

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI.

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 86 of 2021 (SZ)

N.Samiraja,  
Perambalur District

...Applicant

**Vs**

The Chief Engineer,  
Tamil Nadu Public Works Department,  
Chennai and Ors.

...Respondents

S. No	Description	Page No.
1.	Report filed on behalf of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> Respondents Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	1 – 4
2.	Annexure	5

Advocate for the Respondent: TNPCCB  
Tr. S. Sai Sathya Jith,  
Advocate, Chennai.



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**REPORT FILED ON BEHALF OF THE 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> RESPONDENTS**

**TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

I, J. Josephine Sahayarani, D/o. Jesu Rajan, Christian, aged about 56 years, having my office at No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai - 600032, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows:-

1. I am the Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai and I am filing the status Report on behalf of the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Respondents Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and as such I am well acquainted with the facts of the case as per records.

2. It is respectfully submitted that the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Southern Zone) in its order dated 01.02.2022, has directed inter alia as follows:

*J. Josephine Sahayarani*  
21/3/2022

JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  
TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,  
No.76, MOUNT SALAI, CHENNAI-600 032.

*"Para 6:-But none of the reports says about the total quantity of sullage / sewage generated and whether the proposed community soak pits are sufficient for that purpose and what is the methodology by which they are going to avoid overflow of sullage or sewage that is collected in the soak pits. If the sewage is allowed to collect in the soak pits, then it is likely to percolate into the ground and it will affect the groundwater quality in that area, as soak pits are constructed in such a way to collect the sullage water and that is likely to be absorbed by the ground to some extent and steps will be taken to divert the same to avoid overflow due to saturation.*

*7. It is also not clear from the reports submitted by the District Collector, Water Resources Department and Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board as to how the problem of overflow from septic tanks is addressed and whether any arrangements have been made in that area to collect the sewage water and if the same is not done, what is the methodology that will be adopted by the local people to deal with these issues as well.*

*Para 8:- Further, it is not clear from the report submitted by the Pollution Control Board as to whether the arrangements made are sufficient for meeting the situation and whether the water in the Kallar River shows the presence of Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform to ascertain as to whether any sewage is also being discharged into the Kallar River. Unless the report reflects these aspects, it is not possible for this Tribunal to come to the conclusion that there is no untreated sewage water is being discharged into the Kallar River causing pollution".*

3. It is respectfully submitted that, the quantity of water supply per head per day is 135 litres for lower income group and economically weaker section as per the Indian standard code of basic requirements for water

*J. P. Annas 87*  
*21/3/2022*  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  
TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,  
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supply, drainage and sanitation (IS1172:1993, Re affirmed 2002). Out of this 135 litres, 45 Litres may be taken for flushing requirements. For communities with population up to 20000 and without flushing system and the water supply through 40 LPHD stand post and 70 to 100 LPHD if the supply through house service connection.

Those who have provided onsite system has consisted primarily of a septic tank and soil absorption field such as soak pit. Septic tanks remove most settle able and floatable material and function as an anaerobic bioreactor that promotes partial digestion of retained organic matter.

The septic tank effluent, which contains significant concentrations of pathogens and nutrients, has been discharged to soil, sand, or other media absorption for further treatment through biological processes, adsorption, filtration, and infiltration into underlying soils.

Conventional systems work well if they are installed in areas with appropriate soils and hydraulic capacities; designed to treat the incoming waste load to meet public health, ground water, and surface water performance standards; installed properly; and maintained to ensure long-term performance.

4. It is respectfully submitted that there will be no contamination of ground water if there is an impermeable hard strata present in between and water spread area of the community soak pit and ground water table. Hence the possibility of contamination of ground water table will be

*J. S. Anu* 21/3/2022  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  
TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,  
No.76, MOUNT SALAI, CHENNAI-600 032.

ascertained only if we know the lithology of soil strata. The said data is not available with TNPCB and hence a detail study may be carried out in this regard.

5. It is further submitted that, it was ascertain that there is no confluence of untreated sewage directly into river Kallar from the habitation of the village V.Kalathur and further the river Kallar is non perennial river, generally there is no flow in the river except in rainy days. The bore well water samples collected along the river Kallar in 4 locations reveals that the water quality is within the drinking water specification standards (IS 10500 : 2012). (Copy enclosed as Annexure – I)

Under the above circumstances, it is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Southern Zone) may be pleased to pass such further or other orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of this case and thus render justice.

*J. J. 20/3/22*  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  
TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,  
No.76, MOUNT SALAI, CHENNAI-600 032.  
**BEFORE ME**

### VERIFICATION

I, J. Josephine Sahayarani, D/o. Jesu Rajan, working as Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai, do hereby verify that the contents of above report are true to the best of my knowledge through records.

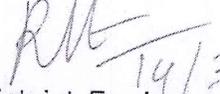
*J. J. 20/3/22*  
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  
TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,  
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# ANNEXURE - I

## REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF THE BORE WELL WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED ALONG THE RIVER KALLAR TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF GROUND WATER

Sl.No	Parameters	Unit	Desirable Limit	Bore well in River Kallar at Melatheru West Street at Latitude : 11.400159 Longitude: 78.925711 Dated 09.02.2022 RV2/1 & 1/01	Bore well in River Kallar at Thiruvallisandu at Latitude : 11.401687 Longitude: 78.928264 Dated 09.02.2022 RV2/2 & 2/48	Bore well in River Kallar at Karikadai at Latitude: 11.401931 Longitude: 78.930333 Dated 09.02.2022 RV2/3 & 3/124	Bore well in River Kallar at RAYYAPANAGAR at Latitude: 11.402522 Longitude: 78.937182 Dated 09.02.2022 RV2/4 & 4/182
1.	pH	mg/l	6.5 - 8.5	7.89	7.68	7.71	7.83
2.	TDS	mg/l	500	582	678	710	816
3.	Total Hardness	mg/l	300	300	336	346	388
4.	Calcium	mg/l	75	53	46	38	33
5.	Magnesium	mg/l	-	41	79	61	74
6.	Chlorides	mg/l	250	97	119	135	185
7.	Sulphates	mg/l	200	71	80	92	89
8.	Nitrates - Nitrogen	mg/l	45	0.37	0.29	0.46	0.67
9.	Fluorides	mg/l	1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
10.	Phenolic Compounds	mg/l	0.001	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005
11.	Iron	mg/l	0.3	0.154	0.166	0.169	0.173
12.	Chromium	mg/l	0.05	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
13.	Cyanides	mg/l	0.05	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
14.	Residual Chlorine	mg/l	-	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
15.	TSS	mg/l	-	04	06	04	04
16.	B O D at 27°C for 3 days	mg/l	-	<2	<2	<2	<2
17.	COD	mg/l	-	8	8	8	8
18.	Total Coliform*	MPN	-	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

Please Note : Sir , To assess the quality of ground water due to contamination of sewage , the bore well samples along the river Kallar was collected and analysis for drinking water standards and the report of analysis is hereby submitted as above

  
 14/3/2022  
 District Environmental Engineer  
 TNPC Board/Ariyalur



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Advocate for the Respondent: TNPCB  
Tr. S. Sai Sathya Jith,  
Advocate, Chennai.

Date: 22.03.2022

Date of Hearing: 20.04.2022

