Environment and Forest Department

Policy Note 2013-2014

Demand No.15

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

1 INTRODUCTION

The Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) was constituted by the Government of Tamilnadu in 1982 in pursuance of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974). It enforces 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, and the rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which includes

- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 as amended in 1994 and 2000
- The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 as amended

- The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000
- The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 as amended in 2000 & 2003
- The Battery (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 and its amendments.
- The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments.
- The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.
- E-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

2. FUNCTIONS

The main functions of the TNPCB under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 are as follows:

- To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of water and air pollution.
- To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution.
- To collect and disseminate information relating to water and air pollution and the prevention, control or abatement thereof.
- To inspect sewage and trade effluent treatment plants for their effectiveness and review plans, specifications for corrective measures.
- To inspect industrial plants or manufacturing processes, control equipments and to give directions to take steps for the prevention,

control or abatement of air pollution.

- To inspect air pollution control areas for the purpose of assessment of air quality and to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas.
- To lay down, modify or annul effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from industrial plants and automobiles or for the discharge of any air pollutant into the atmosphere from any other source.
- To evolve economically best viable treatment technology for sewage and trade effluents.
- To collect samples of sewage and

trade effluents and emissions of air pollutants and to analyze the same for specific parameters.

- To collaborate with the Central Pollution Control Board in organizing the training of persons engaged or to be engaged in programme relating to prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution and to organise mass education programme relating thereto.
- To perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the State Government or the Central Pollution Control Board.

3. CONSTITUTION OF TNPCB

The TNPCB is constituted by the State Government. It comprises a full time Chairman, 5 officials nominated by the State Government, 5

persons to represent local authorities, 3 non-officials to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry or trade, 2 persons to represent the companies or corporations owned by the State Government and a full time Member Secretary. The TNPCB has established its organization structure with a three-tier system consisting of head-office at Chennai, Regional offices and district offices with total staff strength of 759. There are 32 district offices, 29 are headed by District Environmental Engineers and 3 by Assistant Environmental Engineers. To assist the Board in monitoring the industries, 5 Advanced Environmental Laboratories and 10 District Environmental Laboratories are functioning. These laboratories carry out analysis of samples of sewage, trade effluents, emissions and hazardous wastes.

4. MONITORING OF INDUSTRIES AND ISSUE OF CONSENT

With the increasing pace of industrialization in Tamilnadu, the need for continuous monitoring of pollution due to industrial sources has become significant. Industries are required to provide pollution control measures to meet the standards prescribed by the Board. The field officers of the Board inspect the industries under their jurisdiction periodically to assess the adequacy of pollution control measures provided by the industries to treat sewage, trade effluents and emissions and to monitor their performance. They also investigate complaints of pollution received from the public, organizations and the Government. For effective monitoring, industries are categorized as, Red, Orange, and Green according to their pollution potential. Also the industries have been classified as Large, Medium and Small scale based on the gross fixed assets of the industry. Depending upon

the category and size, industries are monitored periodically.

5. PROCEDURE FOR ISSUE OF CONSENT

Industry requires to obtain consent for discharge of sewage / trade effluent into any stream or well or into sewer or land under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended and to operate the plant in air pollution control area (entire Tamilnadu) under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended . The consent is issued to industries in two stages. 'Consent to Establish' is issued depending upon the suitability of the site before the industry takes up the construction activity. 'Consent to Operate' is issued before commissioning the industrial unit but after the conditions of the 'Consent to Establish' are complied.

During the year 2012-2013, 17313 samples of sewage and trade effluents from the industries were collected and analysed. The Board has issued

1388 'Consent to Establish' orders and 1385 'Consent to operate' orders under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended during the year 2012-2013.

Processing of files for issue of consent/renewal of consent, issue of authorization etc. are done manually. In order to speed up the processing of files for consent, authorization etc., it has been decided to computerise the process, by customising software currently used in other State Pollution Control Boards.

6. 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. To enforce these acts Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is issuing consent orders/authorization orders to industries. In order to help the industries /

entrepreneurs to apply for the consent application and other applications of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board with the required documents, it is considered that there is a need to have a dedicated team to guide the industries / entrepreneurs 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 Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has, therefore, established a “CARE Centre” (Central Application Receiving 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 caters to the needs of industries / local bodies located in Chennai, Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram District, comprising industries in Chennai, Tambaram, Ambattur, Kancheepuram, Sriperumpudur and 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 dispatches 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 of 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.

During the year 2012-13, 1760 applications were received by the Care Centre and 1025 consent orders have been issued. Consent fees of Rs. 695.17 lakhs was also collected by the Care Centre.

7. INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS AND SAMPLE COLLECTION PERIODICITY

The field engineers in the District Office inspect the large scale red category units once every 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 every two years. The less polluting green category units are inspected once every two years.

8. COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS STATUS

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. Common effluent treatment

plants have been formulated in the following sectors:-

Tanneries	13 Schemes
Textile Bleaching & Dyeing Units	30 Schemes
Hotels & Lodges	1 Scheme
Total	44

Out of 13 CETPs which were set up by tanneries, 6 CETPs have achieved Zero Liquid Discharge. Out of 30 CETPs set up by Textile Bleaching & Dyeing Units, 18 CETPs are operating and 16 have achieved Zero Liquid Discharge, remaining 12 are closed. State and Central Governments sanction the subsidy for implementing the CETP schemes. Prior to 2003-04 the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.26.88 crores towards subsidy for the common effluent treatment plants and out of this Rs.22.66 crores has been released as on 31.03.2003 through the Board and Tamil Nadu Leather Development

Corporation. During 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, State subsidy of Rs.86.49 lakhs to M/s. Kovai Telungupalayam Common Effluent Treatment Private Limited and Rs 114.32 lakhs to M/s Perundurai CETP has been granted.

8.1. ACTION TAKEN REGARDING THE DYEING/ BLEACHING UNITS OF TIRUPPUR

The Noyyal River Ayacutdars Protection Association filed a contempt petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and in due compliance of its order dated 28.01.2011, the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board in its proceedings dated 01.02.2011 closed 754 bleaching and dyeing units covered under 20 CETPs/IETPs of Tiruppur.

To resolve this serious issue affecting the livelihood of thousands of workers and the export units, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu on 28.07.2011 held a meeting with the representatives of the Dyers Association of Tiruppur and

announced the grant of an interest free loan of Rs. 200 Crores for modifying the existing Zero Liquid Discharge system of the CETPs following which the Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department issued G.O.Ms. No.11 dated 31.01.2012, sanctioning Rs.179.34 Crores in this regard to 18 CETPs.

Further, 16 CETP Companies covering 427 member units have been permitted by the Board to commence their trial run with the existing ZLD system, capable of achieving a maximum of 30% to 70% of their capacities, to demonstrate and prove these technologies. Apart from this, 57 IETPs are also permitted to operate with ZLD system by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

At the same time, to complete the distribution of compensation to the affected farmers, the Government sanctioned Rs.2.55 crores to the Collectors of Tiruppur and Erode in September 2011. Apart from this, a sum of

Rs.75.00 crores was sanctioned in G.O.(Ms).No. 209 dated 31.12.2011 by the Environment and Forests (EC-1) Department to the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board for payment to the farmers belonging to the Noyyal River Ayacutdars Protection Association numbering 535 to alleviate the sufferings of those farmers who have been waging a legal battle for the past 15 years. The Hon'ble High Court in its order had quashed the above Government Order. Therefore, the Board has remitted the entire amount of Rs.75.00 Crores. Further in this regard the Government and Noyyal River Ayacutdars Protection Association has filed appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is *sub judice* with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

8.2. ACTION TAKEN ON TANNERIES IN TAMILNADU

In Tamilnadu State, there are 775 tanneries mainly located at Vellore, Kancheepuram, Dindigul,

Tiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli and Erode Districts, involved in the processing of Hides / Skins adopting East Indian tanning / Chrome tanning process to produce finished leather.

Of these 775 units, 641 units are members of 13 functioning common effluent treatment plants. The remaining 134 units have set up their own individual effluent treatment plants. Of these, 75 individual Tanneries have provided Reverse Osmosis Plant followed by Reject Management system and operating the same.

Further, of the above 13 CETPs, 6 CETPs at SIDCO Ranipet Finished Leather, Perundurai SIPCOT, Pernampet, Trichi, Melvisharam and Ranipet of Vellore District have completed and commissioned their Reverse Osmosis Plant and Reject Management System. Another 3 CETPs at SIDCO-SIPCOT Phase II Ranipet, Maligaithope, Ambur, and Pammal - Pallavaram CETP,

Kancheepuram District will be commissioned within a months time. In 2 CETPs (Vaniyambadi & Thuthipet CETP at Ambur) the works for RMS are nearing completion.

The CETPs at Dindigul and Madhavaram have a proposal to mix the treated tannery effluent from their CETP with one-third of the treated sewage from the proposed STP of the Municipalities to meet the TDS standards.

9. WASTE MANAGEMENT

9.1. MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

With increasing urbanisation and rising level of municipal solid waste generation, there is an urgent need to evolve scientific approaches for the management of municipal solid waste. The enforcing authority for Metropolitan cities are the Commissioner of Municipal Administration and implementing authorities are the Municipal Commissioners. Similarly at the District level, the

enforcing authorities are the District Collectors and implementing authorities are Municipal Commissioners. Pollution Control Boards have powers to issue authorisation to municipal authorities, to monitor the compliance of the standards regarding ground water, ambient air, leachate quality and the compost quality including incineration standards for waste processing and disposal facilities. The Board has issued authorisation to 7 Corporations, 76 Municipalities and 114 Town Panchayats for composting of municipal solid waste and setting up waste processing facilities. The Board is advocating the concept of segregation of wastes at source, reduction, recycle and reuse of wastes to avoid any environmental issues during handling.

9.2. MANAGEMENT OF PLASTIC WASTE

The use of non-biodegradable material especially plastics has been increasing rapidly in the State of Tamilnadu in recent years. After use,

these non-biodegradable materials are thrown in open places, roads, canals, lakes, water bodies, besides finding their way into the municipal solid waste and landfills. Plastic waste pollutes the land, water and air.

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has been taking many initiatives to deal with the plastic wastes. Many awareness programmes were conducted by TNPCB on the ill effects of plastics and the need to use alternatives to 'use and throw' plastic items. All marriage halls, hotels, educational institutions, Government offices in Tamilnadu were instructed not to use 'use and throw' plastic items.

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board has identified 2561 industries manufacturing plastic products like carry bags, plastic sheets, plastic ropes, PVC pipes, etc. Out of these 2561 industries, around 489 industries are manufacturing the plastic products from recycled plastics. These

have been inventorised and brought under the purview of Water and Air Acts.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India vide Notification dated 4.2.2011 notified “The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011”. As per this notification, no person shall manufacture, stock, distribute or sell any carry bag made of virgin or recycled or compostable plastic, which is less than 40 microns in thickness. Plastic carry bags, multilayered plastic pouch (or) sachet units, recycle plastic carry bags units shall obtain registration certificate from Pollution control Board. The Board has issued Registration Certificate to 121 units manufacturing plastic carry bags / multilayered plastics.

The Board is conducting plastic waste awareness programme in all districts. These programmes are periodically conducted with local bodies and the Plastic Manufacturers Association to

establish plastic waste collection centres. Chennai Corporation, Madurai Corporation and Dindigul Districts have established plastic waste collection centres with shredders and these wastes are used for making plastic roads in Corporation maintained roads and local body roads. TNPC Board encourages the units come up with proposal to establish energy oriented units using plastic waste into oils. The collected plastic waste is being utilised in cement kilns for co-processing as energy resource.

9.3. 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 2771 units generating hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 as on 31.03.2012. A

common hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility (TSDF) is established at SIPCOT industrial estate, Gummidipoondi and it is in operation. 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 two facilities. To adopt recycling and reuse principles, cement industries are encouraged to utilize the hazardous sludge from various industries like Textile, Engineering, chemical, petroleum etc., Various cement industries are using these hazardous wastes either on trial basis or permanently as raw materials/fuel. Further, action is being taken to establish a common hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility at SIPCOT, Perundurai, Erode

District and SIPCOT has been addressed to allocate a suitable site in Sriperumpudur, Kancheepuram District.

9.4. MANAGEMENT OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE

The Biomedical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 applies to every occupier of an institution generating, collecting, receiving, storing, transporting, treating, disposing and / or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste. As per the Rule, authorization of SPCB is required for handling of bio-medical waste. It is the duty of the occupier of an institution generating biomedical waste to take all steps to ensure that the biomedical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment. Biomedical waste shall be treated and disposed in accordance with schedule I and in compliance with the standards prescribed in schedule II of the said rules.

The Board has so far inventoried 3707 private hospitals, 308 Government hospitals in the

State. All these hospitals have made agreement with the Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) for the disposal of the biomedical waste. The CBMWTF consists of autoclave, shredder, incinerator and secured landfill facilities. In Tamilnadu, 11 CBMWTF are in operation. These follows :-

District	Village
Kancheepuram	Thenmelpakkam village and Kinnar village
Vellore	Kandipedu village
Coimbatore	Orattukuppai village (two facilities)
Thanjavur	Sengipatti village
Ramanathapuram	Muthuvayal village
Nilgiris	Coonoor
Tirunelveli	Pappankulam village
Salem	Thangayur village
Virudhunagar	Undurmikidakulam village

All the 11 common treatment facilities have been issued authorisation by the Board and cover 3450 health care facilities.

9.5. MANAGEMENT OF E- WASTE

TNPCB has been taking 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 to study 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 19 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. TNPCB has so far issued consent

to operate for 19 units for recycling of E- waste in Tamilnadu.

10. MONITORING OF AIR & WATER QUALITY

10.1. 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 (8 stations), Coimbatore (3 stations), Thoothukudi (3 stations), Madurai (3 stations) Salem (1 station) and Tiruchirapalli (5 Stations) under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). This monitoring programme is conducted with the 50% financial assistance of Central Pollution Control Board. In addition, 3 Ambient Air Quality monitoring stations in Cuddalore and 2 in Mettur are under establishment under National Air Quality Monitoring

Programme. Besides these, TNPCB is also monitoring the Air Quality level in major cities / towns in Tamilnadu during the festival seasons like Deepavali & Bogi. The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India has revised the air quality standards since 18.9.2009. The ambient air quality in residential, industrial, commercial and mixed zones are monitored by these stations.

