



**Municipal Administration
and Water Supply (MA.IV)
Department, Secretariat,
Chennai – 600 009.**

Letter No.18583/MA.IV/2018-7, Dated:19.05.2022

From
Thiru. Shiv Das Meena, I.A.S.,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi – 110 032 (w.e.)

Sir,

Sub: National Green Tribunal - Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 – Orders of National Green Tribunal in O.A.No.606 of 2017 dated: 12.09.2019 – Quarterly report for the quarter ended March, 2022 and report on the thematic areas and prescribed format for Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management - Submitted - Regarding.

Ref: Orders of the National Green Tribunal dated: 20.08.2019, 16.01.2019, 23.04.2019 and 12.09.2019 in OA.No.606/2018.

I am to invite attention to the National Green Tribunal orders cited.

2. As per the orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal orders dated 12.09.2019 and 07.01.2020, the quarterly report for the Quarter ended March, 2022 on 15 Thematic areas and information on Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management in the prescribed format for the quarter ended March, 2022 to be filed by the Chief Secretary to Government on behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu are enclosed herewith for filing before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.

Yours faithfully,

N. Balasamy

for Additional Chief Secretary to Government

26/5/22

**STATUS REPORT ON THE COMPLIANCE BY THE STATE OF TAMILNADU WITH THE DIRECTIONS OF THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 / 2018

&

CONNECTED MATTERS

Submitted by

Chief Secretary, State of Tamil Nadu

March 2022

INDEX

S. No.	Contents	Page No.
1.	Compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules including Legacy Waste	3-22
2.	Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Management Rules	23-31
3.	Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste	32-33
4.	Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules	34-38
5.	Compliance to E-Waste Rules	39-40
6.	351 Polluted river stretches in the country	41-48
7.	122 Non-attainment cities	49-52
8.	100 Industrial Clusters	53-54
9.	Status of STPs and re-use of treated water	55-59
10.	Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance	60
11.	Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge	61-65
12.	Air Pollution including Noise Pollution	66
13.	Illegal sand mining	67-70
14.	Rejuvenation of water bodies	71-81
15.	Coastal Pollution	82-83

Introduction

Tamil Nadu is a fast growing and the most urbanised State in India. The link between economic development and urbanisation is well established. According to the 2011 Census, Tamil Nadu ranks third in the level of urbanisation (48.45%) in the country among the larger States. The urban population of Tamil Nadu is 34.95 million (Census of India, 2011) out of a total state population of 72.14 million and constitutes 48.45% of the population. While the percentage of urban population in the country increased from 10.85% to 31.16% during 1901-2011, Tamil Nadu registered a much higher percentage increase i.e., from 14.15% to 48.45% during the above period. Extended areas of Urban Agglomerations (UAs) in Tamil Nadu have also been witnessing rapid growth, with nearly 58% of the urban population living in the top 25 UAs.

In Tamil Nadu, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department has the administrative control over Greater Chennai Corporation, Directorate of Municipal Administration and Commissionerate of Town Panchayat. The Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation administers the Greater Chennai Corporation with a population of 6867184. Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration, GoTN on the floor of the Legislative Assembly during the demand for grant of this department for the year 2021-2022, some of the Special Grade Municipality and the adjoining urbanised Local Bodies has been merged and upgraded as Corporations and some of the Town panchayats are upgraded as Municipalities. Now the Directorate of Municipal Administration manages 20 Corporations and 138 Municipalities with a population of 1,87,27,049. Similarly 490 Town Panchayat with a Population of 7655586 are managed by the Commissioner of Town Panchayat.

Administration Division and Urban population Details of State of Tamil Nadu

Total Population in Tamil Nadu	Urban Population			Total Urban Population	Percentage
	Corporations (21)	Municipalities (138 ULBs)	Town Panchayats (490 TPs)		
80885600	17270010	8324223	7655586	35471229	48.45%

Compliance status of thematic areas as listed in the Hon'ble NGT order dated 12.09.2019 and 07.01.2020 in O.A.No.606 of 2018

Thematic Area: 1. Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 including Legacy Waste

SWM Rule 12	Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner to review performance of local bodies		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>The District Collectors are conducting regular meetings on action taken report with respect to Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.</p> <p>The Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu has also conducted a meeting through video conference on regular basis to review the action taken by District Collectors with respect to Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.</p>	-	-	Complied

SWM Rules 15(a), (e), (ze), (f), (zf), (y), (z) & 16	Notification of Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy Building Bye law enforcement Frame Bye Laws for Rules, user fee for waste generators, Levy of fines etc. Authorization of Pollution Control Board Duties of State Pollution Control Board or Committee		
Current Compliance Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Policy on Solid Waste Management notified on 24.08.18. • Provision made in section 35 (17) of Tamil Nadu Combined Development & Building Rules 2019. • All ULBs framed & notified the Bye law with provisions for user fee & spot fines • ULB wise Solid Waste Management policy and Action plan prepared for 219 ULBs. Gazette Notification has been done for all the ULBs. • TNPCB has issued authorization under SWM Rules 2016 to all 219 ULBs 	Achieved	Nil	Nil

SWM Rules 15 (c), (d), (h), (i), (t), (v), (zd)	Inclusion of Organisation of Waste pickers and informal Facilitate SHG Formation, Provide ID Cards & Integrate in SWM Material Recovery Facilities to be established Domestic hazardous wastes to be collected and disposed safely Ensuring personal safety of waste handlers Self Help Group Activities	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Current Compliance status		Achieved	Nil	Complied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste pickers operating organizations have been integrated into the SWM system by engaging them through outsourcing agencies. • Day to day functioning of MCCs entrusted mostly with SHGs. • ID cards issued and biometric attendance maintained. • Dry waste is collected on a designated day of the week (every Wednesday) & transported to Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs/MRFs) • Workers are educated to collect the waste in a segregated manner. • Waste generators are encouraged to deposit the domestic Hazardous waste directly at MRFs or RRCs • Domestic hazardous waste such as Napkins, Diapers and Paramedical wastes collected separately on a daily basis and are being incinerated in the MCCs. • Citizens are encouraged to hand over domestic hazardous waste such as Paint drums, Thermometers, expired medicines, Tube lights separately on a weekly basis. The waste is transported to the Domestic hazardous waste deposition centre/MRFs and 				

periodically disposed to the facilitator authorized by TNPCB. • Safety equipments and uniform provided to sanitary workers. • Workers are encouraged to use protection equipments during their routine collection works and processing activities			
---	--	--	--

SWM Rules 15	Door to Door Collection & Segregation			
(b), (v), (r),	Preference to Construct, Operate & Maintain Solid Waste Processing Facilities			
(m), (p), (q),	Setting up of Bio Methanation Plants			
(u)	Onsite Composting Centre in Parks and gardens			
	Transportation of non-biodegradable waste			
	Material Recovery Facilities to be established			
	Current Status	Desira ble Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
	Door to Door collection - 95 %	100 %	5 %	Through IEC activities the gap is expected to be completed by 30.06.2022.
	Source Segregation - 80 %	100 %	20 %	

<p>Processing facilities for wet waste</p> <p>Total Waste Generation in 664 ULBs is 14,882 TPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total wet waste generation is 7921 TPD (53%) ✓ Waste to Compost Processing facilities (Micro Compost Centres) ✓ 1054 MCC sanctioned to process 3820 TPD of wet waste in 21 Corporations and 138 Municipalities and 39 Town panchayats. So far, 995 MCCs with handling capacity of 3566 TPD have been established. ✓ In GCC, 1 Bio CNG plant is functioning to process 100 TPD. 4 Garden waste & tender coconut shells with processing plant of 400 TPD is processed for 150 TPD and 2 Windrow composting centers are established with processing capacity of 100 TPD ✓ 907 OCCs are established in Corporations & Municipalities with a handling capacity of 450 TPD as waste to compost. ✓ 107 Biomethanation plants are established to process 259 TPD of Wet Waste. 527 Windrows and 27 Vermi Composting plants are functioning with capacity of 1355 TPD. ✓ The Overall Processing percentage of wet waste is 76%.(5980 TPD) 	100 %	24%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction of 3 nos of Bio-CNG plant of total design capacity 300 TPD (100 TPD each) are in progress ✓ 3nos of Bio CNG plant of total design capacity of 300 TPD (100 TPD each) to be Commenced. ✓ The construction activities of processing facilities are being reviewed every week and probable date of completion of all these works is 31.03.2023. ✓ Further two mega windrow composting plant has been proposed for processing wet waste of 700MT capacity to handle the future requirement.
--	-------	-----	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ From June 2016 to March 2022, 2,49,007 MT of compost is generated in 649 ULBs are sold at marginal cost /given at free of cost to farmers/is used in the parks & gardens maintained by ULBs. ✓ 68,240 Tonnes of non-saleable, non-recyclable wastes disposed up to 30.03.2022 ✓ 4,31,247 MT of recyclable waste were sold and Rs.128.86 Crore distributed to sanitary workers for the period from August 2017 to 31.03.2022 ✓ To dispose the dry waste generated in ULBs, 439 nos of Material Recovery Facilities/Resource recovery centres has been constructed and put in use. The ULBs having land constraints have established the RRCs in the MCCs. ✓ 68,240 Tonnes Non-recyclable wastes generated are sent to cement plants/ sugar mills/ power plants for usage as fuel. ✓ In GCC, 1 nos of scientific Incinerator of capacity 50TPD, 1 nos of scientific Incinerator of capacity 10TPD is functioning. 			<p><u>GCC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1 no of 20 TPD Pyrolysis plant work is completed and awaiting for CTO from TNPCB 1 no of 20 TPD Pyrolysis plant work to be commenced awaiting for CTE from TNPCB ✓ 2 nos of Incinerator of capacity of 5TPD each is awaiting for CTO from TNPCB. ✓ The Waste to Energy plant of capacity 1200MT is proposed under SBM 2.0 <p><u>DMA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 15 nos. of incinerators are proposed in 30 ULBs and are awaiting Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from TNPCB. <p><u>CTP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To process Non-recyclable combustible waste, 7 nos of 5 MT Incineration plant and 10 nos of 100 KG Pyrolysis plant are under progress.
--	--	--	---

SWM Rules 15 (w), (zh), (zi)	Scientific Land fill Desired Objective of Zero Waste Concept		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>✓ All the wet waste are processed and converted as Compost and Bio Gas. Hence there may not be end residue to take to land fill. At present 76 % of wet wastes are scientifically disposed without using land fill. The saleable dry wastes generated are disposed through local vendors and non saleable wastes are disposed to cement industries periodically. The non saleable combustible waste are being stored in RRC</p> <p>✓ Marching towards “Zero Residue Concept”.</p>	100%	20 %	<p>✓ All the Wet waste are being converted into bio Manure without any residue.</p> <p>✓ All the recycled dry waste are being disposed to recycled vendors</p> <p>✓ All the non recyclable dry waste having combustible in natures are being sent to cement industries to use as a fuel.</p> <p>✓ Apart from the above, initiation taken to construct the incineration plant for balance quantity of dry waste disposal to the standard of PCB recommendation and it is proposed to use the expected residue from this plant for manufacture of tiles and bricks.</p>

SWM Rules 15 (zi), (zk)	Removal of Legacy waste Bio Mining, Bio Remediation or Bio capping of legacy waste in dumpsite		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reclamation of dump yard filled with legacy waste through bio mining process is proposed. The total legacy waste in the 235 ULBs (271 locations) is 207 lakh cu.m, biomining is not feasible in 16 ULBs due to minimum quantity & abandoned quarry sites and in 398 ULBs there is no legacy waste dumped. ✓ Bio Mining work have been taken up in 238 locations (19 Corporations, 94 Municipalities and 92 Town Panchayats) to remove the 204.25 lakhs Cu.m of Legacy waste. After completion of the biomining works, about 1360 acres of land valuable to Rs. 1050 Crore will be reclaimed. ✓ Bio Mining works has been completed in 59 locations and cleared 21 lakh Cu.m of legacy waste and 230 acres of land has been reclaimed. ✓ Works in 97 ULBs are in various stages. ✓ Centre for Environmental Studies, Guindy Campus, Anna University, Chennai has been engaged as Third Party Inspection Agency for technical guidance in Bio-mining works. 	100%	(Completed 14%) Fund Sanctioned & under progress – 82%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bio mining works was sanctioned in 39 locations to remove 70 lakhs cu.m and it will be completed before Mission period. ✓ For remaining 33 locations, the estimated quantity of 2.75 lakhs cu.m of legacy waste is proposed to be removed in phased manner under SBM 2.0

SWM Rules 15 (x)	Budgetary Provision			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adequate fund provision by SBM through State Government and GoI. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoTN & GoI - Rs. 1151.67 Cr (2019-20) ✓ Operation and Maintenance by the ULBs from General Fund 		-	-	-

SWM Rules 15 (za), (zb)	Submission of Annual Report by the local bodies			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual Report for the year 2020-21 as per Form IV will be submitted to TNPCB in the month of June 2022. ✓ Will be followed in subsequent years also. 		-	-	Submitted
SWM Rules 15(zc), 15(l), 15(g), 15(zg)	Information, Education, Communication Special Task Force			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Periodical and regular training programmes organized. ✓ Capacity building programmes organized in 35 Locations to train 33,000 Sanitary Workers in the year 2018-19. ✓ Thus far, 9200 sanitary officers/workers have undergone training programme 				

<p>and the remaining batch will be completed in the subsequent years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Periodical RWA meetings are conducted to enlighten the waste generators. ✓ 2846 Animators, 230 Supervisors & 11 Coordinators are engaged exclusively for IEC under SBM and are working from October 2017 to till date. ✓ Vide G.O (Ms) No.58, Municipal Administration and Water Supply (MAIV) Department. dated 20.4.2019 Government has issued order for the formulation of Special Task Force in all the Districts for SWM - IEC activities. ✓ Special Task Force have been constituted in all the Districts. District Collectors are conducting the Special Task Force meetings to review the SWM activities in ULBs and MoM are issued. 	Nil	Nil	Complied
---	-----	-----	----------

SWM Rules 20 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	Solid Waste Management in hilly areas; Avoiding Construction of Landfills on Hills Awareness on non-littering Awareness on Provisions of Bye-Law through Hoardings Levy of SWM Charge from Tourists Identification of land for SWM Processing facilities in hilly areas		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All the ULBs disposing waste with a concept of Zero Residue and the Landfills are not established so far. ✓ Hoardings on awareness of non-littering are displayed in all the Hilly areas which 	100%	20%	Alternative methods to process wet waste like Thermophilic biomethanation plant with capacity of 2 TPD is under construction in Kodaikanal Municipality

<p>are under ULBs jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bye laws have been framed and notified with provisions for user fee & spot fines from Tourists. ✓ Decentralized Micro Composting Centre (MCC) established in hilly areas of Nilgiris, Dindigul and Theni Districts ✓ Nilgiris District (4 ULBs) - 9 MCC with a handling capacity of 29 TPD and 14 Onsite Composting Centre (OCCs) with a handling capacity of 5 TPD and windrows composting to handle 10 TPD have been established. ✓ 11 TPs in Nilgiris District are handling their waste (44.33 TPD) through windrow composting. ✓ In Kodaikanal Municipality, 1 MCCs with a handling capacity of 2 TPD and 4 Onsite Composting Centre (OCCs) with a handling capacity of 2 TPD have been established. ✓ 12 TPs of Dindigul, Theni and Tirunelveli districts process their waste (46.155 TPD) through Windrow composting. ✓ Recyclables are sold to recyclers and Non-recyclables are sent to Ultra tech & ACC cements. 			<p>to suit the hilly climate conditions.</p> <p>Meanwhile, currently Windrow Composting / MCC is being practiced to process the wet waste.</p>
---	--	--	--

SWM Rules 22		Time frame for implementation	
S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
1	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year	Sites are Identified. All the ULBs in Tamilnadu are processing the wet waste on Decentralized method by establishing Micro level composting centres by dividing the Town into No.of Zonation each comprising 2 to 3 Wards without exceeding garbage generation quantity more than five TPD. Material Recovery Facility/Resource Recovery Facility also proposed in 4 to 10 Locations covering maximum of 10 wards for each locations.
2	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more.	1 year	All the ULBs are in the Way Forward of Processing and Disposing the Waste collected on Day to Day basis with Zero Residue Concept.
3	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste	2 years	Bio-degradables are processed in Decentralized Micro Compost Centres. Non-recyclable wastes generated are sent to cement plants/ sugar mills/ power plants for usage as fuel.

	processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.		<p><u>GCC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1 no of 20 TPD Pyrolysis plant work is completed and awaiting for CTO from TNPCB 1 no of 20 TPD Pyrolysis plant work to be commenced awaiting for CTE from TNPCB ✓ 2 nos of Incinerator of capacity of 5TPD each is awaiting for CTO from TNPCB. ✓ The Waste to Energy plant of capacity 1200MT is proposed under SBM 2.0 <p><u>DMA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 15 nos. of incinerators are proposed in 30 ULBs and are awaiting Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from TNPCB. <p><u>CTP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To process Non-recyclable combustible waste, 7 nos of 5 MT Incineration plant and 10 nos of 100 KG Pyrolysis plant are under progress. <p>Planned for comprehensive SWM processing facility on Zero residue concepts.</p>
4	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source,	2 years	<p>Waste Generators are properly educated and communicated to practice the segregation of waste by conducting various awareness program and enforcement initiated through notification of Bye-laws. So far 80% segregation has been achieved and expected to achieve 100% before 30.06.2022.</p>

5	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	2 years	95% door to door collection achieved. Due to the outbreak of pandemic COVID 19, the entire Government Machinery has been concentrated to control the situation and providing treatment for the affected and that the regular work slow down. The gap is expected to be completed by 30.06.2022.
6	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years	All ULBs have earmarked the C&D waste deposition facility. Currently C& D Waste is being used for laying base course for formation of roads and filling up of low lying areas
7	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Biodegradable waste collected at door step & processed in Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) in Corporations and Municipalities. ✓ Each MCC will cater to the waste generated from 3000-5000 HHs. ✓ Total wet waste generation is 7921 TPD (53%)
8	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 populations.	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Waste to Compost Processing facilities (Micro Compost Centres) ✓ 1054 MCC sanctioned to process 3820 TPD of wet waste in 21 Corporations and 138 Municipalities and 39 Town panchayats. So far, 995 MCCs with handling capacity of 3566 TPD have been established. ✓ In GCC, 1 Bio CNG plant is functioning to process 100 TPD. 4 Garden waste & tender coconut shells with processing plant of 400 TPD is processed for 150 TPD and 2 Windrow composting centers are established with processing capacity of 100 TPD ✓ 907 OCCs are established in Corporations & Municipalities with a handling capacity of 450 TPD as waste to compost.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 107 Biomethanation plants are established to process 259 TPD of Wet Waste. 527 Windrows and 27 Vermi Composting plants are functioning with capacity of 1355 TPD. ✓ The Overall Processing percentage of wet waste is 76%.(5980 TPD)
9	Setting up common or standalone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules	3 years	as serial no. 2 & 3 above
10	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3 years	as serial no. 2 & 3 above
11	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reclamation of dump yard filled with legacy waste through bio mining process is proposed. The total legacy waste in the 235 ULBs (271 locations) is 207 lakh cu.m, biomining is not feasible in 16 ULBs due to minimum quantity & abandoned quarry sites and in 398 ULBs there is no legacy waste dumped.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bio Mining work have been taken up in 238 locations (19 Corporations, 94 Municipalities and 92 Town Panchayats) to remove the 204.25 lakhs Cu.m of Legacy waste. After completion of the biomining works, about 1360 acres of land valuable to Rs. 1050 Crore will be reclaimed. ✓ Bio Mining works has been completed in 59 locations and cleared 21 lakh Cu.m of legacy waste and 230 acres of land has been reclaimed. ✓ Works in 97 ULBs are in various stages. ✓ Centre for Environmental Studies, Guindy Campus, Anna University, Chennai has been engaged as Third Party Inspection Agency for technical guidance in Bio-mining works. ✓ Bio mining works was sanction in 39 locations to remove 70 lakhs cu.m and it will be completed before Mission period. ✓ For remaining 33 locations, the estimated quantity of 2.75 lakhs cu.m of legacy waste is proposed to be removed in phased manner under SBM 2.0
12	Legal Frame Work		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SWM Policy for the State as per clause 11 (a) of the SWM Rules has been Notified in 24th August 2018 by the Government. 2. Bye laws as per clause 15 (e) of SWM Rules 2016 for all ULB's have been Notified and in force.
13	Annual Report		TNPCB will be submitting Annual Report for the year 2020-21 to the Central Pollution Control Board on 31.07.2022.

SWM Rules 16(1)(a),(5),(6)	Enforcement of Rules in the State through local bodies Directions to local bodies for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous wastes Regulate inter-State movement of waste	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Current Status		As indicated in SWM Rule 2016	Nil	Complied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO letters dated 25.04.2016 & 14.06.2016 and letters dated 04.10.2016, 26.11.2016 & 19.01.2017 addressed to Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, Directorate of Town Panchayat, RDPR Dept to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. • Meeting convened on 11.01.2017 with the officials of Corporation of Chennai, CMA & DTP to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 • One day Sensitization Program on “Implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016” conducted by the TNPCB on 30th January 2017. • One day training program on salient features of Solid Waste Management Rules conducted for the District Co-ordinators of Eco-Club, National Green Corps (NGC) & Scouts on 20.09.2019 • Letter dated. 06.01.2020 addressed to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department to direct the respective departments to allocate/earmark adequate land for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid waste. • Training on Solid Waste Management including legacy waste provided to all Executive Officers of Town Panchayat on 30.01.2020 & 31.01.2020 <p>Issue of Directions and Environmental Compensations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the orders of the Hon’ble NGT (PB) in OA No. 606 of 2018 dated 02.07.2020, TNPCB assessed Interim Environmental Compensation based on CPCB’s template and issued Directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with respect to remitting Interim Environmental Compensation to 13 Corporations namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Erode, Thoothukudi, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil, Hosur, Thanjavur&Avadi, Kayalpattinam Municipality, Chitlapakkam Town Panchayats and Kundrathur Panchayat Union • Show Cause Notice issued to Pallavaram Municipality, JambaiTown Panchayat and Nandivaram Guduvanchery 				

<p>Town Panchayat, Sithalapakkam Village Panchayat under section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 as to why the Board shall not recover Interim Environmental Compensation for the non-compliance of SWM Rules, 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 issued to Pallipalayam & Vaniyambadi Municipality and Medavakkam Village Panchayat for non-compliance of SWM Rules. • Further, Show Cause Notice issued to MinjurTown Panchayat, Kundrathur Town Panchayat, Veppanthattai Panchayat Union, Madambakkam Town Panchayat, Pallipalayam municipality, Padur Village Panchayat, Thalambur Village Panchayat, Villivakkam Panchayat Union, Hosur Municipal Corporation, Madurai East Panchayat Union, Kovilambakkam Village Panchayat of St.Thomas Mount Panchayat Union, Kancheepuram Municipality, Perumbakkam Village Panchayat of St.Thomas Mount Panchayat Union, Thiruneermalai Town Panchayat, Mamallapuram town panchayat under section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 as to why the Board shall not recover Interim Environmental Compensation for the non-compliance of SWM Rules, 2016. • Directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 issued to Minjur Town Panchayat, Kundrathur Town Panchayat, Nandivaram Guduvancheri Town Panchayat, Madambakkam Town Panchayat, Thiruneermalai Town Panchayat, Mamallapuram town panchayat for non-compliance of SWM Rules. • Directions issued to the Line Departments under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to carry out biomining and bio-remediation of dumpsites in compliance with the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 & CPCB Guidelines <p>Regulating inter-State movement of waste:</p> <p>TNPCB has taken following initiatives for curtailing dumping of SW across the borders of the State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter dated 03.01.2020 & 24.12.2021 has been addressed to the Transport Department, Police Department and the Commercial Taxes Department to have strict vigil in the check post located at the Border of Tamilnadu and Kerala and to ensure no vehicle with the solid waste is allowed into the state of Tamilnadu. • A committee has been formed with District Collector as Chairman along with Revenue, Police, Commercial Taxes, Transport, Local Bodies and TNPCB officials in the Coimbatore & Kanyakumari Districts for continuous monitoring of illegal transportation of the waste from Kerala 			
---	--	--	--

SWM Rules 16(b),(4), 19(4)	Monitor environmental standards (Air Quality Monitoring, Water Quality Monitoring (ground water) as per Schedule II of SWM Rules, 2016)		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNPCB conducted Ground Water Quality monitoring at the vicinity of solid waste dumpsites pertaining to Corporations namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Erode, Vellore, Nagercoil, Dindigul, Hosur, Thanjavur and Avadi and 55 Municipalities. • TNPCB conducted Ambient Air Quality monitoring at the vicinity of solid waste dumpsites pertaining to namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagercoil and Dindigul. • Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations installed in the vicinity of Kodungaiyur and Perungudi dumpsites. 	To carry out Ground Water Quality Monitoring at dumpsites of Corporations and Municipalities	Nil	Achieved

SWM Rules 16 (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (2), 19 (3) 24 (3)	Issue of Authorisation to local bodies generating solid waste greater than 5 tons/day Submission of Annual Report		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tamil Nadu, 15 Corporations, 119 Municipalities and 85 Town Panchayats generate solid waste greater than 5 tons/day and require Authorisation. • TNPCB has issued Authorisation to 15 Corporations, 119 Municipalities and 85 Town Panchayats. 	To issue Authorisation to all urban local bodies generating solid waste greater than 5 tons/day	Nil	Achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Rule 24 of SWM Rules, 2016, State Pollution Control Board shall submit Annual Report to the Central Pollution Control Board before 30th July every year. • TNPCB submitted Annual Report for the year 2020-21 to the Central Pollution Control Board on 30.07.2021 	To submit Annual Report to the CPCB before 31 st July every year	Nil	Submitted

Thematic Area: 2. Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Rules

BWM Rule 4 (d)	Duties of Occupier of HCF Phase out use of chlorinated plastic bags			
	Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
	Health care Facilities are being supplied with Non-chlorinated plastic bags by the Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities.	-	Nil	-

BWM Rule 4 (i)	Duties of Occupier of HCF Bar- Code System for bags			
	Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
	There are totally 12 CBMWTFs of which the following 2 namely (1).M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris and (2). M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for non compliance of BMWM rules. Bar coding system is being implemented in the HCFs covered by the CBMTWFs in their jurisdiction.	Implementation of Bar coding by all the H CFs in co-ordination with the CBMWTFs.	To ensure that all the HCFs implement Bar coding system.	All the CBMWTFs have been issued with Directions under Section 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 vide Proc. dated 27.12.2019 and addressed vide letter dated 21.05.2020 to implement Bar coding system in the HCFs attached with them. Further instructions have been issued to all the HCFs through the District Environmental Engineers to implement bar coded bags in the HCFs located in their jurisdiction. Also, TNPCB has issued and uploaded standing instructions to all the HCFs in the TNPCB website directing all the HCFs to comply with the rules including Bar coding system.

BWM Rule 4 (p)	Duties of Occupier of HCF Annual report on its web-site			
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap	
All the HCFs have been instructed to upload the Annual report in their website.	Uploading of Annual Report in Form – IV by the bedded HCFs in their website as per the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended in 2019.	To ensure that all the bedded HCFs upload the Annual report in their website as per BMWM Rules, 2016 as amended in 2019.	Conditions have been imposed in the Consent orders issued to the HCFs to upload the Annual report in their website. Further instructions have been issued to all the HCFs through the District Environmental Engineer. Also, TNPCB uploaded standing instructions to all the HCFs in the TNPCB website directing all the HCFs to comply with the rules including uploading of Annual Report by the HCFs.	
BWM Rule 4 (t)	Duties of Occupier of HCF Existing incinerators to achieve retention time in secondary chamber			
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap	
<p>In Tamil Nadu, no individual biomedical waste treatment and disposal facilities are available. The entire biomedical waste generated from the HCFs is disposed through 12 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities located in Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>Out of 12 CBMWTFs, 10 facilities have installed with the incinerators and are achieving retention time in the secondary chamber.</p> <p>Remaning2 facilities namely (1). M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris (2). M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad and have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for non compliance of BMWM rules.</p>	---	NIL	--	

BWM Rule 5 (c)	Duties of Occupier of CBMWTFs Bar coding and global positioning system		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Bar coding system and GPS Tracking system : There are totally 12 CBMWTFs of which the following 2 namely (1). M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris (2). M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad and have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for non compliance of BMWM rules. Bar coding system is being implementing in the HCFs covered by the CBMTWFs in their jurisdiction. All the vehicles of the CBMWTFs have been fitted with GPS Tracking system.</p>	<p>100 % Implementation of Bar coding by all the HCFs in co-ordination with the CBMWTFs.</p>	<p>To ensure that all the HCFs implement Bar coding system.</p>	<p>All the CBMWTFs have been issued with Directions under Section 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 vide Proc. dated 27.12.2019 and addressed vide letter dated 21.05.2020 to implement Bar coding system in the HCFs attached with them. Further instructions have been issued to all the HCFs through the District Environmental Engineers to implement bar coded bags in the HCFs located in their jurisdiction. Also, TNPCB uploaded standing instructions to all the HCFs in the TNPCB website directing all the HCFs to comply with the rules including Bar coding system.</p>

BWM Rule 5 (l)	Duties of Occupier of CBMWTFs Display details of authorisation, treatment, annual report etc., on its web-site		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>The 10 CBMWTFs which are in operation are uploading the daily report on the waste collected and treated in their website. Remaining 2 facilities namely (1). M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris (2). M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad which are issued with</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>

<p>closure direction are collecting the BMW generated in the HCF already covered by them and are handing over the BMW to nearby operating CBMWTF.</p> <p>Out of 2 CBMWTFs which are under closure the M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris is uploading the daily report on the waste collected and treated in their website except the M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad.</p>			
--	--	--	--

BWM Rule 5 (q)	Duties of Occupier of CBMWTFs Upgrade existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time in secondary chamber		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Upgrade existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time in secondary chamber by 27th March, 2018.</p>	<p>All the CBMWTFs to achieve the standards for retention time in secondary chamber.</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>All the CBMWTFs are achieving the standards for retention time in secondary chamber</p>
<p>Out of 12 CBMWTFs, 10 CBMWTFs have incinerators and the remaining 2 CBMWTFs namely (1) M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris & (2) M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad, have only deep burial system. Hence, these two CBMWTFs have been issued with closure direction.</p> <p>CBMWTFs which are in operation are achieving the standards for retention time in the secondary chamber.</p>			

BMWM Rules	Duties of Occupier of CBMWTFs Online connectivity of CBMWTFs		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Out of 12 CBMWTFs, 10 facilities have installed online monitoring system for the parameters PM, NOx, HCl, CO, CO2 & O2. Remaining two facilities namely (1) M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgiris and (2) M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for non compliance of BMWM rules.	-	--	Achieved

BMW (Schedule III) 6 (i)	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Inventorization Issue of Authorisation		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has inventoried 26995 Health Care Facilities (Private and Government hospitals) so far and issued with Authorisation under BMWM Rules, 2016 including one time Authorization for non-bedded HCFs like clinics, laboratories, research institutes, Veterinary hospitals, etc.,	-	-	-

BMW (Schedule III) 6 (ii)	Rule	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Annual Report		
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
As per Rule 13 (2), SPCB has to submit the Annual report to CPCB on or before the 31st July of every year. TNPCB has submitted Annual report to CPCB for the year 2020 vide TNPCB letter dated 28.07.2021.		-	-	-

BMW (Schedule III) 6 (v)	Rule	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Action against health care facilities or common biomedical waste treatment facilities for violation Monitoring of compliance conditions of authorisation		
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Out of 12 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities, 2 facilities namely, M/s Society for Biomedical Waste Management, Nilgris & M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for non-compliance of BMWM Rules.</p> <p>Further, 63 HCFs have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for operating the unit without consent under the Water (P & CP) Act 1974 and the Air (P & CP) Act 1981 as amended and Authorization under BMWM Rules 2016. Subsequently, out of the said 63 HCFs, 33 HCFs have been issued with revocation of closure direction and restoration of power supply, as the HCFs have complied with the conditions stipulated in closure directions.</p> <p>Non-bedded HCFs (14 Nos.) have been issued with closure direction and disconnection of power supply for operating the unit without one-time</p>		--	--	-

<p>authorization under BMWM Rules 2016. Subsequently, out of the said 14 HCFs, 11 HCFs have been issued with revocation of closure direction and restoration of power supply, as the HCFs have complied with the conditions stipulated in closure directions.</p> <p>Directions were issued to 24 Nos. of HCFs including Government Hospitals for violation of consent order conditions and for operating without consent of the Board under the Water and the Air Acts. Also, 18 HCFs including Government Hospitals were levied with Environmental Compensation for non-compliance of Directions issued to the HCF.</p> <p>Show Cause Notice under Section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 were issued to CBMWTFs namely, M/s. Aseptic Systems Bio Medical Waste Management Company, Tirunelveli, M/s. Ken Bio Links Pvt Ltd, Vellore, M/s. Ramky Energy and Environment Limited, Salem M/s. Ramky Energy and Environment Limited, Virudhunagar M/s. Teknotherm Industries, Coimbatore for non-compliance of BMWM Rules.</p>			
--	--	--	--

BMW Rule (Schedule III) 6 (vi)	Duties of State Pollution Control Board		
	Undertake Inventory of Bio- Medical Waste		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
TNPCCB has inventoried 26995 Health care Facilities generating biomedical waste, as per the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 through the District Environmental Engineers.	-	-	-

BMW (Schedule III) 6 (viii)	Rule	Duties of State Pollution Control Board		
		Third party audits of the common bio-medical waste treatment facilities		
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
TNPCB is under the process of conducting Third Party Audit of the common bio-medical waste treatment facilities through reputed institutions/ organizations as per the BMWM Rules, 2016.		Undertake and support third party audits of the common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their State.	--	TNPCB is in the process of conducting third party audit for 10 CBMWTFs through NABET consultants. TNPCB has issued work order to the two NABET consultants viz., M/s. Centre for Environment, Health & Safety, Annamalai University and M/s. Green Enviro Engineers Pvt Ltd, Plot No. – 316, Awadhपुरi, Vikas Nagar, Near Sale tax office, Kanpur – 208024 to conduct third party audit for evaluating the performance of the CBMWTFs – 5 Nos. each.

BMW (Schedule III) 6 (x)	Rule	Duties of State Pollution Control Board		
		Advisory Committee		
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
The Health, Family & Welfare (H1) Department vide G.O.(Ms). No. 277 dated 29.11.2016 had constituted the State Level Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary of Health & Family Welfare Department. First State Level Advisory Committee meeting was held on 10.05.2017 and Second State Level Advisory Committee meeting on 10.01.2018. Further, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth & Seventh State Level Advisory Committee meetings were held on 25.09.2018, 10.04.2019, 26.11.2019, 24.12.2020 & 22.07.2021. Also, the Health, Family & Welfare (H1) Department vide G.O. (Ms). No. 179 dated 06.07.2016 and G.O. (Ms) No. 192 Dated 19.05.2017 has issued orders to constitute the District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of		—	Nil	-

respective District Collectors. In this regard, District Level Monitoring Committees have been formed in all the Districts and regular meetings are being held.			
---	--	--	--

BMW Rule (Schedule III) 6 (x)	Duties of State Pollution Control Board List of Registered or Authorised (or give consent) Recyclers			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
The list of the Registered/ consented Recyclers has been published in the TNPCB website.		—	NIL	Achieved

BMW Rule Others	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Formation of District Planning Committee as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A. No.710-713/2017			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
As per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A. No.710-713/2017, District Committee has been formed and functioning in each District. Further, as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 26.09.2019 in O.A.No.360 of 2018,CPCB has formulated model District Environmental plan (DEP) and the same was prepared by all the District Collectors of respective Districts. The DEPs of all the Districts were compiled and submitted to Director of Environment (DOE), Chennai for preparation of State Environmental Plan.		—	-	-

Thematic Area: 3. Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste

SWM Rules 15 (s) & C&D WASTE RULES: 4, 7	Duties of State Government & Local Authorities Facility for Processing/Recycling facility provide suitable sites for setting up of the storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste			
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All ULBs have earmarked the C&D waste deposition facility. ✓ 6 ULBs have proposed to set up processing facilities for C&D waste under SBM 2.0 (Coimbatore, Salem, Vellore, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai) ✓ In GCC, C&D waste plant of capacity 400 TPD each at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi dumping ground is in function. 	100%	100%	Currently C& D Waste is being used for laying base course for formation of roads and filling up of low lying areas	
C&D WASTE RULES: 8	Duties of State Pollution Control Board - To monitor implementation of the Rules by the local bodies - To grant authorisation to construction and demolition waste processing facility - To submit Annual Report to the Central Pollution Control Board			
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TNPCB vide Proc. dated 20.05.2020 has issued directions under Section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 to respective Line Departments to take necessary action to comply the provisions of the rules and to provide suitable sites for setting up for the 	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TNPCB has issued Consent to Operate under Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 & Air (P&CP) Act, 1981 for the Construction & Demolition waste processing facilities at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi at Greater Chennai Corporation. ✓ The other 4 Corporations namely Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Tiruppur have proposed to set up processing facilities for C&D waste 	

storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste			
✓ TNPCB submitted Annual Report for the year 2020-21 to the Central Pollution Control Board on 30.07.2021.	To submit Annual report to the CPCB before 31 st July every year	Nil	Submitted

Thematic Area: 4. Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules

HWOM Rules 6 (1-8)	Grant of authorization for managing hazardous and other wastes.			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
TNPCB has identified 4199 units generating hazardous wastes as on 31.03.2021 & authorization issued.		-	Nil	-

HWOM Rules 7	7. Power to suspend or cancel an authorization.- (1) The State Pollution Control Board, may, if in its opinion the holder of the authorization has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorization or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or suspend the authorization issued under rule 6 for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest.			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Board has issued Closure order to 2 units for non compliance conditions stipulated in Hazardous Waste Authorization issued to the unit.		-	Nil	-

HWOM Rules 8	8. Storage of hazardous and other wastes.- (1) The occupiers of facilities may store the hazardous and other wastes for a period not exceeding ninety days and shall maintain a record of sale, transfer, storage, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing and utilization of such wastes and make these records available for inspection:			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
TNPCB is monitoring the units during inspection to ensure that the unit is not stored the Hazardous Waste more than 90 days.		-	Nil	-

HWOM Rules 9	Utilisation of hazardous and other wastes		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>List of Recycling units for recycling of Hazardous Waste under Schedule I, III & IV for which authorization issued under HOWM Rules 2016.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycling units such as Used Oil - 29 Nos, 2. Waste oil – 17 Nos, 3. Lead bearing waste including battery waste – 25 Nos, 4. Paint & Ink sludge/ residue – 1 Nos, 5. Zinc & Zinc Ash – 11 Nos 6. Copper Scrap – 5 Nos 7. Brass Dross – 1No. 8. Spent Catalyst – 1No. 9. E-Waste – 3 Nos. <p>The Board has authorized 12 cement plants for co processing of 18.23 LakhsMTonnes per annum of utilizable wastes in cement kilns. During the year 2020-21, about 1.68 lakhs MTonnes of ETP sludge have been disposed to various Cement industries for co-processing through the following Authorized pre processing facilities & from other industries</p> <p>M/s GEPIL- Vellore – Authorized capacity – 50000TPA</p> <p>M/s Sandhiya Enviro Tech System – Villupuram- 5023 T/A</p> <p>M/s Cheenu Enviro Management – Coimbatore – 45000 TPA</p> <p>M/s Arunachalaa Enterprises - Karur – 54000 TPA</p>	-	Nil	-

Recyclable/Utilizable Waste Disposal for the period 2020-21					
Recyclable Hazardous Waste generation (T/A)	Utilizable Hazardous Waste Generation (T/A)				
123317.0	575940.64				
Hazardous waste recycled through Recyclers - 93Nos (Authorized capacity – 814633 T/A)	Hazardous waste Utilized through utilizer, pre processer &Co processing in cement plant - (Authorized capacity –5776048 T/A)				
85276.2 Tons	658838.4 Tons				

HWOM	Treatment, storage and disposal facility for Hazardous and Other Wastes.			
Rules 16	(1) The State Government, occupier, operator of a facility or any association of occupiers shall individually or jointly or severally be responsible for identification of sites for establishing the facility for treatment, storage and disposal of the hazardous and other waste in the State.			
	Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
	There are 2 Nos of TSDF facilities located in Tamilnadu. M/s Tamilnadu Waste management Limited, Export Promotion Industrial Park			

(EPIP), SIPCOT Gummidipoondi , Tiruvallur District (Permitted capacity Land fillable – 100000 T/A & Incineration –8000 T/A)(capacity 1.5 T/hr) M/s Tamilnadu Waste management Limited Undurumikidakulam, A Mukkulam Village, ThiruchuliTaluk, Virudhunagar District (Permitted capacity Land fillable – 240000 T/A)		-	Nil	-									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2020-21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land fillable HW received (T)</td> <td>Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>74791 MTons</td> <td>74791 M Tons</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2020-21			Land fillable HW received (T)	Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)		74791 MTons	74791 M Tons	
Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2020-21													
Land fillable HW received (T)	Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)												
74791 MTons	74791 M Tons												
HWOM	17. Packaging and Labelling.-												
Rules 17, 18,19	18. Transportation of hazardous and other wastes												
	19. Manifest system (Movement Document) for hazardous and other waste to be used within the country only.-												

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Packaging, labelling& manifest system is followed by Hazardous waste generators/TSDF/Recyclers/ pre processor TSDF vehicles are fitted with GPS arrangement TNPCB issued Authorization to 11 transporters to transport Hazardous Waste to the Authorized disposal facility for scientific land fill/recycling/ co processing facilities.	-	Nil	-

HWOM Rules 20	Records and returns			
	Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
	TNPCB has identified 4199 hazardous wastes generating units and the units are maintained in Form – III & IV as per the Rules & annual returns are submitted to CPCB within the stipulated time.	-	Nil	-

HWOM Rules 23	Liability of occupier, importer or exporter and operator of a disposal facility			
	(1) The occupier, importer or exporter and operator of the disposal facility shall be liable for all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the hazardous and other waste.			
	(2) The occupier and the operator of the disposal facility shall be liable to pay financial penalties as levied for any violation of the provisions under these rules by the State Pollution Control Board with the prior approval of the Central Pollution Control Board.			
	Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
	Board has issued Closure order to 2 units & issued show cause notice to 10 units for non compliance conditions stipulated in Hazardous Waste Authorization issued to the unit. The calculation of Liability & Environmental Compensation is being followed as per CPCB guidelines.	-	Nil	-

Thematic Area: 5. Compliance to E-Waste Rules

Thematic Area: 3(V)	Compliance of E-Waste Management Rules,2016
---------------------	---

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work order was issued to the National Productivity Council to conduct E-waste inventorization in the entire state of Tamil Nadu at cost of Rs.47.08 lakhs vide Ir dated 29.01.2020. • As per the Annual Report 2020-21, E-waste collected and channelized to the authorized dismantlers / recycler is 28305 tons. • TNPCB has authorized 30 Dismantlers and 4 Recyclers. • 72 Producers in the State have obtained EPR Authorization from the CPCB. • TNPCB vide proceeding dated 26.09.2019 has issued direction under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all the Local Bodies in the State to segregate e-waste and channelize the same to the authorized dismantlers / recyclers. • TNPCB vide proceeding dated 26.09.2019 has nominated nodal officers to monitor the compliance of the said Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Member Secretary, TNPCB - State Level ➤ District Environmental Engineer- Dist. Level ➤ Commissioner/Executive Officer: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, all the e-waste generated shall be channelized to authorized dismantler or recycler. • All the Producers shall get EPR Authorization from CPCB and implement EPR plan. • All the local bodies shall segregate the e-waste mixed with solid waste and channelize to the authorized dismantler or recycler. 	<p>Since the generation of the e-waste in the entire State has not been arrived, the gap between the current status and desired levels is yet to be assessed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventorization of E-waste generation for the State of Tamil Nadu is carried out through National Productivity Council (NPC). • National Productivity Council has submitted revised final report to the TNPCB on 12.10.2021. Based on the report, action is being taken to bring the stakeholders under the purview of TNPCB. <p>TNPCB has to verify the EPR Authorized producers, collection centres, dismantlers, recyclers on quarterly basis and submit report to CPCB periodically.</p>

<p>Corporation/Municipality/Town Panchayat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TNPCB has granted Rs. 38,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Eight Lakhs only) Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakhs only) per District office for conducting the awareness programme to the School Teachers and other stake holders on E-Waste management vide B.P.No. 76 dated 29.11.2019. Two awareness meeting (1st meeting with the members of the District Environmental Planning Committee in each District and 2nd meeting with the School Teachers and other stake holders on E-Waste management) were conducted in the 11 Districts of Tamil Nadu.• TNPCB has conducted one day workshop to all the producers, dismantlers, recyclers and refurbishers on 12.02.2020.			
--	--	--	--

Thematic Area: 6. 351 Polluted River Stretches in the Country (6 rivers in Tamil Nadu)

Thematic Area : 3 (VI)	Polluted River Stretches in the Country Hon'ble NGT (PB) order in O.A No. 673/2018 dated 20.09.2018, 19.12.2018, 08.04.2019,29.11.2019, 22.06.2020, 21.09.2020 & 22.02.2021
-------------------------------	--

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>In Tamil Nadu, CPCB has identified 6 Nos. of Polluted River Stretches based on Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values and categorized as five priorities. (CPCB desired Levels: BOD < 3.0mg/l, DO > 5.0mg/l, Faecal Coliform < 500MPN/100ml).</p> <p>1. River Sarabanga (Thathayampatti to T.Konagapadi Stretch-15Kms)-Priority-I (BOD > 30 mg/l).The CPCB data as on Sep-2018 the level of BOD is 78.0 mg/l. Status as on January 2022, the values of BOD – < 2 mg/l, DO – 6.2 mg/l and FC – 310 MPN/100ml. (no flow in river during the month of February 2022)</p> <p>2. River Thirumanimutharu (Salem to Papparapatti Stretch-15Kms) – Priority-I (BOD > 30 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018 the level of BOD is 190.0 mg/l. Current status as February 2022, the values of BOD – 26 mg/l, DO – Nil and FC – 630 MPN/100ml.</p> <p>3. River Vasista (Manivilundhan to Thiyaganur Stretch-10Kms) – Priority-I (BOD > 30 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018 the value of BOD is 675.0 mg/l. Current status as on February 2022, samples are not collected as there is no flow in the river.</p> <p>4. River Cauvery (Mettur to Mayiladuthurai Stretch-200Kms) - Priority-I(BOD > 30 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018, the value of BOD is 3.3 to 32.0 mg/l. The present data of</p>	<p>To bring the river water fit for bathing standards (Class-B standard), the following parameters are to be achieved:</p> <p>a. Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) <3.0 mg/l</p> <p>b. Dissolved Oxygen more than 5.0 mg/l</p> <p>c. Faecal Coliform <500MPN/100ml</p> <p>l.</p>	<p>There is a gap in satisfying the water quality standards in respect of Rivers Sarabanga, Tirumanimutharu and Vasista. It will be corrected when e-flow is maintained and action plan is completed. In respect of rivers Cauvery, Bhavani and Tamiraparani the standards are satisfied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The timeline (upper limit) for execution of action plans for the polluted river stretches 31.03.2021 as per the Hon'ble NGT(PB) orders dated 08.04.2019 in O.A No. 673 NGT /2018. ➤ Based on the Hon'ble NGT (PB) directions, River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) was constituted in Tamil Nadu vide G.O. (D) No. 372 dated: 26.12.2018 and G O (D) No.11 E&F dated:20.01.2020 to prepare action plans and to monitor the execution of the action plan for the polluted river stretches in Tamilnadu. RRC meeting was convened on 24.02.2020 with the concerned line departments and requested to follow up the implementation of action plans proposed and also to furnish the action taken reports. ➤ The District Level Committees have been formed to monitor and review the action plans proposed by the concerned line departments at Districts level as per the Hon'ble NGT Order in O.A. No. 606/2018 dated 23.04.2019.

<p>BOD is < 2 to 2.8 mg/l, DO 5.9 to 7.6 mg/l and FC 26 to 470 MPN/100ml as on Feb-2022.</p> <p>5. River Bhavani (Sirumugai to Kalingarayan Stretch-60Kms) - Priority-IV (BOD 6.0 to 10 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018, the BOD is 3.3 to 6.6 mg/l. The present values are BOD < 2 to 2.9 mg/l, DO - 5.7 to 6.4 mg/l and FC -14 to 140 MPN/100ml as on Feb-2022.</p> <p>6. River Thamirabarani (Pappankulam to Arumuganeri Stretch-80Kms) - Priority-V (BOD 3.0 to 6.0 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018 BOD is 3.1 to 4.0 mg/l. The present values of BOD 2.3 to 2.6 mg/l, DO 5.6 to 9.8 mg/l and FC < 1.8 to 25.0 MPN/100ml as on Feb-2022.</p> <p>➤ Action plans for six polluted river stretches (Priority I: 4Nos, Priority-IV: 1 No. Priority-V: 1 No.) were submitted to the CPCB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order, the action plans for six Polluted River Stretches were hosted in the TNPCB website after the approval of RRC vide web link http://www.tnpcb.gov.in/polluted-riverstretches.php and the same has been communicated to the CPCB. • Action Taken Reports on the action plans for the six polluted river stretches for the period up to August-2019 were received from the line departments concerned, compiled and copy circulated to the RRC members and also furnished to the CPCB vide this office letter dated 17.09.2019. <p>➤ As per the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order the water quality data for the six polluted river stretches are being hosted in the TNPCB</p>			<p>➤ Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated a project in the name of "Nadanthai Vaazhi Cauvery" in Tamil Nadu which is a massive rejuvenation programme for the River Cauvery and its Tributaries including the Rivers Sarabanga, Thirumanimutharu and Bhavani and entrusted the work to an approved agency for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). For the above project, PWD is the co-ordinating agency.</p> <p>Then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also announced in the assembly for the rejuvenation of River Thamirabarani similar to River Cauvery Rejuvenation program. Also, the then Hon'ble Minister for MA&WS Department has announced in the assembly for the rejuvenation of the Rivers Cauvery, Vasista, Sarabanga, Bhavani and Tamirabarani by constructing STPs in the nearby Town panchayats along the River stretches.</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>website on regular basis from 23.04.2019 onwards vide web link http://www.tnpcb.gov.in/polluted-riverstretches.php and the same have been communicated to the CPCB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Executive summary for the approved action plans under priority-I polluted river stretches (River Sarabanga, Vasista, Thirumanimutharu and Cauvery) have been submitted to the CPCB vide TNPCB letter No. TNPCB/DD(L)/F.No.6849/PRS-ES/2016 dated: 27/12/2019 and mail dated 02/01/2020. ➤ Government of Tamil Nadu has directed the TNPCB/ Public Works dept. to furnish performance guarantee of Rs. 10 crore for the six polluted river stretches and also to pay compensation of Rs. 4 crore to the CPCB (as per Hon'ble NGT order) on behalf of State of Tamil Nadu. ➤ Accordingly, the TNPCB has approved vide B.P. No. 80 dated: 04/12/2019 for furnishing the performance guarantee of Rs. 10.00 Crore and to remit the compensation/penalty of Rs. 4.00 Crore to the CPCB by utilizing Board's fund after getting the Government Order. In this regard, letters were addressed to the PWD Government of Tamil Nadu for a commitment and the same is awaited. ➤ Hon'ble NGT (PB), New Delhi has issued direction vide order dated 06/12/2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018 regarding time limit specified for the execution and completion of Rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches works in the States and also to install the monitoring mechanisms for the Rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches. ➤ Quantity of sewage generated and treated in the state, gap in 			
---	--	--	--

<p>the sewage treatment and timelines to bridge the gap including strategy for use of treated water for secondary purpose with respect to six polluted river stretches in Tamil Nadu. Further, the States need to furnish information about the compliance of directions including in-situ and ex-situ remediation by way of phyto remediation/artificial wetlands, bio-diversity parks or any other appropriate measures to supplement load reduction on recipient River systems.</p> <p>➤ RRC meeting was held on 24.02.2020 under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Environment & Forests Department with the RRC members and line departments concerned to review the action plans for the rejuvenation of River Bhavani under priority-IV prior to 10th Task Team meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10th CPCB Task Team meeting was conducted through video conference with the line departments concerned on 26.02.2020 at the office of the TNPCB, Chennai for the approval of action plans for the River Bhavani which was submitted to the CPCB already by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The TNPCB and other department officials explained about the action plans and their progress of on going rejuvenation works to the CPCB Task Team. • River Bhavani action plan was recommended / approved with certain conditions by the CPCB Task Team vide CPCB letter No. F.No. A-14011/1/2020-WQM-I/301 dated: 11.03.2020. The action plans for Polluted River stretches such as River Sarabanga, Thirumanimutharu, Vasista, Cauvery and Bhavani have been approved by the CPCB Task Team. Also, the task team recommended that the 		<p>Industrial Pollution: Industrial</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Qty. of sewage generated -3763 MLD Treatment capacity- 2497 MLD</p> <p>Gap-1266 MLD</p> <p>As per action plans all the works are being carried-out.</p> <p>Action to bridge the gap between generation and treatment of sewage & MSWs Sewage: Under Construction – 35 STPs & 35 FSTPs (894 MLD)</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>Government of Tamil Nadu may file an affidavit in the Hon'ble NGT with supporting data for exemption or deletion of river stretch from the list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Based on the suggestions of the task team, details requested from the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, the District Environmental Engineers of TNPCB Perundurai and Coimbatore North vide TNPCB letter dated 20.03.2020 and the details received were consolidated and submitted to the CPCB vide this office letter dated 30.06.2020. ➤ National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi is conducting monthly review meeting with the line department officials concerned of the State Government through video conference on the progress of rejuvenation works and assessment of Polluted River Stretches as per the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018. ➤ The assessment of Polluted River Stretches in Tamil Nadu was assessed by the Central Monitoring Team members from National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG, Ministry of Jal Shakti), National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) with a preliminary meeting with the concerned line departments on 02.03.2020 at TNPCB, Guindy, Chennai and the team inspected the polluted river stretches on 03.03.2020 along with the line departments officials as per the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018. ➤ The Central Monitoring Team has furnished its observations and recommendations after the assessment of Polluted River 		<p>discharge into the environment.</p> <p>Sewage generation- 3763.29 MLD Sewage treatment- 2497 MLD Gap-1266 MLD</p> <p>MSW generation- 13,746 TPD MSW treatment 9140 TPD Gap-4,606 TPD</p> <p>HW- No gap BMW- No gap PWD(WRD) Rain Water Harvesting: 97 Nos. provided</p> <p>Ground Water Regulation: 683 Nos. of illegally operated packaged drinking water units closed.</p>	<p>Proposed – 37 STPs & 4 FSTPs</p> <p>MSWs: Under Construction –121 Nos. of 1576 TPD capacity Proposed – 10 Nos. of 36.5 TPD capacity</p> <p>Proposed CETPS: 10 Nos. of 41 MLD capacity CETPs are proposed at Namakkal and Erode districts for textile clusters. The approved DPRs for the above CETPs have been forwarded to GOI for funding. No unit is in operation either without connected with CETPs or without individual ETPs in Tamil Nadu State.</p> <p>Reuse of treated Waste water- 81 MLD</p> <p>PWD(WRD) Rain Water Harvesting : Existing – 97 Nos Under Construction –44 Nos. Proposed – 283 Nos</p> <p>All the line departments have been addressed from this office continuously to complete the works as per the action plans. The subject is being reviewed by the Principal Secretary, Environment and Forests Department, Government of Tamilnadu.</p> <p>To comply the NGT directions all steps are being taken in</p>
---	--	--	--

<p>Stretches in Tamil Nadu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Based on the Central Monitoring Team observations and recommendations, details were requested from the line departments concerned vide TNPCB letter dated 21.05.2020 & 12.06.2020 and the details received were consolidated and furnished to the Central Monitoring Team, NMCG, Ministry of Jal Shakti vide letter dated 30.06.2020. ➤ A letter dt.30.6.20 addressed to the Executive Director-Technical, NMCG-Ministry of Jal Shakti requesting him to delist the River Bhavani and the River Tamirabarani from polluted River Stretches based on the BOD values and also categorize River Cauvery from priority I to Priority IV with copy of the same has been marked to the CPCB. The GOI reply is awaited. ➤ Central Monitoring committee (CMC) meeting is being conducted every month to review the progress made on existing STPs, STPS under construction, proposed STPs, management of municipal solid wastes, CETPs, etc., on the matter of rejuvenation of Polluted river stretches under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Water Resources, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi through video conference. The monthly progress report upto October 2021 has been submitted to NMCG- Ministry of Jal Shakti with a copy to the CPCB. ➤ River Rejuvenation Committee meeting was conducted on 22.11.2021 under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Environment Climate Change & Forests Dept. The Principal Secretary reviewed the progress of action taken on Polluted 			<p>the State by means of continuous review of the progress of the works and speedy implementation.</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>River Stretches regarding STPs, MSW treatment facilities, maintaining the water quality and rejuvenations along the PRS. The PS instructed the line dept. officials to speed up the implementation works.</p> <p>➤ 12th Central Monitoring Committee meeting was held on 04.02.2022 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti with discussion on Sewage treatment plants, Municipal Solid waste Management, Industrial Pollution, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Hazardous Waste Management, Biomedical Waste Management and reuse of treated waste water, rejuvenation works by Public Works Department, etc. were reviewed.</p> <p>➤ The agenda discussed in the meeting Status of implementation of Action plan by States were as follows: a) STPs/CETPs with respect to projects awaiting sanction or in DPR stages (incremental progress in respect of projects) b) Status of existing STPs (related to functioning, compliance and action taken to restore the functioning of existing STPs) c) Solid waste management interventions d) Rejuvenation works by Public Works Department such as Ground water Quality & management, flood plain zone regulation, Rain Water Harvesting structures & development of Biodiversity parks etc.,</p> <p>➤ The Hon'ble NGT Judgement directions issued in the matter of O.A.673 of 2018 dated: 22.02.2021, is communicated to the line departments vide TNPCB/ DD(L) /FNo.6849/2016 dated:21.06.2021 for further necessary action for the implementation of action plan. The directions are summarized</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every Quarter the Central Monitoring Committee meeting is conducted. • River Rejuvenation Committee meeting is
---	--	--	---

<p>below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The MoJS may devise a National River Rejuvenation Mechanism (NRRM) for more effective polluted river stretches. monitoring for control of pollution and rejuvenation of all• The Chief Secretary must work in mission mode for strict compliance of time lines of commencing ongoing and new projects.• The Chief Secretary may personally monitor progress at least once in every month and NRRM in every quarter• The Chief Secretary is accountable for failure to comply with the direction for payment of compensation under Sections 25, 26, 28 and 30 of the NGT Act, 2010.			<p>conducted frequently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The line departments are addressed frequently to complete the works as per the River Action Plans from the TNPCB.
---	--	--	--

Thematic Area: 7. 122 Non-attainment Cities

Thematic Area :3(VIII)		Status of Non --attainment cities (Chennai, Madurai, Trichy and Thoothukudi)	
Current Status (PM ₁₀ -µg/m ³)	Desirable level (<PM ₁₀ -60 µg/m ³)	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>As per the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Action plan for non attainment city-Thoothukudi was approved by CPCB on 16.5.2019. The short term action points up to November-2019 were completed and actions are being taken to implement the action plan with the coordination with other stake holders. City action plan of Chennai, Madurai and Trichy are approved by CPCB on 7.01.2022 and the action components are under implementation.</p> <p>Short term action components are completed in all the 4 NACs and mid-term and long term is under implementation.</p>	<p>Reduction of PM₁₀ in Thoothukudi town, Trichy, Madurai and Chennai.</p>	<p>The current annual values of PM₁₀ for the year ended March-2021 is considerably lower ie at 84 Microgram / cubic meter in Thoothukudi for the year 2020-2021 when compared to the previous years. But it is still above the annual standard value of 60 microgram/cubic meter. Whereas PM₁₀ values of Chennai,</p>	<p>The District administration of Thoothukudi is taking necessary steps in coordination with the other stake holder departments for the reduction in PM₁₀ pollution. TNPCB has transferred a sum of Rs 3.06 Crore as grant-in-aid to Thoothukudi Municipal for the implementation of city action plan components received from MoEF&CC.</p> <p>The fifteenth finance Commission has released a sum of 181 crores, 31 crores and 21 crores were released as grants to million plus cities for the year 2020-21 for the improvement of air quality for Chennai, Madurai and Trichy cities respectively in Tamil Nadu. The city level performance of the million plus cities for the FY 2020-2021 was assessed by the State Level Implementation Committee and the report has been submitted to CPCB in the month of February 2022. The Fourth Steering Committee convened by MoEF&CC informed the allocation of fund for the FY 2021-2022 Rs 91 Cr., 15 Cr., and 11 Cr. for the cities Chennai, Madurai and Trichy respectively.</p>

<p><u>Identification of hot spots by TNPCB and action plan</u></p> <p>Chennai- 14 No</p> <p>Trichy-20 No</p> <p>Madurai-13 No</p> <p>Thoothukudi-5 No</p> <p>Hotspots action plan is under preparation</p> <p>The direction of Hon'ble NGT order 681/2018 dated 8.04.2021 as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution of an eight –member National Task Force(NTF) to be headed and coordinated by the Secretary MoEF&CC with nominees not below the rank of Joint secretaries of Ministries from Housing and Urban Development, Road Transport, petroleum, Power. Agriculture, Health and Chairman, CPCB with a view to monitor remedial steps to improve the status of air quality 		<p>Madurai and Trichy are well within the ambient air quality.</p>	<p>In addition to hotspots identified by the TNPCB, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IoR- Institute of Repute under NCAP) is under process of identification and the hotspots and its action plan in NACs and nearby NACs.</p>
---	--	--	---

<p>in NACs consistent with the action plans already prepared and approved by the Expert Committee and directions of this tribunal</p> <p>a) Monitor compliance of noise control norms</p> <p>b) Monitor enforcement of laid down air quality standards beyond NACs identified cities</p> <p>ii. NTF may hold its first meeting within one month and thereafter evolve mechanism for monitoring by quarterly meeting with Chief Secretaries of concerned States/UTs</p> <p>iii. Monitoring by NTF may be with reference to the action plans of 124 NCAs. The components include installation of monitoring stations, Completion of CC and SA studies, shifting, prohibiting and regulating activities beyond carrying capacity, effectiveness of PGRPs timelines for execution of the action plans and recovery compensation for delay,</p>			<p>Source Apportionment (SA), Emission Inventory (EI) and Carrying Capacity (CC) studies for Thoothukudi will be carried out jointly by CPCB and TNPCCB. TNPCCB has requested Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai) to submit the project proposal to TNPCCB, Thoothukudi Corporation and CPCB. The studies of SA, EI and CC in Chennai, Madurai and Trichy are under progress.</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>addressing gap in control. Noise pollution, afforestation drives utilizing CAMPA funds, effective implementation of ERS, revamping of PCBs/PCCs and other monitoring mechanism, remediation of legacy waste (Biomedical, plastic and e-waste, dust control, Public awareness, and community involvement programme and setting up of data grids on all levels.</p> <p>NTF may also evolve and and oversee parameters for interse ranking of success of remedial action for 124 NACs and other air polluted area where air quality is poor and above.</p> <p>iv. MoEF&CC/CPCB may consider setting up and periodically updating National Environmental Data Grid (NEDG) linked to the State Environment Data Grids (SEGs) District Environment Data Grids (DEDGs) and further link to available portals like online air quality, Sameer and monitoring station</p> <p>v. The Chief Secretaries of all States/ UTs may continue to monitor progress in execution of action plans at State Level.</p> <p>The application is disposed off.</p>			<p>The shifting, prohibiting and regulating activities beyond carrying capacity will be decided based on the SA and CC studies. In this regard as per the direction of MoEF&CC and CPCB. The CPCB has identified the Institute of Repute namely IIT Madras for cities Chennai, Madurai, Trichy and Thoothukudi for the technical support.</p> <p>In this regard, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed among the Municipal Corporations of the cities Madurai, Thoothukudi and Trichy and PCB with IoRs.</p>
--	--	--	---

Thematic Area: 8. 100 Industrial Clusters

Thematic Area - 4(IV)			Status of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index																																									
Current Status			Desirable Level		Gap		Proposal for attending gap																																					
CEPI Index evolved by CPCB in 2018: <table border="1" data-bbox="127 587 610 1114"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.No</th> <th>Name of Polluted Industrial Area (PIAs) in Tamilnadu</th> <th>*CEPI Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10</td><td>Manali</td><td>84.15</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>Vellore</td><td>79.38</td></tr> <tr><td>32</td><td>Tiruppur</td><td>72.39</td></tr> <tr><td>34</td><td>Mettur</td><td>71.82</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>Tuticorin</td><td>66.34</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>Coimbatore</td><td>63.64</td></tr> <tr><td>62</td><td>Cuddalore</td><td>62.56</td></tr> <tr><td>67</td><td>Erode</td><td>60.33</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Sl.No	Name of Polluted Industrial Area (PIAs) in Tamilnadu	*CEPI Score	10	Manali	84.15	21	Vellore	79.38	32	Tiruppur	72.39	34	Mettur	71.82	50	Tuticorin	66.34	60	Coimbatore	63.64	62	Cuddalore	62.56	67	Erode	60.33	Industrial areas having CEPI score > 80 considered as Critically Polluted Industrial Area and if CEPI score is > 70 and < 80 considered as Severely Polluted Industrial Area. The CEPI score shall be reduced below 60 .		<table border="1" data-bbox="991 568 1430 868"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Polluted Industrial Area (PIAs) in Tamilnadu</th> <th>CEPI Score</th> <th>Desirable Limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Manali</td> <td>84.15</td> <td><60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name of Polluted Industrial Area (PIAs) in Tamilnadu	CEPI Score	Desirable Limits	Manali	84.15	<60	Based on the CEPI score of 2018 assessed by CPCB, continuous efforts were taken by TNPCB during the year 2018-2019 2019 -2020, 2020-21 for reducing the CEPI score with regard to Land, Air & Water Environment. The CEPI score for the Polluted Industrial Area (PIA"s) of Tamil Nadu for the period 2018-2020 evaluated on Environmental Quality monitoring by third party NABL accredited laboratories.				
Sl.No	Name of Polluted Industrial Area (PIAs) in Tamilnadu	*CEPI Score																																										
10	Manali	84.15																																										
21	Vellore	79.38																																										
32	Tiruppur	72.39																																										
34	Mettur	71.82																																										
50	Tuticorin	66.34																																										
60	Coimbatore	63.64																																										
62	Cuddalore	62.56																																										
67	Erode	60.33																																										
Name of Polluted Industrial Area (PIAs) in Tamilnadu	CEPI Score	Desirable Limits																																										
Manali	84.15	<60																																										
Based on the Hon'ble NGT order, MoEF,CC has evolved a mechanism for new activities/expansion of Red & Orange category industries in Critically /Severely Polluted Industrial Areas. TNPCB has							<table border="1" data-bbox="1460 868 2419 1399"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Sl. No.</th> <th rowspan="2">Location of industrial clusters</th> <th rowspan="2">CEPI score worked out based on study results.</th> <th colspan="4">CEPI score worked out by TNPCB based on study results.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>During pre monsoon 2018</th> <th>Post monsoon 2019.</th> <th>Pre monsoon 2020</th> <th>Post monsoon 2020</th> <th>Pre monsoon 2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01.</td> <td>Mettur</td> <td>71.82</td> <td>20.38</td> <td>21.28</td> <td>24.18</td> <td>27.48</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Sl. No.	Location of industrial clusters	CEPI score worked out based on study results.	CEPI score worked out by TNPCB based on study results.				During pre monsoon 2018	Post monsoon 2019.	Pre monsoon 2020	Post monsoon 2020	Pre monsoon 2021	01.	Mettur	71.82	20.38	21.28	24.18	27.48														
Sl. No.	Location of industrial clusters	CEPI score worked out based on study results.	CEPI score worked out by TNPCB based on study results.																																									
			During pre monsoon 2018	Post monsoon 2019.	Pre monsoon 2020	Post monsoon 2020	Pre monsoon 2021																																					
01.	Mettur	71.82	20.38	21.28	24.18	27.48																																						

followed the mechanism for new activities/expansion of Red & Orange category Industries in the above said Polluted industrial Areas.

Vellore	79.38	<60
Tiruppur	72.39	<60
Mettur	71.82	<60
Tuticorin	66.34	<60
Coimbatore	63.64	<60
Cuddalore	62.56	<60
Erode	60.33	<60

02.	Thootukudi	66.34	44.2	44.95	42.17	41.96
03.	Coimbatore	63.64	8.6	28.29	35.51	35
04.	Cuddalore	62.56	28.54	31.12	31.12	36.36
05.	Erode	60.33	25.02	20.27	50.69	49.73

CEPI score >70 - Critically Polluted area.

CEPI score between 60 to 70 - Severally Pollution area

CEPI score between 50 to 60 - Normally Polluted area

CEPI score 40 to 50 - Other Polluted area

Pre-monsoon 2021 was conducted for the 8 Polluted Industrial Area (PIA"s) and CEPI score calculated and sent to CPCB.

Work order for Post monsoon 2021 issued and the work is in progress.

Post Monsoon 2021 was completed in Polluted Industrial Area (PIA"s) of Tamil Nadu and CEPI score arrived.

The CEPI score for the past 3 years were uploaded in the TNPCB website.

Quotation called to conduct the pre monsoon 2022 in 8 Polluted Industrial Area (PIA"s) of Tamil Nadu.

Thematic Area: 9. Status of STPs and re-use of treated water

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>The sewage system of the core Chennai city is divided into 5 zones with independent zonal collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal facilities. The collected sewage from pumping stations is treated at 13 Sewage Treatment Plants.</p> <p>In Chennai city, CMWSSB is providing sewerage services including wastewater treatment, reuse of treated water and power generation from Sewage Treatment Plants. Sewage Treatment Plants at Chennai have an installed capacity of 745 MLD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CMWSSB has been promoting the reuse of wastewater in Chennai from the 1980s. Farm forestry was developed around sewage treatment plants at Kodungaiyur and Nesapakkam ✓ The average inflow of sewage received, treated and discharged in Chennai city is 599 MLD, out of which 22 MLD of secondary treated waste water and 33 MLD of tertiary treated water is supplied for industrial purposes ✓ 0.30 MLD is supplied to GCC & TNRDC for landscaping and gardening purposes ✓ The remaining treated waste water is being discharged into the Chennai city water ways as per TNPCB norms ✓ The work of Design, Build and Operate (DBO) of 45 MLD Capacity each Tertiary Treatment Reverse Osmosis (TTRO) Plants at Kodungaiyur and Koyambedu including Supply and laying DI Transmission mains for conveyance of Product water to various industries in Manali and 	100%		<p>CMWSSB has set itself an ambitious target for complete recycle and reuse by 2030</p> <p>At Present – 15%</p> <p>2025– 25 to 50%</p> <p>2030– 50 to 100%</p>

industries at Sriperumbudur, Irungattukottai and Oragadam for a value of Rs.235 and Rs.396 Crore respectively has been completed and were commissioned in 2019

- ✓ CMWSSB in continuing its efforts to augment supply of water through sustainable sources has made a detailed study with IIT Chennai and presented use of tertiary treated recycle water for recharging of lakes to the special water group constituted by GoTN
- ✓ Government of Tamil Nadu issued G.O.(MS) No.131 Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, sanctioning two proposals of each 10 MLD capacity for recycle and recharge of tertiary treated water from Nesapakkam STP and Perungudi STP to Porur and Perungudi lakes. The works costing Rs. 83.78 Crore was administratively sanctioned by GoTN and are expected to be completed by 31.08.2022
- ✓ The tertiary treated recycled wastewater employs technologies for nutrient removal, membrane filtration for removal of physical and biological impurities and three stages of disinfection

Enhancement of Sewage Treatment Capacity

- ✓ Existing sewage treatment capacity increased from 727 MLD to 745 MLD in 2020 (Sholinganallur STP with a capacity of 18 MLD is operational)
- ✓ Capacity will increase to 985 MLD in 31.03.2023.

No.	Location	STP Capacity
1	Koyambedu STP Zone – III	60
2	Kodungaiyur STP Zone I& II	110
3	Nesapakkam STP Zone - IV	40
4	Perungudi STP Zone - V	54
5	Perungudi STP Zone – V	60

6	Nesapakkam STP Zone - IV	54
7	Koyambedu STP Zone - III	120
8	Sholinganallur STP(phase I)	18
9	Sholinganallur STP (PHASE II)	54
10	Thiruvottriyur STP	31
11	Kodungaiyur STP Zone - I	120
12	Kodungaiyur STP Zone - II	120
13	Nesapakkam STP Zone - IV	50
14	Perungudi STP Zone - V	60
15	Nesapakkam TTUF	10
16	Perungudi TTUF	10
17	CRRT - Chetpet MSTP	1
18	CRRT- Nungambakkam MSTP	1.2
19	CRRT- Langs Garden MSTP	10
20	CRRT - Todd Hunter Nagar MSTP	0.4*4=1.6
21	CRRT -Kotturpuram MSTP	0.3*2=0.6
Total		985

- ✓ Capacity will be increased through ongoing works to 985 MLD including Rehabilitation of existing sewage treatment plants and construction of new sewage treatment plants by 2023.

Upto Tertiary Treatment

- ✓ Two TTRO plants with a total capacity of 90 MLD each for industrial supply were completed, the plants were commissioned in October and November 2019 by GoTN for a value of Rs. 235 and

<p>Rs. 396 crores each</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Two TTUF pilot plants for refilling of urbanised lakes for ground water recharging are under construction at a cost of Rs. 83.78 crores ✓ A detailed project report is prepared by CMWSSB in association with IIT and DOST under SUTRAM for using 260 MLD of recycled and reuse wastewater for recharging of lakes in and around Chennai using advance tertiary treatment <p><u>Sewage Collection</u></p> <p>GoTN has issued GO (Ms) No.107 and has sanctioned Rs. 2371 crore for plugging of sewage outfalls in all the Chennai city waterways viz., Adyar river, Buckingham Canal and Cooum river and the works are taken up in a phased manner</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Out of the 135 ULBs, Under Ground Sewerage Schemes have been taken up for implementation in 58 ULBs and completed in 45 ULBs and others are in various stage of implementation. ➤ In UGSS completed towns, 53 no. of STPs completed & functioning. ➤ 19 no. of STPs work are under progress in 16 ULBs. <p>MOU signed for the sale of Secondary Treated Effluent Water (STEW) in the following ULBs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nagapattinam - 2.00MLD - M/s KVK Power for cooling purpose ➤ Dindugul - 5.00MLD - to maintain the TDS level of Tanners as well for Agro - forestry. ➤ Tirunelveli - 24.00MLD - Nanguneri SEZ for Industries Perambalur - Negotiation is under progress with MRF Industries for the sale of STEW of 3.00 MLD. 	100%		<p>CMA has set itself an ambitious target for complete recycle and reuse by 2035.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Present (2020) – 21.67% • 2025 - 50% • 2030 – 85% • 2035 – 100% <p>State Government have come out with a policy on reuse of treated wastewater. The policy envisages establishment of wastewater grids</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ramanathapuram - 3.00MLD - NTC Infra ➤ Pollachi - 11.50MLD - Agricultural use ➤ Coimbatore - 15.00MLD - Agricultural use <p>MoU in pipeline ULBs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arakkonam - 7.00MLD - MRF Industrial use <p>Direct Agriculture Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chinnamannur - 3.00MLD - Agricultural use ➤ Karur - 7.00MLD - Agricultural use 			<p>to promote the use of treated water for industrial, agriculture or non-drinking purpose domestic use. Appointment of consultant for preparation of DPR for feasible grids was delayed due to COVID-19 situation. Hence it will be prepared and projects will be grounded in phases.</p>
---	--	--	--

Thematic Area: 11 Ground water extraction/contamination and recharge

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Groundwater Extraction</p> <p>Tamil Nadu State is underlain by diverse hydrogeological formations. Nearly 73% of the State is occupied by hard rocks, remaining 27% underlined by sedimentary formations which are mainly confined to the eastern part including the coastal tract. In the hard rock areas, groundwater is developed through dug wells tapping the weathered zone and dug cum bore wells and bore wells tap the deeper fractures down to a depth of 300 m. In semi consolidated and unconsolidated formation, shallow zones are tapped by filter points and shallow tube wells and deeper zones through deeper tube wells. The yields of open wells vary from 1 to 3 lps, whereas in dug wells tapping soft rocks including sedimentary formations, the yield is up to 10lps. The yield from unconsolidated and semi consolidated formations are in general 10 to 20 lps and also as high as 40 lps are also noticed at select places.</p> <p>The Ground water resources for the State have been assessed firka wise. Total Annual Groundwater recharge of the State has been assessed as 20.22 bcm and Annual extractable Ground Water resources as 18.20 bcm. The Annual Ground Water extraction is 14.73 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as 81%. As per Ground Water Resources Estimation Committee (GEC 2015) methodology, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre (SG & SWRDC), Tharamani, Chennai has re-estimated the Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State for 2017 with the Coordination of the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai.</p>	<p>To contain the GW exploitation and replenish Groundwater Level in Over exploited and Critical Areas with Artificial Recharge of Groundwater</p>		<p>A comprehensive Groundwater Regulation Act to regulate and manage the abstraction of Groundwater is currently under the active consideration of the Government. The draft act has been approved by the high level technical committee headed by the Chief Secretary. Now action is being initiated to put the law in the public domain and get the opinion of the public.</p>

The categorization as per the Re – Estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State -2020 reads as follows:

S.No	Categorisation based on extraction	No of Firkas
1	Over Exploited (More than 100%)	435
2	Critical (90% to 100%)	63
3	Semi Critical (70% to 90%)	225
4	Safe (Less than 70%)	409
5	Saline	34
TOTAL		1166

The categorization as per the Re – Estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State is being carried out once in three years. The comprehensive over all reassessment of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu state as on March 2020 has been completed by State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre wing in coordination with CGWB. Necessary Government order (Ms). No.155, Public Works (R1) Department, Dated 28.10.2021.

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Ground Water Contamination</p> <p>The State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre (SG & SWRDC), WRD is collecting ground water samples from 2258 locations (Two samples per Firka) biannually i.e during pre (July) and Post (January) monsoon period of every year and a total of 4516 samples are being collected and analysed in our Geochemical Laboratories for various physico chemical parameters . From the analytical data, it is inferred that districts, such as, Coimbatore, Erode, Dharmapuri, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjavur, Trichy, Trippur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Viruthunagar and Villupuram are found to have excess nitrate ion concentration. Similarly Districts like Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Ramnad, Salem, Trippur, Tiruvallur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Viruthunagar and Vellore, are having fluoride ion concentration beyond the desirable limit for drinking purpose. In the same way districts like Dindigul, Madurai, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Trichy, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and viruthunagar are having Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) values beyond the prescribed value for potable purpose.</p>	<p>WQ parameters limits for potable purpose</p> <p>Nitrate: <50mg/l</p> <p>Fluoride: <1.5mg/l</p> <p>TDS: <2000mg/l</p>		<p>Water quality monitoring is a continuous process.</p> <p>Every year “Water Quality Year Book” the year wise water quality are being prepared by SG & SWRDC, WRD and the same is communicated to all the District Collectors and line Departments Like TWAD Board, TNPCB, CGWB, for further action.</p> <p>During the month of January 2022, approximately 1500 of samples have been collected and samples are being analysed in the four Water Quality Labs at Chennai, Trichy, Madurai and Pollachi.</p>

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Groundwater Recharge</p> <p>Artificial Recharge Measures like Check dams across rivers, installing recharge shafts in tanks and the river beds were carried out under the various projects under WRD like.</p> <p>Master Plan for Artificial Recharge Structures (MPARS) (153 Structures). NABARD schemes (11 Check Dams).</p> <p>WB Aided Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project, (IAMWARM) (56 Recharge Wells).</p> <p>TN IAM (Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation) Project (TNIAMP- I) (45 Recharge wells).</p>			<p>Also few Artificial Recharge Structures are now proposed & and some are under execution.</p> <p>TNIAMP- I</p> <p>For Grond Water component Rs. 15.907 Crore was allotted for the construction of 42 Artificial Recharge Wells in 12 sub basins and covers 10 Districts of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Trichy, Thanjavur, Erode Dindigul, Madurai, Theni, Tirunelveli for the Ground Water component.41 Nos. of Recharge wells have been Constructed and 1 No. is under construction.</p> <p>Under TNIAMP- II (15crore–Out of 37 Recharge Wells, 10 Nos. Recharge wells have been completed and balance works are in progress. 14 Nos. Recharge wells in progress. 13 Nos. (tobe taken up due to water stagnation).</p> <p>TNIAMP- III</p> <p>Under TNIAMP Phase- III, the work of construction of 16 Recharge wells in 5 Sub basins namelyCheyyar, Chinnar, Manimukthanadhi, Vegavathy and Marudhaiyar for an amount of Rs.7.08 Crore falling in the districts of Tiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Kallakurichi, Ranipet and Perambalur.</p>

		<p>CM Announcement Schemes (62 crore -1 Check Dam) 125 Recharge wells and 760 Recharge shafts) (under execution)</p> <p>Comprehensive Flood Mitigation Project in coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu (139 Recharge wells) mainly focusing on Over exploited/Critical Areas and major aquifers (Proposal stage).</p> <p>NadanthaiVaazhi Cauvery (51.5 crore) (Proposal stage).</p> <p><u>Water Conservation Scheme</u> Proposal has been sent for 3129.98 Crores with the following breakup</p> <p>WRD, GW wing – 439.35 Crore. Agricultural Engineering Department – 649.00 Crore. Greater Chennai Corporation – 101.6 Crore. Rural Development Panchayats – 1601.12 Crore. Municipal Administration and water supply Department– 311.28 Crore. Directorate of Town Panchayats -27.63 Crore.</p> <p><u>Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Project</u></p> <p>In 2015-16 - 104 Nos. of tanks have been renovated.</p> <p>2017-18 - 49 Nos. of tanks have been renovated.</p> <p>2020- 21 - 83 tanks renovation works all in progress.</p> <p>2021- 22 - 200 tanks to be taken up.</p>
--	--	--

Thematic Area: 12. Air Pollution including Noise Pollution

Thematic Area :3(X)	Air Pollution including Noise Pollution		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>(1). As per the directions of the Hon'ble National green Tribunal (NGT) Noise mapping for the cities of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai are under preparation.</p> <p>(2). The procurement of Noise monitoring instruments and its usage by the police department to address noise related complaint.</p>	<p>Identification of hot spots and preparation of mitigation plan for control of noise pollution by carrying out the Noise mapping in cities of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. The Noise mapping for 3 cities to be completed.</p>	<p>Hot spots of noise pollution has been identified based on the noise monitoring survey conducted in the cities of Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore</p>	<p>The noise level mapping study at the Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai cities were completed. The TNPCB has also given guidance to the Police Department on the procurement of Noise monitoring instruments.</p> <p>As per the NGT directions a Committee has been constituted with the members comprising from Police Department and TNPCB. On 9.1.2020, reputed firms were asked to demo their noise monitoring equipments. After ascertaining the requirement from field units, a proposal was sent to the Government from the police department for necessary administrative and financial sanction for the procurement of noise monitoring devices.</p> <p>Under fifteenth finance commission XV-FC 2020-21 for the air quality improvement in the million plus cities of Tamil Nadu, Greater Chennai Corporation has allocated a fund of Rs 1,85,50,000/- to Police Department for the procurement of 106 Noise monitoring instruments (<u>Letter No C.E (G)C.No:A2/0293/2021 dated 30.06.2021</u>)</p> <p>For the installation of Noise limiters in the Noise making instruments/equipments necessary proposal has been sent to the Govt for the issue of notification vide letter No TNPCB/lab/0043/2020 dated 13.01.2021 and the same is under process.</p>

Thematic Area: 13. Illegal Sand Mining

I. Department of Geology and Mining

- a) **Brief history on sand mining:-** As far as mining and sale of sand is concerned, it is informed that the Government in Public Works Department was entrusted for carrying out mining operations for sand and sale of sand from the month of October 2003 onwards vide G.O.Ms.No.95 Industries Department dated 01.10.2003.
- b) **Seizure of vehicles for last five years:-** The number of vehicles seized for illegal transport of sand, penalty collected, FIR registered & cases booked under Goondas Act for the quarter ending Dec 2021 is furnished below:

Details of Number of Vehicles Seized and Penalty Collected			
Sl.No.	Month	No. of Vehicles Seized	Penalty Collected (in Rs.)
1	upto Dec- 2021	9870	14375587
2	Jan-2022	304	91021
3	Feb-2022	326	314253
4	Mar-2022	365	97530
TOTAL		10865	14878391

c) Prevention of Illegal Mining:-

- i) The District Level Task Force and Taluk Level Task Forces are functioning under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors and the Tahsildars respectively and taking action on the compliant petitions received from various quarters on illegal mining and transportation of minerals.
- ii) Drone Technology is proposed to monitor illicit quarrying other than sand. Drone Technology will be pressed into service in association with Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) for monitoring illegal quarrying of minerals other than Sand.
- iii) Mining Surveillance System:- The Mining Surveillance System is being used for monitoring activities within 500 mts. of mining leases granted for major mineral and if any unlawful activities are noticed in the area within a radial distance of 500 mts. from the lease granted area it will be recorded in the form of “triggers” and the same will be forwarded to the Department of Geology and Mining of the State concern for physical verification and necessary action.

II. Public Works Department

Tamil Nadu Government, in public interest issued amendment to the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959, in G.O.(Ms).No.95, dated 01.10.2003 by introduction of Rule 38-A of the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959. From 02.10.2003, Public Works Department sells sand from river beds to Public and consumers.

In the G.O. Ms.No.451, Public Works (W.Spl.1) Department, Dated 03.10.2003, the Government ordered that the Water Resources Department of the Public Works Department is operating sand quarries in all the river systems of Tamil Nadu since 03.10.2003.

REFORMS IN OPERATION OF SAND QUARRYING

- ❖ A paradigm shift in the mode of sand quarrying operations happened during April-May 2017, when several revolutionary and reformatory measures were infused into this sector complying with the “Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines,2016”.
- ❖ A specialized mobile and web application, ‘TN Sand’ came into existence where the public and lorry owners made an online booking for their load of sand from 01.07.2017. From 18.07.2017 online payment facilities are made available. This mode of sale accounted for each unit of sand which ensures controlled mining without exceeding the approved quantity.

- ❖ The introduction of online sales accounted for each unit of sand and thus the quantity to be mined from each quarry was monitored online.
- ❖ In order to weed out the vehicles with fake permits and registration numbers, a State wide Sand Transport Vehicle Registration Drive was conducted in six phases wherein the Insurance, Permit and FC of the sand transport vehicles were checked by the officials from RTO and counter checked with the VAHAAN web site of the Transport Department.
- ❖ Based on the order of booking, schedule is prepared and communicated to the concerned field officers for loading the sand to the registered vehicle. The schedule contains the Lorry Chassis Number, Registration Number and Engine Number by which the field officers are able to check and seize the vehicle/lorries containing fictitious number plates. Such seized vehicles are blacklisted from TNsand and their registration are cancelled preventing them from further loading of sand from the Government Depots.
- ❖ The four boundaries of the quarries are now being demarcated with stone pillars at 50m intervals using GPS and Total Stations giving no room for any doubt in the calculation of the depth and area of quarry.
- ❖ The depot system of sand sale is now being implemented which prevents the movement of private vehicles inside the river bed and to safeguard the eco system of river. The waiting time outside the sand depots have been done away with, and all scheduled lorries pick up sand on the date specified. SMS/email is sent to the customer 30 hours before the scheduled time of pick-up to prevent unnecessary waiting outside the sand depots.
- ❖ The quarries and depots are monitored through the CCTVs installed at these places by the Control Room established at Chennai in the Project Directorate. A robust Customer Care system is also in operation in the Control Room to redress the grievances of the public.
- ❖ Sand will be loaded in the quarries in the PWD tendered GPS fitted vehicles and online transmit permit will be issued to the transporting vehicles to transport sand from the quarry to depots. The movement of the PWD tendered vehicles will be monitored using GPS equipment fitted on to the vehicle.
- ❖ A 'shunting mobile application' has also been developed for the purpose of accounting for the quantum of sand lifted from the quarries and transported to the depots, with an online authentication at the depots also.
- ❖ The Government have constituted a District Level Task Force Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector in the G.O.(Ms).No. 135 Industries (MMA.1) Department, dated 13.11.2009 to collect /review the information/cases relating to the illegal mining/quarrying within their jurisdictions and review the work of Taluk Level Task Forces.

- ❖ The Taluk Level Task Force, convened by the Tahsildar, the District Level Task Force, chaired by the District Collector and the State Appellate Forum act on the complaints received, if any, on illegal sand quarrying and take strict remedial measures to rectify the same in a time bound manner. In addition, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, a Monitoring Committee comprising experts from IIT, Anna University and Hydro Geologist have been formed to efficiently monitor the sand quarry activities and ensure that it operates in an ecologically and environmentally sustainable manner.
- ❖ The Public Works Department prepares the mining plan by Recognised Qualified Person (RQP) for getting Environmental Clearance from State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority(SEIAA)
- ❖ A law enforcement team comprising officials from Revenue, Police etc., is working round the clock to curb illegal mining The PWD has also developed a mobile application, 'TN Sand Investigator App' for the use of enforcement officials from revenue, police and transport department to authenticate the online permits and also to identify fake or manipulated permits.
- ❖ In the G.O(Ms)No.62, Home, Prohibition and Excise (XVI) Department , dated 10.10.2018, the Government have issues orders keen to prevent "sand theft" and "sand smuggling" with the effective and prompt action by the Government Officials and many instructions have been issued to the concerned by the Government in this regard from time to time. The need of the hour is to maintain the vast fertile eco system of this State in the stable form by curtailing all types of sand smuggling with the services of the Government Officials. In view of the position set out above the Government officials and police officials concerned are bound to prevent such offences.
- ❖ Overall, due to the continuous efforts and effective measures taken by the Government, it is ensured that sand quarrying operations are operated in an ecologically and environmentally sustainable manner complying with the existing rules and guidelines.

Thematic Area: 14. Rejuvenation of Water bodies

(Prepared as per the direction of NGT in M.P.26/2019 of O.A 325/2015 dated 10.05.2019)

Preamble

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state in India with 48.5% of its population living in urban areas. The projected percentage of the urban population for Tamil Nadu for the year 2030 has been estimated at 67% which will be the highest in the country. Even with such rapid urbanisation, the state is at the forefront in providing urban amenities to its citizens. In order to sustain this status, attention needs to be focused in providing water supply to the present generation and to preserve the water source to the future generation.

In this scenario, there can be no dispute that the water bodies play significant role in recharge of ground water, prevention of soil erosion and harvesting rain water. Most of the gains registered by the State were due to their restoration of surface water bodies, watershed development activities and rural water supply provision.

Lakes and ponds are an intrinsic part of the eco system. A lake or pond is the Water Body which holds certain volume of water generally in all seasons of the year. Lakes and ponds have traditionally served the function of meeting water requirements of the people for drinking, household uses like washing, for agriculture, fishing and also for religious and cultural purposes. Apart from these functions, which involve direct use of the lake water, lakes, ponds are also known to recharge groundwater, channelize water flow to prevent water logging and flooding. Lakes are also host to a wide variety of flora and fauna. Urban Water Bodies are a very important feature in the landscape. They are vital in easing out the hydrological severe conditions like drought and floods; they influence the micro-climate as well as enhance the aesthetic beauty of the landscape and offer various recreational opportunities. The Water Bodies in urban areas provide a diversity of values and uses ranging from ecological goods and services to direct production values. These are essentially relevant social benefits. Therefore, the need to initiate efforts to restore, conserve, manage and maintain the lakes and ponds as an inseparable part of the whole ecosystem cannot be undermined.

1.1 Overview on Water Resources in Tamilnadu

Tamil Nadu constitutes 4 percent of India's land area and is inhabited by 6 percent of India's population, but has only 2.5 percent of India's water resources. The demand for water in Tamil Nadu is increasing at a fast rate both due to increasing population and also due to larger per capita needs triggered by economic growth. The per capita

availability of water resources however, is just 900 cubic meters when compared to the national average of 2,200 cubic meters. Agriculture is the largest consumer of water in the State using 75 per cent of the State's water resources.

The State is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. The annual average rainfall is around 930 mm (47 percent during the north east monsoon, 35 percent during the south west monsoon, 14 percent in the summer and 4 percent in the winter).

There are 17 major river basins in the State with 61 reservoirs and about 41,948 tanks. The utilizable groundwater recharge is 22,423 MCM. The current level of utilisation expressed as net ground water draft of 13.558 MCM is about 60 per cent of the available recharge, while 8875 MCM (40 per cent) is the balance available for use.

1.2 Rain Water Harvesting scheme

Tamil Nadu stands as an Pioneer State in strictly implementing the Rain water harvesting scheme. Due to the successful implementation of the scheme during the years 2001-2006, the ground water table had considerably increased in all corporation and Municipal areas.

To begin with, the implementation of the scheme was initiated as per G.O.138, MA&WS department, dated 11.2.2002. Further, to implement the scheme in a effective manner, a legal perspective was added vide Tami Nadu Government Law 4/2003 and it was notified in Government gazette dated 19.7.2003 as Part IV- section 2.

Intensive and widespread public awareness campaigns through rallies, dramas and advertisements are organised for people to emphasise and ensure that all the buildings are compulsorily provided with Rain water harvesting structures. Provisions have also made to disconnect water supply connection to the buildings without Rain water harvesting structures.

For the new buildings that are under construction, planning permission is given only to those buildings which have made provisions of Rain water harvesting structure and this is being enforced strictly. Also, caution deposit amount is collected to ensure the provision of Rain water harvesting structures in new buildings.

As per rule 63 of the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Common Building Rules 2019 published vide G.O.18, MAWS Department dated 6.2.2019, provisions have been made to ensure that Rain water harvesting structure is provided in all the buildings. Besides this, illustrations for developing the Rain water harvesting infrastructures have been enclosed as Annexure-XXII in the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Common Building Rules 2019.

Of the total no.of 46.29 lakh buildings existing in 20 Corporations (Excluding GCC) and 138 Municipalities, RWH structure has been provided in 42.34 lakh buildings(42.07 Private buildings and 26840 Government Buildings). All possible efforts are being taken to implement water harvesting techniques in all the water bodies. Under

Jal Shakti Abhiyan by the Government of India major thrust is being given to creation and maintenance of Rain Water Harvesting structures before the onset of North east Monsoon.

Comprehensive Action Plan on Restoration of Water Bodies

The Government of Tamil Nadu is taking continuous effort to protect the water bodies to sustain the ground water resource to fulfill the water requirement of present generation and future generation. The Honorable National Green Tribunal Court, Delhi also emphasizes the need of restoration of water bodies in view of the depletion of ground water sources in all over India and directed all the State and UT to submit Action Plan on Restoration of Water Bodies (vide NGT Order dated 10.05.2019 in M.A.No. 26/2019 in OA.No. 325 of 2015) to CPCB within the period of three month. In compliance to the NGT order the Central Pollution Control Board published the indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies in June 2019.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has already taken initiatives to conduct survey to map all the minor irrigation tanks with the support of Government of India and the survey for mapping is in progress. It is planned to use the survey results for mapping the minor irrigation water bodies, and planned to designate the best use of water bodies by conducting water sample test and by conducting the reconnaissance survey to overcome the influence of Sewage disposal, Industrial effluent disposal, Solid Waste, Plastic Waste and Construction Debris disposal. Accordingly a comprehensive Action Plan is proposed for the effective and earlier completion of Restoration of Water bodies in Tamil Nadu.

3. Status report on Action taken to preserve the water bodies

As a progressive State, The Government of Tamilnadu takes effort to rejuvenate the water bodies periodically, as well as amend the required acts in time to Time. Total available 900 048 Numbers of water bodies are being maintained by the Public works department(PWD), Rural Development(RD) , Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment department (HR & CE), Municipal Administration department (DMA) Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and Commissionerate of Town Panchayats (CTP).The details are tabulated:

Department / Owners	Number of water bodies	Total Numbers of water bodies Rejuvenated		Total Number water bodies under rejuvenation	Total Number water bodies to be taken for rejuvenation
		Status as on 30.06.2021	Status upto 31.01-2022	Status as on 31-03-2022	
Greater Chennai Corporation	210	146	169	21	20
Directorate of Municipal Administration	739	264	352	73	314
Commissionerate of Town Panchayats	2212	1177	1182	455	575
Rural Development and Panchayat raj Department	91819	83931	83931	1440	6448
Public Works Department	14341	5340	5340	1095	7906
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department	2359	2198	2200	9	150
Total	111680	93056	93174	3093	15413

3.1 Greater Chennai Corporation

Greater Chennai Corporation has identified 210 water bodies in its jurisdiction which are under its own control. Out of these, restoration of 169 water bodies have been completed at an amount of Rs.102 crore under Chennai Smart City fund, CMCDM fund and CSR fund. The restoration works carried out, includes widening of the tank and deepening of the tank, bund formation, Toe wall , revetment, inlet and outlet arrangements, walkway and plantation.

The Restoration and Rejuvenation of 21 water bodies are in progress. During execution of the work the illegal sewer connection let into the tank are plugged and the works are in progress. Restoration of Villivakkam tank is being carried out in 25 acres at a cost of Rs.25 Crore. The storage capacity of the Villivakkam tank will be increased five times. The Restoration and Rejuvenation of 2 water bodies are proposed to be taken up in Chennai 2.0 scheme..

Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation has conducted a meeting with major corporate companies and welfare organizations for fund tie up for restoration of the balance 20 water bodies through CSR fund.

So far totally 4061 families have been identified as encroachers in the ponds/lakes. Action is being taken for resettlement and rehabilitation of these families Enumeration and biometric survey of these families is in progress. With this all 210 ponds will get restored maximum over a period of 12 months.

3.2 Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust

Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust has undertaken both wetland and water body restoration projects.

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF ADYAR CREEK – PHASE-I

A pioneering urban wetland conservation initiative was taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the degraded 358 acres of Adyar Creek and Estuary. The restoration activities in Phase-I were undertaken in the 58 acres of Adyar Creek, which was once a place for disposal of sewage, municipal solid waste and construction debris and which had completely led to the severe degradation of surface and ground water quality and destruction of habitats of avian fauna, reptiles and fishes. The major restoration activities undertaken are: (i) increasing the water spread and tidal interaction area; (ii) plantation of native plants such as Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest species, mangroves and its associates, reeds, etc., (iii) landscaping for interactive environmental programmes.

In Adyar Eco-Park, a total of 1,43,818 saplings from 173 species of Coromandel coastal vegetation including Mangroves and Mangrove associated plants were systematically planted in order to restore the wetland ecosystem.

Adyar Eco-Park is now functioning as a centre for Environmental Education and Research. Students from various schools and colleges across the city regularly attend the environmental awareness programmes which impart knowledge on the coastal wetland ecosystem.

ECO-RESTORATION OF ADYAR CREEK AND ESTUARY – PHASE-II

In continuation of the restoration of Adyar Creek in 58 acres, an extent of 300 acres of Adyar creek, estuary, islets, mudflats and surrounding areas was taken up for restoration under Phase-II. This creek and estuary area was infested with exotic species like *Prosopis juliflora*, with indiscriminate disposal of sewage, solid waste and debris, all of which had contributed to the severe degradation of the estuarine ecosystem and which subsequently resulted in the shrinking of the water spread area, reduced tidal interaction and degradation of biodiversity.

Bund stabilization, removal of debris and plastics and other restoration activities enhanced the tidal interaction and increased the water spread in the degraded Creek and Estuary. Around 57000 mangroves and 35000 terrestrial saplings have been planted. All this has increased the bio-diversity of the Adyar Creek and Estuary ecosystem.

INTEGRATED COOUM RIVER ECO-RESTORATION PROJECT.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had granted Administrative Sanction of Rs.604.77 crores for implementation of the activities in the first phase of restoration of the Cooum river and works commenced in September, 2015.

All the line departments have commenced the execution of the sub-projects entrusted with them, viz., Desilting and river widening by Public Works Department; Solid waste removal, fencing, boom deployment and developing parks by the Greater Chennai Corporation; Removal of solid waste and fencing along the banks by Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, Directorate of Town Panchayats and Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in their respective areas; Laying of interceptor pipelines & installing modular sewage treatment plants by Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board; Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs) by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and are under various stages of progress and the status of the progress as on January 2022 is detailed below:

Under Integrated Cooum River Eco-restoration Project, desilting has been fully completed for a length of 28.6 km and the formation of baby canal has been completed fully for 17.66 km. Thus far, 109517 MT of debris and garbage have been cleared from the banks and the work is fully completed by GCC, DMA & DRD. Fencing work has been fully completed for a length of 25.34 km out of a total length of 36.62 km. Out of a total identified 14257 Project Affected Families (PAFs) within the river boundary, 12465 PAFs have thus far been resettled. Regarding plugging of outfalls, out of 9 packages under Interception and Diversion pipelines, seven packages have been fully completed; two are nearing

completion and the works are expected to be completed by January 2022 except for the Nerkundram UGSS which will be completed by June 2022. The construction of one Modular STPs and one TTUF is under progress and are expected to be before May 2022. All the restoration works are expected to be completed by June 2022.

In the Adyar River Restoration Project from Origin to Mouth, the status of the progress as on January 2022 is detailed below:

Under this project, desilting the river has been completed for a length of 14.07 km out of 16.04 km and construction of flood protection wall completed for 1.556 km fully. Fencing has been completed for a length of 13.11 km out of 24.67 km by GCC, 6.63 km out of 10.23 km by DMA and by 21.32 km out of 35.64 km by DRD. Work on beautification of bridges being maintained by GCC and Highways, has been fully completed on all the four bridges. Out of three trash booms, one completed and two are in progress by GCC. Regarding plugging of outfalls, work is in progress for eight packages and tender under evaluation for two works. Thus far, 29910 MT out of 84887 MT of debris and garbage have been cleared from the banks by GCC, DMA & DRD. All the restoration works are expected to be completed by May 2023.

3.3 Directorate of Municipal Administration

There are 20 Corporations (except Chennai Corporation) and 138 Municipalities being administered with 739 municipal owned water bodies across 37 districts. There are 1940 water bodies located within the Municipal/Corporations limit and are being maintained by the concerned Departments. Of the 739 numbers of Municipal owned water bodies, 264 water bodies have been restored by the concerned urban local bodies at a total estimated cost of Rs. 58 crore with restoration activities such as De-silting, De-weeding and strengthening of bunds etc., to receive the water during rainy season and to preserve it for recharging the ground water storage as Rain Water Harvesting Structures. Under Smart City Mission, 8 lakes in Coimbatore Corporation have been taken up for rejuvenation at an estimated cost of Rs. 372.23 crore and the works are in progress. In this connection about 12500 encroachments have been identified of which 10500 encroachment have been cleared and their families have been rehabilitated in the 14 slum clearance housing colonies. Further in Salem Corporation two ponds have been taken up for restoration at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.89 crore under Smart City Mission and the works are in progress. In Thanjavur Corporation four ponds have been taken up for restoration at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.49 crore under Smart City Mission and the works are completed in two ponds. In balance two ponds, works are in progress.

Under KNMT -2021-22, 55no of water bodies will be taken up to the estimate cost of Rs 80 crore and also 4 no of water bodies (Kodaikanal , Tiruchengode and Hosur corporation) has been taken up for restoration under CGF 2021-22 to the estimate cost of Rs 29.74 crore.

Regarding the water sample tests in waterbodies, the quality of water have been tested.

3.4 Commissionerate of Town Panchayats

There are 2212 number of water bodies belongs to the total of 490 Town Panchayats in 37 Districts, out of which 1182 water bodies have been restored by the concerned Urban Local Bodies in the last five years. These water bodies are restored with basic restoration activities such as desilting, de-weeding and strengthening of bunds etc to receive the water during rainy season and to preserve it for recharging the ground water storage as Rain Water Harvesting structures. Presently 455 water bodies are under restoration of which 18 Water Bodies works have been taken up under CGF & O&M ,302 Water Bodies works have been taken up under 15th Finance Commission Grant,5 Water Bodies works have been taken up under CGF , 11 Water Bodies works have been taken up under KNMT ,119 Water Bodies works have been taken up under AMRUT and the remaining 575 water bodies will be restored in phased manner in due course.

3.5 Rural Development and Panchayat raj Department

The Rural Development Department has conducted field survey to assess the number of water bodies available under the control of Rural Development Department. The Rural Development Department is now having 22,051 numbers of Minor irrigation tank and 69,768 numbers of Ponds & Ooranies across 36 districts. Of the 91,819 numbers of water bodies, 1200 water bodies have been restored at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore under Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI)-II Scheme in the year 2016-17 and only partial restoration has been done using unskilled manual labour for the 50,796 MI Tanks, Ponds and Ooranies at a total expenditure of Rs.6339.49 crore was paid as wages to the MGNREGS workers in the past 5 years.

Under Kudimaramathu Scheme for the year 2019-2020, Rural Development Department has sanctioned to restore/renovate 5,000 Minor Irrigation tanks and 25,052 ponds/Ooranies under State funds to the tune of Rs.500 Crores in convergence with MGNREGS, wherein de-silting and deepening of the water bodies and strengthening of bunds will be done by engaging machineries and the reconstruction of appurtenances like Inlets, outlets, sluices, surplus weirs etc., will be done under MGNREGS, to the tune of Rs.750 Crores.

Under Kudimaramathu Scheme, so far 28,623 water bodies consisting of 4,984 Minor Irrigation tanks and 23,639 Ponds and Ooranies has been rejuvenated.

Under State Finance Commission Grant (SFC) 2019-20, so far 3,312 water bodies consisting of 266 M.I Tank works and 3,046 Ponds & Ooranies works were completed. The rest of the water bodies will be restored in a phased manner in 3 years.

The Detailed Field Survey to assess the condition of the MI tanks and Ponds/Ooranies in conjunction with the revenue records and to assess the nature and extent of encroachment is currently under progress. The creation of Database of Rural Water Bodies in tnrd website is also under progress.

3.6 Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is having 14341 numbers of irrigation tanks across 37 districts. Out of 14341 tanks, during last 4 years, 5340 tanks have been rehabilitated at an estimated cost of Rs.779.06.43 Crores under Kudimaramathu, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR Phase I-III), Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation Project (TNIAMP Phase – I), Desilting of tanks for Chennai City Water Supply.

Rehabilitation of 906 Tanks under Phase – II of Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation Project (TNIAMP), Rehabilitation of 89 Tanks under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR Phase IV & V) are to be taken up shortly.

In these 14341 tanks, 37605 No. of encroachment were identified and 20850 No. of Encroachment were evicted.

3.7 Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department

Temple tanks have been an integral part of ancient Tamil settlements. There are 2,359 tanks maintained by the temples under the control of the HR&CE Department. The temple tanks are being protected by clearing the encroachments in and around the temple tanks, constructing compound wall, de-silting the tanks, relaying the steps of the tanks and by providing facility for the inflow of rainwater and overflow channels for surplus water.

Out of these 2,359 tanks, 1068 tanks were identified for renovation while remaining 1,291 tanks are in good conditions. During the past 8 years this department has repaired, renovated and rejuvenated 849 temple tanks at a cost of Rs.4.69 crores. The Encroachment on temple tanks dumping of garbage and debris, illegal settlement on temple tanks bunds, blockage of inflow of water, mixing of sewage water are some of the hurdles that need to be overcome while taking up restoration and renovation of temple tanks, Further 60 water bodies completed in the past six months. At present 9 water bodies taken for rejuvenation and in progress.

3.8 Rejuvenation of polluted river stretches

Tamil Nadu has identified Six River stretches namely Sarabanga, Thirumanimutharu, Vasista, Cauvery Bhavani & Thamirabarani based on the level of BOD Priority I to V has been fixed.

As per the Hon'ble NGT (PB) directions to prepare action plans to bring all the polluted river stretches to be fit at least for bathing purposes. River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) was constituted in Tamil Nadu vide G.O.(D) No.372 dated 26.12.2018 comprising with the members Industries Commissioner, Commissioner Municipal Administration, Director of Environment and Member Secretary of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

The revised action plans for the fn 24.04.2019. Also, the revised action plans for the two polluted river stretches in priority-IV & V (River Bhavani & Thamirabarani) were also prepared and submitted to CPCB, Delhi on 29.05.2019 before the Hon'ble NGT (PB) and the action plan for Priority-I & IV was approved by CPCB. The Action Taken Report on these six river stretches has been submitted to TNPCB on monthly basis and National Mission for clean Ganga is conducting Central Monitoring Committee Meeting on every month

4. TIME FRAME /Action Plan for Rejuvenation of Water bodies.

Phase I Data Collection and Mapping		
Collection of Historical data, Geographical data, Geological data, pollution & contamination data in respect of sewage disposal, industrial effluent disposal, solid waste, plastic, e waste, Hazardous waste, C& D waste disposal and mapping the data for all the water bodies	Water bodies wise the (1) Location with GPS (2) Area & Dimension (3) ownership (4) allocation of unique identification number (5) (6) details of habit, (7) details of inflow / outflow, evaporation, flooding frequency	Geographical data for 1993 against 2359 collected. Sewage disposal contamination data is being collected & will be completed within 30.04.2022 (due to pandemic situation the process cannot be completed within due period) Mapping Process is under progress and will be completed within 30.4.2022.

Phase II Gap Analysis		
<p>Declaring the Designated Best use of water bodies and ascertain the quality of water as per standard and survey to identify the source of pollution and prepare long term preventive measures through Detailed Gap analysis on sewage management , industrial effluent management , and Solid waste Management and other associated issues</p>	<p>(8) Presences of major plant and animal communities, (9) Designated Use of Pond or Lake (Drinking /Irrigation/ Aqua culture/ Tourism/Protected Bio Diversity (10) Major outfall details (11) Physical conditions of the water body 912 Water quality (13) Status of sewage management in the Catchment area (14) Status of Industrial Effluent management in the Catchment area (15) Status of solid waste, plastic waste , C& D waste management in the Catchment area and water body.</p>	
Phase III & Phase IV Preparation of Detailed Project Report & Implementation		
<p>Preparation of Detailed Project Report to Restoration the water bodies by preventing the entry of sewage in to water bodies to increase the capacity of tank, strengthen the bund and improving the other amenities based on the local requirement, Removal of Encroachment , flood control measures , tendering , execution, and good governance .</p>	<p>(16) Measures taken by preparing DPR , Estimate Preparation, Tendering and Execution of work</p>	<p>So far 93271 numbers of water bodies have been restored and 2620 are in progress. For the remaining water bodies Data collection and DPR preparation will be completed before 30-4-2022 and all the water bodies will be restored before 31.08.2022.</p>

Thematic Area: 15. Coastal Pollution (O.A.829 of 2019)

Thematic Area :3(X)		Coastal Pollution	
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>(1) As per thr directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) dated 17.9.2019 that no sewage or industrial pollution is discharged in coastal waters and CPCB may file latest status report on the subject in O.A.No 673/2018.The District Magistrate may also cover the subject of coastal and marine pollution in the District Environmental plan to be prepare and furnish reports to the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary may also include the subject in their monitoring and in the reports furnished in O.A.No 606 of 2018.</p> <p>(2). As per the directions of the Hon'ble National green Tribunal (NGT), dated 3.12.2019 that all State PCB's/PCCs of coastal States/UTs may give relevant information's to CPCB within one month from the</p>	<p>Letters has been sent to District Environmental Engineers of TNPCB, District Collectors of the Coastal districts to issue necessary instructions to the concerned responsible authorities for the stoppage of sewage or industrial discharges and to include "Prevention of Coastal and Marine Pollution as one of the subjects to be dealt by the District Level committee and prepare the District Environmental plan for marine pollution and include the same in the comprehensive plan and the compliance has to be submitted by the District Collectors to the Chief Secretary.</p>	Nil	<p>Letters were sent to the District Collectors and DEEs of TNPCB for the stoppage of sewage or industrial discharges in to the coastal or marine system and to include the "Prevention of Coastal and Marine Pollution as one of the subjects to be dealt by the District Level committee and the directions of Hon'ble NGT was complied.</p> <p>All the details are collected from the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu and consolidated report was sent to Central Pollution Control Board on 31.12.2019 within the stipulated period of Hon'ble NGT direction.</p> <p>TNPCB vide letters dated 12.08.2020 and 06.10.2020 addressed to line Departments namely, Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Director of Town Panchayat , Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Public Works Department, TWAD Board and CMWSSB requested to furnish the compliance report and the same was received from CMA and CMWSSB.</p>
	<p>The required details such as categorization of coastal areas, status of sewage generation, its treatment and disposal of in coastal areas as per the format prepared by CPCB has to be collected from the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu and has to be compiled.</p>	Nil	<p>The Department of Environment is taking up the preparation of action plan by collecting details from the 14 districts of Tamil Nadu and the same is under process.</p>

<p>date of order.</p> <p>(3).The Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 29.6.2020 in O.A. 829 of 2019 on Coastal and marine pollution has directed that all States/UTs through their concerned departments such as Urban/Rural development , Irrigation &Public Health, Local Bodies environment etc, may ensure formulation and execution of plans for sewage treatment and utilization of treated sewage effluent with respect to each city, town , village, adhering to the timeline as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court STPs must meet the prescribed standards , including Faecal Coliform.</p>	<p>The details like 100% treatment of sewage /effluent must be ensured and strict coercive action for any violation to enforce rule of law.</p>	<p>NIL</p>	<p>The Master sheet for the location of all the coastal districts in Tamil Nadu was prepared and submitted to CPCB.</p>
---	---	------------	--

Rural Local Bodies

3 MODEL VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN RURAL AREAS	93 Village Panchayats identified in 36 rural districts of Tamil Nadu				
BASIC DETAILS OF 93 MODEL VILLAGE PANCHAYATS	No. of Habitations	No. of Households			Population (2011 Census)
	859	143215			481793
INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDED FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	Tricycles / Push Carts	Segregation cum Storage Sheds	Street Garbage Bins	Compost Pits	Vermi Compost Sheds
	638	97	2103	194	93
MANPOWER	66,130 Thooimai Kaavalars have been engaged for 100% Door to Door collection, Segregation and Safe Disposal of waste				
PROPOSED ACTIVITIES (in progress)	1. Awareness Generation among all HHs to ensure Source Segregation				
	2. Government Orders have been issued vide G.O. Ms. No. 15, RD & PR Department, dated: 7.1.2020, for the establishment of Micro Composting Centres in Peri-Urban/ Bigger Village Panchayats to manage wet waste. As per the above G.O establishment of 294 nos of MCC works are under progress				
	3. Individual and Community Soak Pits works are taken up on Saturation basis in the model Village Panchayats for Grey Water Management				

Name and Designation of Designated Officers for ensuring compliance to provisions under Statute

S.No.	Thematic Areas	Name of the Designated Officers	Department
01.	Compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules including Legacy Waste	Thiru. K.Pandurangan Superintending Engineer O/o the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Chennai.	CMA/GCC
02.	Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Management Rules	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB
03.	Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste	Thiru. K.Pandurangan Superintending Engineer O/o the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Chennai.	CMA/GCC
04.	Compliance to Hazardous Waste Management Rules	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB
05.	Compliance to E-Waste Rules	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB
06.	351 Polluted river stretches in the country	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	PWD/TWAD/ CMA/MAWS
07.	122 Non-attainment cities	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB
08	100 Industrial Clusters	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB

09.	Status of STPs and re-use of treated water	Thiru. K.Pandurangan Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer (STP), CMWSSB	CMWSSB/CMA
10.	Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB
11.	Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge	Thiru.S.Prabakaran, Chief Engineer (State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre)	PWD
12	Air Pollution including Noise Pollution	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB
13.	Illegal sand mining	Thiru.Muthiah Superintending Engineer Palar Basin, PWDepartment	PWD/ INDUSTRIES
14.	Rejuvenation of water bodies	Thiru. K.Pandurangan Superintending Engineer O/o the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Chennai.	CMA/PWD/TWAD
15	Coastal Pollution	Thiru R.Kannan Member Secretary TNPCB	TNPCB


 Under Secretary to Government
 M.A. & W.S. Department
 Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.