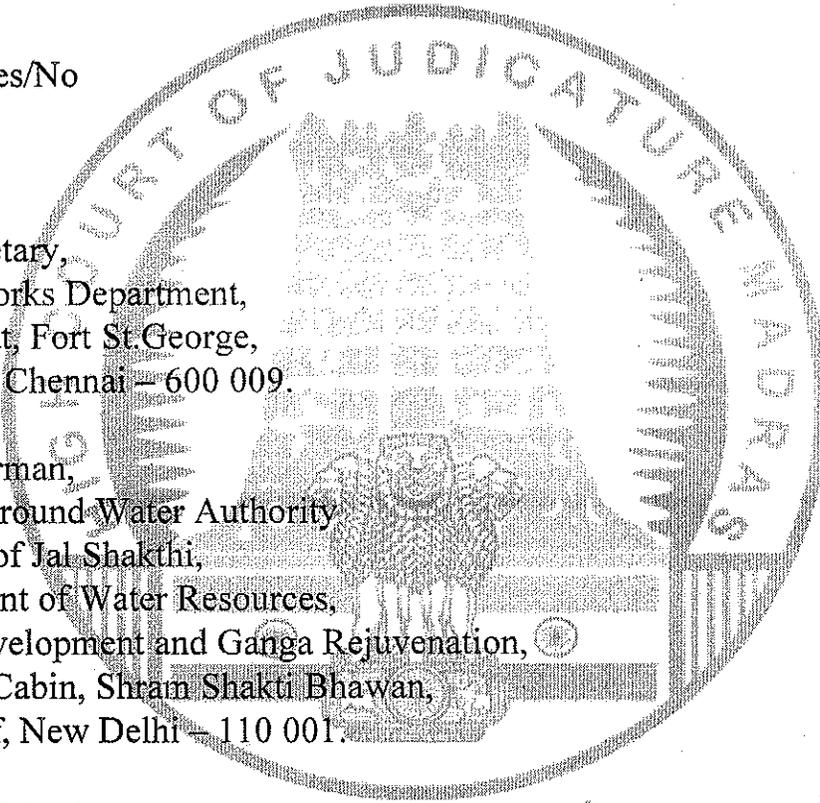
Index : Yes/No

To

1. The Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Secretariat, Fort St. George,
Chepauk, Chennai – 600 009.

2. The Chairman,
Central Ground Water Authority
Ministry of Jal Shakti,
Department of Water Resources,
River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation,
6th Floor Cabin, Shram Shakti Bhawan,
Rafi Marf, New Delhi – 110 001.

3. The Chief Engineer,
State Ground and Surface Water
Resources Data Centre,
Public Works Department,
Tharamani, Chennai – 600 113.



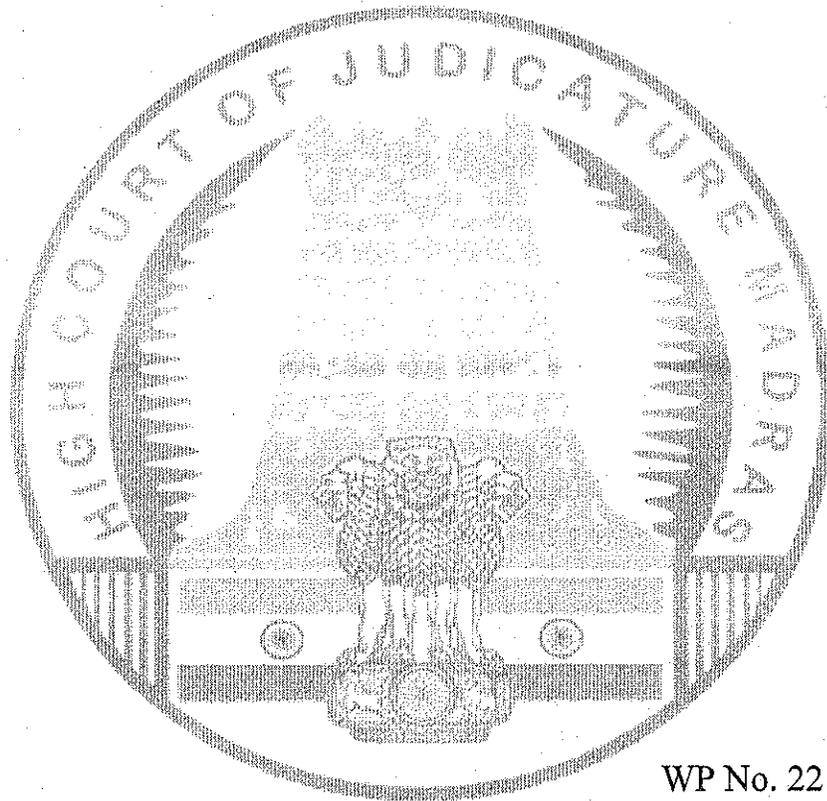
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WP No. 22121 of 2021

R. MAHADEVAN, J

mrr/rsh



WP No. 22121 of 2021

सत्यमेव जयते

WEB COPY

28.10.2021



ABSTRACT

Ground Water – Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment for Tamil Nadu as on March, 2020 – Categorization of Firkas as Over Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical, Safe and Saline/ Poor Quality based on the Assessment in Tamil Nadu – Approved – Orders issued.

PUBLIC WORKS (R1) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms).No.155

Dated:28.10.2021

பிலை, ஜப்பசி 11,

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms).No.326, Public Works Department, Dated 23.11.1993.
2. G.O.(Ms).No.51, Public Works Department, Dated 11.02.2004.
3. G.O.(Ms).No.52, Public Works Department, Dated 02.03.2012
4. G.O.(Ms).No.142, Public Works Department, Dated 23.07.2014
5. G.O.(Ms).No.113, Public Works Department, Dated 09.06.2016
6. G.O.(Ms).No.257, Public Works Department, Dated 1.10.2018
7. G.O.(Ms).No.161, Public Works Department, Dated 23.10.2019
8. From the Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Letter No. DD (G)/GWRA-2020/2021, Dated 23.8.2021.

ORDER:

Based on the development of the ground water resources, the Panchayat Union Blocks in Tamil Nadu were categorized as Dark and Grey areas as on January 1992 and January 1997 (Projected development at year 5) in the Government Order first read above. The Blocks with ground water development between 85% to 100% were categorized as "Dark Blocks" and the Blocks with ground water development between 65% to 85% were categorized as "Grey Blocks". The Government directed that no Scheme should be formulated in the Dark Blocks and in the Grey Blocks, Schemes should be formulated in consultation with the Ground Water Wing of the Public Works Department only. The above categorisation was done in accordance with the then prevailing Ground Water Estimation Committee – 1984 (GEC-1984) Norms. Thereafter, the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, has recommended to adopt the GEC-1997 Norms for estimation of the ground water resources in all the States.

2. In the Government Order second read above, the Government approved the categorization of the Panchayat Union Blocks in Tamil Nadu as Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical and Safe Blocks for ground water development as on January, 2003. The Government directed that no Schemes should be formulated in the Over Exploited and Critical Blocks and in the Semi-Critical and Safe Blocks, all the Schemes should be formulated in consultation with the State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre of the Water Resources Organisation in the Public

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Works Department. It was also ordered therein that the term "Scheme" excludes energisation of agricultural pump sets by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The Government further directed that appropriate rain water harvesting and artificial recharge schemes be carried out in all the categories of Blocks and while carrying out the above Schemes, priority should be given to the Over Exploited and Critical Blocks so as to avoid further deterioration.

3. In the Government Order third read above, the Government approved the categorization of the Panchayat Union Blocks as Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical and Safe Blocks based on the assessment of the State Ground Water Resources as on March 2009. All the Over Exploited and Critical Blocks were notified as A Category Blocks (where the stage of ground water extraction is 90% and above) and all the Semi Critical and Safe Blocks were notified as B Category Blocks (where the stage of ground water extraction is below 89%). The Government directed that no Schemes should be formulated in Over Exploited and Critical blocks "Notified as A Category Blocks" and in the Semi-Critical and Safe Blocks "Notified as B Category Blocks", all the Schemes should be formulated through the State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre of the Water Resources Department and the Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, would issue "No Objection Certificate" for ground water clearance. The Government further directed to exclude the ground water drawal for domestic purpose by individual household; domestic Infrastructure Project (Housing); Government's Drinking Water Supply Schemes and Non Water based Industries (i.e., the industries which do not require and use water, either as raw material or for other processing). The Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, would permit domestic use of water by these Non Water based Industries by issuing "No Objection Certificate" based on the hydro-geological conditions. The Government further directed that appropriate Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Schemes should be carried out in the categories viz, Over exploited, Critical, Semi Critical and Safe Blocks of Tamil Nadu and while carrying out the above Schemes, priority should be given to marginal quality and bad quality areas so as to avoid further deterioration. The Government further directed that all the Schemes and Proposals based on ground water would have to adhere to the Government Orders and Conditions detailed in the Annexure-II to the above mentioned Government Order. This Government Order had been upheld by the Hon'ble Bench of Madras High Court, in its Common Judgement dated 18.09.2013, in WA Nos. 923 to 926 of 2009, WP Nos 23116 of 2006, 23896 to 23900 of 2016, 4711 of 2004 and 12375 of 2008. The Hon'ble High Court had made it clear that even with the repealing of the Tamil Nadu Ground Water (Development and Management) Act, 2003, this G.O. would govern the interest of the parties and the State in the matter of regulating the business of the Writ Appellants.

4. In furtherance of the Orders and Instructions issued in the Government Order third read above, the Regulations for management of ground water and issue of No Objection Certificate / License for extraction of groundwater in the State were approved in the Government Order fourth read above.

5. Subsequently, in the Government Order fifth read above, the Dynamic Groundwater resources in the State were estimated taking a Revenue Firka as an unit of assessment by the State Level Technical Co-ordination Committee as on

March 2011 and accordingly the Government had approved categorization of the Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical, Safe and Saline Firkas based on the above assessment. Thereafter, the Government, in the Government Orders sixth and seventh read above, the Government have approved the categorisation of the Firkas in the State as Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical, Safe and Saline / Poor Quality Firkas based on the Ground Water Resources Assessment as on March 2013 and March 2017 respectively.

6. In the letter eight read above, the Chief Engineer (State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre) has sent a proposal to the Government for approval of Estimation of the Dynamic Groundwater Resources in Tamil Nadu as on March 2020 and Categorisation of Firkas and requested for approval of the Ground Water Assessment 2020 and notification of the Categorization of the Firkas of Tamil Nadu based on the above assessment.

7. The Government have decided to approve the categorization of the Revenue Firkas in the State based on the Estimation of the Dynamic Ground Water Resources as on March 2020. Accordingly, the Government approve the categorisation of the Revenue Firkas in the State as Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical, Safe and Saline/Poor Quality as detailed in the Annexure of this Order, based on the Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment as on March 2020 which shall be notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

8. The Chief Engineer (State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre), Water Resources Department is further directed that appropriate rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge schemes shall be carried out in the categories viz, Over exploited, Critical, Semi Critical, Safe and saline/Poor quality Firkas of Tamil Nadu. While carrying out the above Schemes, priority shall be given to marginal quality and bad quality areas so as to avoid further deterioration.

(By Order of the Governor)

**Sandeep Saxena,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government**

To

The Works Manager, Government Central Press, Chennai-79

The Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Taramani, Chennai-113.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Water Resources Department and Chief Engineer (General), Public Works Department, Chennai-5.

The Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Land Administration, Chennai-5.

All the Regional and Functional Chief Engineers, Water Resources Department.

All District Collectors.

The Director of Rural Development, Chennai-15.

The General Manager, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Chennai-34.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chennai-10.

The Chief Engineer (Agricultural Engineering), Chennai-35.

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The Director of Agriculture, Chennai-5.
The Director of Horticulture, Chennai-5.
The Commissioner / Managing Director, Sugar Corporation, Chennai-35.
The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai-5.
The Engineering Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board,
Chennai-5.
The Managing Director, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board,
Chennai-2.
The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai-2.
The Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, Rajaji Bhavan, Chennai-90.

Copy to

The Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Energy Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Industries Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
Stock File / Spare Copy.

// FORWARDED / BY ORDER //

D. V. @ 24/11/2024
Section Officer.

PPWS
1.11.2024

ANNEXURE

G.O. (Ms.) No. 155, Public Works (R1) Department, Dated 28.10.2021

Categorisation of Firkas in Tamil Nadu as on -2020

OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)	CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)	SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)	SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)	SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
ARIYALUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-15)					
ARIYALUR TALUK					
			1	ARIYALUR	
			2	ELAKURICHI	
			3	KEELAPALUR	
			4	NAGAMANGALAM	
			5	THIRUMANUR	
SENDURAI TALUK					
		6	SENDURAI	7	PONPARAPPI
				8	MATHUR
UDAYARPALAYAM TALUK					
			9	T. PALUR	
			10	SUTHAMALLI	
			11	KUNDAVELI	
			12	UDAYARPALAYAM	
			13	JAYANKONDAM	
ANDIMADAM TALUK					
			14	ANDIMADAM	
			15	KUVAGAM	
CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT (Total Firkas-40)					
CHENGALPATTU TALUK					
1	APPUR	2	KATTANKULATHUR		
3	CHENGALPATTU	4	PALLUR(K)		
		5	SINGAPERUMAL KOIL		
THIRUKAZHUKUNDRAM TALUK					
	6	THIRUKAZHU KUNDRAM	7	MAMALLAPURAM	
	8	NERUMBUR	9	PONVILAYANTHAKALATHUR	
THIRUPORUR TALUK					
		10	KARUMBAKKAM	11	THIRUPORUR
				12	NELLIKUPPAM
				13	KELAMBAKKAM
				14	MANAMBATHY
				15	PAIYANUR
MADURANTHAKAM TALUK					
16	ORATHI	17	ACCHIRUPAKKAM	18	KARUGKUZHI
		19	ONAMPAKKAM	20	MADHURANTHAGAM
		21	JAMEENENDATHUR	22	VAIYAVUR
		23	PERUMPAKKAM		
		24	LENDATHUR		
CHEYYUR TALUK					
		25	CHEYYUR	26	KADAPAKKAM
		27	CHITHAMUR	28	LATHUR
		29	KAYAPAKKAM	30	SUNAMPEDU
		31	KODUR		
TAMBARAM TALUK					
			32	CHITLAPAKKAM	
			33	MADAMBAKKAM	
			34	TAMBARAM	
			35	MEDAVAKKAM	
PALLAVARAM TALUK					
			36	PAMMAL	
			37	PALLAVARAM	

