

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O.No.340 Health and Family Welfare Department dated 19.02.1982, issued under Section 4 (1) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6). The Board came into existence from 27th February 1982 - the date of notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. After enactment of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, the Board name was changed as **TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (TNPCB)**.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board comprises of a full time Chairman, a full time Member Secretary, 5 officials to represent the State Government, 5 persons to represent local authorities, 3 non-officials to represent the interests of agriculture, fishery or industry

or trade and 2 persons to represent the companies or corporations owned by the State Government.

1.1 Acts and Rules

TNPCB is a regulatory body which enforces the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the following rules and notifications made there under.

- The Tamilnadu Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983
- The Tamilnadu Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983
- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- The Fly Ash Utilization Notification ,1999
- The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001
- The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006

- The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The E-Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019

2.0 ORGANISATIONAL SET UP



The organization structure of TNPCB is a three-tier system, Head Office, Zonal Office and District Offices with staff strength of 607. The Head-office located at Chennai, headed by the Chairman and the Member Secretary and Seven Zonal Offices headed by the Joint Chief Environmental Engineers (Monitoring) and 38 District offices headed by the District Environmental Engineers. Apart from this, there are two Flying squads headed by Environmental Engineers functioning at Erode and Tiruppur. TNPCB has also established 16 Laboratories for monitoring the industries, water bodies, ambient air qualities in the State.

3.0 FUNCTIONS

Under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the State Board functions are as follows:

- To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution of

streams and wells and air pollution in the State and to secure the execution thereof ;

- To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution;
- To inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up for the treatment and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents.
- To inspect air pollution control areas at such intervals as it may think necessary, assess the quality of air therein and take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas;
- To collaborate with 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 organize mass education programme relating thereto;

- To encourage, conduct and participate in investigations and research relating to problems of water pollution and prevention, control or abatement of water pollution;
- To establish or recognize laboratory or laboratories to enable the Board to perform its functions efficiently, including the analysis of samples of water from any stream or well or of samples of any sewage or trade effluents and emission of air pollutants;
- To perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may, from time to time be entrusted to it by the Central Pollution Control Board or the State Government.

4.0 CONSENT MANAGEMENT

One of the main functions of TNPCB is to issue consent to the industries under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and also issue of authorization to industries under various Rules notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The consent is issued to the industries in two stages. At 1st stage, 'Consent to Establish' (CTE) is issued after assessing the suitability of the site before the industry takes up the construction activity and at 2nd stage, 'Consent to Operate' (CTO) is issued, after construction of the unit and before commencing the industrial unit, only after the compliance of conditions issued in Consent to Establish.

For efficient and effective implementation of the Acts & Rules and efficient monitoring TNPCB constituted various committees at Head Office, Zonal Offices and District offices level. These committees conduct meeting at their levels and decide issue of consent, renewals and authorisation for waste management.

4.1 Classification of Industries

Based on the pollution potential, industries are categorized as Red, Orange, Green and White for monitoring purpose. The industries have also been classified based on the Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) i.e., more than Rs. 10 crores as Large, more than

Rs. 5 crores and upto Rs. 10 crores as Medium and less than Rs. 5 crore as Small scale.

4.2 Inspection Periodicity and Sample Collection

Inspection is carried out by the Engineers, for the large scale red category units once in three months, the medium scale red category units once in four months and the small scale red category units once in a year. Similarly inspection is carried out for the large and medium scale orange category units once in six months, for the small scale orange category units once in two years and for the less polluting green category units, once in two years.

Sample collection for Sewage/Trade effluent samples are carried out once in a month for red-large industries, once in three months for red-medium industries, once in four months for orange-large industries, once in six months for red-small, orange-medium and orange-small industries. The 17 category highly polluting industries are inspected once in a month and the samples are also collected once in a month.

4.3 ONLINE CONSENT MANAGEMENT

TNPCB has provided the facility of Online Consent Management and Monitoring System (OCMMS) from 19.01.2015 and it is a web based generic software package for automating the work flow associated with consent management and monitoring which is one of the basic functions of the TNPCB. This system brings transparency and promptness in consent management. This system facilitates 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 to know the status of application.

TNPCB grants CTE to industries with a validity period of 7 years in case of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) projects and 5 years in case of non-EIA projects. CTO is issued with a validity period of 5 years, 10 years and 14 years for Red, Orange and Green category industries respectively. TNPCB is also issuing auto renewal of consent to the units with respect

to Red-Small, all size of Orange and Green category industries without inspection and getting specific undertaking from the units on compliance of previous consent order conditions.

Details of consent issued by TNPCB as follows:

Year	Consent issued for		
	Establishment	Operation	Renewal
01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	945	3191	8907

5.0 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, TNPCB also offers technical scrutiny on the proposal submitted by under then for providing CETP

In Tamil Nadu, 35 CETPs were formulated in the sectors of Tanneries, Textile Bleaching & Dyeing, Electroplating and Hotels. Out of which, 13 CETP schemes were established for tanneries. Of these 13 CETPs, 11 CETPs are now in operation with Zero

Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system and the remaining 2 CETPs in Madavaram and Pallavaram have provided primary and secondary treatment system and opted for dilution of treated effluent with treated municipal sewage to meet the standards prescribed by the Board.

At present, out of 20 Textile CETPs, 19 CETPs (18 Common Effluent Treatment Plants in Tiruppur, 1 CETP in Perundurai) have attained Zero Liquid Discharge.

For modernization / improvement of ZLD system in 18 CETPs in Tiruppur, the Government of Tamilnadu has announced Rs. 203.29 crores as interest free loan. The sanctioned amount is released to the respective CETPs through the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. So far Rs. 199.15 crores was released to 18 CETPs.

The CETP at Ayyampet-Muthyalpet in Kancheepuram district has proposed to provide ZLD plant after getting grant from the State and Central Governments. Apart from textile and tannery sectors, one CETP for Hotels & Lodges is in operation at

Kodaikanal and one CETP for Electroplating units is in operation in D.Karisalkulam of Sivagangai district.

6.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Solid Waste Management

As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, the local bodies are responsible for collection, treatment and disposal of solid wastes. The Board is responsible for granting authorization to local bodies for processing and disposal of solid waste and monitor them regularly.

In Tamil Nadu there are 12 Corporations, 124 Municipalities and 528 Town Panchayats. The total generation of municipal solid waste (2018 data) from the urban local bodies is around 13744 Tonnes per day (TPD) .Of which, solid waste generated from Corporations is 8480 TPD, Municipalities is 3164 TPD and Town Panchayats is 2100 TPD.

As per the said Rules, 12 Corporations, 122 Municipalities and 85 Town Panchayats generating solid waste more than 5 tons per day and require Authorization. So far, the Board has issued

authorization to 9 Corporations, 122 Municipalities and 84 Town Panchayats for setting up of waste processing facility for treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste.

6.2 Construction and Demolition Waste Management

As per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, these rules are exclusively introduced to manage waste from construction activities. These rules apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organization or authority that generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris and rubble. Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approval from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or remodeling work. According to the rules, the local bodies need to ensure proper management of construction and demolition waste. State Pollution Control Board is to grant

authorization for the waste processing facility and monitor the implementation of these rules. TNPCB has directed all Corporations, Municipalities, Town and Village Panchayats to comply with the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016.

6.3 Plastic Waste Management

As per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the local body shall be responsible for the development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste. The role of SPCB is to enforce the provisions of these rules relating to registration, manufacture and disposal of plastic wastes. TNPCB has issued Registration under PWM Rules, 2016 to 443 numbers of plastic manufacturing / recycling units, 23 numbers of multilayer plastic units and 7 numbers of compostable plastic units.

In order to make the State as 'Plastic Pollution Free Tamilnadu', the Government of Tamil Nadu, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 notified ban on manufacture, store, supply, transport, sale or distribute of “One time use and throwaway plastics” such as plastic sheets used for food wrapping, spreading on dining table etc., plastic plates, plastic coated tea cups and plastic tumbler, water pouches and packets, plastic straw, plastic carry bags and plastic flags irrespective of thickness vide G.O. (Ms). No. 84 of Environment and Forests Department, dated 25.06.2018, with effect from 01.01.2019.

An exhibit vehicle was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 10.12.2018 towards creating awareness among public and school children around all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Regional Conferences for Plastic Pollution Free Tamil Nadu were conducted at Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Chennai & Salem under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment.

Similarly, District Collectors along with the local bodies created awareness and also carried out inspections, raids, seizures of banned plastic materials

from various traders, shop owners, retailers, hotels, etc. About 635.64 Tons of single use plastics had been seized since 01.01.2019.

TNPCB issued directions to 170 numbers of banned plastic manufacturing units to stop their production from 01.01.2019. Subsequently, 113 units closed / vacated / not in operation and the remaining 57 units changed their manufacturing products and not engaged in banned items. In view of the above measures, the ban on use and throwaway plastic irrespective of thickness is effectively implemented in the state of Tamil Nadu.

6.4 Hazardous Waste Management

As per the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary) Rules, 2016 the hazardous waste generator shall follow the steps namely prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, utilization including co-processing and safe disposal of hazardous waste. SPCB shall grant authorization for handling the hazardous wastes.

In the State, there are 3,632 units identified as hazardous wastes generating units and they were issued authorization by the Board. In Tamil Nadu about 8.02 lakh tons of hazardous waste is annually generated, in which 2.49 lakh tons is landfillable, 3.24 lakh tons is recyclable which includes waste utilized as raw material in cement kiln and 2.29 lakh tons is incinerable which includes waste utilized as alternate fuel in cement kilns. The Board is taking effective steps in handling and management of hazardous wastes, its treatment and disposal in an environmentally safe manner. In Tamil Nadu, two common hazardous waste “Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility” (TSDF) have been established and they are in operation at Gummidipoondi and Virudhunagar. Further TNPCB has taken efforts to utilize the hazardous waste generated from Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) of textile processing units and tanneries as raw material for co-processing in the cement factories. So far, 62,764 tons of ETP sludge has been disposed to various cement industries for co-processing.

6.4.1 Online Authorization for Hazardous Waste Management

TNPCB has launched online Hazardous waste application receipt and processing module on 1.3.2016. The Industries are now making application for authorization through online for handling their waste. The applications are processed and authorizations are issued through online. This system allows the industries to track the status of their application.

6.5 Biomedical Waste Management

As per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the bio-medical waste generator and the operator of the Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (CBMWTF) are responsible for safe handling and disposal of the bio-medical waste. SPCB shall issue authorization to the health care facilities and CBMWTF. It shall monitor the compliance of various provisions of the rules. The Government has constituted State Level Advisory Committee to oversee the implementation of the rules.

In the State, so far 5627 Private and Government hospitals including bedded and non bedded hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, Dispensaries, Veterinary Institutions, Pathological labs, blood banks and Research Institutions were identified and issued authorization by the Board. All these hospitals have made agreement with the CBMWTF for the collection, transport, treatment and scientific disposal of the biomedical waste. The CBMWTF consists of autoclave, shredder, incinerator and secured land fill facilities. In Tamil Nadu, there are 11 CBMWTFs, out of which, 8 facilities are in operation. The remaining 3 facilities were issued with closure direction by TNPCB for non-compliance of BMWM Rules, 2016. On an average, 47 Tons/day of bio-medical waste is handled by these facilities. In addition, three common facilities are under establishment in Tiruvallur, Cuddalore and Tiruppur Districts. All the CBMWTFs have provided bar code system for the collection of waste. All the vehicles used for transportation of bio-medical waste have been fitted with GPS tracking system.

6.5.1 Online Authorization for Bio-Medical Waste Management

TNPCB has launched online Bio-Medical Waste application receipt and processing module on 1.3.2016. The Hospitals are now making application for authorization through online for handling their waste. The applications are processed and authorizations are issued through online. This system allows the hospitals to track the status of their application. From 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, 840 hospitals were issued with authorization.

6.6 E- Waste Management

As per the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 the producer of the electrical and electronic equipments shall be responsible for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products under Extended Producers Responsibility. CPCB issues authorization to the producer of electrical or electronic equipments for channelization of e-waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste. SPCB shall monitor the compliance of the conditions of the Extended Producer Responsibility

Authorisation. As per these rules, State Pollution Control Board shall grant and renew authorization to the manufacturers, dismantlers, recyclers and refurbishers. SPCB shall conduct random inspection of dismantler or recycler or to the refurbishers. TNPCB has issued authorization to 25 units (23 Dismantlers, 1 Recycler & 1 Refurbisher).

7.0 TNPCB LABORATORIES

In order to ensure close monitoring of industries, more laboratories have been established at the district level. At present 8 Advanced Environmental Laboratories [AELs] are functioning at Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Madurai, Salem, Tirunelveli, Trichy and Vellore and 8 District Environmental Laboratories (DELs) are functioning at Ambattur, Dindigul, Hosur, Manali, Maraimalai Nagar, Tiruppur, Tuticorin and Perundurai.

The Board has got NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) Certification to the five Advanced Environmental Laboratories at Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore,

Madurai and Salem for a period upto 2020. Three Advanced Environmental Laboratories at Chennai, Salem and Cuddalore have obtained OSHAS 18001 certification. From 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, 26730 samples of water, sewage and trade effluents were collected and analyzed. Similarly, stack monitoring and ambient air quality survey were conducted for 1219 industries.

7.1 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is operating 28 ambient air quality monitoring stations in Tamilnadu under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) funded by Central Pollution Control Board. These stations are located at Chennai (8), Coimbatore (3), Madurai (3), Salem (1), Tiruchirapalli (5), Thoothukudi (3), Mettur (2), and Cuddalore (3). The parameters viz., Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Ammonia (NH₃) are monitored. All the above stations are functioning on 24 hours basis twice a week. The survey results are displayed in the TNPCB website.

7.2 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations

In order to monitor the ambient air quality on continuous basis, the Board installed Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) stations in Chennai at Koyambedu, Royapuram, Perungudi, Kodungaiyur and in SIPCOTs at Gummidipoondi, Thoothukudi and Perundurai. The CAAQM stations monitor PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x on continuous basis. In addition to the above, the TNPCB in collaboration with CPCB is operating CAAQM stations at Manali and Coimbatore on. Further TNPCB has one mobile monitoring station and it is employed to monitor the air quality in hot spots in Chennai city and complaint areas. Apart from this, TNPCB is in the process of installing Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) stations at 25 different urban and industrial areas throughout the State. Out of 25 stations, 10 stations were installed and under operation. The remaining stations are under installation.

7.3 Care Air Centre

TNPCB established Care Air Centre at Corporate Office, Chennai. This centre monitors the ambient air quality and source emissions of the industries in the State on 24x7 basis through online. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO, NO₂, NO_x and other industry specific parameters are monitored on continuous basis. The 17 category highly polluting industries, Red-large industries, Common Effluent Treatment plants, common hazardous waste incinerator facilities, common bio-medical waste treatment facilities are connected to this centre. As on 31st May 2019, 609 industries are connected to this centre for source emission and ambient air quality monitoring.

7.4 Water Quality Monitoring

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is monitoring the inland water quality under two major programmes namely Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System (MINARS) along the four major rivers i.e., Cauvery, Tamiraparani, Palar and Vaigai and

eight lakes Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Veeranam, Porur, Poondi, Pulicat and Redhills. At present 55 stations are being monitored by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board with the financial assistance of Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi.

7.5 Water Quality Watch Centre

TNPCB has established Water Quality Watch Centre at Corporate Office. In order to monitor the quality of treated effluent at the outlet of the treatment plant on continuous 24x7 basis through online. The parameters monitored are Flow, TDS, pH, BOD, COD, TSS and other industry specific parameters. The 17 category highly polluting industries, Red-large industries and Common Effluent Treatment plants are connected to this centre. Upto 31st March 2019, 343 units are connected.

7.6 Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Stations

TNPCB has installed online real-time continuous water quality monitoring stations in water bodies. Three stations are installed each in River Cauvery, Noyyal and Kalingarayan canal so as to know the quality of the

water bodies in the textile industrial belt of Tiruppur, Erode, Namakkal districts. Similarly, three stations in River Tamirabarani and two stations in River Bhavani are installed. These stations monitor pH, total dissolved solids and dissolved oxygen level in the water.

7.7 Chennai City Water Ways Monitoring Programme

TNPCB is monitoring the water quality of four city water ways in Chennai city (i.e) Adyar River, Buckingham Canal, Cooum River and Otteri Nallah to assess the pollution level by collecting monthly water samples from both in water bodies and sewage outlets into the said water bodies. Totally there are 30 monitoring locations in the water bodies.

7.8 National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network Programme

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has notified the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. TNPCB in association with CPCB has established 10 Real Time Ambient Noise Monitoring Stations in Chennai City

under National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network Programme. These stations are at Egmore, T.Nagar, Perambur, Guindy, Triplicane, Pallikaranai, Velachery, Washermanpet, Anna Nagar and Sowcarpet.

8.0 LEGAL ACTIONS

The Board has been empowered to issue direction for closure industry and stoppage of Power supply against defaulting/erring units under Section 33A of the Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 as amended and under section 31 A of the Air (P&CP) Act, 1981 as amended. If any of the industry is found to be violating and polluting the environment, TNPCB issues show cause notice followed by personal hearing so as to give a chance to rectify the defects. If the industry still continues to violate and pollute, TNPCB issues orders for closure of the industry and stoppage of supply of electricity. From 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, 6564 industries were issued show cause notice and 394 industries were issued direction for closure and stoppage of supply of electricity. Once the industry rectifies the defects and approach for revocation,

the Board after verification, issues orders for revocation of closure and restoration of power supply.

Legal action taken by TNPCB as follows:

Year	No. of legal action		
	Show cause issued	Closure issued	Electricity connection resumed
01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	6608	316	447

However, the Industries of those aggrieved of Board's closure direction/any directions issued under the Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 and the Air (P&CP) Act, 1981, might file Writ Petitions/Appeal before the Hon'ble High Court and Appellate Authority/National Green Tribunal respectively.

8.1 Appellate Authority

Hon'ble Appellate Authority has been constituted under the Chairmanship of a Hon'ble Justice (Retd) with two technical members as per the G.O.Ms.No.66, Environment and Forests Department, dated 7.5.2013.

The Authority examines the appeals preferred by the industries against the orders of the TNPCB issued under Section 25/26 and 27 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended in 1988 and any orders issued under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987.

8.2 National Green Tribunal

For effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and forest conservation, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established at New Delhi on 18.10.2010. Any person aggrieved by the orders of the Appellate Authority and orders passed under Section 28, 29 and 33A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 5 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 by the Board and State Government can prefer and appeal before NGT within 30 days of the order issued by the Board / State Government /Appellate Authority.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board established the Environmental Training Institute [ETI] during 1994 with Danish Assistance to impart knowledge and provide trainings to staff of TNPCB, Industrial representatives, Executives of Municipalities and Corporations, Line departments and NGOs on pollution control and environmental protection. During the year 2018-2019, ETI has conducted training programme on Bio-Medical Waste Management, Hazardous Waste Management, E- Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Environmental Management in Thermal Power Plant, and Management of Wastewater and Solid Waste from Leather Industries etc.

9.1 Training Programmes

In year 2018, TNPCB has conducted programmes as detailed below:

- One day training programme on 03.05.2018 on the topic Environmental Health and Safety, Air and Noise Pollution, Air Pollution Modelling and Assessment.

- One day training programme on 12.07.2018 on the topic Green Engineering for Sustainable Future.
- Awareness programme on implementation of ban on one time use and throw away plastic irrespective of thickness was given to the all Board Engineers through Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Guindy, Chennai from 05.12.2018 to 13.12.2018.
- One day training programme on 22.03.2018 to the students of CSI Kalyani College of Nursing, Mylapore, Chennai on the topic of bio-medical waste management.
- One day training programme on 16.08.2018 on the topic of improved operation of ETP, RO and Evaporator to the officers of TNPCB
- One day training programme about TDS under GST to officials of TNPCB on 01.11.2018 and 12.11.2018

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

TNPCB conducts various types of environmental awareness programmes every year and the programmes conducted during the year 2018-2019 are as follows,

10.1 World Environment Day

In order to create awareness and to take positive action to protect the environment, World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5th June with a common theme in world wide. The theme for World Environment Day 2018 is “Beat Plastic Pollution”. TNPCB in coordination with Department of Environment conducted students rally from Birla Planetarium to Children’s Park, Guindy. The field offices celebrated World Environment Day by conducting awareness programmes such as rallies, environmental quiz & competition, planting tree saplings in and around the industry premises, schools by involving employees, teachers and students, etc.,

10.2 Vinayagar Chathurthi

TNPCB creates awareness among the public through the District Collectors to celebrate Vinayagar Chathurthi festival using the idols made of eco-friendly materials like clay. Press releases are issued not to use plaster of paris and synthetic paints to make vinayagar idols. In order to know the impact on the quality of water due to immersion of idols in the identified and earmarked water bodies throughout the State, TNPCB collects water samples before and after immersion.

10.3 Deepavali

As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Government has restricted the time limit for bursting crackers from 6.00 AM to 07.00 AM and 07.00 PM to 08.00 PM. TNPCB has taken all efforts to create awareness to the School and College students and General Public through District Environmental Engineers in co-ordination with the District Administration by issuing press release, FM Radio, public addressing through Auto Rickshaw, distribution of pamphlets to the public, display boards in public

places. Further, noise level and the ambient air quality surveys were conducted during Pre-Deepavali and Deepavali days in Chennai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Salem, Hosur, Tiruppur, Dindigul and Cuddalore. There is substantial improvement in the air quality with respect to particulate matter when compared to the previous year and there will be further improvement due to the continuous and sustained efforts of TNPCB in future. The results are published in the TNPCB website.

10.4 Karthigai Mahadeepam

TNPCB conducted a Plastic Awareness campaign during Karthigai Mahadeepam Festival 2018 in Thiruvannamalai by giving coupons to the people who brings cloth bag, jute bags and select the winners by lucky draw and give gold and silver coins. This awareness programme is conducted every year.

10.5 Bhogi Festival

To create awareness among public during Bhogi Festival January 2019, regarding not to burn the waste materials such as waste tyres, tubes, plastic materials,

cloths etc in open places, TNPCB has conducted awareness programme through Hello FM Radio and created wide awareness through District Environmental Engineers in all districts in the state of Tamil Nadu. Further ambient air quality survey on pre-bhogi and bhogi days were conducted by TNPCB for which the results are displayed in TNPCB Website. There is substantial improvement in the air quality with respect to particulate matter when compared to the previous year.

10.6 Green Awards

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board gives away Green Awards every year to District Collectors, Industries, Educational Institutions and Residential Welfare Association by recognizing their contribution in environment protection and awareness creation. The proposals received are evaluated by the expert committee members. Awards are presented by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu.

10.7 Public Hearing

As per the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, certain categories of industrial projects require prior environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India or State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) which depends on the size of the project. As per the notification, TNPCB conducts public hearing under the chairmanship of the District Collector. After conducting public hearing, the proceedings of the meeting are sent to the MoEF&CC, GoI or SEIAA. From 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, TNPCB has conducted public hearing for 34 projects.

11. ONLINE GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM

Due to increased awareness on environmental related issues, several complaints are being received from various individuals / Organization/NGOs etc. regarding water, air and noise pollution. To take appropriate action against these complaints, an active 'Complaint Cell' is functioning in the head office, Chennai. As a part of e-governance, TNPCB has

introduced online grievance petition redressal system from 1st March 2016 onwards. During the period from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, 9236 complaints petitions were disposed.

11.1 CM Cell Petitions

TNPCB established a separate section in Head office to take immediate action to clear CM Cell petitions within 15 days. From 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, 442 petitions received disposed.

11.2 Amma Call Centre Petitions

TNPCB established a separate section in Head Office to take immediate action on Amma Call Centre petitions and to dispose the petitions within 7 days. From 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, 648 petitions received and 568 petitions were disposed.

11.3 Grievance Redressal Centre

TNPCB has established a Grievance Redressal Centre during February 2018 at the Head office with an objective of guiding Entrepreneurs and Project Proponents for applying consent, latest technology in

pollution prevention and control, cleaner technologies, etc., and also to answer the general public on Environmental related issues.

11.4 Right to Information Act

The Parliament passed the Right to Information Act, 2005 to enable all citizens to use their fundamental right to access information from public bodies. TNPCB is having a separate cell to deal with RTIA applications. In pursuance to the directions of Government of Tamil Nadu, TNPCB designated the Additional Chief Environmental Engineer as Appellate Authority and Joint Chief Environmental Engineer in the Corporate Office as Public Information Officer and 38 District Environmental Engineers are designated as Public Information Officers at district level to provide information to the persons requesting information under the Right to Information Act, 2005. During the year 2018-2019, the Board has furnished information to 1995 applications.

12.0 GOVERNMENT EXHIBITIONS

TNPCB actively participate in the Government Exhibition conducted every year at Island Grounds in Chennai by providing stall and exhibits models on Effluent Treatment Plant, Air Pollution Control Measures, Solid Waste Management and other information on Environmental Protection. The Board also participates in the Government Exhibitions conducted at the District Level.

13.0 OFFICE BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS

TNPCB is having own buildings for the Head Office and 24 districts offices. The construction of office building at Nagapattinum is completed. Construction work is in progress for the building at Gummidipoondi and Thiruvannamalai. Foundation stone is laid for the building at Salem. Land is purchased for the buildings at Ariyalur, Tiruppur-North, and Dharmapuri. Identification of land/procurement of land are under various stages for the remaining offices at Theni, Ramanathapuram, Tiruppur-South, Ooty, Nagercoil, Karur and Kumarapalayam.

14.0 SCIENTIFIC STUDY THROUGH EXPERT INSTITUTION

- i. In order to find a solution for disposal of salt generated from ZLD system of Tannery CETPs, the All India Skin and Hide Manufactures Association (AISHTMA) has engaged Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar, Gujarat. They have demonstrated a technology for segregation of sodium chloride (NaCl) and sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4) from the mixed salt so as to reuse the same. Utilization of these salts in Chlor Alkali units is under trial.
- ii. TNPCB has carried out a scientific study through a Committee consisting of experts from CPCB, NEERI and SPCB for the assessment of pollution caused by the Charcoal units in Veeranampalam Village, Kankeyam Taluk, Tiruppur District.
- iii. In order to identify the contaminated area and subsequent remedial measures for the pollution in Kattur Lake, Perundurai, Erode District, a detailed hydrogeological study is in progress in

and around SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Perundurai by National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.

15.0 FUNDING FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECT

15.1 Eco restoration of Periakkulam Eri in Vadmugam Vellodu Village of Perundurai Taluk and Muthampalayam Eri in Erode District:

TNPCB released a fund of Rs.7.65 Crores for the implementation of Eco restoration of Periakkulam Eri in Vadmugam Vellodu Village of Perundurai Taluk at a cost of 4.90 Crores and Muthampalayam Eri in Erode District at a cost of Rs.2.75 Crores as per the 110 Announcement made in the Assembly by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during 2016-17 & G.O.Ms.No.134 E&F (EC.1) Dept dated 21.11.2016.

15.2 Eco Restoration of Ellapalayam Eri in Villarasampatti, Karuvilparaivalasu in Erode Corporation, Erode District:

TNPCB released a fund of Rs.11.00 Crores for the implementation of Eco-restoration of Ellapalayam Eri In Vilarasampatti, Karuvilparaivalasu in Erode

District as per Announcement made in the Assembly during 2016-17 and G.O. (Ms)No.153 E&F (EC.1) Department, dated 28.12.2016.

15.3 Eco Restoration of Paruthipattu Lake

TNPCB released a fund of Rs.28.16 crores for Eco restoration of Paruthipattu Lake in Avadi near Greater Chennai Corporation during 2016-17 as per G.O. (Ms) No. 30, E&F (EC-1) dept. dated: 02.03.2017.

15.4 Eco Restoration of Pallikaranai Marshland

TNPCB released a fund of Rs. 20.30 crores to the Tamilnadu Forest Department for the project of Comprehensive Management plan of Pallikaranai Marshland (PML) – Eco- restoration, Protection and Conservation works in Pallikaranai Marshland as per the G.O.(MS) No.99 E& F Department dated 17.07.2018 and G.O.(MS) No.29 E&F Department dated 04.09.2018.

16.0 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an inter-governmentally agreed set of targets relating to international development to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 targets resolved in UN Summit held in September 2015. India is a signatory of the 2030 Agenda, committed to achieve SDGs.

Under Target 12.4, TNPCB proposes to increase the ambient air quality monitoring stations from 38 stations to 63 stations by adding 25 New CAAQMS in the year 2019-20, covering the State. Under water quality monitoring programme, TNPCB proposes to increase from 63 stations to 79 stations by adding 16 new stations in the year 2019-20, to monitor the water quality of water bodies in the State.

17.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE IN 2018-2019

- i. TNPCB has established Video Conferencing facility between TNPCB Head Office and all

Zonal and District Offices to conduct review meetings at a cost of Rs.3.25 Crores

- ii. TNPCB has provided LCD Projector to 200 Government Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs.80 lakhs to encourage the student to participate in environmental protection by creating awareness.
- iii. Introduced Master Health Check-up scheme for TNPCB employees at a cost of Rs. 15 Lakhs per year.
- iv. Issued Guidelines for establishing M-Sand units.
- v. Presenting Green award to residential welfare Association in Greater Chennai Corporation area at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs
- vi. The Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O. (Ms). No.84 Environment and Forests (EC.2) Department, Dated 25.06.2018 have imposed a ban on the usage of 14 types of one time use and throwaway plastics irrespective of

thickness in Tamil Nadu with effect from 01.01.2019 towards Plastic Pollution Free Tamil Nadu.

K.C.KARUPPANAN
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT