Environment and Forest Department

Policy Note 2010-2011

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Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

3. TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Introduction

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) has the responsibilities of enforcing the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, enacted in the Parliament and the rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has headquarters in Chennai with District Offices all over the State.

2.0 Constitution of TNPCB

In order to monitor the functioning of the Board and to take policy decision and guide the Board, a group of Board members has been formed. State Government nominates full time Chairman of the Board. Along with Chairman, 5 senior level Government Officials, 5 persons representing local bodies, 3 experts representing important sectors of agriculture, fishery and trade, 2 persons representing the companies or corporations and a full time Member Secretary are the members of the Board.

District Offices of the Board are located in 28 locations. The details of the location of District Office and the jurisdiction covered are given below:-

Sl. No	Location	Jurisdiction
1	District Environmental Engineer, Chennai	Chennai District.
2	District Environmental Engineer, Ambattur	Tiruvallur District (Part) (Ambattur and Ponneri Taluks)
3	District Environmental Engineer, Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur District (Part) (Tiruvallur, Gummidipoondi, Poonamalle, Tiruthani, Uthukkottai, Pallipattu Taluks).
4	District Environmental Engineer, Maraimalainagar	Kancheepuram District (Part) (Tambaram, Chengelput, Thirukazhukundram, Cheyyur Taluks)

5	District Environmental Engineer, Padapai	Kancheepuram District (Part) (Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram, Madurantagam, Uthiramerur Taluks)
6	District Environmental Engineer, Madurai	Madurai & Sivagangai Districts
7	District Environmental Engineer, Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar & Ramanathapuram Districts.
8	District Environmental Engineer, Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli District,
9	District Environmental Engineer, Tuticorin	Tuticorin District.
10	District Environmental Engineer, Dindigul	Dindigul & Theni Districts.
11	District Environmental Engineer, Salem	Salem District.
12	District Environmental Engineer, Erode	Erode District (Part) (Erode Taluk)
13	District Environmental Engineer, Perundurai	Erode and Tiruppur District (Part) (Perundurai, Bhavani, Sathyamangalam, Kankayam, Gopichettipalayam, Dharapuram Taluks).

14	District Environmental Engineer, Namakkal	Namakkal District.
15	District Environmental Engineer, Tiruppur	Tiruppur & Coimbatore District (Part) (Avinashi, Palladam, & Tiruppur Taluks)
16	District Environmental Engineer, Coimbatore	Coimbatore & Tiruppur District (Part) (Mettupalayam, Pollachi, Udumalpettai & Valparai Taluks)
17	District Environmental Engineer, Vellore	Vellore District (Part), (Arcot, Wallajah, Katpadi, Arakonam Taluks) Tiruvannamalai District.
18	District Environmental Engineer, Vaniyambadi	Vellore District (Part) (Vaniyambadi, Tirupattur, Gudiyatham Taluks)
19	District Environmental Engineer, Hosur	Krishnagiri & Dharmapuri Districts.
20	District Environmental Engineer, Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli and Perambalur Districts.
21	District Environmental Engineer, Karur	Karur District.

22	District Environmental Engineer, Cuddalore	Cuddalore District.
23	District Environmental Engineer,Pudukottai	Pudukottai District.
24	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Udhagamandalam	Nilgiris District.
25	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Thanjavur	Thanjavur District.
26	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Villupuram	Villupuram District.
27	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam & Tiruvarur Districts.
28	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Nagercoil	Kanyakumari District.

The total staff working in this Board is 741.

3.0 Monitoring of Industries and Issue of Consent

With the rapid industrialization in Tamilnadu, there has been a marked increase in the need for continuous monitoring of pollution of industrial activities. The field officers of the TNPCB inspect the industries under their jurisdictions periodically to

assess the adequacy of pollution control measures provided by the industries to treat sewage, trade effluent and emissions and monitor their performance. As on 31.12.2009, TNPC Board has granted 12135 orders for consent to establish and 30944 orders for consent to operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Similarly 12060 orders for consent to establish and 28094 orders for consent to operate were issued under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Industries have been categorised into 3 categories as red, orange, and green category based on the pollution load discharged. Highly polluting industries are classified as red category industries, medium polluting industries are classified as orange category industries and less polluting industries are classified as green category industries. From August 2007 onwards, the highly polluting red category industries have been split into

ultra red and red categories in order to have effective monitoring.