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Loss than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
8	SARAVANAM PATTI								
COIMBATORE SOUTH TALUK									
9	COIMBATORE								
10	SINGANALLUR								
KINATHUKATAVU TALUK									
11	VADACHITTUR								
12	KINATHUKATAVU								
13	KOVIIPALAYAM								
MADUKKARAI TALUK									
14	OTTAKKAL MANDABAM			15	KURICHI				
16	MADUKKARAI								
17	THIRUMALAIAMPALAYAM								
METTUPALAYAM TALUK									
18	METTUPALAYAM								
19	KARAMADAI								
PERUR TALUK									
20	ALANDURAI			21	KUNIAMUTHUR				
22	MADAMPATTI								
23	THONDAMUTHUR								
24	VADAVALLI								
25	PERUR								
ANAMALAI TALUK									
		26	KOTTUR	27	MARCHINAICKENPALAYAM				
				28	ANAMALAI				
POLLACHI TALUK									
29	RAMAPATTINAM								
30	POLLACHI(N)								
31	POLLACHI(S)								
32	PERIANEGAMAM								
33	KOLARPATTI								
SULUR TALUK									
34	KARUMATHAM PATTI	35	SULUR						
36	SELAKKARICHAL								
37	VARAPATTI								
VALPARAI TALUK									
						38	VALPARAI		
CUDDALORE DISTRICT (Total Firkas-32)									
BHUVANAGIRI TALUK									
						1	BHUVANAGIRI		
						2	SETHIYATHOPPU		
						3	PARANGIPETTAI		
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK									
						4	ORATHUR		
						5	THIRUVAKULAM		
						6	CHIDAMBARAM		
CUDDALORE TALUK									
7	IRETTY CHAVADI			8	THIRUVANTHI PURAM				
				9	MANJAKUPPAM				
KATTUMANNARKOIL TALUK									
				10	UDAIYARKUDI	11	PUTHUR		
						12	KUMARACHI		
						13	KATTUMANNARKOIL		
SRIMUSHNUM TALUK									
						14	SRIMUSHNAM		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
KURINJIPADI TALUK									
				15	KURINJIPADI				
				16	KULLANCHAVADI				
PANRUTI TALUK									
17	NELLIKUPPAM			18	PANRUTI	19	MARUNGUR		
				20	KADAMPULIYUR				
TITTAGUDI TALUK									
21	PENNADAM	22	THOZHUDUR	23	TITTAGUDI (E)				
				24	TITTAGUDI (W)				
VEPPUR TALUK									
				25	SIRUPAKKAM	26	VEPPUR		
VIRUDHACHALAM TALUK									
27	KAMMAPURAM(E)			28	UMANGALAM	29	KO-MANGALAM		
30	KAMMAPURAM(W)			31	VIRUDHACHALAM (N)				
32	VIRUDHACHALAM (S)								
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT (Total Firkas -23)									
DHARMAPURI TALUK									
				1	DHARMAPURI				
				2	KRISHNAPURAM				
HARUR TALUK									
				3	HARUR	4	THEERTHAMALAI		
				5	MORAPPUR				
KARIMANGALAM TALUK									
6	PERIANAHALLI								
7	KARIMANGALAM								
8	KAMBAINALLUR								
NALLAMPALLI TALUK									
9	INDUR			10	NALLAMPALLI				
11	PALAYAM								
PALACODE TALUK									
12	MARANDAHALLI			13	PALACODE				
14	PULIKARAI								
15	VELLICHANDAI								
PAPPIREDDIPATTY TALUK									
16	BOMMIDI			17	PAPPIREDDI PATTY				
18	KADATHUR								
19	THENKARAKOTTAI								
PENNAGARAM TALUK									
20	PAPPARAPATTY					21	SUNJALNATHAM		
22	PENNAGARAM								
23	PERUMBALAI								
DINDIGAL DISTRICT (Total Firkas 40)									
DINDIGAL EAST TALUK									
1	SHANARPATTI	2	KAMBILIAMPATTI	3	DINDIGUL EAST				
4	SILVATHUR								
DINDIGAL WEST TALUK									
5	REDDIARCHATRAM								
6	PALAKKANOOTHU								
7	DHARMATHUPATTI								
8	DINDIGUL WEST								
ATHOOR TALUK									
9	AYYAMPALAYAM	10	ATHOOR						
11	CHINNAPATTI								
NATHAM TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE/ POOR QUALITY	
PERUNDURAI TALUK									
24	CHENNIMALAI			25	KANJIKOIL				
26	PERUNDURAI								
27	VELLODE								
28	THINGALUR								
SATHYAMANGALAM TALUK									
29	BHAVANISAGAR			30	KUTHIYALATHUR				
31	PUNJAIPULIAM PATTI								
32	ARASUR								
33	SATHYA MANGALAM								
THALAVADI TALUK									
				34	THALAVADI				
KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT (Total Firkas-23)									
KALLAKURICHI TALUK									
1	INDILI	2	NAGALUR						
3	THIYAGADURGAM	4	KALLAKURICHI						
SANKARAPURAM TALUK									
				5	ALATHAUR	6	ARIYALUR (V)		
				7	SANKARAPURAM	8	VADAPONPARAPI		
						9	RISHIVANDHIYAM		
CHINNA SALEM TALUK									
10	NAINARPALAYAM	11	CHINNASALEM	12	VADAKANANDAL				
KALVARAYAN HILLS TALUK									
		13	KALVARAYAN HILLS			14	VELLIMALAI		
THIRUKOILUR TALUK									
15	THIRUPPALA PANDAL			16	MANALURPETTAI	17	THIRUKOILUR		
ULUNDURPETTAI TALUK									
18	ELAVANASUR KOTTAI	19	KALAMARUDUR	20	SENGURICHI	21	THIRUNAVALLUR		
22	ERAIYUR	23	ULUNDURPETTAI						
KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT (Total Firkas-26)									
KANCHEEPURAM TALUK									
		1	GOVINDHAVADI	2	THIRUPPU KUZHI	3	KANCHEEPURAM		
				4	SIRUKAVERIPAKKAM	5	CHITTIAMBAKKAM		
						6	PARANDUR		
UTHIRAMERUR TALUK									
7	ARUMPULIYUR			8	KALIYAMPOONDI	9	SALAVAKKAM		
10	THIRUPULIVANAM			11	KUNNAVAKKAM				
				12	UTHIRAMERUR				
WALAJABAD TALUK									
13	WALAJABAD					14	MAHARAL		
						15	THENNERI		
SRIPERMPUDUR TALUK									
						16	MADURAMANGALAM		
						17	SRIPERUMPUDUR		
						18	SUNKUVARCHATRAM		
						19	THANDALAM		
						20	VALLAM		
KUNDRATHUR TALUK									
				21	KOLLAPAKKAM	22	KUNDRATHUR		
						23	MANGADU		
						24	PADAPPAI		
						25	SERAPPANACHERI		
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT (TOTAL FIRKAS-18)									
AGATHEESWARAM TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
				1	RAJAKKA MANGALAM	2	KANNIYAKUMARI		
						3	NAGERCOIL		
						4	SUCHINDRAM		
THIRUVATTAR TALUK									
						5	KULASEKARAM		
						6	THIRUVATTAR		
KALKULAM TALUK									
						7	COLACHEL		
						8	KURUNTHENCODE		
						9	THIRUVITHANCODE		
						10	THUCKALAY		
THOVALAI TALUK									
						11	AZHAI PANDIPURAM		
						12	BHOOTHAPANDY		
						13	THOVALAI		
VILVANCODE TALUK									
						14	ARUMANAI		
						15	EDACODE		
						16	VILAVANCODE		
KILLIYOOR TALUK									
						17	MIDALAM		
						18	PAINKULAM		
KARUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas - 20)									
ARAVAKURICHI TALUK									
1	PALLAPATTI			2	CHINNADHARA PURAM				
				3	ARAVAKURICHI				
KADAVUR TALUK									
4	KADAVUR								
5	MALAMPATTI								
KARUR TALUK									
6	THORANAKALPATTI								
7	VELLIYANAI								
8	KARUR								
KRISHINARAYAPURAM TALUK									
9	PANJAPATTI			10	CHINTHALAVADI				
11	KATTALAI								
KULITHLAI TALUK									
12	THOGAIMALAI					13	KULITHALAI		
						14	NANGAVARAM		
MANMANGALAM TALUK									
15	VANGAL			16	MANMANGALAM				
17	THALAPATTI								
PUGALUR TALUK									
18	K.PARAMATHY								
19	THENNILAI								
20	PUGALUR								
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT (Total Firkas - 29)									
BARGUR TALUK									
1	BARGUR								
2	PALEPALLI								
ANJETTI TALUK									
						3	ANJETTI		
DENKANIKOTTAI TALUK									
		4	HAYAKOTTAI	5	KELAMANGALAM	6	ANDEVANAPALLI		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
						7	DENKANIKOTTA		
						8	KAKKADASAM		
						9	THALLY		
HOSUR TALUK									
				10	BAGALUR				
				11	MATHGIRI				
				12	HOSUR				
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK									
13	ALAPATTI			14	PERIYAMUTHUR	15	KAVERIPATTINAM		
16	GIJURUPARAPALLI			17	KRISHNAGIRI				
18	VEPPANAPALLI								
POCHAMPALLI TALUK									
19	MATHUR			20	POCHAMPALLI	21	BARUR		
22	NAGARASAMPATTI								
SHOOLAGIRI TALUK									
23	BERIGAI					24	SHOOLAGIRI		
						25	UTHANAPALLI		
UTHANGARAI TALUK									
26	KALLAVI								
27	SAMALPATTI								
28	SINGARAPETTAI								
29	UTHANGARAI								
MADURAI DISTRICT (Total Firkas-51)									
MADURAI EAST TALUK									
						1	APPAN THIRUPATHI		
						2	ARUMABANUR		
						3	KALLANDHIRI		
						4	KUNNATHUR		
						5	OTHAKKADAI		
						6	RAJAKKUR		
						7	SAKKIMANGALAM		
MADURAI NORTH TALUK									
						8	CHATHRAPATTI		
						9	KOOLAPANDI		
						10	KULAMANGALAM		
						11	SAMAYANALLUR		
						12	SATHAMANGALAM		
MADURAI SOUTH TALUK									
				13	MADURAI EAST	14	AVANIYAPURAM		
						15	VIRATHANUR		
MADURAI WEST TALUK									
16	NAGAMALALI PUDUKOTTA	17	MADURAI WEST						
MELUR TALUK									
18	AVELLALAPATTI					19	KARUNGALAKUDI		
20	KOTTAMPATTI					21	KEELAVALAVU		
22	VELLALUR					23	MELAVALAVU		
						24	MELUR		
						25	THIRUVATHAVUR		
PERAIYUR TALUK									
26	SEDAPATTI			27	ELUMALAI	28	ATHIPATTI		
				29	PERAIYUR	30	MOTHAGAM		
						31	T.KALLUPATTI		
KALLIGUDI TALUK									
				32	KALLIGUDI	33	KURAIYUR		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
						34	SIVARAKKOTTAI		
THIRUMANGALAM TALUK									
35	KOKKULAM	36	THIRUMANGALAM	37	PANNIKKUNDU				
THIRUPPARAN KUNDRAM TALUK									
				38	VALAYANKULAM	39	THIRUPPARAN KUNDRAM		
USILAMPATTI TALUK									
40	USILAMPATTI	41	KARUMATHUR	42	VALANTHUR				
43	UTHAPPA NAICKANUR								
44	SINDHUPATTI								
VADIPATTI TALUK									
45	MUDUVARPATTI					46	ALANGANALLUR		
47	PALAMEDU					48	SOLAVANDHAN		
						49	THANICHIAM		
						50	NEERATHAN		
						51	THENKARAI		
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT (Total Firkas-31)									
KILVELUR TALUK									
								1	KEELAIYUR
								2	KILVELUR
								3	THEVOOR
								4	VELANGANNI
KUTTALAM TALUK									
5	KUTTALAM								
6	MANGANALLUR								
7	PALAIYUR								
MAYILADUTHURAI TALUK									
8	MAYILADUTHURAI					9	MANALMEDU		
10	PATTAVARTHI								
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK									
								11	THIRUKANNAPURAM
								12	KANGALAN CHERI
								13	NAGAPPATTINAM
								14	THERKUPAIGAI NALLUR
								15	THIRUMARUGAL
SIRKALI TALUK									
16	PUTHUR								
17	VAI THEESWARAN KOIL								
18	SIRKALI								
19	MADHANAM								
20	THIRUVENGADU								
THARANGAMPADI TALUK									
21	MELAIYUR							22	THILLAYADI
23	SEMBANARKOIL								
24	THIRUVILAIYATTAM								
THIRUKKIVALAI TALUK									
								25	NIRMULAI
								26	THIRUKKIVALAI
								27	VALIVALAM
VEDARANYAM TALUK									
								28	KARIYA PATTINAM
								29	THAGATUR
								30	THALAINAYAR
								31	VEDARANYAM
NAMAKKAL DISTRICT (Total Firkas-30)									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Loss than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
NAMAKKAL TALUK									
1	NALLIPALAYAM								
2	NAMAKKAL								
3	PUDUCHATRAM								
4	SEILAPPAMPATTI								
SENTHAMANGALAM TALUK									
5	ALANGANATHAM								
6	ERUMAI PATTI								
7	KALAPPANAIKAN PATTI								
8	SENTHAMANGALAM								
MOHANUR TALUK									
9	MOHANUR			10	PALLAPATTI				
11	VALAIYAPATTI								
KOLIMALAI TALUK									
						12	THIRUPULI NADU		
						13	VALAVANTHI NADU		
PARAMATHI VELUR TALUK									
14	NALLUR			15	JEDARPALAYAM				
16	PARAMATHI								
17	PANDAMANGALAM								
RASIPURAM TALUK									
18	MANGALAPURAM								
19	MULLUKURICHI								
20	NAMAGIRIPETTAI								
21	RASIPURAM								
22	VENNANDUR								
KUMARAPALAYAM TALUK									
23	KUMARAPALAYAM					24	PALLIPALAYAM		
THIRUCHENGODE TALUK									
25	MALLASAMUDRAM	26	ELACHIPALAYAM	27	MANICKAM PALAYAM				
28	VAIYAPPAMALAI			29	MOLASI				
30	TIRUCHENGODE								
PERAMBALUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-11)									
ALANDUR TALUK									
1	CHETTIKULAM			2	KOOTHUR	3	KOLAKANATHAM		
VEPPANTHATTAI TALUK									
4	VENGALAM								
5	PASUMBALUR								
6	VALIKANDAPURAM								
PERAMBALUR TALUK									
7	KURUMBALUR								
8	PERAMBALUR								
KUNNAM TALUK									
9	KEELAPULIYUR					10	VADAKKALUR		
						11	VARAGUR		
PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT (Total Firkas-45)									
ALANGUDI TALUK									
				1	KEERAMANGALAM	2	ALANGUDI		
				3	VENNAVAIKUDI	4	VALLANAADU		
ARANTHANGI TALUK									
				5	ARASARKULAM	6	ARANTHANGI		
						7	ATHANI		
						8	NAGUDI		
						9	POOVATHAKUDI		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)	CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)	SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)	SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)	SALINE / POOR QUALITY			
			10	SILATTUR			
AVUDAIYARKOIL TALUK							
			11	AVUDAIYARKOIL			
			12	EMBAL			
			13	PONPETTE			
			14	MIMSAL			
GANDARVAKOTTAI TALUK							
			15	GANDARVAKOTTAI			
			16	KALLAKKOTTAI			
			17	PUDUNAGAR			
ILLUPPUR TALUK							
			18	VEERAPATTY			
			19	KUDUMIYANMALAI			
			20	ILLUPPUR			
			21	SITHANAVASAL			
KARAMBAKUDI TALUK							
			22	MALAIYUR			
			23	KARAMBAKUDI			
KULATHUR TALUK							
		24	NARTHAMALAI	25	KEERANUR		
				26	KILLUKKOTTAI		
				27	RUNNANDARKOIL		
				28	MATHOOR		
MANAMELKUDI TALUK							
			29	MANAMELKUDI	30	PERUMARUTHUR	
					31	KOTTAI PATTINAM	
					32	SINKAVANAM	
PONNAMARAVATHY TALUK							
		33	ARASAMALAI				
		34	KARAIYUR				
		35	PONNAMARAVATHY				
PUDUKKOTTAI TALUK							
			36	VARAPPUR			
			37	PUDUKKOTTAI			
THIRUMAYAM TALUK							
		38	KOTTUR	39	KEELANILAI		
				40	SENGEERAI		
				41	THIRUMAYAM		
				42	VIRACHILAI		
VIRALIMALAI TALUK							
		43	KODUMBALUR	44	NEERPALANI		
		45	VIRALIMALAI				
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT (Total Firkas-38)							
KADALADI TALUK							
				1	AAPPANUR	2	KADALADI
						3	MELACHELVANUR
						4	S.THARAIKUDI
						5	SAYALKUDI
						6	SIKKAL
KAMUTHI TALUK							
				7	ABIRAMAM		
				8	KAMUTHI EAST		
				9	KAMUTHI WEST		
				10	KOVILANKULAM		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
						11	PERUNAAZHI		
KEELAKKARAI TALUK									
						12	T U MANGAI	13	THIRUPULLANI
						14	KEELAKKARAI		
MUDUKULATHUR TALUK									
						15	KAKKUR	16	MUDUKULATHUR SOUTH
						17	KEELATHUVAL		
						18	MELAKODUMALUR		
						19	MUDUKULATHUR NORTH		
						20	THERIRUVEEI		
PARAMAKUDI TALUK									
						21	BOGALUR		
						22	KILIYUR		
						23	MANJUR		
						24	NAINARKOIL		
						25	PARAMAKUDI		
						26	PARTHIPANOOR		
RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK									
						27	DEVIPATTINAM		
						28	MANDAPAM		
						29	RAMANATHAPURAM		
						30	PERUNKULAM		
RAMESHWARAM TALUK									
						31	RAMESHWARAM		
R.S.MANGALAM TALUK									
						32	AANANDHUR		
						33	R.S.MANGALAM		
						34	SHOLANDHUR		
THIRUVADANAI TALUK									
						35	PULLUR	36	MANGALAKUDI
						37	THIRUVADANAI	38	THONOI
RANIPET DISTRICT (Total Firkas-16)									
WALAJAH TALUK									
1	WALAJAH			2	VISHARAM				
				3	RANIPET				
ARAKKONAM TALUK									
				4	PALLUR	5	ARAKONAM (NORTH)		
				6	ARAKONAM (SOUTH)				
				7	PARANJI				
ARCOT TALUK									
8	TIMIRI								
9	ARCOT								
10	PUDUPADI								
NEMILJ TALUK									
		11	NEMILI (V)	12	KAVERIPAKKAM				
				13	PANAPAKKAM				
SHOLINGHUR TALUK									
				14	SHOLINGHUR				
				15	VELAM				
				16	BANAVARAM				
KALAVAI TALUK									
		17	KALAVAI	18	MAMBAKKAM				
SALEM DISTRICT (Total Firkas-44)									
ATTUR TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 80% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 80%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
1	MALLIYAKARAI								
2	ATTUR								
3	KATTUKKOTTAI								
4	THALAVASAL								
EDAPPADI TALUK									
5	EDAPPADI								
6	KONGANAPURAM								
7	POOLAMPATTI								
GANGAVALLI TALUK									
8	VEERAGANOR								
9	GANGAVALLI			10	PATCHMALAI				
KADAYAMPATTI TALUK									
11	KADAYAMPATTI								
12	SEMMANDAPPATTI								
METTUR TALUK									
13	MECHERI			14	KOLATHUR				
15	NANGAVALLI								
16	PALAMALAI								
17	METTUR								
18	POTTANERI								
OMALUR TALUK									
19	OMALUR	20	KARUPUR						
21	THARAMANGALAM								
PETHANAICKAN PALAYAM TALUK									
22	PETHANAICKAN PALAYAM					23	KALRAYANMALAI		
24	YETHAPUR								
SALEM TALUK									
25	SALEM_TOWN	26	PANAMARATHUP PATTI						
27	VALASAYUR								
SALEM SOUTH TALUK									
28	VEERAPANDI								
29	VEMBADITHALAM								
30	KONDALAMPATTI								
SALEM WEST TALUK									
31	THIRUMALAIGIRI								
32	ALAGAPURAM								
33	SURAMANGALAM								
SANKARI TALUK									
34	ERNAPURAM					35	THEVUR		
36	SANKARI EAST								
37	SANKARI WEST								
VAZHPPADI TALUK									
38	VAZHAPPADI					39	ARUNOOTHUMALAI		
40	KARIPPATTI								
41	BELUR								
YERCAUD TALUK									
						42	PUTHUR		
						43	VELLAKKADAI		
						44	YERCAUD		
SIVAGANGA DISTRICT (Total Firkas-39)									
DEVAKOTTAI TALUK									
						1	DEVAKOTTAI		
						2	KANDADEVI		
						3	KANNANGUDI		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)	CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)	SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)	SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)	SALINE / POOR QUALITY
			4	PÜZHIYAL
			5	SARUGANI
ILYANGUDI TALUK				
			6	ILYANGUDI
			7	SOORANAM
			8	THAYAMANGALAM
			9	A THIRUVUDUR PURAM
			10	SALAIGRAMAM
KALAYARKOVIL TALUK				
			11	NATTARASANKOTTAI
			12	KALAYARKOVIL
			13	MARAVAMANGALAM
			14	SILUKKAPATTI
			15	MALLAL
KARAIKUDI TALUK				
			16	KALLAL
			17	KARAIKUDI
			18	PALLATHUR
			19	SAKKOTTAI
			20	MITHRAVAYAL
MANAMADURAI TALUK				
			21	SEIKALATHUR
			22	MUTHANENTHAL
			23	MANAMADURAI
SIVAGANGAI TALUK				
			24	MATHAGUPATTI
			25	OKKUR
			26	PERIAKÖTTAI
			27	SIVAGANGAI
			28	THAMARAKKI
SINGAMPUNARI TALUK				
			29	S.S.KÖTTAI
			30	SINGAMPUNARI
			31	VARAPPUR
THIRUPPATHUR TALUK				
			32	NATCHIYAPURAM
			33	THIRUKÖSTIYUR
			34	THIRUPPATHUR
			35	ILAYATHAKÜDI
			36	NERKUPPAI
THIRUPUVANAM TALUK				
			37	KONTHAGAI
			38	THIRUPPUVANAM
			39	THIRUPPACHETHY
TENKASI DISTRICT (Total Firkas -31)				
TENKASI TALUK				
1	KALLURANI		2	ALWARKURICHI
			3	KADAYAM
			4	TENKASI
KADAYANALLUR TALUK				
6	AYIKUDI	6	KADAYANALLUR	
7	PULIYANKÜDI			
SENGÖTTAI TALUK				
			8	ELATHUR

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
						9	PANPOLI		
						10	SCHENCOTTAI		
VEERAKERALAMPUDUR TALUK									
11	KARUVANTHA	12	VEERAKERALAM PUDUR						
13	SURANDAI								
14	UTHUMALAI								
THIRUVENGADAM TALUK									
15	KARISAL KULAM			16	THIRUVENGADAM				
17	PAZHANKOTTAI								
SANKARANKOIL TALUK									
18	KARIVAKLAMVANDANALLUR								
19	KURUKKALPATTI								
20	SANKARANKOIL								
21	SERNTHA MANGALAM								
22	VEERASIGAMANI								
ALANKULAM TALUK									
23	KEEZHAPAVOOR			24	ALANKULAM	25	PUDUPATTI		
26	NETTUR								
27	VENKADAMPATTI								
SIVAGIRI TALUK									
28	GUDALUR			29	VASUDEVANALLUR	30	SIVAKIRI		
CHERANMAHADEVI TALUK									
						31	PAPPAKUDI		
THANJAVUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-50)									
BUDHULUR TALUK									
1	AGARAPETTAI			2	BUDALUR	3	SENGIPATTI		
4	THIRUKKATTU PALLI								
KUMBAKONAM TALUK									
5	DEVANANCHERI					6	CHOLANMALIGAI		
7	KUMBAKONAM								
8	MURUKKANGUDI								
9	NACHIYARKOIL								
ORATHANAD TALUK									
10	THONDARAM PATTU	11	ULUR	12	ORATHANAD	13	EACHANKOTTAI		
14	KAVALI PATTI			15	THEKKUR				
16	THIRUMANGALA KOTTAI								
17	SILLATHUR								
PAPANASAM TALUK									
18	AYYAMPETTAI			19	SALIYAMANGALAM				
20	MELATTUR								
21	PAPANASAM								
22	AMMAPET								
23	KABISTHALAM								
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK									
24	TIRUCHITRAM BALAM	25	NAMBIVAYAL	26	KURICHI				
27	THUVARANKURICHI	28	PERIVAKOTTAI						
29	ANDIKKADU	30	THAMBIKOTTAI						
31	MADUKKUR								
32	PATTUKKOTTAI								
33	ADIRAMPATTINAM								
PERAVURANI TALUK									
34	AVANAM			35	PERAVURANI	36	PERUMAGALUR		
37	KURUVIKARAMBAI								
THANJAVUR TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
38	NANJIKOTTAI			39	PERAMBUR				
40	VALLAM			41	THANJAVUR				
42	PAMAPURAM								
THIRUVAIYARU TALUK									
43	KANDIYUR								
44	NADUKAVERI								
45	THIRUVAIYARU								
THIRUVIDAMARUDUR TALUK									
46	ADUTHURAI								
47	KATHIRA MANGALAM								
48	THIRUVIDA MARUDUR								
49	TIRUPPANANDAL								
50	PANDANALLUR								
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT (Total Firkas-15)									
COONNOOR TALUK									
						1	COONNOOR		
						2	KETTI		
						3	MELUR		
GUDALUR TALUK									
						4	DEVARSHOLA		
						5	GUDALUR		
KOTHAGIRI TALUK									
						6	KILKOTAGIRI		
						7	NEDUGULA		
						8	KOTAGIRI		
PANDALUR TALUK									
						9	CHERAMBADI		
						10	PANDALUR		
KUNDAH TALUK									
				11	ITHALAR				
				12	KUNDAH				
UDHAGAMANDALAM TALUK									
						13	SHOLUR		
						14	THUNERI		
						15	UDHAGAMANDALAM		
THENI DISTRICT (Total Firkas-17)									
ANDIPATTI TALUK									
		1	KANDAMANUR	2	ANDIPATTI				
		3	RAJATHANI	4	MAYLADUMPARAI				
BODINAYAKANUR TALUK									
				5	KODANGIPATTI	6	BODINAYAKANUR		
						7	RASINGAPURAM		
PERIYAKULAM TALUK									
				8	DEVATHANAPATTI				
				9	THENKARAI				
THENI TALUK									
				10	THENI				
				11	KODIVILARPATTI				
UTHAMAPALAYAM TALUK									
12	ERASAKKA NAICKANUR			13	UTHAMAPALAYAM	14	CHINNAMANUR		
15	THEVARAM					16	MARKAYANKOTTAI		
						17	CHIRAM		
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT (Total Firkas-43)									
LALGUDI TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
				1	PERUVALPUR	2	VALADI		
						3	ANBIL		
						4	KALLAKKUDI		
						5	LALGUDI		
						6	PULLAMBADI		
MANAPPARAI TALUK									
7	VAIYAMPATTI								
8	MANAPPARAI								
9	PANNAPPATTI								
10	V.PERİYAPATTI								
MANNACHANALLUR TALUK									
11	KARIYAMANICKAM			12	MANNACHA NALLUR				
				13	SIRUGAMBUR				
MARUNGAPURI TALUK									
14	MARUNGAPURI			15	VALANADU				
16	THUVARANGURICHI								
MUSIRI TALUK									
17	THUMBALAM			18	MUSIRI	19	AAMUR		
20	PULVALAM								
21	THATHAIYANGAR PETTAI								
22	VALAIEDUPPU								
SRIRANGAM TALUK									
23	MANIKANDAM					24	ANDAVALLUR		
						25	KULUMANI		
						26	SOMARASAN PETTAI		
						27	SRIRANGAM		
THOTTIYAM TALUK									
				28	EALURPATTI				
				29	KATTUPUTHUR				
				30	THOTTIYAM				
THURAIYUR TALUK									
31	KOPPAMPATTI	32	UPPILIYAPURAM						
33	THURAIYUR								
34	KANNANUR								
35	ERAGUDI								
36	SENGATTUP PATTI								
TIRUVERUMBUR TALUK									
						37	NAVALPATTU		
						38	TIRUVERUMBUR		
						39	VENGUR		
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI EAST TALUK									
						40	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI NORTH		
						41	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI SOUTH		
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI WEST TALUK									
						42	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI NORTH		
						43	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI SOUTH		
TIRUPATHUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-11)									
TIRUPATHUR TALUK									
1	KANDHILI	2	ANDIYAPPANUR	3	JOLARPET				
4	KORATTI			5	PUDURNADU				
6	TIRUPATHUR								
VANIYAMBADI TALUK									
7	VANIYAMBADI	8	ALANGAYAM	9	AMBALUR				
NATRAMPALLI TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
10	ERAIYUR								
CHETPET TALUK									
11	THACHAMBADI			12	DEVIKAPURAM				
13	KOLAPPALUR								
14	NEDUNGUNAM								
CHEYAR TALUK									
		15	VADA THANDALAM	16	VAKKADAI				
				17	ANAKAVOOR				
				18	CHEYAR				
				19	THETHURAI				
KALASAPAKKAM TALUK									
20	KADALADI			21	KALASAPAKKAM				
22	KETTAVARAM PALAYAM								
KILPENNATHUR TALUK									
23	SOMASPADI	24	KILPENNATHUR						
25	VETTAVLAM								
POLUR TALUK									
26	KELUR	27	MODAYUR	28	MANDAKOLATHUR				
29	SANTHAVASAI			30	POLUR				
THANDARAMPATTU TALUK									
31	THANIPADI			32	THANDARAMPAT				
				33	VANAPURAM				
TIRUVANAMALAI TALUK									
34	THURINJIPURAM	35	VERAYUR	36	T.V.MALAI (NORTH)				
37	THATCHAM PATTU	38	MANGALAM	39	T.V.MALAI (SOUTH)				
				40	NAYADUMANGALAM				
VANDAVASI TALUK									
41	MALAIYUR	42	VANDAVASI	43	THELLAR				
44	OSUR			45	PERANAMALLUR				
46	CHENNAVARAM								
47	DESUR								
48	KILKODUNGALUR								
VEMBAKKAM TALUK									
				49	NATERI				
				50	PERUNGATTUR				
				51	VEMBAKKAM				
				52	DUSI				
THIRUVARUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-27)									
KODAVASL TALUK									
1	KODAVASAL								
2	THIRUVIZHI MAZHAI								
NIDAMANGALAM TALUK									
3	KORADACHERI					4	NIDAMANGALAM		
						5	VADUVUR		
MANNARGUDI TALUK									
						6	KOTTUR		
						7	MANNARGUDI		
						8	PALAIYUR		
						9	THALAIYA MANGALAM		
						10	ULLIKOTTAI		
KOOTHANALLUR TALUK									
11	KULIKKARAI (KAMAL ABURAM)	12	VADAPATHI MANGALAM	13	KOOTHANALLUR				
NANNILAM TALUK									
14	AGARATHIRU MALAM			15	SANNANALLUR				

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 80% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 80%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
16	PERALAM			17	NANNILAM				
THIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK									
								18	EDAYUR
								19	MUTHUPET
								20	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI
								21	ALATHAMPADI
THIRUVARUR TALUK									
22	THIRUKKANNA MANGAI					23	THIRUVARUR		
						24	KUNNIYUR		
VALANGAIMAN TALUK									
25	ALANGUDI								
26	AVOOR								
27	VALANGAIMAN								
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT (Total Firkas-41)									
ETTAYAPURAM TALUK									
						1	CHOLAPURAM		
						2	ETTAYAPURAM		
						3	KADALIYUR		
						4	MUTHULAPURAM		
						5	PADARANTHAPULI		
KOVILPATTI TALUK									
6	BAYARASANENDAI					7	KALUGUMALAI		
						8	NALLATHIN PUTHUR		
						9	KOVILPATTI		
KAYATHAR TALUK									
				10	KAYATHAR	11	KAMANAICKEN PATTI		
						12	KADAMBUR		
OTTAPIDARAM TALUK									
		13	PARIVALLIKOTTAI			14	EPPODUMVENDRAN		
						15	MANIYACHI		
						16	PASUVANTHANAI		
						17	VEDANATHAM		
						18	OTTAPIDARAM		
SATTANKULAM TALUK									
19	PALLAKURICHI			20	SATTANKULAM	21	SRIVENKATES WARAPURAM		
ERAL TALUK									
						22	ARUMUGA MANGALAM		
						23	PERUNGULAM		
						24	AI.WARTHIRU NAGARI		
SRIVAIKUNDAM TALUK									
						25	DEVASEYALPURAM		
						26	SEIDUNGANALLUR		
						27	SRIVAIKUNDAM		
						28	VALLANAD		
THOOTHUKUDI TALUK									
						29	KEELATHATTA PARAI		
						30	MUDIVATHANENDAL		
						31	PUDUKOTTAI		
						32	THOOTHUKUDI		
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK									
33	UDANGUDI					34	AUTHOOR		
						35	TIRUCHENDUR		
VILATHIKULAM TALUK									
						36	KADALIKUDI		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
						37	KULATHUR		
						38	PUDUR		
						39	SIVAGNANA PURAM		
						40	VEMBAR		
						41	VILATHIKULAM		
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT (Total Firkas -29)									
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK									
						1	AMBASAMUDRAM		
						2	SINGAMPATTI		
CHERANMAHADEVI TALUK									
						3	CHERAN MAHADEVI		
						4	MELASAVAI		
						5	MUKKUDAL		
MANUR TALUK									
6	IVANNIKONENTHAL			7	MANUR				
				8	THALAYUTHU				
NANGUNERI TALUK									
				9	MOOLAKARAIPATTI	10	ERUVADI		
						11	KALAKADU		
						12	NANGUNERI		
						13	POOLAM		
PALAYAMKOTTAI TALUK									
				14	SIVANTHIPATTI	15	MELAPATTAM		
						16	MUNEER PALLAM		
						17	PALAYAMKOTTAI		
RADHAPURAM TALUK									
18	PAZHAVOOR	19	RADHAPURAM	20	LEVINJIPURAM	21	SAMUGARENGA PURAM		
						22	PANAGUDI		
						23	VALLIYOOR		
TISAYANVILAI TALUK									
				24	VJAYARAYANA PURAM	25	TISAYANVILAI		
TIRUNELVELI TALUK									
						26	GANGAIKONDAN		
						27	MADHAVAKURICHI		
						28	NARANAMMAL PURAM		
						29	TIRUNELVELI		
TIRUPPUR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-33)									
AVINASHI TALUK									
1	AVINASHI(E)								
2	AVINASHI(W)								
3	CHEYUR								
4	PERUMANALLUR								
DHARAPURAM TALUK									
5	MULANUR	6	ALANGAYAM	7	DHARAPURAM				
8	KUNDADAM	9	SANKARANDAM PALAYAM						
10	KANNIVADI								
11	PONNAPURAM								
KANGEYAM TALUK									
12	KANGEYAM	13	NATHAKADAIYUR						
14	UTHIYUR								
15	VELLAKOIL								
MADATHIUKULAM TALUK									
				16	THUNGAVI	17	MADATHIUKULAM		
PALLADAM TALUK									

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤ 100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
18	KARADIVAVI								
19	PALLADAM								
20	PONGALUR								
21	SAMALAPURAM								
TIRUPPUR (N) TALUK									
22	VELAMPALAYAM	23	TIRUPPUR (N)						
TIRUPPUR (S) TALUK									
24	AVINASHI PALAYAM(S)			25	NALLUR				
26	TIRUPPUR (S)								
UDUMALPETTAI TALUK									
27	GUDIMANGALAM			28	UDUMALPET				
29	PERIAVALAVADI			30	KURICHIKOTTAI				
31	PETHAPPAMPATTI								
UTHUKULI TALUK									
32	KUNNATHUR								
33	UTHUKULI								
VELLORE DISTRICT (Total Firkas-23)									
AMBUR TALUK									
1	AMBUR								
2	MADHANUR								
3	THUTHIPATTU								
4	MELASANNAN KUPPAM								
GUDIYATHAM TALUK									
5	GUDIYATHAM(WEST)								
6	GUDIYATHAM(EAST)								
7	VALATHUR								
KADPADI TALUK									
				8	KATPADI	9	MELPADI		
				10	THIRUVARAM				
ANAICUT TALUK									
11	ANAICUT	12	USSOOR						
13	PALLIKONDA								
14	ODUGATHUR								
15	AGARAM								
VELLORE TALUK									
16	SATHUVACHARI	17	PENNATHUR	18	KANIYAMBADI				
19	VELLORE								
PERNAMPATTU TALUK									
20	MELPATTI			21	PERNAMPATTU				
K.V.KUPPAM TALUK									
22	K.V.KUPPAM								
23	VADUGANTHANGAL								
VILUPPURAM DISTRICT (Total Firkas-34)									
VILUPPURAM TALUK									
		1	KANDAMANGALAM	2	KANAI				
		3	VALAVANUR	4	VILUPPURAM				
THIRUVENNAIALLUR TALUK									
5	CHITHALINGA MADAM								
6	T.V.NALLUR								
7	ARASUR								
KANDACHIPURAM TALUK									
				8	MUGAIYUR	9	ARAKANDANALLUR		
VIKKIRAVANDI TALUK									
10	ANNIYUR	11	VIKKIRAVANDI						

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)		CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)		SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)		SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)		SALINE / POOR QUALITY	
12	KANJANUR								
13	SITHALAMPATTU								
VANUR TALUK									
14	NEMILI	15	KILIYANUR			16	VANUR		
17	UPPUVELUR								
TINDIVANAM TALUK									
18	OLAKKUR			19	TINDIVANAM	20	MAILAM		
21	VADASIRUVALUR			22	AVANIPUR	23	DEEVANUR		
						24	RETTANAI		
GINGEE TALUK									
25	GINGEE								
26	MELOLAKKUR								
27	SATHIYA MANGALAM								
28	VALLAM								
MELMALAIYANUR TALUK									
29	AVALURPETTAI								
30	MELMALAIYANUR								
31	SATHAMPADI								
MARAKKANAM TALUK									
32	BRAMMADESAM			33	MARAKKANAM				
34	SIRUVADI								
VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT (Total Firkas-39)									
ARUPPUKOTTAI TALUK									
						1	ARUPPUKOTTAI		
						2	PALAYAMPATTI		
						3	PANDALKUDI		
						4	PARALATCHI		
						5	MANDAPASALAI		
KARIAPATTI TALUK									
		6	MALLANKINAR			7	KALKURUCHI		
						8	KARIAPATTI		
						9	MUDUKKAN-KULAM		
RAJAPALAYAM TALUK									
10	CHOLAPURAM			11	IYANKOLLAN KONDAN	13	SEITHUR		
				13	RAJAPALAYAM				
SATTUR TALUK									
						14	PADANTHAL		
						15	NENMEMI		
						16	SATTUR		
						17	NALLI		
SIVAKASI TALUK									
		18	MANGALAM	19	SIVAKASI	20	THIRUTHANGAL		
				21	SALWARPATTI				
SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK									
22	PILLAYARKULAM			23	MALLI				
				24	SRIVILLIPUTTUR				
WATRAP TALUK									
25	NATHAMPATTI			26	KOTTAYUR				
				27	WATRAP				
THIRUCHULI TALUK									
						28	A. MUKKULAM		
						29	NARIKUDI		
						30	THIRUCHULI		
						31	VEERACHOLAN		

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OVER EXPLOITED (Extraction Greater than 100%)	CRITICAL (Extraction > 90% and ≤100%)	SEMI CRITICAL (Extraction > 70% and ≤ 90%)	SAFE (Extraction Less than 70%)	SALINE/ PODR QUALITY
VIRUDHUNAGAR TALUK				
	32 AMATHUR	33 ONDIPULINAICKANUR	34 VIRUDHUNAGAR	
	35 VATCHAKARA-PATTI			
VEMBAKOTTAI TALUK				
36 KEELARAJAKULA RAMAN	37 ALANGULAM	38 ELAYIRAM-PANNAI		
39 VEMBAKOTTAI				
OVER EXPLOITED	CRITICAL	SEMI CRITICAL	SAFE	SALINE
456	63	225	409	34

Sandeep Saxena
Additional Chief Secretary to Government

//True Copy//

S. J. Depina
Section Officer
1/11/2021

S. Sub
1-11-2021

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ABSTRACT**G.O. (Ms.) No. 155, Public Works (R1) Department, Dated 28.10.2021****Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu, March - 2020**

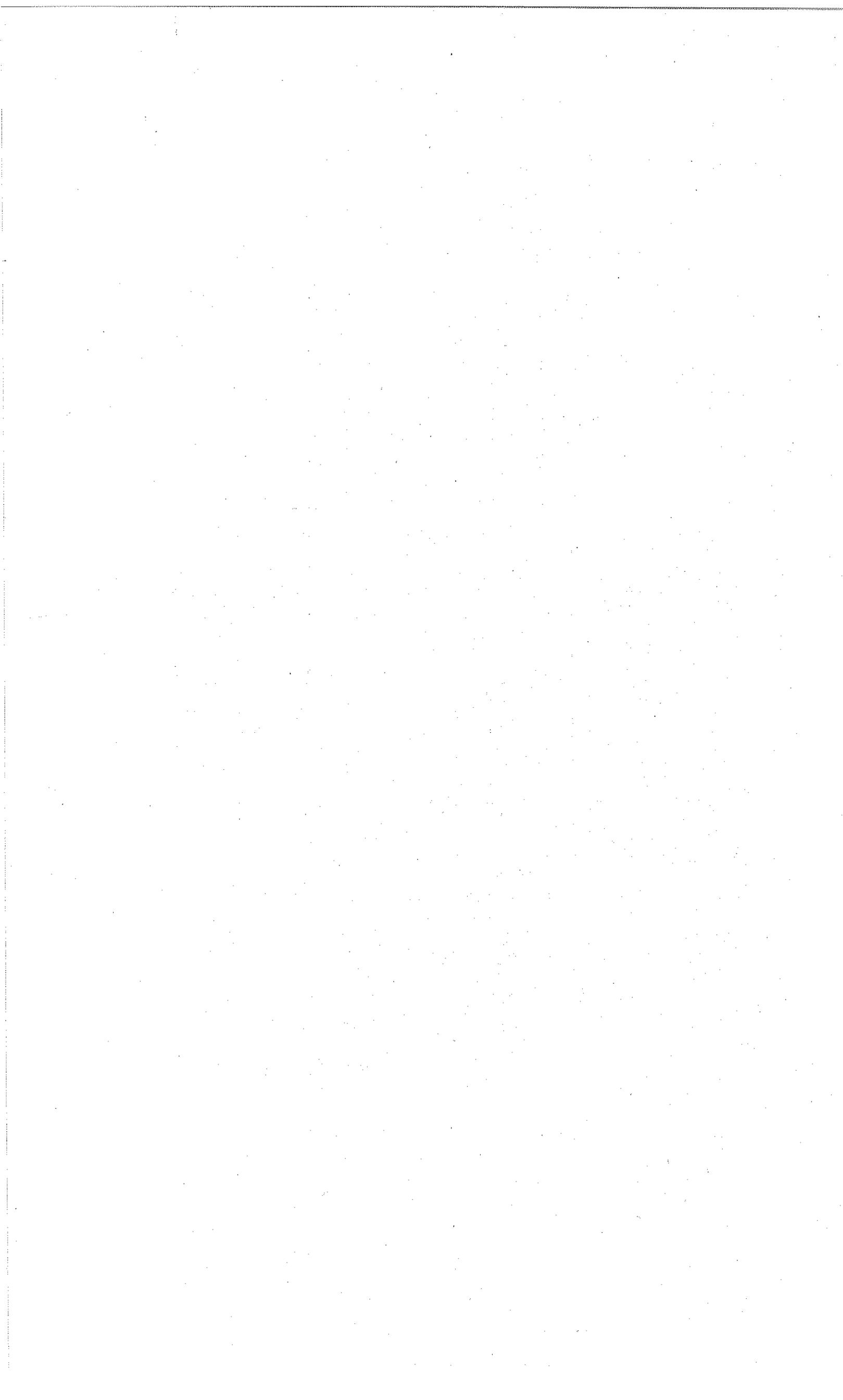
Sl. No	District	Total No. of Firkas	Over Exploited	Critical	Semi Critical	Safe	Saline / Poor Quality
1	Ariyalur	15	-	-	1	14	-
2	Chengalpattu	40	3	2	17	18	-
3	Chennai	30	26	-	1	3	-
4	Coimbatore	38	30	2	5	1	-
5	Cuddalore	32	6	1	12	13	-
6	Dharmapuri	23	14	-	7	2	-
7	Dindugal	40	26	5	5	4	-
8	Erode	34	20	1	10	3	-
9	Kallakurichi	23	6	6	5	6	-
10	Kancheepuram	25	3	1	6	15	-
11	Kanyakumari	18	-	-	1	17	-
12	Karur	20	14	-	4	2	-
13	Krishnagiri	29	12	1	7	9	-
14	Madurai	51	11	3	7	30	-
15	Nagappattinam	31	13	-	-	1	17
16	Namakkal	30	22	1	4	3	-
18	Perambalur	11	7	-	1	3	-
19	Pudukottai	45	-	-	10	32	3
20	Ramanathapuram	38	-	-	-	29	9
21	Ranipet	18	4	2	11	1	-
22	Salem	44	34	2	2	6	-
23	Sivagangai	39	-	-	-	39	-
24	Tenkasi	31	17	1	4	9	-
25	Thanjavur	50	34	4	8	4	-
17	The Nilgiris	15	-	-	2	13	-
26	Theni	17	2	2	8	5	-
33	Thiruchirappalli	43	17	1	8	17	-
34	Thirupathur	11	6	2	3	-	-
27	Thiruvallur	47	7	2	17	20	1
32	Thiruvannamalai	52	23	6	23	-	-
31	Thiruvarur	27	10	1	3	9	4
28	Thoothukudi	41	3	1	2	35	-
29	Tirunelveli	29	2	1	6	20	-
30	Tiruppur	33	23	4	5	1	-
35	Vellore	23	16	2	4	1	-
36	Villupuram	34	19	4	6	5	-
37	Virudhunagar	39	5	5	10	19	-
Total		1166	435	63	225	409	34

Sandeep Saxena,

Additional Chief Secretary to Government

//True Copy//

D. Aravind
1.11.2021
Section Officer
P. V. S.
1.11.2021



**BEFORE THE NATIONAL
GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ) AT
CHENNAI**

APPL. NO. 68 of 2016 (SZ)

**INDEX TO TYPED SET OF
PAPERS FILED BY THE
10th RESPONDENT**

M/s. McGAN LAW FIRM

[E. No. 628/1989]

**COUNSEL FOR 10th
RESPONDENT**

Ph. 9944354407