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

Letter No.18583/MA.IV(2)/2018-122, Dated 07.09.2023

From

Dr. D. Karthikeyan, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary to Government.

To

The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
East Arjun Nagar, Delhi -110032 (w.e)

Sir,

Sub: National Green Tribunal - Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 – Orders of National Green Tribunal in O.A.No.606 of 2017 – Quarterly report for the quarter ended June, 2023 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 12.09.2019 and 07.01.2020 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, dated 12.09.2019 and 07.01.2020, the quarterly report for the Quarter ended June, 2023 on 15 Thematic areas and information on Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management, in the prescribed format, 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,

for Principal Secretary to Government.

Ann. Vignaraj
07/09/2023

2112

**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

June - 2023

INDEX

S. No.	Contents	Page No.
1.	Compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules including Legacy Waste	4-27
2.	Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Management Rules	28-37
3.	Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste	38-39
4.	Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules	40-44
5.	Compliance to E-Waste Rules	45
6.	351 Polluted river stretches in the country	46-53
7.	122 Non-attainment cities	54-57
8.	100 Industrial Clusters	58-59
9.	Status of STPs and re-use of treated water	60-70
10.	Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance	71
11.	Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge	72-78
12.	Air Pollution including Noise Pollution	79
13.	Illegal sand mining	80-83
14.	Rejuvenation of water bodies	84-92
15.	Coastal Pollution	93-94

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 	<p style="text-align: center;">Achieved</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nil</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nil</p>

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			
Current Compliance status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap	
<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 	Achieved	Nil	Complied	

<p>basis. The waste is transported to the Domestic hazardous waste deposition centre/MRFs and periodically disposed to the facilitator authorized by TNPCB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety equipments and uniform provided to sanitary workers. • Workers are encouraged to use protection equipments during their routine collection works and processing activities 			
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<p>SWM Rules 15 (b), (v), (r), (m), (p), (q), (u)</p>	<p>Door to Door Collection & Segregation Preference to Construct, Operate & Maintain Solid Waste Processing Facilities Setting up of Bio Methanation Plants Onsite Composting Centre in Parks and gardens Transportation of non-biodegradable waste Material Recovery Facilities to be established</p>		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
Door to Door collection - 98%	100 %	2%	<p>The Massive drive – “Peoples movement for clean cities” is being conducted in all ULBs in every 2nd and 4th Saturday to make cities clean and to behavioral change among the peoples. Through IEC awareness campaign, 100% D2D collection will be achieved before 31.12.2023.</p>
Source Segregation - 85%	100 %	15 %	

<p>Processing facilities for wet waste</p> <p>Total Waste Generation in 649 ULBs is 15,240 TPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total wet waste generation is 8,196 TPD (54%) ✓ Waste to Compost Processing facilities (Micro Compost Centres) ✓ 1170 MCC sanctioned to process 4260 TPD of wet waste in 21 Corporations and 138 Municipalities and 39 Town panchayats. So far, 1008 MCCs with handling capacity of 3618 TPD have been established. ✓ In GCC, 2 Bio CNG plant is functioning to process 200 TPD. 4 Garden waste & tender coconut shells with processing plant of 320 TPD and 2 Windrow composting centers are established with processing capacity of 100 TPD. Service providers are processing at a capacity of 250 TPD at their source. ✓ 907 OCCs are established in Corporations & Municipalities with a processing capacity of 350 TPD as waste to compost. 	100 %	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction of 5 nos of Bio-CNG plant of total design capacity 500 TPD (100 TPD each) are in progress. ✓ The construction activities of processing facilities are being reviewed and probable date of completion of all these works is 31.12.2023. ✓ Further 2 nos of Bio-CNG processing plant with capacity of 500 TPD capacity each is proposed to handle the gap. ✓ Also 2 nos of composting plants of 500 TPD capacity in Kodungaiyur and Perungudi is proposed to handle the further requirement. ✓ 321 Windrows composting sanctioned with capacity of 590 TPD is under construction. ✓ 69 MCCs with 328 TPD TPD is under construction.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 107 Biomethanation plants are established to process 259 TPD of Wet Waste. 516 Windrows and 27 Vermi Composting plants are functioning with capacity of 1422 TPD. ✓ The Overall Processing percentage of wet waste is 80%.(6519 TPD) ✓ From June 2016 to June 2023, 5,31,220 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. ✓ 1,25,450 Tonnes of non-saleable, non-recyclable wastes disposed up to 30.06.2023 ✓ 5,54,974 MT of recyclable waste were sold and Rs.142.30 Crore distributed to sanitary workers for the period from August 2017 to 30.06.2023 ✓ To dispose the dry waste generated in ULBs, 464 nos of Material Recovery Facilities/Resource recovery centres with capacity of 1928 TPD has been constructed and put in use. The ULBs having land constraints have established the RRCs in the MCCs. 			<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 nos of Incinerator of capacity of 5 TPD in thiruvotriyur obtained CTO from TNPCB. ✓ The Waste to Energy plant of capacity 1500 MT and 2 nos of Automated MRF of capacity 2600 TPD each is proposed under SBM 2.0. for which DFR is under preparation through the consultant. <p><u>DMA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 108 Material Recovery Facilities has been sanctioned under SBM 2.0 and works are in various stages of construction. ✓ 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> <p>Under SBM 2.0, 313 Material Recovery Facilities with capacity of 402 TPD has been sanctioned and works are under construction.</p>
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<p>✓ 1,25,450 Tonnes Non-recyclable wastes generated are sent to cement plants/ sugar mills/ power plants for usage as fuel.</p> <p>✓ In GCC, 1 nos of scientific Incinerator of capacity 50 TPD, 1 nos of scientific Incinerator of capacity 10 TPD is functioning. 1 no of mobile incinerator of capacity 5 TPD and off take of plastics waste for co-processing to cement factories at a capacity of 300 TPD.</p>			
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SWM Rules 15 (w), (zh), (zi)	Scientific Land fill Desired Objective of Zero Waste Concept
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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 80% 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 MRF for balance quantity of dry waste disposal.</p>

SWM Rules	Removal of Legacy waste
15 (zi), (zk)	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 291 locations is 215 lakh cu.m and in 361 ULBs there is no legacy waste dumped. ✓ Bio Mining work have been taken up in 291 locations (19 Corporations, 104 Municipalities and 131 Town Panchayats) to remove the 215 lakhs Cu.m of Legacy waste. After completion of the biomining works, about 1500 acres of land will be reclaimed. ✓ Bio Mining works has been completed in 119 locations and cleared 53 lakh Cu.m of legacy waste and 574 acres of land has been reclaimed. ✓ In 172 locations, works 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 25%) Fund Sanctioned & under progress – 75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 172 Locations remediation works are in progress.

SWM Rules 15 (x)	Budgetary Provision
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Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
✓ Adequate fund provision by SBM through State Government and GoI. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoTN & GoI - Rs. 1151.67 Cr (2021-22) ✓ Operation and Maintenance by the ULBs from General Fund	-	-	-

SWM Rules 15 (za), (zb)	Submission of Annual Report by the local bodies
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Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
✓ Annual Report for the year 2021-22 as per Form IV will be submitted to TNPCB in the month of August 2022. ✓ Will be followed in subsequent years also.	-	-	Submitted

SWM Rules 15(zc), 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. ✓ 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 issued order for the formulation of Special Task Force in all the Districts for SWM - IEC activities. ✓ People's Movement for Clean Cities' has been launched by the Honourable Chief Minister on 03.06.2022. The Fundamental objective of the scheme is to sensitize every citizen about solid waste management, especially source segregation of waste and to bring behavioral change. The campaign revolves around the theme "My Waste, My Responsibility". The campaign is 	Nil	Nil	Complied

<p>carried out on every 2nd and 4th Saturdays of the month in all urban local bodies. On every third Wednesday, awareness campaigns are conducted in Schools and Colleges about solid waste management and sanitation.</p> <p>✓ 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.</p>			
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<p>SWM Rules 16(1)(a),(5),(6)</p>	<p>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</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Current Status</p> <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- coordinators of Eco-Club, National Green Corps (NGC) & Scouts on 20.09.2019. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Desirable Level</p> <p>As indicated in SWM Rule, 2016</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gap</p> <p>Nil</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Proposal for attending gap</p> <p>Complied</p>

- 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.

Issue of Directions and Environmental Compensations:

- 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, and Kayalpattinam Municipality, Chitlapakkam Town Panchayat, Kundrathur Panchayat Union and Vaniyambadi Municipality (06.03.2023).
- Show Cause Notice issued to Pallavaram Municipality, Jambai Town Panchayat and Nandivaram Guduvanchery Town Panchayat, Sithalapakkam Village Panchayat, Minjur Town 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, Moovarasampattu Village Panchayat of St.Thomas Mount Panchayat Union, Vandalur Village Panchayat of Kattankulathur Panchayat Union, Karanai Pudhucheri Village Panchayat of Kattankulathur Panchayat Union, Gobichettipalayam Municipality, Tharamangalam Municipality, Vaniyambadi Municipality, Pozhichalur Village Panchayat, Othakadai Village Panchayat (07.03.2023) and Salem Corporation(13.03.2023) under section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 as to

<p>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, Medavakkam Village Panchayat, Minjur Town Panchayat, Kundrathur Town Panchayat, Nandivaram Guduvancheri Town Panchayat, Madambakkam Town Panchayat, Thiruneermalai Town Panchayat, Mamallapuram town panchayat, Moovarasampattu Village Panchayat of St.Thomas Mount Panchayat Union, Greater Chennai Corporation, Perumbakkam Village Panchayat of St.Thomas Mount Panchayat Union, Gobichettipalayam Municipality, Tharamangalam Municipality, Madurai West Panchayat Union, Pozhichalur Town Panchayat ,Othakadai Town Panchayat (07.03.2023) Salem Corporation (13.03.2023), Samayanallur and Usilampatti Municipality (24.03.2023) for non-compliance of SWM Rules. • Directions issued to the Line Departments under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to carry out bio mining and bio-remediation of dumpsites in compliance with the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 & CPCB Guidelines. • Show Cause Notice has been issued to the Greater Chennai Corporation, for the non compliance SWM Rules, 2016 as to why prosecution should not be launched by filing complaint as per the powers conferred under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. • Criminal case has been filed against the Executive Officer, Mamallapuram Town Panchayat for not complying with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. <p>Regulating inter-State movement of waste: 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 & 27.08.2022 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. 			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
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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, Salem, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kumbakonam and Avadi and 64 Municipalities. TNPCB conducted Ambient Air Quality monitoring at the vicinity of solid waste dumpsites pertaining to namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagercoil, Vellore, Trichy 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, 21 Corporations, 138 Municipalities and 60 Town Panchayats generate solid waste greater than 5 tons/day and require Authorisation. • TNPCB has issued Authorisation to the above said local bodies. 	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 will submit Annual Report for the year 2022-23 to the Central Pollution Control Board on by 31st July 2023. 	To submit Annual Report to the CPCB before 31 st July every year	Nil	Nil.

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 	100%	20%	Alternative methods to process wet waste like Thermophilic biomethanation plant with capacity of 2 TPD is under construction in

<p>Hilly areas which 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>Kodaikanal Municipality to suit the hilly climate conditions.</p> <p>Meanwhile, currently Windrow Composting / MCC is being practiced to process the wet waste.</p>
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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	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.

S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
	sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more.		
3	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.	2 years	<p>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.</p> <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 nos of Incinerator of capacity of 5 TPD in thiruvotriyur obtained CTO from TNPCB. ✓ The Waste to Energy plant of capacity 1500 MT and 2 nos of Automated MRF of capacity 500 TPD each is proposed under SBM 2.0. for which DFR is under preparation through the consultant. <p><u>DMA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 108 Material Recovery Facilities has been sanctioned under SBM 2.0 and works are in various stages of construction.

S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
			<p>✓ 15 nos. of incinerators are proposed in 30 ULBs and are awaiting Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from TNPCB.</p> <p><u>CTP:</u></p> <p>Under SBM 2.0, 313 Material Recovery Facilities with capacity of 402 TPD has been sanctioned and works are under construction.</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	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 85% segregation has been achieved.
5	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered	2 years	98% door to door collection achieved. The gap is expected to be completed by 31.12.2023.

