

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE IN THE MATTER OF ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.70 OF 2021 (SZ), BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI, AS PER THE NGT (SZ) ORDER DATED 17.02.2021

Preamble

In the matter of Original Application No. 70 of 2021, Tribunal registered case on its own motion-SUO MOTU based on the news item published in Dinamalar News Paper Chennai Dated.05.02.2021 vs 1)The Principal Secretary to Government, PWD Department, 2)The Principal Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department, 3)The Secretary to Government, Environment Department, 4)Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, 5)The Directorate of Town Panchayats, 6)The Chairman, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, 7)The Managing Director, TWAD Board, 8)The District Collector, Chengalpattu and 9)The Executive Officer, Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat, the National Green Tribunal, Southern Zone, Chennai, has passed an order dated 17th February 2021 (Annexure-I) that;

"it is appropriate to appoint a joint committee consisting of the District Collector, Chengalpet District. or a Senior Officer not below the rank of Assistant Collector or Sub Divisional Magistrate deputed by the District Collector 2) a Senior Officer from the Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board as designated by its Chairman 3) a senior officer from the Directorate of Town Panchayats, as deputed by the Director and the Executive Officer of Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat to inspect the area in question and submit a factual as well as action taken report, if there is any violation found.

The Director of Town Panchayats will be the nodal agency for co-ordination and also for providing all necessary logistics for this purpose.

The committee is also directed to ascertain as to whether any proper treatment facilities have been provided for treating the sewage that is being generated in that area and whether the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 have been properly implemented, so as to avoid such things being happening and if there are any latches on the part of the local bodies for implementing the

provisions then, the action taken including imposition of environmental compensation as has been directed by the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 is being implemented in that area, whether there is any violation and what is the action taken by the regulating authority as directed by the Principal Bench in this regard.

The committee is also directed to suggest the long term and short term measures to resolve the issue with shorter time line and also assess the environmental compensation if there is any violation found, and realise the same from the authority or person responsible in accordance with law.

The committee is directed to submit the report to this Tribunal on or before 06.04.2021 by e-filing along with required hard copies to be produced as per rules.

In Compliance of above mentioned order, the Director of Town Panchayats in its letter dated 23.03.2021 constituted the committee with the officials from Revenue / TWAD Board / TNPCB nominated by the concerned Departments. The Committee members were informed vide letter dated March31, 2021.

SI.No	Name and designation of the Officer	Committee
1.	S.M.MalayamanThirumudikari, Joint Director (Schemes), Directorate of Town Panchayats, Chennai	Member
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Chengalpattu, Chengalpattu District,	Member
3.	B.Manivannan, Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, 141/1/ Lake Avenue IInd Street, Melamiyur, Chengalpattu.	Member
4.	D.Vasudevan, The District Environment Engineer, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, Maraimalai Nagar, Chengalpattu District.	Member

The committee mutually decided to visit the area in question on 01.04.2021 which is a subject matter in O.A. 70 of 2021 dated 17-02-2021.

News item published in Dinamalar daily dated 05.02.2021
"திருக்கழுக்குன்றத்தில் கழிவுநீர் பாய்வதை தடுக்க பாதாள சாக்கடை அவசியம்"

1. Brief Description of Thirukazhukundrdam Town Panchayat

Thirukazhukundrdam Town Panchayat is a traditional and pilgrim holy centre, situated in chengalpattu district and is also known as Brahmapuri, Adinarayanapuram, Indirapuri, Adhithapuri, Kumarapuri, Vasupuram, Ruthirakoti, MugigaraNathapuram, Nandhipurai and Kazhugachalam and Pakshitheertham. It is believed that this Holy Religious place was worshipped by Lord Brahma, Vishnu, Indiran the 12 Suns, Chandiran (Moon) Subramaniyar, Astavasaus, Kodiruthirars Muniganangal, Nadhiamperuman and astakazhugugal (Holy Kites). Hence, devotees throng from different parts of states on auspicious occasions. Further, it is the custom of several families to conduct the marriage of their family members in this temple town. Thus, the number of visitors to this town are vary and seasonal.

Thirukkazhukkundram Town Panchayat is a Special Grade Town Panchayat and consists of 18 wards with 7958 households and 767 commercial establishments, including 21 Marriage Halls. The Town extends over an area of 11.20 sq.km with a population of 29319 as per 2011 Census and the present population in estimated around 32000 approximately. The Town Panchayat is having 264 streets covering 60.821 Km length, out of which 110 Streets consists of houses locked in row. The Storm Water Drain has been covered around 36.850 Km in 183 streets. At present 70 LPCD of protected water is being supplied to the people daily.

2. STAFF

The Town Panchayat has 43 sanctioned post for sanitation, water supply maintenance and street lights, out of which 4 are vacant and the process of filling the same in accordance with law is under progress. The service of SHG/NGO has been roped in, to hire additional personnel to complement the efforts of sanitation team in implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

3. WATER SUPPLY

A large majority of the households (over 70 % of all households) rely on water supplied by the Town Panchayat. Based on G.O No. 36 MA & WS Department Dated.02.03.2011 water supply improvement scheme has been implemented in the Town Panchayat at a cost of Rs.105.00 lakhs for supply of safe drinking water.

Water is drawn from 9 Infiltration wells and 3 Open wells of Vallipuram Palar River sub-surface (12 km away) and filled in two drinking water storage tanks at ground level and pumped to 13 overhead tanks through pumping mains.

From the recently completed drinking water development project at Navalur, water is drawn from two open wells, filled into the ground level storage tank and sent to the overhead tanks through pumping mains.

In addition, the drinking water development project worth Rs.8.46 crores which was undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Drinking Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) in the period 2015-16 and completed in May-2017 with Keerapakkam and Mudaiyur as prime locations is maintained by the Town Panchayat from 18.08.2018. The present water supply levels in the Town Panchayat is 70 lpcd.

4.SANITATION

Sanitation provision in the town relies entirely on on-site systems comprising pour-flush latrines connected to septic tanks. In the town about 96.3% of total households have individual toilets connected to septic tanks, and almost all HHs that are provided with toilets are connected to septic tanks. The following table provides a summary of the total households and access to toilets in Tirukazhukundram Town Panchayat limits.

In the Town of Tirukazhukundram, about 96.3% of all households having toilet within their own premises, 3.7% House Holds spread over in Ward 6, 8, 9, 12, 13 & 14 have no individual House Hold toilet due to the lack of spaces in their premises. Hence Town Panchayat has provided community toilets in these areas. Wherever possible, Town Panchayat has provided IHHL to the Households under SBM, for instance, 591 Individual Toilets have been provided at an estimated cost Rs.70.92 Lakhs under Swachh Bharat Mission in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 by dovetailing funds from Government of India and Government of Tamilnadu.

Status of sanitation for the Tirukazhukundram

No of Households	Individual Households latrine	Households Not Having IHHL
7958	7682	276

Presents details of the ward wise distribution of households and access to latrine facilities. Of the total 7958 households in Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat, 7682 households currently have access to household toilets connected to septic tanks.

4.1. Ward wise status of sanitation in Tirukazhukundram Town Panchayat

Ward No	Total Households	Total HHs with access to toilets	HHs lacking toilet access
1	624	624	0
2	391	391	0
3	429	429	0
4	378	378	0
5	524	524	0
6	456	432	24
7	657	657	0
8	704	664	40
9	504	455	49
10	288	288	0
11	253	253	0
12	264	202	62
13	216	168	48
14	249	196	53
15	531	531	0
16	251	251	0
17	836	836	0
18	403	403	0
Total	7958	7682	276

4.2. Community Toilets in Tirukazhukundram Town Panchayat

Sl. No.	Ward No.	Location of Community Toilet	No. of Toilet Seats Provided
1	6	Puthuvattaram	2
2	8	Ruthirankoil Sannathi Street	10
3	9	Jageerhusain Street	10
4	12	Gandhi Street Paramasivam Nagar	10
5	13	Dharmarajakoil Street, M.N.Kuppam	16
6	14	Big Street, M.N.Kuppam	9

5. DISPOSAL OF SEPTAGE FROM SEPTIC TANKS

Most of the houses are provided with individual HH toilets and connected to septic tanks. It is ascertained that the septic tanks are

desludged in the interval of 3 to 5 years through private septic tank lorry operators. For the 276 House Holds which do not have individual House Hold toilets are utilizing the 6 community Toilets mentioned above which are maintained by the Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat. All the community Toilets are connected to Septic Tanks and provided with separate water supply and lighting facilities.

6. OPTIONS FOR TREATMENT

The Government has charted out a two pronged strategy viz., implementation of Under Ground Sewerage Schemes and Septage Management in all Urban Local Bodies of the State in a phased manner and making TamilNadu an Open Defecation Free State.

The Underground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) is actually and practically a useful considering the larger interests of the public on hygienic aspects. But, the following hurdles are met with in implementing the scheme in small urban local bodies due to financial constraints in meeting the expenditure towards laying of UGSS pipe line, digging in narrow lanes, unorganized layouts developed over decades and restoration of the roads after completion of UGSS work, Furthermore, the implementation of the schemes consumes a longer gestation period because of the observance of the procedural formalities necessarily to be followed

Apart from the above, the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the UGSS schemes results in high cost of expenditure. Considering the above fact and circumstances, the Tamilnadu Government have proposed to go in for Septic Management, an effective alternative scheme, while ensuring the same quality standards.

Tamil Nadu has invested not only in sewerage and treatment plants, but also issued Operative Guidelines for Septage Management in 2014, i.e. faecal sludge from septic tanks and pits. Where there are septic tanks and pits, the faecal matter (called sludge) needs to be periodically emptied and taken to a treatment plant for further treatment.

The Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) project shall be implemented in 8 months' time. Since, the recorded population increase in Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat over the past decade has been only around 4,000(approx.). As short term measures, FSM can be undertaken, as transition and alternative arrangement to UGSS. The UGSS could be planned later when the population increases to a great extent, to afford the cost of commissioning and recurring expenses. The implementation of the FSM project is under pipeline with funding of IUDM, and ready to be initiated after the end of Model Code of Conducts, for the following objectives, needs and viabilities.

7. NEED FOR FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (FSM)

The on-site sanitation infrastructures presently available at the house hold levels are mostly septic tank and pits. The drainage waste gets filled over an interval, which is to be de-sludged periodically. Desludging is carried out using vehicles fitted with vacuum pumps owned by private operators or ULBs. Faecal Sludge, which is rich in nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous and when it is disposed untreated into surface water bodies, would pose a threat of eutrophication.

When properly managed, faecal sludge can be a useful resource for agriculture.

8. OBJECTIVES OF THE TREATMENT FACILITY

The objective of constructing the Faecal sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) is to minimise the open dumping / Disposal of septage or faecal sludge that are emptied from onsite sanitation systems like septic tanks and pits, thereby providing a facility to treat the faecal sludge and reducing environmental pollution. The entire work of FSTP can be divided into three stages:

- i. Collection of faecal sludge from the septic tanks of residential houses - this is done by de-sludging operators;
- ii. Treatment at the plant - the FSTP will be able to treat faecal sludge brought by de-sludging operators at the FSTP using a scientific, safe and environmentally sound technology.
- iii. TNPCB Standards and by-products: The treatment will be done to meet the stringent standards specified by the Pollution Control Board. The resulting treated wastewater and bio-solids can be used for irrigation, farming, etc. without any danger to public health or environment. In fact, these will be environment friendly and sustainable since the plant will consume very less electrical energy.

9. EXPECTED BENEFITS OF FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANT

- i. Improved de-sludging and immediate local treatment.
- ii. De-sludging operators will be facilitated by having an FSTP nearby - no need for transporting over long distances, or dumping in non-designated locations, thus dumping of faecal matter on open grounds, water bodies are prevented.
- iii. Proper management of human excreta can go a long way in creating a healthy society. Expected reduction in diseases because of less untreated excreta in the environment.
- iv. Opportunity to sell bio-manure or use it locally in the FSTP for gardening proposes.

The concept of FSTP is not new to the state of Tamilnadu. The FSTP at Karunguzhi has already been functioning since 2017. Further, FSTPs have been commissioned in 4 Municipalities in the state namely Kangeyam, Dharapuram, Kovilpatti and Idappadi. FSTPs have also been setup in other states in India viz; Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana.

The Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant can cater the treatment needs of 7,682 households and 6 Community Toilets for the safe disposal of Faecal Sludge and will specifically benefit the properties covering about 18 wards. That only certified and licensed Faecal Sludge private operator can de-sludge and transport waste to the FSTP as per the Operative Guidelines for Septage Management for Local Bodies of Tamil Nadu and local bye-laws.

10. Tirukazhukundram FSTP Capacity Calculation

The proposed treatment facility would have the capacity to treat 25KLD of Faecal Sludge per day and shall have the following components while implementation

- i). Awareness and sensitization of Households to have Sanitary Latrines
- ii). Survey of Insanitary Latrines and notice to the Households if required
- iii). Convert the Insanitary Latrines and ensure all are Sanitary Latrines
- iv). Chart for periodical de-sludging of IHHL
- v). Certified and Licensed Faecal Sludge Private Operator in place
- vi). Commission of FSTP

10.1. Capacity of FSTP

The FSTP is designed to serve a population of about 35,000. The FSTP shall be implemented in 8 months' time after sanction of necessary funds and tender award. Necessary action will be initiated immediately after the Model Code of Conduct. Sanction of funds will be obtained from the Government schemes in the financial year 2021-22 and the FSTP work will be completed before 31.03.2022.

Sufficient Land for the construction of FSTP is also available at the Resource Recovery Park site, Survey No.57/3. Treated water may be utilised by the Town Panchayat to the plants which are in the RR park site maintained by the Town Panchayat.

Sludge after treatment may be Co-compost with the manure and utilized for nearby Farmers to Agriculture purpose.

11. GREY WATER MANAGEMENT

The Grey Water from the House Holds are let into open drains and finally disposed into 4 (four) water bodies as mentioned below;

Sl. No.	Location of Disposal Point	Wards Covered	No. of Streets	Length of Strom water Drain (in KM)	Total House Holds	Total Population	Daily Collection of Waste water (in Ltr)
1	PERIYA ERI THIRUKAZHUKUNDRAM	1, 2, & 18	35	11.09	1418	5237	109977
2	MANGALAM THANGAL ERI	3, 4, 5 Part & 6 Part	37	7.946	1434	5296	111216
3	M.N.KUPPAM ERI	15 Part, 16 & 17	19	7.316	1404	5185	108885
4	RUTHIRANKOIL ERI	8 & 9	19	3.803	1110	4099	86079
Total			110	30.155	5366	19817	416157

The approximate quantity of Grey Water generated and disposed into the above 4 water bodies are **4.16** lakhs litres only which is very less compared to the quantity of waste water (Sewage) in the Sewage Treatment plants. The water samples collected at four points on 01.04.2021 were sent for analysis and

the results is awaiting. Therefore it is proposed to construct "on-site waste water Treatment facility" separately at the above 4 locations. The on-site treatment facilities will treat the grey water at site and will be let into the water bodies. The grey water after treatment will be within the TNPCB standards and will be fit for bathing and agriculture purposes only.

The Grey Water treatment facilities shall be implemented in a duration of 8 months, after sanction of required funds. This will be taken up immediately after the completion of Model Code of Conduct for 2021 general elections.

12. IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES 2016

12.1. QUANTITY OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE GENERATED;

The Town Panchayat generates an average 7.390 Metric Tonnes of Solid waste every day as mentioned below:

Bio – Degradable Waste – 4.430 MT

Non Bio degradable waste – 2.960 MT

The Non Bio degradable waste daily generated consists of the following categories of wastes.

1	Plastics	0.140 MT
2	Glass, Rubber and Tyres etc	0.250 MT
3	Clothes, Bed, wood waste etc	0.120 MT

Apart from the above, Construction & Demolition waste of above 0.500 M.T is collected separately and 1.950 M.T silt from Road sweeping and drain cleaning are collected and stored separately.

The e-waste generation is very meager, an estimated range of 4 Kgs to 6 Kgs per month only.

12.2. PRESENT SYSTEM OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL

SI No	Category of wastes	Quantity generated per day in M.T	% of processing	Present method of processing	Method of disposal
1	Bio degradable waste	4.430 MT	100%	Windrow composting	Manure produced
2	Non Bio Degradable Waste	0.075 MT	100%	Stored at Resource Recover Park and sold to potential Recyclers/vendors	By sale
	a. Plastic- Saleable/ Recyclable				
	b. Plastics-Reusable	0.025 MT	100%	Shredded by using plastic shredders and used for B.T Road Relaying works	By sale
	c. Plastics- Non saleable/Non Reusable/ combustible	0.040 MT	100%	Stored and sent to Cement industries for co-processing	By sale
	d. Glass, Rubber, Tyre	0.100 MT	100%	Daily collected waste and sold to recyclers	By sale
3	Domestic Hazardous waste				
	a. Electric wires/chokes/ Battery/ paint containers/Bulbs	0.100 MT	100%	Stocked at Resource Recovery Park and sold to TNPCB authorised vendors	Sold to TNPCB authorised vendors
	b. Napkins/Diapers/ used medical cotton waste etc	0.050 MT	100%	Daily collected waste are incinerated at Resource Recovery Park	Incineration
4	Other Dry waste Unused Bed/Pillows/Mats/ clothes/Wood pieces etc	0.120 MT	100%	Collected and stored separately in the Resource Recovery Park.	Proposed to be disposed through incineration
5	Construction and Debris Wastes	0.500 MT	100%	Separate place is earmarked in the Town Panchayat. Quantity generated per day is very less and hence used for low-lying areas in the wards.	Low-lying areas filling
	E-waste	0.0001 MT	100%	Collected and stoked at Resource Recovery Park. Sold to potential Recycling vendors authorized by TNPCB	Sold to Vendors
	Inert Drain silt etc	1.950 MT	100%	Collected separately and filled up in low-lying areas	Low-lying areas filling

12.3. Availability of Staff and Vehicle strength

Staff	
Sanitary Inspector	1
Sanitary Supervisor	2
Driver	1
Sanitary Workers (Permanent)	21
Sanitary workers through outsourcing	61
Vehicles	
Mini Lorry	1
Tractor with Trailer	2
Tata Ace	2
Battery Operated Vehicle	3
Push cart	43

12.4. DUMP YARD (RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK)

The Dump Yard (Resource Recovery Park) is situated at Vadakupattu comprised in Survey No.57/3, at extent of 8.89 acres (With in the Town Panchayat Limit). The land classification is Meikal Poramboke maintained by the Town Panchayat. This site has been used for SWM activities for more than 20 years. The Solid waste generated in the Town Panchayat areas is transported to the RRP/dump yard after segregation at door step for further segregation, processing and disposal.

12.5. LEGACY WASTE

The appropriate quantity of legacy waste in the dump yard is approximately is 2400 Cu. metres. It is proposed to dispose the above dumped legacy waste through Bio mining process. Necessary action will be initiated after the General Election 2021 is over. The amount required for the bio mining work is approximately Rs 20.00 Lakhs and will be obtained from any Government scheme in the year 2021-22. But the action for disposal of dumped legacy waste bio-mining process will be immediately initiated and will be completed before 30.11.2021.

12.6. BIO MEDICAL WASTE

As per the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, the monitoring of collection and disposal of Bio Medical Waste are the responsibility of State Pollution Control Board. One Government Hospital, 2 Private hospitals and 6 small private clinics are functioning within the Town Panchayat limits. No Major private Hospitals/Multi Specialty Hospitals are situated in the limits of Town Panchayat. The Bio Medical Waste generated from the above Hospitals are collected by the private vendors authorized by the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board. The Town Panchayat is periodically contacting the above 9 hospitals and monitoring to ensure that the Bio Medical Wastes are not disposed into Town Panchayat solid waste management stream.

12.7. ACTION TAKEN ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The state formulated the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 (Management and Handling) the Town Panchayats and issued Na.Ka.No:5030/08/B4 dt 24/6/2008, authorizing the Town Panchayats, to engage self help groups and Non Government Organizations to handle its process of Solid Waste Management Activities.

The service of NGO named "Ramanujam Social Service Society" has been engaged to provide additional personnel and supplement the existing sanitation team and to ensure proper implementation of Solid Waste Management activities, as per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

All activities went on well and the effective implementation was affected during the Corona pandemic lock down period, announced from 23rd March 2020. Since the entire team was busy in the containment of COVID-19 and the SHG could not provide additional personnel required, the Town Panchayat had to place some more temporary arrangements on contractual basis. Due to the above reasons, the activities like, Door to Door collection and waste segregation at source were disturbed. However, the same are being addressed, restored and improved now, by induction of Battery Operated Vehicles 3 Nos for effective Door to Door Collection and segregation at source.

Present Door to Door collection - 80%

Segregation at source - 80%

Small repairs and improvement works were done in the Dump yard /Resource Recovery Park for carrying out windrow composting. It is also proposed to construct platform with covered shed for windrows activities and to renovate present vermin compost shed for proper functioning of Vermi Composting activities.

12.8. IMPLEMENTATION OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES 2016

The Government of Tamilnadu issued order in G.O.Ms No: 84, Environmental and Forest Department, dated.25.06.2018, banning the one time use and throw away plastics in urban local bodies.

In order to enforce the above order, the Town Panchayat conduct IEC, raids and monitor the commercial establishments to ban the sale and use of one time use and throw away plastics.

117 raids were conducted, 45 kg of one time use and throw away plastics were seized and imposed fine of Rs.5,200/- and collected the same, during the period from 01/08/2020 to till 31/03/2021. Continuous inspections and surprise checks are put in place and IEC activities are being carried out periodically. Segregated Plastics were sold to the vendors periodically.

13. ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES 2016

As directed by the National Green Tribunal, the committee inspected the Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat on 01.04.2021 and held discussion with the Executive Officer and Sanitation Staff of Town Panchayat. Now the Town Panchayat is taking additional steps to improve the implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

- Door to Door Collection - 100% will be achieved before 31.07.2021.
- Segregation and Source - Additional workers were engaged and 100% will be achieved before 31.07.2021.
- Waste Processing - waste collected are processed & achieved 100%. Bio-Degradable waste are processed to produce manure using windrow composting.

In respect of Dry waste, it is proposed to dispose through incineration. In respect of Thirukazhukundram Town Panchayat NOC obtained for the period upto 31.03.2020. At present, Proposal sent to TNPCB for obtaining NOC and orders awaited from TNPCB.

14. CONCLUSION:

It is humbly submitted that the direction of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal will be scrupulously complied with and the short term measures and long term measures proposed in respect of Sewage Management / Liquid Waste Management and Implementation of Solid waste Management rules 2016 are as follows.

I. Sewage Management / Liquid / Waste water Management

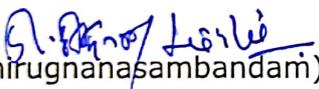
A. SHORT TERM MEASURES:

1. In respect of Sewage Management, it is proposed to construct Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) of 25 KLD capacities. Required funds will be availed from Government Schemes such as IUDM, CGF, etc., in the year 2021-22. Action will be initiated immediately after the General Election 2021 is over and the tentative completion date is 31.03.2022.
2. In respect of Liquid Waste Management, the drainage system will be maintained to ensure the grey water from all Households are reached the 4 locations and on-site treatment facilities will be constructed in each place to process the accumulations. The estimates are under preparation and the tentative cost is Rs 56.00 Lakhs. Action will be initiated immediate after the State Assembly Elections 2021 are over. Tentative Completion date is 30.11.2021.
3. Appropriate platforms to drain the waste water without stagnation at the sites of protected drinking water facilities and taps.
4. In respect of Solid waste Management, no short term measure is required, except engaging adequate personnel through SHG/NGOs and commission of incinerators. In order to achieve 100% in all SWM activities, appropriate measures will be taken immediately after the General Election 2021 are over.

B. LONG TERM MEASURES:

1. In respect of Sewage Management and Liquid Waste Management, Under Ground Sewerage Scheme will be formulated and implemented, based on the growth of the town, needs, viability and affordability. Required funds will be obtained from Government Schemes.
2. In respect of Solid Waste Management, all required infrastructures facilities will be addressed immediately.
 - i) With the help of outsourced staffs, Door to Door collection and Segregation at source will be improved and 100% will be achieved before 31.07.2021.
 - ii) Continuous IEC activities to sensitize the sanitary workers, waste Management staffs and various sections of public and traders.
 - iii) Periodical interactions with Trade Associations, Civil societies and commercial establishment, to enhance their participations and contributions to improve the SWM.
 - iv) Purchase of Additional Vehicles Tata Ace - 2 and Battery operated Vehicles -7 for increasing the collection efficiency.
 - v) Extension of windrow Platform with covered roof for windrow composting.
 - vi) Improvements to the existing Vermi Compost shed.
 - vii) Purchase of Bio Degradable waste shredder and plastic waste shredders.
 - viii) Installation of Dry waste Incinerator of 5 TPD Capacity to incinerate and dispose non recyclable / Non- reusable dry waste and non-reusable plastic waste (onetime use and throw away Plastics)
 - ix) Construction of manure shed, internal roads and open area lighting.
 - x) Planting trees along the boundary to provide green cover.
 - xi) The existing dumping legacy waste will be disposed through Bio-mining process before 30.11.2021

Signature of Committee Members


(M. Thirugnanasambandam)
Executive Officer,
Thirukazhukundram Town
Panchayat,
Chengalpattu District.


(B. Manivannan)
Executive Engineer,
TWAD Board
Chengalpattu.


(D. Vasudevan)
District Environmental Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
Maraimalai Nagar.
Chengalpattu District.


(C. Suresh)
Revenue Divisional Officer,
Chengalpattu,
Chengalpattu District.


(S.M. Malayamanthirumudikari)
Joint Director (Schemes),
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