BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI

Appeal No. 77 of 2025 (SZ)

In the matter of:

K. Saravanan. … Applicant(s)

Versus

The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority,
Represented by its Member Secretary & Another. …Respondent(s)

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Through

Dr. D. Shanmuganathan

Standing Counsel for Government of Tamil Nadu

National Green Tribunal

Southern Zone, Chennai

DATE:11.04.2026

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI

Appeal No. 77 of 2025

K. Saravanan
Son of Kasinathan,
Aged about 37 years
No. 30, UrurKuppam, Besant Nagar, Chennai - 9 .....
Appellant

And

1. The Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
Rep by its Member Secretary
No.1, Jeenis Road, Panagal Building,
Ground Floor, Saidapet, Chennai-600 015
Email: tndoe@tn.nic.in, Phone: 044 - 24336594
2. The Executive Engineer,WRD.,
Planning and Designs Division
Water Resources Department,
Planning and Designs Subdivision,
Chepauk, Chennai - 600005
Email : aeepdchn.wrd@tn.gpv.in
Phone No. : 044 – 2567 1622
.....Respondent(s)

FIRST REPORTFILED ON BEHALF OF THE SECOND RESPONDENT

I, G. Karthigeyan, son of V.Gangadharan aged above 56years, officiating as Executive Engineer in the Water Resources Department and having office at the PWD Campus, Chepauk, Chennai - 5, do solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows:

I humbly submit that I am presently working as an Executive Engineer at the Water Resources Department and hence I am acquainted with the facts

Executive Engineer/ W.R.D.,
Araniyar Basin Division,
Chepauk, Chennai-5.

and circumstances of the case from the available records. I am filing this counter affidavit on behalf of Water Resources Department.

1. I humbly submit that the proposed project involves the formation of a new reservoir in the Kovalam Sub-basin over an extent of 4,375 acres. This infrastructure is strategically vital to address the growing water scarcity and flood management challenges in the local habitant and Chennai Metropolitan Area. The reservoir will augment the existing city water supply by 17.17%, providing 170 MLD of drinking water to benefit inhabitants in Thiruporur and Thirukalukundram Taluk in Chengalapttu district and Extended CMA area.
2. The new reservoir formation under Phase I will be in an extent of 4375 acres of which **3010.48 acres of land surrendered by the TNSC** and 1364.52 acres of WRD & Revenue lands. Earlier the land was leased to Sri Maruthi Maraine Industries vide G.O. (Ms) No. 1077, Revenue Department, dated 22.06.1982, then the Government has revoked the above order vide G.O. (Ms) No. 410, Revenue Department, dated 13.07.2007. Later, the Government of Tamil Nadu leased the land to Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) for the production of Salt vide G.O. (Ms) No. 291, Revenue and Disaster Management (6(1)) Department, dated 10.08.2018 for an extent of 3010.48ac. The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has reported that due to dwindling production and inability to pay the wages of contract workers and the production was stopped in June 2023. it was decided by the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation to surrender the leased lands back to the State Government.

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3. It is submitted that the catchment area of Kovalam Sub Basin is 782 Sq.Km. Unlike the other SubBasins of Chennai Basin which usually has a major River System that collects the runoff from tributaries and drains into Sea. The Kovalam Sub Basin is a peculiar drainage system in which number of Cascade of minor tanks were linked to Buckingham Canal through Okkiyam Maduvu of Pallikaranai Swamp, Kazhipattur Maduvu, other minor surplus courses of tail end tanks, Muttukadu and Edaiyur backwaters without any defined River outlet system.

4. I humbly submit that the Hydrology was done based on Dependable Yield Analysis using **HEC HMS** Software model. The dependability analysisis worked out as per the CWC guidelines, the dependable yield for drinking water supply is taken as 75% and it is worked out as 1105.10mm for the year 1987. The daily rainfall values for the said year were taken as meteorological input data for the model simulation. After accommodating all the losses such as interception, Evapo-transpiration, utilization rate and storage interception from the cascade of upper tanks, the balance available yield is estimated as **2.970TMC**. "**The Reservoir is proposed to harness the excess flood water at the tail end of the basin for a capacity of 1.655 TMC which is nearly 50% of the Yield assessed; the balance will flow to the estuary to ensure the sustainable ecology flow**".

5. I humbly submit that, from Muttukadu estuary to Kokilamedu estuary, land span of about 9729 acres available out of which 4375 acres of land is proposed for the formation of the reservoir. The Revenue Department has transferred 5161 Acres to Water Resources Department apart from 331 Acres of WRD land. The balance land on 3551 acres from Muttukadu and

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1803 acres from Kokilamedu estuary is proposed to be maintained as brackish water body to ensure the sustainability of the biodiversity as prevailing. The proposed reservoir northern end is 9 km away from the Muttukadu estuary and southern end is 7.5 km away from Kokilamedu estuary.

6. I humbly submit that the petitioner has misunderstood that the connectivity to sea is cut-off by the formation of the reservoir. As the new reservoir formation proposal, a strategic component involves the rejuvenation of the Buckingham Canal, which transects the project site and is being repurposed to function as the B canal on eastern Peripheral of the reservoir system. The B canal will be rehabilitated in way to have a tidal exchange flow from Muttukadu and Kokilamedu estuaries. It is proposed to form a Western peripheral drain is proposed along the western boundary of the site is to channel the surplus runoff post-filling of reservoir and manage local catchment runoff, thus preventing foreshore inundation and will useful for flood management.
7. I humbly submit that the Buckingham Canal is the only portion in proposed reservoir area designed to have tidal exchange from the Muttukadu and Kokilamedu estuaries. The salt pans were functioned by either forming lateral drain or pumping to salt pan or by forming an open pond and pumping to salt pan. This clearly shows that in major part of salt pan area brackish water is are being maintained by pumping and not by gravity.
8. I humbly submit that the project activity has been submitted under B1 category schedule No. 1(C) River Valley projects of EIA notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments for Environment Clearance.The SEAC, in

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its 573rd meeting held on 03.06.2025, it is decided to close the proposal along with the following endorsement.

a. The project does not fall under the purview of Environmental Clearance (EC) under the EIA notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments, **as it involves neither major river valley development nor any hydroelectric generation or tunnelling/mining activities.** However the project is located in coastal regulation Zone and therefore attracts CRZ clearance as per CRZ notification, 2011. The Project proponent is advised to submit the proposal before the concerned CZMA for appraisal and recommendation as per the provision of the CRZ notification 2011. Based on the orders the proposal was submitted for obtaining CRZ clearance.

