A. Background

The Hon’ble High Court of Kerala in re WP (C) No.1085/2009: Shri R.Premkumar&Ors. Vs. Municipal Corporation of Kollam and Ors. suo moto imploved the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India through its Secretary and the Central Wetland Regulatory Authority (CWRA) as respondents at serial number 8 and 9, respectively, during the course of hearing on 22.03.2016. The Hon’ble Court has also referred the issue involved in the writ petition for the considered findings and adjudication by the CWRA as per para 24-28 of the detailed order, dated 22.03.2016.

2. In compliance of the order of Hon’ble High Court, a team of officials and experts was constituted by the, Respondent No. 8 vide O. M. No.J-22012/15/2016-CS (W), dated 10th August, 2016 (Annexure-1). Another O.M. dated 27.10.2016 was issued requesting team members for undertaking the visit on 6th November, 2016 (Annexure-2).

B. About Kollam and Ashtamudi lake

3. Kollam is an ancient coastal city sandwiched between the Ashtamudi lake and the Arabian sea. It is a prominent trading centre located about 70 km on the North of Thiruvananthapuram, the capital of Kerala State. Kollam Corporation hosts the administrative offices of Kollam district (Fig. 1). As per 2011 census, the city had a population of 3,49,033 with a density of 5900 persons per sq. km. The gender ratio was 1112 of females for every 1000 males, the highest in Kerala. It is the fourth populous city of Kerala and its population appears to have almost stabilised.

4. The Ashtamudi lake (61400 ha; 08°57’N 076°35’E), a Ramsar site and a wetland of international importance, is an extensive estuarine system, the second largest in Kerala State, which is of extraordinary importance for its hydrological functions, its biodiversity, and its support for fish (Fig. 2). The site supports a number of mangrove species as well as over 40 associated plant species and 57 species of birds have been observed, including six that are migratory. Nearly 100 species of fish sustain a lively fishing industry, with thousands of fishermen depending directly upon the estuary for their livelihood. The population density
and urban pressures pose threats to the site, including pollution from oil spills from thousands of fishing boats, workshops and industries in the surrounding area and conversion of natural habitat for development purposes.

C. About the Visit

5. The team inspected the Kollam Slaughter House (KSH), Lake Darshan Nagar (LDN), TS canal and Thuruth (27 houses) just behind the KSH. The team was accompanied by Smt. Vijaya Francis (Deputy Mayor)- Kollam Municipal Corporation (KMC), Shri S. Jayan (Chairman Health)- KMC, Shri Jaleel M (Health Inspector)- KMC, Shri Suresh. G.S. (Health Inspector)-KSH, and Shri T.K. Padmakumar (Health Inspector)- KMC, Retheesh Kumar S. (Jr. Health Inspector) -KMC, Smt. Veena V.P. (Assistant Engineer)- KSPCB and Smt. Geetha A. (Executive Officer)- District Tourism Promotion Council. Apart from detailed inspection in the premises of KSH, the team went in a boat to inspect the discharge points to the wetland and also to have a general assessment of the water quality status of the aquatic ecosystem.

D. Sources of Water Pollution

6. The hotels, restaurants, KSH, Victoria Hospital and District Hospital, workshops, Kollam municipality, etc. are discharging untreated sewage and wastewater into the Ashtamudi lake. There are four houseboats, one motor boat, and two safari boats registered with Tourism Department. Apart from this, 44 houseboats are operated under consent procedure with the Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), out of which 18 houseboats are being operated around the KSH area with in-built arrangement for collection of sewage generated by tourists. The houseboats are required to evacuate sewage and sullage at a common sewage treatment facility at Alappuzha away from the Kollam city, but the procedure has several limitations. There are also ferry services in the lake. These ferry services are owned and operated by another agency of Kerala Government, namely, District Tourist Promotion Council (DTPC).

E. Observations

7. Based on the information gathered, data available, interviews conducted and detailed field visit, the following observations are made:
i. Being a Ramsar site, the Ashtamudi lake is notified under the Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2010. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Respondent No. 8 has been supporting the Kerala Government for the conservation and management of Ashtamudi lake since 2001 under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP)/ National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-system (NPCA). So far, an amount of Rs. 97.192 lakh, including Rs. 22.74 lakh during 2011-12, has been released as Central share to Department of Science & Technology and Environment (DST&E), Government of Kerala. Kerala Government was also required to release its share proportionately for various conservation activities including catchment area treatment covering afforestation and soil conservation, education & awareness, joint forest management activities, etc. The Utilization Certificate and Progress Report for Rs. 22.74 lakh released during 2011-12 are yet to be received from DST&E by the Ministry. In the absence of Utilization Certificate, further Central support under NWCP / NPCA on annual basis could not be considered by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

ii. The TS canal, forming a part of the wetland, has a slaughter house and the LDN residential colony on the east bank and another colony on the west bank. The slaughter house was started in 1980, as informed by the Deputy Mayor, KMC. A number of Jhuggis/shanties have come up on the west bank of TS canal and the residents of the shanties and Thuruth (27 houses) are discharging untreated sewage, solid waste, etc. directly in to the TS canal/Ashtamudi lake.

iii. The slaughter house of KMC has an area of 5.50 acres (approx.). Reportedly, 50-60 cows/buffaloes, 1-5 calf of cow/buffalo and 55-65 goats are slaughtered every working day on an average to produce Halal meat. On an average, it functions for 300 working days per annum. The figures furnished by KMC on number of animals being slaughtered is being contested by the petitioners. Based on the KMC data, KSH would fall under the category of small slaughter houses.

iv. The animals (cow, buffalo, goat or sheep) and birds are slaughtered in two different ways, i.e. halal and Jhatka whereas pigs are slaughtered by Jhatka. Facilities/sections for Jhatka way of slaughtering of goat or sheep do not exist in Kollam. Requirement of pig meat in Kollam seems to be limited.

v. The KSH is operated without a valid consent of Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB). At the time of visit, the KSH had completed its routine slaughtering activities. Animal blood collection facility during the slaughtering operation is not in place. Water requirement is approximately 25 cubic metres/ day to provide drinking
water for animals, undertaking slaughtering and floor washing. The undigested fodder (peta), cow-dung and waste of the slaughter house are dumped in an unscientific manner in the premises of the slaughter house before taking to the dumping site. The two biogas plants in the premises are not functioning and are not in operation for quite sometime; the bio-gas plants are surrounded by bushes/weeds and therefore inaccessible.

vi. The KSH was found discharging untreated wastewater on the land inside the premises. Mismanagement of effluent and solid waste is a source of unbearable stench because of its anaerobic decomposition. The leachate penetrates the soil layer and finds its way to lake. Figs. 3-11 of the slaughter house and the premises are taken during the earlier visit to the site on 06.11.2016 by a team member.

vii. The movement of cattle to be slaughtered and the transport of meat, hides and waste of slaughtering take place through the LDN Colony which may be a nuisance for the residents there.

viii. Meat is sold to retailers and skins and hides are sent to the tanneries for processing by the party supplying animals for slaughtering. The slaughtering work is done by a contractor and KMC charges the slaughtering fee @ Rs.100 per cow/buffalo and Rs. 50 per goat/calf of the cow/buffalo. Typically, an amount of Rs. 6000 to 9000 would be collected on any working day. Beef and mutton are sold @ Rs. 300 per kg and Rs. 600 per kg, respectively to the consumers in Kollam as seen on a signboard in a meat shop.

ix. On the western side of KSH, the wall had two openings (outlets) though, no wastewater flow was found through these outlets during the period of inspection. A few metres from these outlets towards the south, seepage of wastewater through the boundary wall into TS Canal was noticed (Fig. 20). In nutshell, the KSH does not have any mechanism for treatment of effluent or for bio-gasification, sludge dewatering/sludge cake making and sludge disposal.

x. Sewerage network is not available in the LDN colony, Thuruth colony on the west of TS Canal (27 houses) and shanties. The residents of the LDN and the other colony on the west bank have septic tanks and soak pits for disposal of sewage. It is learnt that there is no sewerage network in Kollam city. A total of around 3600 outlets are opening to the lake for disposal of untreated sewage and industrial effluents.

xi. A draft ‘City Development Plan for Kollam, 2041’ has been drawn up by CRISIL with an estimate of Rs. 120 crore for the sewerage network, Rs. 25 crores for solid waste management and Rs. 5 crores for stormwater drainage network of Kollam.

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The water quality of Ashtamudi lake is regularly monitored by KSPCB for the last 15 years. Its existing water quality falls under ‘E’ category whereas it should be ‘B’ category as per the criterion of Central Pollution Control Board.

A heap of solid waste/garbage was found in the backyard of Tamarind Hotel (owned by KTDC) on the bank of Ashtamudi lake. It is informed that it has been generated and disposed of by Tamarind Hotel (Fig.16). Untreated effluent through an underground pipe is also discharged by the hotel to the lake in unauthorized manner (Fig.17).

Dumping of wastes results in deterioration of water quality in the estuary. In some places, traces of oil is seen on the water surface which may be caused due to motor boats, effluents of hotels, restaurants, workshops, etc. Waves generated by the movement of large boats spill the oil towards the shoreline. Large scale encroachments by the local residents and the owners of resorts are visible. The local residents reported heavy sedimentation in the lake, an impediment to navigation in the area. Earlier, the lake could be used even by large mechanized boats. It is claimed that now vast stretches of the lake were not even 15 cm deep during the low tide.

The State Wetland Authority has been constituted vide G.O. No.157/2015/ENVT on 13 November, 2015 by the Government of Kerala. However, this Authority is not effective and functional.

Solid waste in PVC bags, kitchen wastes and torn mattresses were found floating in the Ashtamudi lake nearby the slaughter house. These wastes might have been generated by the residents of the LDN colony, Thuruth colony, shanties and colony on the banks of TS canal (Figs. 12 – 15, 18 and 19).

It is also observed that the septic tanks and soak pits of the Petitioners are polluting the groundwater which is close to the ground level and subsequently the lake water also.

The Victoria Hospital and District Hospital, Kollam, situated in the same premises having 537 beds (inpatients) and 500 out patients per day are generating approximately 400 KLD of sewage and sullage, which are directly discharged into the Ashtamudi lake without treatment. An amount of Rs. 39 lakhs was released by the KSPCB in 2014 to the Secretary, Kollam Jilla Panchayat for the construction of a common effluent treatment plant in the premises. The proposed ETP has not been constructed so far.

A milk chilling plant (MILMA) with a production capacity of pasteurised milk @ 150 t/day, ghee @ 1.127 t/day, sambharam @ 0.074 t/day, curd @ 2.7 t/day, is also
situated on the banks of the lake. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) is provided in the premises and the treated effluent is discharged into the lake.

xx. Solid waste is found on the roadside near the bus stand and it is burnt by municipal workers regularly (Fig.21).

xxi. Vehicles are repaired on the roadside and waste oil and grease find their way into the lake during rainy season (Fig.22).

xxii. The team members observed burning of solid waste, dry leaves and tree cuttings in the Adventure Park, maintained by the Kollam Municipal Corporation. Apparent increase in salinity in large part of wetland is indicated by the presence of yellow footed clans.

xxiii. Petitioners submitted their written submission by post on 11.07.2016. The Kerala State Pollution Control Board submitted a Status report dated 21.07.2016 to the Central Wetland Regulatory Authority. The KMC has provided a copy of its affidavit to the Central Wetland Regulatory Authority on 06.11.2016.

F. Sub-rule 4 (1)(i) to 4 (1)(vii) and 5 (3)(v) of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules,2010

8. As far as the compliance/applicability of Rule 4 of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010 is concerned, status is as follows:

4 (1) (i) Not applicable;

4 (1) (ii) The KSH requires modernisation in public interest which may not amount to setting up of a new industry or expansion;

4 (1) (iii) Not applicable;

4 (1) (iv) Solid waste dumping in the wetland is not practised by KSH, but other agencies such as KMC, KTDC, MILMA, etc. are doing this.

4 (1) (v) Provision of this rule should have been complied with by all, i.e. Municipal Corporation, KSH, petitioners, DTPC, KTDC, MILMA, etc. by December 2011 which has not happened.

4 (1) (vi) The KSH has reportedly not done any construction after the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 are in place.

4 (1) (vii) Relevant observations and recommendations in this regard have been included in this report.
Sub-rule 5 (3) (v) & 5 (3) (vi):

Issues and options/solutions have been brought out appropriately for kind consideration of the Hon’ble High Court. The concerned authorities, KSH, KTDC, KMC, KSPCB, SWAK, etc. are expected to initiate action immediately based on this report.

G. Recommendations

9. The recommendations of the team are given below:

   a. Kollam Municipal Corporation (KMC) shall be directed to apply immediately for consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to KSPCB to continue the operation of present facilities as the operation of a slaughter house without valid consent is illegal.

   b. A modern slaughter house having halal and jhatka facilities may be built at the present location or away from the city with proper effluent treatment facilities, biogas plants, plant slurry/solid waste handling unit within a period of 18 months. There can be a plan to use biogas in bio-fuel genset(s) for the slaughter house. Till such time, slaughter ing may continue at the present location if, KMC ensures slurry removal every day and treatment of its liquid effluent to comply with the norms: i) BOD-30 mg/l; ii) Suspended solids -100 mg/l; and iii) Oil and grease -10 mg/l). A Separate unit for jhatka method of slaughtering would help in stopping illegal slaughtering in the city.

   c. Hygienic conditions are to be maintained in the slaughter house and its premises if permission is given to the slaughter house to function at the present location. Impervious flooring may be provided at the existing site to stop contamination of groundwater and soil. Facility for animal blood collection at the slaughter house may be provided for the using the blood in making manure or raw material for select pharma industry. The slaughter house should be operated as per the guidelines for the modern abattoirs as stipulated by the Kerala State Suchitwa Mission.

   d. Remediation of the site of the present KSH should be undertaken by KMC in case it is planned to close or shift the present facility to some other location.

   e. Residents including the petitioners need to ensure that they do not throw garbage and kitchen waste into the Ashtamudi lake. The KMC shall make arrangements for door to door collection of garbage and kitchen waste and also ensure that residents do not throw these materials to the aquatic ecosystem. The KMC should manage the solid
waste and plastic waste of the city as warranted by the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 respectively.

f. The KMC should provide sewerage network in the city of Kollam on a priority basis. The sewerage network may be designed in such a way that existing septic tanks of various houses/buildings would be connected with the network, but soak pits would be discontinued. It would reduce the load on the proposed STP and quality of treated sewage would be better. The STPs to be planned and constructed by KMC may comply with the norms for BOD: less than 10 mg/l, and suspended solids: less than 10 mg/l after the treatment.

g. The Victoria Hospital and District Hospital should install and commission a proper effluent treatment plant within a period of 12 months, since funds have been already provided by the Kerala Pollution Control Board.

h. The MILMA milk plant should improve its effluent treatment plant so that the treated effluent is reused within the plant, to the extent possible. This should be ensured within a period of six months. The MILMA should manage its solid waste and plastic waste as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and should not store or throw any of these wastes near the bank of the lake or into the lake.

i. Tamarind Hotel may be asked to remove the existing heap of solid waste materials found in its backyard and properly maintain the bank of Ashtamudi lake around its boundary. They should also install an effluent treatment plant for treating its effluents before disposal into the lake.

j. Adventure Park may be asked to immediately stop throwing garbage and garden cuttings into the lake or burning them on the banks of the lake. They should also remove the concrete structures constructed within the water body, sitting on which people eat food items and throw the waste into the wetland.

k. The repair of vehicles on the roadside may be stopped by the local authorities. All workshops should provide oil and grease trap and should dispose of the waste oil as per the Hazardous Waste Rules, 2016.

l. The slaughtering fee may be enhanced to three times to meet the O&M cost of the slaughter house. Fee may be linked to the Price-Index and should be reviewed every year. The effect of this increase in fee on the consumer would be negligible.
m. Strict instructions may be issued to the local administration as well as the revenue department for removing the encroachment into the lake.

n. Census of house boats, motor boats and ferry boats may be undertaken and every boat may be checked for the sewage collection facility by KSPCB. Lease rent may be charged from the house boat owners.

o. State Lake Wetland Regulatory Authority may be made functional and held responsible for the upkeep of lakes and wetlands of Kerala including the Ashtamudi lake. The shift in the ecological character of the wetland needs to be assessed in the light of the management plans being developed for the wetland. Enforcement of Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules of 2010 may be ensured by the State Wetland Authority Kerala (SWAK).

p. Local Authorities in Kollam may approach through Government of Kerala the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme of the Central Government for city sewerage network, sewage treatment plant, and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem (NPCA) for conservation and management of the Ashtamudi lake by preparing a comprehensive proposal as per their Guidelines. However, the Utilization Certificate for the funds released earlier in 2011-12 under the NPCA scheme, which are pending for a long time, would need to be submitted.

q. The Kollam Municipality may access Clean India Mission funds to improve the municipal solid waste management in Kollam city so as to conserve the Ashtamudi lake and other ecosystems.

r. Do’s and Don’ts for tourists should be developed in English, French, Malayalam and Hindi and made available to all house boat owners for compliance. House boat owners should be sensitized on the ecological significance of this Ramsar site. Control measures may be imposed to prevent wanton tourism practices in the estuary and also the over-use of mechanized boats. Unauthorized dredging is to be stopped.

s. Signboards may be placed at various prominent places, such as at the Railway Station, Inter-State Bus Stand, Port, Kollam beach, DTPC Jetti Point, etc. to create awareness and ensure public participation in the conservation venture of lake.

t. Mass awareness programmes may be organised in local schools and colleges for ensuring student participation in the conservation of Ashtamudi lake.
The KSPCB should closely monitor all industries, hotels, boats, workshops, etc., which contribute to water pollution, especially that of the Ashtamudi wetland. It should be ensured that all such units comply with the consent standards.

(S.JEYAPAUL)
Central Pollution Control Board

(SMT. BINDU RADHA KRISHNANAN)
Kerala State Pollution Control Board

(Dr. AJAYAKRISHNAN K.)
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Government of Kerala

(R.N. JINDAL)
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

(Prof. (Dr.) E.J. JAMES)
Expert
Figures referred to in the Report

Fig. 1: Location map of Ashtamudi lake
Fig2: Detailed Map of the Ashtamudi lake

Fig. 3: Well in Slaughter House Premises

Fig.4: Slaughter House Premises: Effluent pit

Fig.5: Slaughter House Premises: Cesspool of effluent and solid waste
Fig. 6: Slaughter House Premises: Cesspool

Fig. 7: Slaughter House Premises: Sorry state of affairs

Fig. 8: Slaughter House Premises: Source of underground leaching
Fig. 9: Slaughter House Premises: fresh waste

Fig. 10: Slaughter House Premises

Fig. 11: Slaughter House Premises (Vultures and dead tree)
Fig. 12: Outlet from a house (*Thuruth*): direct disposal of sewage

Fig. 13: Outlet from the house (LDN)

Fig. 14: Outlet from another house (LDN) situated on the bank of Ashtamudi

*Visit Report, dated 06.11.2016*
Fig. 15: Direct outlet from (LDN) colony

Fig. 16: Heap of solid waste next the premises of Tamarind Hotel

Fig. 17: Unauthorized outlet from Tamarind Hotel: disposal of untreated effluent
Fig. 18: Heap of waste on the bank of Ashtamudi next to juggies/shanties

Fig. 19: Heap of waste on the bank of Ashtamudi

Fig. 20: Leakage/seepage of untreated effluent from the Slaughter House
Fig 21: Burning of Municipal Solid Waste near Ashtamudi Lake

Fig. 22: Spillage of oil on road due to illegal parking at roadside near Ashtamudi Lake

Fig. 23: Hotel at the Bank of Ashtamudi Lake
OFFICE MEMORANDUM


In order to fulfill the directions through order dated 22.03.2016 by the Hon’ble High Court of Kerala in Writ Petition (C) No 1085 of 2008: Shri R. Prem Kumar & Others Vs State of Kerala & Others, a team of Officials and expert with the following composition is constituted:

1) Shri R.N Jindal, