BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ) CHENNAI
MEMORANDUM OF APPLICATION
(Under Section 18(1) read with Sections 14, 15 of National Green Tribunal Act 2010)

Application No. 99 of 2017

Between:

R.Dinesh

.. Applicant

Vs

The Gobichettipalayam Municipality & others .. Respondents

INDEX

THROUGH (1421/2011)

YOGESHWARAN. A

COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT

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Vs

The Gobichettipalayam Municipality & others .. Respondents

Memo dated 14.02.2022 filed on behalf of the applicant

It is respectfully submitted as follows:

1. In the latest status report dated 02.02.2022 filed by the 1st respondent, it has inter alia been stated that on 29.10.2021 a work order was issued to M/s Explosive Enterprises for processing legacy wastes at the site and that the remaining 1300 cu.m will be processed before 31.03.2022 and time has been sought for removing wastes from the site and to start remediation work.
2. It has not been stated in the status report that a huge quantity of legacy waste continues to lie at the site and have not been removed yet. It is seen from para 9 of the said report that progress of work as of November 2019 revealed that about 40,000 m3 of legacy waste at the site has been processed and about 1134 m3 of recovered material has been disposed.
3. It is thus clear that only the recovered material has been disposed from the site and the legacy waste and the process rejects continue to remain at the site. Photographs and a video of the site taken on 14.02.2022 are annexed herewith.
4. Calling the unscientific dumpyard where mixed wastes and all kinds of waste have been dumped for several decades, as a 'compost yard' is to do violence to the MSW rules 2016. The subject site is severely contaminated and cannot be dealt with according to the whims of the 1st respondent.
5. From the status report dated 26.08.2021, it is noticed that the only 3 soil samples collected from the site have reported extremely high levels of arsenic-exceeding threshold levels fixed for hazardous wastes under the 2016 Rules.

Sample 1 reported Arsenic levels of 172 mg/Kg, Sample 2 – 199 mg/Kg, Sample 3 – 185 mg/Kg.

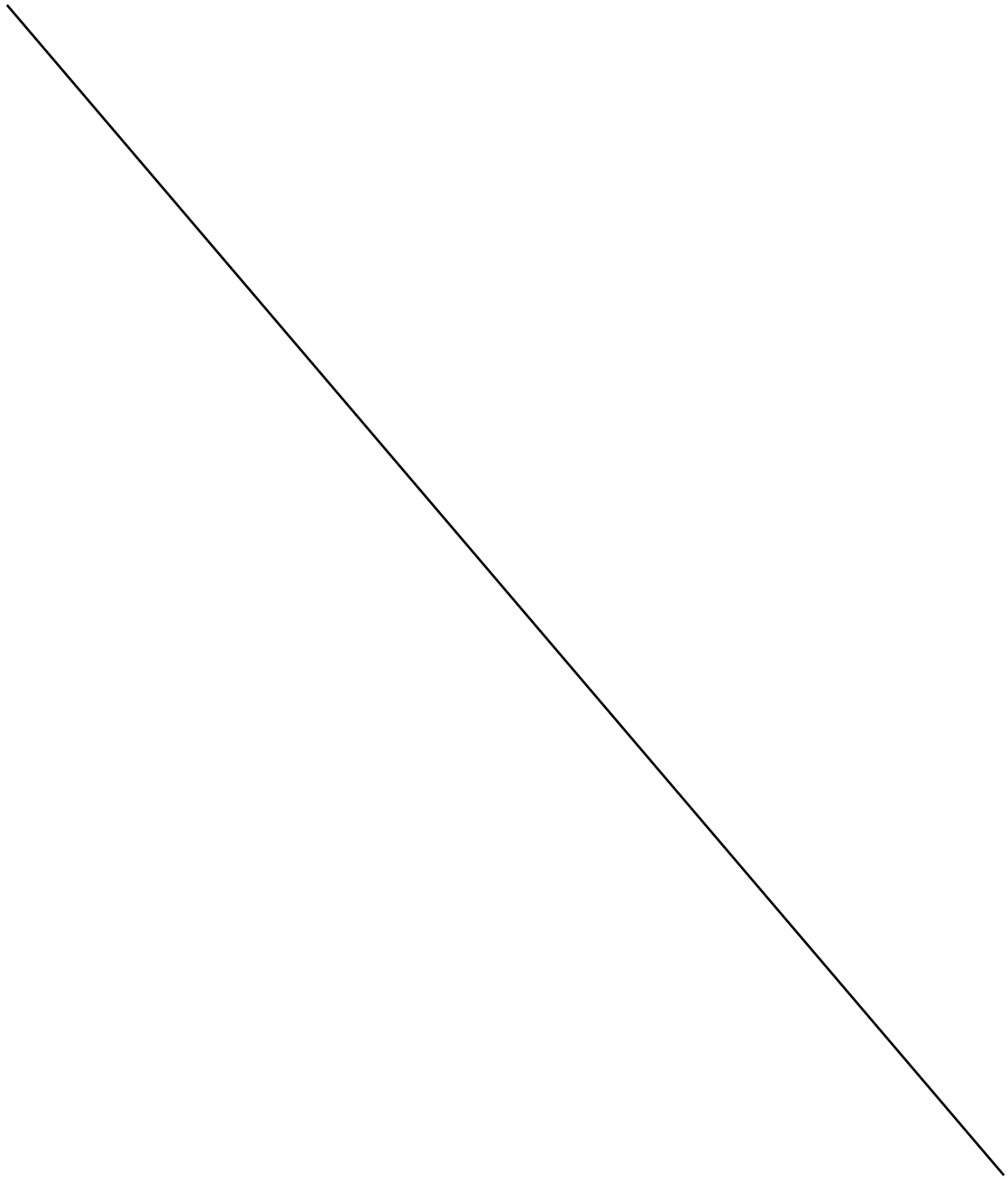
6. The MOEF&CC has published guidelines for dealing with contaminated sites where standards have been prescribed for both screening and response levels. Screening levels are those above which investigation is required and response levels are above which active intervention to remediate the site are mandated by law. Extracts from this report showing the standards/values for arsenic are annexed with this memo.
7. In the guidance document provides the following values for Arsenic:
   Hazardous Waste Rules – 50 mg/Kg
   Response Level – 50 (76) (Since the Dutch Intervention level is higher than the Hazardous waste Standards, the HW Standards are used as response levels)
   Screening level (for all land uses) – 12 mg/Kg
8. It is evident that all three samples exceed the intervention levels by around 4 times and the screening level by around 14 times. It is most irresponsible and unfortunate that a site with such high known quantities of arsenic in the soil is being dealt with in such a cavalier fashion by the respondents. This site cannot be treated like any other municipal solid waste dumpsite. The presence of elevated levels of heavy metals is irrefutable evidence that hazardous materials have also historically been disposed at the site. The site has to be dealt with in the manner prescribed in the 'Guidance document for assessment and remediation of contaminated sites in India'.
9. A detailed scientific remediation plan has to be first prepared after exhaustive assessment of environmental parameters. The existing solid waste at the site has to evacuated and disposed off safely. The site needs to be remediated and restored to its original condition. The status report filed by the respondent does not deal with these aspects and the recitals in the status report mirror the submissions made in the previous status reports. It is necessary that some seriousness is shown in this matter by the respondents.

It is prayed to this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to record these submissions and direct the remediation of the subject site in strict compliance with the Guidance document for assessment and remediation of contaminated sites in India issued by the MoEF&CC.

Dated this the 14th day of February 2022 at Chennai.

(142/2011)

Counsel for the Petitioner



BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ) CHENNAI

MAEMORANDUM OF APPLICATION

(under section 18 (1) read with section 14, 15 of national Green Tribunal Act 2010)

Application No. 99 of 2017 (SZ)

BETWEEN:

R.Dhinesh,
S/o.M.S.Ramasamy,
No-6, Parvathi Nagar,
Pudhupalayam,
Gobichettipalayam. .....
Applicant

-AND-

1. Gobichettipalayam Municipality
   Rep. by its Commissioner
   Municipal Office, Erode Main Road,
   Gobichettipalayam

2. Commissioner of Municipal Administration,
   Chennai.

3. The District Environmental Engineer,
   Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board,
   Erode. ..... Respondents

Compliance report filed by the 1st Respondent

I, J. PREM ANAND, S/o. K.A. Jayaraj, Hindu, aged about 38 years, working as Municipal Commissioner, Gobichettipalayam Municipality, Erode District., do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows;

1. I am the 1st Respondent here in and as such, I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. I am swearing this compliance affidavit on the basis of the records available in the office of this Respondent.

Commissioner,
Gobichettipalayam Municipality

2. I submit that R.Dhinesh have filed an Original Application before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (SZ) in O.A. No.99/2017 against (1) The Commissioner, Gobichettipalayam Municipality (2) The Commissioner of Municipal administration, Chennai. (3) The District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Perundurai alleging that the petitioner has filed Case against Gobichettipalayam Municipality to Shift the compost yard to some other place, which has resulted in Environment pollution to the neighbouring Residential Area.

3. Gobichettipalayam is a Selection Grade Municipality located at Erode District in Tamil Nadu. It is located at a distance of 37 Km from Erode with an extent of 7.51 sq. km and has a population of 59523 as per Census India 2011.

4. This Respondent submits that a land in Survey No.3, Block 5, Ward D to an extent of 1.89 acres at this Town was utilized as Gobichettipalayam Municipality's Compost Yard. The same was in use for more than 50 years. It is necessary to state that compound wall was constructed to prevent the pollution and trees were also planted to form a green circle around the said area.

5.It is submitted that this Respondent had taken earnest efforts to find other places for constructing new compost yards. Though permissions were obtained to set up, in different locations, the same had ended up in failures due to objections of the nearby villagers of every single location.

6.It is submitted that the above mentioned practice came to the existence after the implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, in the Municipality. Till the implementation of the same the waste generated were segregated and kept accumulated in the impugned site, as the same was far from habitations.

7.This Respondent submits that though maximum efforts were made and proper steps were followed to segregate and dispose the waste , the same lead to accumulation of waste in the impugned site. Hence this Respondent engaged M/s. Aicon Surveys Private Limited, Puducherry, In March 2015 to find the quantity of legacy waste dumped at the Karattur compost yard. The volume of legacy waste at the dumpyard is found to be 40000 m3 and

Commissioner,
Gobichettipalayam Municipality

accordingly this Respondent Municipality received Administrative sanction and Technical sanction for the same.

8.It is submitted that based on the Administrative sanction accorded by the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Government of Tamil Nadu, this Respondent Municipality had engaged M/s. Sri Sivaraman & Co., Gobichettipalayam as the Concessionaire as per the terms of the Work Order (ROC. No. 3395/2015/E1 dated 30.10.2018) for the removal of the accumulated legacy waste dumped in the compost yard at the rate of Rs. 639 per m3 through bio-mining process.

9.It is submitted that this Respondent Municipality has also engaged the Centre for Environmental Studies (CES), Anna University, Chennai as Project Management Consultant to assess the progress of work by periodic site visits, volume measurements, observations at the site and review of records. The findings the CES team, consisting of Dr. Kurian Joseph, Professor, Dr. S. Karthikeyan, Associate Professor and the Project Associates periodically visited the site and the work progress was assessed. The Progress of the work as of November 2019 revealed that around 40,000 m3 of legacy wastes dumped within the Compost Yard has been processed and about 1134 m3 of the recovered materials had been disposed.

10. It is necessary to state that when this Respondent started the dumping of waste in the impugned site, there happened to be no residents or any developments around the place. The said place was used to convert the daily waste generated in the Municipality into manure. After start of plastic use, the actual problem arose and that lead to accumulation of about 40,000 Cu.m of waste.

11. In the meanwhile, due to an unforeseen Corona Virus Pandemic and state-wide lock down from 25.03.2020, the Municipality has been very much involved with the said pandemic. Further, the time has been taken consumption with regard to segregated wastes into bio-degradable and non bio-degradable wastes by bio-mining process. The segregated black soil and

Commissioner,
Gobichettipalayam Municipality

silt used for agricultural purposes and the remaining non bio-degradable wastes i.e non-recycle Plastic,Tyres, Stones, leather wastes, bottles, clothes etc., were transported to other recycling units. After completing of bio-mining process, a Mass cleaning works were also carried out with the Cleanliness workers of this Municipality and all works were completed on 25.08.2021. Though it is pandemic situation and lock down period, this Municipality have in obeyance to the order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (SZ) passed in O.A.99/2017, have fully cleared off the legacy wastes from the dump site except buffered quantity of 2682Cum with very great difficulty and hardship at an estimate cost of Rs.2,63,00,000/- I 40,000 of Legacy waste (Rs. Two crores and sixty three lakhs only) in a war footing basis and remaining buffered quantity of 2682 Cum will be cleared with in 3 Months at an Estimate cost of Rs.21,00,000 Tender Dated.15.09.2021.

12. It is further submitted that the staff and workers have dedicated their lives and had taken risk and removed the garbage in the above site and have obeyed the Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (SZ) and while carrying out the task of removal of garbage, either the public or the staff / workers of Gobichettipalayam Municipality have been free from corona virus infection.

13. It is furthermore submitted that this Municipality consists of 30 wards and generate 20 MT of wastes per day including Bulk waste of 2 MT i.e 11.70 tonnes of Bio-degradable and 6.30 of Non Bio-degradable wastes. The wastes are being collected by the Cleanliness workers from residences of this Municipality on day to day basis by door to door collection through using of Push cart, Battery Operated Vehicles (BOV) and Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV). Similarly the wastes from commercial and market area are also being collected through Lorries and other high capacity vehicles. There are two Micro Composting centers (MCC) 7 MT [One at Compost yard (3 MT), Karatoor, and another at Ramar Extension Burial Ground (4 MT)]and Bio Methanation Plant (3 MT) were established in this Municipality. In addition to the above MCCs, 7 Onsite Composting Centers (OCC) 0.90 MT and Windrows of Ramar Extension Burial Ground 0.70 MT processing were also established in the wards of this Municipality. The bio-degradable (organic) wastes are brought to MCCs and OCCs wherein the wastes would be shredded using a machine and then dumped into cubical pits for decomposing using the aerobic method. While it decomposes, in

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around 40 days, a micro-organism solution will be added to control odour and also to hasten the process. The dried compost would then be sieved to produce manure. The manure are being distributed to the farmers for agricultural purposes. While bio-degradable wastes are processed in MCC and OCCs, non-biodegradable wastes are segregated and temporarily stored in Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) and the same transported to authorized plastic recycling industry (Ariyalur Cement Factory) in consultation with the TNPCB. An Incinerator of 1.50 tonnes is sponsered by Olirum Erode to Gobichettipalayam Municipality and awaiting for approval from TNPCB.Further, it is necessary to mention that this Municipality has formed a Special Squad to prevent disposal of garbage in the open places and is following the best methods for disposal of daily generated solid wastes as deemed under the Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM), 2016.

14. Status of Soil Test:

As directed by the Hon'ble NGT (SZ) in its order dated 14.06.2021, the Gobichettipalayam Municipality has conducted the soil test through the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore on 16.08.2021. The representative samples (3 Nos) were collected by the TNAU, Coimbatore from the biomining completed site as directed by the Hon'ble NGT.

The Report of Analysis reveals the following.

Parameters	Sample-1	Sample-2	Sample-3
pH	9.23	9.01	9.02
EC (dS/m)	0.95	0.90	0.89
Total Arsenic (mg/Kg)	172	199	185
Total Cadmium (mg/Kg)	BDL	BDL	BDL
Total Chromium (mg/Kg)	14.0	13.5	13.0
Total Lead (mg/Kg)	6.0	1.0	2.5
Total Mercury (mg/Kg)	BDL	BDL	BDL
Total Nickel (mg/Kg)	BDL	BDL	BDL
Total Copper (mg/Kg)	BDL	BDL	BDL

Commissioner,
Gobichettipalayam Municipality

Total Zinc (mg/Kg)	6.0	19.5	17.5

BLD – Below Detectable Limit

From the findings of the Report of Analysis, the TNAU has concluded that all the heavy metals except Arsenic are within the permissible limit. Further, it was stated that Maximum Permissible Limit for Arsenic in Soil is 20 mg/Kg.