9. I humbly submit that the CRZ delineation map and CRZ status report for the proposed site was prepared by notified agency under CRZ notification 2011 i.e. **National centre for sustainable coastal management**, MOEF&CC, GOI, Anna university campus, Chennai. In the report it is concluded the project area falls under the categories of **CRZ IB, CRZII, CRZIII, and CRZ IVB** and also concluded that the closest distance from project boundary to Ecologically Sensitive Area **(Sand Dune) is about 320m**. It clearly shows that the petitioners claim that the project area falls under CRZ 1A ispreposterous and false.

10. I humbly submit that the formation of western and eastern peripheral drains as a tidal influenced canal for full stretch will thrive the brackish water ecology in the area. Due to this tidal exchange in these canals delineation zones as per CRZ notification 2011 will prevail as such present and post the completion of project.

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11. I humbly submit that the CRZ clearance for the proposed reservoir is issued by TNSCZMA on 03.12.2025. The procedure and guidelines for applying of CRZ clearance were followed based on the CRZ notification 2011.

12. I humbly submit that the habitat mitigation and management plan was prepared by M/s. HUBERT ENVIROCARE System Ltd engaged as a consultant by us and submitted for CRZ clearance with details on designated buffer zone shall be maintained for ecosystem preservation. Activities in this zone shall include wetland restoration, native vegetation planting, and monitoring of aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. Hence, it is evident that all the factors are considered for sustainable marine eco-system.

13. I humbly submit that these conservation measures aim to sustain and enhance avian diversity—particularly for species such as the Asian Open bill Stork, Painted Stork, Egrets, Herons, Lapwings, Terns, and Ducks—by maintaining a mosaic of freshwater, brackish, and shallow marsh conditions across different ecological zones. Furthermore, with the implementation of wetland enhancement and habitat management measures such as the maintenance of shallow feeding areas, saline pockets, and vegetated buffers the overall availability and quality of bird habitats in the region are expected to improve, resulting in a positive net impact on avifaunal diversity.

14. I humbly submit that to protect and enhance the habitat for migratory waders and native birds, permanentislands will be created within the reservoir water spread area. These islands are designed to provide safe

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roosting and nesting grounds away from human interference.Additionally, the design includes peripheral shallow water zones ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 feet in depth. This replicates the existing conditions of 95% of the site, ensuring that waders (which walk through water rather than swim) can continue to forage effectively.

15. I humbly submit that, the project is categorized under water supply and drainage provisions for local inhabitants, which is permissible under CRZ Notification 2011 (Paragraph 8(i)(III)(j)). As the project focuses on augmenting water supply by for 170 MLD for 9 months in a year and flood mitigation, it is technically a **Drinking water resource management project** rather than a river valley development.

16. I humbly submit that, the project has undergone rigorous technical scrutiny on Hydrology, flood risk and management, Lithology, Geomorphology, Hydrogeology, EIA, Biodiversity, Geo technical investigation, SOP for operation of reservoir and Designing of reservoir components were done under various institutes such as

1. **Centre for Water Resources, Anna University -**

a. Validation of the reservoir formation proposal using hydrologic modelling to assess water availability and system dependability.

b. Evaluation of the reservoir's impact on flood mitigation using hydraulic modelling and flood routing techniques.

c. Proof checking of design and drawings provided by the Water Resources Department (WRD) in accordance with relevant IS codes.

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d. Validation of baseline data, and monitoring and recording of post-construction scenarios with respect to hydraulic performance and groundwater behaviour.

e. Third-party quality audit throughout the project period, including forthright inspections and continuous monitoring of implementation progress.

f. Issuance of completion certification based on conformance with the approved project proposal.

2. **Indian Institute of Technology, Madras-** Technical evaluation of the proposed reservoir.

3. **National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, (MoF&ECC, GOI)-** Preparation of CRZ map and CRZ report

4. **Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation-** Bio diversity with baseline data.

5. **Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology-** Physical modeling & SOP for reservoir operation.

6. **Soil Mechanics and Research Division, DRCS-** Geo Technical Investigation, Salinity of soil & its leaching and Geomorphology

7. **State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre-** Lithology and hydrogeology

for technical validation, observation and suggestion for implementation.

17. I humbly submit that, the impact on hydrology and flood risk were considered and detailed studies were made and submitted to Centre for Water Resources, Anna university and IIT, Madras for validation. These institutes validated the model and subsequent studies and offered there observation and suggestion for implementation of the project and the same

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is being incorporated in the Detailed Project Report for approval and execution.

18. I humbly submit that, the petitioners has mentioned as "Presently, the wetland receives runoff from the entire catchment, and drains it into the sea, creating space for accumulation of further run off from the catchment and this area is acting as flood bowl". Same is being complemented by the proposed reservoir to store 1.65 TMC of flood water from the catchment area, which will create additional flood water storage. This will avert the inundation in the peripheral and catchment area by creating additional flood buffer and controlled discharge to estuary considering the tide level and storm surge.

19. I humbly submit that there are about 12 group of 108 Cascade of tanks and 29 isolated tanks absorb the runoff from direct rainfall and drains into Sea through Muttukadu and Kokilamedu outlets. The Northern Kovalam basin the Pallikaranai Swamp plays a significant role in absorbing the flood water of surplus runoff from tank system and drains into Buckingham Canal through Okkiyam Maduvu and into Muttukadu estuary. Some of the important tanks system located in Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) draining into Pallikaranai Swamp are Narayanapuram group of Tanks, Ottiyambakkam group of Tanks, Perumbakkam group of Tanks, Navalur & Siruseri group of Tanks, Madurapakkam odai group of tanks totaling 66 Nos. of Chain of tanks and some of the important isolated tanks in Chennai City such as Velachery tank and Adambakkam Tank. The Southern Kovalam basin flood surplus runoff from71nos of tanks system drains into Buckingham Cana land flows into Muttukadu and Kokilamedu estuary. out

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of which 44nos of Manampathy tanks surplus is proposed to be harnessed into reservoir and balance 27nos tank surplus is proposed to be routed to through the western peripheral drain and in-turn into Muttukadu estuary and Kokilmedu estuary.

20. I humbly submit that, in the northern Kovalam basin before the development of IT Corridor in the early 21st Century, the Basin has a numerous Swamps and flood plain zones in which the flood runoff usually spreads over the vast area of lands adjacent to Buckingham Canal attenuating the peak outflow and increasing the lag time or Time of Concentration to Buckingham Canal as well as Muttukadu outlet. The recent bloom of IT corridor, the Basin has significantly changed the land use with rapid rise in grey space and reduction in green and blue space triggering a quick runoff into the outlets. The shrink of flood plains and swamps has also resulted in rapid reduction of flood buffering capacity causing frequent flooding in and around Pallikaranai Swamp areas. It is observed that the Rainfall-Runoff co-efficient has significantly increased to 0.71 from 0.45 generating flash floods with reduced time of concentration.

21. I humbly submit that at present, flood load at Muttukadu estuary is highly stressed due to the scenarios mentioned above. In order to reduce the flood load in the Muttukadu estuary during peak flood seasons, the runoff from the southern part of Kovalam basin can be regulated from the proposed reservoir which will act as flood buffer. **Due to the implementation of the proposed reservoir, the flood plains will be maintained as flood plains which are decisive factor in flood inundation and management in Coastal region**. This is will avert and

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reduce the flood inundation in northern Kovalam areas such as Velacherry, Madipakkam, Palllikaranai, OMR areas and in southern Kovalam area such as Kalavakkam, Thaiyur to Paiyanoor villages in OMR and Thriuvidnathai to Mamallapuram villages in ECR.

22. I humbly submit that the studies sought from the technical expert committee on 17.11. 2025 were being taken up and complied. All stakeholders meeting were conducted on 18.11.2025 and meeting with local communities were conducted on 24.12.2025.

23. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 15 of the Appeal, it is submitted that it is clearly mentioned in EIA Notification, 2006 with respect to preparation of EIA report for the projects, as per this, report should contain 12 chapters. The prevailing environment at the project site/area should be presented in Chapter-3 (Environment) which give all the details viz. Air, Water, Soil, Biological & Aquatic environment (flora & fauna),Socio-economic etc. in the Report. Accordingly, the EIA report has been prepared by M/s.Hubert Enviro Care Systems Ltd strictly following the guidelines mentioned in 2006 EIA Notification and its amendments, which comprises of a 12 chapter structure which has to be meticulously followed and maintained. In lieu of the above the EIA has been structured, prepared and submitted.

24. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 16, of this Appeal, it is submitted that the averments made by the appellant are denied and incorrect. The EIA report has been prepared strictly in accordance with the guidelines mentioned in EIA Notification, 2006. The baseline environmental data presented in Chapter III is based on a judicious mix of

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primary monitoring data & secondary data obtained/referred in authentic documents & statutory government sources, as permissible under Appendix-III of the EIA Notification 2006. Sections 3.1 to 3.4.7 of the EIA report rely on secondary data sourced from officially published Government documents, including the District Census Handbook, 2011, which is a statutory and authoritative publication of the Government of India. Relying on such authenticated data for regional environmental profiling cannot be construed as arbitrary or irrelevant, as mentioned by the applicant Sections 3.4.8 and 3.4.9 present geomorphological characteristics of the prescribed within 10 km radius study area, which is mandatorily requirement as per the EIA Notification, 2006 for environmental appraisal. The regional environmental setting has necessarily been assessed to enable proper identification and evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed project and is not confined merely to the project area/site. With respect to Section 3.4.10, hydrogeological information has been sourced from the Central Ground Water Board, a statutory authority under the Government of India. The use of such authoritative data is in consonance with established EIA practice for understanding the hydrological regime of the area. Project-specific impacts on the subject coastal wetland, along with mitigation measures, have been assessed in the subsequent chapters of the EIA report. In view of the above, the allegations made by the appellant that the EIA report contains generic, copied, or irrelevant data and fails to assess the environmental characteristics of the project area is wholly denied.

25. I humbly submit that, Figure 3-8 of the EIA report accurately depicts the existing land use and environmental characteristics of the project area,

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including its identification as a coastal wetland, based on officially available and authenticated spatial datasets. Such depiction forms an integral part of the baseline environmental description and demonstrates due recognition of the environmental sensitivity of the area. Sections 3.4.11 and 3.4.12 of the EIA report draw upon the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy, which is an officially notified Government document. I wish to submit here the relevance compared here is totally irrelevant and illogical. Further it pertains to absurd inference.

26. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 18, of the Appeal, The use of validated secondary data to supplement short-term primary monitoring is an accepted and standard EIA practice. Section 3.7 of the EIA report addresses the noise environment of the prescribed study area based on field monitoring conducted at representative locations, with results analysed in accordance with applicable statutory standards. Section 3.8 of the EIA report deals with the water environment and includes both secondary data sourced from credible and authoritative sources and the results of laboratory analysis of ground water and surface water samples collected during the study period. The assessment methodology and findings are consistent with prescribed guidelines and established EIA norms. Section 3.9 of the EIA report presents the soil quality assessment based on analysis of soil samples collected from representative locations within the study area during the study period. The inclusion of both primary and secondary data across the aforesaid sections is in strict conformity with the EIA Notification and standard environmental assessment practices and cannot be construed as a deficiency or inadequacy in the EIA report.

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27. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 19, of the Appeal, it is submitted that a detailed study i.e. "Impact Assessment and Habitat Mitigation Plan of Kazhuveli" was carried out by Hubert Enviro Care Systems Limited, Chennai in its report clearly mentioned that establishing a network of 6 Artificial islands inside the water spread of the project site and creation of new Kazhuveli land near project site. Such measures will ensure habitat heterogeneity, sustain species diversity and secure the long term conservation value of the new reservoir system. It is also submitted that to maintain ecological balance existing Kazhuveli wetland area in the Kokilamedu region, a controlled water-level management is recommended.

28. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 20 of the Appeal it is submitted that complete details covering two (2 Districts) viz. Kanchipuram & Chengalpattu – socio-economic profile has been presented in 3.11 of EIA report.

29. With regard to contents of paragraph 21 of the Appeal, it is submitted that Figure 3-8 of the EIA report accurately depicts the existing land use and environmental characteristics of the project area, including its identification as a coastal wetland, based on officially available and authenticated spatial datasets. Such depiction forms an integral part of the baseline environmental description and demonstrates due recognition of the environmental sensitivity of the area. Sections 3.4.11 and 3.4.12 of the EIA report draw upon the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Policy, which is an officially notified Government document.

30. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraphs 22, 23, 24,25 of the Appeal, the following are submitted for kind perusal:

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a) Details of noise environment are presented at P.91-93 of the EIA & impact of noise environment briefly presented at P-182-183 of the EIA.

b) Details of geo-morphology, land-use & land cover, hydrogeology is presented at P.71-76/EIA; water environment is presented at P-97 120 of the EIA & impact on land environment & water environment is briefly presented at P 182-183 of the EIA c) Details of biological environment is presented at P.126-144 of the EIA & impact on water, ecology environment briefly presented at P-183-184 of the EIA

d) A separate detailed study i.e. "Impact Assessment and Habitat Mitigation Plan of Kazhuveli" carried out by Hubert Enviro Care Systems Limited, Chennai in its report clearly mentioned in "Impact Matrix" in a tabular form, where in impact during construction phase, after implementation of the project, ecological impact etc. are indicated. It is also clearly stated the mitigation/management measures, post-mitigation condition, ecological improvement are also indicated in the matrix.

31. I humbly submit that the assessment has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) for traffic generation, capacity, and incremental impact calculation.The observation of a "slight increment in vehicle movement" is a factual outcome of the study and reflects the project-specific traffic scenario. The assessment methodology, data collection, and calculations have been carried out using standard, widely accepted practices.

32. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 27, of the Appeal, it is submitted that the averments made by the applicant are denied and incorrect. The EIA report has been prepared strictly in accordance with

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the guidelines mentioned in EIA Notification, 2006. The baseline environmental monitoring data for 1 season i.e. for 3 months (April, 2025 – June, 2025) has been collected and presented in Chapter-3 (Description of Environment) is based on a judicious mix of primary monitoring data & secondary data obtained/referred in authentic documents & statutory government sources, as permissible under Appendix-III of the EIA Notification 2006. It is submitted that the methodology followed for each and every parameter had been critically examined by the District Coastal Zone Management Authority – two times; thereafter TN- Coastal Zone Management Authority's TechnicalCommittee and finally TN. State Coastal Zone Management Authority in its meeting held on 20.11.2025; after critically examining the proposal and considering the responses to various issues raised in the earlier meetings, the project was recommended by TNSCZMA for accord of CRZ clearance to Formation of New Reservoir over an extent of 4375 acres. Accordingly, the Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu granted CRZ clearance to the project on 03.12.2025.

33. I humbly submit that the averments made in the above paragraph are denied as wholly incorrect, misleading, and baseless. It is submitted that any instances of "Error! Reference source not found" is typographical or formatting errors that occurred during document compilation and in no manner affect the substance, authenticity, or validity of the EIA report.

34. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 29 of the Appeal, it is submitted that a detailed study i.e. "Impact Assessment and Habitat Mitigation Plan of Kazhuveli" carried out by Hubert Enviro Care

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Systems Limited in its report clearly mentioned thedetails in "Impact Matrix" in a tabular form, where in impact during construction phase, after implementation of the project, ecological impact etc. are indicated. It is also submitted that mitigation/management measures, post-mitigation condition, ecological improvement are also indicated in the matrix.

35. I humbly submit that, with regard to contents of paragraph 31 of the Appeal, it is submitted that the project area falls in coastal area and it attracts the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011. A detailed study of mapping and zonation was carried-out by NCSCM, Chennai which is a recognized institute to take-up such studies. The NCSCM based on HTL/LTL made mapping for this project. The study indicated the following: Para 3 (iv), Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater is prohibited activities except those (d) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or structures for preventing of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge is permissible activities based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF. (Note: The MoEF& CC, GoI has issued OM No. 11-83/2005-IA.III, dated 24.02.2011 mentioning the agencies for carrying out the study for these activities. The IIT, Madras has prepared Technical Evaluation Report and recommended that the proposed new Reservoir is technically feasible for implementation, vide letter dated 10.10.2025). Para 8 (i) I CRZ-I (ii), (b) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, erosion control measures, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves after obtaining approval from concern CZMA. Para 8 (i)

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III CRZ-III (iii) (j), construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage,crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by CZMA; As per the O.M. No. IA No.-12/1/2022-IA.III dated 26.04.2022 issued by MoEF& CC, GoI, which read in "para 2 (ii) Table Sl. No. 6, the proposal may be considered by the CZMA.

36. It is therefore most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept this status report filed on behalf of the Water Resource Department, record the same and 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 the case and thus render justice.

37. I humbly submit, I reserved my rights to file further reports in the appeal.

Solemnly affirmed at Chennai
on this the 13th day of Feburary, 2026
and signed his name in my presence.

Executive Engineer, W.R.D.,
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Chepauk, Chennai-5.

Advocate : Chennai

Before Me
Mahavir Tamilmozhi
(En 4437/2021)
No 4., Law chambers
Madras High Court ch 104

ANNEXURE 1

DO. Letter No. 1234 /PD/2023-24 Date: 07.08.2024

Dear Sir,

Sub: Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation –Thiruporur salt project – operational issues –Report submitted – request permission to surrender the land - regarding.

Ref.: 1.GO (MS) No 291 (Revenue and Disaster Management (NM6(1) Department dated 10.08.2019.
2. TNSC letter No. 1397/PD/2020 dated 07.02.2020.
3. Government letter No 1450/MIF-2/2020-1 dated 21.03.2020.
4. TNSC letter No 1397/PD/2020 dated 12.11.2020
5. GO (MS) No 18 Industries (MIF-2) Department dated 27.01.2021
6. TIDCO letter No Projects/TNSC/2021 dated 10.03.2021.
7. TNSC Board resolution No 8/23-24 dated 26.07.2023.
8. TNSC letter No 1234/PD/2023-24 dated 10.08.2023
9. TNSC letter No 1234/PD/2023-24 dated 11.03.2024

*****

I invite your kind attention to the references cited,

The TNSC has already brought to the kind attention of the Government, the operational difficulties faced in the Thiruporur Salt works and requested the Government to permit TNSC to surrender the land to the Revenue Department to utilise the land to any other needy projects.

In view of unfavourable conditions prevailing in the site and non availability of sufficient back water in the Buckingham canal, there is no possibility to continue salt production in this location; hence TNSC has not taken up production activity in this project for the year 2024-25.

TNSC is incurring following recurring expenses per month in spite of no production activity in this project.

a.	Salary paid to 3 contract employees	Rs. 45,000
b.	Wages paid to two NMR workers	Rs. 26,000
c.	EB bill paid to office	Rs. 3,000
d.	EB bill paid to pumping points (Minimum charges)	Rs. 25,000
e.	Other administrative expenses	Rs. 5,000
	Total	Rs. 1,04,000

Apart from this we are paying a lease of Rs.4,06,415 per annum.

TNSC incurring above expenditure leading to loss to the corporation.

Hence, I once again request the Government to take suitable decision in this regard and allow TNSC to surrender back the land to Revenue Department for utilising this land to any other needy purpose.

Yours sincerely,

(C.N. Maheswaran, IAS.,)

To

Thiru. V. Arun Roy, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Industries, IP and Commerce Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai 9

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ANNEXURE 2

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking)

From	To
R. Lalitha, I.A.S., Managing Director (FAC), Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Ltd., 735, 4th Floor, LLA Building, Chennai – 600 002.	**Tmt. D. Sneha, I.A.S.,** District Collector, Old GST Road, Near Pillaiyar Kovil Street, Chengalpattu – 603001.

No.958/PD/2022 **Date:23.12.2025**

Madam,

Sub:	TNSC- Thiruporur salt project—Surrender of 3010.48 acres of land in Thiruporur Taluk- Consent for transfer of 3010.48 acres to Water Resources Department for formation of new reservoir– Reg.
Ref:	1. Your letter dated 20.11.2025 requesting the surrender of 3,010.48 acres of land for the Comprehensive Water Resources Development Programme (CWRDP). 2. Executive Engineer, WRD, Lr.No.F(Land)/DB/JDO1/ Thiruporur Reservoir/2025, dt.02.12.2025 3. Resolution passed in the 227th Board Meeting of TNSC held on 11.12.2025.

With reference to the letter cited, I am directed to inform that the subject regarding the surrender of 3,010.48 acres of land allotted to TNSC in Thiruvidanthai and adjoining villages, Thiruporur Taluk, was placed before the Board of Directors of Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited at its 227th Board Meeting held on 11.12.2025.

After detailed deliberation, the Board resolved to surrender the said land to the District Administration and accorded its consent for the utilisation of the land by the Water Resources Department (WRD) for the implementation of the proposed reservoir project under the Comprehensive Water Resources Development Programme (CWRDP).

Accordingly, TNSC has no objection to handing over the above extent of land to the District Administration for further action.

D. Lalitha 23/12/25

for Managing Director (FAC)

Cc: Executive Engineer, WRD,
Araniyar Basin Division,
Chepauk, Chennai-05.

தமிழ்நாடு உப்பு நிறுவனம் லிமிடெட்
(தமிழ்நாடு அரசு நிறுவனம்)
735, அண்ணா சாலை, எல்.எல்.ஏ. பில்டிங்,
நான்காவது தளம், சென்னை - 2.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited
(A Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise)
735, Anna Salai, L L A Building,
IVth Floor, Chennai - 2.

ISO 9001 : 2015 Company

22

EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE 227TH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER, 2025 AT 12.30 P.M. AT 9TH FLOOR, INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE HALL, SECRETARIAT, CHENNAI – 9

ITEM NO.13: THIRUPORUR SALT PROJECT—TRANSFER OF LAND TO WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT TO BUILD NEW RESERVOIR

"RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors of the Corporation hereby resolves to surrender the entire extent of 3,010.48 acres of land to the District Administration, chengalpattu."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board conveys its consent for the said land to be utilised by the Water Resources Department for the purpose of the proposed new reservoir."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Managing Director be and is hereby authorised to take all necessary steps, execute any documents, and complete all formalities required to give effect to this resolution, including liaising with the District Administration and the Water Resources Department."

//CERTIFIED TRUE COPY//

For TAMILNADU SALT COPERATION LIMITED

HARSHA J
COMPANY SECRETARY

TAMILNADU SALT CORPORATION LTD. CHENNAI 600 002

Reservoir Components

Sl. No	Formation of Reservoir with Components
Component IV	
1	Revenue generation by deepening of existing tanks in South Kovalam Sub basin in Chengalpattu District for a period of 7 years

Sl. No	Formation of Reservoir with Components
Component I (Eastern and southern side)	
1	Formation of Earthern embankment in Eastern and southern side
2	Laying Stone revetment
3	South Regulator near Kokilamedu mouth
4	Turfing at Rear slope of embankment

Sl. No	Formation of Reservoir with Components
Component II (West and North side)	
1	Earthern embankment in Western and Northern side
2	Laying Stone revetment in western and northen side
3	Turfing at Rear slope of embankment
4	Constrution of Inlet Regulator at confluencing of Manamathy surplus course
5	Construction of Offtake regulator in western periperal drain at North side of Inlet regulator
6	Construction of Offtake regulator in western periperal drain at South side of Inlet regulator

Sl. No	Formation of Reservoir with Components
Component III	
	Improvements to Manamathy Inlet
1	Formation of Earthern embankment in manamthy Surplus course to inlet point
2	Laying Stone revetment in manamathy Surplus course
3	Construction of Balancing Culvets at Thiruporur Nemmeli Road
4	Providing Turfing at Rear slope of embankment
5	Deepening of Reservoir water spread portion
6	Reconstruction of Pandithamedu barrage with flood banks
7	Construction of flood protection wall on both sides of Manamathy surplus course from Pandithamedu barrage to OMR road and Regrading"
8	Construction of Inlet drains connected with Manamathy Surplus course"

- Peripheral Drain Component I
- Peripheral Drain Component II
- Culvert
- Pandithamedu
- Revenue Tanks
- villages
- Tanks
- Reservoir Water Spread Area
- Road
- Phase I
- Drainage
- FP Wall

Box Culvert Peripheral drain
9 No's of 4.00 X 4.00 M

Balancing Culvert 7 No's of 4.00 X 4.00 M

Eastern Peripheral drain
with South B' canal

Earthen embankment Allround 35 Km

Western Peripheral Drain

Reconstruction of
Pandithamedu Barrage
4 No's of 9.00X3.00M

Offtake Regulator
2No's 9.00 X 3.00M

Offtake Regulator 5
No's 9.00 X 3.00 M

Inlet Regulator 7 No's 9.00 X 3.00M

South Regulator 9 No's 9.00 X 1.75 M

Padur
Muttukadu Mouth
Kovalam
Kelambakkam
Thaiyur
Thiruvidanthai
Vadanemmeli
Kannagappattu
Thirupporur
Tandalam
Alathur
Krishnankaranai
Pattipulam
Saluvankuppam
Devaneri
Paiyanur
Poonjeri
Mahabalipuram
Kokilamedu Mouth
Amur

Vandalur-Kelambakkam Road
OMR
ECR

Scale
0 1.5 3 km

N

TNWRD

ANNEXURE 4

80°9′0.000″ 80°12′0.000″ 80°15′0.000″ 80°18′0.000″

12°51′0.000″ 12°48′0.000″ 12°45′0.000″ 12°42′0.000″ 12°39′0.000″ 12°36′0.000″

N

Muttukadu Estuary

Brackish Water

Fresh Water

Brackish Water

Kokilamedu Estuary

Eastern Peripheral Drain
(Proposed B Canal)

Western Peripheral Drain

Buckingham Canal

Murugamangalam Peria Eri
Panankattupakkam Eri
Ammanambakkam Tank
Kumizhi Motteri
Kolathur Peria Eri
Othivakkam Tank
Velichai Peria Eri
Padur Pudupakka Hissa Eri
Thaiyur Kadaleri
Kayar Peria Eri
Kalvoy Arasaneri
Thaiyur Eri
Kalvoy Periya Eri
Vembadu Eri
Kalavakkam Peria Eri
Illalur Kadaleri
Sinna Sengadu Eri
Kattur Eri
Illalur Chitheri
Kanagappattu Eri
Kottamedu Maduva Eri
Illalur Peria Eri
TPR Sekkadi Thangal
Tandalam Big Tank
Mayilai Maduvu Eri
Mayilai Peria Eri
Sembakkam Eri
Madaiyathur Eri
Tandalam Chitheri
Venguleri Big Tank
Achravakkam Tank
Sirudavur Eri
Porunthavakkam Eri
Manamathy Eri
Amur Eri
Kunnapattu Eri
Mannavedu Devadanam Hissa Eri
Arunkundram Chitheri
Koothvakkam Tank
Karanai Eri (Kunnapattu)
Echur Tank
Poonseri Tank
Kuzhipanthandalam Tank

Padur
Kovalam
Kelambakkam
Thaiyur
Thiruvidanthai
Vadanemmeli
Kannagappattu
Thirupporur
Tandalam
Alathur
Krishnankaranai
Pattipulam
Pattipulam Thangal
Saluvankuppam
Devaneri
Paiyanur
Paiyanoor Tank
Poonjeri
Mahabalipuram
Amur

Scale
0 1 2 km

Road
Eastern & Western Peripheral Drain
B Canal
Tanks
Villages
Fresh Water Area
Brakish Water Salinity

ANNEXURE 5

ABSTRACT

Water Resources Department - Announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Environment & Climate Change during Budget Speech 2025-2026 - Formation of a New Drinking Water Reservoir in Kovalam Sub-Basin in between ECR and OMR Roads for the inhabitants at Thiruporur & Thirukalukundram Taluks of Chengalpattu District (Phase IA) at an estimated cost of Rs.342,60,00,000/- - Administrative Sanction - Accorded - Orders issued.

- -

Water Resources (S1) Department

G.O.(Ms) No.70 **Dated: 31.12.2025**
விசுவாவசு, மார்கழி 16
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2056

Read:

1. Announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Environment & Climate Change during Budget Speech 2025-2026.
2. From the Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation, Water Resources Department, Letter No. B4 / Announcement 2025-26 / New Reservoir / CR / AE3 / AEE3 / 2025, dated 20.08.2025.
3. From the Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation, Water Resources Department, Letter No. AE1 / OT2 / Announcement 2025-26/ CR- New Reservoir, dated 07.11.2025.
4. From the Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Chennai Region, Chennai, Letter No. OT1/ AE1 / F-New Reservoir / 2025, dated 12.12.2025.

--*

ORDER:

During the Budget Speech 2025-26, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Environment & Climate Change has made the announcement,

among others, in respect of the Water Resources Department, as follows:-

> *".....129. Currently, the drinking water needs of Chennai are met through water sources in and around the city, as well as the seawater desalination projects. However, with the city's growing population and changing climate, it is crucial to construct new reservoirs to prevent occasional shortages and ensure a reliable water supply.*
>
> *130. In this regard, a new reservoir will be constructed in the Kovalam sub-basin near Chennai, utilizing a portion of the floodwater available during the monsoon season. The reservoir will be developed in the area between Old Mamallapuram Road and East Coast Road in Thiruporur taluk, Chengalpattu district, covering 4,375 acre of Government land. This new reservoir, sixth reservoir for Chennai city, will have a storage capacity of approximately 1.6 TMC and an annual capacity of 2.25 TMC, and will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.350 crore. This project will fulfil the demand of the people in Chennai city by a significant and long-term supply of potable water at 170 MLD for every year....."*

2. Based on the above announcement of the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Environment & Climate Change, the Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation, Water Resources Department in the letters second and third read above has sent a proposal along with estimate for the work of Formation of a New Drinking Water Reservoir in Kovalam Sub-Basin in between ECR and OMR Roads for the inhabitants at Thiruporur & Thirukalukundram Taluks of Chengalpattu District (Phase IA) at an estimated cost of Rs.350.00 crore.

3. The above scheme envisages the following:

I. Preface

- The drinking water supply in Chennai is typically between 700 and 800 million litres per day (MLD), but the city's current demand is more than 1100 MLD. In the upcoming ten years, this need is anticipated to double. Additionally, the larger Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) region's water needs are still unclear and mostly unfulfilled.
- Chennai's water supply situation is still unstable even though the Tamil Nadu government has started a number of water augmentation initiatives, such as installing saltwater desalination plants. There are mainly several kinds of water supply options,

for example, groundwater, in-land reservoir, desalination of seawater, reuse of wastewater, diversion of water from a remote source.

- Further, the issues associated with land acquisition and displacement of people make it difficult to construct large dams on land.
- The coastal reservoir concept emerges as best alternative of fresh water storage. Instead of storing water in mountainous dams, which capture runoff from limited portions of the catchment, coastal reservoirs allow for the storage of water in estuaries, capturing excess floodwaters from the entire catchment area.
- The natural flood plain between the OMR and ECR in the southern Kovalam Sub Basin encompasses ecologically significant wetlands, partially influenced by tidal inflows and fresh water from the interland. These lands, classified as Uppangazhi and Kazhuveli in the revenue records, span 8,408.26 acres (3,404.15 hectares) in Thiruporur and Thirukalukundram Taluks and support the inland fisheries and salt pans run by both Salt Commissioner's Organization (SCO), Government of India and Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited (TNSC).
- The area acts as a flood drainage corridor for 69 lakes including Thaiyur, Manamathi, Sirutavur, Kalavakkam, Amur and Paiyanur lakes in Chengalpattu District drains into the Buckingham Canal and finally drains into Bay of Bengal through outlets at Muttukadu and Kokkilamedu during flash flood.
- The Plan involves excavation of bund and levees of salt pan, top soil of water spread area and constructing a foreshore bund along with a peripheral catchment drain to prevent localized inundation.

II. Land and Hydraulic details of New Reservoir project under Phase-I:

About, 4,375 acres have been earmarked for Reservoir development under the above phase. Under Phase-I, the proposed reservoir formation will encompass 4,375 acres, including 3,010.48 acres of revenue land (surrendered by the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC)) and 1,364.52 acres of Water Resources Department (WRD) watercourse/waterbody and other revenue lands situated in the Kovalam Sub-Basin. The reservoir is designed with a total storage depth of 3.00 m and will cover a water spread area of approximately 12.405 sq.km. The land details for the proposed reservoir project are tabulated below:

DETAILS OF LAND FOR THE RESERVOIR PROJECT								
PHASE – I (water spread area) LAND EXTENT								
Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village	S.F. No.	Sub Division	Classification	Extent	
							In Ha	In Ac
1	Chengalpattu	Thirukalu -kundram	Mamallapuram	141	--	Uppangazhi	66.00.00	163.086
2	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Kalavakkam	242	1	kazhuveli	33.20.00	82.037
3	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Kalavakkam	243	--	kazhuveli	35.16.05	86.882
4	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Krishnan Karanai	68	1	kazhuveli	131.96.00	326.073
5	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Nemmeli	210	49A1	kazhuveli	385.77.50	953.250
6	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Paiyanur	120	1	Uppangazhi	6.12.00	15.123
7	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Paiyanur	271	--	Uppangazhi	221.97.05	548.489
8	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Paiyanur	272	--	Uppangazhi	6.06.00	14.974
9	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Paiyanur	296	1	Uppangazhi	15.73.00	38.869
10	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Pattipulam	250	1A1	kazhuveli	338.75.00	837.051
11	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Salavan Kuppam	154	1	kazhuveli	177.78.50	439.307
12	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Thandalam	370	--	Uppangazhi	41.27.50	101.991
13	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Thiruporur	180	--	kazhuveli	166.16.00	410.581
14	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Thiruvidandhai	171	--	B' Canal	99.90.00	246.853
15	Chengalpattu	Thiruporur	Thiruvidandhai	325	--	Uppalam	44.34.00	109.564
Total							1770.1860	4374.130

- The reservoir is enclosed by an earthen bund extending for approximately 30.436 km. In addition, eastern and western peripheral drains are proposed to manage surplus runoff following full reservoir storage and to accommodate local catchment flows, thereby preventing foreshore inundation.
- The key hydraulic structures such as inlet regulators, outlet regulators, and off-take regulators are planned; each designed to handle a maximum discharge of 12,000 cusecs from sub-catchments of the Manamathy group of tanks (Manamathy Maduvu) and other free catchment areas contributing to the reservoir.

III. Benefits of New Reservoir project

This project will be serving for the larger public welfare by providing drinking water supply to the Chennai Metropolitan area which play vital role on National building and economy. The key benefits of new reservoir proposal are below:-

- The proposed Reservoir will store 1.65 TMC as one time Storage Capacity and 2.25 TMC of annual Storage Capacity.

- The overall storage capacity of City Reservoirs will be augmented to 15.25 TMC from the existing 13.10 TMC with the addition of this new Reservoir.
- The Reservoir in addition to flood water conservation will cater City water requirements tune to 170 MLD. This will benefit about 13 lakh people.
- The Reservoir will act as a Flood Buffer and avert Sea Water intrusion.
- The water stored in the Reservoir will be supplied to extended Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) areas like Sholinganallur, Medavakkam, Pallikaranai, Siruseri, Kelambakkam, Mamallapuram etc.,
- The Reservoir will supplement Eco-Tourism activities, Pisciculture and inland Navigation.

IV. Project Components

The project's design integrates multiple components including robust earthen bunds, inlet and outlet regulators, off-take regulators, revetments and peripheral drains, that align with modern principles of hydraulic engineering.

The project is organized into Phase IA and IB as follows:-

i. Phase IA : Reservoir components (For Rs.350 crore) - Component I & II

ii. Phase IB: Remodelling of Manamathy surplus course into reservoir components (approximately Rs.121 crore) - Allied works in a structured approach for effective execution planning addressing distinct yet interlinked aspects of reservoir formation and hydraulic infrastructure development for which investigation, analysis, design works are under progress.

Phase IA: Formation of a New Drinking Water Reservoir in Kovalam Sub-Basin in between ECR and OMR Roads for the inhabitants at Thiruporur & Thirukalukundram Taluks of Chengalpattu District at a cost of Rs.350 crore - Component I & II

This phase IA comprising of two components as follows:

a. Component I: Formation of Eastern and Southern side embankments with eastern peripheral drain and construction of southern regulator arrangements for Reservoir

i. Formation of Earthen embankment in Eastern (14896 m) and Southern side (310 m) for Reservoir.
ii. Laying Stone revetment for embankment in Eastern and Southern side at Inner slope for protection.
iii. Construction of South Regulator near Kokilamedu mouth.
iv. Formation of Eastern peripheral drain (15105 m) with overburden berm.
v. Providing Turfing at Rear slope of embankment.