S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
	vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.		
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	<p>Processing facilities for wet waste</p> <p>Total Waste Generation in 649 ULBs is 15,240 TPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total wet waste generation is 8,196 TPD (54%) ✓ Waste to Compost Processing facilities (Micro Compost Centres) ✓ 1170 MCC sanctioned to process 4260 TPD of wet waste in 21 Corporations and 138 Municipalities and 39 Town panchayats. So far, 1008 MCCs with handling capacity of 3618 TPD have been established.
8	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In GCC, 2 Bio CNG plant is functioning to process 200 TPD. 4 Garden waste &

S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
	towns below 100000 populations.		<p>tender coconut shells with processing plant of 320 TPD and 2 Windrow composting centers are established with processing capacity of 100 TPD. Service providers are processing at a capacity of 250TPD at their source.</p> <p>✓ 907 OCCs are established in Corporations & Municipalities with a processing capacity of 350 TPD as waste to compost.</p> <p>✓ 107 Biomethanation plants are established to process 259 TPD of Wet Waste. 516 Windrows and 27 Vermi Composting plants are functioning with capacity of 1422 TPD.</p> <p>✓ The Overall Processing percentage of wet waste is 80%.(6519TPD)</p>
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	3 years	as serial no. 2 & 3 above

S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
	well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules		
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 291 locations is 215 lakh cu.m and in 361 ULBs there is no legacy waste dumped. ✓ Bio Mining work have been taken up in 291 locations (19 Corporations, 104 Municipalities and 131 Town Panchayats) to remove the 215 lakhs Cu.m of Legacy waste. After completion of the biomining works, about 1500 acres of land will be reclaimed. ✓ Bio Mining works has been completed in 119 locations and cleared 53 lakh

S.No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of Notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Tamilnadu
			<p>Cu.m of legacy waste and 574 acres of land has been reclaimed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 172 locations, works 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.
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		TNPCCB has submitted the Annual Report for the year 2022-23 to the Central Pollution Control Board

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 13 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 BMW 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 captive biomedical waste treatment and disposal facilities are available. The entire biomedical waste generated from the HCFs is disposed through 13 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities located in Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>Out of 13 CBMWTFs, 11 facilities have installed with the incinerators and are achieving retention time in the secondary chamber.</p> <p>Remaining 2 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 BMW 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 13 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 BMWWM rules.</p> <p>Bar coding system is being implementing in the HCFs covered by the CBMTWTFs in their jurisdiction.</p> <p>All the vehicles of the CBMWTFs have been fitted with GPS Tracking system.</p>	100 % Implementation of Bar coding by all the HCFs in co-ordination with the CBMWTFs.	To ensure that all the HCFs implement Bar coding system.	<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. One CBMWTF has obtained CTO but yet to commence its operation.</p> <p>Remaining 2 facilities namely (1). M/s. Society for Biomedical Waste Management,</p>	--	Nil	Nil

<p>Nilgiris (2). M/s. Neat & Clean Service Squad, Ramnad which are issued with 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>			
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<p>BWM Rule 5 (q)</p>	<p>Duties of Occupier of CBMWTFs Upgrade existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time in secondary chamber</p>			
	<p>Current Status</p>	<p>Desirable Level</p>	<p>Gap</p>	<p>Proposal for attending gap</p>
<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 13 CBMWTFs, 11 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>10 CBMWTFs which are in operation are achieving the standards for retention time in the secondary chamber. One CBMWTF has obtained CTO and yet to commence its operation.</p>				

BMW Rules	Duties of Occupier of CBMWTFs Online connectivity of CBMWTFs		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Out of 13 CBMWTFs, 10 facilities have installed online monitoring system for the parameters primary chamber temperature, secondary chamber temperature, 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 BMW rules. One CBMWTF has obtained CTO and yet to commence its operation.</p>	-	--	Achieved

BMW Rule (Schedule III) 6 (i)	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Inventorization Issue of Authorisation		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has inventoried 28729 Health Care Facilities (Private and Government hospitals) so far and issued with Authorisation under BMW Rules, 2016 including one time Authorization for non-bedded HCFs like clinics, laboratories, research institutes, Veterinary hospitals, etc.,</p>	-	-	-

BMW Rule (Schedule III) 6 (ii)	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 2021 vide TNPCB letter dated 31.07.2022.	-	-	-

BMW Rule (Schedule III) 6 (v)	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 13 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 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>	--	--	-

Directions were issued to 28 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, 19 HCFs including Government Hospitals were levied with Environmental Compensation for non-compliance of Directions issued to the HCF.

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.

Directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as amended were issued to 2 HCFs namely M/s. Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur District and M/s. VAIGAI LABORATORY, Madurai District for non-compliance of BMWM Rules, 2016.

Show Cause Notice under Section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 was issued to 2 HCFs namely M/s. R.K.Ortho Plus, Salem District & M/s. Government Tiruvannamalai Medical College and Hospital, Tiruvannamalai District for non-compliance of BMWM Rules.

Directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as amended were issued to 2 CBMWTFs namely M/s. Teknotherm Industries, Coimbatore and M/s. Kovai Bio Waste Management, Coimbatore for non-compliance of BMWM Rules, 2016.

Show Cause Notice under Section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 were issued to CBMWTF M/s. Ramky Energy and Environment Limited, Salem to remit Environmental Compensation.

BMW (Schedule III) 6 (vi)	Rule	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Undertake Inventory of Bio- Medical Waste		
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
TNPCB has inventoried 28,729 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. Reports received for 4 CBMWTFs.

BMW Rule (Schedule III) 6 (x)	Duties of State Pollution Control Board Advisory Committee		
Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>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.</p> <p>First State Level Advisory Committee meeting was held on 10.05.2017 and Second State Level Advisory Committee meeting on 10.01.2018.</p> <p>Further, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh & Eighth State Level Advisory Committee meetings were held on 25.09.2018, 10.04.2019, 26.11.2019, 24.12.2020, 22.07.2021 & 22.12.2022.</p> <p>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 respective District Collectors. In this regard, District Level Monitoring Committees have been formed in all the Districts and regular meetings are being held.</p> <p>Also, as per the orders of the Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 180 of 2021, a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of The Principal Secretary to Government, Health & Family Welfare Department and District level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors were constituted vide G.O. (Rt) No. 597 dt.16/8/2022. In this regard, the First State Level Committee meeting was held on 27.12.2022. So far, Dharmapuri, Theni, Salem, Dindigul, Thiruvannamalai, Madurai, Vaniyambadi, Villupuram and Kallakurichi, Ramanathapuram, Hosur, Erode, Thanjavur, Ariyalur &</p>	—	Nil	-

Perumbalur and Trichy have conducted the first District Level Committee meeting in their respective jurisdictions.			
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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, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi and Tiruppur) ✓ In GCC, C&D waste plant of capacity 400 TPD each at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi dumping ground is in function. 	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All ULBs have earmarked the C&D waste deposition facility. ✓ 6 ULBs has been sanctioned for processing facilities for C&D waste under SBM 2.0 (Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli Thoothukudi and Tiruppur). Tender under evaluation for Madurai. Retender to be called for Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Thoothukudi. ✓ In GCC, C&D waste plant of capacity 400 TPD each at Kodungaiyur and Perungudi dumping ground is in function.

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
✓ 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 storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste	100%	95%	✓ 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. ✓ Retender has been called for setting up of C & D processing facility of 50 TPD in Trichy Corporation. ✓ Setting up of C & D processing facility in Tambaram Corporation and in Madurai Corporation are under proposal stage.
✓ TNPCB will submit Annual Report for the year 2022-23 to the Central Pollution Control Board by 31 st July 2023.	To submit Annual report to the CPCB before 31 st July every year	Nil	Nil

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 4266 units generating hazardous wastes as on 31.03.2022 & 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 none of the 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 storing 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 - 31 Nos, 2. Waste oil – 21 Nos, 3. Lead bearing waste including battery waste – 25 Nos, 4. Paint & Ink sludge/ residue – 1 No, 5. Zinc & Zinc Ash – 13 Nos 6. Copper Scrap – 6 Nos 7. Brass Dross – 1No. 8. Spent Catalyst – 1No. 9. E-Waste – 3 Nos. 10. Recovery of solvents – 12 Nos 11. Waste dichromate – 3 Nos <p>The Board has authorized 14 cement plants for co processing of 18.41 Lakhs MT per annum of utilizable wastes in cement kilns. During the year 2021-22, about 2.18 lakhs MT 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 M/s Sandhiya Enviro Tech System – Villupuram- 3463 TPA M/s Cheenu Enviro Management – Coimbatore – 45000 TPA M/s Arunachalaa Enterprises - Karur – 60000 TPA</p>		-	Nil	-
Recyclable/Utilizable Waste Disposal for the period 20201-22				
Recyclable Hazardous Waste generation (T/A)	Utilizable Hazardous Waste Generation (T/A)			
1,14,446.72	5,992,922.39			

Hazardous Waste recycled through recyclers (Authorized capacity – 707096.76 T/A)	Hazardous waste Utilized through utilizer, pre processor & Co processing in cement plant - (Authorized capacity – 6292290 T/A)			
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HWOM Rules 16	Treatment, storage and disposal facility for Hazardous and Other Wastes. (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												
<p>There are 3 Nos of TSDF facilities located in Tamilnadu.</p> <p>1. M/s. Re sustainability IWM Solutions 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)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="185 1034 1283 1233"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="197 1042 1272 1082">Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2021-22</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="197 1082 454 1185">Land fillable HW received (T)</th> <th data-bbox="465 1082 779 1185">Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)</th> <th data-bbox="790 1082 1003 1185">Incinerable HW received (T)</th> <th data-bbox="1014 1082 1272 1185">Incinerable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="197 1185 454 1233">71957 MT</td> <td data-bbox="465 1185 779 1233">71132 MT</td> <td data-bbox="790 1185 1003 1233">4322</td> <td data-bbox="1014 1185 1272 1233">3935</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. M/s. Re sustainability IWM Solutions Limited, Undurumikidakulam, A Mukkulam Village, Thiruchuli Taluk, Virudhunagar District (Permitted capacity Land fillable – 240000 T/A)</p>		Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2021-22				Land fillable HW received (T)	Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)	Incinerable HW received (T)	Incinerable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)	71957 MT	71132 MT	4322	3935	-	Nil	-
Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2021-22																
Land fillable HW received (T)	Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)	Incinerable HW received (T)	Incinerable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)													
71957 MT	71132 MT	4322	3935													

Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal for the period 2021-22				
Land fillable HW received (T)	Land fillable Hazardous Waste Disposal (T)			
39912.73 MT	39912.725 MT			
3. M/s. Re sustainability IWM Solutions Limited, S.F. No. Plot No. 141 A, 142 and 143. SF No. 726 (Part), BALETHOTTAM village, Pochampalli Taluk and Krishnagiri District (Permitted capacity for landfill – 90885 TPA				

HWOM Rules 17, 18,19	17. Packaging and Labelling.- 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, labeling & manifest system is followed by Hazardous waste generators/TSDF/Recyclers/ pre processor TSDF vehicles are fitted with GPS arrangement		-	Nil	-

HWOM Rules 20	Records and returns			
Current Status		Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
TNPCCB has identified 4266 hazardous wastes generating units and the units are maintaining in Form – III & form – 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
The calculation of Liability & Environmental Compensation is being followed as per CPCB guidelines. However no EC has been received from any units for violation of HW since Oct 2022.		-	Nil	-

Thematic Area: 5. Compliance to E-Waste Rules

EWM Rules, 2022 Schedule V	<p>Corresponding Duties of the State Pollution Control Board</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventorisation of e-waste. 2. Monitoring and compliance of Extended Producer Responsibility as directed by Central Pollution Control Board. 3. Conduct random inspection of recycler and refurbisher and monitoring recycling capacity utilization. 4. Implementation of programmes to encourage environmentally sound recycling. 5. Any other function delegated by the Ministry/ Central Pollution Control Board under these rules.
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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"> • The MoEF&CC, GoI notified the E-Waste Management Rules, 2022 on 02.11.2022. These Rules came into effect from 01.04.2023 • As per the EWM, Rules,2022 Producer, Manufacturer, Recycler and Refurbisher shall register through the online portal developed by the Central Pollution Control Board. • For effective implementation of these Rules, the TNPCB conducted a stakeholders meeting through VC on 25.01.2023 with all stakeholders and DEEs, JCEE(M)s/TNPCB. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the above said meeting TNPCB directed all the DEEs, JCEE(M)s/TNPCB to organize an awareness campaign and to distribute the approved pamphlets among the stakeholders and general public to create awareness. • All the District environmental Engineers and Joint Chief Environmental Engineers (M) of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board were instructed to implement the new EWM, Rules, 2022 in their respective jurisdiction from 01.04.2023. • TNPCB instructed the Local Bodies (Urban and Rural) to comply with the duties and responsibilities as mentioned under Schedule-V, S.No 3 of the EWM, Rules, 2022. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Totally, 150 EPR-Authorised Producers were registered under the EWM, Rules, 2016. • Of the 150 Producers, 68 were registered under the EWM, Rules, 2022. • The TNPCB directed all the DEEs and JCEE (M)s of TNPCB in their respective jurisdictions to instruct the remaining Producers to migrate and register in accordance with these new Rules. 	

Thematic Area: 6. 351 Polluted River Stretches in the Country (10 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
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Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>In Tamil Nadu, CPCB has identified 10 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> River Sarabanga (Thathayampatti to T.Konagapadi Stretch-15Kms)-Priority-II (BOD 20 to 30 mg/l).The CPCB data as on Sep-2018 the level of BOD is 78.0 mg/l. Current Status as on March 2023, the values of BOD - 27 mg/l, DO – Nil and FC – 920 MPN/100ml. 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 on March 2023, the values of BOD – 21 mg/l, DO – 1.5 mg/l and FC – 1400 MPN/100 ml. 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 March 2023, the values of BOD - 60 mg/l, DO – Nil and FC -14000 MPN/100 ml 	<p>To bring the river water fit for bathing standards (Class-B standard) Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) <3.0 mg/l is to be achieved.</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, Tamiraparani, Palar and Amaravathi the bathing standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Hon'ble NGT (PB) in O.A No. 673 NGT /2018 ordered to rejuvenate the Polluted River Stretches by preparing action plans. ➤ 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 20.04.2022 by the Chief Secretary to government 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

<p>4. River Cauvery (Mettur to Mayiladuthurai Stretch-200Kms) - Priority-III (BOD 10 to 20 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018, the value of BOD is 3.3 to 32.0 mg/l. Current status as on March 2023, the values of BOD is < 2 to 2.4 mg/l, DO – 5.7 – 7.9 mg/l and FC - 14 – 32 MPN/100 ml.</p> <p>5. River Bhavani (Sirumugai to Kalingarayan Stretch-60Kms) - Priority-V (BOD 3 to 6 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018, the BOD is 3.3 to 6.6 mg/l. Current status as on March 2023, the values of BOD < 2 to 2.1 mg/l, DO – 6.2 – 6.7 mg/l and FC - 11 – 20 MPN/100 ml.</p> <p>6. River Thamirabarani (Pappankulam to Arumuganeri Stretch-80Kms) - Priority-IV (BOD 6 to 10 mg/l), The CPCB data as on Sep-2018 BOD is 3.1 to 4.0 mg/l. Current status as on March 2023, the values of BOD < 2 mg/l, DO – 6.2 – 6.8 mg/l and FC - 12 – 24 MPN/100 ml.</p> <p>➤ Action plans for six polluted river stretches were submitted to CPCB and approved.</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. <p>➤ Action Taken Reports on the action plans for the six polluted river stretches for the period up to March 2023 were received from the line departments concerned,</p>		<p>of CPCB is satisfied.</p>	<p>O.A. No. 606/2018 dated 23.04.2019.</p> <p>➤ Government of Tamil Nadu have 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 Detailed Project Report (DPR) is prepared. 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>
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<p>compiled and copy furnished to CPCB and Govt., of Tamil Nadu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ As per the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order the water quality data for the six polluted river stretches are being hosted in the TNPCB 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.➤ 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. For balance polluted river stretches announced during 2022 viz., Amaravathi, Palar, Cooum and Adyar Action Plans are being prepared in co-ordination with the line departments.➤ Government of Tamil Nadu have 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.➤ Hon'ble NGT (PB), New Delhi has issued direction vide order dated 06/12/2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018 regarding 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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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. The Government of Tamil Nadu has directed TNPCB to remit the performance guarantee of Rs. 10 crore and the same shall be reimbursed by the PWD. The PWD commitment is awaited. The Environmental compensation of Rs. 4 crore is to be paid to CPCB.
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<p>➤ Quantity of sewage generated and treated in the state, gap in 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 20.04.2022 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary with the Principal Secretary, Environment & Forests Department with the RRC members and line departments concerned to review the action plans for the rejuvenation of Rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action plans for Polluted River stretches such as River Sarabanga, Thirumanimutharu, Vasista, Cauvery and Bhavani have been approved by the CPCB Task Team. As Tamiraparani River is classified as Priority V no approval of CPCB is required. Also, the task team recommended that the 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>➤ Based on the suggestions of the task team, details requested from the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, the District Environmental Engineers of</p>			<p>On continuous persuasion and efforts of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, the priorities of the Polluted River Stretches has been shifted to lower priority class by the Central Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>The Member Secretary, CPCB, Delhi has been addressed from this office letters dated: 14.9.2022, 2.2.2023 and 20.2.2023 to delist the Polluted River Stretches.</p> <p>Qty. Of sewage generated -3938.29 MLD Treatment capacity (STP)- 2172.47 MLD</p> <p>Treatment capacity (FSTP)-0.924 MLD</p> <p>Sewage being treated through Alternate Technology: 957 MLD Under Construction STPs & FSTPs : 437.25 MLD Gap- 370.65 MLD</p> <p>As per action plans all the works are being carried-out.</p>
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<p>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.</p> <p>➤ National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi is conducting quarterly 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 and last meeting was conducted on 12.05.2023.</p> <p>➤ 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.</p> <p>➤ The Central Monitoring Team has furnished its observations and recommendations after the assessment of Polluted River Stretches in Tamil Nadu.</p>		<p>Industrial Pollution: No Industrial discharge into the polluted River Stretches.</p> <p>HW- No gap BMW- No gap PWD is to provide Rain Water Harvesting structures.</p> <p>Ground Water Regulation:683 Nos. of illegally operated packaged drinking water units closed.</p>	<p>Action to bridge the gap between generation and treatment of sewage and MSWs</p> <p>Sewage: Proposed – 39 STPs and 5 FSTPs to bridge the gap.</p> <p>MSWs Generation : 15,214 TPD Treatment Facility : 9,709 TPD Under Construction : 1,802 TPD</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.</p> <p>Reuse of treated Waste water- 81 MLD</p> <p>PWD(WRD) Rain Water Harvesting : Existing – 119 Nos Under Construction – 22 Nos. Proposed – 283 Nos</p> <p>Note : 683 Nos. of illegal packaged drinking water firms were closed by Hon'ble Madras High Court.</p> <p>All the line departments have been addressed from</p>
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<p>➤ 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.</p> <p>➤ Letters from TNPCB dated: 14.09.2022, 2.2.2023 and 20.2.2023 have been submitted to CPCB to delist all the Polluted River Stretches from the polluted river stretches list and the CPCB order is awaited.</p> <p>➤ 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 March 2023 has been submitted to NMCG- Ministry of Jal Shakti with a copy to the CPCB</p> <p>➤ River Rejuvenation Committee meeting was conducted on 22.11.2021 under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Env. Climate Change & Forests Dept. The Principal Secretary reviewed the progress of action taken on Polluted River Stretches regarding STPs, MSW treatment facilities, maintaining the water quality and</p>			<p>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 Tamil Nadu and Chief secretary to Government.</p> <p>To comply the NGT directions all steps are being taken in the State by means of continuous review of the progress of the works and speedy implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every Quarter the Central Monitoring Committee meeting is conducted. • River Rejuvenation Committee meeting is conducted frequently.
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<p>rejuvenations along the PRS. The PS instructed the line dept. officials to speed up the implementation works. The Chief Secretary to government reviewed the progress of the works on 20.04.2022 and requested the line departments to expedite the works.</p> <p>➤ 16th Central Monitoring Committee meeting was held on 12.05.2023 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 e-flows, sedimentation, desilting etc., e) Action plan management of pollution in coastal areas/States.</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. • The Chief Secretary to Government is reviewing the progress of implementation of action plans with line departments frequently.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Hon'ble NGT issued final directions as below in the matter of O.A 673of 2018 dated: 22.02.2021.• 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.• The Hon'ble NGT Directions have been communicated to the Government and line departments for taking necessary action early.			
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Thematic Area: 7. 131 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 (NACs)-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</p> <p>As per the Hon'ble NGT order OA 681 of 2018 dated 21.08.2020, status of the following directions with respect to state are given below.</p> <p><i>Direction IV-</i> PGRP is in operational for all the 4 NACs of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p><i>Direction V & VI-</i>the CPCB approved City Action Plan of all the 4 NACs is under implementation.</p> <p><i>Direction VII-</i> the microplan/ annual action plan of Thoothukudi, Madurai, Trichy and Chennai for the FY 2022-23 has been submitted in the PRANA</p>	Reduction of PM ₁₀ in Thoothukudi town, Trichy, Madurai and Chennai	<p>The current annual values of PM₁₀ for the year ended March-2023 is tabulated below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cities</th> <th>PM10 µg/m³ (FY 2022-23)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chennai</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madurai</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trichy</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thoothukudi</td> <td>65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The values of Chennai, Madurai and Thoothukudi for the year 2022-23 are still above the annual standard value of 60 microgram/cubic</p>	Cities	PM10 µg/m ³ (FY 2022-23)	Chennai	63	Madurai	67	Trichy	44	Thoothukudi	65	<p>As per <i>the direction I</i>, the CPCB has sanctioned EC fund for the establishment of CAAQM station in Trichy.</p> <p>Under XVFC Grant-in – Aid for the air quality improvement Chennai, Madurai and Trichy has proposed additional CAAQM station to meet required number of monitoring station as per the guidelines of CPCB with respect to the population. The CPCB has advised the ULBs not to spend the funds grant under central Scheme for the procurement of CAAQM until further orders.</p> <p>As per the <i>direction II</i>, Carrying capacity and Source Apportionment study of Thoothukudi is in progress by Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under the EC fund of CPCB and NCAP fund. The study on Carrying capacity and Source Apportionment study of Chennai, Trichy and Madurai is completed and the interim report is furnished by IIT-Madras. Final report is under preparation.</p> <p>As per the <i>direction III</i>, The shifting,</p>
Cities	PM10 µg/m ³ (FY 2022-23)												
Chennai	63												
Madurai	67												
Trichy	44												
Thoothukudi	65												

portal developed by CPCB. The micro plan of Trichy and Chennai has been conditional approved on 12.12.2022 and for those of Thoothukudi and Madurai is under revision.

Direction XI- ERS for Thoothukudi has been developed as part of City Action Plan and the same has been approved by CPCB on 16.5.2019 and Chennai, Trichy and Madurai have been approved on 07.01.2022

The direction of Hon'ble NGT order 681/2018 dated 8.04.2021 as follows

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 in NACs consistent with the action plans already prepared and approved by the Expert Committee and directions of this tribunal

a) Monitor compliance of noise control norms

meter. Whereas PM₁₀ values of Trichy are well within the ambient air quality standards.

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

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 Corporation for the implementation of City Action Plan components for the FY 2021-22 and subsequently MoEF&CC has released a sum of Rs 4.13 Cr for the FY 2022-23 and the same has been transferred to Thoothukudi Municipal Corporation for the implementation of CPCB approved City Action Plan/ Microplan components. Accordingly, Thoothukudi Corporation has submitted the proposal in the PRANA portal developed by CPCB and awaiting for the approval of same.

The fifteenth finance Commission has released a sum of 181 crores, 31 crores and 21 crores were released as grants to million plus

<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 131 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, 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>iv. NTF may also evolve and oversee parameters</p>			<p>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 released fund for the FY 2021-2022 of Rs. 91 Cr, 15 Cr, and 11Cr for the cities Chennai, Madurai and Trichy respectively in the month of March 2022.</p> <p>Based on the performance assessment by State Level Monitoring Committee, Department of Environment (DoE) has released a grant-in-aid fund of Rs 95 Crore for Chennai, 16 + 7.35 Crore including incentive for Madurai and 11 + 7.35 Crore including incentive for Trichy for the implementation of CPCB approved City Action Plan for the FY 2022-23.</p> <p>MoU between Million plus ULBs (Chennai, Trichy and Madurai), State Government and MoEF&CC has been signed on 04.02.2022. for the effective implementation of CPCB approved City Action Plan as per the "Operational guidelines for implementation of</p>
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<p>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>v. 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>vi. 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>As per the <i>Direction III</i> of Hon'ble NGT order 681 of 2018, dated 08.04.2021, the ULBs of NACs are following the direction III</p> <p>a. In CEPI area, the industries are converted to cleaner fuels and TNPCB regularly monitoring the air pollution status.</p> <p>b. On international blue sky day, the non-attainment cities Chennai, Madurai, Trichy and Thoothukudi has convened public awareness and the details are uploaded in the PRANA portal.</p>			<p>Recommendations on Urban Local Body Grants” for the implementation on ambient air quality component in the Million plus Challenge fund for Million Plus Cities/ Urban Agglomerations under XVFC Grant</p> <p>Hotspot action plan of Trichy and Madurai is completed and submitted to CPCB by Institute of Repute (IoR).</p> <p>Hotspots action plan for Chennai and Thoothukudi is under preparation by IoR (IIT-M) for the identified hotspot area.</p> <p><u>Identification of hot spots by TNPCB and action plan</u></p> <p>Chennai- 13 Nos. Trichy-20 Nos. Madurai- 6 Nos. Thoothukudi- 6 Nos.</p>
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<p>industries in Critically /Severely Polluted Industrial Areas. TNPCB has followed the mechanism for new activities/expansion of Red & Orange category Industries in the above said Polluted industrial Areas.</p>	<p>be reduced below 60.</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Thootukudi</td> <td>44.95</td> <td>42.17</td> <td>41.96</td> <td>41.7</td> <td>17.6</td> <td>24.383</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Coimbatore</td> <td>28.29</td> <td>35.51</td> <td>35.00</td> <td>35.21</td> <td>19.6</td> <td>35.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>Cuddalore</td> <td>31.12</td> <td>31.12</td> <td>36.36</td> <td>36.36</td> <td>36.7</td> <td>31.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>Erode</td> <td>20.27</td> <td>50.69</td> <td>49.73</td> <td>21.39</td> <td>49.7</td> <td>49.74</td> </tr> </table>	5.	Thootukudi	44.95	42.17	41.96	41.7	17.6	24.383	6.	Coimbatore	28.29	35.51	35.00	35.21	19.6	35.23	7.	Cuddalore	31.12	31.12	36.36	36.36	36.7	31.29	8.	Erode	20.27	50.69	49.73	21.39	49.7	49.74
5.	Thootukudi	44.95	42.17	41.96	41.7	17.6	24.383																												
6.	Coimbatore	28.29	35.51	35.00	35.21	19.6	35.23																												
7.	Cuddalore	31.12	31.12	36.36	36.36	36.7	31.29																												
8.	Erode	20.27	50.69	49.73	21.39	49.7	49.74																												
			<p>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</p> <p>Pre- & post- monsoon 2022 was conducted for the 8 Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs).</p> <p>The CEPI scores arrived were sent to CPCB.</p> <p>The Work orders for Pre-monsoon 2023 is under preparation.</p> <p>The CEPI score for the past 3 years were uploaded in the TNPCB website.</p>																																

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

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap
<p>Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) or (Metrowater) was established in 1978 is maintaining the Water Supply and Sewerage system within Greater Chennai Corporation. The operational area of Chennai city is 426 Sq.km and its present population is 74.38 Lakhs. The comprehensive wastewater management for the city was commenced in 1961 and had undergone modifications periodically commensurate with the system requirements of an expanding City and the growing population.</p> <p>Sewage Generation:</p> <p>The estimated Sewage Generation at present is 743 Million litres per day (MLD), with the sewage collection calculated at 100 litres per capita for the current population.</p> <p>Treatment:</p> <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, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is providing sewerage services including wastewater treatment, reuse of treated water and power generation from Sewage Treatment Plants. Sewage Treatment</p>			<p>CMWSSB has set itself an ambitious target for recycle and reuse by 2030</p> <p>At Present – 13%</p> <p>2025– 25 %</p> <p>2030– 50%</p>

Plants at Chennai have an installed capacity of 745 MLD. The present Utilization is 600 MLD Avg (80.53%), an increase of 10% from the Utilization in 2019 at 532 MLD Avg (71.14%).

Quality monitoring:

- ✓ All the plants are compliant with the existing discharge standards specified by TNPCB for PH – 6.5 to 8.5, BoD <20 mg/L, CoD<250 mg/L, TSS<30 mg/L and Fecal coliform<10000 MPN. The discharge standards apart from the inhouse labs, are also periodically tested by the TNPCB. Further, CMWSSB has conducted third party performance check of the STPs through Centre for Environmental Studies Anna University for compliance on discharge standards.
- ✓ To monitor the quality parameters continuously as per CPCB directions, Installation of online continuous effluent monitoring system (OCEMS) under progress in all completed and ongoing STPs.

Reasons for underutilization:

- ✓ The present Utilization averages at 80%, however Septage collection improvements from newly added areas, Sewage collection system improvements in old areas and plugging of outfalls, interception and diversion works in all the Chennai city waterways viz., Adyar river, Buckingham Canal and Cooum river are in progress to achieve maximum utilization.
- ✓ At present there is no inadequacy in sewage treatment capacity for the sewage collected, however following actions have been taken for improving collection.

House Sewer Connections

- ✓ To bridge the gap in generation and treatment CMWSSB is actively effecting house sewer connections for eligible consumers in both old areas with already existing sewerage system and newly added areas with recently commissioned UGSS under various schemes, collecting connection charges in installments. A total of 50,580 house sewer connections have been given after 2019 under these schemes.
- ✓ CMWSSB, for people under below the poverty line is effecting sewer connections to their premises at Rs.100 per connection to improve hygiene and safe disposal of sewage. A total of 11,839 house sewer connections have been given after 2019 under this scheme.

Septage Collection

- ✓ To collect fecal sludge from the added areas of the Greater Chennai Corporation, served by septic tanks, CMWSSB has increased the number of decanting points in Sewage Treatment Plants for collection and co-treatment.
- ✓ The collection of septage has been increased from 2.1ML in 2019 to 8.65ML at present and cotreated at Nesapakkam, Perungudi and Shollinganallur.
- ✓ To regulate the septage desludging operators, the State has framed Regulations and Operational guidelines to ensure the usage of treatment facilities and thereby safe disposal of fecal sludge and septage.

Sewage Outfalls into river drains

- ✓ The restoration of the Chennai waterways is at the top of the priorities for the Government of Tamil Nādu and accorded Administrative Sanction vide G.O. (Ms) No. 107 MA&WS (MW1) Dept, dt: 20.08.2019 “Plugging of sewage outfalls into the drains of Buckingham canal and Adyar and Cooum rivers in Chennai city”. Interception and Diversion works and Infrastructure Strengthening works were proposed and Work orders has been issued for 36 nos of work (6 nos of Interception & Diversion works and 30 nos of Infrastructure Strengthening works) amounting to Rs. 364.80 crores. As on 30.06.2022, 12 nos of works have been completed and the remaining works are in progress.

Sewage Outfalls into rivers

- ✓ Cooum - CMWSSB obtained sanction and took up implementation of thirteen works at a total cost of 193.25 Crore under Integrated Cooum river eco-restoration project of CRRT. The works consisted of ten numbers of Interception & Diversion arrangements along the river including a Under Ground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) at Nerkundram, two Modular Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treatment of the diverted Sewage at Chetpet and Nungambakkam and one 10 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (TTUF) at Langs Garden. The nine interception and diversion works and the modular sewage treatment plant at Chetpet has been completed. The three-balance works are expected to be completed by December 2022.
- ✓ Adyar - CRRT Board had sanctioned ten works (Seven numbers of I&D works

and three numbers of Modular STPs) prepared for the mitigation of sewage outfalls within Chennai city into River Adyar at a total cost of 90.95 Crore. CMWSSB has completed five I&D works and two modular STPs, one modular STP at at Kotturpuram and one at Todd Hunter nagar has been completed, out of the remaining three works, one modular STP at Kundrathur Municipality will be completed by Dec 2023. The remaining two I&D works will be completed by June 2023.

STP Capacity addition:

- ✓ The core area of the Chennai city is fully covered by UGSS and the newly added areas are also being progressively covered. In 8 added areas, UGSS works have been sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 1032.44 Cr and the works are in various stages for completion. The providing of UGSS for the balance seventeen newly added areas of GCC has also been taken up and are in various stages of progress. The Government of Tamil Nadu has issued sanction orders for 6 added areas after July 2022 at a total cost of Rs.901.50 Cr and work is under progress. Further, for undertaking the balance UGSS for 8 areas has been sanctioned by the State High Power Steering Committee on 08.11.2022 for a total amount of Rs. 1340.76 cr under AMRUT 2.0
- ✓ Based on the requirements for the treatment of the sewage to be collected from the ongoing underground sewerage schemes and future growth in generation, construction of additional Sewage Treatment plants for a total capacity of 471.80

<p>MLD has been taken up. An additional seven numbers of treatment plants with a total capacity of 167.80 MLD at a total cost of Rs.280.10 Cr has been completed after June 2022 and upto October 2022. This includes four decentralized modular treatment plants to treat the sewage outfalls through drains into the rivers. Further, an additional two sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 170MLD at a cost of Rs. 298.60 Cr has been completed and commenced by May 2023. The ongoing balance four numbers of treatment plants providing additional capacity of 134 MLD at a total cost of 237.59 Cr is expected to be completed by August 2023. Hence, after completion of these projects the total capacity of sewerage treatment plants will get enhanced to 1216.80 MLD from 745 MLD.</p> <p>Utilization of treated sewage:</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 in the 1980s itself. The secondary treated waste water is supplied for industrial purposes early from the year 1993 and to GCC & TNRDC for landscaping and gardening purposes.✓ The present inflow of sewage received, treated and discharged in Chennai city is 600 MLD, out of which 25.00 MLD of secondary treated waste water, 46.00 MLD of tertiary treated water is supplied for industrial purposes, 8.00 MLD of Tertiary Treated water is discharged to urbanized lakes which have lost their catchment due to rapid growth for recharging and reuse, and 0.20 MLD is			
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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. A total of 100 MLD (90 MLD TTRO + 10 MLD TTUF) of tertiary treatment plants have been constructed and commissioned since 2019. Another 20 MLD of tertiary treatment plants are under construction.

Tertiary Treatment using Reverse Osmosis Plants:

- ✓ The two 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 industries at Sriperumbudur, Irungattukottai and Oragadam were constructed at a cost of Rs.235 crore and Rs.396 Crore respectively on Design, Build and Operate (DBO) basis. The construction was completed and the plants were commissioned in Dec 2019.
- ✓ The tertiary treatment facility utilizes the secondary treated water discharged from the existing STP at Kodungaiyur and Koyambedu.
- ✓ Name of the Industries TTRO water supplied from Kodungaiyur - Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Manali Fertilizers Ltd, Manali Petrochemicals Ltd, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Lld - LAB & HCD plant (Plant 1 & 2), CETEX, Indian additives Ltd, Kothari Petrochemicals Ltd, North Chennai Thermal Power Station - Stage I & II, National Thermal Power Corporation JV Tamil Nadu Energy Company Ltd.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Name of the Industries TTRO water supplied from Koyambedu - SIPCOT – Irunkattukottai, SIPCOT – Sriperumbudur, SIPCOT – Oragadam, SIPCOT – Pillaipakkam, SIPCOT - Vallam Vadagal✓ Due to this 27,695 ML of the fresh water is saved till date from 2020 and at the present rate of supply the quantity saved is equivalent to one month of water supply to 75 lakh population of the city. <p>Tertiary Treatment using Ultrafiltration Plants -Recharging of lakes and reuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ CMWSSB in continuing its efforts to augment supply of water through sustainable sources and also reuse the waste water for pollution abatement has made a detailed study with IIT Chennai and is working on the projects for use of tertiary treated water for recharging of lakes and to draw the water for supply through a water treatment plant near to the lake and the water distribution station. This aims at sustainable, decentralized source augmentation, ground water enhancement and pollution abatement.✓ GoTN sanctioned two proposals of each 10 mld capacity for recycle, recharge and reuse of tertiary treated water from Nesapakkam STP at cost of Rs. 28.75 Cr to Porur lake and Water Treatment Plant and from Perungudi STP to Perungudi lake at a cost of Rs. 24.35 Cr. The work was awarded on 07.03.2019 for Nesapakkam TTUF and for Perungudi TTUF.✓ Nesapakkam 10 MLD TTUF – The treated water is supplied to Porur Lake for Recharging of urbanized lake and indirect reuse with a new water treatment plant			
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<p>near the lake – Work completed and the Plant is Commissioned now.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Perungudi 10 MLD TTUF – The treated water is to be supplied to Perungudi Lake for Recharging of urbanized lakes and indirect reuse with a new water treatment plant near the lake – Work is in progress. ✓ Langs Garden 10 MLD TTUF – The 10MLD capacity Modular Sewage Treatment Plant based on Moving Bed BioFilm Reactor Technology followed by Ultra Filtration at Langs Garden sewage pumping station is constructed with a project cost of Rs. 33.44 Crore under integrated Coovum River Eco restoration project. The Plant Construction works are under progress and the treated water is to be supplied to Railways and Greater Chennai Corporation ✓ Villivakkam 5 MLD TTUF - The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned 5 MLD capacity TTUF at a cost of 17.93 Crores vide G.O.(D) No.383, MAWS (MC1 Dept) Dt. 20.10.2022 for supplying the tertiary treated water to Villivakkam Lake for lake rejuvenation and recharging of ground water. The work has been tendered and the completion period is 18 months. <p>Revenue through recycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The product water from the TTRO plants is supplied to various Petro chemical industries and other industries in Manali, North Chennai and industries at the State Industries Promotion corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) industrial parks in Sriperumbudur, Irungattukottai and Oragadam. The 46 MLD product water is supplied to the industries at the rate of Rs.80.00/KL in Manali and at Rs.65/KL to 			
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<p>SIPCOT, which redistributes the water the industries in its industrial parks.</p> <p>✓ The sale of the treated water has generated an income of Rs. 206.09 Cr for CMWSSB since 2020 and currently with the supply of TTRO water, CMWSSB earns an increased revenue of Rs.8.94 Cr per month. The sale secondary treated water to industries also yields a revenue of Rs.1.80 Cr per month to CMWSSB in Chennai.</p> <p>The Utilization of treated sewage at present (2022) is 13.00% and has been more than doubled than that in 2019 which was around 6% then. The total quantity of 71 ML treated and reused is with i) Supply of secondary treated water – 25.00 ML, ii) Supply of Tertiary treated water – 46.00 ML and iii) Tertiary Treated water for recharging of lakes and reuse - 8.00 ML .</p>			
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<p>➤ Out of the 138 ULBs, Under Ground Sewerage Schemes have been taken up for implementation in 58 ULBs and completed in 48 ULBs and others are in various stage of implementation.</p> <p>➤ In UGSS completed towns, 60 no. of STPs completed & functioning.</p> <p>➤ In 16th Quarterly report, its reported as 16 no. of STPs work were under progress in 13 ULBs. Now in that, 9 STP's are completed in 6 ULBs and remaining 7 STPs are under progress in 7 ULBs</p> <p>MOU signed for the sale of Secondary Treated Effluent Water (STEW) in the following ULBs:</p> <p>➤ Nagapattinam - 2.00MLD - M/s KVK Power for cooling purpose</p> <p>➤ Dindugul - 5.00MLD - to maintain the TDS level of Tanners as well for Agro - forestry.</p> <p>➤ Tirunelveli - 24.00MLD - Nanguneri SEZ for Industries</p> <p>➤ Perambalur - Negotiation is under progress with MRF Industries for the sale of STEW of 3.00 MLD.</p> <p>➤ Ramanathapuram - 3.00 MLD - NTC Infra</p> <p>➤ Pollachi - 11.50 MLD - Agricultural use</p> <p>➤ Coimbatore - 15.00 MLD - Agricultural use</p> <p>MoU in pipeline ULBs</p> <p>➤ Arakkonam - 7.00 MLD - MRF Industrial use</p> <p>Direct Agriculture Use</p> <p>➤ Chinnamannur - 3.00 MLD - Agricultural use</p> <p>➤ Karur - 7.00 MLD - Agricultural use</p>	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 – 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 to promote the use of treated water for industrial, agriculture or non-drinking purpose domestic use.</p>
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Thematic Area: 10. Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance

Thematic Area :3(X)	Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance:
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Current Status - Jun- 2023	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending Gap
Compliance status of ETPs:			
No. of Industries which require ETP	12776		
No. of Industries having functional ETP	12775		
No. of Industries complying	12720		
No. of Industries non-complying	55		
Show cause notice issued	3		
Closure directions issued	52		
No of Industries against which action is under process/any other (prescribed)	0		
No. of industries operating without ETP	0		
Show cause notice issued	0		
Closure Direction issued	0		
Compliance status of CETPs: (Jun-2023).			
No. of CETPs	37		
No. of CETPs complying	31		
No. of CETPs non-complying	6		
Show cause notice issued	4		
Closure directions issued	1		
No of CETPs against which action is under process/any other (prescribed)	1		
	All ETPs to achieve the standards prescribed by the Board.	55 IETPs	Further action will be initiated on receipt of the reply for Show cause notice from the 3 IETPs units.
	All the CETPs to achieve the standards prescribed by the Board.	6 CETPs	Further action will be initiated on receipt of the reply for Show cause notice from the 4 CETPs.

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 on firka wise. As per 2022 total annual Groundwater recharge of the State is 21.11 bcm and Annual extractable Ground Water resources as 19.09 bcm. The Annual Ground Water extraction is 14.43 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as 75.5%.</p>	<p>To contain the GW exploitation and replenish Groundwater Level in Over exploited and Critical Areas with Artificial Recharge of Groundwater.</p>		<p>Draft of "Tamil Nadu Water Resources Act" has been prepared and sent to Government.</p>

Current Status	Desirable Level	Gap	Proposal for attending gap																					
<p>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 2022 with the Coordination of the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai.</p> <p>The categorization as per the Re – Estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State -2022 reads as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="257 611 1149 979"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Categorisation based on extraction</th> <th>No of Firkas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Over Exploited (More than 100%)</td> <td>435</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Critical (90% to 100%)</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Semi Critical (70% to 90%)</td> <td>225</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Safe (Less than 70%)</td> <td>409</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Saline</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">TOTAL</td> <td>1166</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The categorization as per the Re – Estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State is being carried out once in two years. The comprehensive over all Reassessment of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State as on March 2022 has been completed by State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre wing in coordination with CGWB and Government was issued order vide G.O. (Ms). No.15, Water Resources (R1) Department, Dated 28.03.2023.</p> <p>Ground Water Contamination The State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre (SG & SWRDC),</p>	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			<p>Water quality monitoring is a continuous process.</p>
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																						

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, Peramballur, 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.

The distribution of ground water quality of Tamil Nadu from 2011 to 2021 in terms of TDS percentage:

Year	Good	Moderate	Poor
2011	30	63	7
2012	36	57	7
2013	31	60	9
2014	34	59	7

WQ
parameters
limits for
potable
purpose

Nitrate:
<50mg/l

Fluoride:
<1.5mg/l

TDS:
<2000mg/l

Every year "Water Quality Year Book" the year wise water quality is 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.

During the month of January 2023, around 2258 nos. of samples have been collected and samples are being analysed in the four Water Quality Labs at Chennai, Trichy, Madurai and Pollachi.

2015	34	59	7
2016	33	59	8
2017	32	60	8
2018	34	59	7
2019	31	61	8
2020	35	58	7
2021	38	56	6

On observing the water quality details of from 2011 to 2021 it is inferred that nearly 6 to 9% of the wells of Tamil Nadu is having poor quality water due to contamination either by geogenic (or) by man-made.

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).</p>			<p>Also few Artificial Recharge Structures are now proposed & and some are under execution.</p> <p>TNIAMP- Phase I</p> <p>For Grond Water component Rs. 15.907</p>

<p>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) (42 Recharge wells).</p> <p>TNIAMP – Phase –II – (37 Recharge wells)</p> <p>TNIAMP – Phase –III – (16 Recharge wells)</p>		<p>Creore 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. 42 Nos. of Recharge wells had completed.</p> <p>Under TNIAMP- Phase II (15 crore – Out of 37 Recharge Wells, 25 Nos. Recharge wells have been completed and balance works are in progress. 6 Nos. Recharge wells in progress. 6 Nos. (to be taken up due to water stagnation).</p> <p>TNIAMP- Phase III Under TNIAMP Phase- III, the work of construction of 16 Recharge wells in 5 Sub basins namely Cheyyar, 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. 4 Nos. of Recharge wells work in progress and 12 Nos. to be started (Due to water stagnation).</p>
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Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Reuse and Recharge Structure – 38780 Nos.

Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting – 12433 Nos.

Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

The following works have been in this regard

a) Water Resources Department

1. Kudimaramath

Details of Irrigation Structures under taken through Kudimaramathu													
Sl. No.	Year	Tanks		Anicut		Canals		Chain canals		Other works		Total	
		Nos	Estimate Amount	Nos	Estimate Amount	Nos	Estimate Amount	Nos	Estimate Amount	Nos	Estimate Amount	Nos	Estimate Amount
1	2016-17	818	5820.73	27	144.47	326	1708.48	196	1171.72	152	1154.60	1519	10000.00
2	2017-18	974	24991.60	29	703.20	321	4413.28	107	1694.29	92	1365.53	1523	33167.90
3	2019-20	1099	35585.70	48	2191.65	316	5986.85	187	3095.05	179	3109.25	1829	49968.50
4	2020-21	643	29235.88	46	2317.90	366	8571.10	132	4487.50	220	5622.07	1407	50234.45
	Total	3534	95633.91	150	5357.22	1329	20679.71	622	10448.56	643	11251.45	6278	143370.85

CM Announcement Schemes 60.19 crore - 751 Artificial Recharge shaft and 154 Monitoring Piezometers (completed). 125 Artificial Recharge wells and 9 Artificial Recharge shafts (under progress).

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).

Nadanthai Vaazhi Cauvery (49.05 crore) (Proposal stage).

2. TNIAMP

Details of works taken under TN IAM Project				
Sl. No.	Phase	As Amount (Rs in Lakh)	No. of Tanks	year
1	RAF & Phase I	76943.03	1382	RAF: 2017-2018 Phase I: 2017-2018
2	Phase II	63275.07	906	Phase II: 2019-2020
3	Phase III	18195.46	329	Phase III: 2021-2022
4	Phase IV	34619.06	12	Administrative sanction has been obtained for 9 Sub basins. Phase IV: 2022-2023 (8 Sub basins) & 2023 - 24 (1 Sub basin)
TNIAMP Total		193032.62	2629	

3. Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Project

2015-16 - 104 Nos. of tanks have been renovated.
 2017-18 - 49 Nos. of tanks have been renovated.
 2020-21 - 83 tanks renovation – works completed physically.
 2021-22 - 9 tanks renovation – works under progress.
 2021-22 - 115 tanks renovation – works under progress.
 2022-23 - 85 tanks renovation - works under progress.
 2022-23 - 100 tanks renovation - works under progress.
 2022-23 - 100 tanks renovation – works to be taken up.

b) Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Total 1725 No. of water bodies renovated by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

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 complaints.</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. 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>Proposal has been sent to the Govt for the issue of notification.</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 March 2023 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 March - 2023	12,837	1,78,73,827
2	April -2023	164	7,610
3	May -2023	154	9,874
4	June -2023	209	13,500
TOTAL		13,364	1,79,04,811

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 Chasis 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)

1. 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 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 47.39 lakh buildings existing in 20 Corporations (Excluding GCC) and 138 Municipalities, RWH structure has been provided in 43.38 lakh buildings (43.31 lakhs nos of Private buildings and including 37714 nos of 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 South West Monsoon.

2. 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 O.A.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 111680 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 31.03.2023	Status upto 30.06.2023	Status as on 30.06.2023	
Greater Chennai Corporation	210	186	186	17	7

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 31.03.2023	Status upto 30.06.2023	Status as on 30.06.2023	
Directorate of Municipal Administration	739	289	289	206	249
Commissionerate of Town Panchayats	2212	1499	570	170	460
Rural Development and Panchayat raj Department	91819	33135	980	34115	57704
Public Works Department	14341	5340	5493	309	100
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department	2359	2198	2208	37	168
Total	111680	42647	9726	34854	56688

The actions taken by various Departments to restore, rejuvenate and maintain on sustainable manner are highlighted.

*22051 – Minor Irrigation, 69768 –Ponds and Oorni

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 186 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 12 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 6 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 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 1989 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, 289 no of water bodies have been restored by the concerned urban local bodies at a total estimated cost of Rs. 60 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.353.90 crore, four number of water bodies completed and the remaining 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.23.19 crore under Smart City Mission and the one pond completed and other pond works are in progress. In Thanjavur Corporation four

ponds have been taken up for restoration at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.59 crore under Smart City Mission and the works are completed in three ponds. In balance two ponds, works are in progress.

Under the Kfw fund, 30 water bodies have been taken up for rejuvenation in 5 (Pattukottai, Pudhukotai, Nagapattinam, Ariyalur and pattur) urban local bodies at the cost of Rs.38 crore and in Erode Corporation water bodies rejuvenation is taken under Kfw at an estimated cost of Rs.5.95 cr.

Under Tamilnadu Sustainable Urban Development Programme, 2 water bodies in Pallavapram Municipality has been taken for rejuvenation at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.98 crore and the works are completed.

Under KNMT -2021-22, 87 nos of water bodies taken up to the estimate cost of Rs 98.74 crore, under KNMT 2022-23, 76 nos of water bodies taken up at an estimate cost of Rs 37.38 crore and also 4 no of water bodies (Kodaikanal, Tiruchengode & Hosur) has been taken up for restoration under CGF 2021-22 to the estimate cost of Rs 31.54 crore. AMRUT 2.0 -79 nos water bodies taken up for implementation and 4 no of water bodies completed.

3.3 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 570 water bodies have been taken up for restoration under various schemes out of which 400 water bodies have been completed and the remaining 170 water bodies are in progress.

3.4 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 & Oorannies across 37 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 Oorannies 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., has been done under MGNREGS, to the tune of Rs.750 Crores.

Under Kudimaramathu Scheme, 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, 3312 water bodies consisting of 266 M.I Tank works and 3,046 Ponds & Ooranies works were completed.

Under Re-implementation of Anaithu grama Anna MarumalarchiThittam-II, 1432 water bodies and 744 water bodies were renovated 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee scheme (Amrit Sarovar) 685 water bodies were renovated in the year 2022-23.

3.5 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. 219 tanks were repairs and identified for renovation. 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.

Sl.No	Stage of Progress	Number of temple tanks
1	Work in Progress	37
2	Revised estimate preparation process	a) Estimate received and under scrutiny-7 b) Estimate Under preparation-161
3	Ownership issues and encroachments	4
4	Completed	10
		219

3.6 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 four polluted river stretches in priority-I (River Sarabanga, Vasista, Thirumanimutharu & Cauvery) were prepared including gap analysis and submitted to CPCB, Delhi on 18.04.2019 after the approval of the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) and the same was recommended with conditions by the CPCB Task Team in the 5th review meeting held on 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.

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 31.09.2023.

TIME FRAME /Action Plan for Rejuvenation of Water bodies - 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>	
TIME FRAME /Action Plan for Rejuvenation of Water bodies. - 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 42404 numbers of water bodies have been restored and 1680 are in progress. For the remaining water bodies will be restored before 31.12.2023.</p>

<p>(2). As per the directions of the Hon'ble National green Tribunal (NGT), dated 3.12.2019, all State PCB's/PCCs of coastal States/UTs may give relevant information's to CPCB within one month from the 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 required details such as categorization of coastal areas, status of sewage generation, its treatment and disposal off 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> <p>The details such as treatment of sewage /effluent must be ensured 100% and strict coercive action for any violation to enforce rule of law.</p>	<p>NIL</p>	<p>A Concept note/Proposal for the preparation of Action Plan for rejuvenation of Coastal stretches and marine pollution based on the NGT orders with terms and reference was requested from reputed institutes and NCCR accepted to prepare action plan for rejuvenation of Coastal stretches and marine.</p> <p>TNPCB has requested Govt. of Tamil Nadu to accord permission to carry out the work of Preparing of "time bound comprehensive action plans to mitigate coastal and marine pollution along the Tamil Nadu coast" at a cost of Rs.49.56 lakhs to entrust the work to NCCR so as to comply the Hon'ble NGT orders. The Tamil Nadu Govt. formed a committee of Experts under clause (bb) of section 16 of Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act vide G.O. (Ms) No.23 dated: 30.01.2023, and meeting on "Preparation of time bound comprehensive action plan to mitigate coastal and marine pollution along the Coastal stretches of Tamil Nadu was held on 11.05.2023 and the committee decided to permit NCCR, Chennai to carry-out the study.</p> <p>All the local bodies in Tamil Nadu have been insisted to provide adequate treatment systems for sewage treatment and disposal. The subject is reviewed by the Additional Chief Secretary, Environmental, Climate Change and Forests Department and Chief Secretary to Govt. periodically.</p>
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Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

In Tamil Nadu, the Rural population is about 51.60%, according to the 2011 Census. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Tamil Nadu, has administrative control over 12,525 Rural Local Bodies (RLBs). Predominantly, in-situ methods of processing solid and liquid waste are followed by RLBs. The State Government also focuses on bringing behavioural change among all households by creating awareness of Sanitation and Solid & Liquid Waste Management practices.

STATUS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

In rural areas, segregated solid waste from households is collected door-to-door through Thooimai Kaavalars on a daily basis. This collected solid waste is transported to the nearest collection, segregation and storage point, constructed under the SWM scheme in 3 phases. In this segregation cum storage shed, the solid waste collected will be segregated and bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste will be taken to the nearest processing unit.

Bio-degradable waste will be dumped in the community compost pit for composting, and this semi-compost, after 25 days, will be used for vermicompost for further processing. Also, bio-degradable waste will be taken to the nearest MCCs implemented in peri-urban Village Panchayats and processed. This processed manure is sold for agricultural purposes. It can be noted from the table below that around 92 % of waste is processed in the existing infrastructures.

Table 1: Details of Solid Waste Management in Village Panchayats

Details	TPD
Quantity of waste generated	1,965
Quantity of waste collected & transported	1,810
Quantity of waste processed	1,810

Wet Waste Processing: -

- Two Community Compost Pit provided in each Village Panchayat (More than 1MT of wet waste can be processed) for processing the bio-degradable waste generated along with the Vermi Composting Unit.
- 287 Micro Composting Centers are available in Districts with a capacity to process 246 MT/Day.
- 13 Modular Bio Gas Plants with a capacity of 490 kg/d are currently functioning in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu for processing the wet waste.
- 5 Bio methanation Plant 13MT capacity is functional in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu for processing the wet waste.

Dry Waste Processing: -

- 292 Plastic Waste Management Units are functional for handling the plastic waste generated in Village Panchayats

Legacy Waste in Village Panchayats

Village Panchayats with legacy waste sites of over 3 years have been identified for mapping with Bio mining sites available in the ULBs. Mapping of 20 biomining sites in ULBs with 46 rural legacy waste sites within an aerial distance of 20 km were done.

Steps taken to reduce Gap:

- 12,525 Village Panchayats are taken up for saturation in solid as per Annual Implementation Plan 2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24. The proposed works are at various stages, expected to be completed before 31.03.2024.

Table 2: Details of proposed Solid Waste Management activities in V.Pts

S. No	Description	No. of works proposed	Status
1	Tricycles & Pushcarts	6,532	Action is being taken for the provision of infrastructure facilities
2	E-Carts	9,156	
3	Motorised Vehicle	1,222	
4	Plastic Storage Shed	804	
5	Modular Bio Gas Plants	38	
6	Gobardhan Plant	17	

STATUS OF GREY WATER MANAGEMENT

Grey water generation and treatments: -

There are 12,525 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu, and the estimated greywater generation is currently 1,130 MLD. Most grey water generated from rural households is absorbed in situ through Kitchen gardens and Individual soak pits. About 1,018 MLD of grey water is being treated with the available infrastructures.

The grey water from Village Panchayats is usually treated through in-situ treatment methods. These treatment infrastructures are covered in the convergence of Government schemes like the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), 15th Central Finance Commission and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Table 3: Details of Grey Water Management in Village Panchayats

Category	Quantity of greywater generation (MLD)	Current treatment capacity (MLD)	The current gap in treatment (MLD)
DRD & PR	1130.00	1017.98	112.02

Capacity Addition for Grey Water Treatment

To fill the gap in the treatment of 112 MLD, Grey water treatment infrastructures like Individual Soak Pit, Community Soak Pits, Horizontal Filters, Vertical Filters and other GWM systems (Phytorid, Waste Stabilization Pond, Root Zone Treatment System, Soil Bio-Technology, etc.,) are proposed.

Grey water of 143 MLD can be treated with the proposed infrastructures. Hence, the gap in grey water treatment will be overcome through the addition of the above infrastructures

Steps taken to reduce the gap:

10,217 Village Panchayats are taken up for saturation in liquid waste management as per Annual Implementation Plan 2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24. The proposed works are at various stages and are expected to be completed before 31.03.2024.

Table 4: Details of proposed grey water management activities in V.Pts

S. No	Description	No. of works proposed	Status
1	Individual soak pit	4,90,000	Action is being taken for the provision of infrastructure facilities
2	Community soak pit	70,000	
3	Vertical filters	4,806	
4	Horizontal subsurface flow constructed wetland	3,093	
5	Other GWM works	32	

Faecal Sludge Management

The household toilets constructed in Rural Local Bodies are predominantly with twin leach pits. Further, urban Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) facilities such as FSTPs and STPs located within 15km of the Village Panchayat will be utilised. All 12,525 Village Panchayats are mapped with Urban Local Bodies for utilising the FSM facilities in five phases.

Linking of STPs/FSTPs in ULBS:

FSM initiatives

- Based on an assessment of the number, capacity, and location of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Faecal Sludge Management Plants (FSTPs) available in districts, Village Panchayats are mapped to utilise the optimum capacity of existing STPs/FSTPs in ULBs.
- Out of 12,525 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu
 - 1045 VPs are mapped with currently functional STPs of 39 ULBs

- 772 VPS are mapped with currently functional FSTPs of 31 ULBs
 - 7,516 VPs are mapped with the ongoing and proposed STPs/FSTPs of ULBs.
 - 3,181 VPs are to be provided with FSTPs for septage management, for which a mapping exercise for clustering is in progress.
- After completion, the FSTP proposed in rural areas will be handed over to the concerned panchayat for further O&M.
- 432 Village panchayats have been linked with the existing FSTPs, and 289 Village panchayats have been linked with the STPs in their nearest municipality with proper MoU.

BEST PRACTICES:

Namma Ooru Superu Campaign

‘நம்மிட உளரு சூப்பரு – Namma Ooru Superu’ special campaign was launched on August 15th, 2022, in all village panchayats during Grama Sabha to bring about a behavioural change among the rural community by creating awareness on sanitation and solid and liquid waste management practices and to sustain it. During the campaign period, various activities were planned at all Public Places and Institutions on different weeks from August 15th to October 2nd, 2022.

The achievements of this campaign were integral to advancing the State’s efforts under the Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen [SBM (G)]. The campaign was hence re-launched from the 1st of May 2023 till the 15th of June 2023 to strengthen the State’s progress towards ensuring environmentally sustainable and clean villages. In addition to the activities carried out last year, this year’s campaign will also emphasise the effective management of legacy waste, the achievement of the State’s retrofitting target and include health and welfare measures for workers undertaking sanitation-related works.

The activities planned from May 1st to June 15th 2022, are as follows:

1. Mass cleaning of public institutions/places (1st May 2023 – 13th May 2023)

2. Health and Welfare measures for all workers engaged in sanitation-related works (8th May 2023 – 13th May 2023)
3. Clean and green villages (8th May 2023 – 13th May 2023)
4. Awareness of water, sanitation and waste management at households through Self Help Group (SHG) Members and at institutions (15th May 2023 – 27th May 2023)
5. Ban on Single Use Plastics (SUP) and use of alternatives to SUP (29th May 2023 – 3rd June 2023)
6. Awareness in schools & colleges on water, sanitation and waste management (5th June 2023 – 15th June 2023)

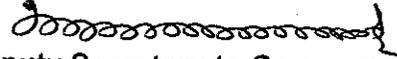
Achievements of the ongoing campaign

During the campaign, around 14,31,591 people participated in the mass cleaning activity to clean 20,975 garbage hotspots, 91 legacy waste sites, 7,794 public places, and 57,049 govt. Buildings and 5,021 toilets/CSCs. Further, 20,004 SLWM infrastructure and 4,77,601 m drainage have also been cleaned. Through this mass cleaning activity, 2563.9 tonnes of waste was collected. Around 45% of this waste was taken to segregation sheds, and the rest were taken to micro-composting centres, compost pits and plastic waste management units.

Under the “clean and green “activity, 58,978 saplings have been planted in 4203 garbage hotspots, 37 colleges and 2,381 AWCs with 48,899 participants.

**Chief Secretary to Government
State of Tamil Nadu**

//True Copy//


**Deputy Secretary to Government
Municipal Administration and
Water Supply Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009**

Format for Solid waste Management - June 2023

S.No	Questions	Remarks			
1	Numbers of ULBs	649			
2	Over all waste management status in States/UTs				
a	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	15240			
b	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	14935			
c	Quantity of MSW segregated & transported (TPD)	13259 MT Segregated, Collected and Transported 1981 MT of unsegregated waste collected and Transported			
d	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	10375			
e	Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)	0			
f	Gap in Solid Waste Management UTs (TPD) [1(a)- 1(d)- 1(e)]	4865			
g	Solid Waste Management Plan	Yes			
3	Waste Collection	Existing	Target	Gap	Timeframe
a	ULBs in which waste door-to-door collection is implemented(No.)	649	649	0	100% Door to Door collection will be achieved by 31.12.2023
b	ULBs in which segregation of waste is implemented (No.)	649	649	0	
c	ULBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented (No.)	649	649	0	
4	Waste Processing				
a	Material Recovery facilities				
(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	2028	3085	1057	Sep-23
(ii)	Number	932	1353	421	Sep-23
(iii)	Number of ULBs covered				In 392 ULBs, 421 plants Proposed under SBM 2.0
b	Recycling (Incineration Plant)				
(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	390	1716	1326	1326 TPD of Incineration plant is under construction on cluster basis and CTE&CTO is pending with TNPCC
(ii)	Number	19	57	38	
(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	-	-	-	
c	Composting				
(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	6519	8196	1677	Dec, 2023
(ii)	Number (MCC)	1008	1170	162	Dec, 2023
(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	649	649		
d	Biomethanation				
(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	259	259	0	Completed
(ii)	Number	107	107	0	Completed
(iii)	Number of ULBs covered	67	67	0	Completed

S.No	Questions	Remarks			
e	RDF				
	(i) Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0	
	(ii) Number	0	0	0	
	(iii) Number of ULBs covered	0	0	0	
f	Waste to Energy Plants				
	(i) Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0	
	(ii) Number	0	0	0	
	(iii) Number of ULBs covered	0	0	0	
4	Waste Disposal				
a	Landfill				
	(i) Total Capacity (T)	0	0	0	
	(ii) Number	0	0	0	
	(iii) Number of ULBs covered	0	0	0	
5	Legacy Waste Waste management				
a	Number of dumpsites (No.)	291			
b	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Cu.m)	215 Lakhs Cu.m			
c	Number of dumpsites cleared (No.)	119			
d	Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.)	172			
e	Time frame for clearing all dumpsites	The additional biomining works sanctioned under SBM 2.0 are expected to completed by Oct 2023. Biomining work in Greater Chennai Corporation will be completed in the time frame of 31.12.2024.			
6	Other Information				
a	Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages	Report submitted for 3 Cites, 7 Towns and 93 Model villages			
b	Creation of Environmental cell				
c	Standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment (to do away with the tendering process) required for solid waste management	The rate for procurement of equipment is based on the GeM portal and approved by State High Powered committee.			

Improvements Since Last Hearing

S.no	Item	Present Status	Status at the time of last hearing	Whether directed timelines have been adhered or not ?
1	Door-to-door collection (%)	98%	98%	Yes
2	Source segregation of waste (%)	85%	85%	Yes
3	Wet Waste Processing (TPD)	80%	79%	Yes
4	Dumpsites capped (No.)			-
5	Dumpsites Bio-remediated (No.)	119	104	Yes

Quarterly report for June-2023

S.N.	Questions	Remarks			
1	Numbers of RLBs	12525			
2	Over all waste management status in States/UTs				
a	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	1965			
b	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	1906			
c	Quantity of MSW segregated & transported (TPD)	1810			
d	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	1810			
e	Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)	0			
f	Gap in Solid Waste Management UTs (TPD) [1(a)- I(d)- 1(e)]	155			
g	Solid Waste Management Plan	Yes			
3	Waste Collection	Existing	Target	Gap	Timeframe
a	RLBs in which waste door-to-door collection is implemented(No.)	12525	12525	0	Completed
b	RLBs in which segregation of waste is implemented (No.)	12525	12525	0	Completed
c	RLBs in which transportation of segregated waste is implemented (No.)	12525	12525	0	Completed
4	Waste Processing				
	<u>Material Recovery facilities</u>				
a	(i) Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0	
	(ii) Number	0	0	0	
	(iii) Number of RLBs covered	0	0	0	
	<u>Recycling</u>				
b	(i) Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0	
	(ii) Number	0	0	0	
	(iii) Number of RLBs covered	0	0	0	
	<u>Composting</u>				
c	(i) Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0	
	(ii) Number	12525	12525	0	Two Compost pits constructed in each Village Panchayats under MGNREGS in all the 12525 Village Panchayats
	(iii) Number of RLBs covered	12525	12525	0	
	<u>Biomethanation</u>				
d	(i) Total Capacity (TPD)	13.49	-	-	
	(ii) Number	10	37	27	
	(iii) Number of RLBs covered		-	-	

e	RDF				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0
	(ii)	Number	0	0	0
	(iii)	Number of RLBs covered	0	0	0
f	Waste to Energy Plants				
	(i)	Total Capacity (TPD)	0	0	0
	(ii)	Number	0	0	0
	(iii)	Number of RLBs covered	0	0	0
4	Waste Disposal				
a	Landfill				
	(i)	Total Capacity (T)	0	0	0
	(ii)	Number	0	0	0
	(iii)	Number of RLBs covered	0	0	0
5	Legacy Waste Waste management				
a	Number of dumpsites (No.)		0		
b	Quantity of Waste dumped at dumpsites (Tons)		0		
c	Number of dumpsites cleared (No.)		0		
d	Number of dumpsites in which biomining has commenced (No.)		0		
e	Time frame for clearing all dumpsites		Nil		
6	Other Information				
a	Information regarding development of model towns/cities/villages		0		
b	Creation of Environmental cell				
c	Standardization of rates for procurement of services/equipment (to do away with the tendering process) required for solid waste management				

Improvements Since Last Hearing					
		Item	Present Status	Status at the time of last hearing	Whether directed timelines have been adhered or not ?
1		Door-to-door collection (%)	100%	100%	Yes
2		Source segregation of waste (%)	70%	70%	Yes
3		Waste Processing (TPD)	75%	75%	Yes
4		Dumpsites capped (No.)	-	-	-
5		Dumpsites Bio-remediated (No.)	-	-	-

FORMAT FOR SEWAGE MANAGEMENT

Sl. No.	Action Point	A	B	C=A-B	D
		Existing status	Desired/ Projected (2035)	Gap	Timeline
1.	Estimated Sewage Generation	1698.73	3600.00	N/A	
2.	Treatment Capacity (Projection for 05years to be taken into consideration)	1218.00	1320.62	-	-
3.	Status of Sewerage System (in Km)	5572.69	-	-	-
4.	No. of STPs (Details to be provided as per Annexure)	60	16	-	-
5.	Has bulk users identified for reuse of treated Water such as Industrial Clusters, Metro Rail, Indian Railways, Infrastructure Projects, Agriculture, Bus Depots and PWD? (Y/N)	Yes	-	-	-
6.	Quantity of treated wastewater being used by Bulk User (in MLD)				
	Industrial Clusters,	44.00 (Agreement signed for Sale of Treated water)	-	-	-
	Metro Rail,	-	-	-	-
	Indian Railways,	-	-	-	-
	Infrastructure Projects,	-	-	-	-
	Agriculture,	36.50	-	-	-
	Bus Depots and PWD.	-	-	-	-
7.	No. of Water Aquatic Sources (Lakes, Pond, etc.) being developed through treated wastewater	-	-	-	-

FORMAT FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AND UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE

S. No	City / Town	No.of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
1	Coimbatore	2	Ukkadam	Lat : 10.98315765 Lon : 76.97252296	2012	Operational	70.00	35.00	SBR	CTO Obtained	7.5	9	36	8
			Ondiputhur	Lat : 10.9871063 Lon: 77.001327	2017	Operational	60.00	6.00	SBR	Renewal Under Progress	7.2	8	32	6
2	Vellore	1	Muthumandapam	Lat :12.932166 Lon: 79.135616	2015	Operational	10.28	8.00	ASP	CTO Applied	7.4	24	176	18
3	Dindigul	1	Ponmandurai Pudupatti	Lat :10.35°N, Lon:77.95°E	06.11.2013	Operational	13.65	3.00	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.8	26	112	18

S. No	City / Town	No.of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR/ FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
4	Tiruchirappalli	1	Panjapur	Lat - 10.45'6" Long - 78.39'32"	30.09.2007	Operational	58.00	58.00	WSP	Steps taken to apply CTO for the year 2020-21	7.34	42	64	6
5	Avadi	1	Mukthapudupet	13.149045, 80.059462	July 2017	Operational	4.00	1.00	SBR	CTO Obtained	7.52	8	72	7.9
	Avadi	1	Parunthhipattu	13.109928, 80.104318	September 2021	Operational	36.00	6.00	SBR	CTO applied	7.77	-	96	8

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
6	Madurai	2	Sakkimangalam & Avaniyapuram	Sakkimangalam Lat: 9.899924 Long: 78.190997 Avaniyapuram Lat: 9.871233 Long: 78.10473	01.03.2011	Operational	170.70 MLD (45.70 + 125.00) MLD	39.00	SBR	CTO Obtained	7.88	12	64	13
7	Tirunelveli	1	Ramaiyampatti	8.7568547 77.6829877	2007	Operational	24.20	10.00	WSP	CTO Obtained	7.35	810	144	46
8	Thanjavur	1	Salaikara Street	10.78512 79.157975	26.02.2003	Under Renovation	28.05	14.15	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.39	24	88	10
9	Tiruppur	1	Sarkar periyapalayam	11°08'02"N, 77°24'45"E	01-09-2009	Operational	15.00	8.50	EASP	CTO Obtained	7.8	12	40	12
10	Erode	1	Peelamedu	NL 11°20'18' EL 77°44'22'	22-12-2018	Operational	50.55	27.00	MBBR	CTO Obtained	7.57	20	115	10

S. No	City / Town	No.of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR/ FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
11	Salem	1	Vellakuttai	11°39'14" N - 78°10'12" E	01.03.18	Operational	13.00	11.00	ASP	CTO obtained	7.94	120	384	96
		1	Anaimedu	Anaimedu - 11°39'42" N - 78°9'52"E	01.03.19	Operational	6.00	5.00	MBBR	CTO applied on 25.04.22	7.65	40	312	64
		1	Mankuttai	Mankuttai - 11°40'7" N - 78°7'35"E	29.08.20	Operational	35.00	8.00	FAB	CTO obtained	7.11	64	128	24
		1	Vandipettai	11°39'0" N - 78°8'33"E	2021	Operational	44.00	1.00	FAB	CTE obtained	-	-	-	-
12	Cuddalore	1	Devanampattinam	11.753832 79.780407	2016	Operational	12.25	6.70	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.97	14	96	22

S. No	City / Town	No.of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR/ FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
13	Kanchipuram	1	Nathapettai	12.828724 79.722854	1972 Renovated scheme - 2011 April	Operational	14.7	14.7	WSP	CTO Obtained	7.2	30	109	25
14	Maraimalai Nagar	1	Adigalar salai	Longitude- 80.03006 Latitude- 12.79923	28.02.2011	Operational	2.2	2.2	EASP	CTO obtained	7.81	12	154	8
15	Pallavapuram	1	Perungudi	Latitude: 12.9568105 Longitude: 80.2361331	2003	Operational	115 (CMWSSB STP - Perungudi)		ASP	STP belongs to CMWSSB-Perungudi				
16	Tiruvallur	1	Sivam Nagar	Latitude: 13.12118 Longitude: 79.9259	17.2.2017	Operational	6.20	5.50	MBBR	Rejected due to NGT case	7.17	14	88	9
17	Thiruvannamalai	1	Manalurpet Road	Latitude- 12.21663355 Longitude-	2014	Operational	8.70	4.75	ASP	CTO obtained	6.4	48	214	32

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
				79.06861122										
18	Viluppuram	2	Kakuppam	Lat :11.957374 Lon:79.504349	26.06.2014	Operational	12.50	8.80	ASP	CTO obtained	7.2	12	72	11
			Erumanthangal	Lat - 11.944019 Lon - 79.514268						CTO obtained	7.2	12	72	11
19	Arakkonam	1	Silverpet	Silverpet 13.110069N 79.698920E	Trial run commenced from 15.11.2019	Operational	11.04	2.00	ASP	CTO obtained	7.79	18	193	15
20	Bodinayakkanur	1	Bodinayakkanur	Lat - 10.0179204, Lon - 77.3590704	27.2.2019	Operational	12.08	4.00	ASP	CTO Obtained	7	-	32	4
21	Chinnamanur	1	Chinnamanur	Latitude- 9.850333 Longitude- 77.385067	01.04.2012	Operational	3.99	3.72	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.2	24	192	16

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
22	Periyakulam	1	Periyakulam	Latitude-10.1256415 Longitude-77.561725	2017	Operational	5.47	4.00	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.7	28	120	20
23	Ramanathpuram	1	Kalugoorani (Village)	Lat :9.369763, Lon : 78.830838	06.11.2013	Operational	7.00	5.80	MASP	CTO Obtained	7.87	8	0	7
24	Theni-Allinagaram	1	Karuvelnayakan Patti, Theni (Veeranayakan Patti)	9.999, 77.502	08.06.2015	Operational	12.05	9.50	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.5	16	96	14
25	Dharmapuri	1	Chettikarai	12°9'1.85" 78°10'50.14"	05.07.2014	Operational	4.86	3.50	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.04	28	176	19.5
26	Karur	1	Arasu Colony, Panchama devi Village	latitude : 10.97 997, Longitude: 78.09 548	30.04.2007	Operational	15.00	5.63	EAP	CTO obtained	7.11	26	71	24

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
27	Krishnagiri	1	Derasamuthiram Eri	Latitude 2 30'25.48" N & Longitude 78 30'25.48" E	15.7.2017	Operational	12.34	8.00	ASP	CTO Renewal Under progress	7.45	26	128	16.5
28	Namakkal	1	Sendamangalam road	11.13'33" N 78.10'23" E	01.10.2014	Operational	5.00	5.00	ASP	CTO Obtained	6.39	36	76	28
29	Mettur STP-1	3	Thangamapuripattinam	Latitude- 11.47'37" Longitude- 77.49'07"	Aug-19	Operational	0.823	0.354	ASP	CTO obtained	6.5	20	50	12
	Mettur STP-2		Salem Camp	Latitude=11.47' 20" Longitude- 77.47'45"	Jan-19	Operational	0.924	0.314	ASP	CTO obtained	7	20	45	11
	Mettur STP-3		Komburankadu	Latitude :11.46'60" Longitude: 77.47'01"	May-19	Operational	5.452	2.834	ASP	CTO obtained	7.2	22	45	15
30	Kumbakonam	1	Karikulam	10'58'22.09"N 79'24'48.55" E	2009	Operational	17	12.50	ASP	CTO available	7.37	102	48	29
31	Nagapattinam	2	Nagapattinam	Lat: 10.757905	27.02.2016	Operational	9.63		ASP	CTO available	7.25	16	230	15

S. No	City / Town	No.of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR/ FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status				
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD	
				Long: 79.834479				4.40							
			Nagore	Lat: 10.822428	31.05.2019	Operational	2.69		EASP	CTO available	7.28	20	241	19	
				Long: 79.844813											1.10
32	Tiruvarur	1	Tiruvarur	NL 10°48'29" EL 79°38'17"	01.10.2014	Operational	6.92	4.10	ASP	CTO available	7.09	9	39	11	
33	Ariyalur	1	Keezhapalur village	11°04'06.9"N 79°03'19.8"E	28.05.2020	Operational	4.16	1.50	ASP	CTO available	7.35	22	64	5	
34	Pudukkottai	1	Maaruppurani	Latitude : 10°21'36" North Longitude: 78°48'33" East	27.7.2016	Operational	10.62	6.00	ASP	CTO renewal under progress	7.16	20	48	12	
35	Mayiladuthurai	1	Aarupathi	Latitude : 11.6°21" North Longitude: 79.40°22" East	01.01.2008	Operational	5.85	5.85	WSP	CTO available	7.81	6	32	3	

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
36	Perambalur	1	Neduvasal road, Thuraimangalam road.	Lat . 111410.9 N Long. 7852 57. E	06.11.2013	Operational	4.20	3.60	ASP	CTO available	7.27	26	88	10
37	Udhagamandalam	1	Kasthooribai colony	Lat -11.408436 Lon - 76.679469	15.04.2000	Operational	5.00	4.00	ASP	CTO to be Obtained	7.73	32	272	48
38	Udumalaipet	1	Kurinjeri	Lat - 10.59812 Lon - 77.25447	30.06.2016	Operational	7.81	4.00	ASP	CTO Obtained	7.26	28	130	24
39	Virudhunagar	1	Virudhunagar	Lat -9.5654 Long-77.9603	19.10.2014	Operational	7.65	3.80	ASP	CTO obtained on 21.07.23	6.33	12	16	8
40	Chidambaram	1	Ambalathadikuppam	Lat -11.421 Long- 79.6889	2020	Operational	9.44	6.10	ASP	CTO renewal applied	7.53	26	132	15.2
41	Thirupathur	1	Georgepettai	Lat - 12°29'.05.540" N Long - 78°34'.25.101" E	2020	Operational	11.43	3.00	ASP	CTO obtained	8.33	26	208	8

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR/ FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
42	Rasipuram	1	Dhobi colony	Lat -11.453 Long- 78.189	2021	Operational	6.96	3.30	ASP	CTO obtained	7.10	16	45	18
43	Sivagangai	1	Muthupatti	Lat -9.50 Long- 78.27	2020	Operational	4.92	2.00	EASP	CTO to be obtained	7.98	6.40	17	8.50
44	Sathyamangalam	1	Kombupallam	Lat -11.3 Long- 77.14	2021	Operational	4.08	0.50	FAB	CTO to be obtained	Under Trial Run			
45	Tamaram	1	Mannuram Kulam	Lat -12.92 Long- 80.10	2021	Operational	30.00	3.00	SBR	CTO to be obtained	Under Trial Run			
46	Thoothukudi	1	Tharuvaikulam	Lat -8.87 Long- 78.15	2022	Operational	28.00	4.50	SBR	CTO to be obtained	Under Trial Run			
47	Ulundhurpet	1	Moolasamudram	Lat -11.69 Long- 79.28	2022	Operational	3.15	-	EASP	CTO obtained	Under Trial Run			

S. No	City / Town	No. of STP	Location of STP	Coordinates of STP (Latitude and Longitude)	STP Commissioned in (Year)	Status (Operational / Non-Operational / Under Construction)	STP Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of installed Capacity (in MLD)	Technology (UASB/ ASP/ OP/ SBR/ MBR / FAB Etc.,)	Consent Status	Compliance Status			
											Ph	TSS	COD	BOD
48	Thiruchendhur	1	Thoppur	Lat -8.49 Long -78.11	2020	Operational	3.90	1.80	ASP	CTO obtained on 24.04.23	Under Trial Run			
49	Mettupalayam	1	Sikkadasampalayam	Lat -11.3 Long -76.96	-	-	8.65	-	SBR	CTO applied	Under Trial Run			
50	Pollachi	1	Market Road	Lat -10.39 Long -76.59	2022	Operational	11.25	0.65	SBR	CTO applied	Under Trial Run			
51	Sattur	1	Minmini Road	Lat -9.35 Long -77.93	2022	Operational	4.65	1.50		CTO obtained on 07.04.2022	Under Trial Run			
					Total		998.96	415.15						

FORMAT FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AND UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE AS ON March' 2023

S.No	Location	Capacity of the plant in MLD	Source of fund	Technology
1	Coimbatore – Nanjudapuram	40.00	Jnnurm	SBR
2	Coimbatore – Kuruchi & kuniyamuthur	30.53	AMRUT 2.0/ADB	SBR
3	Karaikudi	16.00	Kfw	ASP
4	Nagercoil	17.66	UIDSSMT	EASP
5	Rajapalayam	21.85	AMRUT 2.0/ADB	ASP
6	Tiruppur (Expansion of existing)	15.00	AMRUT 2.0/ADB	EASP
7	Tiruppur (Sarkarperiyapalayam)	21.00	AMRUT 2.0/ADB	SBR
8	Tiruppur (Chinnandipalayam)	20.00	AMRUT 2.0/ADB	SBR
9	Trichirapalli-STP2	37.00	AMRUT 2.0/ADB	SBR
	TOTAL	219.04		

Total treatment capacity = STP installed capacity reported in Oct 2022 + STP installed capacity added in this quarter (Mar 2023)

$$= 998.96 + 219.04 = 1218 \text{ MLD}$$

**Format for submission of Monthly Progress Report in the NGT Matter
OA No. 673 of 2018 (in compliance to NGT order dated 24.09.2020)**

For the State of Tamil Nadu (Chennai City) in June 2023

Overall status of the State:

I. Total Population:74.38 Lakhs

II. Estimated Sewage Generation (MLD):680 (Max)

III. Details of Sewage Treatment Plant:

S.No.	Details of Sewage Treatment Plant	State	PRS
1.	Existing no. of STPs and Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	1082.80	
2.	Capacity Utilization of existing STPs (in ML)	1923.10(Avg – 620.10 MLD)	
3.	MLD of sewage being treated through Alternate technology -	-	
4.	Gap in Treatment Capacity in MLD	Nil	
5.	No. of Operational STPs	22	
6.	No. of Complying STPs	22	
7.	No. of Non-complying STPs	Nil	

Details of each existing STP in the State& PRS – June 2023

No.	Location	Existing STP Capacity	Capacity Being Utilized	Operational Status of STP	Compliance Status of STP
1.	Nesapakkam STP Zone -IV	23	13.95	Operational	Complied <u>Parameters Range</u> pH – 6.5 to 8.5 BOD - < 20 mg/l COD – < 250 mg/l TSS - < 30 mg/l Faecal Coliform – 10000MPN/100 ml
2.	Koyambedu STP Zone -III	34	30.81	Operational	
3.	Kodungaiyur STP Zone II	80	0.00	Non-Operational	
4.	Kodungaiyur STP Zone I	80	0.00	Non-Operational	
5.	Perungudi STP Zone - V	12	11.87	Operational	
6.	Koyambedu STP Zone –III	60	0.00	Under Rehab	
7.	Kodungaiyur STP Zone I & II	110	7.26	Operational	

8	Nesapakkam STP Zone-IV	40	16.81	Operational
9	Perungudi STP Zone - V	54	53.96	Operational
10	Perungudi STP Zone – V	60	59.86	Operational
11	Nesapakkam STP Zone - IV	54	30.05	Operational
12	Koyambedu STP Zone – III	120	96.37	Operational
13	Sholinganallur STP (phase I)	18	17.92	Operational
14	Thiruvottriyur STP	31	5.42	Operational
15	Kodungaiyur STP Zone – II New	120	119.42	Operational
16	Nesapakkam TTUF	10	8.25	Operational
17	CRRT - Chetpet MSTP	1.0	0.12	Operational
18	CRRT- Nungambakkam MSTP	1.2	0.78	Operational
19	CRRT - Todd Hunter Nagar MSTP	0.4*10=4	3.99	Operational
20	CRRT -Kotturpuram MSTP	0.3*2=0.6	0.60	Operational
21	Kodungaiyur STP Zone - I	120	115.26	Operational
22	Nesapakkam STP Zone - IV	50	27.40	Operational
Total		1082.80	620.10	

Details of under construction STPs in the State& PRS

No.	Location	Capacity of the plant in MLD	Physical Progress in %	Status of I&D or House sewer connections	Completion Timeline
1	Sholinganallur STP (phase II)	54	94.15		September 2023 (36+18) 18MLD trial run under progress
2	Perungudi STP Zone - V	60	77.38		Aug 2023
3	Perungudi TTUF	10	85.38		Aug 2023
4	CRRT- Langs Garden MSTP	10	80.35		Aug 2023
Total		134			

Details of proposed STPs in the State & PRS

No.	Location	Capacity of the STP proposed in MLD	Status of Project (at DPR Stage/ Under Tendering/ Work to be Awarded)	Likely Date of Completion
Total				

Details of proposed STPs in the State

No.	Location	Capacity of the STP proposed in MLD	Status of Project (at DPR Stage/ Under Tendering/ Work to be Awarded)	Likely Date of Completion
Total				

IV. Details of Industrial Pollution:

- No. of industries in the State& PRS:
- No. of water polluting industries in the State& PRS:
- Quantity of effluent generated from the industries in MLD:
- Quantity of Hazardous Sludge generated from the Industries in TPD:
- Number of industrial units having ETPs in State & PRS:
- Number of industrial units connected to CETP:
- Number and total capacity of ETPs (details of existing/ under construction / proposed)
- Compliance status of the ETPs:
- Number and total capacity of CETPs (details of existing/ under construction / proposed)
- Status of compliance and operation of the CETPs

Town	No. of industries	Industrial discharge	Status of ETPs	Status of CETPs (existing, under construction & proposed)

V. Solid Waste Management:

- Total number of Urban Local Bodies and their Population
- Current Municipal Solid Waste Generation (State & PRS)

- Number, installed capacity and utilization of existing MSW processing facilities in TPD (bifurcated by type of processing e.g.- Waste to Energy (Tonnage and Power Output), Compost Plants (Windrow, Vermi, decentralized pit composting), bio methanation, MRF etc (State & PRS)
- Action plan to bridge gap between Installed Capacity and Current Utilization of processing facilities (if Gap > 20%) (State & PRS)
- No. and capacity of C&D waste processing plants in TPD (existing, proposed and under construction) (State & PRS)
- Total no. of wards, no. of wards having door to door collection service, no. of wards practicing segregation at source (State & PRS)
- Details of MSW treatment facilities proposed and under construction (no., capacity, and technology) (State & PRS)
- No. and area (in acres) of uncontrolled garbage dumpsites and Sanitary Landfills.
- No. and area (in acres) of legacy waste within 1km buffer of both side of the rivers
- No. of drains falling into rivers and no. of drains having floating racks/screens installed to prevent solid waste from falling into the rivers.

Status of ULB wise Management of Solid Waste

ULB	Total MSW generation in TPD	Total MSW being processed in TPD	Existing MSW facilities	Utilization Capacity of the existing MSW facilities	Proposed MSW Facilities & Completion Timeline
Total					

VI. Bio-medical Waste Management:

- Total Bio-medical generation (State & PRS):
- No. of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities:
- Status of Treatment Facility/ CBMWTF:

VII. Hazardous Waste Management:

- Total Hazardous Waste generation (State & PRS):

- No. of Industries generating Hazardous waste
- Treatment Capacity of all TSDFs
- Avg. Quantity of Hazardous waste reaching the TSDFs and Treated
- Details of on-going or proposed TSDF

VIII. Plastic Waste Management:

- Total Plastic Waste generation (State & PRS):
- Treatment/ Measures adopted for reduction or management of plastic waste:

IX. Details of Alternate Treatment Technology being adopted by the State/UT

X. Identification of polluting sources including drains contributing to river pollution and action as per NGT order on in situ treatment:

XI. Details of Nodal Officer appointed by Chief Secretary in the State/UT:

XII. Details of meetings carried under the Chairmanship Chief of Secretary in the State/UT:

XIII. Latest water quality of polluted river, its tributaries, drains with flow details and ground water quality in the catchment of polluted river;

XIV. Ground water regulation:

XV. Good irrigation practices being adopted by the State:

XVI. Rain Water Harvesting:

XVII. Demarcation of Floodplain and removal of illegal encroachments:

XVIII. Maintaining minimum e-flow of river:

XIX. Plantation activities along the rivers:

XX. Development of biodiversity park:

XXI. Reuse of Treated Water:

XXII. Model River being adopted by the State & Action Proposed for achieving the bathing quality standards:

XXIII. Status of Preparation of Action Plan by the 13 Coastal States:

XXIV. Regulation of Mining Activities in the State/UT:

XXV. Action against identified polluters, law violators and officers responsible for failure for vigorous monitoring