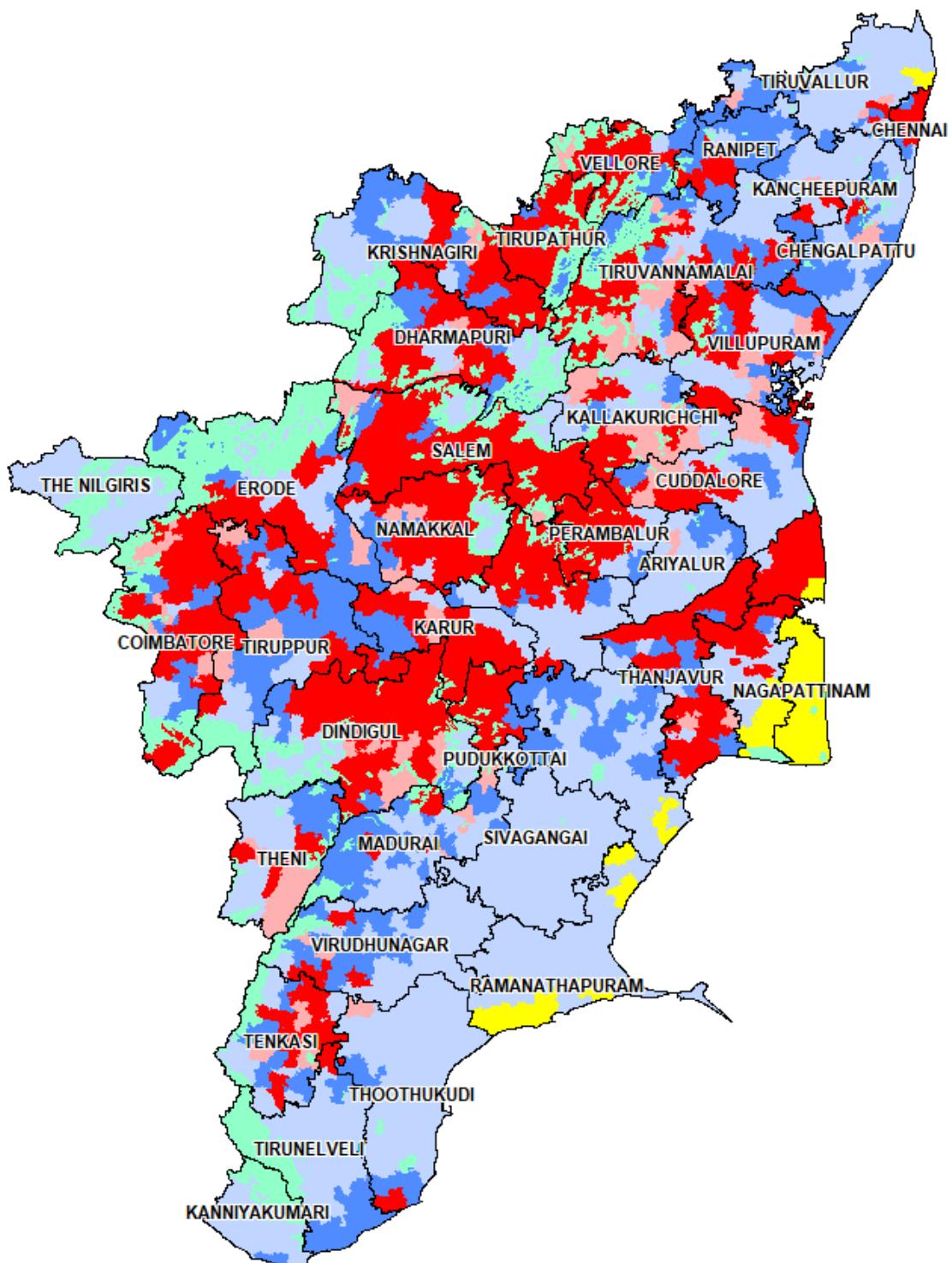




# REPORT ON DYNAMIC GROUNDWATER RESOURCES OF TAMIL NADU 2024

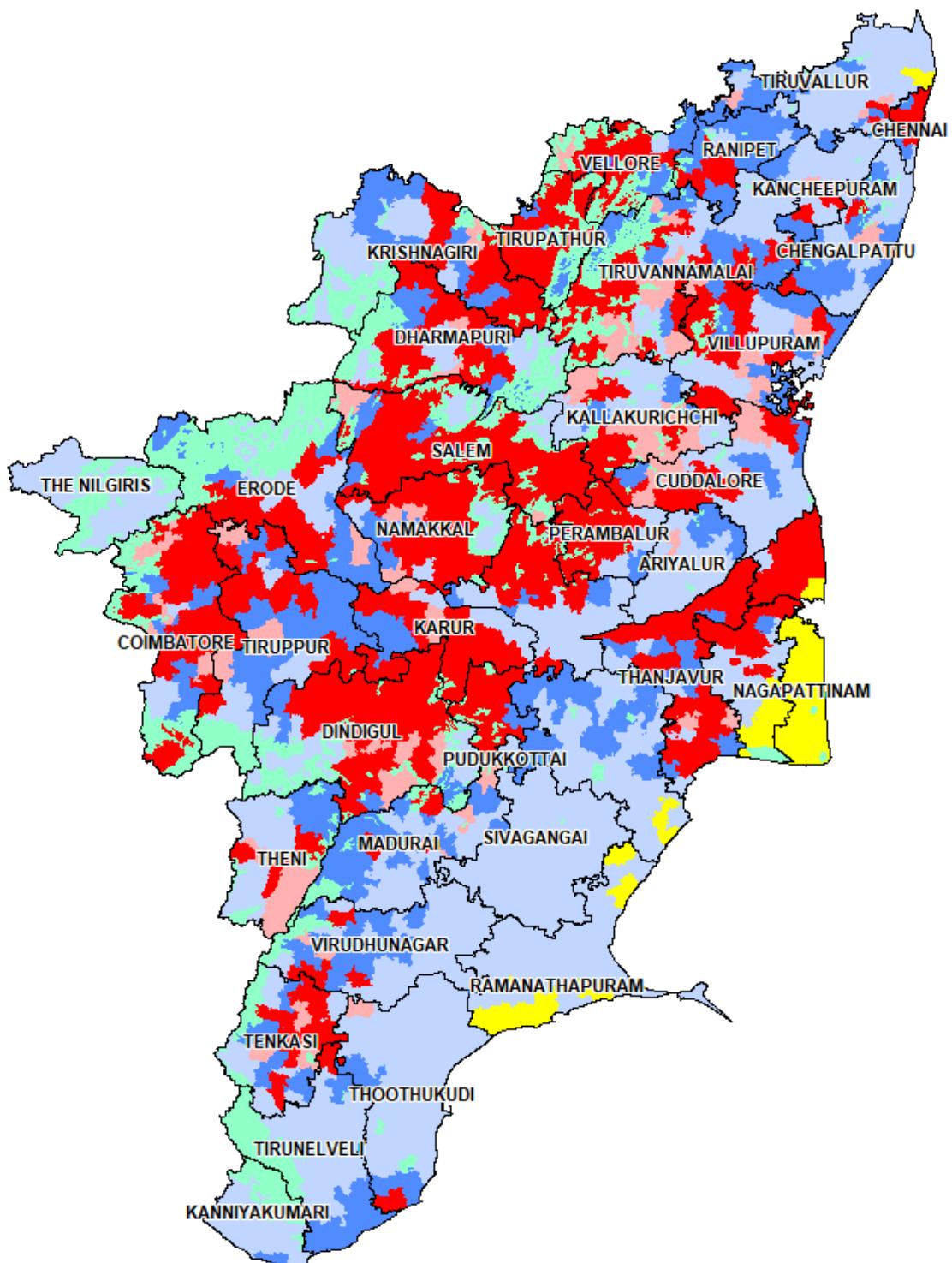


February 2025  
Chennai





# REPORT ON DYNAMIC GROUNDWATER RESOURCES OF TAMIL NADU 2024



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Chennai



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जल शक्ति मंत्रालय Ministry Of Jal Shakti  
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Dept. of Water Resources,  
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation  
केन्द्रीय मूमि जल बोर्ड CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD  
दक्षिण पूर्वी तटीय क्षेत्र South Eastern Coastal Region



## FOREWORD

In recent years, groundwater become more dependable source of water for all uses. It needs to be managed judiciously to ensure its sustainability. A proper understanding of groundwater resources availability and its utilization is essential for its management. Hence, a periodic assessment of groundwater resources assumes significance for its development and management.

The report on "Dynamic Groundwater Resources of the State of Tamil Nadu -2024" depicts the estimation of groundwater resource of the state of Tamil Nadu, which has been jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), South Eastern Coastal Region, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India and State Ground & Surface Water Resources Data Centre (SG&SWRDC), Water Resources Department, Government of Tamil Nadu under the supervision of State level Committee (SLC) with overall guidance of Central Level Expert Group. The assessment is done based on the Groundwater Estimation Methodology. 2015 (GEC-2015), for the 1202 assessment units (firka) which considers all the relevant parameters contributing to ground water recharge and extraction. The assessment is automated through a web-based application namely "INDIA GROUND WATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION SYSTEM (IN-GRES)" developed by CGWB in collaboration with IIT, Hyderabad. This application provides a standardized platform for the assessment of dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country.

I would like to express my appreciation to all the officers from SG&SWRDC engaged in ground water resource estimation 2024, duly supported by Er.T.Tamizhselvi, Chief Engineer, S. Sridhar, Deputy Director (Geology) and his team from SG&SWRDC, Govt. of Tamil Nadu and Shri. J. Sivaramakrishnan, Scientist-D, Dr.K.Paramasivam, Scientist-B, duly supported by Ms. D. Dhayamalar, Scientist-D, Dr.M.Senthilkumar, Scientist-D, and G. Vengatajalapathi, Scientist-B of CGWB, SECR, Chennai for their efforts in bringing out this report in excellent way. This report will be useful for planners, administrators, ground water professionals & academicians in ensuring for holistic approach in development and Management of ground water resources.

(M. SIVAKUMAR)



Er. T. Thamizhselvi  
Chief Engineer



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## FOREWORD

Groundwater, though a renewable natural resource, its occurrence and movement is controlled by the hydrometeorological and hydrogeological conditions, which are not uniform throughout the State. As a result, there is significant variations in the quantitative and qualitative distribution of this valuable resource. The advancement of scientific technology particularly in water lifting devices and deep well drilling, has further boosted groundwater resource extraction. However, the increased dependency on groundwater has led to significant groundwater depletion in many parts of the State, making sustainable groundwater management a critical priority. For the planned and optimal development of any resource, assessing its quantity and quality in space and time is essential.

The report "Dynamic Groundwater Resources Assessment of the State of Tamil Nadu as on March 2024" is a comprehensive compilation of groundwater assessment carried out firka-wise. It has been jointly carried out by the State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre (SG&SWRDC), Water Resources Department (WRD), Tharamani, Chennai and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), South Eastern Coastal Region (SECR), Chennai under the guidance of the State Level Committee and Central Level Expert Group. The assessment follows the Groundwater Estimation Methodology, 2015 (GEC-2015), which incorporates all relevant parameters contributing to groundwater recharge and extraction.

All computations have been automated and conducted in a GIS environment using the web-based application "INDIA GROUNDWATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION SYSTEM (IN-GRES)," developed in collaboration with IIT Hyderabad. This platform provides a standardized approach to groundwater assessment, aiding in data visualization and informed decision-making for resource management.

I sincerely appreciate the efforts of the officers of SG&SWRDC, WRD and CGWB, SECR for successfully completing assessment in the stipulated time frame.

I am confident that this report will serve as a valuable resource for planners, administrators, and groundwater professionals, assisting in the sustainable and optimal management of Tamil Nadu's groundwater resources.

(T. Thamizhselvi)  
Chief Engineer, SG&SWRDC,



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**DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF TAMILNADU 2024**  
**AT A GLANCE**

1. Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	21.51 BCM
2. Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources	19.46 BCM
3. Annual Ground Water Extraction	14.45 BCM
4. Stage of Ground Water Extraction	74.26%

**CATEGORIZATION OF ASSESSMENT UNITS (2024)**  
(Firka)

Sl.No	Category	Number of Assessment Units		Recharge worthy Area		Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource	
		Number	%	in lakh sq. km	%	(in bcm)	%
1	Safe	481	40.0	43886.57	40.41	9.04	46.47
2	Semi Critical	239	19.9	22663.35	20.87	3.94	20.25
3	Critical	56	4.7	5517.20	5.08	1.12	5.76
4	Over-Exploited	392	32.6	33375.93	30.73	5.35	27.53
5	Saline	34	2.83	1911.56	1.76	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1202</b>		<b>107354.61</b>		<b>19.46</b>	

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Ground Water Resource Assessment is carried out at periodical intervals jointly by State Ground Water Departments and Central Ground Water Board under the guidance of the respective State Level Committee on Ground Water Assessment at State Levels and under the overall supervision of the Central Level Expert Group (CLEG). Such joint exercises have been taken up earlier in 1980, 1995, 2004, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2020, 2022, and 2023 and from the year 2022, the exercise is being carried out annually.

The assessment involves computation of dynamic ground water resources or Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource, Total Current Annual Ground Water Extraction (utilization) and the percentage of utilization with respect to annual extractable resources (stage of Ground Water Extraction). The assessment units (Talukas/Blocks/Mandals) are categorized based on Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which are then validated with long-term water level trends. The assessment prior to that of year 2017 were carried out following Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC) 97 Methodology, whereas from 2017 onwards assessment is based on norms and guidelines of the GEC 2015 Methodology.

The state is underlain by diverse hydrogeological formations. Nearly 73 % of the state is occupied by hard rocks, semi-consolidated and consolidated formations which are mainly confined to the eastern part including the coastal tract. In the hard rock areas, groundwater is developed through dug wells tapping the weathered zone and dug cum bore wells and bore wells tap the deeper fractures down to a depth of 300 m. In semi consolidated and unconsolidated formation, shallow zones are tapped by filter points and shallow tube wells and deeper zones through deeper tube wells. The yield of open wells varies from 1 to 3 lps, where as in dug wells tapping soft rocks including sedimentary formations, the yield is up to 10 lps. The yield from unconsolidated and semi consolidated formations are in general 10 to 20 lps and also as high as 40 lps are also noticed at select places.

The ground water resources for the State have been assessed firka-wise. Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State has been assessed as 21.51 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water resources as 19.46 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 14.45 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as 74.26 %. Out of 1202 assessment units (firkas), 392 units (32.60%) have been categorized as 'Over Exploited', 56 units (4.7 %) as 'Critical', 239 units (19.90 %) as 'Semi-Critical', 481 units (40.00 %) as 'Safe' and 34 units (2.83 %) have been categorized as 'Saline'. Similarly, out of 108613.35 sq km recharge worthy area of the State, 33375.93sq

km (30.73) area are under 'Over-Exploited', 5517.20 sq km (5.08 %) under 'Critical', 22663.35 sq km (20.87%) under 'Semi-critical', 43886.57sq km (40.41%) under 'Safe' and 1911.56 sq km (1.76 %) area under 'Saline' categories of assessment units. Out of total 19461.53 mcm annual extractable ground water resources of the State, 5352.91 mcm (27.51%) are under 'Over-exploited,' 1118.75mcm (5.75%) under 'Critical', 3939.48 mcm (20.24%) under 'Semi-critical' and 9041.39mcm (46.46%) are under 'Safe' categories of assessment units.

As compared to the previous 2023 assessment, the present 2024 Ground Water Resource Assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge has decreased from 21.54 to 21.51 bcm. The Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources has decreased from 19.47 to 194.6 bcm and the annual ground water extraction has increased marginally from 14.41 to 14.45bcm. Consequently, there is a deterioration in the stage of ground water extraction from 74.02 % to 74.26%. The deterioration is due to changes in rainfall recharge and increased extraction is due to reduction in dependency on ground water.



# CHAPTER 1

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Quantification of the groundwater recharge is essential for efficient groundwater resources development. To achieve the objective based on the Groundwater Estimation Committee (GEC) 2015 methodology, the dynamic groundwater resources in the State of Tamil Nadu, using firka as an assessing unit were estimated with regard to groundwater potential and extraction. In order to locate the favorable pockets within the administrative blocks and also for effective implementation of various plans / schemes by the District Administration in the State and by the availability of easy segregation of land use and agricultural statistical records in the State it was decided to take up the groundwater resources estimation for the year 2024 on basis of revenue firka. Accordingly, 1202 revenue firkas belongs to 38 Districts were taken as assessment units and dynamic groundwater resources estimation as on March 2024 was carried out for the state of Tamil Nadu with 2019-2023 as the resource year. Moreover, all computations for the assessment of groundwater resources have been automated and done in a GIS environment through a web-based application called IN-GRES.

### 1.1. Constitution of State Level Committee and State Level Working Group Committee for Ground Water Resources Estimation

#### 1.1.1. STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE

To review the present groundwater resource estimation based on GEC-15 Norms, the parameters used for estimation, availability of site-specific parameters for each hydrological situation and the need to collect data etc., and suggest suitable modifications, the Government of Tamil Nadu ordered the constitution of State Level Committee.

The State Level Committee with Additional Chief Secretary, Water Resources Department, Government of Tamil Nadu as the Chairman of the committee and other members as given below.

1.	Additional Chief Secretary to Government	Water Resources Department	<b>Chairman</b>
2.	Additional Chief Secretary to Government	Industries Investment Promotion and Commerce Department	Member
3.	Principal Secretary to Government	Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department	Member
4.	Principal Secretary to Government	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Member
5.	Principal Secretary to Government	Finance Department	Member
6.	Agricultural Production Commissioner and Secretary to Government	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department	Member

7.	Chairman	Cauvery Technical Cell-Cum-Inter State Waters wing	Member
8.	Chairman and Managing Director	SIPCOT	Member
9.	Chairman	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Member
10.	Engineering-in Chief and Chief Engineer (General)	Water Resources Department	Member
11.	Regional Director	Central Ground Water Board, Chennai	Member
12.	Head of Department of Civil Engineering	IIT, Chennai	Member
13.	Head of Department-Geology	Anna University, Chennai	Member
14.	Director	Department of Economics & Statistics	Member
15.	General Manager	NABARD	Member
16.	Chief Engineer	Institute of Water Studies, Hydrology and Quality Control	Member
17.	Engineering Director	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	Member
18.	Commissioner	Agriculture Department	Member
19.	Chief Engineer (Agricultural Engineering)	Agricultural Engineering Department	Member
20.	Chief Engineer	State Ground & Surface Water Resources Data Centre	Member Secretary
21.	Special Invitees (as per need)	-	Member

#### 1.1.2. STATE LEVEL WORKING GROUP COMMITTEE / GROUND WATER RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CELL

Ground Water Resource Assessment is a time bound activity and for timely assessment and publication of Ground Water Resource Assessment Reports, a Ground Water Resource Assessment Cell is proposed to be constituted at CGWB and State Nodal Ground Water Departments. GWRAC will be constituted for each State where GWRA are proposed to be carried out. The following major activities will be carried out by members of GWRAC • Assessment of Ground Water Resources

- Data Collection and Compilation for Ground Water Resource Assessment.
- Validation of data collected for entry in IN-GRES in consultation with State Nodal GW Departments.
- Data Entry in IN-GRES.
- Discussions with Central Team at CHQ, Faridabad, IIT-Hyderabad, and Vassar Labs to resolve issues if any in IN-GRES.
- Provision of verified Data for Annexures and Write up Part to Central team at CHQ, Faridabad for “National Report on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India.”
- Compilation and Publication of State Report on Dynamic Ground Water Resources

The following composition for GWRAC: -

S.No	Name	Designation
<b>Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai</b>		
1.	Dr. M. Senthil Kumar	Scientist-D
2.	Sh. J. Sivaramakrishnan	Scientist-D
3.	Dr. K. Paramasivam	Scientist-B
4.	Sh. G. Vengatajalapathi	Scientist-B
<b>State Ground &amp; Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Tharamani, Chennai</b>		
5.	Sh. S. Sridhar	Deputy Director (Geology)
6.	Sh. S. Lenin	Assistant Director (Geology)
7.	Smt. S. Suganthi	Assistant Geologist
8.	Sh. Sugan	Assistant Geologist
9.	Sh. K. Karthik	Assistant Geologist
10.	Sh. M. Pushpharaj	Assistant Geologist

## CHAPTER 2

## 2.0 GROUND WATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Ground water resource as in 2024 have been estimated following the guidelines mentioned in the GEC 2015 methodology using appropriate assumptions/calculations depending on data availability. The principal attributes of GEC 2015 methodology are given below:

It is also important to add that as it is advisable to restrict the groundwater development as far as possible to annual replenishable resources, the categorization also considers the relation between the annual replenishment and groundwater development. An area devoid of ground water potential may not be considered for development and may remain safe whereas an area with good groundwater potential may be developed and may become over exploited over a period. Thus, water augmentation efforts can be successful in such areas, where the groundwater potential is high and there is scope for augmentation.

## **2.1. GROUND WATER ASSESSMENT OF UNCONFINED AQUIFER**

Though the assessment of ground water resources includes assessment of dynamic and in-storage resources, the development planning should mainly focus on dynamic resource as it gets replenished on an annual basis. Changes in static or in-storage resources normally reflect long-term impacts of ground water mining. Such resources may not be replenishable annually and may be allowed to be extracted only during exigencies with proper planning for augmentation in the succeeding excess rainfall years.

### **2.1.1. Assessment of Annually Replenishable or Dynamic Ground Water Resources**

The methodology for ground water resources estimation is based on the principle of water balance as given below

Equation (1) can be further elaborated as –

$$\Delta S = R_{RF} + R_{STR} + R_C + R_{SWI} + R_{GWI} + R_{TP} + R_{WCS} + VF + LF - GE - T - E - B \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

# RF

## Where

AS - Change is storage

R<sub>RF</sub> - Rainfall recharge

R<sub>STB</sub> - Recharge from stream channels

$R_{STK}$  - Recharge from streams

$R_{SWI}$  - Recharge from surface water irrigation

R<sub>SWI</sub> - Recharge from surface water irrigation  
 R<sub>GWI</sub> - Recharge from ground water irrigation

R<sub>GW</sub> - Recharge from ground water  
R<sub>TB</sub> - Recharge from Tanks & Ponds

Rwcs - Recharge from water conservation structures

RWcs - Recharge from water conservation's  
VF - Vertical flow across the aquifer system

LF - Lateral flow along the aquifer system (through flow)

GE - Ground Water Extraction

GE - Ground Water  
T - Transpiration

T - Transpiration  
E Evaporation

E - Evaporation  
R - Runoff flow

Due to lack of data for all the components in most of the assessment units, at present the water budget has been assessed based on major components only, taking into consideration certain reasonable assumptions. The estimation has been carried out using lumped parameter estimation approach keeping in mind that data from many more sources if available may be used for refining the assessment.

#### **2.1.1.1. Rainfall Recharge**

Ground water recharge has been estimated on ground water level fluctuation and specific yield approach since this method considers the response of ground water levels to ground water input and output components. In units or subareas where adequate data on ground water level fluctuations are not available, ground water recharge is estimated using rainfall infiltration factor method only. The rainfall recharge during non-monsoon season has been estimated using rainfall infiltration factor method only.

#### **2.1.1.1.1. Ground Water Level Fluctuation Method**

The ground water level fluctuation method is used for assessment of rainfall recharge in the monsoon season. The ground water balance equation in non-command areas is given by

Where,

$\Delta S$  - Change is storage

### R<sub>RF</sub> - Rainfall recharge

R<sub>STR</sub> - Recharge from stream channels

R<sub>swi</sub> - Recharge from surface water irrigation

$R_{GW}$  - Recharge from ground water

### R<sub>TP</sub> - Recharge from Tanks & Ponds

Rwcs - Recharge from water conservation sites

VF - Vertical flow across the aquifer system

LF - Lateral flow along the aquifer

## GE - Ground water

### T - Transpiration

## E - Evaporation

B - Base flow  
Whereas the water balance equation in command area has another term i.e., Recharge due to canals ( $R_C$ ) and

$$\Delta S = R_{RF} + R_{STR} + R_C + R_{SWI} + R_{GWI} + R_{TP} + R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF - GE - T - E$$

The above statement is true. So, it is the following statement:

In storage has been estimated using the following equation:

14/1

AS Chapter 1

$\Delta S$  - Change in storage

$\Delta h$  - rise in water level in the monsoon

### A - Area for computation

Substituting the expression in equation (5) for storage increase  $\Delta S$  in terms of water level fluctuation and specific yield, the equations (3) & (4) becomes (6) & (7) for non-command and command sub-units,

Where base flow/recharge to/from streams have not been estimated, the same is assumed to be zero. The rainfall recharge obtained by using equation (6) and (7) provides the recharge in any particular monsoon season for the associated monsoon season rainfall. This estimate has been normalized for the normal monsoon season rainfall as per the procedure indicated below.

## **Normalization of Rainfall Recharge**

Let  $R_i$  be the rainfall recharge and  $r_i$  be the associated rainfall. The subscript “i” takes values 1 to N where N is the number of years for which data is available. This should be at least 5. The rainfall recharge,  $R_i$  is obtained as per equation (6) & equation (7) depending on the sub-unit for which the normalization is being done.

After the pairs of data on  $R_i$  and  $r_i$  have been obtained as described above, a normalisation procedure is carried out for obtaining the rainfall recharge corresponding to the normal monsoon season rainfall. Let  $r(\text{normal})$  be the normal monsoon season rainfall obtained as the average of recent 30 to 50 years of monsoon season rainfall. Two methods are possible for the normalisation procedure. The first method is based on a linear relationship between recharge and rainfall of the form

Where,

R = Rainfall recharge during monsoon season

$r$  = Monsoon season rainfall

$a = a$  constant

The computational procedure is followed in the first method is as given below:

Where,

$R_{RF}$  (normal) - Normalized Rainfall Recharge in the monsoon season

$R_i$ - Rainfall Recharge in the monsoon season for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  year

r(normal) - Normal monsoon season rainfall

$r_i$ - Rainfall in the monsoon season for the  $i^{th}$  year

N - No. of years for which data is available

The second method is also based on a linear relation between recharge and rainfall. However, this linear relationship is of the form

$$B_{\text{ref}}(\text{normal}) \equiv a \times r(\text{normal}) + b \quad (10)$$

Where

$R_{RF}$  (normal) - Normalized Rainfall Recharge in the monsoon season

r(normal) - Normal monsoon season rainfall  
a and b - Constants.

The two constants 'a' and 'b' in the above equation are obtained through a linear regression analysis. The computational procedure has been followed in the second method is as given below:

Where,

$$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i \ , \ S_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N R_i \ , \ S_3 = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i^2 \ , \ S_4 = \sum_{i=1}^N R_i r_i$$

#### **2.1.1.1.2. Rainfall Infiltration Factor Method**

The rainfall recharge estimation based on Water level fluctuation method reflects actual field conditions since it considers the response of ground water level. However, the ground water extraction estimation included in the computation of rainfall recharge using water level fluctuation approach is often subject to uncertainties. Therefore, the rainfall recharge obtained from water level fluctuation approach has been compared with that estimated using rainfall infiltration factor method. Recharge from rainfall is estimated by using the following relationship –

Where,

R<sub>RF</sub> - Rainfall recharge in ham

A - Area in hectares

## RFIF - Rainfall Infiltration Factor

R- Rainfall in mm

a - Minimum threshold value above which rainfall induces ground water recharge in mm

The threshold limit of minimum and maximum rainfall event which can induce recharge to the aquifer is considered while estimating ground water recharge using rainfall infiltration factor method. The minimum threshold limit is in accordance with the relation shown in equation (13) and the maximum threshold limit is based on the premise that after a certain limit, the rate of storm rain is too high to contribute to infiltration and they will only contribute to surface runoff. Thus, 10% of Normal annual rainfall has been taken as minimum rainfall threshold and 3000 mm as maximum rainfall limit. While computing the rainfall recharge, 10% of the normal annual rainfall has been deducted from the monsoon rainfall and balance rainfall is considered for computation of rainfall recharge. The same recharge factor is used for both monsoon and non-monsoon rainfall, with the condition that the recharge due to non-monsoon rainfall is taken as zero, if the normal rainfall during the non-monsoon season is less than 10% of normal annual rainfall. In using the method based on the specified norms, recharge due to both monsoon and non-monsoon rainfall has been estimated for normal rainfall, based on recent 30 to 50 years of data.

### 2.1.1.1.3. Percent Deviation

After computing the rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall using the ground water level fluctuation method and rainfall infiltration factor method these two estimates are compared with each other. A term, Percent Deviation (PD) which is the difference between the two expressed as a percentage of the latter is computed as

Where,

$R_{RF}$  (normal, wlfm) = Rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall estimated by the ground water level fluctuation method

$R_{RF}$  (normal, rifm) = Rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall estimated by the rainfall infiltration factor method

The rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall is finally adopted as per the criteria given below:

- If PD is greater than or equal to -20%, and less than or equal to +20%,  $R_{RF}$  (normal) is taken as the value estimated by the ground water level fluctuation method.
  - If PD is less than -20%,  $R_{RF}$  (normal) is taken as equal to 0.8 times the value estimated by the rainfall infiltration factor method.
  - If PD is greater than +20%,  $R_{RF}$  (normal) is taken as equal to 1.2 times the value estimated by the rainfall infiltration factor method.

#### **2.1.1.2. Recharge from Other Sources**

Recharge from other sources constitutes recharges from canals, surface water irrigation, ground water irrigation, tanks & ponds, and water conservation structures in command areas where as in non-command areas it constitutes the recharge due to surface water irrigation, ground water irrigation, tanks & ponds and water conservation structures. The methods of estimation of recharge from different sources are used in the assessment as follows.

Sl. No.	Source	Estimation Formula	Parameters
1	Recharge from Canals	$R_C = WA \times SF \times Days$	$R_C$ = Recharge from Canals $WA$ = Wetted Area $SF$ = Seepage Factor Days = Number of Canal Running Days
2	Recharge from Surface Water Irrigation	$R_{SWI} = AD \times Days \times RFF$	$R_{SWI}$ = Recharge due to applied surface water irrigation $AD$ = Average Discharge Days = Number of days water is discharged to the Fields $RFF$ = Return Flow Factor
3	Recharge from Ground Water Irrigation	$R_{GWI} = GE_{IRR} \times RFF$	$R_{GWI}$ = Recharge due to applied ground water irrigation $GE_{IRR}$ = Ground Water Extraction for Irrigation $RFF$ = Return Flow Factor
4	Recharge due to Tanks & Ponds	$R_{TP} = AWSA \times N \times RF$	$R_{TP}$ = Recharge due to Tanks & Ponds $AWSA$ = Average Water Spread Area N = Number of days Water is available in the Tank/Pond

Sl. No.	Source	Estimation Formula	Parameters
			RF = Recharge Factor
5	Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures	$R_{WCS} = GS \times RF$	RWCS = Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures GS = Gross Storage = Storage Capacity multiplied by number of fillings. RF = Recharge Factor

#### **2.1.1.3. Evaporation and Transpiration**

Evaporation is estimated for the aquifer in the assessment unit if water levels in the aquifer are within the capillary zone. For areas with water levels within 1.0mbgl, evaporation is estimated using the evaporation rates available for other adjoining areas. If depth to water level is more than 1.0mbgl, the evaporation losses from the aquifer is taken as zero.

Transpiration through vegetation has been estimated if water levels in the aquifer are within the maximum root zone of the local vegetation. If water levels are within 3.5mbgl, transpiration is estimated using the transpiration rates available for other areas. If it is greater than 3.5m bgl, the transpiration has been taken as zero.

#### **2.1.1.4. Recharge During Monsoon Season**

The sum of normalized monsoon rainfall recharge and the recharge from other sources and lateral and vertical flows into & out of the sub unit and stream inflows & outflows during monsoon season is the total recharge/ accumulation during monsoon season for the sub unit. Similarly, this is to be computed for all the sub units available in the assessment unit.

#### **2.1.1.5. Recharge During Non-Monsoon Season**

The rainfall recharge during non-monsoon season is estimated using rainfall infiltration factor Method only when the non-monsoon season rainfall is more than 10% of normal annual rainfall. The sum of non-monsoon rainfall recharge and the recharge from other sources and lateral and vertical flows into & out of the sub unit and stream inflows & outflows during non-monsoon season is the total recharge/ accumulation during non-monsoon season for the sub unit. Similarly, this is to be computed for all the sub units available in the assessment unit.

#### **2.1.1.6. Total Annual Ground Water Recharge**

The sum of the recharge/ accumulations during monsoon and non-monsoon seasons is the total annual ground water recharge/ accumulations for the sub unit. Similarly, this is computed for all the sub units available in the assessment unit.

#### **2.1.1.7. Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (EGR)**

The Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (EGR) is computed by deducting the Total Annual Natural Discharge from Total Annual Ground Water Recharge.

In the water level fluctuation method, a significant portion of base flow is already accounted for by taking the post monsoon water level one month after the end of rainfall. The base flow in the remaining non-monsoon period is

likely to be small, especially in hard rock areas. In the assessment units, where river stage data are not available and neither the detailed data for quantitative assessment of the natural discharge are available, allocation of unaccountable natural discharges to 5% or 10% of annual recharge is considered. If the rainfall recharge is assessed using water level fluctuation method this has been taken 5% of the annual recharge and if it is assessed using rainfall infiltration factor method, 10% of the annual recharge is considered. The balance is account for Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources (EGR).

#### **2.1.1.8. Estimation of Ground Water Extraction**

Ground water draft or extraction is assessed as follows.

Where,

GE<sub>ALL</sub> = Ground water extraction for all uses

**GE<sub>IRR</sub>** = Ground water extraction for irrigation

$GE_{DOM}$  = Ground water extraction for domestic uses

$GE_{IND}$  = Ground water extraction for industrial uses

#### **2.1.1.8.1. Ground Water Extraction for Irrigation (GE<sub>IRR</sub>)**

The methods for estimation of ground water extraction are as follows.

**Unit Draft Method:** – In this method, season-wise unit draft of each type of well in an assessment unit is estimated. The unit draft of different types (eg. Dug well, dug cum bore well, shallow tube well, deep tube well, bore well etc.) is multiplied with the number of wells of that particular type to obtain season-wise ground water extraction by that particular structure.

**Crop Water Requirement Method:** – For each crop, the season-wise net irrigation water requirement is determined. This is then multiplied with the area irrigated by ground water abstraction structures. The database on crop area is obtained from Revenue records in Tehsil office, Agriculture Census and also by using Remote Sensing techniques.

**Power Consumption Method:** –Ground water extraction for unit power consumption (electric) is determined. Extraction per unit power consumption is then multiplied with number of units of power consumed for agricultural pump sets to obtain total ground water extraction for irrigation.

#### 2.1.1.8.2. Ground Water Extraction for Domestic Use (GE<sub>DOM</sub>)

There are several methods for estimation of extraction for domestic use (GEDOM). Some of the commonly adopted methods are described here.

**Unit Draft Method:** – In this method, unit draft of each type of well is multiplied by the number of wells used for domestic purpose to obtain the domestic ground water extraction.

**Consumptive Use Method:** – In this method, population is multiplied with per capita consumption usually expressed in liter per capita per day (lpcd). It can be expressed using following equation.

*Where*

$L_g$  = Fractional Load on Ground Water for Domestic Water Supply.

The Load on Ground water can be obtained from the Information based on Civic water supply agencies in urban areas.

#### **2.1.1.8.3. Ground Water Extraction for Industrial Use (GE<sub>IND</sub>)**

The commonly adopted methods for estimating the extraction for industrial use are as below:

**Unit Draft Method:** - In this method, unit draft of each type of well is multiplied by the number of wells used for industrial purpose to obtain the industrial ground water extraction.

**Consumptive Use Pattern Method:** – In this method, water consumption of different industrial units is determined. Numbers of Industrial units which are dependent on ground water are multiplied with unit water consumption to obtain ground water extraction for industrial use.

Where,

$L_g$  = Fractional load on ground water for industrial water supply.

The load on ground water for industrial water supply can be obtained from water supply agencies in the Industrial belt.

Ground water extraction obtained from different methods need to be compared and based on field checks, the seemingly best value may be adopted. At times, ground water extraction obtained by different methods may vary widely. In such cases, the value matching the field situation should be considered. The storage depletion during a season, where other recharges are negligible can be taken as ground water extraction during that particular period.

#### **2.1.1.9. Stage of Ground Water Extraction**

The stage of ground water extraction is defined by,

$$\text{Stage of GW Extraction} = \frac{\text{Existing Gross GW Extraction for all Uses}}{\text{Annual Extractable GW Resources}} \times 100 \dots \dots \dots (18)$$

***Annual Extractable GW Resources***  
The existing gross ground water extraction for all uses refers to the total of existing gross ground water extraction for irrigation and all other purposes. The stage of ground water extraction should be obtained separately for command areas, non-command areas and poor ground water quality areas.

#### **2.1.1.10. Validation of Stage of Ground Water Extraction**

The assessment based on the stage of ground water extraction has inherent uncertainties. In view of this, it is desirable to validate the 'Stage of Ground Water Extraction' with long term trend of ground water levels.

Long term Water Level trends are prepared for a minimum period of 10 years for both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period. If the ground water resource assessment and the trend of long-term water levels contradict each other, this anomalous situation requires a review of the ground water resource computation, as well as the reliability of water level data. The mismatch conditions are enumerated below.

<b>SOGWE</b>	<b>Ground Water Level Trend</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
≤ 70%	Significant decline in trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon	Not acceptable and needs reassessment
> 100%	No significant decline in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon long term trend	Not acceptable and needs reassessment

#### **2.1.1.11. Categorization of Assessment Unit**

The Assessment units are categorized finally quantity and quality-based outcome.

#### **2.1.1.11.1. Categorization of Assessment Unit Based on Quantity**

The categorization based on status of ground water availability and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as given below:

Stage of Ground Water Extraction	Category
$\leq 70\%$	Safe
$> 70\% \text{ and } \leq 90\%$	Semi-critical
$> 90\% \text{ and } \leq 100\%$	Critical
$> 100\%$	Over Exploited

#### **2.1.1.11.2. categorization of Assessment Unit Based on Quality**

As it is not possible to categorize the assessment units in terms of the extent of quality hazard, based on the available water quality monitoring mechanism and database on ground water quality, the Committee recommends that each assessment unit, in addition to the Quantity based categorization (safe, semi-critical, critical, and over-exploited) should bear a quality hazard identifier. If any of the three quality hazards in terms of Arsenic, Fluoride and Salinity are encountered in the assessment sub unit in mappable units, the assessment sub unit has been tagged with the particular Quality hazard.

### **2.1.1.12. Allocation of Ground Water Resource for Utilization**

The Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources are to be apportioned between domestic, industrial and irrigation uses. Among these, as per the National Water Policy, requirement for domestic water supply is to be accorded priority. This requirement based on population has been projected to the year 2025, per capita requirement of water for domestic use, and relative load on ground water for urban and rural water supply. In situations where adequate data is not available to make this estimate, the following empirical relation has been utilized

Where.

Alloc = Allocation for domestic water requirement

**N** = population density in the unit in thousands per sq. km.

$L_g$ = fractional load on ground water for domestic water supply ( $\leq 1.0$ )

#### **2.1.1.13. Net Annual Ground Water Availability for Future Use**

The water available for future use is obtained by deducting the allocation for domestic use and current extraction for Irrigation and Industrial uses from the Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge. The resulting ground water potential is termed as the net annual ground water availability for future use. The Net annual ground water availability for future use is calculated separately for non-command areas and command areas. As per the recommendations of the R&D Advisory committee, the ground water available for future use can never be negative. If it becomes negative, the future allocation of Domestic needs can be reduced to current extraction for

domestic use. Even then if it is still negative, then the ground water available for future uses has been projected as zero.

#### **2.1.1.14. Additional Potential Resources under Specific Conditions**

#### **2.1.1.14.1. Potential Resource Due to Spring Discharge**

Spring discharge occurs at the places where ground water level cuts the surface topography. The spring discharge is equal to the ground water recharge minus the outflow through evaporation and evapotranspiration and vertical and lateral sub-surface flow. Thus, Spring Discharge is a form of 'Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge.' It is a renewable resource, though has not been used for categorization. Spring discharge measurement has been carried out by volumetric measurement of discharge of the springs. Spring discharges multiplied with time in days of each season will give the quantum of spring resources available during that season.

Where.

**Q = Spring Discharge**

No of days = No of days spring yields.

## **2.1.1.14.2. Potential Resource in Waterlogged and Shallow Water Table Areas**

In the area where the ground water level is less than 5m below ground level or in waterlogged areas, the resources up to 5m below ground level are potential and would be available for development in addition to the annual recharge in the area. The computation of potential resource to ground water reservoir in shallow water table areas has been done by adopting the following equation:

Where.

D = Depth to water table below ground surface in pre-monsoon period in shallow aquifers.

A = Area of shallow water table zone.

$S_y$  = Specific Yield

#### **2.1.1.14.3. Potential Resource in Flood Prone Areas**

Ground water recharge from a flood plain is mainly the function of the following parameters-

- Areal extent of flood plain
  - Retention period of flood
  - Type of sub-soil strata and silt charge in the river water which gets deposited and controls seepage

Since collection of data on all these factors is time taking and difficult, in the meantime, the potential resource from flood plain may be estimated on the same norms as for ponds, tanks and lakes. This has been calculated over the water spread area and only for the retention period using the following formula.

Where

N = No. of Days Water is Retained in the Area

N = No. of Days Water  
A = Flood Prone Area

#### **2.1.1.15. Apportioning of Ground Water Assessment from Watershed to Development Unit**

Where the assessment unit is a watershed, there is a need to convert the ground water assessment in terms of an administrative unit such as block/ taluka/ mandal. This has been done as follows.

A block may comprise of one or more watersheds, in part or full. First, the ground water assessment in the subareas, command, non-command, and poor ground water quality areas of the watershed has been converted into depth unit (mm), by dividing the annual recharge by the respective area. The contribution of this subarea of the watershed to the block, is now calculated by multiplying this depth with the area in the block occupied by this sub-area.

The total ground water resource of the block has been presented separately for each type of sub-area, namely for command areas, non-command areas and poor ground water quality areas, as in the case of the individual watersheds.

### **2.2. GROUND WATER ASSESSMENT IN URBAN AREAS**

The Assessment of Ground Water Resources in urban areas is similar to that of rural areas. Because of the availability of draft data and slightly different infiltration process and recharge due to other sources, the following few points are to be considered.

- Even though the data on existing ground water abstraction structures are available, accuracy is somewhat doubtful and individuals cannot even enumerate the well census in urban areas. Hence the difference of the actual demand and the supply by surface water sources as the withdrawal from the ground water resources has been considered for the assessment.
- The urban areas are sometimes concrete jungles and rainfall infiltration is not equal to that of rural areas unless and until special measures are taken in the construction of roads and pavements. Hence, 30% of the rainfall infiltration factor has been taken into consideration for urban areas as an ad hoc arrangement till field studies in these areas are done and documented field studies are available.
- Because of the water supply schemes, there are many pipelines available in the urban areas and the seepages from these channels or pipes are huge in some areas. Hence this component has been included in the other resources and the recharge has also been considered. The percent losses have been collected from the individual water supply agencies, 50% of which has been considered as recharge to the ground water system.
- In the urban areas in India, normally, there is no separate channels either open or sub surface for the drainage and flash floods. These channels also recharge to some extent the ground water reservoir. As on today, there is no documented field study to assess the recharge. The seepages from the sewerages, which normally contaminate the ground water resources with nitrate also contribute to the quantity of resources and hence same percent as in the case of water supply pipes has been taken as norm for the recharge on the quantity of sewerage when there is sub surface drainage system. If estimated flash flood data is available, the same percent has been used on the quantum of flash floods to estimate the recharge from the flash floods.

- Urban areas with population more than 10 lakhs, has been considered as urban assessment unit while assessing the dynamic ground water resources.

### **2.3. GROUND WATER ASSESSMENT IN WATER LEVEL DEPLETION ZONES**

There are areas where ground water level shows a decline even in the monsoon season. The reasons for this may be any one of the following: (a) There is a genuine depletion in the ground water regime, with ground water extraction and natural ground water discharge in the monsoon season (outflow from the region and base flow) exceeding the recharge. (b) There may be an error in water level data due to inadequacy of observation wells. If it is concluded that the water level data is erroneous, recharge assessment has been made based on rainfall infiltration factor method. If, on the other hand, water level data is assessed as reliable, the ground water level fluctuation method has been applied for recharge estimation. As  $\Delta S$  in equation 3& 4 is negative, the estimated recharge will be less than the gross ground water extraction in the monsoon season. It must be noted that this recharge is the gross recharge minus the natural discharges in the monsoon season. The immediate conclusion from such an assessment in water depletion zones is that the area falls under the over-exploited category which requires micro level study.

### **2.4. NORMS USED IN THE ASSESSMENT**

#### **2.4.1. Specific Yield**

Recently under Aquifer Mapping Project, Central Ground Water Board has classified all the aquifers into 14 Principal Aquifers which in turn were divided into 42 Major Aquifers. Hence, it is required to assign Specific Yield values to all these aquifer units. The values recommended in the **Table-2.1** has been followed in the present assessments, unless sufficient data based on field studies are available to justify the minimum, maximum or other intermediate values

**Table-2.1: Norms Recommended for Specific Yield**

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
1	Alluvium	AL01	Younger Alluvium (Clay/Silt/Sand/ Calcareous concretions)	Quaternary	10	8	12
2	Alluvium	AL02	Pebble / Gravel/ Bazada/ Kandi	Quaternary	16	12	20
3	Alluvium	AL03	Older Alluvium (Silt/Sand/Gravel/Lithomargic clay)	Quaternary	6	4	8
4	Alluvium	AL04	Aeolian Alluvium (Silt/ Sand)	Quaternary	16	12	20
5	Alluvium	AL05	Coastal Alluvium (Sand/Silt/Clay)	Quaternary	10	8	12
6	Alluvium	AL06	Valley Fills	Quaternary	16	12	20
7	Alluvium	AL07	Glacial Deposits	Quaternary	16	12	20
8	Laterite	LT01	Laterite / Ferruginous concretions	Quaternary	2.5	2	3

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
9	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Weathered, Vesicular or Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
10	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Massive Poorly Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5
11	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Weathered, Vesicular or Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
12	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Massive Poorly Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5
13	Sandstone	ST01	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	3	1	5
14	Sandstone	ST02	Sandstone with Shale	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	3	1	5
15	Sandstone	ST03	Sandstone with shale/ coal beds	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	3	1	5
16	Sandstone	ST04	Sandstone with Clay	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	3	1	5
17	Sandstone	ST05	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	3	1	5
18	Sandstone	ST06	Sandstone with Shale	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	3	1	5
19	Shale	SH01	Shale with limestone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
20	Shale	SH02	Shale with Sandstone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
21	Shale	SH03	Shale, limestone, and sandstone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
22	Shale	SH04	Shale	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
23	Shale	SH05	Shale/Shale with Sandstone	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
24	Shale	SH06	Shale with Limestone	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
25	Limestone	LS01	Miliolitic Limestone	Quaternary	2	1	3
26	Limestone	LS01	Karstified Miliolitic Limestone	Quaternary	10	5	15
27	Limestone	LS02	Limestone / Dolomite	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
28	Limestone	LS02	Karstified Limestone / Dolomite	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	10	5	15
29	Limestone	LS03	Limestone/Dolomite	Proterozoic	2	1	3
30	Limestone	LS03	Karstified Limestone/Dolomite	Proterozoic	10	5	15
31	Limestone	LS04	Limestone with Shale	Proterozoic	2	1	3
32	Limestone	LS04	Karstified Limestone with Shale	Proterozoic	10	5	15
33	Limestone	LS05	Marble	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
34	Limestone	LS05	Karstified Marble	Azoic to Proterozoic	10	5	15
35	Granite	GR01	Acidic Rocks (Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
36	Granite	GR01	Acidic Rocks (Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Massive or Poorly Fractured	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5
37	Granite	GR02	Acidic Rocks (Pegmatite, Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	3	2	4

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
38	Granite	GR02	Acidic Rocks (Pegmatite, Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5
39	Schist	SC01	Schist - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	1.5	1	2
40	Schist	SC01	Schist - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5
41	Schist	SC02	Phyllite	Azoic to Proterozoic	1.5	1	2
42	Schist	SC03	Slate	Azoic to Proterozoic	1.5	1	2
43	Quartzite	QZ01	Quartzite - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	1.5	1	2
44	Quartzite	QZ01	Quartzite - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
45	Quartzite	QZ02	Quartzite - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	1.5	1	2
46	Quartzite	QZ02	Quartzite- Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
47	Charnockite	CK01	Charnockite - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	3	2	4
48	Charnockite	CK01	Charnockite - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
49	Khondalite	KH01	Khondalites, Granulites - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	1.5	1	2
50	Khondalite	KH01	Khondalites, Granulites - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
51	Banded Gneissic Complex	BG01	Banded Gneissic Complex - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	1.5	1	2
52	Banded Gneissic Complex	BG01	Banded Gneissic Complex - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
53	Gneiss	GN01	Undifferentiated metasedimentary/ Undifferentiated metamorphic - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	1.5	1	2
54	Gneiss	GN01	Undifferentiated metasedimentary/	Azoic to Proterozoic	0.3	0.2	0.4

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
			Undifferentiated metamorphic - Massive, Poorly Fractured				
55	Gneiss	GN02	Gneiss -Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	3	2	4
56	Gneiss	GN02	Gneiss-Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
57	Gneiss	GN03	Migmatitic Gneiss - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	1.5	1	2
58	Gneiss	GN03	Migmatitic Gneiss - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	0.3	0.2	0.4
59	Intrusive	IN01	Basic Rocks (Dolerite, Anorthosite etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
60	Intrusive	IN01	Basic Rocks (Dolerite, Anorthosite etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5
61	Intrusive	IN02	Ultrabasic (Epidiorite, Granophyre etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
62	Intrusive	IN02	Ultrabasic (Epidiorite, Granophyre etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	0.35	0.2	0.5

#### 2.4.2. Rainfall Infiltration Factor

The values mentioned in **Table-2.2** has been used in the present assessment. The recommended Rainfall Infiltration Factor values has been used for assessment, unless sufficient data based on field studies are available to justify the minimum, maximum or other intermediate values.

**Table-2.2: Norms Recommended for Rainfall Infiltration Factor**

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
1	Alluvium	AL01	Younger Alluvium (Clay/Silt/Sand/ Calcareous concretions)	Quaternary	22	20	24
2	Alluvium	AL02	Pebble / Gravel/ Bazada/ Kandi	Quaternary	22	20	24
3	Alluvium	AL03	Older Alluvium (Silt/Sand/Gravel/Lithomargi c clay)	Quaternary	22	20	24
4	Alluvium	AL04	Aeolian Alluvium (Silt/ Sand)	Quaternary	22	20	24

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
5	Alluvium	AL05	Coastal Alluvium (Sand/Silt/Clay) -East Coast	Quaternary	16	14	18
5	Alluvium	AL05	Coastal Alluvium (Sand/Silt/Clay) - West Coast	Quaternary	10	8	12
6	Alluvium	AL06	Valley Fills	Quaternary	22	20	24
7	Alluvium	AL07	Glacial Deposits	Quaternary	22	20	24
8	Laterite	LT01	Laterite / Ferruginous concretions	Quaternary	7	6	8
9	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Vesicular or Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	13	12	14
9	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Weathered	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	7	6	8
10	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Massive Poorly Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
11	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Vesicular or Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	13	12	14
11	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Weathered	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	7	6	8
12	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Massive Poorly Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
13	Sandstone	ST01	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
14	Sandstone	ST02	Sandstone with Shale	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
15	Sandstone	ST03	Sandstone with shale/ coal beds	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
16	Sandstone	ST04	Sandstone with Clay	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
17	Sandstone	ST05	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
18	Sandstone	ST06	Sandstone with Shale	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
19	Shale	SH01	Shale with limestone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
20	Shale	SH02	Shale with Sandstone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
21	Shale	SH03	Shale, limestone, and sandstone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
22	Shale	SH04	Shale	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
23	Shale	SH05	Shale/Shale with Sandstone	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
24	Shale	SH06	Shale with Limestone	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
25	Limestone	LS01	Miliolitic Limestone	Quaternary	6	5	7
27	Limestone	LS02	Limestone / Dolomite	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
29	Limestone	LS03	Limestone/Dolomite	Proterozoic	6	5	7
31	Limestone	LS04	Limestone with Shale	Proterozoic	6	5	7
33	Limestone	LS05	Marble	Azoic to Proterozoic	6	5	7
35	Granite	GR01	Acidic Rocks (Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Weathered , Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	7	5	9
36	Granite	GR01	Acidic Rocks (Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.)- Massive or Poorly Fractured	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
37	Granite	GR02	Acidic Rocks (Pegmatite, Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	11	10	12
38	Granite	GR02	Acidic Rocks (Pegmatite, Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
39	Schist	SC01	Schist - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	7	5	9
40	Schist	SC01	Schist - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
41	Schist	SC02	Phyllite	Azoic to Proterozoic	4	3	5
42	Schist	SC03	Slate	Azoic to Proterozoic	4	3	5
43	Quartzite	QZ01	Quartzite - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
44	Quartzite	QZ01	Quartzite - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
45	Quartzite	QZ02	Quartzite - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	6	5	7
46	Quartzite	QZ02	Quartzite- Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
47	Charnockite	CK01	Charnockite - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	5	4	6
48	Charnockite	CK01	Charnockite - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
49	Khondalite	KH01	Khondalites, Granulites - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	7	5	9
50	Khondalite	KH01	Khondalites, Granulites - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
51	Banded Gneissic Complex	BG01	Banded Gneissic Complex - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	7	5	9
52	Banded Gneissic Complex	BG01	Banded Gneissic Complex - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
53	Gneiss	GN01	Undifferentiated metasedimentary/ Undifferentiated	Azoic to Proterozoic	7	5	9

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)
		Code	Name				
			metamorphic - Weathered, Jointed				
54	Gneiss	GN01	Undifferentiated metasedimentary/ Undifferentiated metamorphic - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
55	Gneiss	GN02	Gneiss -Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	11	10	12
56	Gneiss	GN02	Gneiss-Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
57	Gneiss	GN03	Migmatitic Gneiss - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	7	5	9
58	Gneiss	GN03	Migmatitic Gneiss - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
59	Intrusive	IN01	Basic Rocks (Dolerite, Anorthosite etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	7	6	8
60	Intrusive	IN01	Basic Rocks (Dolerite, Anorthosite etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
61	Intrusive	IN02	Ultra Basics (Epidiorite, Granophyre etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	7	6	8
62	Intrusive	IN02	Ultra Basics (Epidiorite, Granophyre etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3

#### 2.4.3. Norms for Canal Recharge

The Norms suggested in **Table-2.3** has been used for estimating the recharge from Canals, where sufficient data based on field studies are not available.

**Table-2.3: Norms Recommended for Recharge due to Canals**

Formation	Canal Seepage factor ham/day/million square meters of wetted area		
	Recommended	Minimum	Maximum
Unlined canals in normal soils with some clay content along with sand	17.5	15	20
Unlined canals in sandy soil with some silt content	27.5	25	30
Lined canals in normal soils with some clay content along with sand	3.5	3	4
Lined canals in sandy soil with some silt content	5.5	5	6
All canals in hard rock area	3.5	3	4

#### **2.4.4. Norms for Recharge Due to Irrigation**

The Recommended Norms are presented in **Table-2.4.**

**Table-2.4: Norms Recommended for Recharge from Irrigation**

DTW m bgl	Ground Water		Surface Water	
	Paddy	Non-paddy	Paddy	Non-paddy
≤ 10	45.0	25.0	50.0	30.0
11	43.3	23.7	48.3	28.7
12	40.4	22.1	45.1	26.8
13	37.7	20.6	42.1	25.0
14	35.2	19.2	39.3	23.3
15	32.9	17.9	36.7	21.7
16	30.7	16.7	34.3	20.3
17	28.7	15.6	32.0	18.9
18	26.8	14.6	29.9	17.6
19	25.0	13.6	27.9	16.4
20	23.3	12.7	26.0	15.3
21	21.7	11.9	24.3	14.3
22	20.3	11.1	22.7	13.3
23	18.9	10.4	21.2	12.4
24	17.6	9.7	19.8	11.6
≥ 25	20.0	5.0	25.0	10.0

#### **2.4.5. Norms for Recharge due to Tanks & Ponds**

As the data on the field studies for computing recharge from Tanks & Ponds are very limited, for Seepage from Tanks & Ponds has been used as 1.4 mm / day in the present assessment.

#### **2.4.6. Norms for Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures**

The data on the field studies for computing recharge from Water Conservation Structures are very limited, hence, the norm recommended by GEC-2015 for the seepage from Water Conservation Structures is 40% of gross storage during a year which means 20% during monsoon season and 20% during non-monsoon Season is adopted.

#### **2.4.7. Unit Draft**

The methodology recommends to use well census method for computing the ground water draft. The norm used for computing ground water draft is the unit draft. The unit draft can be computed by field studies. This method involves selecting representative abstraction structure and calculating the discharge from that particular type of structure and collecting the information on how many hours of pumping is being done in various seasons and number of such days during each season. The Unit Draft during a particular season is computed using the following equation:



# CHAPTER 3

## 3.0 RAINFALL

### 3.1 Normal Rainfall of the State

Generally, sub-tropical climate prevails throughout the State and there is no variation in climate. The temperature slowly raises to its maximum in summer up to May and from June shows the general decline. The maximum temperature ranges from 37°C to 44°C and the minimum temperature varies from 12° C to 17° C. During May (summer) the average relative humidity varies from 40% to 70 % and during October (winter) the average relative humidity varies from 60% to 85%.

The State receives rainfall during Southwest and Northeast monsoon. The intensity of rainfall is high during north east monsoon, moderate during south west monsoon and low during transitional period. The annual rainfall recorded from minimum 400 mm to maximum 1300 mm and the average annual rainfall is 925 mm based on 70 years' rainfall.

Rainfall is the major source for Ground Water recharge and the rainfall pattern has got an important role on the water levels in the phreatic aquifer. There are three rainfall seasons in the state viz., i) South west monsoon ii) North east monsoon iii) Transitional dry season. The transitional dry season stretches from January to May and the state receives scanty rainfall. Southwest monsoon is expected between June and September. During the assessment year, the rainfall with high intensity has been observed in the Districts of Nilgiris, parts of Cuddalore, Kanyakumari, part of Villupuram and Tiruvallur. The northeast monsoon from October to December is closely associated with seasonal depressions in the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall data corresponding to the measurement of water level has been downloaded from the website of India Meteorological Department. As per IMD's classification of monsoon performance over a meteorological subdivision, if the amount of rainfall received over a region (expressed as PDN) is between -19% and +19%, the monsoon performance is termed as normal. If the PDN is between -20% and -59%, the region comes under deficient category, if PDN is less than or equal to -60%, the region falls under scanty category, PDN of +20% to +59% indicates excess rainfall category and if the PDN is greater than or equal to +60%, it is termed as large excess.

### 3.2 North East Monsoon 2023

The Indian southwest monsoon (SWM) season of June to September is the chief rainy season for India and about 75% of the country's annual rainfall is realized during this season. Subsequent to the withdrawal of SWM, the northeast monsoon (NEM), a small-scale monsoon confined to parts of southern peninsular India comprising of the meteorological sub-divisions of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Karaikal (TN), Kerala & Mahe (KER), coastal Andhra Pradesh & Yanam(cap), Rayalaseema (RYS) and south interior Karnataka (SIK) occurs. For the subdivision of TN, the normal SWM seasonal rainfall realized is only about 36% (328.5 mm) of its annual rainfall (921.4 mm) as this subdivision comes under the rain-shadow region during the SWM. The northeast monsoon (NEM) season of October to December (OND) is the chief rainy season for this subdivision with 48% (442.8 mm) of its annual rainfall realized during this season and hence its performance is a key factor for its regional agricultural activity.

**Table-3.1: Sub-Divisional Seasonal Rainfall during October-December 2023**

Subdivision	01 <sup>st</sup> October – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023		
	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	PDN(%)
TAMIL NADU, PUDUCHERRY & KARALKAL	458.9	442.8	+4%

**Table-3.2: Frequency of various categories of spatial rainfall distribution during October to December**

State	No. of days				
	Widespread	Fairly widespread	Scattered	Isolated	Dry
Tamil Nadu	5	16	29	48	1

2023

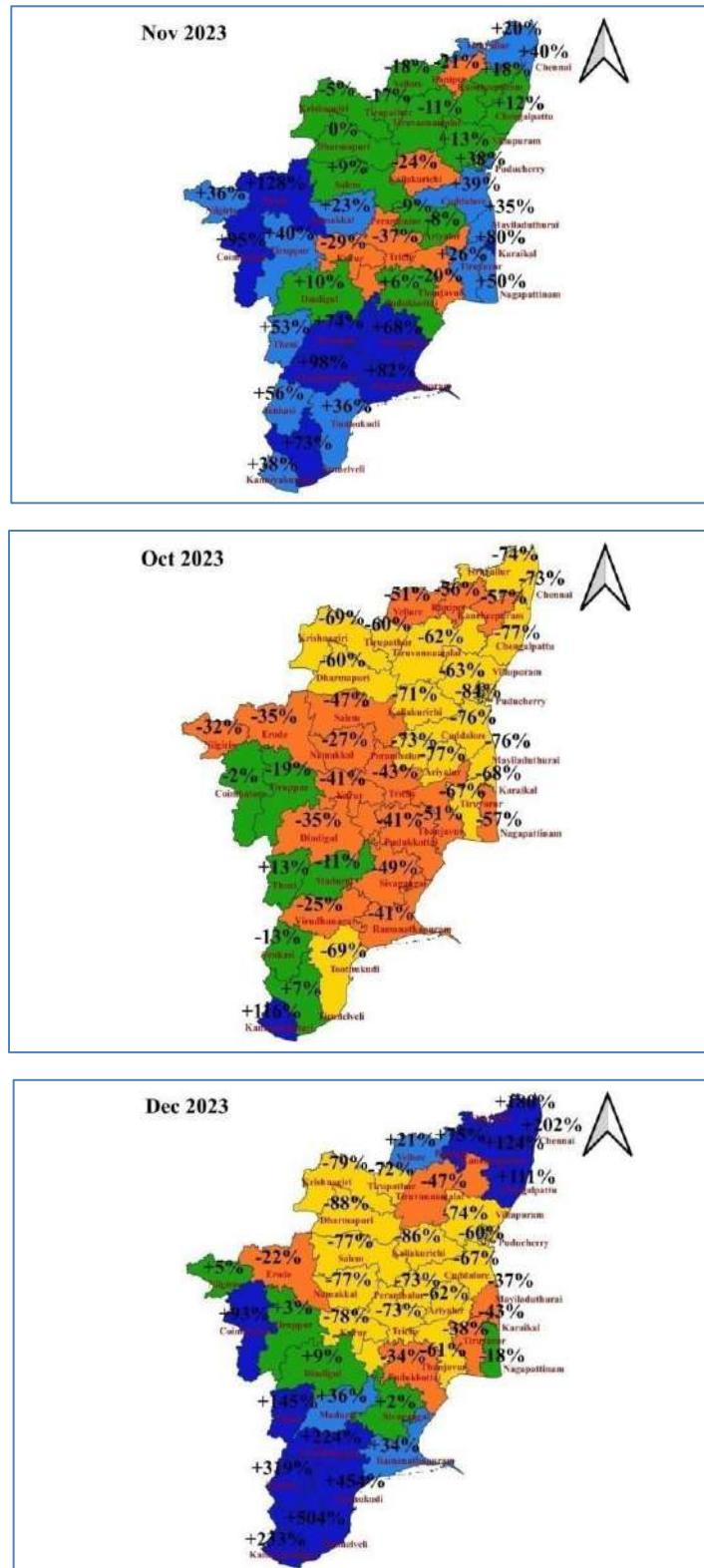
**Table-3.3: Sub-divisional monthly rainfall during NEM 2023**

Sub- division	OCT			NOV			DEC		
	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	PDN (%)	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	PDN (%)	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	PDN (%)
TN	98.4	171.9	-43%	233	181.7	+28%	127.5	89.2	+43%

Largely Deficient	Deficient	Normal	Excess	Large Excess
≤ -60%	-20% to -59%	-19% to +19%	+20% to +59%	≥+60%

**Plate-III District wise rainfall distribution over the Tamil Nadu subdivision during Oct, Nov & Dec**

**Fig.3.1 District Wise Normal Rainfall of the State/UT**



# CHAPTER 4

## 4.0 HYDROGEOLOGICAL SETUP OF State

### 4.1 Description of rock types with area coverage

Tamil Nadu State is underlain with various geological formations ranging in age from Archaean to Recent. The crystalline rocks of Archaean age like granites gneisses, charnockites etc., are of considerable interest as they occupy nearly 73% of the total geographical area of the State. Semi consolidated and consolidated formations ranging in age from Mesozoic to Recent, overlie the crystalline basement and their occurrence is confined to the east coast only. The general stratigraphic succession of the formations in the State is presented in Table-4.1

**Table-4.1: Stratigraphic succession of Geological formations in Tamil Nadu**

Era	Age	Stage	Lithology
Quaternary	Recent to Sub-recent	-	Soil, alluvium and beach sands Boulder, conglomerates, older alluvium, and laterites.
Tertiary	Pliocene	Karaikal beds	Sands and clay with fossils
	Miocene	Cuddalore Sandstone	Mottled and friable sandstones, buff-coloured clays and gravels.
Unconformity			
	Cretaceous	Ninniyur	Arenaceous limestones and sandstones.
		Ariyalur	Sandstones and clays
		Tiruchirappalli	Sandstones, clays, and shell limestones
		Uttattur	Basal limestones, coral clays, and sandy beds
	Jurassic	Satyavedu	Ferruginous sandstones and conglomerates
		Sriperumbudur	Clays, shales and feldspathic sandstones
Unconformity			
	Archaean	Archaean	Gneisses, charnockites and ultrabasic intrusive.

The crystalline complex of the Archaean age forms the oldest of the rock types in the state. Pink and grey granites are exposed in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Coimbatore, Madurai, and Tirunelveli districts. Metasediments of the Khondalite group are well exposed in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu and are widely noticed in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, and Madurai districts. The ultramafic rocks are widespread in the districts of Vellore, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Salem. The widely exposed charnockite is more prominent in the northwestern part of Tamil Nadu, which is well exposed in the hill ranges of Javadi, Shevroy, Palani and Nilgiris (Figure 4.1).

The Mesozoic era is represented by the upper Gondwana's of Jurassic age and marine beds of Cretaceous age. The Gondwana beds occur as patches spread over in certain parts of Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, and Vellore Districts. The cretaceous beds are well exposed in Tiruchirappalli District. The cretaceous beds overlie the granitic gneisses and charnockites along the western fringe and by alluvium in the north. They are also exposed at

Viruddhachalam area of Cuddalore District.

The important Tertiary formations in the State include the cuddalore sandstones and Conjeevaram gravels (Figure 2.1). They occur in a wide stretch and extend from Karaikudi through Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Cuddalore to Chennai. They are overlain by Alluvium and coastal sands in the coastal tract and in river valleys. The Panamparai sandstones of sub-recent age occur along the coastal tract of Tirunelveli District.

## 4.2 Description of Hydrogeological units, aquifer parameters

The Geological setup, topography rainfall and drainage etc. are the main criteria for the occurrence of Ground Water. The occurrence of ground water is controlled by factors like geological conditions of the terrain and the hydrological parameters prevailing in a year. In hard rock terrain the occurrence of ground water is limited to top weathered, fissured, and fractured zone which extends to maximum 30m on an average it is about 10-15 m in Tamil Nadu. The sedimentary area which occupies the eastern part of the State along the coastal track is relatively favorable. Ground water occurs both in water table conditions and also in semi-confined and confined conditions. In the hard rock formations, the yield of the open wells varies from 30 to 250 m<sup>3</sup>/day and in bore well the yield varies between 260 to 430 m<sup>3</sup>/day. In the sedimentary formation the yield of the well varies from 200 to 650 m<sup>3</sup>/day.

### 4.2.1 Hard rock terrain

- Ground Water occurs under the phreatic condition and wherever there is deep seated fractures, it occurs under semi-confined to confined conditions.
- The occurrence of ground water in hard rock depends upon the intensity and depth of weathering, fractures and fissures present in the rocks.
- Granites and gneisses yield moderately compared to the yield in Charnockites.
- Depth of well in hard rock generally ranges between 8 and 15m below ground level.
- Generally, yield in open wells ranges from 30 to 250m<sup>3</sup>/day and in bore well between 260 and 430 m<sup>3</sup>/day.
- The weathered thickness varies from 2.5 m to 42 m in general there are 3 to 5 fracture zones within 100 m and 1 to 4 fracture zones between 100 and 200 m. A few fractures zone is also encountered in highly tectonically disturbed areas of Salem, Namakkal & Coimbatore beyond 200 m down to 350 m bgl.
- The average aquifer parameters are given in the table below

1.	Coefficient of Transmissivity (T)	< 01 to 375 m <sup>2</sup> /day
2.	Coefficient of storage (S)	2.6 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> to 3.6 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>

3.	Specific capacity	0.265 to 1316 lps/m of dd.
4.	Draw down	0.33 to 6.55 m
5.	Discharge	< 01 to 29.58 lps.

#### 4.2.2 Sedimentary terrain

- Upper Gondwana formation covers about 1.90% of area (2626 sq.km.) of this State which do not contribute much to ground water because of its low transmissivity and compact nature.
- Ground water occurs mostly in phreatic conditions
- The average aquifer parameters are given in table below

1.	Coefficient of Transmissibility (T)	2.0 to 870 m <sup>2</sup> /day
2.	Coefficient of storage (S)	$2.9 \times 10^{-4}$ to $3.6 \times 10^{-3}$
3.	Specific capacity	5.7 to 322 lps/m of dd.
4.	Draw down	0.22 to 67 m
5.	Discharge	1 to 32.78 lps.

- Cretaceous formation occupies about 1.16% (about 1515 sq.km.) of this State, forms moderate source for ground water.
- Ground water occurs under phreatic, semi-confined, and confined conditions.
- The average aquifer parameters of the cretaceous terrain are given below

1.	Coefficient of Transmissibility (T)	295 to 540 m <sup>2</sup> /day
2.	Coefficient of storage (S)	$1.77 \times 10^{-3}$ to $2.4 \times 10^{-2}$
3.	Specific capacity	3.6 to 217.24 lps/m of dd.
4.	Draw down	7.56 to 32.57 m
5.	Discharge	3.08 to 3.34 lps.

- The Tertiary - Cuddalore sandstone formation covers about 6.92% (8546 sq.km) of this State and forms potential source for ground water.
- They are highly permeable, confined aquifers and occur under artesian/sub-artesian conditions.
- The average aquifer characteristics of the tertiary sandstone are given below

1.	Coefficient of Transmissibility (T)	30 to 8492 m <sup>2</sup> /day
2.	Coefficient of storage (S)	$7.74 \times 10^{-6}$ to $2.575 \times 10^{-1}$
3.	Specific capacity	5.22 to 1892 lps/m of dd.
4.	Draw down	0.26 to 23.45 m
5.	Discharge	3.0 to 68.9 lps.

- The Sub-Recent to Recent-Alluvium covers about 16.92% (i.e. about 22,018 sq.km.) of this State, apart from the river alluvium of Palar, Ponnaiyar, Kusasthalayar, Cauvery and Tamiraparani, above the river courses.
- Ground water is found to occur in confined/semi-confined or water table conditions.
- The average aquifer characteristics of alluvium are given below

1.	Coefficient of Transmissibility (T)	7 to 4180 m <sup>2</sup> /day
2.	Coefficient of storage (S)	$1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ to $7.55 \times 10^{-4}$
3.	Specific capacity	6.9 to 942 lps/m of dd.
4.	Draw down	2.4 to 24 m
5.	Discharge	1.0 to 39 lps.

#### 4.3 Ground Water Level Conditions

The water level is being monitored by State Ground & Surface Water Resources Data Centre from 1971 onwards from a network of 3231 observation wells (open wells) and 1461 piezometers all over the State. The water level readings are observed the first week of every month. The Central Ground Water Board also monitors the water level from 779 numbers of open wells spread all over the State. They observe water level four times in a year. (i.e. January, May, August, and November). In addition to this, a network of observation wells has been increased under the Hydrology Project both in hard rock and sedimentary area. Totally 459 piezometers have been established all over the State. The water level collected from these network of observation wells and piezometers are uploaded in GWDES software and database is being uploaded regularly.

The long-term fluctuations of water levels have been studied. The minimum range of water level is 3 to 4 mts in many parts of the State. The analysis of water level reveals that the water level has gone down in the western and central parts of the State. The inference taken from the annual fluctuation is that the rainfall greatly affects the groundwater levels in phreatic aquifer. The seasonal fluctuation study reveals that due to necessity for development of ground water for drinking purpose and due to failure of monsoons, the water level has gone down.

#### 4.4 Ground Water Quality

The rainfall is the main source for the availability of water both in surface and sub-surface. The quantum of rainfall varies every year depending upon the monsoon. However, the extraction of surface and sub-surface water is increasing year by year. It leads to environmental impact on the water sources like depletion of water level, deterioration of water quality. It necessitates as the quantification of available water and also its quality for specific purposes like agriculture, industries, drinking and domestic purposes.

For the present assessment, the value of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) has been considered for demarcation of good / bad quality areas. For this purpose, the TDS value of less than or equal to 2000 mg/l have been considered as good quality and the value more than 2000 mg/l have been considered as bad quality areas.

The presence of fluoride in natural ground water is having its merits and demerits depending upon the concentration. Presence of fluoride  $<1.0$  mg/l in drinking water reduces dental diseases whereas higher level  $> 1.50$  mg/l will affect the health and causes dental fluorosis. A part of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, Namakkal, Trichy and Madurai have fluoride above the prescribed limit. Nitrate is noted significantly in ground water due to

use of chemical fertilizer for agriculture and other local pollution rocks and soils are also contributing nitrate to ground water. Arsenic is another poisonous heavy metal in ground water. The allowable limits for drinking purposes are 0.05 mg/l. In Tamil Nadu the ground water is not having the excess arsenic both in the shallow dug well and bore well.

#### **4.5 Area having Ground Water Development Prospects**

The firkas categorized as safe and semi-critical can be considered for further development. However, locating favorable site for digging dug well and drilling bore/tube wells depend on hydrogeological conditions and scientific methods may be employed for locating the exact sites. The State of Tamil Nadu is characterized by varied hydrogeological environment. Nearly 73% of the State is underlain by hard rocks and the rest of the State is underlain by semi consolidated formations like Gondwana, Cretaceous sediments, Tertiary and unconsolidated deposits like recent Alluvium (Fig 2.1). The hard rocks are seen in the districts of western parts of the State. The jointed and fractured forms a good groundwater development zone. The sedimentary formations generally occur on the eastern portion along the coastal tracts of the State. They vary in age from Jurassic to recent and are generally suitable for groundwater development in view of the high primary porosity and permeability. Further along the flood plains (alluvium formations) of the major rivers, canal command forms a good groundwater development zone in the State of Tamil Nadu.

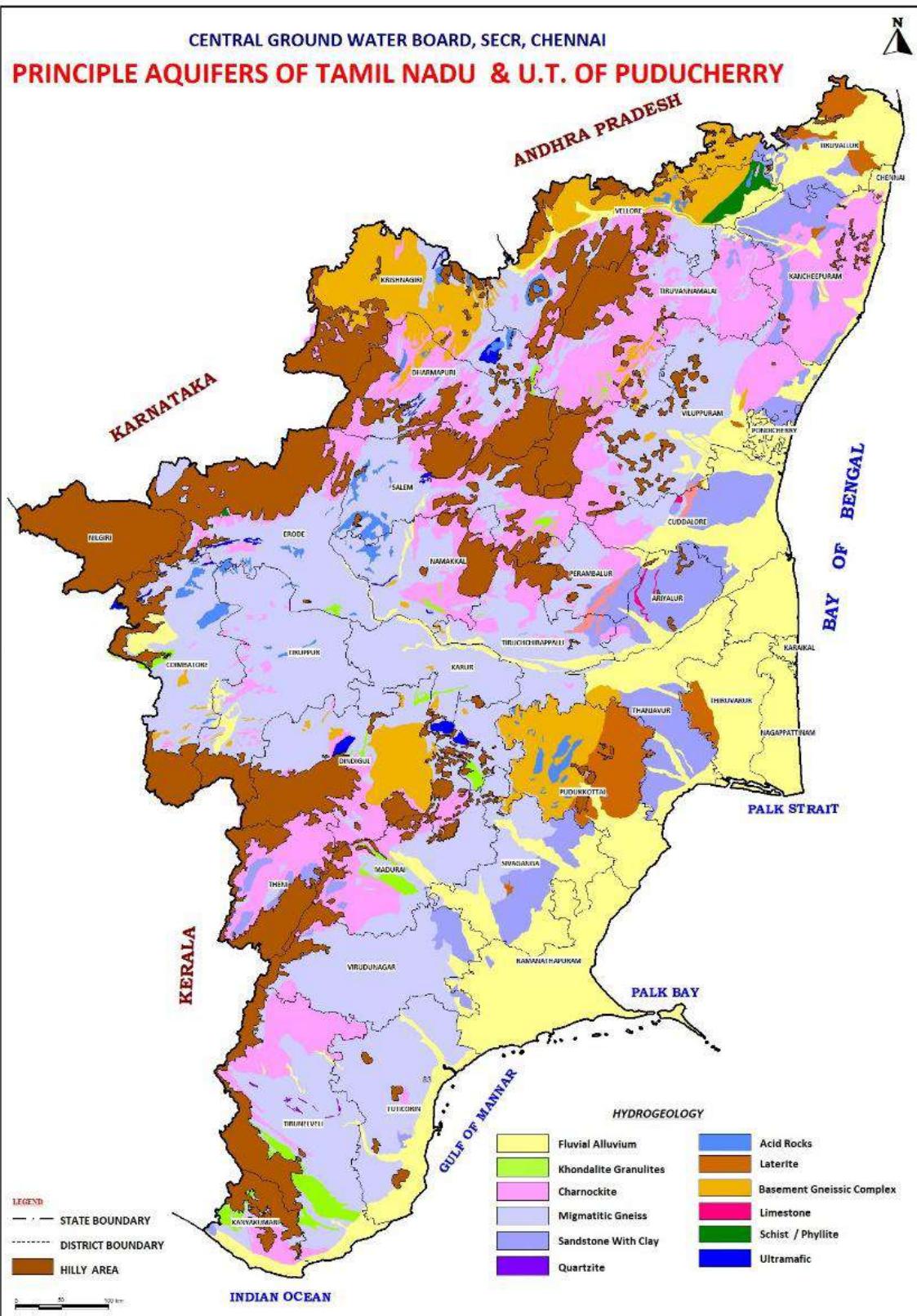


Fig-4.1. Principal and Major Aquifers of the State of Tamil Nadu

## CHAPTER-5

### 5.0 GROUND WATER LEVEL SCENARIO IN THE State

#### 5.1 Groundwater Level Scenario (2023)

##### 5.1.1 Groundwater level data of pre-monsoon 2023

A perusal of the water level data reveals that the depth to water level ranged from 0.1 m bgl (Trichy district) to 39.2 m bgl (Coimbatore District) in Tamil Nadu. Overall, 91.25 % of the wells monitored in the state are in <10 m bgl range and spread over entire Tamil Nadu.

About 8.34 % of wells show depth to water level between 10 to 20 m bgl in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Namakkal, Perambalur, Salem, Theni, Tiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin and Vellore districts. Less than 1 % of wells show depth to water level more than 20 m bgl in Coimbatore and Namakkal districts. Depth to water level of less than 2 m bgl has been recorded in 13.9% of wells analyzed and noted in all over the State except Ariyalur, Thiruvarur. Depth to water level in the range of 2 to 5 m bgl has been recorded in 46.62 % of wells analyzed and noted in all the districts. Depth to water level in the range of 5 to 10 m bgl has been recorded in 30.72 % of wells analyzed except Ariyalur.

##### 5.1.2 Groundwater level data of post-monsoon 2024

A perusal of the water level data reveals that the depth to water level ranged from 0.02m bgl (Theni district) to 44 m bgl (Perambalur District) in Tamil Nadu. Overall, 93.77 % of the wells monitored in the state are in <10 m bgl range and spread over entire Tamil Nadu. 5.79 % of wells show depth to water level between 10 to 20 m bgl in Dharmapuri, Erode, Salem, Tirupur and Coimbatore districts. <1 % of wells show depth to water level more than 20 m bgl in Coimbatore and Namakkal districts. Depth to water level of less than 2 m bgl has been recorded in 33.68 % of wells analyzed and noted in all over the State except Tirupathur district. Depth to water level in the range of 2 to 5 m bgl has been recorded in 38.28 % of wells analyzed and noted in all the districts . Depth to water level in the range of 5 to 10 m bgl has been recorded in 21.81 % of wells analyzed mainly in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Namakkal, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts.

##### 5.1.3 Fluctuation in Groundwater Level

Annual fluctuation of water level is calculated by comparing the water level of the particular period during last year with water level of the same period of current year. This indicates the impact of ground water development and ground water recharge during one year. Positive fluctuation indicates improved recharge over and above ground

water development and negative fluctuation indicates increased ground water development over and above the recharge.

#### **5.1.4 Comparison of Pre-monsoon 2023 to Pre-monsoon 2022**

A comparison of water level shows a rise in 21.06 % and a fall in 78.94 % of the wells. Both the rise and fall is mainly in 0-2 m range. The entire state and Tamil Nadu have recorded fall in more than 50% wells except Theni, Tiruvarur. Rise in the water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 15.17% of wells analyzed, and found all over the state except Ariyalur, Kanyakumari, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Tuticorin. Rise in the water level in the range of 2-4 m has been observed in 3.98 % of wells analyzed and mainly noted in Chennai , Dindigul , Erode , Madurai , Namakkal and Tiruvallur districts. Rise in water level more than 4 m has been observed in 1.91 % of wells analyzed and noted mainly in Coimbatore, Erode and Namakkal district.

The fall in water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 53.31 % of wells analysed and noted all over the state. The fall in water level in the range of 2-4m has been observed in 17.38 % of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Chennai, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur districts. Fall in water level more than 4 m has been observed in 8.25 % of wells analysed and noted isolated patches in some districts mainly in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin and Villupuram district.

#### **5.1.5 Comparison of January 2023 to January 2024**

A comparison of water level shows a rise in 66.61 % and a fall in 33.39 % of the wells. Both the rise and fall is mainly in 0-2 m range. The entire state has recorded rise in more than 50% wells except Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Namakkal and Thanjavur districts. Rise in the water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 48.21 % of wells analysed, and found all over the state. Rise in the water level in the range of 2-4 m has been observed in 13.73 % of wells analysed and mainly noted in Chennai, Kanyakumari, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Theni and Tiruchirappalli districts. Rise in water level more than 4 m has been observed in 4.68 % of wells analysed and noted mainly in Coimbatore, Erode and Ramanathapuram districts. The fall in water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 22.93 % of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, Erode, Namakkal and Tirupur districts. The fall in water level in the range of 2-4 m has been observed in 5.30 % of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Dindigul, Namakkal and Thanjavur districts. Fall in water level more than 4 m has been observed in 5.15 % of wells analysed and noted isolated patches in some districts mainly in Dindigul, Erode, Namakkal and Salem districts.

### **5.1.6 Comparison of Pre-Monsoon 2023 with decadal mean of Pre-Monsoon (2013 to 2022)**

The fluctuation of water level recorded during the particular period with respect to decadal mean of the same period indicate the impact of ground water development and ground water recharge during the decade. Positive fluctuation indicates improved recharge over and above ground water development and negative fluctuation indicates increased ground water development over and above the recharge. A comparison of water levels shows that a rise in the water level is recorded in 74.75 % of wells analysed, while 25.25 % recorded fall. While rise is more in 0-2 m range and the fall is also in the same range. The most of the districts of Tamil Nadu have recorded rise in more than 50% wells except Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. Rise in the water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 30.84 % of wells analysed, noted all over the State.

Rise in the water level of 2 to 4 m has been observed in 19.29 % and of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Ariyalur, Karaikal, Tiruvarur and Tuticorin. Rise in the water level more than 4 m has been observed in 24.62 % and of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Karaikal, Kanyakumari, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvarur districts. The fall in water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 20.56 % of wells analysed and spread most the districts in the State except Sivaganga. The fall in water level in the range of 2-4m has been observed in 3.30 % of wells analysed and noted mainly in Coimbatore, Dindigul, Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Salem, Tiruvallur, Tuticorin and Villupuram districts. The fall in water level more than 4 m has been observed in 1.40 % of wells analysed and noted as isolated pockets mainly in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tuticorin, and Villupuram districts.

### **5.1.7 Comparison of Post-Monsoon 2024 with decadal mean of post-monsoon (2014 to 2023)**

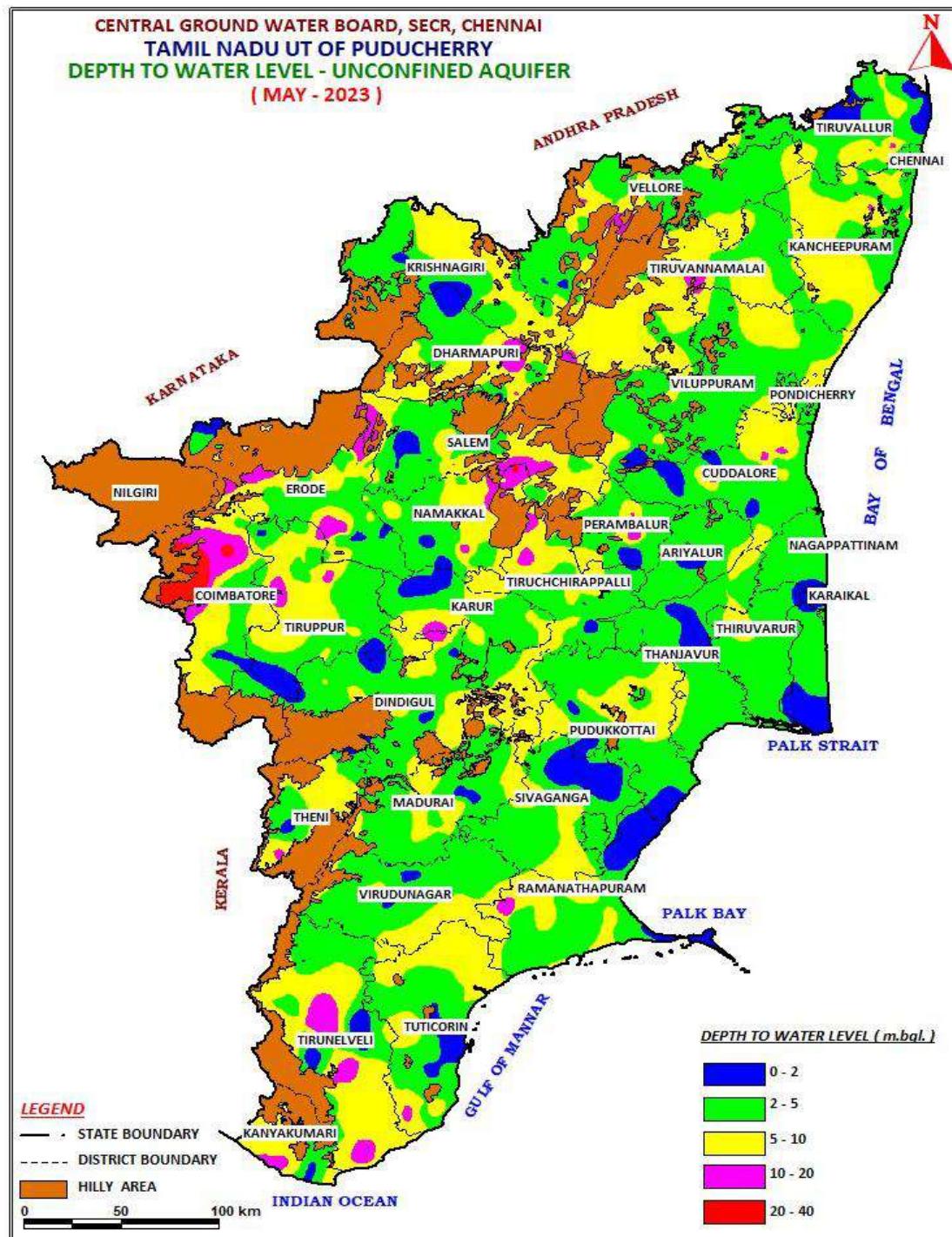
A comparison of water levels shows that a rise in the water level is recorded in 82.62 % of wells analysed, while 17.38 % recorded fall. While rise is more in 0-2 m range and the fall is also in the same range.

The most of the districts of Tamil Nadu have recorded rise in more than 50% wells. Rise in the water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 44.58 % of wells analysed, noted all over the State except Virudhunagar. Rise in the water level of 2 to 4 m has been observed in 23.48 % and of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Coimbatore District. Rise in the water level more than 4 m has been observed in 14.56 % and of wells analysed and noted all over the state except Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam.

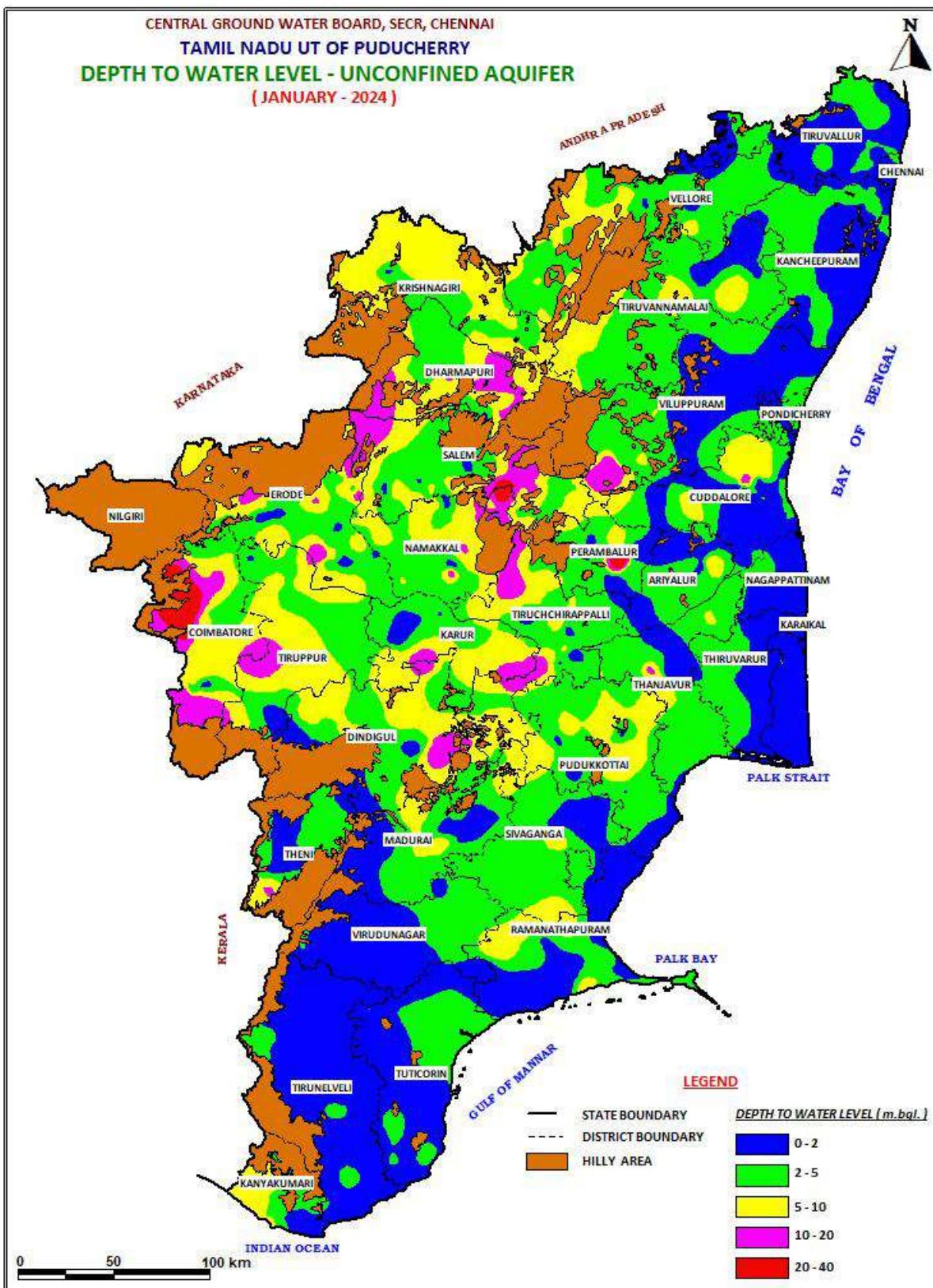
The fall in water level in the range of 0-2m has been observed in 13.37 % of wells analysed and spread most the districts in the State except Chennai, Kancheepuram and Theni district.

The fall in water level in the range of 2-4m has been observed in 2.23 % of wells analysed and noted mainly in Dindigul, Erode and Namakkal districts. The fall in water level more than 4 m has been observed in 1.78 % of wells analysed and noted as isolated pockets mainly in Namakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Tirupur and Dharmapuri districts.

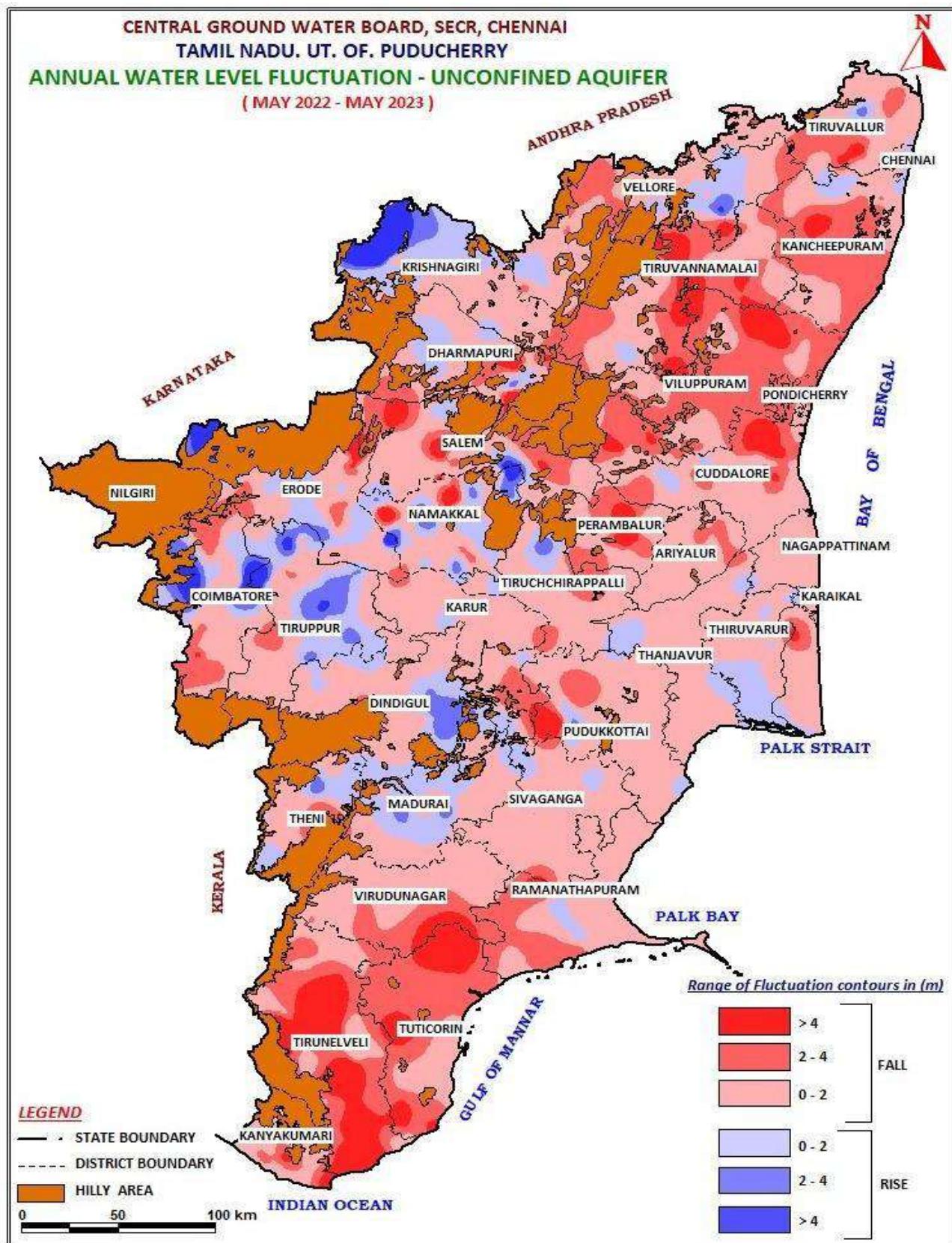
Depth to Water Level Map of the State - Pre-Monsoon 2023



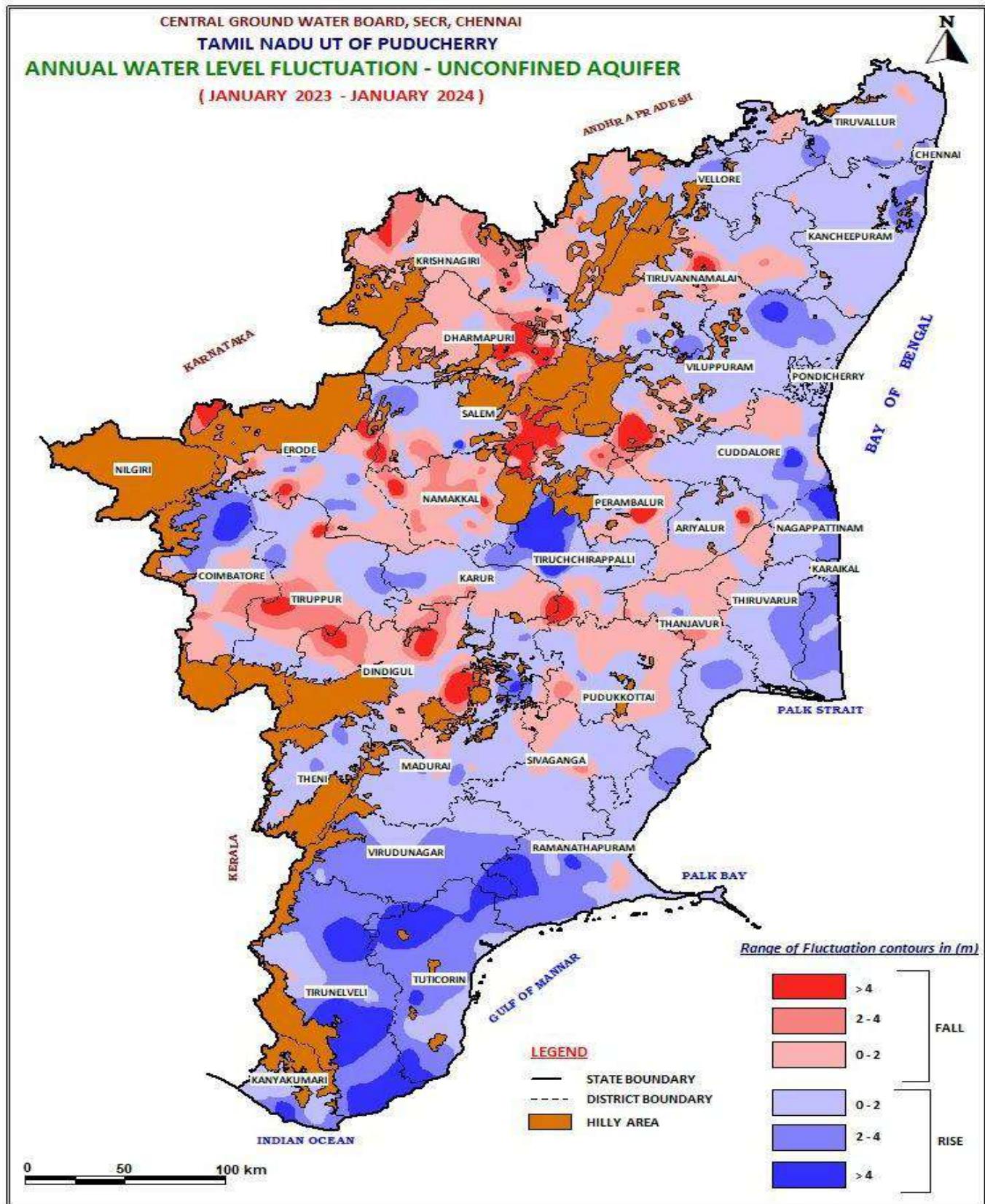
Depth to Water Level Map of the State - Post Monsoon 2023



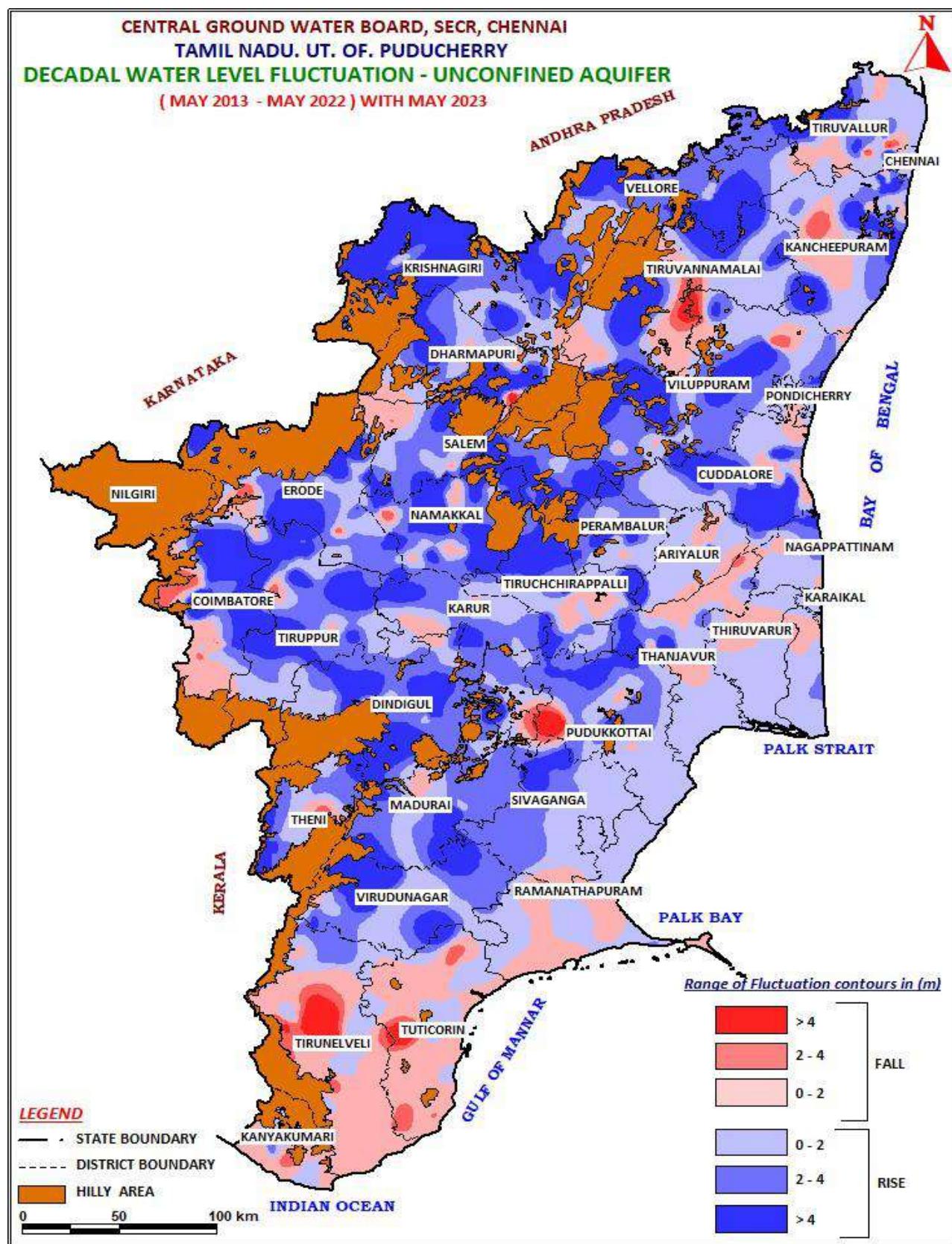
## Groundwater Level Fluctuation: Pre-monsoon 2022 compared to Pre-monsoon 2023



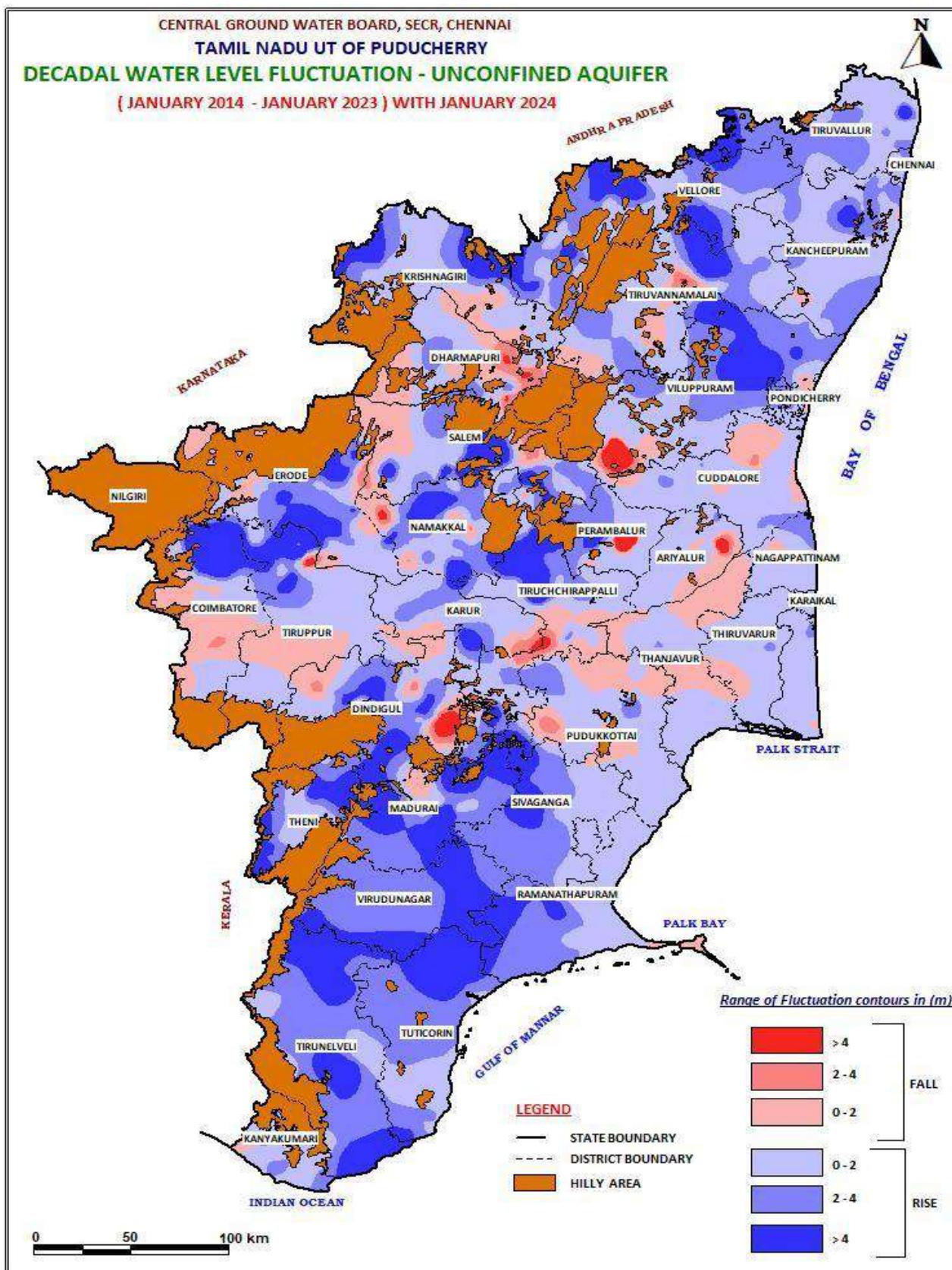
Groundwater Level Fluctuation: Post-monsoon 2023 compared to post-monsoon 2024



Decadal water level fluctuation with mean Pre-Monsoon (2013 to 2022) and Pre-Monsoon 2023



Decadal water level fluctuation with mean post-monsoon (2014 to 2023) and post-monsoon 2024



# CHAPTER 6

## 6.0 GROUND WATER RESOURCES IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU

### 6.1. ANNUAL GROUND WATER RECHARGE

It is recommended that to assign Rainfall Infiltration Factor values to all the aquifer units recently classified by the Central Ground Water Board. The values recommended in Table 6.1 may be followed in the future assessments. The recommended Rainfall Infiltration Factor values are to be used for assessment, unless sufficient data based on field studies are available to justify the minimum, maximum or other intermediate values.

An additional 2% of rainfall recharge factor may be used in such areas or parts of the areas where watershed development with associated soil conservation measures is implemented. This additional factor is subjective and is separate from the contribution due to the water conservation structures such as check dams, nalla bunds, percolation tanks etc. The norms for the estimation of recharge due to these structures are provided separately. This additional factor of 2% is at this stage, only provisional, and will need revision based on pilot studies.

The Norms suggested below are nothing but the redistribution of norms suggested by GEC-2015 methodology and hence people are encouraged to conduct field studies and strengthen the Norms database.

Table 6.1: Norms Recommended for Rainfall Infiltration Factor

Sl. No.	Principal Aquifer	Major Aquifers		Age	Recommended(%)	Minimum(%)	Maximum(%)
		Code	Name				
1	Alluvium	AL01	Younger Alluvium (Clay/Silt/Sand/ Calcareous concretions)	Quaternary	22	20	24
2	Alluvium	AL02	Pebble / Gravel/ Bazada/ Kandi	Quaternary	22	20	24
3	Alluvium	AL03	Older Alluvium (Silt/Sand/Gravel/Lithomargic clay)	Quaternary	22	20	24
4	Alluvium	AL04	Aeolian Alluvium (Silt/ Sand)	Quaternary	22	20	24
5	Alluvium	AL05	Coastal Alluvium (Sand/Silt/Clay) -East Coast	Quaternary	16	14	18
6	Alluvium	AL05	Coastal Alluvium (Sand/Silt/Clay) - West Coas	Quaternary	10	8	12
7	Alluvium	AL06	Valley Fills	Quaternary	22	20	24
8	Alluvium	AL07	Glacial Deposits	Quaternary	22	20	24
9	Laterite	LT01	Laterite / Ferruginous concretions	Quaternary	7	6	8
9	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Vesicular or Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	13	12	14
10	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Weathered	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	7	6	8
11	Basalt	BS01	Basic Rocks (Basalt) - Massive Poorly Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
11	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Vesicular or	Mesozoic to	13	12	14

			Jointed	Cenozoic			
12	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Weathered	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	7	6	8
13	Basalt	BS02	Ultra Basic - Massive Poorly Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
14	Sandstone	ST01	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
15	Sandstone	ST02	Sandstone with Shale	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
16	Sandstone	ST03	Sandstone with shale/ coal beds	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
17	Sandstone	ST04	Sandstone with Clay	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	12	10	14
18	Sandstone	ST05	Sandstone/Conglomerate	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
19	Sandstone	ST06	Sandstone with Shale	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
20	Shale	SH01	Shale with limestone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
21	Shale	SH02	Shale with Sandstone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
22	Shale	SH03	Shale, limestone and sandstone	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
23	Shale	SH04	Shale	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
24	Shale	SH05	Shale/Shale with Sandstone	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
25	Shale	SH06	Shale with Limestone	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	4	3	5
27	Limestone	LS01	Miliolitic Limestone	Quaternary	6	5	7
29	Limestone	LS02	Limestone / Dolomite	Upper Palaeozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
31	Limestone	LS03	Limestone/Dolomite	Proterozoic	6	5	7
33	Limestone	LS04	Limestone with Shale	Proterozoic	6	5	7
35	Limestone	LS05	Marble	Azoic to Proterozoic	6	5	7
36	Granite	GR01	Acidic Rocks (Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.) - Weathered Jointed	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	7	5	9
37	Granite	GR01	Acidic Rocks (Granite, Syenite Rhyolite etc.)-Massive or Poorly Fractured	Mesozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
38	Granite	GR02	Acidic Rocks (Pegmatite, Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.)-Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	11	10	12
39	Granite	GR02	Acidic Rocks (Pegmatite Granite, Syenite, Rhyolite etc.)- Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	2	1	3
40	Schist	SC01	Schist - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	7	5	9
41	Schist	SC01	Schist - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
42	Schist	SC02	Phyllite	Azoic to Proterozoic	4	3	5
43	Schist	SC03	Slate	Azoic to Proterozoic	4	3	5
44	Quartzite	QZ01	Quartzite - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic to Cenozoic	6	5	7
45	Quartzite	QZ01	Quartzite - Massive, Poorly	Proterozoic to	2	1	3

			Fractured	Cenozoic			
46	Quartzite	QZ02	Quartzite - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	6	5	7
47	Quartzite	QZ02	Quartzite- Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
48	Charnockite	CK01	Charnockite - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	5	4	6
49	Charnockite	CK01	Charnockite - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
50	Khondalite	KH01	Khondalites, Granulites - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	7	5	9
51	Khondalite	KH01	Khondalites, Granulites - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
52	BandedGneissic Complex	BG01	Banded Gneissic Complex Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	7	5	9
53	Banded GneissicComplex	BG01	Banded Gneissic Complex Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
54	Gneiss	GN01	Undifferentiated metasedimentary/ Undifferentiated metamorphic Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	7	5	9
55	Gneiss	GN01	Undifferentiated metasedimentary/ Undifferentiated metamorphic Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
56	Gneiss	GN02	Gneiss -Weathered, Jointed	Azoic to Proterozoic	11	10	12
57	Gneiss	GN02	Gneiss-Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic to Proterozoic	2	1	3
58	Gneiss	GN03	Migmatitic Gneiss - Weathered, Jointed	Azoic	7	5	9
59	Gneiss	GN03	Migmatitic Gneiss - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Azoic	2	1	3
60	Intrusive	IN01	Basic Rocks (Dolerite Anorthosite etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic toCenozoic	7	6	8
61	Intrusive	IN01	Basic Rocks (Dolerite Anorthosite etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic toCenozoic	2	1	3
62	Intrusive	IN02	Ultra Basics (Epidiorite Granophyre etc.) - Weathered, Jointed	Proterozoic toCenozoic	7	6	8
63	Intrusive	IN02	Ultra Basics (Epidiorite Granophyre etc.) - Massive, Poorly Fractured	Proterozoic toCenozoic	2	1	3

### 6.1.1 Norms for Canal Recharge

Unlike other norms, the recharge factor for calculating recharge due to canals is given in two units viz. ham/million m<sup>2</sup> of wetted area/day and cumecs per million m<sup>2</sup> of wetted area. As all other norms are in ham, the committee recommends the norm in ham/million m<sup>2</sup> of wetted area for computing the recharge due to canals.

There is a wide variation in the values of the recharge norms proposed by GEC 1997. The Canal seepage norm is approximately 150 times the other recharge norms. In the absence of any field studies to refine the norms it is

decided by the committee to continue with the same norms. The committee strongly recommends that each state agency must conduct one field study at least one in each district before completing the first assessment using this methodology. The committee also suggests a recommended value and minimum and maximum values as in the case of other norms. Where specific results are available from case studies in some states, the ad hoc norms are to be replaced by norms evolved from these results.

The Norms suggested in Table 6.2 below are nothing but the rationalization and redistribution of norms suggested by GEC-2015 methodology and hence people are encouraged to conduct field studies and strengthen the norms database.

Table 6.2: Norms Recommended for Recharge due to Canals

Formation	Canal Seepage factor ham/day/million square meters of wetted area		
	Recommended	Minimum	Maximum
Unlined canals in normal soils with some clay content along with sand	17.5	15	20
Unlined canals in sandy soil with some silt content	27.5	25	30
Lined canals in normal soils with some clay content along with sand	3.5	3	4
Lined canals in sandy soil with some silt content	5.5	5	6
All canals in hard rock area	3.5	3	4

### 6.1.2 Norms for Recharge Due to Irrigation

The norms suggested by GEC-2015 gives for only three ranges of water levels and it creates a problem in the boundary conditions. For instance, as a result of the variation in water level from 24.9 to 25.1m bgl in the adjoining blocks, change occurs in the return flow from irrigation in the range of 10% to 15%. Hence to reduce the discrepancy it is recommended to have linear relationship of the norms in between 10m bgl water level and 25 m bgl water level. It is proposed to have the same norm of 10m bgl zone for all the water levels less than 10m. Similarly, the norm recommended for 25m may be used for the water levels more than 25 m as well. The recommended norms are presented in Table 6.3.

For surface water, the recharge is to be estimated based on water released at the outlet. For ground water, the recharge is to be estimated based on gross draft. Where continuous supply is used instead of rotational supply, an additional recharge of 5% of application may be used. Where specific results are available from case studies

in some states, the ad hoc norms are to be replaced by norms evolved from these results.

Table 6.3: Norms Recommended for Recharge from Irrigation

DTW (m bgl)	Ground Water		Surface Water	
	Paddy	Non-paddy	Paddy	Non-paddy
≤ 10	45.0	25.0	50.0	30.0
11	43.3	23.7	48.3	28.7
12	40.4	22.1	45.1	26.8
13	37.7	20.6	42.1	25.0
14	35.2	19.2	39.3	23.3
15	32.9	17.9	36.7	21.7
16	30.7	16.7	34.3	20.3
17	28.7	15.6	32.0	18.9
18	26.8	14.6	29.9	17.6
19	25.0	13.6	27.9	16.4
20	23.3	12.7	26.0	15.3
21	21.7	11.9	24.3	14.3
22	20.3	11.1	22.7	13.3
23	18.9	10.4	21.2	12.4
24	17.6	9.7	19.8	11.6
≥ 25	20.0	5.0	25.0	10.0

#### 6.1.3 Norms for Recharge due to Tanks & Ponds

As the data on the field studies for computing recharge from tanks & ponds are very limited, it is recommended to follow the same norm as followed in GEC 1997 in future assessments also. Hence the norm recommended by GEC-2015 for seepage from tanks & ponds is 1.4 mm / day.

#### 6.1.4 Norms for Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures

Even though the data on the field studies for computing recharge from Water Conservation Structures are very limited, it is recommended that the Recharge from the water conservation structures is 40% of the Gross Storage based on the field studies by non-government organizations. Hence, the norm recommended by GEC-2015 for the seepage from Water Conservation Structures is 40% of gross storage during a year which means 20% during monsoon season and 20% during non- monsoon Season.

## **6.2. ANNUAL EXTRACTABLE GROUND WATER RESOURCES**

### **6.2.1 Norm for Per Capita Requirement**

As the option is given to use the actual requirement for domestic needs, the Requirement Norm recommended by the committee is 60 lpcd for domestic needs. This can be modified if the actual requirement is known. The ground water resources for the State have been assessed firka-wise. Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State has been assessed as 21.51 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water resources as 19.46 bcm.

### **6.2.2 Norm for Natural Discharges**

The Discharge Norm used in computing Unaccounted Natural Discharge is 5% if water table fluctuation method is used or 10% if rainfall infiltration factor method is used for assessing the Rainfall recharge. This committee recommends to compute the base flow for each assessment unit. Wherever, there is no assessment of base flow, earlier norms recommended by GEC 1997 i.e. 5% or 10% of the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge as the Natural Discharges may be continued.

### **6.2.3 Unit Draft**

GEC-2015 methodology recommends to use well census method for computing the ground water draft. The norm used for computing ground water draft is the unit draft. The unit draft can be computed by field studies. This method involves selecting representative abstraction structure and calculating the discharge from that particular type of structure and collecting the information on how many hours of pumping is being done in various seasons and number of such days during each season. The Unit Draft during a particular season can be computed using the following equation:

$$\text{Unit Draft} = \text{Discharge in } m^3/\text{hr} \times \text{No. of pumping hours in a day} \times \text{No. of days} \dots \dots \dots (29)$$

One basic drawback in the methodology of computing unit draft is that there is no normalization procedure for the same. As per GEC-2015 guidelines, the recharge from rainfall is normalized for a normal rainfall. It means that even though the resources are estimated in a surplus rainfall year or in a deficit rainfall year, the assessment is normalized for a normal rainfall which is required for planning. For recharge from other sources, average figures/values are taken. If the average figures are not available for any reason, 60% of the design figures are taken. This procedure is very much essential as the planning should be for average resources rather than for the recharge due to excess rainfall or deficit rainfall. But the procedure that is being followed for computing unit draft does not have any normalization procedure. Normally, if the year in which one collects the draft data in the field is an excess rainfall year, the abstraction from ground water will be less. Similarly, if the year of the computation of unit draft is a drought year the unit draft will be high. Hence, there is a requirement to devise a methodology that can be used for the normalization of unit draft figures. The following are the two simple techniques, which can be followed. If the unit draft values for one rainfall cycle are available for at least 10 years second method shown in equation 31 is to be followed or else the first method shown in equation 30 may be used.

Although GEC-2015 methodology recommends a default value for the unit drafts, each State is using its own values, generally after conducting field studies, even though without a documentation. Hence, it is felt that this norm may be computed by the state agency, which is going to assess the norms before commencement of the assessment. But it is strongly recommended that the field studies should be documented and submitted along with the results of the assessment.

#### **6.2.4 INDIA -GROUNDWATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION SYSTEM (IN-GRES)**

"INDIA-GROUNDWATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION SYSTEM (IN-GRES) is a Software/Web-based Application developed by CGWB in collaboration with IIT-Hyderabad. It will provide common and standardized platform for Ground Water Resource Estimation for the entire country and its pan - India operationalization (Central and State Governments). The system will take 'Data Input' through Excel as well as Forms, compute various ground water components (recharge, extraction etc.) and classify assessment units into appropriate categories (safe, semi-critical, critical, and over-exploited). The Software uses GEC 2015 Methodology for estimation and calculation of Groundwater resources. It allows for unique and homogeneous representation of groundwater fluxes as well as categories for all the Assessment Units (AU) of the country.

The detailed description about In-GRES Software is given in <http://ingres.iith.ac.in>

#### **6.2.5 Salient Features of Assessment**

In Tamil Nadu, the Resource Estimation was being carried out on Macro level i.e. on Block wise basis up to 2009 and from 2011, assessment is being carried out on Micro Level Basis i.e. on firka wise basis. Since the ground water movement is not bound by watershed boundary on surface and for effective implementation of policies, physical and financial implications, welfare measures etc., by the District administration of Tamil Nadu State and also by the easy segregation of available State Records and in coordination with Central Ground Water Board, Chennai this Resource Estimation computations have now been carried out on Micro Level Basis with Revenue Firka as the assessment unit and in the absence of data on command and non-command area, they have been estimated together. The present assessment is estimated based on water table aquifer. The base year for data collection is 2019 -2023 and the resources computed to March 2024.

#### **6.2.6 Norms used in the Assessment**

##### **Parameters**

The specific yield computed on the basis of water level fluctuation during non-monsoon period has been used wherever, it is found realistic and in other places, the values have been assumed from the norms provided in the methodology. Further, the local hydrogeological conditions have also been considered while assuming the values for the parameters. The parameters considered in the computations have been summarized below.

- **Specific Yield**

Crystalline	:	1 to 1.5%
Sandstone	:	6 to 13 0%
Alluvium consisting of clay, silt and sand admixture (Cauvery Delta)	:	6 to 22%

- **Infiltration Factor**

Crystalline	:	2 to 9 %
Sandstone	:	10 to 12%
Alluvium consisting of clay, silt and sand admixture (Cauvery Delta)	:	5 – 14%

### **Groundwater Draft**

Ground water draft has been computed using unit draft method. The unit draft multiplied by total number of structures has yielded the groundwater draft.

### **Return Flow from Groundwater Irrigation**

Crop water requirement has been calculated on the basis of cropped area and average water requirement. Return flow from ground water irrigation has been computed on the basis of the percentage as given in the methodology in relation to depth to water level.

### **Return Flow from Surface water Irrigation**

The data on cropped area has been grouped into paddy and non-paddy. Average water requirements of 1.20 m & 0.53 m have been assumed for paddy & non paddy crops. The crop water requirement has been worked out and the return flow from surface water irrigation has been computed on the basis of percentage of applied irrigation water on the basis of the percentage as given in the methodology.

### **Seepage from Canals**

The canal length, wetted perimeter, days of flow (monsoon & non monsoon) and the seepage factor (given in the methodology manuscript) have been used to determine the seepage from canal for monsoon & non-monsoon periods separately. The data on canal details have been assumed to be the same as there will be little change in the functioning of a canal. In areas of shallow water table, the canal seepage is sometimes overestimated, as the storage space is not available. In Cauvery delta, comprising, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts, there are three types of canals, viz., Canal/River, Canal A Type/Channel and BCD Type Canals. GEC-2015 has suggested that seepage factor can be suitably reduced in case of shallow water table areas or water-logged areas,

which is the case during the release of water in the canal and the factor has been reduced accordingly and canal seepage has been computed.

#### **Seepage from Tanks**

Water spread area, days of water availability (monsoon & non monsoon) and seepage from tank (given in the methodology) have been used to determine the seepage from tanks for monsoon and non-monsoon separately.

#### **Seepage from Check Dams/Nalas:**

The seepage from water conservation structures has been estimated as per norms given in GEC – 15 methodology.

#### **Base Flow Computations**

In Tamil Nadu it has been assumed as 10% of annual ground water recharge as per GEC-15 methodology.

#### **Allocation for Domestic & Industrial Requirement**

The population density (thousand per sq.km), fractional load on ground water for domestic purposes and area (sq.km) have been used to determine the domestic demand as suggested in the manual. The data on actual fractional load is not available for each block and TWAD Board, which is responsible for water supply, informed that in general the share of ground water (load on ground water) for domestic water supply in rural & urban area is taken as 0.7 & 0.3 respectively. In hilly areas the load is taken as 0.3. Accordingly, the allocation for domestic & industrial purposes has been computed. This present exercise, about 7300 extraction points of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and about 16900 extraction points of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board were also included and computed for allocation of Domestic and Industrial requirement.

#### **Normalization of rainfall RECHARGES**

The rainfall recharge has been determined using a linear relationship between recharge and rainfall in the form of

$$R = ar + b$$

where,

R = Rainfall recharge

r = Rainfall

a & b = Constants.

Percentage Departure has also been determined and accordingly either Water Level Fluctuation approach or rainfall infiltration method (ad-hoc) has been used to determine the rainfall recharge.

## DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCE ESTIMATION – CATEGORIZATION OF FIRKAS AS ON MARCH 2024 FOR THE STATE OF TAMILNADU

Tamil Nadu state is underlain by diverse hydrogeological formations. Nearly 73 % of the state is occupied by hard rocks, semi-consolidated and consolidated formations which are mainly confined to the eastern part including the coastal tract. In the hard rock areas, groundwater is developed through dug wells tapping the weathered zone and dug cum bore wells and bore wells tap the deeper fractures down to a depth of 300 m. In semi consolidated and unconsolidated formation, shallow zones are tapped by filter points and shallow tube wells and deeper zones through deeper tube wells. The yield of open wells varies from 1 to 3 lps, where as in dug wells tapping soft rocks including sedimentary formations, the yield is up to 10 lps. The yield from unconsolidated and semi consolidated formations are in general 10 to 20 lps and also as high as 40 lps are also noticed at select places.

The ground water resources for the State have been assessed firkas-wise. Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State has been assessed as 21.51 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water resources as 19.46 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 14.45 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as 74.26 %. Out of 1202 assessment units (firkas), 392 units (32.60%) have been categorized as 'Over Exploited', 56 units (4.7 %) as 'Critical', 239 units (19.90 %) as 'Semi-Critical', 481 units (40.00 %) as 'Safe' and 34 units (2.83 %) have been categorized as 'Saline' (Fig 5.1). Similarly, out of 108613.35 sq km recharge worthy area of the State, 33375.93sq km (30.73) area are under 'Over-Exploited', 5517.20 sq km (5.08 %) under 'Critical', 22663.35 sq km (20.87%) under 'Semi-critical', 43886.57sq km (40.41%) under 'Safe' and 1911.56 sq km (1.76 %) area under 'Saline' categories of assessment units. Out of total 19461.53 mcm annual extractable ground water resources of the State, 5352.91 mcm (27.51%) are under 'Over-exploited,' 1118.75mcm (5.75%) under 'Critical', 3939.48 mcm (20.24%) under 'Semi-critical' and 9041.39mcm (46.46%) are under 'Safe' categories of assessment units.

As compared to the previous 2023 assessment, the present 2024 Ground Water Resource Assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge has decreased from 21.54 to 21.51 bcm. The Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources has decreased from 19.47 to 19.46 bcm and the annual ground water extraction has increased marginally from 14.41 to 14.45bcm. Consequently , there is a deterioration in the stage of ground water extraction from 74.02 % to 74.26%. The deterioration is due to changes in rainfall recharge and increased extraction is due to reduction in dependency on ground water.

## ANNUAL GROUND WATER RECHARGE

Annual groundwater recharge refers to the process by which water from precipitation, rivers, lakes, or other sources infiltrates the soil and replenishes underground aquifers. This recharge depends on factors like rainfall, soil type, vegetation, and land use. Sustainable recharge is crucial for maintaining groundwater levels, especially in regions facing over-extraction and water scarcity. Conservation methods such as rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and artificial recharge structures help enhance groundwater replenishment and ensure long-term water availability. The Annual Ground Water Recharge of the Tamil Nadu has been assessed as 21.51 bcm  
a) Recharge from Rainfall :8.62 bcm b) Recharge from Other Sources: 12.89 bcm

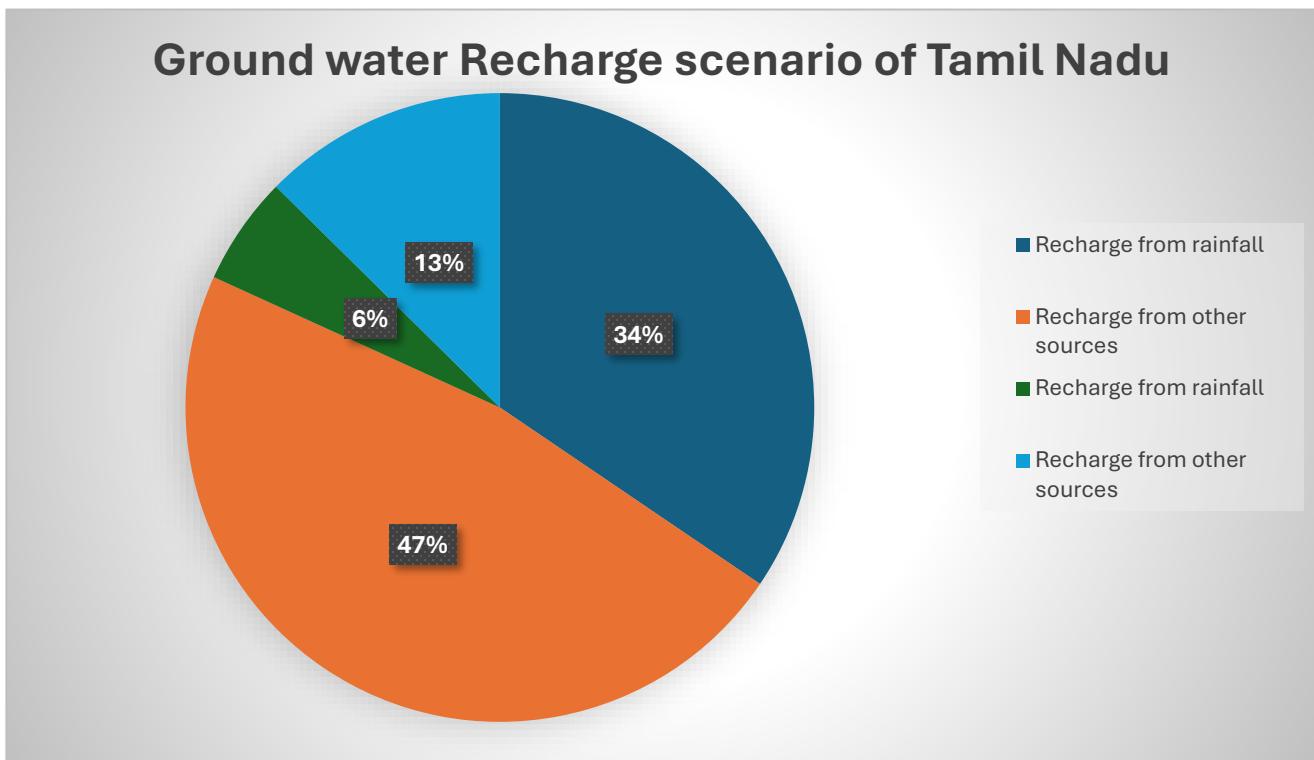
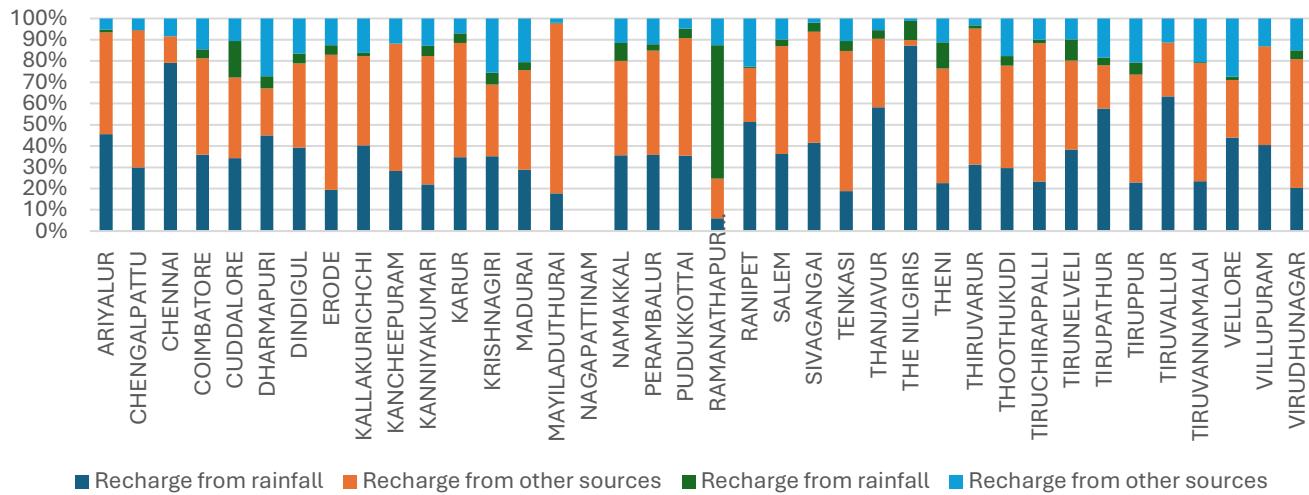


Fig-6.1: Ground Water Recharge scenario in Tamil Nadu, 2024

**Fig. 6.2. District wise contribution of recharge components in total Ground Water Recharge of Tamil Nadu,2024**



### 6.3. ANNUAL TOTAL GROUND WATER EXTRACTION

Annual extractable groundwater resources refer to the total volume of groundwater that can be sustainably withdrawn from aquifers each year without causing adverse effects on the environment or long-term water availability. This measure is determined by considering factors like natural recharge rates, existing water use, and ecological requirements. Sustainable management of these resources is vital for meeting agricultural, industrial, and domestic water demands while preventing over-exploitation and depletion of aquifers. Effective water conservation practices and regulatory frameworks are essential to ensure that groundwater extraction remains within safe limits. As per current assessment Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State has been assessed as 21.51 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water resources as 19.46 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 14.45 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as 74.26 %. Out of 1202 assessment units (firkas), 392 units (32.60%) have been categorized as 'Over Exploited', 56 units (4.7 %) as 'Critical', 239 units (19.90 %) as 'Semi-Critical', 481 units (40.00 %) as 'Safe' and 34 units (2.83 %) have been categorized as 'Saline'.

Ground Water Resource Scenario in Tamil Nadu , 2024

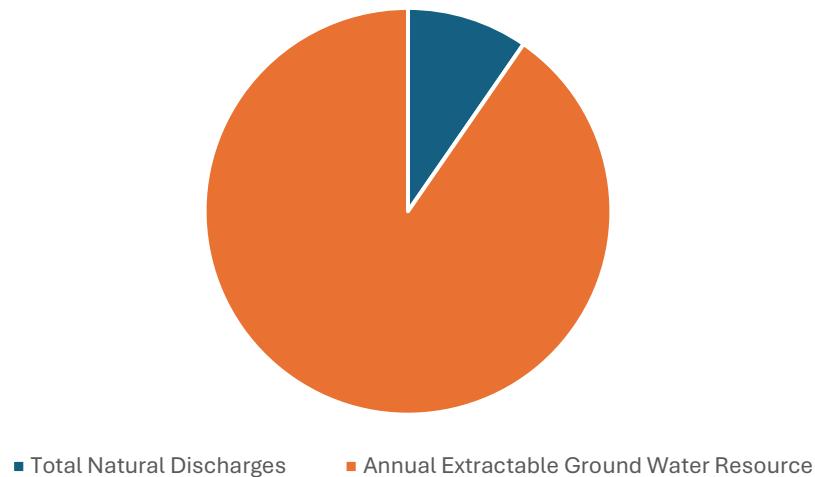


Fig-6.3: Ground Water Resource Scenario in Tamil Nadu ,2024

#### 6.4. STAGE OF GROUND WATER EXTRACTION

The assessment of ground water extraction is carried out considering the Minor Irrigation Census data and sample surveys carried out by the State Ground Water & Surface Water Departments. The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction of Tamil Nadu for the year 2024 has been estimated as 14.45 bcm. The agriculture sector is the largest consumer of groundwater resources, accounting for 93% of the total annual groundwater extraction, which amounts to 13.51 bcm. The domestic use accounts for 6 % (0.80 bcm), while industrial use represents 1% (0.14bcm) of total annual groundwater extraction of Tamil Nadu Fig-6.4: Ground water Extraction Scenario in Tamil nadu,2024.

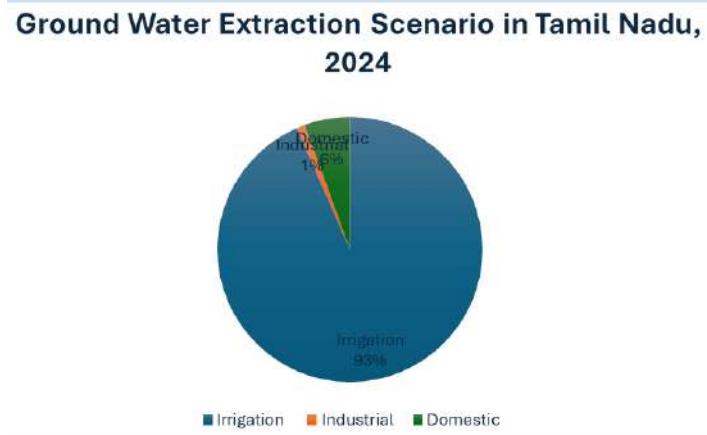


Fig-6.4: Ground water Extraction Scenario in Tamil Nadu ,2024

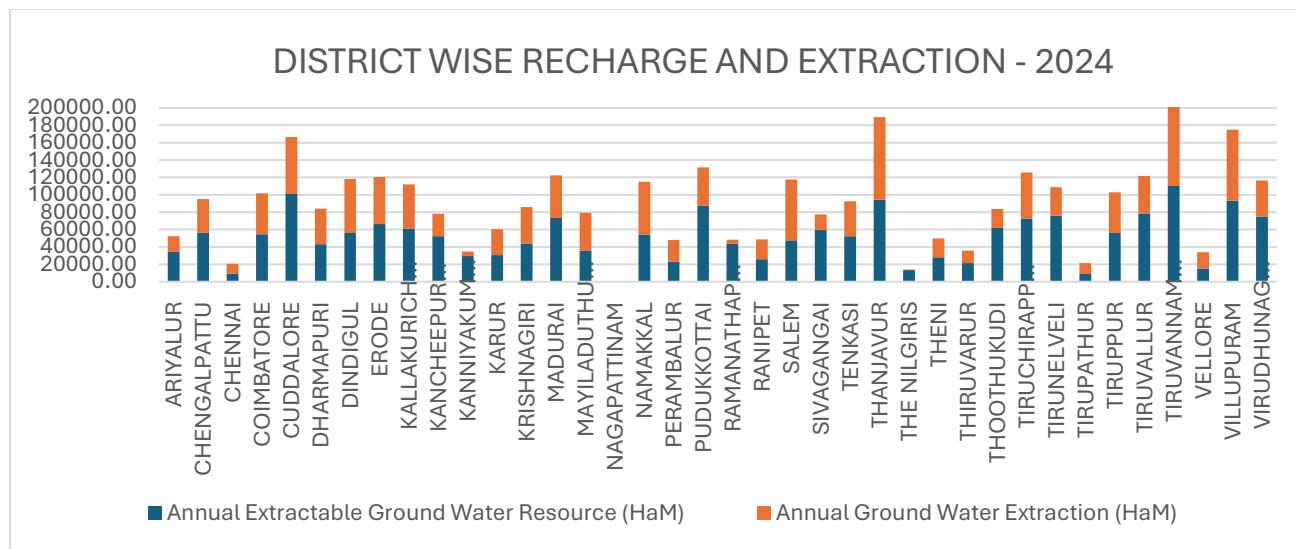


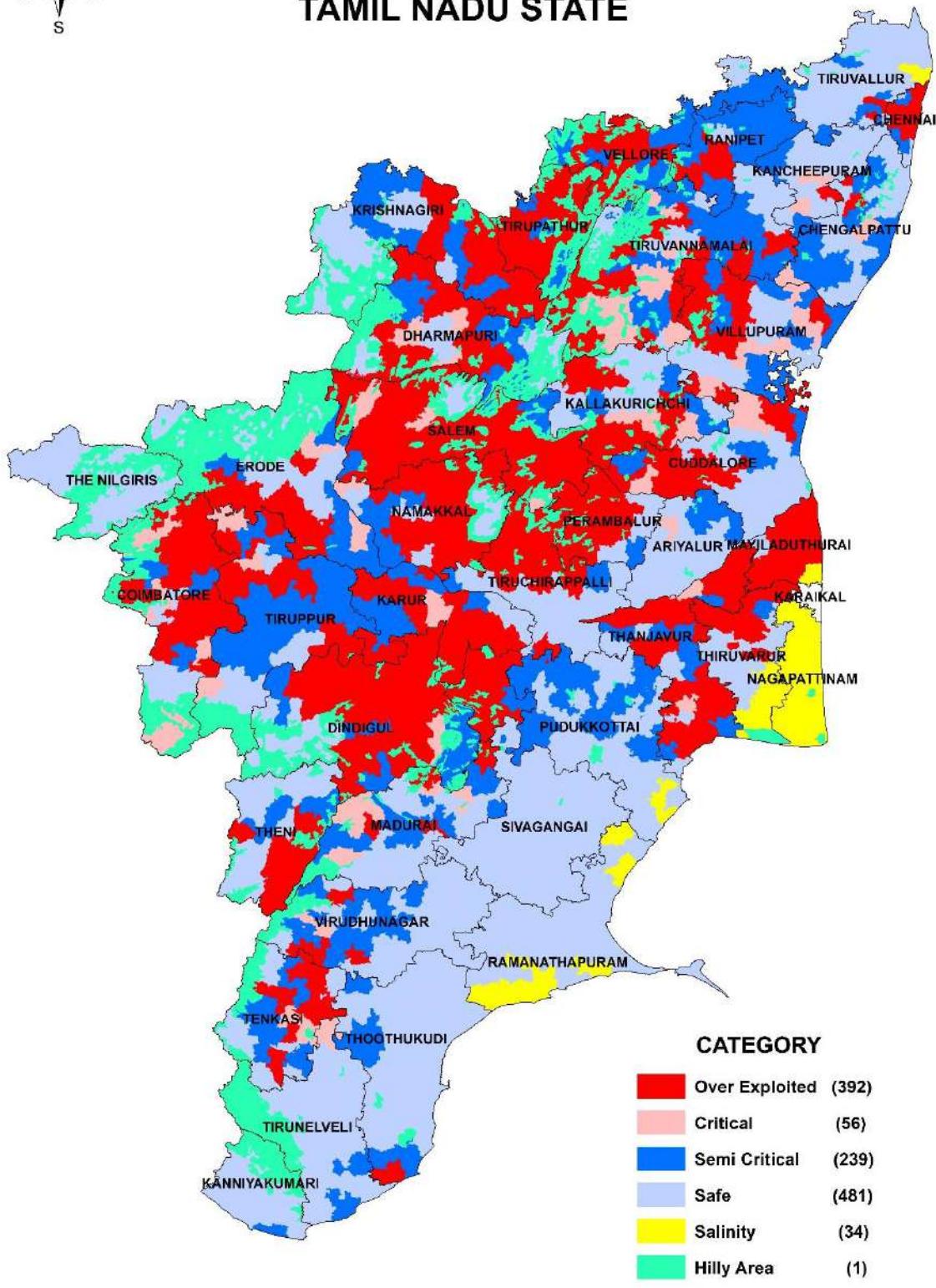
Fig-6.5: District wise Recharge and Extraction

## 6.5. CATEGORIZATION OF ASSESSMENT UNITS

The stage of groundwater extraction is the ratio of annual groundwater extraction to the annual extractable groundwater resources, expressed as a percentage. It indicates the level of groundwater utilization and helps assess sustainability. A stage below 70% is considered safe, while 70–90% is classified as semi-critical, 90–100% as critical, and above 100% as over-exploited. Stage of Ground Water Extraction of Tamil Nadu is 74.26%



## GROUND WATER RESOURCES - 2024 TAMIL NADU STATE



### CATEGORY

Over Exploited	(392)
Critical	(56)
Semi Critical	(239)
Safe	(481)
Salinity	(34)
Hilly Area	(1)

The following are the category of firkas as on March 2024 Groundwater Resources Estimation (GWRE):

S. N	CATEGORY OF FIRKA	NUMBER OF FIRKAS (MARCH 2024)
1	Safe	481
2	Semi-critical	239
3	Critical	56
4	Over exploited	392
5	Poor quality/Saline	34
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1202</b>

#### 6.6. COMPARISON OF PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS (2020 TO 2023) WITH PRESENT ASSESSMENT (2024)

Description	Unit	2020 - Ground Water Resource Assessment	2022 - Ground Water Resource Assessment	2023 - Ground Water Resource Assessment	2024 - Ground Water Resource Assessment
<b>Total Annual Ground Water Recharge</b>	bcm	<b>19.59</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>21.51</b>
a. Recharge from Rainfall	bcm	8.09	8.76	8.56	<b>8.62</b>
b. Recharge from Other Sources	bcm	11.50	12.35	13.00	12.89
<b>Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources</b>	bcm	<b>17.69</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>19.46</b>
<b>Current Total Annual Ground Water Extraction</b>	bcm	<b>14.67</b>	<b>14.43</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>14.45</b>
a. Current Annual Ground Water Extraction for Irrigation	bcm	13.52	13.68	13.47	13.51
b. & c. Current Annual Ground Water Extraction for Industrial & Current Annual Ground Water Extraction for Domestic	bcm	1.15	0.75	0.94	0.94
<b>Stage of Ground Water Extraction</b>	%	<b>82.93</b>	<b>75.59</b>	<b>74.02</b>	<b>74.26</b>
<b>Total number of Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)</b>	Nos.	<b>1166</b>	<b>1166</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>1202</b>
a. Number of <b>Over-Exploited</b> Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)	Nos.	435	360	395	392
b. Number of <b>Critical</b> Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)	Nos.	63	78	64	56
c. Number of <b>Semi-Critical</b> Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)	Nos.	225	231	227	239
<b>Total number of OCS Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)</b>	Nos.	<b>723</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>687</b>
d. Number of <b>Saline</b> Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)	Nos.	34	34	34	34
e. Number of <b>Safe</b> Ground Water Assessment Units (Firka)	Nos.	409	463	482	481

# CHAPTER 7

## CONCLUSION

Tamil Nadu state is underlain by diverse hydrogeological formations. Nearly 73 % of the state is occupied by hard rocks, semi-consolidated and consolidated formations which are mainly confined to the eastern part including the coastal tract. In the hard rock areas, groundwater is developed through dug wells tapping the weathered zone and dug cum bore wells and bore wells tap the deeper fractures down to a depth of 300 m. In semi consolidated and unconsolidated formation, shallow zones are tapped by filter points and shallow tube wells and deeper zones through deeper tube wells. The yield of open wells varies from 1 to 3 lps, where as in dug wells tapping soft rocks including sedimentary formations, the yield is up to 10 lps. The yield from unconsolidated and semi consolidated formations are in general 10 to 20 lps and also as high as 40 lps are also noticed at select places.

The ground water resources for the State have been assessed firka-wise. Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State has been assessed as 21.51 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water resources as 19.46 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 14.45 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction as 74.26 %. Out of 1202 assessment units (firkas), 392 units (32.60%) have been categorized as 'Over Exploited', 56 units (4.7 %) as 'Critical', 239 units (19.90 %) as 'Semi-Critical', 481 units (40.00 %) as 'Safe' and 34 units (2.83 %) have been categorized as 'Saline' (Fig 5.1). Similarly, out of 108613.35 sq km recharge worthy area of the State, 33375.93sq km (30.73) area are under 'Over-Exploited', 5517.20 sq km (5.08 %) under 'Critical', 22663.35 sq km (20.87%) under 'Semi-critical', 43886.57sq km (40.41%) under 'Safe' and 1911.56 sq km (1.76 %) area under 'Saline' categories of assessment units. Out of total 19461.53 mcm annual extractable ground water resources of the State, 5352.91 mcm (27.51%) are under 'Over-exploited,' 1118.75mcm (5.75%) under 'Critical', 3939.48 mcm (20.24%) under 'Semi-critical' and 9041.39mcm (46.46%) are under 'Safe' categories of assessment units.

As compared to the previous 2023 assessment, the present 2024 Ground Water Resource Assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge has decreased from 21.54 to 21.51 bcm. The Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources has decreased from 19.47 to 19.46 bcm and the annual ground water extraction has increased marginally from 14.41 to 14.45bcm . Consequently , there is a deterioration in the stage of ground water extraction from 74.02 % to 74.26%. The deterioration is due to changes in rainfall recharge and increased extraction is due to reduction in dependency on ground water.





































STATE-WISE GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2024													Annexure - II (in bcm)			
S. No.	States / Union Territories	Ground Water Recharge				Total Annual Ground Water Discharges	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource	Current Annual Ground Water Extraction				Annual GW Allocation for for Domestic Use as on 2025	Net Ground Water Availability for future use	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)		
		Monsoon Season		Non-monsoon Season				Irrigation	Industrial	Domestic	Total					
		Recharge from rainfall	Recharge from other sources	Recharge from rainfall	Recharge from other sources											
1	Tamil Nadu	7.42	10.18	1.20	2.71	21.51	2.07	19.46	13.51	0.14	0.80	14.45	1.45	6.76	74.26	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>19.46</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>74.26</b>	

DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2024													Annexure - III			
S. No.	Name of District	Ground Water Recharge				Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource	Current Annual Ground Water Extraction				Annual GW Allocation for Domestic Use as on 2025	Net Ground Water Availability for future use	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)		
		Monsoon Season		Non-monsoon Season				Irrigation	Industrial	Domestic	Total					
		Recharge from rainfall	Recharge from other sources	Recharge from rainfall	Recharge from other sources											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	ARIYALUR	17210.13	18042.90	529.40	1938.82	37721.25	3381.47	34339.78	16653.40	53.34	1219.86	17926.61	1326.88	16475.09	52.20	
2	CHENGPATTU	18796.31	40567.26	5.33	3419.08	62787.98	6204.12	56583.85	37533.40	322.95	781.81	38638.20	1459.25	17348.75	68.28	
3	CHENNAI	8083.42	1276.81	0.00	857.66	10217.89	921.36	9296.52	175.90	1137.20	10296.87	11609.99	10458.56	835.15	124.89	
4	COIMBATORE	21677.03	27401.17	2546.08	8759.61	60383.89	5961.97	54421.92	45128.29	404.57	1647.61	47180.46	5832.98	22168.41	86.69	
5	CUDALORE	38344.96	42474.47	19177.00	11828.45	11824.88	10884.23	100940.65	63909.12	80.29	1594.02	65583.44	3360.27	41022.47	64.97	
6	DHARMAPURI	21538.17	10569.37	2744.22	12959.21	47810.97	4781.12	43029.84	40307.49	30.80	736.59	41074.89	1522.35	5615.47	95.46	
7	DINDIGUL	24410.90	24598.03	2890.51	10266.73	62166.17	6078.47	56087.70	60130.57	349.60	1694.77	62174.95	4055.24	10109.55	110.85	
8	ERODE	14311.16	46688.32	3360.73	9245.65	73605.86	7236.18	66369.68	52781.09	411.91	931.96	54124.99	18347.45	12329.27	81.55	
9	KALLAKURICHCHI	27040.34	28226.82	957.28	10907.10	67131.54	6097.12	61034.42	50210.55	20.40	676.85	50907.82	1542.74	12474.78	83.41	
10	KANCHEEPURAM	16343.90	34743.88	0.00	6832.73	57920.51	5665.41	52255.09	24849.30	668.03	318.50	25835.83	929.45	25936.36	49.44	
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	7205.09	19927.85	1583.91	4216.68	32933.53	3293.35	29640.18	3801.00	106.75	1032.85	4940.63	1201.76	24681.68	16.67	
12	KARUR	11838.73	18240.32	1543.66	2393.28	34015.99	3220.82	30795.17	29038.26	329.76	463.61	29831.63	1102.41	7663.58	96.87	
13	KRISHNAGIRI	17062.06	16330.06	2653.56	12357.14	48402.82	4516.53	43886.28	40979.08	574.55	527.39	42081.02	1748.36	5690.73	95.89	
14	MADURAI	22674.30	36893.58	2970.90	16166.92	78705.70	7546.15	73366.74	40779.15	3634.35	4706.21	49119.70	6197.55	25741.91	66.95	
15	MAYILADUTHURAI	6974.64	31576.70	128.16	805.84	39485.34	3948.54	35536.80	42550.88	0.00	1355.66	43906.57	2989.41	2666.16	123.55	
16	NAGAPATTINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Saline	
17	NAMAKKAL	21286.89	26608.88	5034.78	6850.17	59780.72	5563.71	54217.01	55115.15	84.80	5718.74	60918.67	6186.03	9966.44	112.36	
18	PERAMBALUR	9067.19	12416.20	766.27	3071.48	25321.14	2421.10	22900.04	24539.24	32.90	490.73	25062.87	855.12	7573.77	109.44	
19	PUDUKKOTTAI	34481.46	53460.42	4476.72	4527.29	96945.89	9651.00	87294.89	42923.38	546.00	895.98	44365.37	1943.50	42144.78	50.82	
20	RAMANATHAPURAM	2891.90	9080.72	30558.74	6102.45	48633.81	4863.43	43770.38	3781.20	62.30	679.01	4522.44	1437.11	38489.85	10.33	
21	RANIPET	14519.93	7221.58	186.01	6413.49	28341.01	2511.03	25829.98	21072.85	1084.27	770.71	22927.83	1477.79	3394.42	88.76	
22	SALEM	19180.42	26896.35	1722.66	5196.36	52995.79	5299.63	47696.16	68596.25	337.50	1056.53	69990.28	2324.63	9705.83	146.74	
23	SIVAGANGAI	27427.23	34507.81	2800.34	1303.27	66038.65	6344.83	59693.81	15893.92	225.50	1463.10	17582.53	2249.61	41324.77	29.45	
24	TENKASI	10874.16	38307.56	2681.82	6195.87	58059.41	5675.13	52384.29	39052.10	179.54	932.74	40164.38	932.74	21602.95	76.67	
25	THANJAVUR	60999.97	33798.42	4218.78	5745.08	104762.25	10408.06	94354.19	74142.80	684.20	20290.11	95117.13	20705.93	11705.60	100.81	
26	THE NILGIRIS	12873.36	359.63	1350.65	157.66	14741.30	1474.14	13267.16	650.70	52.40	199.27	902.35	2762.58	10372.71	6.80	
27	THENI	7079.35	16915.16	3875.36	3536.86	31406.73	3140.69	28266.03	20927.78	92.11	616.23	21636.12	912.42	8504.09	76.54	
28	THIRUVARUR	7406.89	15146.72	372.59	766.34	23692.54	2369.25	21323.29	12958.49	19.95	1359.90	14338.38	3605.92	9087.18	67.24	
29	THoothukkudi	20368.15	33087.00	3130.67	12143.36	68729.18	6715.74	62013.40	20861.18	305.05	448.01	21614.22	1501.92	39666.84	34.85	
30	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	18793.81	52296.67	1334.26	8061.50	80486.24	7993.20	72493.05	51991.65	260.30	739.35	52991.30	9581.47	29826.46	73.10	
31	TIRUNELVELI	32066.25	35001.03	8302.60	8309.02	83678.90	7890.31	75788.59	31938.90	87.24	722.37	32748.55	1215.21	42779.56	43.21	
32	TIRUPATHUR	5782.61	2037.85	372.78	1843.91	10037.15	1003.72	9033.43	11974.79	71.69	529.48	12575.96	1960.06	116.06	139.22	
33	TIRUPPUR	14146.09	31482.15	3526.64	12854.86	62009.74	6065.50	55944.24	45914.55	296.05	572.52	46783.04	3104.66	11072.52	83.62	
34	TIRUVALLUR	54634.50	21864.32	0.00	9768.65	86267.47	7611.83	78655.65	39680.30	1158.26	2095.22	42933.82	4401.00	33663.11	54.58	
35	TIRUVANNAMALAI	28596.19	67544.24	401.79	25057.49	121599.71	11453.55	110146.16	82925.18	228.60	8121.39	91275.12	8196.43	23841.22	82.87	
36	VELLORE	7479.24	4606.61	281.98	4631.89	16999.72	1664.55	15335.17	16290.75	335.28	2003.69	18629.72	2864.60	647.47	121.48	
37	VILLUPURAM	41734.19	47839.63	73.03	13447.78	103094.63	9669.54	93425.09	79391.09	19.63	2174.35	81585.10	3726.44	15622.90	87.33	
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	16739.31	49971.26	3534.29	12343.59	82588.45	7852.01	74736.43	41148.01	65.36	487.38	41700.76	487.38	34213.98	55.80	
<b>Total(Hm)</b>		<b>741940.23</b>	<b>1018007.75</b>	<b>120093.50</b>	<b>271283.27</b>	<b>2151324.75</b>	<b>207378.79</b>	<b>1946153.06</b>	<b>1350597.74</b>	<b>14353.43</b>	<b>80351.37</b>	<b>1445302.67</b>	<b>144507.21</b>	<b>676081.87</b>	<b>74.26</b>	
<b>Total(Bcm)</b>		<b>7.42</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>19.46</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>74.26</b>	

CATEGORIZATION OF BLOCKS/ MANDALS/ TALUKAS IN INDIA (2024)										Annexure - IV		
S.No.	State/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited		Saline	
	States		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Tamil Nadu	1202	481	40.0	239	19.9	56	4.7	392	32.6	34	2.83

DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2024											Annexure - V	
TAMIL NADU												
S.No	Name of District	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe		SemiCritical		Critical		OverExploited		Saline	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	ARIYALUR	15	11	73.33	3	20.00	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	CHENGALPATTU	40	20	50.00	16	40.00	2	5.00	2	5.00	0	0.00
3	CHENNAI	51	2	3.92	3	5.88	0	0.00	46	90.20	0	0.00
4	COIMBATORE	38	6	15.79	5	13.16	5	13.16	22	57.89	0	0.00
5	CUDDALORE	32	15	46.88	3	9.38	3	9.38	11	34.38	0	0.00
6	DHARMAPURI	23	4	17.39	5	21.74	2	8.70	12	52.17	0	0.00
7	DINDIGUL	40	5	12.50	8	20.00	1	2.50	26	65.00	0	0.00
8	ERODE	35	12	34.29	9	25.71	2	5.71	12	34.29	0	0.00
9	KALLAKURICHCHI	24	9	37.50	4	16.67	3	12.50	8	33.33	0	0.00
10	KANCHEEPURAM	25	18	72.00	4	16.00	2	8.00	1	4.00	0	0.00
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	22	21	95.45	1	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	KARUR	20	2	10.00	5	25.00	1	5.00	12	60.00	0	0.00
13	KRISHNAGIRI	31	9	29.03	11	35.48	0	0.00	11	35.48	0	0.00
14	MADRASI	51	26	50.98	14	27.45	6	11.76	5	9.80	0	0.00
15	MAYILADUTHURAI	15	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	86.67	1	6.67
16	NAGAPATTINAM	16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	100.00
17	NAMAKKAL	32	5	15.63	4	12.50	1	3.13	22	68.75	0	0.00
18	PERAMBALUR	11	3	27.27	1	9.09	0	0.00	7	63.64	0	0.00
19	PUDUKKOTTAI	45	25	55.56	17	37.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	6.67
20	RAMANATHAPURAM	38	29	76.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	23.68
21	RANIPET	18	1	5.56	13	72.22	0	0.00	4	22.22	0	0.00
22	SALEM	44	3	6.82	3	6.82	3	6.82	35	79.55	0	0.00
23	SIVAGANGAI	39	39	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	TENKASI	30	11	36.67	8	26.67	2	6.67	9	30.00	0	0.00
25	THANJAVUR	50	6	12.00	8	16.00	2	4.00	34	68.00	0	0.00
26	THE NILGIRIS	15	15	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27	THENI	17	8	47.06	4	23.53	0	0.00	5	29.41	0	0.00
28	THIRUVARUR	28	11	39.29	1	3.57	0	0.00	12	42.86	4	14.29
29	THOOTHUKUDI	41	34	82.93	6	14.63	0	0.00	1	2.44	0	0.00
30	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	43	22	51.16	3	6.98	0	0.00	18	41.86	0	0.00
31	TIRUNELVELI	30	27	90.00	2	6.67	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	TIRUPATHUR	15	0	0.00	3	20.00	0	0.00	12	80.00	0	0.00
33	TIRUPPUR	33	7	21.21	14	42.42	3	9.09	9	27.27	0	0.00
34	TIRUVALLUR	48	31	64.58	14	29.17	0	0.00	2	4.17	1	2.08
35	TIRUVANNAMALAI	54	12	22.22	18	33.33	9	16.67	15	27.78	0	0.00
36	VELLORE	20	0	0.00	8	40.00	0	0.00	12	60.00	0	0.00
37	VILLUPURAM	34	9	26.47	9	26.47	6	17.65	10	29.41	0	0.00
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	39	22	56.41	12	30.77	1	2.56	4	10.26	0	0.00
Total		1202	481	40.02	239	19.88	56	4.66	392	32.61	34	2.83

ANNUAL EXTRACTABLE RESOURCE OF ASSESSMENT UNITS UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN INDIA(2024)								Annexure - VI		
S.No.	State/Union Territories	Total Annual Extractable Resource of Assessed Units (in mcm)	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited	
			Total Annual Extractable Resource (in mcm)	%	Total Annual Extractable Resource (in mcm)	%	Total Annual Extractable Resource (in mcm)	%	Total Annual Extractable Resource (in mcm)	%
1	Tamil Nadu	19461.53	9041.39	46.46	3939.48	20.24	1118.75	5.75	5352.91	27.51
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19461.53</b>	<b>9041.39</b>	<b>46.46</b>	<b>3939.48</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>1118.75</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5352.91</b>	<b>27.51</b>

DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2024								Annexure - VII		
TAMIL NADU										
S.No	Name of District	Total Annual Extractable Resource of Assessed Units (in Mcm)	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited	
			Annual Extractable Resource (in Mcm)	%	Annual Extractable Resource (in Mcm)	%	Annual Extractable Resource (in Mcm)	%	Annual Extractable Resource (in Mcm)	%
1	ARIYALUR	343.40	286.22	83.35	47.45	13.82	9.73	2.83	0.00	0.00
2	CHENGALPATTU	565.84	220.83	39.03	277.15	48.98	59.20	10.46	8.65	1.53
3	CHEENNAI	92.97	8.34	8.97	21.14	22.74	0.00	0.00	63.48	68.29
4	COIMBATORE	544.22	131.84	24.22	43.93	8.07	107.59	19.77	260.86	47.93
5	CUDDALORE	1009.41	600.22	59.46	66.51	6.59	62.10	6.15	280.58	27.80
6	DHARMAPURI	430.30	99.92	23.22	98.22	22.83	37.76	8.78	194.40	45.18
7	DINDIGUL	560.88	63.81	11.38	97.24	17.34	11.51	2.05	388.32	69.23
8	ERODE	663.70	278.62	41.98	180.69	27.22	54.12	8.15	150.27	22.64
9	KALLAKURICHCHI	610.34	217.29	35.60	101.59	16.64	84.97	13.92	206.49	33.83
10	KANCHEEPURAM	522.55	350.62	67.10	101.29	19.38	47.87	9.16	22.77	4.36
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	296.40	282.60	95.34	13.80	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KARUR	307.95	66.06	21.45	72.07	23.40	14.56	4.73	155.26	50.42
13	KRISHNAGIRI	438.86	110.19	25.11	121.26	27.63	0.00	0.00	207.41	47.26
14	MADURAI	733.67	383.66	52.29	184.58	25.16	95.31	12.99	70.12	9.56
15	MAYILADUTHURAI	355.37	38.74	10.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	316.62	89.10
16	NAGAPATTINAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	NAMAKKAL	542.17	83.96	15.49	101.85	18.79	25.62	4.72	330.74	61.00
18	PERAMBALUR	229.00	51.14	22.33	10.76	4.70	0.00	0.00	167.11	72.97
19	PUDUKKOTTAI	872.95	593.32	67.97	279.63	32.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	RAMANATHAPURAM	437.70	428.76	97.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	RANIPET	258.30	8.88	3.44	196.72	76.16	0.00	0.00	52.70	20.40
22	SALEM	476.96	8.98	1.88	31.54	6.61	29.72	6.23	406.72	85.27
23	SIVAGANGAI	596.94	596.94	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TENKASI	523.84	209.77	40.04	153.01	29.21	29.45	5.62	131.62	25.13
25	THANJAVUR	943.54	121.85	12.91	166.69	17.67	47.12	4.99	607.88	64.43
26	THE NILGIRIS	132.67	132.67	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	THENI	282.66	168.79	59.71	60.50	21.40	0.00	0.00	53.37	18.88
28	THIRUVARUR	213.23	121.87	57.15	8.20	3.85	0.00	0.00	83.17	39.00
29	THOOTHUKUDI	620.13	510.87	82.38	94.33	15.21	0.00	0.00	14.93	2.41
30	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	724.93	418.89	57.78	40.37	5.57	0.00	0.00	265.68	36.65
31	TIRUNELVELI	757.89	678.92	89.58	51.86	6.84	27.10	3.58	0.00	0.00
32	TIRUPATHUR	90.33	0.00	0.00	12.53	13.87	0.00	0.00	77.81	86.13
33	TIRUPPUR	559.44	152.12	27.19	260.99	46.65	36.80	6.58	109.53	19.58
34	TIRUVALLUR	786.56	601.87	76.52	173.78	22.09	0.00	0.00	10.85	1.38
35	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1101.46	313.30	28.44	353.73	32.11	175.59	15.94	258.84	23.50
36	VELLORE	153.35	0.00	0.00	68.95	44.96	0.00	0.00	84.40	55.04
37	VILLUPURAM	934.25	237.64	25.44	260.15	27.85	133.01	14.24	303.46	32.48
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	747.36	461.91	61.80	186.97	25.02	29.61	3.96	68.87	9.22
Total		19461.53	9041.39	46.46	3939.48	20.24	1118.75	5.75	5352.91	27.51

AREA OF ASSESSMENT UNITS UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN INDIA (2024)										Annexure - VIII		
S.No.	States/Union Territories	Total Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited		Saline	
			Recharge Worthy Area (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area (in sq.km)	%
1	TAMIL NADU	108613.35	43886.57	40.41	22663.35	20.87	5517.20	5.08	33375.93	30.73	3170.30	2.92
	Grand Total	108613.35	43886.57	40.41	22663.35	20.87	5517.20	5.08	33375.93	30.73	3170.30	2.92

DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2024											Annexure - IX	
S.No	Name of District	Total Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited		Saline	
			Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	%	Recharge Worthy Area of Assessed Units (in sq.km)	%
1	ARIYALUR	1926.59	1450.65	75.30	389.08	20.20	86.85	4.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	CHENGALPATTU	2424.15	1101.22	45.43	1072.14	44.23	181.56	7.49	69.23	2.86	0.00	0.00
3	CHENNAI	446.28	38.37	8.60	86.15	19.30	0.00	0.00	321.77	72.10	0.00	0.00
4	COIMBATORE	3604.51	548.56	15.22	360.13	9.99	536.31	14.88	2159.51	59.91	0.00	0.00
5	CUDDALORE	3636.73	1662.17	45.70	401.72	11.05	391.81	10.77	1181.04	32.48	0.00	0.00
6	DHARMAPURI	2856.00	657.90	23.04	696.65	24.39	238.40	8.35	1263.05	44.22	0.00	0.00
7	DINDIGUL	4877.41	647.80	13.28	837.23	17.17	104.06	2.13	3288.32	67.42	0.00	0.00
8	ERODE	3463.40	1220.51	35.24	803.21	23.19	269.44	7.78	1170.24	33.79	0.00	0.00
9	KALLAKURICHCHI	2579.23	1014.21	39.32	377.05	14.62	346.41	13.43	841.56	32.63	0.00	0.00
10	KANCHEEPURAM	1667.94	1189.30	71.30	266.65	15.99	154.01	9.23	57.98	3.48	0.00	0.00
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	1130.45	1064.44	94.16	66.01	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KARUR	2833.70	266.07	9.39	695.85	24.56	169.76	5.99	1702.02	60.06	0.00	0.00
13	KRISHNAGIRI	3103.61	1052.40	33.91	980.52	31.59	0.00	0.00	1070.69	34.50	0.00	0.00
14	MADURAI	3256.47	1545.34	47.45	946.33	29.06	473.91	14.55	290.89	8.93	0.00	0.00
15	MAYILADUTHURAI	1162.56	80.22	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	993.02	85.42	89.32	7.68
16	NAGAPATTINAM	1538.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1538.44	100.00
17	NAMAKKAL	2928.10	530.24	18.11	472.85	16.15	78.88	2.69	1846.14	63.05	0.00	0.00
18	PERAMBALUR	1594.54	391.74	24.57	115.08	7.22	0.00	0.00	1087.72	68.22	0.00	0.00
19	PUDUKKOTTAI	4427.94	2489.61	56.23	1790.46	40.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.87	3.34
20	RAMANATHAPURAM	4074.87	3122.51	76.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	952.36	23.37
21	RANIPET	1756.01	86.98	4.95	1289.75	73.45	0.00	0.00	379.27	21.60	0.00	0.00
22	SALEM	3948.48	150.57	3.81	261.11	6.61	213.27	5.40	3323.53	84.17	0.00	0.00
23	SIVAGANGAI	4032.62	4032.62	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TENIKASI	2442.44	772.58	31.63	668.23	27.36	189.03	7.74	812.61	33.27	0.00	0.00
25	THANJAVUR	3394.70	428.74	12.63	639.98	18.85	137.33	4.05	2188.65	64.47	0.00	0.00
26	THE NILGIRIS	1119.08	1119.08	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	THENI	1894.17	991.95	52.37	434.33	22.93	0.00	0.00	467.90	24.70	0.00	0.00
28	THIRUVARUR	2072.57	883.33	42.62	71.85	3.47	0.00	0.00	744.28	35.91	373.12	18.00
29	THOOTHUKUDI	4597.12	3718.01	80.88	750.71	16.33	0.00	0.00	128.40	2.79	0.00	0.00
30	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	4036.10	1585.47	39.28	347.60	8.61	0.00	0.00	2103.03	52.11	0.00	0.00
31	TIRUNELVELI	3043.87	2640.89	86.76	276.33	9.08	126.65	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	TIRUPATHUR	1108.81	0.00	0.00	170.32	15.36	0.00	0.00	938.49	84.64	0.00	0.00
33	TIRUPPUR	4713.91	810.25	17.19	2338.02	49.60	337.98	7.17	1227.65	26.04	0.00	0.00
34	TIRUVALLUR	3042.19	2155.99	70.87	736.09	24.20	0.00	0.00	80.92	2.66	69.19	2.27
35	TIRUVANNAMALAI	4783.95	957.76	20.02	1538.28	32.15	876.95	18.33	1410.96	29.49	0.00	0.00
36	VELLORE	1320.24	0.00	0.00	577.99	43.78	0.00	0.00	742.25	56.22	0.00	0.00
37	VILLUPURAM	3772.29	1046.98	27.75	1018.57	27.00	518.07	13.73	1188.66	31.51	0.00	0.00
38	VIRUDHUNAGAR	4001.89	2432.12	60.77	1187.09	29.66	86.52	2.16	296.17	7.40	0.00	0.00
	Total	108613.35	43886.57	40.41	22663.35	20.87	5517.20	5.08	33375.93	30.73	3170.30	2.92

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024						Annexure - X	
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units
1	ARIYALUR	1	ANDIMADAM	1	SENDURAI(A)		
		2	KOVAGAM				
		3	KUNDAVELI				
2	CHENGALPATTU	1	ATCHARAPPAKKAM	1	ORATHI	1	APPUR
		2	GUDUVANCHERI	2	THIRUKKALUKUNDRAM	2	CHENGALPATTU
		3	JAMEEN ENDATHUR				
		4	KARUMPAKKAM				
		5	KATTANKOLATHUR				
		6	KAYAPAKKAM				
		7	KODUR				
		8	L ENDATHTHUR				
		9	MAMALLAPURAM				
		10	NERUMPUR				
		11	OONAMPAKKAM				
		12	P.V.KALATHUR				
		13	PERUMPAKKAM				
		14	SINGAPERUMAL KOVIL				
		15	SITHAMOOR				
		16	VANDALUR				
3	CHENNAI	1	ALANDUR				
		2	MADHAVARAM				
		3	PALLIKARANAI				
4	COIMBATORE	1	POLLACHI NORTH	1	KARAMADAI	1	ALANTHURAI
		2	POLLACHI SOUTH	2	MADUKARAI	2	ANNUR NORTH
		3	SULUR	3	PERIYANEKAMAM	3	ANNUR SOUTH
		4	THUDIYALUR	4	PERUR	4	ANUPAR PALAYAM
		5	VADAVALLI	5	VALPARAI	5	COIMBATORE
						6	GANAPATHY
						7	KARUMATHAMPATTY
						8	KINATHUKADAVU
						9	KOLARPATTY
						10	KOVILPALAYAM
						11	MADAMPATTY
						12	METTUPALAYAM

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024						Annexure - X	
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units
							13 OTHAKALMANDAPAM 14 PERIANAICKENPALAYAM 15 RAMAPATTINAM 16 SARAVANAM PATTY 17 SARKAR SAMAKULAM 18 SELAKARICHAL 19 SINGANALLUR 20 THONDAMUTHUR 21 VAARAPATTY 22 VADASITHUR
5	CUDDALORE	1	KURINJIPADI	1	KADAMPULIYUR	1	KAMMAPURAM
		2	MANJAKKUPPAM	2	PANRUTI	2	KAVANUR
		3	SIRUPAKKAM	3	TITAGUDI(WEST)	3	NELLIKUPPAM(C)
						4	PENNADAM 5 RETTICHAVALI 6 THIRUVANTHIPURAM 7 THOZHUDUR 8 TITAGUDI(EAST) 9 VEPPUR 10 VRIDHACHALAM NORTH 11 VRIDHACHALAM SOUTH
6	DHARMAPURI	1	HARUR	1	INDUR	1	BOMMIDI
		2	MORAPPUR	2	KRISHNAPURAM	2	KADATHUR
		3	PALACODE			3	KAMBAINALLUR
		4	PAPPIREDDIPATTI			4	KARIMANGALAM
		5	PAUPARAPATTY			5	MARANDAHALLI
						6	PALAYAM(D) 7 PENNAGARAM 8 PERIYANAHALLI 9 PERUMBALAI 10 PULIKARAI 11 THENKARA KOTTAI 12 VELLICHAN THAI
7	DINDIGUL	1	DHARMATHUPATTI	1	KAMBILYAMPATTI	1	ATHOOR
		2	KORIKKADAVU			2	AYYAKUDI
		3	NATHAM			3	AYYALUR
		4	NEIKKARAPATTI			4	AYYAMPALAYAM
		5	ORUTHATTU			5	CHINNAKKAMPATTI
		6	PILLAIYAR NATHAM			6	CHINNALAPATTI
		7	REDDIAPATTI			7	DEVATHUR
		8	SENDURAI			8	DINDIGUL EAST 9 DINDIGUL WEST 10 ERIODU 11 KALLIMANTHAYAM 12 KOTTANATHAM 13 KOVILUR 14 NILAKKOTTAI 15 ODDENCHATRAM 16 PALAYAM(DI) 17 PALLAGANUTHU 18 PULIURNATAM 19 REDIYARCHATIRAM 20 SANARPATTI 21 SILUVATHUR 22 THOPPAMPATTI 23 VADAMADURAI 24 VATHALAKUNDU 25 VEDASANDUR 26 VIRUVEEDU
8	ERODE	1	AMMAPETTAI(E)	1	ANTHIYUR	1	ARASUR(E)
		2	ARACHALUR	2	MODAKKURICHI	2	ATHANI(E)
		3	AVAL POONDURAI			3	BHAVANISAGAR
		4	ERODE EAST			4	CHENNIMALAI
		5	ERODE NORTH			5	ELATHUR(E)
		6	KILAMPADI			6	NAMBIYUR
		7	KODUMUDI			7	PERUNDURAI
		8	SATHYAMANGALAM			8	PUNJAI PULIAMPATTI
		9	SIVAGIRI(E)			9	SIRUVALUR
						10	THINGALUR
						11	VELLODE
						12	VEMANDAMPALAYAM
9	KALLAKURICHCHI	1	KALAMARUDHUR	1	KALLAKURICHI	1	CHINNASELAM
		2	SENGURICHI	2	THIYAGADURGAM	2	ELAVANASURKOTTAI
		3	TIRUKKOILUR	3	ULUNDURPET	3	ERAIYUR(K)
		4	VADAKKANANDHAL			4	INDHILI

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024							Annexure - X	
TAMIL NADU								
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units	
						5	KALVARAYAN HILLS	
						6	NAGALUR	
						7	NAINARPALAYAM	
						8	SANKARAPURAM	
10	KANCHEEPURAM	1	GOVINDAVADI	1	THIRUPPULIVANAM	1	ARUMPULIUR	
		2	SIRUKAVERIPAKKAM	2	WALAJABAD			
		3	THIRUPUKUZHI					
		4	UTHIRAMERUR					
11	KANNIYAKUMARI	1	RAJAKKAMANGALAM					
12	KARUR	1	ARAVAKURICHI	1	VELLIANNAI	1	K PARAMATHI	
		2	CHINNADHARAPURAM			2	KADAVUR	
		3	CHINTHALAVADI			3	KARUR	
		4	MANMANGALAM			4	KATTALAI	
		5	PUGALUR			5	MYLAMPATTI	
						6	PALLAPATTI(K)	
						7	PANJAPATTI	
						8	THALAPATTI	
						9	THENNILAI	
						10	THOGAMALAI	
						11	THORANAKALPATTI	
						12	VANGAL	
13	KRISHNAGIRI	1	BAGALUR			1	ALAPATTI	
		2	BARUR			2	BARGUR(K)	
		3	BERIGAI			3	KALLAVI	
		4	HOSUR			4	KURUBRAPALLI	
		5	HOSUR TOWN			5	MATHUR(K)	
		6	KELAMANGALAM			6	NAGARASAMPATTI	
		7	KRISHNAGIRI			7	PALLEPALLI	
		8	MATHIGIRI			8	SAMALPATTI	
		9	PERIYAMUTUR			9	SINGARAPATAI	
		10	POCHAMPALLI			10	UTHANGARAI	
		11	RAYAKOTTAI			11	VEPPANAPALLI	
14	MADURAI	1	ALANGANALLUR	1	A.VALLALAPATTI	1	EAST MADURAI	
		2	ELUMALAI	2	ATHIPATTI	2	KOTTAMPATTI	
		3	KARUMATHUR	3	MUDUWARPATTI	3	MADURAI WEST	
		4	KARUNGALAKKUDI	4	USILAMPATTI	4	PALAMEDU	
		5	KOKKULAM	5	UTHAPPANAYAKANUR	5	SINDUPATTI	
		6	KOOLAPANDI	6	VALANDUR			
		7	MELAVALAVU					
		8	NAGAMALAI PUDUKOTTAI					
		9	OTHAKADAI					
		10	SAKKIMANGALAM					
		11	SATHAMANGALAM					
		12	SEDAPATTI					
		13	THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM					
		14	VELLALUR					
15	MAYILADUTHURAI					1	KUTTALAM	
						2	MAADHANAM	
						3	MANGANALLUR	
						4	MAYILADUTHURAI	
						5	MELAIYUR	
						6	PAALAIYUR	
						7	PATTAVARTHI	
						8	PUTHUR(N)	
						9	SEMBANARKOIL	
						10	SIRKALI	
						11	THIRUVENKADU	
						12	THIRUVILAIYATTAM	
						13	VAITHEESVARAN KOIL	
16	NAMAKKAL	1	ELACHIPALAYAM	1	KUMARAPALAYAM	1	ALANGANATHAM	
		2	JEDARPALAYAM			2	ERUMAPATTI	
		3	MOLASI			3	KALAPPANAICKENPATTI	
		4	PANDAMANGALAM			4	KEERAMBUR	
						5	MALLASAMUTHRAM	
						6	MANGALAPURAM	
						7	METTUPATTY	
						8	MOHANUR	
						9	MULLUKURCHI	
						10	NALLIPALAYAM	
						11	NALLUR(N)	
						12	NAMAGIRIPETTAI	
						13	NAMAKKAL	
						14	PARAMATHI	

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024							Annexure - X
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units
							15 PUDUCHATRAM 16 RASIPURAM 17 SELLAPPAMPATTI 18 SENDAMANGALAM 19 TIRUCHENGODE 20 VAIYAPPAMALAI 21 VALAYAPATTI 22 VENNANDUR
17	PERAMBALUR	1	KOOTHUR			1	CHETTIKULAM 2 KELAPULIYUR 3 KURUMBALUR 4 PASUMBALUR 5 PERAMBALUR 6 VALLIKANDAPURAM 7 VENGALAM
18	PUDUKKOTTAI	1	ARASAMALAI			1	ARAKKONAM NORTH 2 ARAKKONAM SOUTH 3 BANAVARAM 4 KALAVAI 5 KAVERIPAKKAM 6 MAMBAKKAM(R) 7 NEMILI(R) 8 PALLUR 9 PANAPAKKAM 10 PARANJI 11 RANIPET 12 SHOLINGUR 13 VISHARAM
19	RANIPET	1	ARAKKONAM NORTH			1	ARCOT 2 PUDUPADI 3 THIMIRI 4 WALAJAH
20	SALEM	1	ARUNUTHUMALAI	1	KARUPUR	1	LAGAPURAM 2 ATTUR 3 BELUR 4 EDAPPADY 5 ERNAPURAM 6 GANGAVALLI 7 KADAYAMPATTI 8 KARI PATTY 9 KATTUKOTAI 10 KOLATHUR(S) 11 KONDALAMPATTY 12 KONGANAPURAM 13 MALLIYAKARAI 14 MECHERY 15 NANGAVALLI 16 OMALUR 17 PALAMALAI 18 PANAMARATHUPATTI 19 PETHANAICKENPALAYAM 20 POOLAMPATTI 21 POTANERY 22 SALEM TOWN 23 SANKAGIRI WEST 24 SANKARI EAST 25 SEMMANDAPATTI 26 SURAMANGALAM 27 THALAIVASAL 28 THARAMANGALAM 29 THIRUMALAIGIRI 30 VALAPADY 31 VALASAIYUR

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024							Annexure - X
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units
						32	VEERAGANUR
						33	VEERAPANDY
						34	VEMBADITHALAM
						35	YETHAPUR
21	TENKASI	1	ALANGULAM(T)	1	SERNTHAMANGALAM	1	KARISALKULAM
		2	AYIKUDI	2	UTHUMALAI	2	KARIVALAMVANTHANALLUR
		3	CUDDALOR(T)			3	KARUVANTHA
		4	KADAYANALLUR			4	KEEZHPAVOOR
		5	KALLURANI			5	KURUKKALPATTI
		6	NETTUR			6	PAZHANKOTTAI
		7	SANKARANKOVIL			7	PULIANGUDI
		8	SURANDAI			8	VEERASIGAMANI
						9	VENKADAMPATTI
22	THANJAVUR	1	BUDALUR	1	KABISTHALAM	1	AANDIKKADU
		2	CHOZHANMALIGAI	2	NAMBIVAYAL	2	AAVANAM
		3	ORATHANAD			3	ADIRAMPATTINAM
		4	PERAVURANI			4	ADUTHURAI
		5	SALIYAMANGALAM			5	AGARAPPETTAI
		6	THAMBIKKOTTAI			6	AMMAPETTAI(T)
		7	THANJAVUR			7	AYYAMPETTAI
		8	ULUR			8	DEVANCHERI
						9	KANDIYUR
						10	KATHIRAMANGALAM
						11	KAVALIPATTI
						12	KUMBAKONAM
						13	KURUVIKKARAMBAI
						14	MADUKKUR
						15	MILATTUR
						16	MURUKKANGUDI
						17	NACHIYARKOVIL
						18	NADUCAUVERY
						19	NANJIKOTTAI
						20	PANTHALLUR
						21	PAPANASAM
						22	PATTUKOTTAI
						23	PERIYAKOTTAI
						24	RAMAPURAM
						25	SILLATHUR
						26	THIRUCHITRAMBALAM
						27	THIRUKATTUPALLI
						28	THIRUPPANANDAL
						29	THIRUVAIYARU
						30	THIRUVIDAIMARUTHUR
						31	THONDARAMPATTU
						32	THURVARANKURICHI
						33	TIRUMANGALAKKOTTAI
						34	VALLAM
23	THENI	1	AUNDIPATTI			1	ERASAKKANAICKANUR
		2	KODANGIPATTI			2	KANDAMANUR
		3	MARKAYANKOTTAI			3	MYLADUMPARI
		4	THENI			4	RAJATHANI
						5	THEVARAM
24	THIRUVARUR	1	NANNILAM			1	AALANGUDI
						2	AAVUR
						3	AKARATHIRUMAALAM
						4	KAMALAPURAM
						5	KORADACHERI
						6	KUDAVASAL
						7	PERALAM
						8	SELLUR
						9	THIRUKANNAMANGAI
						10	THIRUVEZHIMIZHALAI
						11	VADAPATHIMANGALAM
						12	VALANGAIMAN
25	THOOTHUKUDI	1	ILLAYARASANENDAL			1	PALLAKKURICHI
		2	KADAMBUR				
		3	KAYATHAR				
		4	PARIVALLIKOTTAI				
		5	SATTANKULAM				
		6	UDANGUDI				
26	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	1	KATTUPUTHUR			1	ERAGUDI
		2	PERUVALAPPUR			2	KANNANUR
		3	VALANADU			3	KARIYAMANIKKAM
						4	KOPPAMPATTI

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024						Annexure - X	
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units
						5	MANAPPARAI
						6	MANIKANDAM FIRKA
						7	MARUNGAPURI
						8	PANNAPATTY
						9	PULIVALAM
						10	SENGATTUPATTI
						11	T.PET
						12	THUMBALAM
						13	THURAIYUR
						14	THUVARANKURUCHI
						15	UPPILLIYAPURAM
						16	V.PERIAPATTY
						17	VAIYAMPATTI
						18	VALAIYADUPPU
27	TIRUNELVELI	1	RADHAPURAM	1	VANNIKONENDAL		
		2	VUAYANARAYANAM				
28	TIRUPATHUR	1	AMBALUR			1	ALANGAYAM
		2	JOLARPET			2	AMBUR
		3	PUDURNADU			3	AMMANANGOIL
						4	ANDIYAPPANUR
						5	KANDILI
						6	KORATTI
						7	MADHANUR
						8	MELSANANGKUPPAM
						9	NATRAMPALLI
						10	THIRUPATHUR
						11	THUTHIPET
						12	VANIYAMBADI
29	TIRUPPUR	1	AVANASHI EAST	1	PERIAVALAVADI	1	AVINASHI WEST
		2	GUDIMANGALAM	2	SEVUR	2	KANGEYAM
		3	KANNIVADI	3	TIRUPPUR SOUTH	3	KARADIVAVI
		4	KUNDADAM			4	KUNNUTHUR
		5	NATHAKADAYUR			5	MOOLANUR
		6	PEDDAPPAMPATTI			6	PALLADAM
		7	PERUMANALLUR			7	SAMALAPURAM
		8	PONGALORE			8	SOUTH AVANASHIPALAYAM
		9	PONNAPURAM			9	VELAMPALAYAM
		10	SANGARANDAMPALAYAM				
		11	THUNGAVI				
		12	UHIYUR				
		13	UTHUKKULI				
		14	VELLAKOIL				
30	TIRUVALLUR	1	AVADI			1	THIRUMULLAIVOYAL
		2	BALAPURAM			2	VAYALANALLUR
		3	CHERUKKANUR				
		4	ERUMBI				
		5	KANAGAMMACHATRAM				
		6	MAPPEDU				
		7	NEMAM				
		8	POONAMALLEE				
		9	POONIMANGADU				
		10	R K PETTAI				
		11	THIRUNINDRAVUR				
		12	TIRUTTANI				
		13	UTHUKOTTAI				
		14	VELLANUR				
31	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1	AGARAPALAYAM	1	MANGALAM(T)	1	CHENGAM
		2	ANNAKAVOOR	2	MODAIYUR	2	DESUR
		3	ARNI	3	NAIDUMANGALAM	3	ERAIYUR(T)
		4	KADALADI(T)	4	PACHAL	4	KELUR
		5	KALASAPAKKAM	5	SANTHAVASAL	5	KETTAVARAMPALAYAM
		6	KANNAMANGALAM	6	THANDARAMPET	6	KILKODUNGALUR
		7	KOLAPPALUR	7	THURINJAPURAM	7	KILPENNATHUR
		8	NAMMIYEMPATTU	8	VANAPURAM	8	MAZHAIYUR(T)
		9	NEDUNGUNAM	9	VETTAVALAM	9	MELPALLIPATTU
		10	OSUR			10	MULLIPATTU
		11	PERANAMALLUR			11	PUDUPALAYAM
		12	SOMASIPADI			12	SENNAVARAM
		13	THELLAR			13	THACHCHAMPADI
		14	TIRUVANNAMALAI(NORTH)			14	THANIPADI
		15	TIRUVANNAMALAI(SOUTH)			15	THATCHAMPATTU
		16	VADATHANDALAM				
		17	VAKKADAII				
		18	VANDAVASI				

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024							Annexure - X
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Critical Assessment Units	S. No	Name of Over-Exploited Assessment Units
32	VELLORE	1	KANIYAMBADI			1	AGARAM
		2	KATPADI			2	ANAIUT
		3	MELPADI			3	GUDIYATHAM EAST
		4	PENNATHUR			4	GUDIYATHAM WEST
		5	PERNAMBUT			5	K V KUPPAM
		6	THIRUVALAM			6	MELPATTI
		7	USSOOR			7	ODUGATHUR
		8	VALATHUR(V)			8	PALLIKONDA
						9	SATHUVACHARI
						10	VADUGANTHANGAL
						11	VELLORE NORTH
						12	VELLORE SOUTH
33	VILLUPURAM	1	AVANIPUR	1	BRAMMADESAM	1	ANNIYUR
		2	GINGEE	2	NEMILI	2	ARASUR(V)
		3	KANDAMANGALAM	3	OLAKKUR	3	AVALAURPET
		4	KILLYANUR	4	THIRUVENNAINALLUR	4	KANJANUR
		5	MARAKKANAM	5	UPPUVELUR	5	MEL OLAKKUR
		6	SATHAMPADI	6	VIKKIRAVANDI	6	MELMALAIYANAUR
		7	SITHALAMPATTU			7	SATHIYAMANGALAM
		8	VADASIRUVALUR			8	SIRUVADI
		9	VALAVANUR			9	SITHALINGAMADAM
						10	VALLAM(V)
34	VIRUDHUNAGAR	1	ALANGULAM(V)	1	PILLAIYARKULAM	1	CHOLAPURAM
		2	AMATHUR			2	KEELARAJAKULARAMAN
		3	AYANKOLLANKONDAN			3	NATHAMPATTI
		4	MALLANKINAR			4	VEMBAKKOTTAI
		5	MANGALAM(V)				
		6	ONDIPULINAICKANUR				
		7	RAJAPALAYAM				
		8	SALWARPATTI				
		9	SIVAKASI				
		10	SRIVILLIPUTTUR				
		11	VATCHAKARAPATTI				
		12	WATRAP				
<b>ABSTRACT</b>							
Total No. of Assessed Units	Number of Semicritical Assessment Units		Number of Critical Assessment Units		Number of Over Exploited Assessment Units		
1202	239		56		392		

QUALITY PROBLEMS IN ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024							Annexure - XI	
TAMIL NADU								
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Assessment Units affected by Fluoride	S. No	Name of Assessment Units affected by Arsenic	S. No	Name of Assessment Units affected by Salinity	
1	COIMBATORE	1	SARAVANAMPATTI					
2	CUDDALORE	1	THOZHUDUR					
3	DHARMAPURI	1	BOMMIDI					
		2	DHARMAPURI					
		3	HARUR					
		4	INDUR					
		5	KARIMANGALAM					
		6	MARANDAHALLI					
		7	MORAPPUR					
		8	NALLAMPALLI					
		9	PALACODE					
		10	PAPPIREDDIPATTY					
		11	PENNAGARAM					
		12	PULIKARA					
		13	THEERTHAMALAI					
4	DINDIGUL	1	VATLAGUNDU					
5	ERODE	1	AMMAPETTAI					
		2	SATHYAMANGALAM					
		3	VANIPUTHUR					
6	KALLAKKURICHI	1	THIRUKOILUR					
7	KARUR	1	CHINNADHARAPURAM					
		2	K.PARAMATHY					
		3	PUGALUR					
8	KRISHNAGIRI	1	BAGALUR					
		2	BARGUR					
		3	BARUR					
		4	HOSUR					
		5	KELAMANGALAM					
		6	KRISHNAGIRI					
		7	MATHUR					
		8	POCHAMPALLI					
		9	SHOOLAGIRI					
		10	UTHANGARAI					
		11	VEPPANAPALLI					
9	MADRASI	1	MELUR					
		2	NEERATHAN					
		3	OTHAKKADAI					
		4	T.KALLUPATTI					
		5	THIRUMANGALAM					
10	NAMAKKAL	1	NALLIPALAYAM					
		2	NAMAKKAL					
		3	PARAMATHI					
11	NAGAPATTINAM						1	VALIVALAM
							2	THALAINAYAR
							3	NAGAPPATTINAM
							4	NIRMULAI
							5	THILLAYADI
							6	THIRUKANNAPURAM
							7	THIRUKKUVALAI
							8	KARIYAPATTINAM
							9	THAGATUR
							10	KILVELUR
							11	KANGALANCHERI
							12	THIRUMARUGAL
							13	KEELAIYUR
							14	ATHERKUPOIGAINALLUR
							15	THEVOOR
							16	VEDARANYAM
							17	VELANGANNI

QUALITY PROBLEMS IN ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2024							Annexure - XI
TAMIL NADU							
S. No	Name of District	S. No	Name of Assessment Units affected by Fluoride	S. No	Name of Assessment Units affected by Arsenic	S. No	Name of Assessment Units affected by Salinity
12	PERAMBALUR	1	VARAGUR				
13	PUDUKOTTAI	1	KARAIYUR			1	PERUMARUTHUR
						2	KOTTAIPATTINAM
						3	SINKAVANAM
14	RANIPET	1	RANIPET				
15	RAMANATHAPURAM	1	KEELAKKARAI			1	THIRUPULLANI
						2	KADALADI
						3	SIKKAL
						4	MANGALAKUDI
						5	MUDUKULATHUR SOUTH
						6	MELACHELVANUR
						7	THONDI
						8	SAYALKUDI
						9	S.THARAIKUDI
16	SALEM	1	EDAPPADI				
		2	ERNAPURAM				
		3	GANGAVALLI				
		4	KADAYAMPATTI				
		5	KARIAPPATTI				
		6	KONGANAPURAM				
		7	METTUR				
		8	SALEM TOWN				
		9	VEERAPANDI				
		10	VEMBADITHALAM				
17	SIVAGANGA	1	KALLAL				
		2	PALLATHUR				
		3	SIVAGANGAI				
18	TENKASI	1	ALANKULAM				
19	TIRUPATHUR	1	ALANGAYAM				
		2	ANDIYAPPANUR				
		3	TIRUPATHUR				
		4	VANIYAMBADI				
20	THENI	1	CUMBAM				
		2	DEVATHANAPATTI				
21	THIRUVALLUR					1	MINJUR
22	THIRUVARUR					1	MUTHUPET
						2	THIRUTHURAIPONDI
						3	EDAIYUR
						4	ALATHAMPADI
23	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	1	TRICHY WEST TALUK-TR				
		2	TRICHY WEST TALUK-TR				
24	TIRUPPUR	1	AVINASHIPALAYAM(S)				
		2	KANGEYAM				
		3	MULANUR				
		4	NALLUR				
		5	TIRUPPUR (S)				
		6	VELLAKOIL				
25	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1	MELPALLIPATTU				
26	VILLUPURAM	1	ARASUR				
		2	AVANIPUR				
<b>ABSTRACT</b>							
Total No. of Assessed Units	Number of Assessment Unit		Number of	Number of Assessment Unit			
1202	77		0	34			

State-Wise Summary Of Assessmet Units Improved Or Deteriorated From 2024 To 2023 Assessment - Tamil Nadu						Annexure - XII	
S. No.	Name of States / Union Territories	Total Number of Assessed Units	Number of Assessment Units Improved	Number of Assessment Units Deteriorated	Number of Assessment Units With No Change	Number of Assessment Units Newly formed or Previous Assessment Units Reorganized	Remarks
1	Tamil Nadu	1202	55	42	1105	0	

COMPARISON OF CATEGORIZATION OF ASSESSMENT UNITS (2024 AND 2023)							Annexure - XIII		
TAMIL NADU									
S. No	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2023	Categorization 2023	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2024	Categorization 2024	Remark
<b>Improved</b>									
1	CHENGALPATTU	NERUMPUR	93.26	Critical	CHENGALPATTU	NERUMPUR	87.85	Semi Critical	Improved
2	CHENGALPATTU	ORATHI	102.58	Over Exploited	CHENGALPATTU	ORATHI	93.30	Critical	Improved
3	COIMBATORE	KOTTUR(CBE)	70.11	Semi Critical	COIMBATORE	KOTTUR(CBE)	60.48	Safe	Improved
4	COIMBATORE	THIRUMALAYAMPALAYAM	79.54	Semi Critical	COIMBATORE	THIRUMALAYAMPALAYAM	65.15	Safe	Improved
5	COIMBATORE	VALPARAI	107.15	Over Exploited	COIMBATORE	VALPARAI	93.73	Critical	Improved
6	CUDDALORE	BHUVANAGIRI	71.64	Semi Critical	CUDDALORE	BHUVANAGIRI	58.74	Safe	Improved
7	DHARMAPURI	INDUR	115.47	Over Exploited	DHARMAPURI	INDUR	95.53	Critical	Improved
8	DINDIGUL	DHARMATHUPATTI	93.00	Critical	DINDIGUL	DHARMATHUPATTI	88.33	Semi Critical	Improved
9	DINDIGUL	ORUTHATTU	91.00	Critical	DINDIGUL	ORUTHATTU	87.48	Semi Critical	Improved
10	ERODE	ANTHIYUR	102.57	Over Exploited	ERODE	ANTHIYUR	95.63	Critical	Improved
11	ERODE	TALAVADI	71.07	Semi Critical	ERODE	TALAVADI	66.91	Safe	Improved
12	KANCHEEPURAM	KALIYAMPOONDI	71.92	Semi Critical	KANCHEEPURAM	KALIYAMPOONDI	61.94	Safe	Improved
13	KANCHEEPURAM	MANGADU	73.62	Semi Critical	KANCHEEPURAM	MANGADU	64.71	Safe	Improved
14	KANCHEEPURAM	THIRUPPULIVANAM	108.69	Over Exploited	KANCHEEPURAM	THIRUPPULIVANAM	97.73	Critical	Improved
15	KARUR	PUGALUR	93.01	Critical	KARUR	PUGALUR	88.70	Semi Critical	Improved
16	MADURAI	MUDUVARPATTI	101.83	Over Exploited	MADURAI	MUDUVARPATTI	97.12	Critical	Improved
17	MADURAI	NEERETHAN	80.40	Semi Critical	MADURAI	NEERETHAN	68.47	Safe	Improved
18	MADURAI	PERAIYUR	71.63	Semi Critical	MADURAI	PERAIYUR	69.57	Safe	Improved
19	MADURAI	VALAYANKULAM	72.19	Semi Critical	MADURAI	VALAYANKULAM	63.31	Safe	Improved
20	NAMAKKAL	ELACHIPALAYAM	92.45	Critical	NAMAKKAL	ELACHIPALAYAM	82.93	Semi Critical	Improved
21	NAMAKKAL	KUMARAPALAYAM	104.50	Over Exploited	NAMAKKAL	KUMARAPALAYAM	99.86	Critical	Improved
22	NAMAKKAL	MANICKAMPALAYAM	74.66	Semi Critical	NAMAKKAL	MANICKAMPALAYAM	66.29	Safe	Improved
23	NAMAKKAL	PANDAMANGALAM	97.82	Critical	NAMAKKAL	PANDAMANGALAM	89.17	Semi Critical	Improved
24	TENKASI	AYIKUDI	90.94	Critical	TENKASI	AYIKUDI	82.61	Semi Critical	Improved
25	TENKASI	SANKARANKOVIL	92.73	Critical	TENKASI	SANKARANKOVIL	86.80	Semi Critical	Improved
26	TENKASI	SERNTHAMANGALAM	101.04	Over Exploited	TENKASI	SERNTHAMANGALAM	96.89	Critical	Improved
27	THANJAVUR	EACHANKOTTAI	73.76	Semi Critical	THANJAVUR	EACHANKOTTAI	64.61	Safe	Improved
28	THANJAVUR	KABISTHALAM	163.97	Over Exploited	THANJAVUR	KABISTHALAM	98.08	Critical	Improved
29	THENI	DEVATHANAPATTI	71.50	Semi Critical	THENI	DEVATHANAPATTI	68.27	Safe	Improved
30	THENI	MARKAYANKOTTAI	96.71	Critical	THENI	MARKAYANKOTTAI	80.84	Semi Critical	Improved
31	THENI	THENKARAI(T)	76.11	Semi Critical	THENI	THENKARAI(T)	67.81	Safe	Improved
32	THOOTHUKUDI	ILLAYARASANENDAL	90.38	Critical	THOOTHUKUDI	ILLAYARASANENDAL	87.32	Semi Critical	Improved
33	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	MUSIRI	79.39	Semi Critical	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	MUSIRI	68.75	Safe	Improved
34	TIRUNELVELI	LEVINJIPURAM	74.33	Semi Critical	TIRUNELVELI	LEVINJIPURAM	68.25	Safe	Improved
35	TIRUNELVELI	PAZHAVOOR	83.01	Semi Critical	TIRUNELVELI	PAZHAVOOR	69.55	Safe	Improved
36	TIRUNELVELI	THALAIYUTHU	72.96	Semi Critical	TIRUNELVELI	THALAIYUTHU	68.52	Safe	Improved
37	TIRUNELVELI	TISAYANVILAI	87.15	Semi Critical	TIRUNELVELI	TISAYANVILAI	68.11	Safe	Improved

S. No	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2023	Categorization 2023	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2024	Categorization 2024	Remark
38	TIRUNELVELI	VANNIKONENDAL	102.71	Over Exploited	TIRUNELVELI	VANNIKONENDAL	98.97	Critical	Improved
39	TIRUPPUR	KUNDADAM	93.80	Critical	TIRUPPUR	KUNDADAM	86.03	Semi Critical	Improved
40	TIRUPPUR	MADATHUKULAM	71.70	Semi Critical	TIRUPPUR	MADATHUKULAM	64.37	Safe	Improved
41	TIRUPPUR	PEDDAPPAMPATTI	95.48	Critical	TIRUPPUR	PEDDAPPAMPATTI	82.12	Semi Critical	Improved
42	TIRUPPUR	PERIAVALAVADI	101.91	Over Exploited	TIRUPPUR	PERIAVALAVADI	99.20	Critical	Improved
43	TIRUPPUR	TIRUPPUR SOUTH	105.26	Over Exploited	TIRUPPUR	TIRUPPUR SOUTH	97.53	Critical	Improved
44	TIRUVALLUR	PALLIPATTU	73.32	Semi Critical	TIRUVALLUR	PALLIPATTU	62.99	Safe	Improved
45	TIRUVALLUR	POONAMALLEE	90.24	Critical	TIRUVALLUR	POONAMALLEE	88.91	Semi Critical	Improved
46	TIRUVALLUR	R K PETTAI	98.01	Critical	TIRUVALLUR	R K PETTAI	87.43	Semi Critical	Improved
47	TIRUVALLUR	THIRUNINDRAVUR	90.53	Critical	TIRUVALLUR	THIRUNINDRAVUR	88.04	Semi Critical	Improved
48	TIRUVALLUR	VELLANUR	92.82	Critical	TIRUVALLUR	VELLANUR	88.87	Semi Critical	Improved
49	TIRUVANNAMALAI	PACHAL	104.06	Over Exploited	TIRUVANNAMALAI	PACHAL	93.01	Critical	Improved
50	TIRUVANNAMALAI	POLUR	71.25	Semi Critical	TIRUVANNAMALAI	POLUR	61.85	Safe	Improved
51	TIRUVANNAMALAI	PULIYUR	70.22	Semi Critical	TIRUVANNAMALAI	PULIYUR	69.92	Safe	Improved
52	VELLORE	PERNAMBUT	93.65	Critical	VELLORE	PERNAMBUT	85.49	Semi Critical	Improved
53	VILLUPURAM	NEMILI	105.05	Over Exploited	VILLUPURAM	NEMILI	90.21	Critical	Improved
54	VILLUPURAM	THIRUVENNAINALLUR	105.04	Over Exploited	VILLUPURAM	THIRUVENNAINALLUR	95.72	Critical	Improved
55	VILLUPURAM	VALAVANUR	97.21	Critical	VILLUPURAM	VALAVANUR	86.56	Semi Critical	Improved

**COMPARISON OF CATEGORIZATION OF ASSESSMENT UNITS (2024 AND 2023)**

**TAMIL NADU**

S. No	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2023	Categorization 2023	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2024	Categorization 2024	Remark
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**Deteriorated**

1	CUDDALORE	VEPPUR	98.09	Critical	CUDDALORE	VEPPUR	115.16	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
2	DHARMAPURI	HARUR	69.23	Safe	DHARMAPURI	HARUR	77.86	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
3	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL EAST	93.35	Critical	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL EAST	109.28	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
4	DINDIGUL	NATHAM	66.32	Safe	DINDIGUL	NATHAM	82.19	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
5	DINDIGUL	SENDURAI	64.60	Safe	DINDIGUL	SENDURAI	82.16	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
6	KALLAKURICHCHI	ERAIYUR(K)	91.45	Critical	KALLAKURICHCHI	ERAIYUR(K)	110.42	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
7	KALLAKURICHCHI	KALVARAYAN HILLS	92.45	Critical	KALLAKURICHCHI	KALVARAYAN HILLS	112.17	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
8	KALLAKURICHCHI	NAGALUR	90.84	Critical	KALLAKURICHCHI	NAGALUR	109.84	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
9	KALLAKURICHCHI	SENGURICHI	67.75	Safe	KALLAKURICHCHI	SENGURICHI	77.03	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
10	KARUR	CHINTHALAVADI	69.43	Safe	KARUR	CHINTHALAVADI	72.27	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
11	KARUR	MANMANGALAM	60.04	Safe	KARUR	MANMANGALAM	78.66	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
12	KRISHNAGIRI	PALLEPALLI	93.63	Critical	KRISHNAGIRI	PALLEPALLI	101.16	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
13	MADURAI	ATHIPATTI	84.45	Semi Critical	MADURAI	ATHIPATTI	91.87	Critical	Deteriorated

S. No	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2023	Categorization 2023	Name of District	Name of Assessment Unit	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) in 2024	Categorization 2024	Remark
14	MADURAI	EAST MADURAI	99.22	Critical	MADURAI	EAST MADURAI	119.78	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
15	MADURAI	KOTTAMPATTI	98.82	Critical	MADURAI	KOTTAMPATTI	102.27	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
16	MADURAI	THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM	53.14	Safe	MADURAI	THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM	71.12	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
17	MADURAI	USILAMPATTI	72.32	Semi Critical	MADURAI	USILAMPATTI	90.71	Critical	Deteriorated
18	MADURAI	UTHAPPANAYAKANUR	89.84	Semi Critical	MADURAI	UTHAPPANAYAKANUR	95.39	Critical	Deteriorated
19	MADURAI	VALANDUR	81.84	Semi Critical	MADURAI	VALANDUR	96.88	Critical	Deteriorated
20	PUDUKKOTTAI	SITHANNAVASAL	65.77	Safe	PUDUKKOTTAI	SITHANNAVASAL	78.18	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
21	RANIPET	ARAKKONAM NORTH	68.65	Safe	RANIPET	ARAKKONAM NORTH	77.85	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
22	RANIPET	PALLUR	63.22	Safe	RANIPET	PALLUR	81.70	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
23	SALEM	ARUNUTHUMALAI	65.44	Safe	SALEM	ARUNUTHUMALAI	72.37	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
24	SALEM	KALRAYAN HILLS	59.72	Safe	SALEM	KALRAYAN HILLS	75.88	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
25	SALEM	KARUPUR	87.36	Semi Critical	SALEM	KARUPUR	97.89	Critical	Deteriorated
26	SALEM	KOLATHUR(S)	95.51	Critical	SALEM	KOLATHUR(S)	101.04	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
27	SALEM	METTUR TOWN	89.86	Semi Critical	SALEM	METTUR TOWN	94.79	Critical	Deteriorated
28	THANJAVUR	PERIYAKKOTTAI	98.62	Critical	THANJAVUR	PERIYAKKOTTAI	103.79	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
29	THENI	KODANGIPATTI	65.00	Safe	THENI	KODANGIPATTI	75.02	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
30	THENI	MYLADUMPARI	98.26	Critical	THENI	MYLADUMPARI	107.09	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
31	THENI	THENI	65.50	Safe	THENI	THENI	72.04	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
32	THOOTHUKUDI	KADAMBUR	67.23	Safe	THOOTHUKUDI	KADAMBUR	72.19	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
33	TIRUVANNAMALAI	ANNAKAVOOR	68.65	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	ANNAKAVOOR	70.59	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
34	TIRUVANNAMALAI	ARNI	68.18	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	ARNI	71.08	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
35	TIRUVANNAMALAI	KADALADI(T)	66.58	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	KADALADI(T)	72.42	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
36	TIRUVANNAMALAI	TIRUVANNAMALAI(NORTH)	57.15	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	TIRUVANNAMALAI(NORTH)	71.64	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
37	TIRUVANNAMALAI	TIRUVANNAMALAI(SOUTH)	56.18	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	TIRUVANNAMALAI(SOUTH)	71.74	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
38	TIRUVANNAMALAI	VADATHANDALAM	56.81	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	VADATHANDALAM	73.73	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
39	TIRUVANNAMALAI	VAKKADAI	53.83	Safe	TIRUVANNAMALAI	VAKKADAI	72.80	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
40	VELLORE	KATPADI	63.73	Safe	VELLORE	KATPADI	74.14	Semi Critical	Deteriorated
41	VILLUPURAM	AVALAURPET	97.55	Critical	VILLUPURAM	AVALAURPET	111.69	Over Exploited	Deteriorated
42	VILLUPURAM	OLAKKUR	88.44	Semi Critical	VILLUPURAM	OLAKKUR	90.89	Critical	Deteriorated



## **ABSTRACT**

Water Resources Department – Constitution of a Permanent State Level Committee for assessment of groundwater resources as on March 2023 and subsequently for every year for the State of Tamil Nadu - Orders – Issued.

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### **Water Resources (R1) Department**

**G.O. (Ms.) No.64**

**Dated. 02.09.2023**

சோபகிருது, ஆவணி-16,  
திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2054

Read:

1. G.O. (Ms.) No. 24, Public Works Department, dated 20.01.2011
  2. Government Letter No.15676/R2/2017-3, Public Works Department, dated 27.10.2017
  3. Government Letter No.544/R1/2022-2, Water Resources Department, dated 11.02.2022
  4. From the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Rajaji Bhavan, Besant Nagar, Chennai No. T/8/22-283, Dated 01.03.2023
  5. From the Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Tharamani, Chennai Letter No. DD(G)/GWRA-2023/2022-12, Dated 21.03.2023.
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### **ORDER:**

The Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment (GWRA) of each State / Union Territory is being carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Nodal / Ground Water Department as per GEC Methodology under the guidance of the respective State / Union Territory Level Committees (SLCs) and overall supervision of Central Level Expert Group.

2. In the Government Order first read above, orders were issued for the constitution of a State Level Committee for re-estimation of Ground Water Assessment as on March 2009 in Tamil Nadu. Since, the task of assessment of groundwater is similar in nature, in the Government letters 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> read above, the Government decided to continue the State Level Committee with the same members of various water-using departments mentioned in the Government order first read above and issued orders / instructions for the groundwater re-assessment as on March 2017 and as on March 2022 respectively.

3. In the letter fourth read above, the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai requested to assess the Ground Water Resources as on March, 2023 and subsequently for every year and also to constitute a Permanent State Level Committee (SLC) to assess the Groundwater resources of the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 2023 and subsequent years.

4. In the letter fifth read above, the Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Tharamani, Chennai has sent proposal to the Government to constitute a State Level

2

Committee (SLC) on a permanent basis or minimum duration of five years period with the chairmanship of the Secretary of Government, Water Resources Department and with members of line departments/agencies to coordinate and guide the assessment of groundwater resources of the State.

5. The Government after careful examination, have decided to accept the proposal of the Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Tharamani, Chennai. Accordingly, the Government constitute a Permanent State Level Committee comprising the following members from all related departments / agencies for assessment of groundwater resources as on March, 2023 and subsequently for every year for the State of Tamil Nadu:-

i.	Additional Chief Secretary to Government	Water Resources Department	Chairman
ii.	Additional Chief Secretary to Government	Industries Investment Promotion and Commerce Department	Member
iii.	Principal Secretary to Government	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	Member
iv.	Principal Secretary to Government	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Member
v.	Principal Secretary to Government	Finance Department	Member
vi.	Agricultural Production Commissioner and Secretary to Government	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department	Member
vii.	Chairman	Cauvery Technical Cell-cum-Inter State Waters Wing	Member
viii.	Chairman and Managing Director	SIPCOT	Member
ix.	Chairman	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	Member
x.	Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Engineer (General)	Water Resources Department	Member
xi.	Regional Director	Central Ground Water Board, Chennai	Member
xii.	Head of Department of Civil Engineering	I.I.T. Chennai	Member
xiii.	Head of Department, Geology	Anna University, Chennai	Member
xiv.	Director	Department of Economics & Statistics	Member
xv.	General Manager	NABARD	Member
xvi.	Chief Engineer	Institute for Water Studies, Hydrology and Quality Control	Member
xvii.	Engineering Director	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	Member
xviii.	Commissioner	Agriculture Department	Member
xix.	Chief Engineer (Agricultural Engineering)	Agricultural Engineering Department	Member
xx.	Chief Engineer	State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre	Member Secretary

xxi.	Special necessity)	Invitees (if necessary)	-	Member
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**(By Order of the Governor)**

**Sandeep Saxena,  
Additional Chief Secretary to Government**

To

- ✓ The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Water Resources Department. Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Industries Investment Promotion and Commerce Department. Secretariat, Chennai-9  
The Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department. Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Agricultural Production Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Commissioner, Agriculture Department, Chepauk, Chennai-5  
The Chairman and Managing Director, SIPCOT, Egmore, Chennai -8.  
The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Guindy, Chennai -32.  
The Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Engineer (General), Water Resources Department, Chennai-5.  
The Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Tharamani, Chennai-113.  
The Chief Engineer, Institute for Water Studies, Hydrology and Quality Control, Water Resources Department, Chennai-113.  
The Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Rajaji Bhavan, Besant Nagar, Chennai - 90.  
The Chairman, Cauvery Technical Cell-cum-Inter State Waters Wing, Egmore, Chennai-8.  
The Head of Department of Civil Engineering, I.I.T. Madras, Chennai- 36  
The Head of Department, Geology, Anna University, Chennai- 25.  
The Director, Department of Economics & Statistics, Chennai-6.  
The General Manager, NABARD, Chennai-35.  
The Engineering Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, 31, Kamarajar Salai, Chepauk, Chennai-5.  
The Chief Engineer (Agricultural Engineering), Agricultural Engineering Department, 487, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai - 35.

**Copy to-**

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister (Water Resources), Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
Stock File / Spare Copy

// Forwarded / By Order //

*J. m/s*  
02-09-2023  
Section Officer

*520*  
219/2023

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**Minutes of 2<sup>nd</sup> State Level Committee meeting for approval of Dynamic Groundwater Resources Assessment (GWRA) of the State of Tamil Nadu as on March 2024**

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**Date – 07.10.2024**

**Venue – Water Resources Department, Conference Hall,  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.**

**In Chair:**

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,  
Water Resources Department

**Agenda of the meeting**

Approval for the results of Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment - 2024.

**Officers Present:**

List of participants is enclosed as annexure.

The Chairman, State Level Committee and Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Water Resources Department welcomed all the State Level Committee members.

The Member Secretary and Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department, provided an over-view of the current scenario of Ground Water Resources in Tamil Nadu and about the annual ground water potential assessment conducted by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. She also expressed gratitude to the various line departments for sharing the data on time to complete the present re-assessment of GWRA-2024 within the timeline set by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and requested the members to offer their comments and valuable suggestions for further development in the methodology of the annual groundwater resources estimation. The Chief Engineer, State Ground and

Surface Water Resources Data Centre requested the Deputy Director, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department, to present the outcome of Dynamic Groundwater Resource Assessment (GWRA),2024.

The Deputy Director, (Geology) (I/c), State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department presented the details about the assessment, it's methodology, results of GWRA - 2024, comparison of assessment data from the year 2011 onwards, data received from various line departments like Well details, Crop area details, Tank details, Water level and Rainfall data which are used as input data in IN-GRES software and requested for final approval of GWRA-2024 from all members.

Miss. D. Dhayamalar, Scientist-D from Central Ground Water Board thanked the Chairman of the Committee for his guidance and convening the meeting on short notice and informed that in the State of Tamil Nadu, Over exploited, Critical & Semi-Critical (OCS) categories (57%) are significantly higher than the National average of 27% and irrigation extraction is also above the national average of 84%. So, she requested WRD and other line departments in the State to focus on improving the water conservation measures and efficient irrigation practices. Henceforth, the Ministry of Jal Shakthi has planned to carryout GWRA on annual basis and requested the line departments to share the data on time so as to complete the assessment as per the time schedule set by the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), New Delhi.

The Special Secretary from Industries Investment Promotion and Commerce Department expressed concern about extracting more groundwater for Agriculture. The Chairman stated that the extraction details of irrigation, domestic, and industries

mentioned is based on data received from various departments. Further, he explained the reasons for water scarcity in the State and more groundwater extraction in the Agricultural sector are due to the absence of perennial rivers, uneven rainfall throughout the State, farmers cultivating water-intensive crops throughout the year, and not switching over to less water intensive options.

The Senior Hydro-geologist, Chennai Metro Water Supply & Sewage Board (CMWSSB) has emphasized, conducting village-level assessment in the future, would be more useful. The Chairman replied that Tamil Nadu is the only State assessing the groundwater resources on the Firka level. Earlier, the assessment was done at the block level. Assessing the groundwater resources at the village level needs data including Village-wise water level, and rainfall data and it may take a time to achieve that goal.

The Chairman emphasized that the groundwater resources should be assessed by Aquifer systems, and understanding the aquifers will be more helpful in managing the groundwater resources in the State. He insisted that a comparison of five-year assessment data should be presented in the groundwater-related meetings to track the changes in the categorization.

The Chairman requested the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Chennai to share the soft copy of aquifer mapping details of the State to other line departments which will be helpful as a guide while constructing Artificial Recharge Structures in the State. Mr. J. Sivaramakrishnan, Scientist-D from Central Ground Water Board informed that Central Ground Water Board shared the aquifer mapping data and the District Recharge Plan to upload in the TN-WRIMS portal.

The Chairman also stressed the need for an effective monitoring mechanism for the water conservation/ recharge proposals. Henceforth, all the recharge proposals should include the construction of the monitoring well to assess the effectiveness of structures, with site specific hydro-geological feasibility report. The Chairman also stressed that categorization should not be the single yardstick for the execution of recharge structures.

The Chairman enquired about the different colours represented on the categorization map for the year 2024. The Deputy Director informed that the blue represents Saline Firkas, and the firka is categorized as 'Saline' based on high salinity in nature, due to the presence of marine sediments and typically found in Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam, and Myladuthurai Districts. However, the Minjur firka in Tiruvallur District is categorized as Saline and it is man-made saline firka due to over-exploitation of groundwater in these areas, the seawater intruded into the freshwater aquifer.

Dr. M. Senthil Kumar, Scientist-D from Central Ground Water Board emphasized the need for real-time quantity and quality monitoring of groundwater resources in the State. The Chairman added that, groundwater quality also plays a vital role in the future; it should be included as one of the components in the groundwater assessment.

The Deputy Director, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department has informed the members that the Central Ground Water Board has completed the National Aquifer Mapping in the State under NAQUIM 1.0 with 1:50000 Scale and planning to do the Aquifer mapping under NAQUIM 2.0 in 1:10000 scale in micro level / firka-level, which will be useful to sustain the groundwater

resources in the State and line departments will also utilize the data for its recharge proposals. The Scientists, Central Ground Water Board reported that the aquifer mapping data is shared with all District Collectors in the State and insisted to use the data while planning for the construction of Artificial Recharge Structures in their Jurisdiction.

The Chairman enquired with Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) officials regarding the implementation of Rainwater Harvesting in urban areas. The Hydro-geologist, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) has replied that for plan approval, the construction of Rainwater Harvesting structure is one of the requirements. The Chairman insisted that the construction of RWH should be effectively implemented and monitored in urban areas.

The Hydro-geologist, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board informed that in urban areas like Chennai, due to the presence of clay, constructing recharge shafts for harvesting rooftop rainwater structures will be more effective. He also expressed that Ramanathapuram District has been categorized as "Safe", but the schemes could not be implemented due to water scarcity prevailing in the district.

The Senior Hydro-geologist, Chennai Metro Water Supply & Sewage Board (CMWSSB) emphasized that recycling water and reuse of treated water should be made mandatory in multi-storeyed buildings, so that abstraction of fresh groundwater will be reduced by these alternate methods.

The Chief Engineer, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has conveyed that the greater number of over-exploited categories is found in the 6 districts. The Chairman, State Level Committee replied that the groundwater is extracted more in

these districts for cultivating wet crops like paddy, sugarcane & banana and emphasized the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department to concentrate in the construction of more recharge structures in these areas. Miss. D. Dhayamalar, Scientist-D, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) informed that district-wise geo – tagging locations for the construction of various recharge structures have been shared with the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and requested to utilize the data and also ready to share the data again, if needed.

The Chairman and the members in the State Level Committee approved the Re-estimation of Ground Water Resources as on March – 2024.

At the end of the meeting, the Chairman of the State Level Committee appreciated the efforts of the Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department, the Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, and their team for the completion of Ground Water Resources Assessment – 2024 within the stipulated timeline fixed by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi and thanked the participants of the 2nd State Level Committee meeting.

**K.Manivasan,  
Additional Chief Secretary to Government**

//True Copy//

*K. m.s.m*  
09.10.2024  
Section Officer

*On-4-B  
9/10/24*

Annexure - I

List of delegates

SI. No	Name of the Member/Member's Representative	Designation	Department
1.	Dr.K.Manivasan, I.A.S	Additional Chief Secretary to Government (Chairman)	Water Resources Department, Secretariat
2.	Special Secretary to Government	Represented for the Additional Chief Secretary to Government	Industries Investment Promotion and Commerce Department, Secretariat
3.	Deputy Secretary	Represented for the Secretary to Government	Finance Department, Secretariat
4.	Er.T.Thamizhselvi	Chief Engineer, (Member Secretary)	State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department, Chennai.
5.	Thiru.A.G. Sethuraman	Chief Engineer, (RD&PR)	Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
6.	Miss.D.Dhayamalar	Scientist-D	Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai.
7.	Er.S.Poorani	Member Secretary for Cauvery Technical Cell	Cauvery Technical Cell-Cum Inter State waters Wing.
8.	Thiru.S.Sridhar	Joint Director (I/c)	Institute for Water Studies, Hydrology and Quality Control
9.	Ms.P.G.Srividya	Deputy Director of Agriculture.	Agricultural Department, Chennai.
10.	Thiru.G.Amuthan	Superintending Engineer O/o the Chief Engineer	Agricultural Engineering Department
11.	Thiru A. Abdul Rasheed.	Represented for IWC	SIPCOT
12.	Er.R.Sarasvathi	Joint Chief Engineer	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.
13.	Ms.K.Jayagandhi	Joint Director	Department of Economics & Statistics.
14.	Thiru.J.Sivarama Krishnan.	Scientist -D	Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai.

15.	Dr. M. Senthil Kumar	Scientist -D	Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai.
16.	Dr.Ganapathi Subramanian	Hydro-geologist	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.
17.	Thiru.C.Lakshmanan	Deputy Hydrologist	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.
18.	Dr.C.Muthukani	Joint Chief Engineer	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai.
19.	Tmt.V.Manjula	Deputy Director	Department Economics and Statistics.
20.	Er. V.Meera	Asst. Executive Engineer	Cauvery Technical Cell-Cum Inter State waters Wing.
21.	Thiru.P.Subramanian	Hydro-geologist - Consultant	Chennai Metro Water Supply & Sewage Board, Chennai.
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*27-11-14*  
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