10.2. CARE AIR CENTRE

In order to monitor both source emissions and ambient air quality on a real time basis, TNPCB has established a Centre for Accessing Real Time Air (Quality) Information Report (CARE AIR) at the Head office of the Board. This is a continuous real time emission monitoring system which is functioning on 24 X 7 basis. This is the first of its kind in the whole country and has been appreciated by the Government of India. When the emission levels exceed the norms, an inbuilt alarm system has been established to inform the concerned

industry and the District Environmental Engineer/Member Secretary through automated SMS for remedial action immediately. So far, 115 industries have been connected to the CARE AIR centre and their emissions are monitored continuously. Apart from the above, monitoring of effluent discharge has also been included and is being monitored at the centre.

10.3. 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 water quality of major rivers and its tributaries at 43 locations under Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) programme and 4 locations under the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS). Apart from the MINARS programme, 8 lakes such as

Udhgamandalam lake, Kodaikanal lake, Yercaud lake, Veeranam lake, Poondi lake, Red hills, Porur and Pulicate lake are also being monitored.

10.3.1. TAMIRAPARANI RIVER

Samples are collected from 12 stations and analysed. The water quality of the river Tamiraparani is categorized for the designated best use of out door bathing, drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

10.3.2. CAUVERY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Samples are collected from 33 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.

10.3.3. 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.

10.3.4. 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 drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

10.3.5. LAKES

The water quality of the Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Veeranam, Poondi, Red Hills, Pulicat and Porur lakes are being monitored and are categorized for the designated best use of drinking water with conventional treatment followed by disinfection and fish culture and wild life propagation.

10.4. MONITORING OF CHENNAI WATER WAYS

Water ways of Adyar, Cooum, Buckingham Canal and Otteri Nullah are being monitored at 13 river stations and 18 industrial outlets and Sewage Treatment Plant outlet.

11. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

11.1. 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 2012-13, the Environmental Training Institute has conducted 22 training programmes, in which 2186 participants have been trained.

11.2. CLEANER TECHNOLOGIES

The TNPCB is insisting major industries to provide cleaner technology options rather than 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.

11.3.ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A special ambient air quality survey on the day before bogi and on the day of bogi are conducted in Chennai at 15 places to know the status of air pollution caused due to bogi. During Deepavali, noise level and Ambient Air Quality are monitored. The Deepavali survey is carried out in the important cities of Tamil Nadu viz. Chennai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Salem, Hosur, Tiruppur, Dindigul and Cuddalore.

As a part of awareness programme the mobile exhibition vehicle is also sent to schools for creating awareness among the students. Apart from the above, TNPCB has conducted awareness programmes on various environmental issues for the public, school students, other institutions etc.,

11.4. PROGRESS ON ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE DURING 2012-13

Computerization of activities of TNPCB @ a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs

- Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) and NIC, Gujarat has made presentation on 16.7.12 and 8.8.12 on the computerization activity
- MOU signed for customization of XGN software

Procurement of Notebook/Tablet computers with internet facilities for District Engineers at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has presented the Tablet Computers for the District Environmental Engineers on 11.9.2012.

Filling up of vacancies for the post of Assistant Engineers and Environmental Scientists.

- Appointment orders for 52 Assistant Engineers and 12 Environmental Scientists issued.

Construction of new office building at Villupuram, Thanjavur and Pudukottai at a cost of Rs. 3.75 crores

- Revised building plan and detailed cost estimate will be obtained and construction will be carried out by Public Works Department.

Establishment of 5 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations for Chennai Corporation area at a cost of Rs. 6.25 crores

- Procurement of Five numbers of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring equipments will be completed before July 2013.

Establishment of 1 mobile continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations for Chennai Corporation at a cost of Rs. 1.20 crores

- Procurement of one mobile Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring equipment will be completed before July 2013**.**

Preparation of new guidelines for recycling of e-waste.

- CPCB has finalized the guidelines for e-waste management.

- Board will prepare the new guidelines in accordance with new guidelines of CPCB.

11.5. LIBRARY

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board Library was established during the year 1989. At present, it has a collection of about 11,092 books and reports. The Library subscribes to 76 Journals (English & Tamil), 9 Newspapers and 16 Magazines related to environment. Membership of the above Library is open to all students, public and those who are interested in protection and improvement of environment.

11.6. NEWSLETTER

TNPCB is publishing a newsletter 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 newsletter is widely circulated among the Government Departments, District Collectorates in the State. Copies of this newsletter are sent to other State Pollution Control Boards in India.

M.C. SAMPATH
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT