



# **Environment and Forest Department**

**Policy Note 2015-2016**

**Demand No.15**

## **Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board**

# **TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1982 in pursuance of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974), with a view to protect the environment, to prevent and control the pollution of water in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Board enforces various Environmental Acts and Rules as notified by the Government of India from time to time. It includes the followings:-

- 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
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986,

- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- 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 as amended
- The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 as amended
- The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
- e-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011

## **2. FUNCTIONS**

The Section 17 of both Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have declared the legally mandated functions of the State Pollution Control Board, which are summarized below:

- To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of water and air pollution.
- To inspect sewage and trade effluent treatment plants for their effectiveness and review plans, specifications for corrective measures.
- To inspect industrial plants or manufacturing process, any control equipment and to give directions to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution.
- 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 collect samples of sewage and trade effluents and emissions of air pollutants and to analyze the same for specific parameters.
- To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control and abatement of water and air pollution.
- To perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the State Government and Central Pollution Control Board.

### **3. ORGANISATIONAL SET UP**

TNPCB has established its organization structure with a three-tier system consisting of head-office at Chennai, Regional offices and District offices with a total staff strength of 747. There are 5 Regional offices headed by Joint Chief Environmental Engineers, 34 district offices of which 32 offices are headed by District

Environmental Engineers and 2 offices by Assistant Environmental Engineers (Theni and Nilgiris district). Two flying squads headed by Environmental Engineers are also functioning at Erode and Tiruppur. To assist the Board for effective monitoring of the water and air quality, 5 Advanced Environmental Laboratories and 10 District Environmental Laboratories are established. These laboratories carry out analysis of samples of water, sewage, trade effluents, emissions and hazardous wastes.

#### **4. ISSUE OF CONSENT TO INDUSTRIES**

Industries are required 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 and to operate the plant in air pollution control area of entire Tamil Nadu under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. For the effective

monitoring of Industries they are categorized as, Red, Orange, and Green according to their pollution potential and are also classified as Large, Medium and Small scale based on their capitals and they are monitored periodically by the Board. Industries are classified as Industries with GFA less than Rs. 5 crores is Small scale, Rs 5 to 10 crores is Medium scale and GFA more than Rs. 10 crores is Large scale.

The consent is issued to industries in two stages. In the first stage 'Consent to Establish' is issued for establishing the industry by considering the impact on environment under the Acts. In the second stage, 'Consent to Operate' is issued for commissioning the plant for production, on compliance of conditions as approved in the 'Consent to Establish'. In order to expedite clearance of consent applications, the Board has delegated powers to the Regional and District Officers for issue of consent considering the category and size of the project. The Environmental

Engineers of the Board inspect the industries under their jurisdiction periodically to assess the adequacy of pollution control measures adopted 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 and other, organizations.

During the financial year 2014-15, the Board has issued 'Consent to Establish' to 1452 industries and 'Consent to Operate' to 2166 industries under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended. During the financial year 2014-15, ambient air quality surveys were conducted in 1081 industries and 5218 samples of sewage and 17421 samples of trade effluents were collected for analysis.

The Board vide its proceedings dated 25.2.2004 have fixed norms for inspection and

sample collection from industries as follows:

| <b>Type of Industry</b>     | <b>Category</b> | <b>Inspection</b> | <b>Sample Collection</b> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Large                       | Red             | Once in 3 months  | Once in a month          |
|                             | Orange          | Once in 6 months  | Once in 4 months         |
|                             | Green           | Once in 2 years   | ----                     |
| Medium                      | Red             | Once in 4 months  | Once in 3 months         |
|                             | Orange          | Once in 6 months  | Once in 6 months         |
|                             | Green           | Once in 2 years   | ----                     |
| Small                       | Red             | Once in a year    | Once in 3-6 months       |
|                             | Orange          | Once in 2 years   | Once in 6 months         |
|                             | Green           | Once in 2 years   | ----                     |
| 17 Categories of Industries |                 | Once in a month   | Once in a month          |

## **5. ONLINE CONSENT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SYSTEM (OCMMS)**

TNPCB has provided the facility of Online Consent Management and Monitoring System (OCMMS). OCMMS is a web based generic application software package for automating the workflow associated with consent management and monitoring which is one of the basic functions of the Board. This system allows the industries for online submission of application for Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate / Renewal of Consent, uploading of documents, online payment of consent fees, online submission of clarification and for knowing the status of application. The payment of consent fees by online is to be made functional shortly.

This system allows to carry out the consent management processes such as application scrutiny, raise inspection, raise clarification, submit inspection report, prepare consent order and

forward consent order through online. It helps for online monitoring of the processing of application. From 20.1.2015 onwards, the applications are accepted only through OCMMS. In order to facilitate the industries to apply online through OCMMS, CARE CENTRE has been established in all the 34 district offices.

## **6. STATUS OF COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS**

TNPCB plays a supportive role towards 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 the required individual Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP). The Board assists in the technical scrutiny of

the plan proposals for the CETPs. CETPs are established in the following sectors:-

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Tanneries                        | 13 Schemes |
| Textile Bleaching & Dyeing Units | 30 Schemes |
| Hotels & Lodges                  | 1 Scheme   |

Out of 13 CETP schemes established for tanneries, 11 CETPs are under operation with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system. The remaining two CETPs for tanneries have opted for dilution of tannery effluent with sewage to achieve the standards prescribed by the Board.

Out of 30 CETPs established for textile dyeing processing units, 19 CETPs have implemented the ZLD system. The remaining 11 CETPs are closed in view of orders of Hon'ble High Court and their inability to achieve ZLD standards. The one CETP provided for treatment of wastewater from hotels and lodges is under operation in Kodaikanal hills.

## **7. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**

TNPCB has identified and listed out 3,427 units generating hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 as on 31.12.2014. In Tamil Nadu about 6.18 lakhs tonnes of hazardous waste is annually generated in which 2.65 lakhs of tonnes is land fillable, 3.16 lakhs tonnes is recyclable and 0.37 lakhs tonnes is incinerable. The Board is taking effective steps in handling hazardous wastes management, its treatment and disposal in an environmentally safe manner.

A common hazardous waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) is established at SIPCOT Industrial Estate, Gummidipoondi and it is in operation. Action is being taken to establish common hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility in other places.

Tamil Nadu has taken pioneering efforts to utilize the hazardous waste generated from Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) of textile processing units as fuel/raw material for co-processing in the cement factories. A detailed study and evaluation was done to establish the compatibility of textile hazardous waste that can be used in co-processing in the cement factories. Similarly, such trials are being taken-up for using hazardous waste generated from tannery CETPs in co-processing and incineration also in the cement factories.

## **8. BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The wastes generated from Health Care Centres are hazardous, toxic and even lethal because of their potentially infection nature. For proper handling and disposal of bio-medical waste, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India have notified the Biomedical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules,

1998. As per the Rules authorization of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) is required for handling of biomedical wastes generated. There are 12 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities in Tamil Nadu out of which 11 are in operation and one at Uthukottai in Tiruvallur District is under construction. On an average, nearly 39 tonnes per day of Biomedical Waste is handled by the CBMWTF facility.

The Board has so far authorized 5679 Private and Government hospitals in the State under the rules. All these hospitals have made agreement with the Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) for the collection, treatment and scientific disposal of the biomedical waste. The CBMWTF consists of autoclave, shredder, incinerator and secured land fill facilities.

## **9. PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi

notified “The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011” vide Notification dated 4.2.2011. As per the 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, recycled plastic carry bags shall obtain registration certificate from the State Pollution Control Board. The role of State Pollution Control Board is to enforce the provisions of these rules which are related to authorization, manufacture, recycling and disposal of plastic wastes.

In order to implement the Plastic Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 effectively in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu, a drive was carried out on 24.9.2014, under the chairmanship of District Collector, to ensure that the traders do not sell the banned plastic carry bags and for imposing fine on defaulters.

The Board has addressed all District Collectors of Tamil Nadu all Municipal, Corporation Commissioners and the Director of Municipal Administration and Director of Town Panchayat to instruct the local bodies in their respective jurisdiction to prohibit / ban stocking, selling and use of any carry bag (having handle or non-handle) less than 40 micron thickness plastic material and the local bodies shall penalize and impose a fine of Rs. 1.0 lakh on those who stock / sell such carry bags and the material stocked or sold shall be confiscated.

The Board has sanctioned to provide funding of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) every year to each District Collector of Tamil Nadu to conduct awareness programme to the school children and public on avoidance of throwaway plastic.

## **10. E- WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Electronic waste or e-waste comprises of old electrical and electronic appliances such as computers, laptops, TVs, DVD players, refrigerators, mobile phones, MP3 players, etc., which have been disposed of by their users. E-waste contains many hazardous constituents that may negatively impact the environment and affect human health. E-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 was published by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India in Notification dated 12.05.2011 and is effective from 1.5.2012 in Tamil Nadu. As per the Rules, State Pollution Control Board has to issue authorisation for the producer of electrical and electronic equipments, e-waste recyclers, e-waste dismantlers and e-waste collection centres. The Board has issued registration to 18 units (dismantlers 12 & recyclers 6) and authorization for 28 units (producers 2, collection centres 8, dismantlers 12, recyclers 6)

under the e-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

## **11. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000. As per the rules, the municipal authorities are responsible for the collection, treatment and disposal of municipal solid wastes. The Board is the monitoring authority under the said rules and is responsible for granting authorization to municipal authorities for the development and operation of Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW) treatment and disposal facilities. The Board has issued authorisation to 5 Corporations, 39 Municipalities and 69 Town Panchayats for composting of municipal solid waste and setting up of waste processing facility. The Board is advocating the concept of waste segregation at

source, reduction, recycle and reuse to avoid any environmental issues during handling.

## 12. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

TNPCB is monitoring the water quality of major rivers and its tributaries under the Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) programme and under the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) as detailed below:-

| <b>SI.No.</b> | <b>Water Bodies</b>         | <b>No.of stations</b> | <b>Suitability of Water quality</b>  |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1             | Cauvery and its tributaries | 33                    | Outdoor bathing, drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection and also for fish culture and wild life propagation. |
| 2             | Tamirabarani                | 12                    | Outdoor bathing, drinking water source with conventional   |

|   |        |   |  |
|---|--------|---|--|
|   |        |   | treatment followed by disinfection   |
| 3 | Palar  | 1 | Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.                                    |
| 4 | Vaigai | 1 | Drinking water with conventional treatment followed by disinfection and fish culture and wild life propagation |
| 5 | Lakes  | 8 | Drinking water with conventional treatment followed by disinfection and fish culture and wild life propagation |

## **12.1 ONLINE WATER QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS**

In order to monitor the water quality of river Noyyal and Kalingarayan canal on continuous basis in the textile industrial belt, TNPCB has installed online continuous water quality monitors at three locations each in Noyyal river and Kalingarayan canal. These stations monitors pH, total dissolved solids, dissolved oxygen on continuous basis. These stations are functioning from October, 2014.

## **13. AIR QUALITY MONITORING**

In the major cities of the State, the quality of the ambient air is being affected by emissions from the industries and from the ever increasing vehicular population. As per the provision of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the entire state of Tamil Nadu has been declared as an air pollution control area. For monitoring air quality, the following ambient air quality monitoring stations are being operated in Tamil Nadu under National

Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by installing high volume samplers.

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>City/Town</b> | <b>Sample Location</b> | <b>Land Use</b>                   |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1              | Chennai          | Kathivakkam            | Industrial zone                   |
|                |                  | Manali                 | Industrial zone                   |
|                |                  | Thiruvottiyur          | Industrial zone                   |
|                |                  | Kilpauk                | Commercial (traffic intersection) |
|                |                  | Thiyagaraya Nagar      | Commercial (traffic intersection) |
|                |                  | Nungambakkam           | Commercial (traffic intersection) |
|                |                  | Anna Nagar             | Residential zone                  |
|                |                  | Adyar                  | Residential zone                  |

|   |              |                                    |                      |
|---|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | Coimbatore   | District Collector Office          | Mixed zone           |
|   |              | Ponnaiyarajapuram                  | Residential zone     |
|   |              | SIDCO building                     | Industrial zone      |
| 3 | Madurai      | Highways Project building          | Residential zone     |
|   |              | Susee Cars and Trucks Co Ltd       | Industrial zone      |
|   |              | Madurai Corporation office (south) | Mixed zone           |
| 4 | Salem        | Sowdeswari College                 | Mixed zone           |
| 5 | Trichy       | Gandhi Market                      | Commercial zone      |
|   |              | Main Guard Gate                    | Traffic intersection |
|   |              | Bishop Heber College               | Mixed zone           |
|   |              | Golden rock                        | Residential zone     |
|   |              | Central Bas stand                  | Traffic intersection |
| 6 | Thoothu kudi | Raja Agencies                      | Industrial zone      |
|   |              | SIPCOT                             | Industrial zone      |
|   |              | AVM Building                       | Mixed zone           |

|   |           |  |                  |
|---|-----------|--|------------------|
| 7 | Mettur    | Raman Nagar                              | Residential zone |
|   |           | SIDCO                                    | Industrial zone  |
| 8 | Cuddalore | Echankadu village                        | Residential zone |
|   |           | District Environmental Engineer's Office | Commercial zone  |
|   |           | SIPCOT                                   | Industrial zone  |

All the above stations are functioning on 24 hours basis, twice a week. The samples collected from NAMP stations are analysed for the Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) below 10 microns and gaseous pollutants such as oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen. During the period 2014-15, the average values of oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen were found to be well within the prescribed standards for Ambient Air in all the stations. RSPM exceeded in a few places which is mainly due to vehicular movement and construction activities.

### **13.1 CONTINUOUS AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS**

In order to monitor the ambient air quality on continuous basis, the Board has installed six Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) stations. Four stations are installed at Chennai (viz) Koyambedu, Royapuram, Perungudi (Sai Nagar), Kodungaiyur, one station each at SIPCOT Gummidipoondi and SIPCOT Thoothukudi. All the stations are in operation. All monitoring stations monitor PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> on continuous basis.

### **14 CARE AIR CENTRE**

In order to monitor both source emissions and ambient air quality on a real time basis from the industries located in the State, TNPCB has established Care Air Centre for Accessing Real Time Air (Quality) Information Report at the Head office, Guindy, Chennai. This is a continuous real time emission monitoring system of connected

industries belonging to Red category, which is functioning on 24 X 7 basis. This is the first of its kind in the whole country. When the emission levels exceed the norms, the inbuilt system will inform the concerned industry and the District Environmental Engineer/Member Secretary through automated SMS & E.Mail for remedial action immediately. So far, 315 industries are connected to Care Air Centre for online monitoring. Out of 315 industries, 255 industries are connected to Care Air Centre to monitor stack emission, 78 industries to monitor ambient air quality and 118 industries to monitor the quality of trade effluent.

## **15. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD**

### **15.1 CLEANER TECHNOLOGIES**

TNPCB has been concerned in promoting a holistic approach to environment protection by enforcing adoption of cleaner technology rather than mere end-of-pipe treatment. Several industrial

units in Tamil Nadu have switched over to cleaner technologies such as;

- Adoption of membrane cell process replacing mercury cell process 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 Portland Pozzolona Cement (PPC) 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.

## **15.2 TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION CENTER**

TNPCB has established a Technology Demonstration Center at IIT, Madras, and have entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 17.04.2013. A sum of Rs.5 crores have been allocated for this purpose. The Technology Demonstration Center has conducted treatability studies for rice mills, sago and small scale textile processing units. The Center has conducted awareness programme on Fire Management on waste landfill site on 02.05.2014 for the Municipal Authorities, Fire Department and TNPCB officials. The Center has also conducted technical workshop for sago industries on 12.5.2014 and 13.5.2014 for better understanding of the characteristics of sago waste water, anaerobic treatment, biogas generation, optimizing the process parameters to enhance the composition and quantity of biogas generated. Further work in this regard is continuing. In July 2013, there was an incident occurred in

leakage of petroleum oil pipeline of an Oil Company in Tondiarpet, North Chennai. This Technology Demonstration Center has carried out a detailed field study and made recommendations for groundwater and soil remediation. At present remediation work is in progress.

### **15.3 MASSIVE TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME**

TNPCB has supported the Forests Department for Massive Tree Planting Programme by planting 64 lakhs seedlings, 65 lakhs seedling and 66 lakhs seedlings during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Hence, the Board has granted fund of Rs 28.84 crores, Rs. 20 crores and 17.99 crores for the planting programme during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. For the current year, the Board decided to fund Rs.30.00 crores to support the Forests Department for planting 67 lakhs seedlings under massive tree plantation programme and released a sum of Rs. 6.832 crores as 1<sup>st</sup> installment on 23.04.2015.

## **15.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Environmental campaign has become an important tool to achieve effective compliance of various pollution control norms. Large scale public involvement can strengthen environment movements for the sake of implementation of environment-friendly rules and regulations by the government machinery in much better way to have the most desired results. Towards this end, the TNPCB has conducted various types of environmental awareness programmes every year on the following occasions.

- **Vinayagar Chathurthi Festival:-** Awareness programmes are conducted through the Collectors in all the district headquarters and towns not to use plaster of paris and paints to make the Vinayagar idols. The Board also monitors water quality of the identified water bodies before and after immersion of idols in

specified locations.

- **Deepavali Festival:-** Awareness programmes are conducted not to burst crackers from 10 PM to 6 AM and also not to burst crackers creating sound more than 125 decibel (average). The Board also monitors ambient air quality and noise level in Chennai and other cities viz., Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Salem, Hosur, Tiruppur, Dindigul and Cuddalore.
- **Bhogi Festival:-** Board conducts awareness programmes not to burn the waste materials such waste tyres, tubes, plastic materials, cloths etc in open places. In Chennai city, the Board conducts ambient air quality monitoring during pre-bhogi and bhogi festival days in 15 locations.

## **15.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING INSTITUTE**

Environmental Training Institute (ETI) established in the year 1994 is an organizational

wing of the TNPCB. 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 2014-15, the ETI has conducted 14 training programmes, in which 1268 participants have been trained. Training programme includes

- Municipal solid waste dumpsite fire management and monitoring
- Training to Sago Industries
- Training on Bio-Medical Waste Management to Medical college students
- Training to Deputy Collectors on TNPCB activities
- Seminar on Water Pollution and Treatment
- Training programme on preservation of ozone layer
- Environmental laws
- Environmental statement

## **15.6 OFFICE BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS**

TNPCB is having own buildings for 10 District offices out of 34 District offices. The remaining 24 District offices are functioning in rented buildings. TNPCB had initiated action for construction of new buildings for 12 District offices. Out of this, construction is completed for 7 buildings (i.e.) at Sivagangai, Dindigul, Namakkal, Virudhunagar, Thanjavur, Villupuram and Pudukottai. In the remaining 5 places construction is in progress (ie) at Coimbatore (North), Coimbatore (South), Oragadam (Kancheepuram District), Erode, and Vaniyambadi.

## **15.7 GREEN AWARDS**

As per the Announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Environment during the year 2011-12, Green awards are given every year to Industries who have adopted best practices in achieving best environmental quality in emission,

discharge of waste water, solid and hazardous waste management and Green belt development. Similarly from the year 2011-12, Green Awards are also given to the District Collectors who have taken action for the betterment of environment in their districts.

## **15.8 APPELLATE AUTHORITY**

Hon'ble Appellate Authority has been constituted under the Chairmanship of a Hon'ble Justice (Retd.), High Court of Madras with two technical members as per the G.O.Ms.No.66, Environment and Forests Departments, dated 7.5.2013. It is functioning at No.51, Gangadeeswarar Koil Street, Purasaivakkam, Chennai-86. The Authority entertains and disposes of the Appeals preferred by the industries against the order of the TNPCB issued under Section 25/26 and 27 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended and any orders

issued under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987.

During the year 2013-2014, 58 Appeals have been filed by aggrieved industries. Out of which 25 cases have been disposed as on 31.03.2014 and 33 cases are pending with the Appellate Authority. Similarly, for the year 2014-2015, 50 Appeals have been filed, out of which 20 cases have been disposed during the year 2014-2015. As on 31.3.2015, 63 cases are under trial.

## **15.9 NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established at New Delhi on 18.10.2010, for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to Environmental Protection and Forest Conservation. Any person aggrieved by an order or decision of the Board and /Appellate Authority order issued under Section 28, 29 and 33A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, under Section 13 of Water (Prevention and Control

of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, under Section 31 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 may apply to NGT within 30 days of the order issued by the Board / Appellate Authority .

National Green Tribunal (NGT) for Southern Zone was constituted and functioning at Chennai. TNPCB has facilitated for the establishment of NGT Southern Zone. The Board has also facilitated the establishment of the second bench of the NGT in the Southern Zone at Chennai. The second bench is functioning from 23.3.2015 onwards.

### **15.10 LIBRARY**

TNPCB Library was established during the year 1989. At present, it has a collection of about 11,421 books and reports. The Library subscribes to 51 Journals (English & Tamil), 10 Newspapers

and 11 Magazines related to environment. This is one of its kind, which has large collections of books and journals on Environment. Membership is open to all the stake holders in the environmental sector. For automation of library, Lib Sys software is installed and it is in use.

## **16. HIGHLIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE**

TNPCB has always been proactive in performing various functions as a regulatory authority. The Board has promoted the State of the Art Technology not only for technical issues but strived for modernization in administration also. It has achieved many 'Firsts' in India in various initiatives. The Board has always set an example for the other State Pollution Control Boards in the country in helping the small scale sector to establish Common Effluent Treatment Plants. The Board is the first in the country in implementing zero liquid discharge (ZLD) concepts in Textile and Tannery

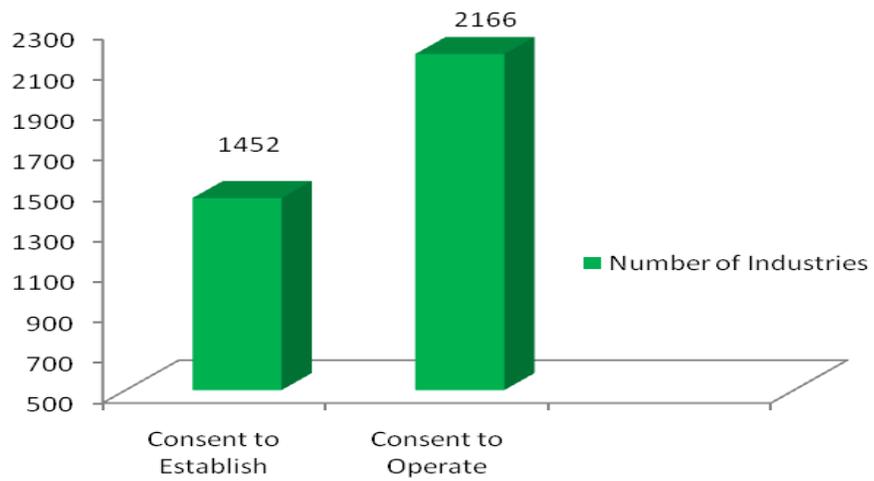
sector. The Board is the first one in the country to establish the CARE AIR Centre for online continuous monitoring of air emissions. So far 315 industries have been connected online and are being monitored round the clock. TNPCB is also the first Board in the country to establish 11 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities for treating and disposal of bio-medical waste. In order to prevent the pollution, ensure better compliance of Environmental laws in the State, and to ensure conducive atmosphere for a better living, the Board has been in constant interaction with all the stake holders by way of meetings, workshops, awareness programmes, training etc.

In order to monitor the water quality of important water bodies on continuous basis, TNPCB has installed online continuous monitors to monitor the water quality. TNPCB has launched Online Consent Management & Monitoring System for online submission of application for consent, processing and issue of consent which is a mile

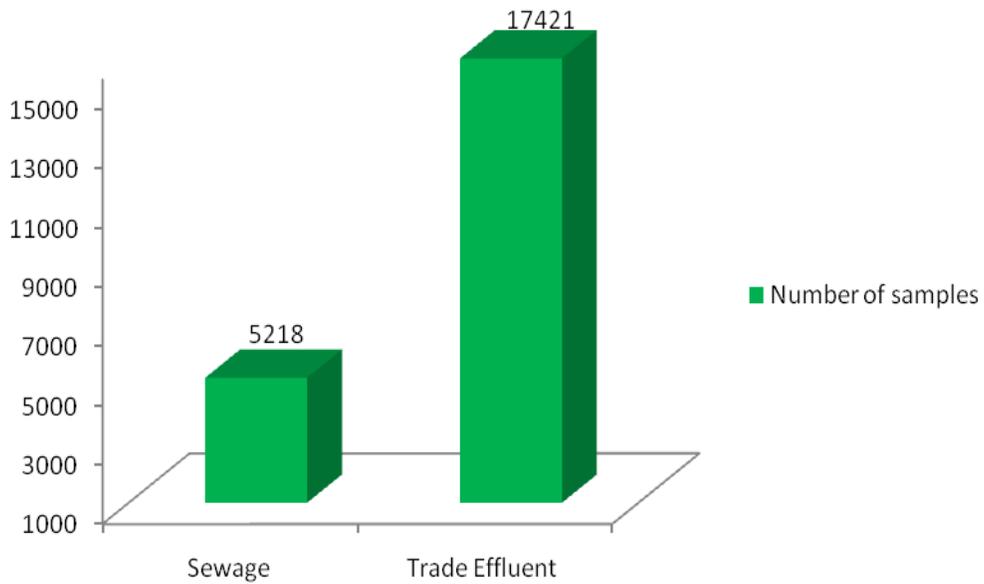
stone in e-governance. TNPCB is taking all efforts to protect the environment by way of prevention and control of pollution from industrial activities.

**Thoppu N.D.Venkatachalam**

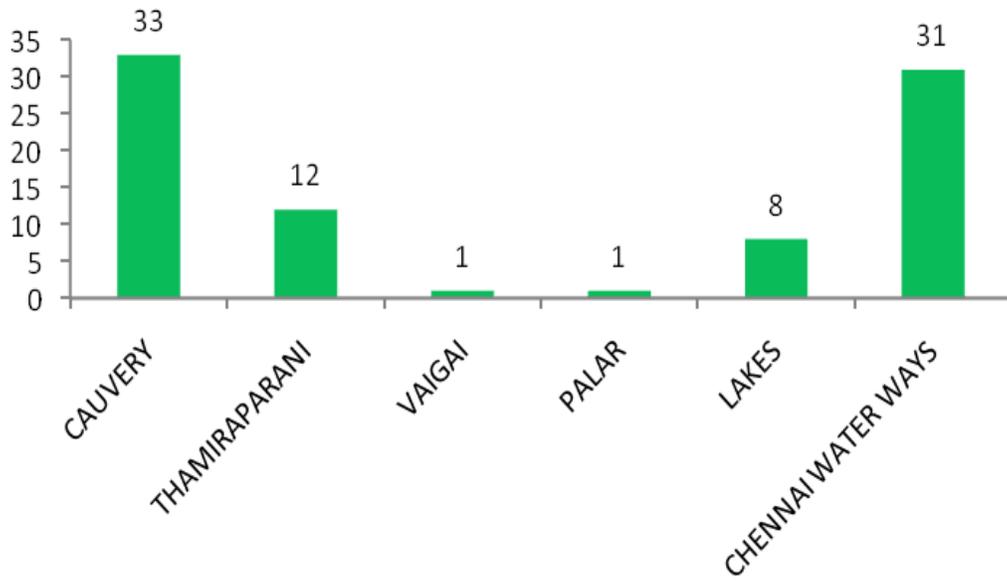
**Minister - Environment**



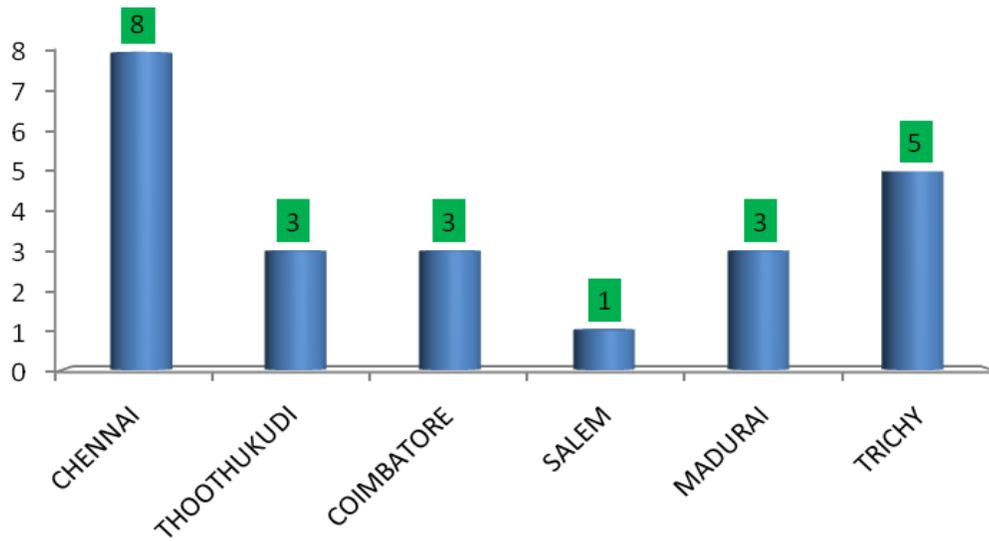
**Consent Issued Water & Air Acts in the year of 2014-15**



**Samples Collected and Analysed in the year of 2014-15**



**Water Quality Monitoring Stations**



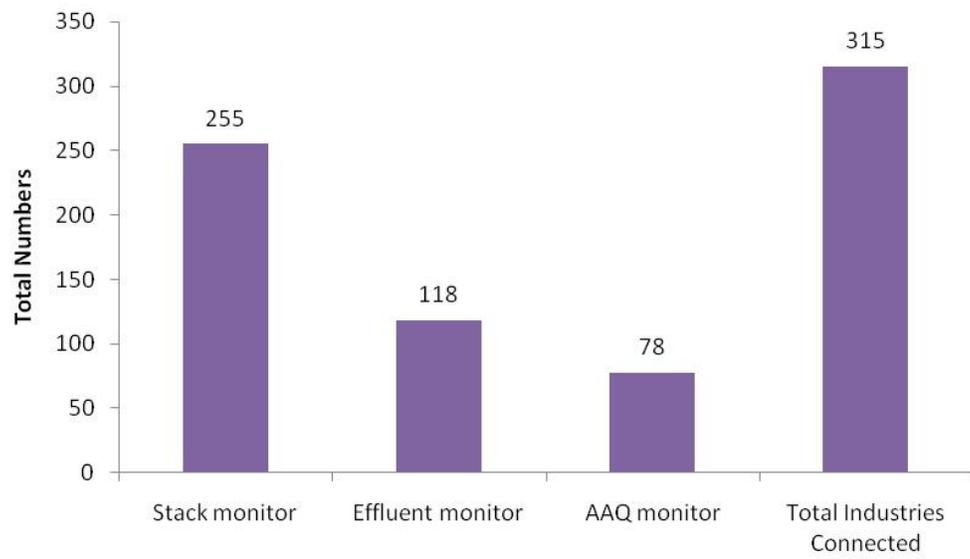
**Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations**



**Continuous Air Monitoring At Perungudi**



**Continuous Air Monitoring Station At Perungudi**



### CARE AIR Centre Connectivity



CARE AIR Centre



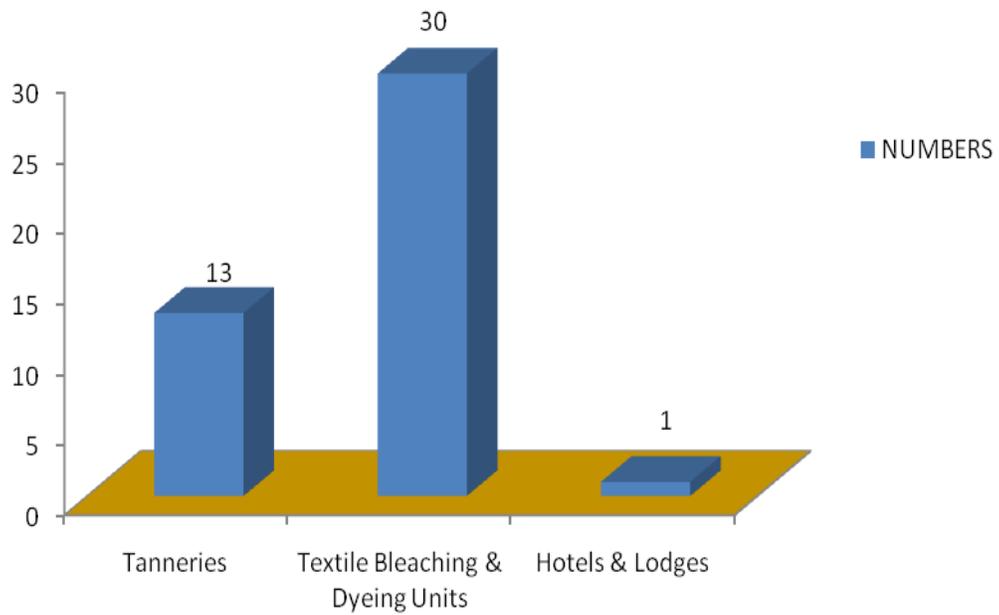
**Atomic Absorption Spectrometer**



**Uv-Spectrophotometer**



**Sewage Treatment Plant in Thermal Power Station**



**CETPs in Tamil Nadu**



**Biological Treatment Unit in Common Effluent Treatment Plant**



**Reverse Osmosis Plant**



**Zero Liquid Discharge System**



**Officials from Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of Bangladesh visiting the CETP (ZLD System) for textile processing units in Tiruppur**



**Hazardous Waste Incinerator**



**Hazardous waste Land Fill Facility**



**Common Bio Medical waste Incinerator**



**Environmental Training Institute – Training session**



**Awareness campaign during Bhogi Festival**



**Rain water Harvesting in Automobile Company**