

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
SOUTHERN ZONE AT CHENNAI.

Original Application No.68 of 2016

Mr. P.S. Ramulu

...Applicant

Vs

The State of Tamil Nadu ,  
Chennai & others

...Respondents

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Filed by  
Thiru. S. Sai Sathya Jith  
Advocate, Chennai.

**JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT PERTAINS TO THE UNIT M/s. QUALITY GLUE  
FACTORY, PALOOR VILLAGE, PERNAMBUT TALUK, VELLORE DISTRICT AS  
PER THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ), CHENNAI ORDER  
DATED 13/08/2021 IN O.A.NO.68 OF 2016.**

**Submitted to**

**Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (SZ) Chennai**

**October, 2021**

**JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT PERTAINS TO THE UNIT M/s. QUALITY GLUE FACTORY, PALOOR VILLAGE, PERNAMBUT TALUK, VELLORE DISTRICT AS PER THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ), CHENNAI ORDER DATED 13/08/2021 IN O.A.NO.68 OF 2016.**

**1. PREAMBLE**

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in its order dated 13.08.2021, has directed the committee to consider the objection raised by the applicant and further directed as follows;

9. " The committee is also directed to ascertain as to whether the recommendations made by them in the report have been complied with by the 10<sup>th</sup> respondent and if not, what is the nature of action to be taken for the violation (if any) including imposition of environmental compensation ".

10. "The committee as well as the official respondents including the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are directed to file their respective reports to this Tribunal, after considering the objection filed by the applicant to the Joint committee report, incorporating the further observations made by them after conducting necessary inspection (if any) required for that purpose ".

The committee is directed to file the report on/before 20.09.2021.

Accordingly, the Joint Committee has carried out the inspection on 13.09.2021 considering the objection raised by the applicant and to incorporate the further observations find out by the Committee in the 10<sup>th</sup> respondent unit M/s Quality Glue Factory is located in S.F No. 254/2A & 2B, 255/2 & 255/1B2 and 256 of Paloor Village, Pernambut Taluk (formerly Gudiyatham Taluk), Vellore District. During inspection of the Committee, the unit was under operation and involved in the activity of manufacturing Glue from unwashed/washed animal skin cuttings. The unit along with ETP system followed by RO system and MEE were under operation.

During inspection, samples were taken up from the various stages of effluent treatment components to verify the operational status and all these samples were sent for analysis to the Advanced Environmental Lab (AEL), TNPCB, Vellore.

In order to comply with the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal, additional time was sought for to receive the results, process the data to compile and file in the manner as directed.

Further, the Hon'ble Green Tribunal in its order dated 20.09.2021, has considered the request made by the committee and further time was granted to file the report on or before 22.10.2021.

To comply with the direction of Hon'ble Green Tribunal,

## **2. ABOUT M/S QUALITY GLUE FACTORY**

The joint committee has inspected the unit of M/s Quality Glue Factory on 13.09.2021 and discussed in detail about manufacturing process, water consumption, Waste water generation, treatment & disposal and the details are as follows;

### ***Introduction:***

The protein glue is recovered from collagen by the combination of chemical, thermal and hydrolysis. The raw materials used in protein glue production are cattle hides & skins. Cattle hides are sourced from trimming operations in leather tanneries. Extraneous substances, such as minerals, fats & albuminoids are removed by chemical and physical treatment to get purified collagen. These pretreated materials are then hydrolyzed to protein glue which is soluble in hot water.

Other extensive application includes use in the manufacture of extra hard printer roller, cork compositions, water dispersible pesticides and dry bound distempers.

### ***Manufacturing process:***

The raw material such as Skin/Hide Trimmings are washed and soaked in lime water for 4-5 days. Or the hides are washed and soaked in acid (HCl/sulphuric acid) then they are left in acid for 20-24 hrs. During the process the pH is maintained between 10-12. If the pH is reduced, then the lime is added to increase the pH. After 10-15 days the hides are removed from lime and the pH is brought down to 5.5-6 using diluted acid solution.

The washed hides are loaded in digester vessel to extract the glue from hides. The water required for extraction process is utilized from condensate of process 3-stage evaporator to avoid the raw water consumption. The extraction is carried out in 3-batches. After extraction, the liquid glue in the digester contains 7-12 % of glue.

The filtered liquid glue extracted from the digester is concentrated in the 3-stage evaporator. The concentrated liquid glue from evaporator has 40-50% of glue. This is stored in the tanks for further process.

The liquid glue from the evaporator is feed into the drum dryer feed tank. The glue gets coated as a thin layer in the drum roller and it is dried into powder form. The flakes powder from drum dryer is collected and stored.

The flakes powder is grinded to fine powder using pulverizer machine, since fine

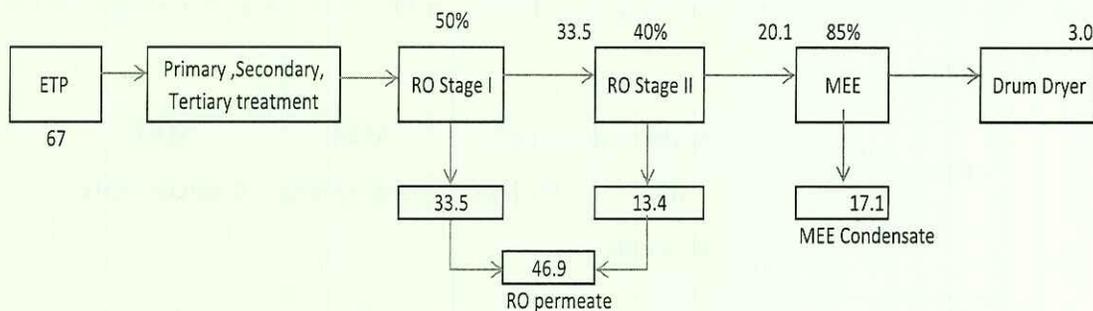
specific size is required for free flow of the material. Then the Glue powder is packed and stored.

**Water Consumption & Waste water generation:**

- The manufacturing process requires water for the Soaking - 15 KLD, Acid/Lime soaking - 22 KLD, Final Washing - 15 KLD and Neutralization -15 KLD of Skin/Hide Trimmings and for Utilities daily make up - 3.5 KLD such as boiler & cooling purpose, which is considered as evaporation loss. The steam generated from the boiler is used for the operation of evaporator and drum dryer.
- In total, the daily water consumption in the process as well as in the utility make up is 70.5 KLD, which includes evaporation loss of 3.5 KLD.
- The trade effluent generation from the soaking, liming/acid soaking, neutralization & final washing process is 67 KLD.

**Waste water treatment and its utilization:**

- Presently, the unit has installed new ETP system having capacity to treat 100 KLD of trade effluent, which consists of collection tank with coarse bubble diffusers for aeration, Flash mixers/agitator, Primary Settling Tank-1 & 2, UASBR tank -1 & 2. Then the effluent is passed through secondary clarifier, followed by tertiary treatment system to remove hardness.
- The tertiary treated effluent is sent to the PSF & ACF followed by Micron Filters, RO 1 & 2. The reject generated from RO stage - 2 is evaporated through 4 - Stage MEE followed by rotary drum dryer and the salts are recovered and stored in storage yard. The RO I & II Permeate and MEE condensate are recycled back to the process.
- The trade effluent treatment details are given below



- As per the sample collected on 13.09.2021, the trade effluent having the following characteristics at various stages such as (A) the raw effluent at

Equalization tank, (B) after physical & chemical treatment, the total suspended solids reduced from 2576 to 212 mg/L, (C) after biological treatment, the BOD & COD get reduced to 900 mg/L & 2760 mg/L respectively. (D) after hardness removal at tertiary treatment system, stored in the RO feed tank for further treatment.

Parameters in mg/L	At Equalization Tank (A)	Primary Settling tank outlet (B)	Secondary settling tank outlet (C)	RO feed Tank outlet (D)
pH	4.2	6.7	6.2	8.6
TSS	2576	212	182	136
TDS	19704	16288	17004	16036
Chloride	10796	-	-	8822
Sulphate	151	-	-	301
BOD	2640	960	900	480
COD	6640	2880	2760	1520
Total Hardness	860	-	-	210
Calcium Hardness	460	-	-	140

- v. The tertiary treated trade effluent stored in RO feed tank is sent to the RO system having two stages with recovery of 50% & 40 % respectively. The combined RO permeate recovered from 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage of about 46.9 KL with TDS 288 mg/L is reused in the process. The RO reject from the Reverse osmosis system of with TDS 67206 mg/L of 20.1 KL is further evaporated in the 4 stage MEE of 85 % efficiency. The MEE Condensate of 17.1 KL with TDS 24 mg/L is reused in the process. The MEE concentrate of 3 KL having Total Solids of 217820 mg/L is dried by means of drum dryer to recover the salt.
- vi. Hence, the recovered RO Permeate and MEE Condensate of 64 KLD is completely recycled back into the process.
- vii. The Characteristics of the treated effluent in RO System and 4 stage MEE are as follows

Parameters in mg/L	Combined RO Permeate	RO Reject	MEE Condensate	MEE Concentrate
pH	6.9	7.3	8.5	6.3
TDS	288	67206	24	215708
Total Solids	-	67784	28	217820

- viii. The unit has provided Electro Magnetic Flow Meters at ETP Inlet, RO Feed I, RO Permeate I, RO Reject I, RO Feed II, RO Permeate II, RO Reject II, MEE Feed & MEE Concentrate.
- ix. The Average Flow of trade effluent generation for the last three months ranges from 0 KLD to 53.5 KLD.
- x. There is a pipeline laid from the industry premises up to their Farmhouse located at about 1.5 km distance in the Western direction. The Sample was also collected from the Bore well inside the unit's premises and receiving pipeline at farm house. The Characteristics of ground water collected from the Bore well inside the unit's premises and receiving pipeline at farm house is as follows.

Parameters	Bore well inside the unit's premises	Receiving pipeline at Farmhouse
pH	7.8	7.5
TDS in mg/L	5190	7006

Increase in TDS in receiving pipeline at farmhouse may be due to salt & scale formation in the pipeline laid by the unit M/s Quality Glue Factory.

### 3. ACTION TAKEN BY STATE GROUND WATER BOARD

The Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, Vellore in his letter dtd. 11.10.2021 has reported that the bore wells located in the factory premises of M/s. Quality Glue factory were closed and sealed through the Monitoring Committee, Vellore District in the presence of the Tahsildar, Pernambut on 11.10.2021 as per the order dated. 07.10.2020 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras in W.P. No:16299/2018 filed by Thiru M.V.Sivamuthu. ( copy enclosed vide Annexure I along with photos)

### 4. VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OBJECTIONS FILED BY THE APPLICANT

Views of the committee on the objections filed by the applicant are as follows;

Sl. No	Objections filed by the applicant	Decision taken by the joint committee
1.	It is submitted that there is no audited report or any other documents was relied upon by the Joint Committee to come to the conclusion that the 10th	Since the unit was operated intermittently due to COVID 19 pandemic, during previous inspection of the joint committee, it has been

	<p>respondent is achieving the ZLD norms. The Joint Committee report does not even attempt to describe which process results in the Trade Effluent-I and Trade Effluent-II it has simply followed the TNPCBs consent order which also did not attempt to describe the process in which Trade Effluent-I and II are generated. As per the claim of the TNPCB followed by the Joint Committee the Solar Evaporation Pan(SEP) will need 6.75 KLD of water which is 6750 liters of water a day.</p>	<p>discussed only about the effluent generation and its disposal details as per the consent order issued.</p> <p>I. The manufacturing process requires water for the Soaking - 15 KLD, Acid/Lime soaking- 22 KLD, Final Washing- 15 KLD and Neutralization -15 KLD of Skin/Hide Trimmings and for Utilities daily make up -3.5 KLD such as boiler &amp; cooling purpose, which is considered as evaporation loss. The steam generated from the boiler is used for the operation of evaporator and drum dryer.</p> <p>II. In total, the daily water consumption in the process as well as in the utility make up is 70.5 KLD, which includes evaporation loss of 3.5KLD.</p> <p>III. The trade effluent generation from the soaking, liming/acid soaking, neutralization &amp; Final washing process is 67 KLD.</p> <p>The Solar evaporation pan is one of the treatment unit to evaporate the concentrated effluent from the evaporator and no water is required for the above system as noted in the objection.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
2.	I submit that as per the Consent order issued in 2016, 6.75 KLD of fresh water is taken from the industries own land.	The details in the inspection report dated 19.11.2013 is based on the application filed by the unit for its

<p>For the entire process it requires 70.5 KLD which is evident from the board's inspection report dated 19.11.2013 out of which it said to be recovering 63 KLD. As per the effluent break up given by the TNPCB as well as the Joint Committee is Trade Effluent I-40 KLD, Trade Effluent 1-20.250 KLD and further 6.75 KLD is used in the SEP. Even then 3.5 KLD is unaccounted, which is apparent in the bare calculation itself. Water used in the process and process loss was not accounted for, the joint committee has not gone into that aspect and accounted for the water usage.</p>	<p>proposed Expansion. The Consent order issued to the unit is concerned only with the Trade effluent quantity and its disposal and not the water consumption by the unit in the process.</p> <p>In this objection, the comparison was made between proposed water consumption details from IR in CTE Expansion and trade effluent disposal details mentioned in the latest consent order.</p> <p>The details of present water consumption are detailed in above point.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
<p>3. As per the joint committee interim report dated 04.09.2020 at page no. 5 it was reported by the 10th respondent that they are extracting 17 to 18 KLD daily for factory operation from one bore well inside the factory premises. The 17 to 18 KLD of fresh water is used in addition to the recycled water of 60.250 KLD, it comes around 78 KLD for entire process per day. Even as per their own claim of 67 KLD of effluent generation, 11 KLD of water is unaccounted, apart from the water used in process. It is evident that the 10th respondent industry is generating 11KLD of effluent more than 67 KLD permitted in the consent order. The above narrated their own contradictory claim and calculation given by the 10th respondent industry,</p>	<p>The water required for the process, waste water generation &amp; disposal is clearly mentioned in the above report.</p> <p>The committee had reported that the unit has told about 17-18 KLD of ground water is being extracted using existing bore well inside the factory premises.</p> <p>No statement has been made that 17 to 18 KLD of fresh water is used in addition to the recycled water of 60.250 KLD as objected.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>

	TNPCB and Joint Committee would falsify the ZLD compliance and violation of the consent order. Despite the specific direction with regard to the accounting of water use, it has not been properly done.	
4.	It is submitted that another claim of the 10th respondent is 17 to 18 KLD is taken from the one bore well from the factory premises. The TDS level is 4000 to 8000 as per the joint committee report, the water cannot be used in the process nor it can be used for irrigating the land. Water usage reported by the 10th respondent industry has been accepted by the Joint Committee without any basis. It is submitted that it is my categorical claim that the 10th respondent is not using the water from the bore well of the industry and he is transporting the water of 30,000 liters per day in tractor tanker. I submit that I am herewith producing the 4 s photograph of the water tanker with timings transporting water to the 10th respondent industry. However the 10th respondent is still maintains the stand that they are not transporting water, though I brought to the knowledge of the respondents 4 to 6 they have not taken any steps so far, it is their bounden duty to monitor and prohibit the transportation.	Since the bore well water is used for soaking, so the existing quality of water may not affect their process. This objection regarding water usage is not accepted by the Joint Committee since it is the option of the industry to use the water in the process or for irrigation.  The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.
5.	It is unfortunate to claim by the Joint Committee consisting of experts in page no. 15 of the report that the farmers have reported that due to the earlier discharge of waste water from	The CGWA report states that the water quality in the downstream side of M/s. Quality Glue factory, in Machampattu and Umarabad vllages, the TDS values are below 4000 mg/L,

	<p>the tanneries and sewage from Peranambut Municipal area into Geddar river which joins Malattar, there was high TDS.</p>	<p>which is very lesser than the Chinnadhamalacheruvu village and between the factory and Onnankuttai check dam areas. Hence, there is no significant rise in TDS values in the downstream side of M/s. Quality Glue Factory (i.e in Machampattu and Umarabad) and hence high TDS values in the upstream of the study area may not be due to the respondent factory.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
6.	<p>It is submitted that the Joint Committee has virtually given clean chit to the 10th respondent industry saying that the high TDS values in the study area may not be due to the 10th respondent factory. If the joint committee has accounted for water usage and the effluent generation in proper manner it would have been clearly evident that the 10th respondent is the pollutant, who is solely responsible for the ground water contamination. It is further submitted that there is no other industry except the 10th respondent industry within the radius of 5 kilometers but the joint committee has ignored the same.</p>	<p>The Central Ground Water Board in its report has stated that there is no significant rise in TDS values in the downstream side of M/s. Quality Glue Factory (i.e in Machampattu and Umarabad) and hence high TDS values in the study area may not be due to the respondent factory. At this juncture, it is suggested to have regular groundwater quality monitoring two times in a year, which may yield more factual information for mitigating this issue. The high TDS in the ground water in that area is not due to the operation of the unit M/s Quality Glue factory.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
7.	<p>It is submitted that our area is over exploited area, and no ground water can be taken for industrial purpose, and application for no objection has already been rejected for extraction of</p>	<p>It is submitted that, the Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, Vellore in his letter dtd. 11.10.2021 has reported that the two bore wells located in the factory premises of M/s.</p>

	<p>their own bore well water. In any case they cannot transport water, specific assertion of the 10th respondent is that they are not drawing water from outside and utilizing own water. I submit that I have records to show that the industry is transporting water which is prohibited in our area. I submit that if the respondents 4 to 6 are directed to monitor and prohibit the transportation of the water in water 5 tanker, it will bring out the truth. Even as per the report the application for NOC was not entertained, that be so, how the 10th respondent is taking water now has to be clarified.</p>	<p>Quality Glue factory were closed and sealed through the Monitoring Committee, Vellore District in the presence of the Tahsildar, Pernambut on 11.10.2021 as per the order dated. 07.10.2020 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras in W.P. No: 16299/2018 filed by Thiru M.V.Sivamuthu.</p>
8.	<p>It is submitted that the Joint Committee consisting of experts has ignored the vital fact that the 10th respondent industry has been running for the 30 years since 1991 entire cause for the pollution. Even as per the records ETP plants came to be established only from 2014. Pollution caused by the 10th respondent has been conveniently shifted by the Expert Committee, on the alleged unknown tanneries situated far away, based on the opinion of the farmers in that area.</p>	<p>The unit has not been consented to discharge any of its effluent either treated or untreated outside its premises since the unit's first consent order dated 30.06.1990 The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
9.	<p>It is submitted that the disposal of effluents was neither accounted nor produced by the 10th respondent nor by the Joint Committee. The 10th respondent is still Transporting the water from another place by tractor which has to be monitored on daily</p>	<p>No transportation of water in tractor tanker was observed during inspection of the joint committee. The records furnished for transportation of water by tractor are old, the issue may be verified by District Monitoring Committee constituted in W.P. No:</p>

	<p>basis and prohibited by the respondents 4 to 6. I am herewith producing the records for transportation of water by tractor. It is submitted that for his own domestic purposes the respondent is he is taking the water from the distant places on daily basis or in the alternative basis by transportation, while so it is axiomatic to say that the industry is taking fresh water from own one bore well that too 17 to 18 KLD per day.</p>	<p>16299/2018 by Hon'ble High Court, Chennai.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
10.	<p>I submit that pipe line laid for 1.5 kms to his agri land is actually discharging the effluents but the joint committee has not inspected the same. If any portion of the pipe line is tested by the authorities, which would show that it is not pipeline for irrigating the land but for discharging the effluent. In 10th respondent's farm land he has constructed storage tank, the effluents are let in the tank and then pumped into the river Malattar during night times. The above aspect was completely ignored by the Joint Committee. 6 It is further submitted that three Panchayat Borewells in Machampattu has been totally polluted because, he is letting the polluted water into bore well and pumping the same to some other places.</p>	<p>The joint committee has inspected the pipeline laid from the industry premises upto their Farmhouse located in the western direction. During the inspection, the Bore well in the premises was operated and observed that the water only received at the farm house receiving line located at a distance of about 1.5 km from the unit</p> <p>It was observed by the Committee during inspection that there was no discharge of effluent from the unit to the Farmhouse land of the unit through pipeline.</p> <p>The objection made by the applicant is not valid and the committee is not considering this objection.</p>
11.	<p>I submit that apart from that, the 10th respondent is used to bring the washed Animal Skins from Peranampat which is not allowed by the TNPCB in its consent order and the odor and smoke pollution due to the</p>	<p>The unit was consented for the product "Glue from unwashed/washed Animal Skin Cutting" vide TNPCB Proc dated 09.06.2015.</p> <p>Burning of the waste was not noticed</p>

burning of the waste has been still causing irritation to the residents, but the joint, committee has not addressed the same. Hence I pray this Hon'ble Tribunal consider my preliminary objection to the above report of the Joint Committee. I reserve my right to file detailed further objection.	during the inspection carried out by the joint committee.
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##### 5. COMPLIANCE STATUS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

In this regard, the status of compliance of recommendation made by joint committee is submitted as follows

SL. No	Recommendation by Joint Committee	Status of Compliance
1.	The unit may be directed to provide Agitated thin film dryer instead of existing rotary drum dryer for efficient reject management system and shall not utilize the solar evaporation pan forthwith.	Presently the unit is operating the rotary drum dryer and not using the solar evaporation pan. TNPCB may direct the unit with time target to provide Agitated Thin Film Dryer (ATFD).
2.	Since it is an existing unit, they shall obtain NOC for ground water withdrawal and pay necessary fees for consumption of groundwater as per CGWA Gazette notification dated 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2020.	Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, Vellore in his letter dtd. 11.10.2021 has reported that the bore wells located in the factory premises were closed and sealed through the Monitoring Committee, Vellore District in the presence of the Tahsildar, Pernambut on 11.10.2021 as per the order dated. 07.10.2020 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras in W.P. No:16299/2018 filed by Thiru M.V.Sivamuthu.

6. CONCLUSION AS PER HON'BLE TRIBUNAL DIRECTION:

- (i) The committee is directed to consider the objection raised by the applicant and file a further report regarding the same.

The committee has gone through the objections made by the applicant. The same is addressed in point 4, the objection made by the applicant is not valid.

- (ii) The committee is also directed to ascertain as to whether the recommendations made by them in the report have been complied with by the 10th respondent and if not, what is the nature of action to be taken for the violation (if any) including imposition of environmental compensation.

- a. Presently the unit is operating the rotary drum dryer and not using the solar evaporation pan. In order to upgrade the existing system to an advance technology, it is suggested for ATFD after MEE, so TNPCB may direct the unit with time target to provide Agitated Thin Film Dryer (ATFD).
- b. The unit M/s. Quality Glue Factory has to regularize by obtaining NOC for the existing bore well, whereas the State Ground Water Board has taken action by closure & sealing of the bore well.
- c. As per the CGWB study report, there is no significant rise in TDS values in the downstream side of M/s. Quality Glue Factory, hence the environmental compensation is not imposed on the industry.

V. Mohan  
19/10/21

Er. V. Mohan,  
Executive Engineer, PWD  
Ground Water Division, Vellore

R. Rajkumar

Er. R. Rajkumar  
Scientist - D,  
CPCB, Regional Directorate, Chennai

M. Panneer

Dr. M. Panneer,  
Scientist - B,  
Central Ground Water Board,  
SECR, Chennai.

S. Rajan  
19.10.2021

Er S. Rajan,  
Joint Chief Environmental Engineer (M),  
TNPCB, Vellore



12.10.21

## Annexure-I

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு  
பொதுப்பணித்துறை



விடுநர்,  
திரு.வி.மோகன் பி.இ.,  
செயற்பொறியாளர், பொபது.,  
நிலநீர் கோட்டம், வேலூர்-6.மற்றும்  
உறுப்பினர் - மாவட்ட கண்காணிப்புக்குழு  
வேலூர் மாவட்டம்.

பெறுநர்,  
இணைத் தலைமைப்பொறியாளர்,  
தமிழ்நாடு மாசுகட்டுப்பாட்டு வாரியம்,  
காந்தி நகர், வேலூர்-6

471 M  
க.எண். /கோ-16/கோவிடுமை/வே/2021/நாள்:11.10.2021

பொருள்: தேசிய பசுமை தீர்ப்பாணைய வழக்கு எண் O.A No.68/2016 - தேசிய பசுமை தீர்ப்பாணைய ஆணை நாள்:13.08.2021 - எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை தொடர்பான அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பித்தல் - தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை: 1.தங்கள் அலுவலக கடித எண்: ICEE(M)/TNPCB/VLR/MISC.222/NGT-68/2021-1 Dt: 08.10.2021.  
2.இவ்வலுவலக குறிப்பாணைஎண்:02/செ.பொ/வே/2021 நாள்:23.09.2021  
3. வழக்கு எண்:16299/2018 திரு.M.V.சிவமுத்து, அவர்கள் தொடர்ந்த வழக்கில் மாண்பும.சென்னை உயர்நீதி மன்றத்தின் ஆணை நாள்: 07/10/2020.

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தேசிய பசுமை தீர்ப்பாணைய ஆணை நாள்:13.08.2021-ன்படி பார்வை எண்: 2-ல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்பாணை மூலம் திருவாளர்கள் குவாலிட்டி குழு நிறுவனத்திடம் நிலத்தடி நீர் எடுத்து நிறுவன உபயோகத்திற்கு பயன்படுத்துவது தொடர்பாக விளக்கம் கோரப்பட்டது. அரசின் அனுமதியின்றி நிலத்தடி நீர் எடுத்து உபயோகிப்பது அந்நிறுவனத்தினர் அளித்த விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் தெரியவருகிறது. எனவே, பார்வை எண் 3ல் குறிப்பிட்டுவுள்ளவாறு மாவட்ட கண்காணிப்புக்குழு மூலம் அந்நிறுவனத்தில் உள்ள கிரண்டு ஆழ்துளைக்கிணறுகள் பேரணாம்பட்டு வட்டாட்சியர் முன்னிலையில் 11.10.2021 அன்று முடி முத்திரையிடப்பட்டது என்பதை தங்களின் மேல்நடவடிக்கைக்காக தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

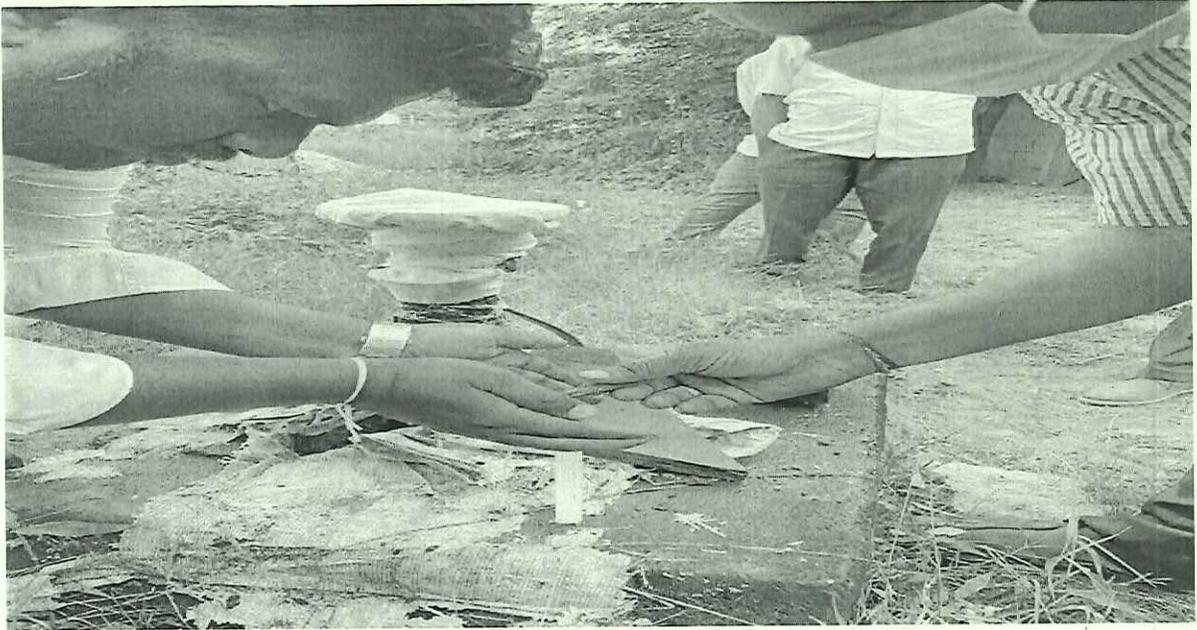
இணைப்பு:ஆழ்துளைக்கிணறு முடி முத்திரையிடப்பட்ட புகைப்படங்கள்-2 என்கள்

V. K. Raj  
செயற்பொறியாளர், பொபது.,  
நிலநீர் கோட்டம், வேலூர்-6.மற்றும்  
உறுப்பினர் - மாவட்ட கண்காணிப்பு குழு  
வேலூர் மாவட்டம்.

நகல்: 1.மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர், வேலூர் மாவட்டம், வேலூர் அவர்களுக்கு தகவலுக்காகவும் மற்றும் மேல்நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் பொருட்டு பணிந்து அனுப்பப்படுகிறது.  
2.தலைமைப்பொறியாளர் பொ.ப.து., மாநில நில மற்றும் மேற்பரப்பு, நீர்வள ஆதார விவர குறிப்பு மையம், தரமணி சென்னை-113. அவர்களுக்கு பணிந்தனுப்பப்படுகிறது.  
3.கண்காணிப்பு பொறியாளர், நிலநீர் வட்டம், சென்னை-113 அவர்களுக்கு பணிந்தனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

10

Bore wells of M/s Quality Glue Factory , S.F No. 254/2A & 2B, 255/2 & 255/1B2 and 256 of Paloor Village, Pernambut Taluk ( formerly Gudiyatham Taluk), Vellore District sealed by Ground Water Division, PWD , Vellore on 11.10.2021



Bore Well No.1



Bore Well No.2

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN  
TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN ZONE AT  
CHENNAI.**

**Original Application No.68 of 2016**

**Mr. P.S. Ramulu**

**...Applicant**

**Vs**

**The State of Tamil Nadu ,  
Chennai & others**

**...Respondents**

**JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT PERTAINS  
TO THE UNIT OF M/s. QUALITY GLUE  
FACTORY, PALOOR VILLAGE,  
PERNAMBUT TALUK, VELLORE  
DISTRICT AS PER THE HON'BLE  
NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL ORDER  
DATED 13.08.2021 IN O.A.NO.68 OF 2016**

**Advocate for Respondent No.2 & 3  
Thiru.Sai Sathya Jith,  
Advocate, Chennai.**

**Date:23.11.2021.**

**Date of hearing on:24.11.2021**