3.1 Care Centre

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the Water (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1981 and various Rules under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Obtaining consent orders/ authorization by industries was found to be subject to delays. In many cases, incomplete applications or applications with vague / incomplete information or without the required documents, requiring clarifications, had to be returned causing delays. The District Offices of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board do guide the industries / local bodies in filling the application. However, sufficient time was not given to make the applicant industries thorough with the application process. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, therefore, considered that there is a need to have a dedicated team to guide the industries in filling up

the application and also to simplify and standardize the application submission process as well as to expedite the issue of consent orders. The Hon'ble Minister of Environment also made an announcement in the Legislative Assembly in 2009-10 that the TNPCB would take positive action to expedite issue of consents and facilitate industries by setting up a 'Care Centre"

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has, therefore, established a “CARE Centre” as an industry friendly initiative to help industries to file applications painlessly and to expedite the process of issue of consent / authorization at a single point. All the consent fee payments can also be made at the Care Centre. In the first phase, this Centre will cater to the needs of industries / local bodies located in Chennai, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram District, comprising industries in Chennai, Tambaram, Ambattur, Kancheepuram, Sriperumpudur, Tiruvallur areas. The Care Centre has simplified and standardized the receipt of

applications. It effectively monitors the application from the time of its receipt to the issue of the consent order. The Centre counsels industries on the rules, it helps them to file the applications, it gives the status of pending applications, and despatches consent orders within specified time limits through the single window. Three officers have been specifically posted to the Care Centre for this purpose.

The Care Centre has been instructed to issue consent within the time limits specified below:

Sl. No.	Category of industries	Time limit for issue of consent / rejection of application etc.
1	Red	30 days
2	Orange	15 days
3	Green	10 days

All applicant entrepreneurs can know the status of their applications online by accessing the TNPCB website. In addition, any clarifications pertaining to

filling up of application or ascertaining the status of their application, issue of consent / authorization, can also be obtained over telephone by contacting the Care Centre. Senior officers of the Board regularly review the issue of orders by the Care Centre.

3.2 Inspection and Sample Collection Periodicity

The field engineers in the District Office inspect the large scale ultra red industries every month and ordinary red category units once in three months. The medium scale red category units are inspected once in four months and the small scale red category units once in a year. Similarly the large and medium scale orange category units are inspected once in six months and the small scale orange category units once in two years. The less polluting green category units are inspected once in two years.

By analysing samples of trade effluent collected from industries, the operations of treatment units are monitored. Samples are collected for analysis once a month from the large scale ultra red and ordinary red category industries. In respect of medium scale red category units, samples are collected once in three months and in case of small scale red category units, samples are collected once in three to six months. With regard to orange category units, samples are collected once in four months from large scale units, once in six months from medium and small scale units. Samples collected are analyzed to monitor whether the quality of treated effluent satisfies the standards prescribed by the Board. If the quality of the effluent exceeds the standards prescribed by the Board, the units are instructed to operate the effluent treatment plant effectively and in case of repeated non compliance action is initiated as per the Water Act.

Industries are constantly insisted to continuously operate and maintain the pollution

control measures. Industries are monitored for the continuous operation of pollution control measures and industries which have operated the pollution control devices to achieve board standards are issued with renewal of consent in time. Since the renewals are issued in time, the Board is encouraging the industries to comply with the conditions imposed in the renewal of consent.

3.3 Hot Spot Monitoring

The TNPCB has identified 10 Hot spot areas based on the location of hazardous waste nature of the industries, high level of polluting industries and cluster of highly polluting industries. In these areas TNPCB has posted one Assistant Environmental Engineer for each area for effective monitoring and to contact local public directly. The ten locations are as follows.

1. Manali
2. Cuddalore
3. Thoothukudi
4. Mettur

5.Ranipet

6.Sriperumpudur

7.IT Corridor at Perungudi

8.Perundurai

9.Gummidipoondi

10.Tiruppur

With regard to any pollution problem arising from the industries in these areas, the public can contact the locally available Board Engineers directly for taking corrective action.

4.0 Common Effluent Treatment Plants

The TNPCB plays an important role in the establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for clusters of small-scale industries in various parts of the State. Small-scale industries often express financial difficulties, lack of space and other reasons, which prevent them from putting up individual effluent treatment plants. The Board assists the units in mobilization of financial resources and in the technical scrutiny of the

proposals for the establishment of common effluent treatment plants.

Status of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)

Common effluent treatment plants have been formulated in the following sectors:-

Tanneries	15 Schemes
Textile Bleaching & Dyeing Units	31 Schemes
Hotels & Lodges	1 Scheme

Out of these 47 CETPs formulated, 15 CETP schemes for tanneries, 31 CETP schemes for textile dyeing units and 1 CETP scheme for hotels and lodges are under operation. Out of 15 CETP schemes in Tannery sector, implementation of RO and RMS is nearing completion in respect of 5 CETPs and in 8 CETPs RO and RMS works are in progress. Further among 31 CETPs, 15 CETPs have completed the construction of ZLD system consisting of RO with RMS and commissioned the ZLD system and 4 CETPs are implementing the

ZLD system and are at various stages of implementation. The remaining 12 CETPs are in the process of preparing ZLD proposal.

5.0 Waste Management

5.1 Management of Hazardous Waste

The TNPCB is taking effective steps in handling and management of hazardous chemicals and treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes in an environmentally safe manner. The Board has identified and listed out 2655 units generating hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 as on 31.03.2009. These units are being subjected to strict supervision. A common hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility (TSDF) is established at SIPCOT industrial estate, Gummidipoondi and it has commenced its operations. The federation of common effluent treatment plants, Tiruppur, has identified a site at Karupagoundarpalayam, Nallur

village, Tiruppur taluk, Tiruppur District and the federation of CETPs & ETPs in Karur have identified a site at Mathagiri Village, Krishnarayapuram Taluk, Karur District to establish a secure landfill facility for disposal of sludge generated from treatment of textile dyeing effluents. Consent to establish has been issued by the Board to these facilities. Work will be undertaken after obtaining local body clearance in the above two sites. To adopt recycling and reuse principles, cement industries are encouraged to utilize the sludge from CETPs as raw materials and a trial run has also been undertaken in Chettinad Cements at Puliyur. Similarly, the cement industries such as A.C.C, Madukarai and Grasim Industries, have taken trial runs for utilizing paint sludge, Tar waste, Petroleum refinery sludge as incineration material. The Board has also issued authorization in this regard. Moreover, action is being taken to establish a common hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility at SIPCOT, Perundurai, Erode District.

5.2 Management of Biomedical Waste

Government of India has notified the Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1998 as amended in 2000 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As per the notification, biomedical wastes are to be segregated and disposed in an approved manner through a biomedical waste treatment and disposal facility. The Board has so far listed out 2479 private hospitals and 317 Government hospitals in the State for which biomedical waste treatment is necessary. Sites for 11 common facilities for bio-medical waste treatment and disposal have been identified for the private sector health care units in the State and all the 11 common facilities are under operation. To evaluate the performance of common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility, a monitoring team with District Environmental Engineers and Assistant Engineers has been formed.

Tamil Nadu Government have issued G.O. (4D) No.10, Health & Family Welfare(EAP 1/1)Department, dt.28.09.2007 for implementation of health care waste management in 29 District Headquarters Hospitals and 241 Sub District Hospitals, 41 Tertiary Care Hospitals, 130 upgraded Primary Health Centres and 8 ESI Hospitals in Tamilnadu. The Government Hospitals have joined the common bio medical waste treatment facility for safe disposal of bio medical waste.

5.3 Management of Municipal Solid Waste

With increasing urbanization and rising levels of municipal solid wastes generation, there is an urgent need to evolve scientific approaches for the management of municipal solid wastes. The Board is advocating the concept of segregation of wastes at source, reduction, recycle and reuse of waste. The Board has issued NOC to 109 Municipalities and one Corporation for composting of municipal solid waste and setting up waste processing facility. NOCs issued for 63 Municipalities have been

converted as authorization. A monitoring team headed by an Environmental Engineer has been formed to assess the present status of implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000. The team will furnish a report on the present status along with its recommendations.

5.4 Management of Plastic Waste

The environmental problems arising due to the indiscriminate use and disposal of throwaway plastic items is well known. The use of throwaway plastics has increased among the public which ultimately mix with municipal solid waste and cause environmental nuisance due to the non-biodegradable nature of plastics. In order to control and regulate the above, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board is implementing the Plastic (Manufacture, Sale and Usage) Rules. As per the above Rules, the minimum thickness of carry bags manufactured shall be more than 20 microns.

Further, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board will prepare a report during this financial year which will contain the inventories of the plastic recycling units and to formulate the methods for effectively implementing the Plastic (Manufacture, Sale and Usage) Rules.

5.5 Co-Incineration of Plastic Waste in Cement Kilns

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is taking various initiatives to safeguard the environment from degradation due to the hazardous wastes and plastic wastes. As part of this endeavour, the Board is taking steps to have the cement industries to co-incinerate the plastic waste as an alternate fuel in the cement kiln.

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board organized a one day workshop on Co-processing of Hazardous Wastes in Cement Kilns on 26.08.2009 in Chennai. A meeting, with all stake holders presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for

Environment and Youth Welfare on co-incineration of plastic waste in cement kiln in respect of Tirunelveli Corporation, Tuticorin Corporation, Nagercoil Municipality and other neighbouring municipalities was conducted on 10.10.2009 at Tirunelveli Corporation. It has been decided to co-incinerate the non recyclable plastic waste as an alternate fuel in the cement kilns of M/s. India Cements Ltd., Sankarnagar, Tirunelveli District. In order to enhance the awareness among the people about the ill effects of hazardous disposal of the plastic wastes and to encourage the practice of segregation, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board granted a sum of Rs. 2 Lakhs each to Tirunelveli Corporation, Thoothukudi Corporation and Rs.1 Lakh to Nagercoil Municipality. The practice of Co-incineration of plastic wastes in M/s. India Cements Ltd, collected from various parts of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari Districts is being continued to make all these three districts as plastic free zones. Effort is being taken by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to adopt this

same Co-processing strategy in all parts of Tamil Nadu to make Tamil Nadu as plastic free state.

5.6 Management of E- Waste

TNPCB has taken several initiatives in the management of E-waste generated in Tamilnadu. A committee consisting of professors of Anna University, representatives of NGOs, an expert from National Metallurgical Laboratory has been formed towards the management of E-Waste generated in Tamilnadu. A workshop on E-waste was held to create awareness among the stakeholders. TNPCB has issued consent to 12 E-waste recyclers for segregation and recovery of PCB, IC, Iron Copper, Rubber, Glass etc., PCB/IC wastes are exported to foreign countries such as USA, Singapore and Malaysia to recover the heavy metal present in the said wastes. Other wastes are sent to authorized industries in the country for recycling them.

6.0 Monitoring of Air & Water Quality

6.1 Air Quality Monitoring

With the increased industrial activities and vehicular pollution in the vicinity of major cities, the quality of ambient air is affected. As per the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the entire State of Tamilnadu has been declared as air pollution control area. The Board is monitoring the ambient air quality in Chennai (3 stations), Coimbatore (3 stations), Thoothukudi (3 stations), Madurai (3 stations) and Salem (1 station) under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). This monitoring programme is conducted with the financial assistance of Central Pollution Control Board. In addition to that, the Board has established 5 ambient air quality monitoring stations in Chennai City and 5 in Thiruchirapalli. These stations are monitoring the ambient air quality in thickly populated residential, commercial zones of these Cities. Besides these, TNPCB is also monitoring the Air Quality level in major cities /

towns in Tamilnadu during the festival seasons like Deepavali & Bhogi. To strengthen the Air Quality Monitoring the Board has procured 5 Carbon monoxide analyzer at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs to monitor Carbon monoxide level in the industrial and traffic prone areas. Further Board has also proposed to procure 5 Ozone monitor to measure the ground level ozone in industrial and commercial areas in Chennai, Coimbatore and Cuddalore. The Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India has revised the air quality standards since 18.9.2009. In order to meet the requirement of monitoring capabilities due to the revised standards, Board has proposed to upgrade all its 13 air Monitoring Laboratories by providing PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$ samples.

6.2 Vehicle Emission Monitoring

The Government of Tamilnadu made necessary amendments in the Tamilnadu Motor vehicle Rules, 1989 to get Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUC) for Goods Vehicles in Chennai

City from authorised private testing centres also like other vehicles. Prior to that, testing and issuance of PUC for Goods Vehicle in Chennai City was entrusted with TNPCB. Accordingly 75 authorised private centres in Chennai City can also test & issue PUC for Goods vehicles. In addition to that TNPCB also test and issue PUC for Goods Vehicle in the testing centre located at Ambattur.

6.3 Water Quality Monitoring

The basic objective of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to protect the quality of water resources. To ensure this objective, regular monitoring of water quality is required. The TNPCB is monitoring the Cauvery river water quality at 16 locations under Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) programme and 4 locations under the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS). Apart from this under MINARS programme, the rivers Thamiraparani, Palar and Vaigai and lakes such as Udhgamandalam lake, Kodaikanal lake and

Yercaud lake are being monitored. In addition, TNPC Board is undertaking River Stretch Pollution studies for Cauvery, Thamiraparani, Palar and Vaigai rivers in association with reputed universities and educational institutions.

6.3.1 River Cauvery

Samples were collected from 20 stations and analysed. In general, the water quality is categorized for the designated best use of outdoor bathing, drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection and also for fish culture and wild life propagation.

6.3.2 Thamiraparani River

Samples were collected from 7 stations and analysed. The water quality of the river Thamirabarani is categorized for the designated best use of outdoor bathing, drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

6.3.3 Palar River

The water quality of the Palar river is being monitored by collecting the samples from the collection well of Vaniyambadi Municipal head works. The water quality of the infiltration well is categorized for the designated best use of out door bathing, drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

6.3.4 Vaigai River

The water quality of the Vaigai river is being monitored by collecting the samples from the collection well of Thirubuvanam head works. The water quality of the infiltration well is categorized for the designated best use of outdoor bathing, drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

6.3.5 Lakes

The water quality of the Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal and Yercaud lakes is being monitored and they are categorized for the designated best

use of drinking water with conventional treatment followed by disinfection and fish culture and wild life propagation.

6.4 Monitoring of Chennai Water Ways

Water ways of Adyar, Cooum, Buckingham Canal and Otteri Nullah are being monitored at 34 river stations and 24 industrial outlets.

7.0 Other Activities of the Board

7.1 Environmental Training Institute

Environmental Training Institute **(**ETI) is an organizational wing of TNPCB established in 1994. The main objective of the training institute is to impart training to staff of the Pollution Control Board, representatives of Industry and non-governmental organizations. During the year 2009-10, the Environmental Training Institute has conducted 9 training programmes, in which 1279 participants have been trained.

7.2 Environmental Awareness and Public Participation

An Awareness Cell is established in the head office, Chennai to promote environmental awareness. To highlight important environmental issues such as the noise and air pollution caused due to bursting of crackers during festival, air pollution caused due to burning of old materials during Bhogi, pollution due to vehicular emission, protection of ozone layer, municipal solid waste management, road safety, rain water harvesting, various awareness campaigns, workshops, rallies are being conducted regularly. During 2009-10, this cell has carried out 89 awareness activities and has displayed environmental awareness display boards inside 409 government buses.

7.3 Spatial Environmental Planning

The Spatial Environmental Planning Unit of Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board has taken up the Geographic Information System based Spatial Environmental Planning (SEP) activities with the

technical and financial support of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for better Environment Management from the year 2000 – 2001. These SEP activities include the preparation of District Environmental Atlas, State Environmental Atlas, Environmental Management Plan etc.,

So far the Board has prepared District Environmental Atlas for Coimbatore, Vellore, Thoothukudi, Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Erode, Salem, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, and Trichy districts and Environmental Management Plan for Chennai City have been prepared.

Presently as per B.P.Ms.No.44 dated 19.11.2008, as the current year activities of Spatial Environmental Planning, the project on Preparation of District Environmental Atlas for Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar and Dindigul districts is under progress.

7.4 Green Cover Programme

As a measure to mitigate pollution, industries have been directed to develop 25% of the land area as a green belt with trees having a thick canopy cover. Accordingly, industries h`ave taken action to plant adequate number of trees in and around the industrial premises.

To tackle the climate change, all the countries are initiating action. One way to control this problem is to develop green belt. With the assistance of school children in middle school and higher secondary school in Tamil Nadu. it has been proposed to develop the green belt in Tamil Nadu, and TNPCB has provided Rs.31,00,000/- for this project.

7.5 Cleaner Technologies

The TNPCB is involved in promoting a holistic approach of environment protection by cleaner technology options more than mere end-of-pipe treatment. With active support and

encouragement from the Board, the industrial units in Tamilnadu have switched over to cleaner technologies such as adoption of membrane cell instead of mercury cell in caustic soda manufacturing, adoption of dry process instead of wet process to reduce air pollution in cement factories, utilization of 25 to 30% of fly ash in PPC cement manufacturing, adoption of double conversion and double absorption technology in sulphuric acid manufacturing, gas carburizing instead of cyanide salt in heat treatment and cyanide free electroplating. Pulp and paper industries are encouraged to go in for elemental chlorine free bleaching to reduce the formation of organo-chlorides including dioxins. Industries consuming ozone-depleting substances are systematically changing to environment friendly compounds.

7.6 Library

The TNPC Board Library was established during the year 1989. At present, it has a collection

of about 10,337 books and reports. The Library subscribes to 75 Journals (English & Tamil), 9 Newspapers and 13 Magazines related to environment. Membership is open to all those involved in environmental concerns.

7.7 News Letter

TNPCB is publishing a news letter on quarterly basis, containing the news about the activities of the Board, environmental issues in various districts, poetry and essays on environmental issues etc. This news letter is widely circulated to Government departments, District Collectors and all State Pollution Control Boards.

8.0 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Three new district offices at Sriperumbudur, Thiruvallur & Perundurai are functioning from August 2008. In order to develop the infrastructure facilities of the Board, apart from the Corporate office own building at Guindy, TNPCB has

constructed own buildings for district offices at Ambattur, Hosur, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Chennai. The office buildings at Maraimalainagar and Thoothukudi are completed and occupied in the year 2009.

N.SELVARAJ
MINISTER FOR FORESTS