- These works are estimated at a cost of Rs.163.91 crore (inclusive of GST).

b. Component II: Formation of Western and Northern side embankments with western peripheral drain and construction of Inlet regulators arrangements for Reservoir

i. Formation of Earthen embankment in Northern (1960 m) and Western side (13270 m) for Reservoir.
ii. Laying Stone revetment for embankment in Northern and Western side at Inner slope for protection.
iii. Construction of Inlet Regulator at confluence of Manamathy surplus course into Reservoir.
iv. Construction of Offtake regulator in western peripheral drain at North side of Inlet regulator.
v. Construction of Offtake regulator in western peripheral drain at South side of Inlet regulator.
vi. Formation of Western peripheral drain (12700 m) with overburden berm.
vii. Providing Turfing at Rear slope of embankment.

- These works are estimated at a cost of Rs.161.02 crore (inclusive of GST).

c. Lump Sum Provisions:

Lump Sum (LS) provisions works out to be Rs.25.07 crore is allocated for Labour welfare fund, environmental studies, surveys, conducting model studies, shifting TNEB utilities, advertisement charges and contingencies, Price adjustment clause.

d. Total Project estimate for phase IA (Component I & II) is Rs.350.00 crore which has been prepared based on the Schedule of Rates for the year 2025-26.

e. The Phase IA component works requires a minimum working period of 30 months including monsoon seasons. As per the working period the financial requirement for the Phase IA will be 10% in first financial year, 40% in second financial year and 50% in third financial year.

f. This reservoir will serve as a transformative asset for Chennai, supporting domestic, industrial, and ecological water demands while acting as a model for integrated, sustainable and climate-resilient water resource management in Tamil Nadu.

4. The Chief Engineer, Plan formulation, Water Resources Department has requested to accord Administrative Sanction for the work of Formation of a New Drinking Water Reservoir in Kovalam Sub-Basin in between ECR and OMR Roads for the inhabitants at Thiruporur & Thirukalukundram Taluks of Chengalpattu District (Phase IA) at an estimated cost of Rs.350.00 crore.

5. The Government after careful examination, have decided to accept the proposal of the Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation, Water Resources Department. Accordingly, administrative sanction is accorded for the work of Formation of a New Drinking Water Reservoir in Kovalam Sub-Basin in between ECR and OMR Roads for the inhabitants at Thiruporur & Thirukalukundram Taluks of Chengalpattu District (Phase IA) at a restricted cost of Rs.342,60,00,000/- (Rupees Three hundred and forty two crore and sixty lakh only) as follows:-

Sl. No.	Description of works	Estimate amount (in Rupees)
1	Civil works (Components I & II)	274,51,01,546
2	GST at 18 %	49,41,18,278
	Sub total	323,92,19,824
	LS Provisions	
1	Provision for LIDAR Survey & Bathymetry Survey	1,35,00,000
2	Provision for Conducting Bore Log Test and Soil Suitability Test and Water Portability Test	1,50,00,000
3	Provision for Technical Consultation, vetting DPR, Designs and Third Party monitoring of project implementation by CWR, Anna University or IIT-M	3,00,00,000
4	Provision for Environmental Clearance, CRZ Clearance and EIA studies & IRS Mapping at 1%	1,10,00,000
5	Provision for Conducting Model Studies (Numerical and Physical model study by IHH, WRD, Poondi)	20,00,000

Sl. No.	Description of works	Estimate amount (in Rupees)
6	Provision for Proto type model and Animation video	15,00,000
7	Provision for Shifting TNEB utility lines and Transformers	1,00,00,000
8	Provision for Petty Supervision Charges, Contingencies & Unforeseen items	5,30,00,000
9	Provision for Tender Advertisement Charges	5,00,000
10	Provision for Documentation and Photographic Charges	8,00,000
11	Provision for Labour Welfare Fund at 1%	2,74,51,015
12	Provision for Price Adjustment Clause	2,20,29,161
	Grand Total	342,60,00,000

6. The expenditure sanctioned in para 5 above shall be debited to the following head of account:- (Demand No.40-01)

4701 – Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation – 02 – Chennai Basin – 800 – Other Expenditure – State's Expenditure – AA – Reservoirs – 416 – Major Works – 01 – Major Works.

(DPC: 4701 – 02 – 800 – AA – 41601)

7. The expenditure sanctioned in para 5 above shall constitute an item of "New Instrument of Service" and the approval of the Legislature will be obtained in due course. Pending approval of the Legislature, the expenditure may be initially met by drawal of an advance from the Contingency Fund. The Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Engineer (General), Water Resources Department, Chennai is directed to calculate the actual amount required for the period upto next Supplementary Estimate and apply for sanction of same as advance from Contingency Fund to Finance (B.G-I) Department directly in Form "A" appended to Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Rules, 1963, along with a copy of this order. Orders for sanction of an advance from the Contingency Fund will be issued by Finance (B.G-I) Department. Further, he is also directed to send necessary draft explanatory notes for the inclusion of the above expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2025-2026 to the Government in Finance (Infra-II) Department at the appropriate time without fail.

8. The Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation and the Chief Engineer, Chennai Region, Chennai, Water Resources Department are directed to ensure designs, drawings and description of works prescribed in the estimate should be the same while according Technical Sanction and execute the work as per Technical Sanction.

9. The Engineers concerned are directed that the details of work executed must be uploaded in the Tamil Nadu Water Resources Information and Management System Portal under the Control of the Chief Engineer, Institute for Water Studies, Hydrology and Quality Control to ensure effective data base in the Water Resources Department.

10. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its e.file No.3374 / Finance (Infra-II) / 2025, dated 30.12.2025 with Additional Sanction Ledger Number 2025122128.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

J. JAYAKANTHAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Engineer (General), Water Resources Department, Chennai-5.
The Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation, Water Resources Department, Chennai-5.
The Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Chennai Region, Chennai-5.
The Chief Engineer, Institute for Water Studies, Hydrology and Quality Control, Taramani, Chennai-113.
The District Collector, Chengalpattu District.
The District Treasury Officer, Chengalpattu District.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-8.
The Principal Accountant General (A&E), Chennai-18.
The Principal Accountant General (Economic and Revenue Sector Audit), Chennai-18.
The Resident Audit Officer, Secretariat, Chennai-9.

Copy to:

The Secretary - I to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister (Water Resources), Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister (Finance and Environment & Climate Change), Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Finance (Infra-II/ B.G-II / B.G-I / W&M-I) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Water Resources (W / OP-II / I.Spl) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
Stock File / Spare Copy.

// FORWARDED BY ORDER //

31/12/2025

SECTION OFFICER

31/12/2025