15. Further, I submit and assure that we (Gobichettipalayam Municipality) hereinafter not allowed storing the garbage in the above said site and would preventing accumulation of garbage in the open places and strictly following the disposal of daily generated solid wastes as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in future and obliging.

16. It is therefore prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to accept this compliance report and considering the financial position of this Municipality, this Hon'ble Court may also be pleased to Disposal of this Case.

Solemnly affirmed on this the : BEFORE ME

26th day of August, 2021 :

And signed his name in my presence. :

(ADVOCATE : CHENNAI)

Commissioner,
Gobichettipalayam Municipality

National Program for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites in India

Guidance document for assessment and remediation of contaminated sites in India

1st Edition, December 2015




Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of India

Chemical Name	Chemical Groups	Hazardous waste (levels Schedule II, HW Rules, 2008) [1]	Soil (Screening and Response Levels)					Groundwater for drinking water (Screening levels) [4]			Surface water Quality (Screening levels)					
			Response levels (Dutch Inter-vention levels) [2]	Screening levels Soil Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Environmental and Human Health [3]				Indian Standard for Drinking Water * (Maximum acceptable concentra-tion)	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	WHO guidelines for Drinking water	The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 Schedule VI General standards for discharge of environmental pollutants				Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of **Aquatic Life**	Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of **Agriculture**
				Agricultural	Residential/-parkland	Commer-cial	Industrial				Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land for irrigation	Marine coastal areas	Longterm in Freshwater	Irrigation/-Livestock
		mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	µg/L	µg/L
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA)	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	15	0,1	5	50	50	-	-	-					-	-
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	8,8	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,6	-	0.03	0,04	-	-	-	-	110	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachlorethane	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000		0,1	5	50	50	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	10	0,1	5	50	50	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethene (TCE)	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	2,5	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	-	0.005	0,02	-	-	-	-	21	-/50
1,1-Dichloroethane	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	15	0,1	5	50	50	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	0,3	0,1	5	50	50	-	0.014		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	2,2	0,05	2	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	1,8	-
1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	2,2	0,05	2	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	11	0,05	2	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	8	-
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	2,2	0,05	2	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	11	0,05	2	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	24	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	19	0,1	1	10	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0,7	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	6,4	0,1	5	50	50	0,003	0.005	0,003	-	-	-	-	100	-/5
1,2-Dichloroethene	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	1	0,1	5	50	50	-	-	0,05	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	2	0,1	5	50	50	-	-	0,04	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropene (cis and trans)	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000		0,1	5	50	50	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50		0,05	2	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50		0,1	1	10	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	150	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50		0,1	1	10	10	-	0.005	0,3	-	-	-	-	26	-
1,4-Dioxane		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0,05	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50		0,05	0,5	5	5	-	0.1		-	-	-	-	-	-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50		0,05	0,5	5	5	-	0.005	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50		0,05	0,5	5	5	-	0.9		-	-	-	-	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	Pesticides (Phenoxy herbicide)	-		-	-	-	-	0,03	-	0,03	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Pesticides, Carbamate	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1,9	-
Acenaphthene	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	-		0.1 ¤	1 ¤	10 ¤	10 ¤	-	-		-	-	-	-	5,8	-
Acenaphthylene	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	-		0.1 ¤	1 ¤	10 ¤	10 ¤	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Acridine	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	-		0.1 ¤	1 ¤	10 ¤	10 ¤	-	-		-	-	-	-	4,4	-
Aldicarb	Pesticides, Carbamate	-		-	-	-	-	-	0.009	0,01	-	-	-	-	1	54,9/11
Aldrin	Pesticides, Organochlorine	50	0,32	-	-	-	-	0.00003	0.0007	0,00003	-	-	-	-	0.004	-
Aliphatics nonchlorinated (each)	Non-halogenated aliphatic compounds	-		0,3	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Aluminium	Metal	-		-	-	-	-	0.03	-		-	-	-	-	Variable	5000/5000
Ammonia (total)	Inorganic	20000		-	-	-	-	0,5	-		5			5	Table	-
Ammonia (un-ionized)	Inorganic	-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	19	-
Aniline	Organic	-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	2,2	-
Anthracene	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	50		0.1 ¤	1 ¤	10 ¤	10 ¤		-		-	-	-	-	0,012	-
Antimony (metallic)	Inorganic	50	22	20	20	40	40		0.006	0,02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	Metal	50	50 (76)!	12	12	12	12	0,01	0.01	0,01	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	5	100/25

Chemical Name	Chemical Groups	Hazardous waste (levels Schedule II, HW Rules, 2008) [1]	Soil (Screening and Response Levels)					Groundwater for drinking water (Screening levels) [4]			Surface water Quality (Screening levels)					
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				Agricultural	Residential/-parkland	Commer-cial	Industrial				Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land for irrigation	Marine coastal areas	Longterm in Freshwater	Irrigation/-Livestock
		mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	µg/L	µg/L
Toxaphene	Pesticides, Organochlorine	50		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	0.008	-/5
Triallate	Pesticides, Carbamate	-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	0,24	-/230
Tribromomethane	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-/100
Tributyltin	Organotin compounds	50		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	0,008	-/250
Trichlorfon		-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	0,009	-
Trichloromethane (chloroform)	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	0,7	0,1	5	50	50	0,2	-	0,3	-	-	-	-	1,8	-/100
Trichlorophenols	Halogenated aromatic compounds	50	22	0,05	0,5	5	5		0.005		-	-	-	-	18	-
Tricyclohexyltin	Organotin compounds	-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-/250
Trifluralin	Pesticides, Dinitroaniline	-		-	-	-	-		-	0,02	-	-	-	-	0,2	-/45
Triphenyltin	Organotin compounds	50		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	0,022	-/820
Turbidity	solids Total particulate matter	-		-	-	-	-	1 NTU	0.1-1.0 NTU		-	-	-	-	Narrative	-
Tungsten compounds		5000		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Uranium	Inorganic	-		23	23	33	300		0.0s	0,015	-	-	-	-	15	10/200
Vinylchloride	Halogenated aliphatic compounds	5000	0,1	-	-	-	-		0.002	0,0003	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	Inorganic	5000		130	130	130	130		-		0,2	0,2	-	0,2	-	100/100
Xylene	Monocyclic aromatic compounds	20000	17	0.1	5	50	50		-	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	Metal	20000	720	200	200	360	360	5	-		5	15	-	15	30	-/50000

NR: No relaxation

¤: CCME (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment). 1991. Interim Canadian environmental quality criteria for contaminated sites. CCME, Winnipeg.

#: coarse/fine sediment.

!: xx (yy): xx is value from HWR 2008; yy is Dutch Intervention values. In this case levels from HWR are used because these are lowest.

*: IS: 10500:2012

[1] referring to schedule II of the Hazardus Waste rules, 2008. These levels are not relevant for the assessment of contaminated sites, but may apply if during remediation material is excavated, transported and disposed of or treated.
Note: the total content of the various substances in categories 50, 5000, 20000 and 50000 are indicated, should not exceed the specified levels to be determinated as hazardous waste.

[2] referring to Dutch intervention values (of the Circulaire bodemsanering - Circular Soil Remediation) which represent a level above which unacceptable risks may occur. The risk model by which these levels were determined takes into account a residential situation where people live and partly eat crops from the site. In this way these levels provide a relatively low level of risk, i.e. a conservative approach. The levels in this list are fixed number, no dependency on soil characteristics has to be applied.

[3] referring to CCME Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines, these levels represent a level of negligible risk and provide a level that is regarded to enable a healthy functioning system for different types of land use.

[4] Groundwater for drinking water Screening levels: If Indian Standard for Drinking Water is not available for that parameter first referring to Guidelines for Canadian Drinkwater Quality and secondly to WHO Guidelines for drinking water.


திருப்பூர் மண்டலம்
ஈரோடு மாவட்டம்
கோபிசெட்டிபாளையம் நகராட்சி
திடக்கழிவு மேலாண்மை திட்டம் 2018 - 2019
நுண் உரம் செயலாக்க மையம் (3TPD)
(MICRO COMPOSTING CENTRE)
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