# TAMILNADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

From
Thiru.A.V.Venkatachalam, IFS
Chairman
Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board
76, Mount Salai, Guindy
Chennai – 600 032

To
Managing Director,
TWAD Board, 31,
kamarajar Salai,
Chepauk,
Chennai-600 005

**Lr.No.TNPCB/LAW/LA-III/NGT/31499/2020-3 Dated: 24/01/2020**

Sub: Environment Control – Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board –Standards prescribed for discharge of treated sewage into water bodies at Mega & Metropolitan Cities by the Hon'ble NGT order dated 30.04.2019 in O.A.No.1069/2018 – Instructions issued – Reg.

Ref: 1. The Hon'ble NGT order dated 30.04.2019 in O.A.No.1069 of 2018
2. Government Letter No.21355/EC.1/2019-4 dated 22.01.2020

*****

Whereas the Hon'ble NGT in its orders dated 30.04.2019 in O.A.No.1069 of 2018 ordered that

"Accordingly, we accept the report of the Expert Committee with the modification that the standards recommended for Mega and Metropolitan Cities will also apply to rest of the country. We also direct that the standards will apply not only for new STPs but also for existing/under construction STPs without any delay and giving of seven years time standards disapproved".

Also the same was communicated in the minutes of review meeting held on 03.01.2020 at 4.00PM under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Tamilnadu with line departments to review the environmental issues and remedial action around the Ambattur SIDCO Industrial estate for restoration of Korattur Lake vide reference 2nd cited above.

In this regard, it is informed that all the relevant departments are requested to follow the standards prescribed for discharge of treated sewage into water bodies at Mega & Metropolitan Cities by the Hon'ble NGT order dated 30.04.2019 in O.A.No.1069/2018 (Copy enclosed).

| Sl. No. | Industry | Parameters | Standards applicable to all mode of disposal (Mega and Metropolitan Cities) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) | pH | 5.5-9.0 |
| | | Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), mg/l | 10 |
| | | Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/l | 20 |
| | | Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), mg/l | 50 |
| | | Nitrogen- Total, mg/l | 10 |
| | | Phosphorus Total (For Discharge into Ponds, Lakes), mg/l | 1.0 |
| | | Fecal Coliform (FC) (most Probable number per 100 millilitre, MPN/100mL | Desirable 100<br>Permissible-230 |

No. 76, MOUNT SALAI, GUINDY, CHENNAI - 600 032.
Tel : 22353134, 22353135, 22353136, 22353137, 22353138, 22353139, 22343140, 22353141
Fax : 044 - 22353068
Email : tnpcb@md3.vsnl.net.in Web : www.tnpcb.gov.in

Note:

(i) Mega-Metropolitan Cities have population more than 1 crore, Metropolitan Cities-Population more than 10 Lakhs and Class-I population more than 1 Lakh.

(ii) All value in mg/l except for pH and Fecal Coliform.

(iii) These standards will be applicable for discharge into water bodies as well as for land disposal/applications

(iv) These standards shall apply to all new STPs for which construction is yet to be initiated.

(v) The existing/under construction STPs shall achieve these standards within 7 Years from the date of notification

(vi) In case where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution of 150 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100m away from discharge point, then norms for deep sea marine discharge shall be applied.

(vii) Reuse/Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged

(viii) State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may make these norms more stringent taking into account the local conditions.

**Encl**: As above

Sd/--
**Chairman**

/Forwarded by Order/

20/1/2020
For Chairman

22/1/20

Item No. 04 Court No.1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**
**PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 1069/2018
(M.A. No. 1792/2018, M.A. No. 1793/2018, I.A. No. 150/2019 & I.A. No. 151/2019)

Nitin Shankar Deshpande Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India &Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 30.04.2019

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER**
**HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Ms. Ekta Sikri and Ms. K. Gayatri, Advocates

For Respondent (s): Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate for CPCB
Mr. Gigi C. George, Advocate for MoEF&CC
Mr. Dhruv Mehta, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Ashish Wad and Mr. Sidharth Mahajan, Advocates

**ORDER**

1. The issue for consideration is effluent discharge standards for STPs as laid down vide Notification dated 13.10.2017 by way of Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017 against Serial No. 105 of Schedule-I to the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

2. Vide order dated 21.12.2018, this Tribunal noted that untreated or partially treated sewage is a major source of pollution in the country.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors.*[1] directed taking of steps so that huge gap in sewage generated and treated is bridged..

3. The Tribunal also noted that the proposed standards as per Draft Notification dated 24.11.2015 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) are sought to be diluted by the impugned Notification as follows:

| Sr. No. | Parameters | Old Norms 1986 | Draft Norms Nov., 15 | MoEF& CC Notification October 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l) | <30 | <10 | <30 and <20 (metro cities) |
| 2. | Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/l) | <250 | 50 | No limit |
| 3. | Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/l) | <100 | <20 | <100 and <50 (metro cities) |
| 4. | Total Nitrogen (mg/l) | <100 | <10 | No limit |
| 5. | Ammonical Nitrogen (mg/l) | <50 | <5 | No limit |
| 6. | Total Phosphorus (mg/l) | No limit | No limit | No limit |
| 7. | Fecal Coliform MPN/100 ml | No limit | <100 | <1000 |

4. The Tribunal also noted that the relaxed standards will deteriorate the water quality and degrade the environment and be a retrograde

[1](2017) 5 SCC 326

step. The dilution will also affect the human life and the water quality of the rivers.

5. Accordingly, the Tribunal constituted an Expert Committee comprising the nominees from IIT Kanpur, IIT Roorkee, NEERI and CPCB which was to give its report after examining the best available technologies and best practices and after referring to the Experts study on the subject particularly CPCB Report on "River Stretches for Restoration of Water Quality, 2014-15" and the order of this Tribunal on the subject of polluted river stretches dated 20.09.2018 in Original Application No. 673/2018 in the matter of News item published in *"The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB"*. The Tribunal also directed stay of operation of the impugned Notification and application of pre-revised standards till further orders.

6. Accordingly, report has been received from CPCB vide e-mail dated 30.04.2019 forwarding the Expert Committee report. The report noted the current status of water quality of rivers which flows in India and the fact that 351 river stretches out of 323 rivers were polluted. There was need for revised standards for BOD and COD with a view to protect the water quality of the rivers/streams. There was also a need for revised standards for TSS, for Nitrogen (Ammonia & Nitrates) and Phosphorus and for Fecal Coliform.

7. The Committee while discussing the need for revised the Standards for BOD and COD observed that:

*"Inclusion of COD in sewage discharge certainly offers advantages in terms of early diagnosis on functioning of STPs and thus helps in resorting immediate measures/corrective actions. This is because analysis of COD is completed within 5 Hours as against 5 days at 20°c or 3 days at 27°C for BOD (Sawyer & Mccarty, V. Edition). Moreover, if Government wishes to regulate STPs across the county through online monitoring system in future, inclusion of COD in Discharge Standards will prove beneficial for the reason that COD sensors are quite reliable and readily available in Indian market, however the same is not the case with BOD sensors. Thus, from regulatory point of view also, COD is an important parameter and needs to be included in sewage Discharge Standards."*

While discussing the need for revised standards for TSS the Committee has observed that:

*" The Microbial quality of wastewater could be linked with the TSS concentration. The larger the Suspended solids, the larger shall be the presence of bacteria, protozoa and viruses. High TSS wastewater cannot be easily disinfected, as the suspended particles "hide" these microorganisms and also react with chemical disinfectants."*

Further the committee observed:

*"A well designed and operated conventional sewage treatment system such as activated sludge process can meet 20 mg/L effluent TSS discharge standards. Many STPs bases on secondary wastewater treatment all over the globe are able to achieve 10-20mg/L. TSS without any tertiary treatment."*

Further with regard to the need for revised standard for Nitrogen (Ammonia & Nitrates) and Phosphorus it has been elaborated by Committee that:

*"Nitrogen and phosphorus in all forms are major rate limiting elements essential for the growth of alage and other vegetation in water bodies leading to a state called eutrophication. The greenish color water with large vegetation growth is common sight for not only lakes and ponds but also slow moving rivers.*

*Eutrophication arises from the oversupply of nutrients (N & P), which leads to overgrowth of plants and alage. Degradation of dead alage and plants by microbes consumes dissolved oxygen in the water, thereby creating the state of hypoxie.*

*Eutrophication leads to many problems related to water quality:*

- *Large Dissolved oxygen variation leads to fish kills*
- *Filling the water body with dead algae and other vegetation.*
- *Decomposition of dead algae and vegetation at the bottom causing oxygen depletion and further release of nutrient.*
- *Release of algal toxins and odors causing substances make the water unsuitable for human and animal consumption."*

The Committee has also observed that:

*Due to the absence of dilution and worsening of our rivers and lakes, it is necessary to move towards nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) regulations in water bodies.*

The Committee while discussing the revised standards for Fecal Coliforms observed:

*"As per "Houses and Household Amenities, Latrine Facility, Census of India - 2011, Registrar General and Commissioner, India" available at http://censusindia.gov.in/ 2011census/hlo/ Data sheet/ India / Latrine. Pdf; Out of 7.9 Crores Urban Households (UHH), nearly 1.7 Crores UHH (i.e. 20 %) lacks adequate sanitation. At the same time more than 5 lakhs villages in the country are now open defecation free (ODF) (https:// sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard / ODF.aspx.) Although rural parts are covered through sanitary toilets, effluent from septic tanks from newly built 9.2 crores toilets across the country is unavoidable. This may pose very high health risk owing to the fact that "Sanitation" including collection, conveyance and treatment is either absent or inadequate in such areas.* ***Relaxing FC pose risk to downstream cities/town/villages that rely on drinking water source on same water body in case of rivers. It appears quite reasonable to say that FC Standards be prescribed to 100 MPN/100 ml. considering its impact on human health in general and readiness of Indian wastewater sector to handle the same (Recommended value of FC in CPHEEO Manual, 2013 is MPN230/100 ml.).*** *(emphasis added)*

*Hence, CPHEEO 2013 recommended the following guidelines for treated sewage discharge into surface water which after some travel may join a* ***drinking water source to be used as source of supply for drinking water as given in following Table 5.20***

*Table 5.20 Recommended Guidelines for Treated Sewage if Discharged into Surface Water to be used as source of Drinking Water.*

| *Parameter* | *MoEF Standards (A)* | *Recommended Values* |
|---|---|---|
| *BOD, mg/L* | *30* | *Less than 10* |
| *SS, mg/L* | *100* | *Less than 10* |
| *TN, mg/L* | *100* | *Less than 10* |
| *Dissolved P, mg/L* | *5* | *Less than 2* |
| *Faecal Coliforms, MPN/100 mL* | *Not specified* | *Less than 230* |

*(A) General Standards, Environmental Protection Rule, 1986 & as authorized by PCB*

- *In order to achieve the above values, the treatment process would need to be designed for nutrient removal in addition to the conventional BOD and SS removal. It has also been reported that if the nutrients were removed to the levels mentioned in Table 3.20, then the amount of chlorine required for disinfection would be less at about 5 mg/ l.*

*Considering aforementioned analysis, the Chairman CPCB directed all State Pollution Control Boards to make it mandatory for local bodies to set up sewerage systems for treatment and disposal of sewage to meet the prescribed standards ie., pH 6.5-9, BOD (mg/L): Not more than 10, COD (mg/L): Not more than 50, TSS (mg/L) : Not more than 20, $NH_4$-N (mg/L): Not more than 5, N-total (mg/L) Not more than 10 ,Fecal Coliforms (MPN/100 ml) Less than 230. The details are provided in Annexure 1."*

8. The report further mentions that the stringent standards in terms of Draft Notification dated 24.11.2015 are not only economically viable

and technically feasible, the cost will not be significantly high. In this regard, it was observed:

*"7.0 ECONOMIC VIABILITY & RESOURCE POSITION*

*1. For Nitrification (Conversion of ammonia to nitrate), 20-30% larger aeration tanks are required with additional 40-50 % aeration demand. The Total capital and O&M cost of the system increases by 10-20 & 5-10 % respectively.*

*2. For further removal of nitrate from wastewater, denitrification (conversion of nitrate to Nitrogen gas) is needed by additional anoxic tank in the system. The capital cost further increases by 5-10 %. Nevertheless, denitrification gives 25 % oxygen credit which reduces 25 % aeration requirement.*

*3. Finally, overall capital and operational cost implications for achieving standards for metropolitan and class-I cities shall be 20-30 %.*

*4. Typical total unit costs for wastewater treatment based on experience gained in Western Europe and the USA is presented in Figure XX (WHO/ UNEP 1997), The total unit cost for secondary treatment (BOD < 20-30 mg/L & TSS < 50-100 mg/L) varies between 1.5-2.0 US$/m3, while for tertiary treatment (BOD, TSS & TN < 10 mg/L) it is 2.0-2.5 US$/m3. The additional burden is approximately 25-33 % which matches with Indian experience as well.*

*5. In recent years, many STPs are constructed based on effluent BOD, TSS & TN < 10 mg/L) and all the well operated and maintained STPs are providing the desired effluent quality. Some of these STPs are monitored by IIT Roorkee in recent years under several research projects and NGT reports. The performance evaluation results for 20 MGD Nilothi STP, 20 MLD Pappan Kalan STP, 15 MLD Delhi Gate STP and 5 MGD Kapashera STP of Delhi submitted to NGT alongwith 3.0 MID*

STP, Rishikesh, 1 MGD STP, Delhi, 27 MGD STP, Haridwar etc., monitored under various research projects is attached as Annexure 3.

6. CPCB has also conducted study on technological achievability of proposed standards. Delhi Jal Board has installed and commissioned 04 STPs on advanced treatment technology along with coliform reduction facilities.

7. In addition, the following STPs all over India are producing the desired quality: 1.5 MLD STP, Cubbon Park, Bangalore, 2.0 MLD STP, Pahalgam, 3.5 MLD STP, Tapovan, Rishikesh, 4.0 MLD STP, IIT Madras, 12.5 MLD STP, Tonca, Goa, 15.0 MLD STP, Gorakhpur, 17.3 MLD STP, Zirakpur Punjab, 18 MLD STP, Sarai, Haridwar, 20.0 MLD STP, Hyderabad, 20.0 MLD Sangvi, Pune, 30 MLD STP, Hyderabad, 37.5 MLD STP, UP Housing Board, Lucknow, 40.0 MLD Kharadi, Pune, 40.0 MLD STP, Hubbali, Karnataka, 45 MLD STP, Mundhwa, Pune, 50 MLD STP Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, 54 MLD STP, Noida, 55.0 MLD, Singanpure, Surat, 56 MLD STP, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, 68.0 MLD STP, Dehradun, 100 MLD STP, Vashi Navi Mumbai, 130 MLD STP, Nagpur, 137 MLD STP, Greater Noida, 245 MLD STP Indore, etc.

8. In practical experience with actual tendered cost, the experience has been quite differing. Many tenders based on old and less stringent quality standards have been awarded at much higher per MLD cost as compared to STPs having more stringent standards. Plus on a long term basis, new technologies have lower life cycle costs. Other factors which are encouraging most corporations and contractors to adopt new technologies are more compact designs, less land requirement, less construction time, better material of construction, less maintenance cost, automation and less dependency on expensive trained manpower to operate plants in remote locations."

9. Accordingly, the Committee further observed that:

"• *The new stringent standards are devised considering the deterioration condition of water bodies and unavailability of adequate dilution water in our water bodies. If not stringent quality standards are not implemented then in the coming future with more population burden on rivers, situation will further deteriorate.*

• *The greatest benefit of these standards is to achieve all purpose non-portable reuse quality effluent. Each STP is to be treated as a source of water for reuse and recycling, helping in mitigating drought/climate change in the country. It will also reduce exploitation of groundwater reserves and dependency on rainfall which has become quite unpredictable in the past few years. Climate change is a reality that should be addressed and adopted for in the coming future. It will go a long way in reducing agricultural dependency on bore well water.*

• *If treatment of wastewater is not carried out with intention of reuse and recycle expenditure on conveyance/long distance transport of water/sewage will be much higher. Even as on toady in many cities cost of conveyance of water is much higher than the treatment of sewage to make it fit for most uses including domestic uses. For example the cost of transporting water from Narmada to fulfil water supply needs of Indore city (approximately @ Rs. 20/cum) is much higher than the cost of treating sewage to tertiary level."*

In view of above and severity of depletion of aquatic resources vis-a-vis the financial aspects related to conveyance and treatment of water/sewage the committee recommended that the effluent discharge for STPs to be as follows:

"

| Sl. No | Industry | Parameters | Standards (Applicable to all mode of disposal) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) | | Mega and Metropolitan Cities | Class I Cities | Others | Deep Marine Outfall |
| | | pH | 5.5-9.0 | 5.5-9.0 | 5.5-9.0 | 5.5-9.0 |
| | | Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) | 10 | 20 | 30 | 30 |
| | | Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 20 | 30 | 50 | 50 |
| | | Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | 50 | 100 | 150 | 150 |
| | | Nitrogen-Total | 10 | 15 | - | - |
| | | Phosphorus-Total( For Discharge into Ponds, Lakes) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| | | Fecal Coliform (FC) (Most Probable | Desireable-100 Permissible- | Desireable-230 Permissi | Desireable-1000 Permissible- | Desirable-1000 Permissibl |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Number per 100 milliliter. MPN/100 ml* | *230* | *ble-1000* | *10,000* | *e-10,000* |

*Note:*

(i) *Mega-Metropolitan Cities have population more than 1 crore, Metropolitan Cities-Population more than 10 Lakhs and Class-1 Population more than 1 Lakh.*

(ii) *All value in mg/l except for pH and Fecal Coliform.*

(iii) *These standards will be applicable for discharge into water bodies as well as for land disposal/applications.*

(iv) *These Standards shall apply to all new STPs for which construction is yet to be initiated.*

(v) *The existing/under construction STPs shall achieve these standards within 07 years from the date of notification.*

(vi) *In case where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution of 150 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100m away from discharge point, then norms for deep sea marine discharge shall be applied.*

(vii) *Reuse/Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged.*

(viii) *State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may make these norms more stringent taking into account the local conditions.*

"

10. We have heard Learned Counsel for the parties.

11. Learned Counsel for the applicant submits that while the Expert Committee is fully justified in suggesting parameters as per its report for Mega-Metropolitan Cities, there is no justification for different and diluted standards for Class-I cities, Other cities or Deep Marine Outfall and to that extent the report of the Expert Committee fall short of the required scientific logic and database. While

recommending the diluted standards for Class-I cities, Other cities or Deep Marine Outfall the Committee has not given any explanation with regard to the existing pollution load in these areas, the available systems in place, the efficacy of the systems in terms of meeting of norms, the population impacted by deteriorating water quality and likely consequences on health of people if these diluted norms are permitted. There is no scientific justification offered for diluting the norms for these areas in which the majority of country's population resides. Also such standards we feel must apply not only to new STPs but also to the existing ones. Further, there is no justification for non-application of such standards for seven years for existing STPs.

12. Learned Counsel for CPCB and interveners are unable to justify dilution of standards for areas other than Mega Metropolitan Cities or for existing STPs.

13. We find that there is no justification for diluted standards for areas other than Mega and Metropolitan Cities. The water quality standards are required to be same for the population of major cities or other cities. No justification has been shown for different standards for persons living in cities other than Mega and Metropolitan Cities. Major population of this country will be affected by diluted standards and only persons in Mega and Metropolitan Cities will have comparatively better standards without any valid reason or distinction. We may note that filters, UV filters etc. are facilities

mainly available in major cities and not in smaller cities or villages where the standards are proposed to be diluted.

14. Accordingly, we accept the report of the Expert Committee with the modification that the standards recommended for Mega and Metropolitan Cities will also apply to rest of the country. We also direct that the standards will apply not only for new STPs but also for existing/under construction STPs without any delay and giving of seven years time stands disapproved.

MoEF & CC may issue an appropriate Notification in the matter within one month from today.

The Application is disposed of.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

April 30, 2019
Original Application No. 1069/2018
SN

**Environment & Forests (EC.1)**
**Department, Secretariat,**
**Chennai- 600 009**

**Letter No.21355/EC.1/2019-4, Dated: 22.01.2020**

From
Thiru. Shambhu Kallolikar, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary to Government.

To
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9.(w.e.)

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9. (w.e.)

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9. (w.e.)

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Chennai – 9. (w.e.)

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Housing & Urban Development Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9. (w.e.)

The Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai – 32.(w.e.)

The Managing Director,
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Chennai – 5. (w.e.)

The Managing Director,
Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).
Chennai – 32. (w.e.)

The Director of Rural Development, Chennai -15. (w.e.)

The Commissioner of Municipal Administration,
No.75, Santhome High Road, Chennai – 28. (w.e.)

The Commissioner,
Greater Chennai Corporation, Chennai – 3. (w.e.)

The Commissioner,
Avadi Corporation, Chennai –54. (w.e.)

Sir,

Sub: Environment – Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board – Industries – Status of Environmental issues and Remedial Action in Small Industries Development Corporation

(SIDCO) Industrial Estate, Ambattur – Report submitted by the board - Meeting under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary held on 03.01.2020 at 4.00 P.M. – Approved Minutes communicated – Regarding.

Ref: Government letter No. 21355/EC.1/2019-1&2, dated: 27.12.2019.

---

In continuation of Government letter cited, I am directed to enclose a copy of the minutes of the meeting held on 03.01.2020 at 4.00 P.M. under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary on the above subject matter for necessary action and request you to send your action taken report in this regard to Government immediately.

Yours faithfully,

P. Selvi
22.1.20

for Principal Secretary to Government

**Copy to:-**

The Member Secretary,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
Chennai – 32.(w.e.)

---

The Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government,
Chennai – 9.(w.e.)

---

The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government,
Environment and Forests Department, Chennai–9.(w.e.)

E&F(EC.1)DEPT.

**Minutes of Review Meeting held on 03.01.2020 at 4.00 PM under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu in the Chief Secretary Conference Hall, Secretariat with line departments to review the Environmental Issues and the remedial action around the Ambattur SIDCO Industrial Estate for restoration of Korattur Lake as per Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Southern Zone) order, dated 12.12.2019 in Application No.268 of 2016**

In Chair: Thiru.K.Shanmugam, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government

Officials from Different Departments participated in the meeting listed in the Annexure.

The Chief Secretary to Government, initiated the discussion elaborated the background of case in Hon'ble NGT (SZ) order, dated 12.12.2019 in Application No.268 of 2016 (SZ).

The Chief Secretary to Government elaborately discussed with Principal Secretaries to Government & other senior officials of relevant departments and directed to take necessary steps to prepare the action plan by Head of the Departments of relevant departments in connection with the above said case and furnish the details besides issuing the following instructions for compliances at once.

(1) The Principal Secretary to Government, Housing & Urban Development Department informed that the Housing & Urban Development Department has been implicated in the Joint Committee of Hon'ble NGT order dated 12.12.2019 in Application No.268 of 2016 (SZ) instead of the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (MAMS). In this regard, it is instructed to put up the file to include the MAWS department as committee member instead of the Housing and urban development department in Hon'ble NGT (SZ) in Application No.268 of 2016.

**(Action: Housing & Urban Development Department)**

(2) Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board should furnish

- Action plan to control illegal discharge of sewage into the Ambattur surplus canal and the Korattur lake with time schedules to implement.

- Proper mechanism for the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of sewage at MKB Colony, Sivananda Colony & Teachers Colony around Ambattur Lake Surplus Canals, Karukku, Gnanamoorthy, DTP Colony, Poompuhar Nagar, Mangalapuram & Ramapuram around North Phase of Railway Track, Pattravackam, Kajanapuram & Edatheru in North Phase of Ambattur Estate, Mannurpet, Athipattu & Periyar Colony around south

phase of Ambattur Estate, Private Industrial Estates of TASS Industrial Estate, Patavatamman Estate and Tiny shed with time schedules to implement.

- List out ward wise issues, sewage connection details, plugged and unplugged details, laying of pipeline, performance of sewage treatment plant and its treatment capacity, action taken to regulate the sewage system before let into water bodies and online monitoring of sewerage system in Zone 7 of Chennai Corporation Area.

**(Action: CMWSSB)**

(3) The Greater Chennai Corporation shall furnish action plan with time schedules

- Action plan with time schedules to implement on municipal solid waste received from the Ambattur SIDCO Industrial estate and collect the municipal solid waste in Ambattur industrial estate from where it is stored by CAAIIUC and dispose the same in proper way.
- To ensure that the proper door to door collection, segregation and disposal of municipal solid waste in residential areas located in and around Ambattur industrial area in both sides of Ambattur lake surplus canal and shall remove the dumped municipal solid waste in the Ambattur lake surplus canal and Ambattur industrial estate.
- Also ensure that the proper collection, segregation and disposal of municipal solid waste in the private industrial estates such as TASS industrial estate, Patavatamman estate and Tiny shed. Greater Chennai Corporation Zone-VII area shall be inspected and inform the status

**(Action: Greater Chennai Corporation)**

(4) The Avadi Corporation shall furnish action plan with time schedules to prevent the illegal discharge of the sewage into the Ambattur lake and dumping of the municipal solid waste and furnish complete action plan on covering sewage management and Solid Waste Management to the TNPCB

**(Action: Avadi Corporation)**

(5) Instructed the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board (CMWSSB), Greater Chennai Corporation, Avadi Corporation to get the financial support and utilize the same and complete the action plan

**(Action: CMWSSB/GCC/Avadi Corporation)**

(6)The Secretary, Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department (MSME) expressed the inconvenience of the serious inspections of TNPCB & closure of industries. The Chief Secretary to Government expressed that all the industries have to adhere to the pollution control Rules letter and sprit to prevent pollution.

The water to be treated for at least bathing standard. The closure industries will be reopened on complying with the all norms since the Ambattur Industrial Estate is sensitive area.

**(Action: MSME/TNPCB)**

(7) Instructed the Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department to convey CAAIIUC to remit the Environmental Compensation amount of totally Rs.3.32 Crores imposed to two CSTP located in Ambattur Industrial Estate for non compliances of consent order conditions

**(Action: MSME)**

(8) The Secretary, Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department expressed that damage has been caused to the sewerage pipeline while works carried out by the Chennai Corporation and lead that to sewage discharge into Ambattur surplus canal. The Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation expressed that the rectification work will be undertaken and will be completed within 15 days in coordination with SIDCO.

**(Action: GCC/CMWSSB/SIDCO)**

(9) Instructed all the relevant departments in Hon'ble NGT (SZ) in Application No.268 of 2016 (SZ), to prepare and submit the action plan to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (Nodal Agency) within stipulated time prescribed by the Hon'ble NGT (SZ) order dated 12.12.2019. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board shall prepare/compile the action plan wetted by Central Pollution Control Board and place before Joint Committee meeting for approval.

**(Action: CMWSSB/MAWS/GCC/Avadi Corporation/PWD/MSME/CMA/TNPCB)**

(10) The Public Works Department (PWD) shall furnish the action plan for desilting the Ambattur lake surplus canal and to remove the debris/unwanted materials deposited in Korattur lake

**(Action: PWD)**

(11) Instructed the Municipal Administration and Water Supply department to take active part and Environment and Forests department has to handle the file and Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has to coordinate.

**(Action: MAWS/E&F/TNPCB)**

(12) Instructed the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to prepare the circular to all the relevant departments based on the standards prescribed for discharge of treated sewage into water bodies at Mega & Metropolitan Cities by the Hon'ble NGT order dated 30.04.2019 in O.A.No.1069/2018 and to communicate along with minutes.

**(Action: TNPCB)**

(13) Instructed the Urban Development Department to follow the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Para 11 (i) stated that the Secretary, urban development shall direct the developers of special economic zone, industrial

estate/park to earmark at least 5% of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility.

**(Action: UDD/CMDA)**

(14) The Chief Secretary also instructed, while developing the Industrial Estates, the SIDCO/SIPCOT authorities shall plan probably for the Industrial zones of Homogeneous Nature (Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Textile, Tanneries, General Engineering, Green Industries etc) so that the discharge of effluents are more or less uniform for effective waste management by establishing CETPs and Third party auditing etc

**(Action: CMDA/SIPCOT/SIDCO)**

(15) The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board shall communicate to Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department, Industries Department, SIPCOT & SIDCO to provide and earmark at least 5% of the total area of the plot while developing special economic zone, industrial estate/park for solid waste management.

**(Action: TNPCB)**

(16) Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board shall issue specific directions to the relevant Departments for violating the rules and monitor the industries and to take action against the industries for illegal discharge by defaulting industries, failure to operate the ETP/STPs, besides dumping of Hazardous Waste.

**(Action: TNPCB)**

Meeting came to an end with thanks to the chairs

**K.Shanmugam**
**Chief Secretary to Government**

/True Copy/

Section Officer

## ANNEXURE

| Sl. No | Name and Department |
|---|---|
| 1 | The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,<br>Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department,<br>Secretariat, Chennai – 9 |
| 2 | The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,<br>Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department,<br>Secretariat, Chennai – 9. |
| 3 | The Principal Secretary to Government,<br>Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Department,<br>Secretariat, Chennai – 9. |
| 4 | The Principal Secretary to Government,<br>Public Works Department, Secretariat, Chennai – 9. |
| 5 | The Principal Secretary to Government,<br>Housing & Urban Development Department, Secretariat,<br>Chennai – 9. |
| 6 | The Principal Secretary to Government,<br>Environment and Forest Department, Secretariat,<br>Chennai – 9. |
| 7 | The Chairman,<br>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai |
| 8 | The Member Secretary<br>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai |
| 9 | The Managing Director,<br>Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, No.5,<br>Kamarajar Salai, Chepauk, Chennai – 5. |
| 10 | The Managing Director,<br>Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board<br>(CMWSSB) |
| 11 | The Commissioner,<br>Greater Chennai Corporation, Chennai – 3. |
| 12 | Additional Secretary to Government,<br>Environment & Forests Department,<br>Chennai – 9. |
| 13 | General Manager –Tech,<br>Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO),<br>Chennai – 32 |
| 14 | The Joint Commissioner,<br>Commissionarate of Municipal Administration,<br>No.75, Santhome High Road,<br>Chennai – 28. |
| 15 | The Managing Director,<br>AAVIN |
| 16. | The Commissioner,<br>Avadi Municipality Corporation |

| | |
|---|---|
| 17 | Manager – I,<br>Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO),<br>Chennai – 32 |
| 18 | The Superintending Engineer- MGNREGS,<br>Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department,<br>Secretariat, Chennai – 9 |
| 19 | The Chief Engineer,<br>Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board |
| 20 | Executive Engineer<br>Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board |
| 21 | Zonal Officer-VII,<br>Greater Chennai Corporation |
| 22 | Engineering Director (i/c)<br>Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board |
| 23 | Superintending Engineer, Central<br>Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board |
| 24 | The Executive Engineer-Planning<br>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board |
| 25 | Superintending Engineer<br>Public Works Department. |
| 26 | The Joint Chief Environmental Engineer – Nodal officer,<br>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, |
| 27 | The Joint Chief Environmental Engineer – Monitoring,<br>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai Region |
| 28 | The District Environmental Engineer,<br>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Ambattur |

K.Shanmugam
Chief Secretary to Government

/True Copy/

22.7.20
Section Officer