

F. No.21-67/2010-IA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA.III Section)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 3

Date: 26th March, 2018

To,

Prof. V.M. Datar,
Project Director INO and Senior Professor, INO Cell,
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research,
1 Homi Bhabha Road, Mumbai-400005
Email: vivek.datar@tifr.res.in

Subject: India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) at village Pottipuram, Taluk Uthamapalayam, District Theni, Tamil Nadu by M/s Tata Institute of Fundamental Research- Environmental Clearance - reg.

Sir,

This has reference to your online proposal No. IA/TN/NCP/72042/2018 dated 5th January, 2018, submitted to this Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) in terms of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2. The proposal for grant of environmental clearance to the project "India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) at village Pottipuram, Taluk Uthamapalayam, District Theni, Tamil Nadu promoted by M/s Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Infra-2) in its 27th meeting held on 25th January, 2018 and 28th meeting held on 5th March, 2018. The details of the project, as per the documents submitted by the project proponent, and also as informed during the above meeting, are as under:-

- (i) The project is located at 77°17'5.32"E and 9°56'46.20"N.
- (ii) The project is new. Earlier Environment Clearance was accorded by MoEF&CC vide F.No. 21-67/2010-I.A.III dated 1st June 2011. As per the orders passed by the NGT(March 2017), the Environmental Clearance given by the MoEF&CC, Government of India, has been held in abeyance and INO has been asked to obtain clearance from the National Board for Wild Life and apply for fresh environmental clearance with the MoEF&CC.
- (iii) The total plot area required over ground 26.825 ha and Underground 4.62 ha. The project will comprise of 4 Buildings. Total construction area of Underground facility is 20,552 sqm & Over ground facility is 10,762 sqm. Maximum heights of the building will be 10 m.
- (iv) During construction phase, total water requirement is expected to be 5 KLD which will be met by tanker. During the construction phase STP will be used for treatment & disposal of waste water.
- (v) During operational phase, total water demand of the project is expected to be 340 KLD and the same will be met by the 20 KLD drinking & service and 320



KLD cooling water. Wastewater generated (15 KLD) uses will be treated in STPs of total 15 KLD capacity. 15 KLD of treated wastewater will be recycled for flushing & gardening). Treated wastewater will be reused and will not be disposed in to drain.

- (vi) About 36 kg/day solid waste will be generated in the project. The biodegradable waste (21.6 kg/day) will be processed in OWC and the non-biodegradable waste generated (14.4 kg/day) will be handed over to authorized local vendor.
- (vii) The total power requirement during construction phase is 100 KW and will be met from Periyar-Theni TNEB / D.G. set and total power requirement during operation phase is 3.0 MW and will be met from Periyar-Theni TNEB / D.G. set.
- (viii) Rooftop rainwater of buildings will be harvested in 2RWH pits with size 3mx3mx 3m(D). Excess water will be drained to local stream.
- (ix) Parking facility for 5-four wheelers and 10 two wheelers is proposed to be provided against the requirement of 2 and 3 respectively (according to local norms).
- (x) Proposed energy saving measures would save about 10% of power.
- (xi) Forest Clearance (Stage-1) was granted by MoEFCC vide letter No. 4-TNC729/2010- BAN/8111 dated 27/29.10.2010.
- (xii) Eco Sensitive areas - Mathikettan Shola National Park in Idukki District, Kerala - Within 5 Km from the proposed project site.
- (xiii) Court case details:
 - PIL filed by Shri Vaiko in February, 2015 in the Madurai bench of the Madras High Court, W.P. (MD) No.733 of 2015. Interim orders have been passed that "restrains INO from commencement of any research work without PCB clearance".
 - Appeal No. 6 of 2015 filed by Shri G. Sundarrajan before NGT (SZ) at Chennai. As per the orders passed by the NGT (March, 2017), the Environmental Clearance given by the MoEF&CC, Government of India has been held in abeyance and INO has been asked to obtain clearance from the National Board for Wild Life and apply for fresh environmental clearance with the MoEF&CC.
- (xiv) Investment/Cost of the project is Rs. 300 Crore.
- (xv) Employment potential: Direct & indirect employment is envisaged.
- (xvi) Benefits of the project: INO is projected to be a world class underground science laboratory straddling many fields. One of the largest basic sciences projects in India. (Nearly 100 scientists from 25 research institutes and Universities all over India.). Testifies to the collaborative spirit of the scientific community. Main aim to study naturally occurring particles-neutrinos. World-wide interest due to implications; possible technology spin-offs. INO will galvanise physics research around the country. Expertise gained here will contribute to other physics projects around the world.

3. The project falls under Category 'B' under item no. 8 (a) i.e. Building and Construction Projects of the schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006 and requires appraisal at SEIAA/SEAC in Tamil Nadu.

4. The proposal was earlier considered by the SEAC, Tamil Nadu in its 98th meeting held on 27.11.17. After deliberation the SEAC committee noted that the project cannot be appraised under 8 (a) 'Building and construction project' for the following reasons:

- a. The tunnelling work involves carrying out blasting in hard and composite rock mass and requires huge quantity of high strength explosives to break it. Further, the tunnelling work involves the excavation of 600000 cubic metre of Charnockite rock from the mountain.
- b. The tunnel and Cavern will be at the depth of 1000 m from the top of the Mountain. At the depth of 1000 m, mountain rock would be under tremendous pressure and the vertical stress is expected to be greater than 270 kilogram per metre square. This will create problems like Rock bust and roof collapse. The proposals of the PP regarding the safeguards will have to be scrutinized using the Geo-technical studies
- c. The SEAC in general is of the view that the Western Ghats is a global biodiversity hotspots and treasure trove of biological diversity. It harbours many endemic species of flowering plants and endemic fishes and amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates and it also an important centre of evolution of economically important domesticated plant species.
- d. Also the proposed site forms part of catchment of various streams and streamlet's and ultimately contribute to the Vaigai watershed which forms life support and livelihood of the dependent communities by providing water for drinking and agricultural need in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu.

In view of the preceding paragraph, the SEAC, Tamil Nadu was of opinion that this proposal cannot be appraised under 8 (a) as it involves many technical features other than a mere construction. SEIAA, Tamil Nadu was also of the opinion, that this project should be appropriately handled by Government of India.

5. Considering the National importance of the proposal, Ministry decided to appraise the proposal at the Central level as a special case by sectoral EAC (Infra-II) Committee. Accordingly, proposal was considered by EAC (Infra-2) in its 27th meeting held on 25th January, 2018. The Committee deliberated on the proposal and noted that the proposal is one of the largest basic science projects in India, nearly 100 scientists from 25 Research Institutes and Universities all over India are involved and it testifies to the collaborative spirit of the scientific community. The proposal involves construction, mining, tunnelling, Cavern and scientific research. These aspects also need to be deliberated in detail during appraisal. The Committee was of opinion that Expert(s) from relevant fields like Mining/Geology and Research institutes may also invited for discussing this proposal. The Committee after detailed deliberation sought some additional information/reports from the project proponent.

6. The proposal was again considered by the EAC in its 28th meeting held on 5th March, 2018. The project proponents informed that the earlier E.C. was granted in 2011 under item 8(a) of the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006. Project proponent also informed that there are no changes in the proposals as conceived earlier (for which the E.C. was granted in 2011) and the present proposals. It was also stated that since the earlier E.C. has been quashed by the Hon'ble Court, a certified compliance report may not be required and that no work has been initiated on site. The committee was also informed that the earlier concerns of radioactivity and leaching of water, as raised in the representation to the courts have been explained to the court also and that there is no scope of any radio activity or leaching of water. They have also categorically clarified that based on studies there will be no impact of blasting on any inhabitation in the vicinity.

7. The EAC, after detailed deliberations on the proposal and submissions made by the project proponent, recommended the project for grant of environmental clearance to the project. As per recommendations of the EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change hereby accords Environmental Clearance to the project Construction of 'India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO)' at village Pottipuram, Taluk Uthamapalayam, District Theni, Tamil Nadu promoted by M/s Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments/circulars issued thereon, and subject to the specific and general conditions as under:-

PART A – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

- (i) Consent to Establish/Operate for the project shall be obtained from the State Pollution Control Board as required under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (ii) Necessary Forest Clearances and NBWL clearances shall be availed as per law before implementation of project proposals.
- (iii) The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightning etc.
- (iv) The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- (v) The laboratory will draw up and implement a comprehensive risk and Disaster Management Plan with the concurrence of the competent Government Regulatory Authority and seek necessary approvals as required in this regards. The Disaster Management Plan should include emergency response plan based on the consequence analysis studies.
- (vi) Consequence analysis for the worst case scenario for the blasting gelatin and fuel should be carried out. Necessary safety distances to be maintained from other facilities based on physical effects/ statutory regulations.



- (vii) The high hazard category facilities need to be thoroughly assessed for risks and contributing factors, using safety tools. Mitigative measures to be adopted to minimize risk. A hazard mapping should be done based on the hazard categories identified.
- (viii) There shall be no impact of blasting on any inhabitation in the vicinity.
- (ix) The project proponents will study the environmental management plans and best practices of other similar laboratories located globally and draw up a detailed Environmental Management plan for implementation. A dedicated Environment Monitoring Cell with defined functions and responsibility shall be put in place to implement the EMP. The environmental cell shall ensure that the environment infrastructure like Sewage Treatment Plant, Landscaping, Rain Water Harvesting, Energy efficiency and conservation, water efficiency and conservation, solid waste management, renewable energy etc. are kept operational and meet the required standards. The environmental cell shall also keep the record of environment monitoring and those related to the environment infrastructure.
- (x) The laboratory will attempt to maximize the generation and use of solar power.
- (xi) The laboratory will draw up a plan for disposal of excavated material with the concurrence of Forest Department and the Revenue Department and implement the same.
- (xii) The approval of the Competent Authority shall be obtained for structural safety of buildings due to earthquakes, adequacy of firefighting equipment etc as per National Building Code including protection measures from lightening etc.

Topography and natural Drainage

- (xiii) The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site, on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.

Water requirement, Conservation, rain water Harvesting, and Ground Water Recharge

- (xiv) As proposed, fresh water requirement from Mullai Periyar River Supply shall not exceed 340 KLD.
- (xv) At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.
- (xvi) Installation of dual pipe plumbing for supplying fresh water for drinking, cooking and bathing etc and other for supply of recycled water for flushing, landscape irrigation, car washing, thermal cooling, conditioning etc. shall be done.
- (xvii) Use of water saving devices/ fixtures (viz. low flow flushing systems; use of low flow faucets tap aerators etc) for water conservation shall be incorporated in the building plan.

- (xviii) A certified report on the sources and availability of water from the local body supplying water along with the permission received by them for the same shall be submitted with the first compliance report. This report shall specify the total annual water availability with the organization (local body) and the quantity of water committed for this project.
- (xix) Separation of grey and black water should be done by the use of dual plumbing system. In case of single stack system separate recirculation lines for flushing by giving dual plumbing system be done.
- (xx) Water demand during construction should be reduced by use of pre-mixed concrete, curing agents and other best practices referred.
- (xxi) The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Byelaws, 2016.
- (xxii) Any ground water dewatering should be properly managed and shall conform to the approvals and the guidelines of the CGWA in the matter. Formal approval shall be taken from the CGWA for any ground water abstraction or dewatering.
- (xxiii) The quantity of fresh water usage, water recycling and rainwater harvesting shall be measured and recorded to monitor the water balance as projected by the project proponent. The record shall be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEF&CC along with six monthly Monitoring reports.

Solid Waste Management

- (xxiv) The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 shall be followed.
- (xxv) Disposal of muck during construction phase shall not create any adverse effect on the neighboring communities and be disposed taking the necessary precautions for general safety and health aspects of people, only in approved sites with the approval of competent authority.
- (xxvi) Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Solid waste shall be segregated into wet garbage and inert materials. Wet garbage shall be composted in Organic Waste Converter. Adequate space shall be provided for solid waste management within the premises which will include area for segregation, composting. The inert waste from group housing project will be sent to dumping site.
- (xxvii) Any hazardous waste generated during construction phase, shall be disposed off as per applicable rules and norms with necessary approvals of the State Pollution Control Board.

Sewage Treatment Plant

- (xxviii) Sewage shall be treated in the STP with tertiary treatment i.e. Ultra Filtration. The treated effluent from STP shall be recycled/re-used for flushing and plantation.

- (xxix) No sewage or untreated effluent water would be discharged through storm water drains.
- (xxx) The installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be certified by an independent expert and a report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry before the project is commissioned for operation. Periodical monitoring of water quality of treated sewage shall be conducted. Necessary measures should be made to mitigate the odour problem from STP.
- (xxxii) Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013.

Energy

- (xxxiii) Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
- (xxxiiii) Energy conservation measures like installation of CFLs/ LED for the lighting the area outside the building should be integral part of the project design and should be in place before project commissioning. Used CFLs, TFL and LED shall be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.
- (xxxv) Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
- (xxxvi) Open areas would be serviced by 100% Solar Lighting with a 50% power backup.
- (xxxvii) Solar based electric power shall be provided to each unit for at least two bulbs/light and one fan. As proposed, central lighting and street lighting shall also be based on solar power.
- (xxxviii) Solar power shall be used for lighting in the apartment to reduce the power load on grid. Separate electric meter shall be installed for solar power. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
- (xxxix) Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include Fly Ash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime

Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provision of Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 and amended as on 27th August, 2003 and 25th January, 2016. Ready mixed concrete must be used in building construction.

Air Quality and Noise

- (xxxix) Construction site shall be adequately barricaded before the construction begins. Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust.
- (xl) All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules, 2016. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask.
- (xli) The diesel generator sets to be used during construction phase shall be low sulphur diesel type and shall conform to Environmental (Protection) prescribed for air and noise emission standards.
- (xlii) The gaseous emissions from DG set shall be dispersed through adequate stack height as per CPCB standards. Acoustic enclosure shall be provided to the DG sets to mitigate the noise pollution. Low sulphur diesel shall be used. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms.
- (xlili) For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.
- (xliv) Ambient noise levels shall conform to residential standards both during day and night as per Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000. Incremental pollution loads on the ambient air and noise quality shall be closely monitored during construction phase. Adequate measures shall be made to reduce ambient air and noise level during construction phase, so as to conform to the stipulated standards by CPCB / SPCB.

Green Cover

- (xlv) A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species. Where the trees need to be cut,



compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:3 (i.e. planting of 3 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained.

Top Soil preservation and Reuse

- (xlv) Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.

Transport

- (xlvii) A comprehensive mobility plan, as per MoUD best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.
- Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - Traffic calming measures
 - Proper design of entry and exit points.
 - Parking norms as per local regulation
- (xlviii) Vehicles hired for bringing construction material to the site should be in good condition and should have a pollution check certificate and should conform to applicable air and noise emission standards be operated only during non-peak hours.

Environment management Plan

- (xlix) An environmental management plan (EMP) as prepared and submitted along with Form-I/IA shall be implemented to ensure compliance with the environmental conditions specified above. A dedicated Environment Monitoring Cell with defined functions and responsibility shall be put in place to implement the EMP. The environmental cell shall ensure that the environment infrastructure like Sewage Treatment Plant, Landscaping, Rain Water Harvesting, Energy efficiency and conservation, water efficiency and conservation, solid waste management, renewable energy etc. are kept operational and meet the required standards. The environmental cell shall also keep the record of environment monitoring and those related to the environment infrastructure.

Others

- (i) Provisions shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, creche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
- (ii) A First Aid Room shall be provided in the project both during construction and operations of the project.

PART B - GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (i) A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industries centre and Collector's Office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.
- (ii) The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and shall not be diverted for other purpose. Year-wise expenditure shall be reported to this Ministry and its concerned Regional Office.
- (iii) Officials from the Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Chennai who would be monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards should be given full cooperation, facilities and documents/data by the project proponents during their inspection. A complete set of all the documents submitted to MoEF&CC shall be forwarded to the APCCF, Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Chennai.
- (iv) In the case of any change(s) in the scope of the project, the project would require a fresh appraisal by this Ministry.
- (v) The Ministry reserves the right to add additional safeguard measures subsequently, if found necessary, and to take action including revoking of the environment clearance under the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, to ensure effective implementation of the suggested safeguard measures in a time bound and satisfactory manner.
- (vi) All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Civil Aviation Department, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc. shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
- (vii) These stipulations would be enforced among others under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability (Insurance) Act, 1991 and the EIA Notification, 2006.
- (viii) The project proponent shall advertise in at least two local Newspapers widely circulated in the region, one of which shall be in the vernacular language informing that the project has been accorded Environmental Clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at <http://www.envfor.nic.in>. The advertisement shall be made within Seven days from the date of receipt of the Clearance letter and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Chennai.
- (ix) Any appeal against this clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- (x) A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zilla Parisad/Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were

received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the proponent.

- (xi) The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the stipulated EC conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to the Regional Office of MoEF&CC, the respective Zonal Office of CPCB and the SPCB. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels as well as stack emissions) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
- (xii) The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the respective Regional Offices of MoEF&CC by e-mail.
8. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Kushal Vashist)
Director

Copy to:

- 1) The Secretary, Department of Environment, No.1, Jeenis Road, Panagal Building, Ground Floor, Saidapet, Chennai-600 015, Tamil Nadu.
- 2) The Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Central), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ist and IInd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-34, (E-mail: roefccc@gmail.com).
- 3) The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhavan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110 032.
- 4) The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Anna Salai, Guindy Industrial Estate, Race View Colony, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600032.
- 5) Monitoring Cell, MoEF&CC, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 6) Guard File/ Record File/ Notice Board.


(Kushal Vashist)
Director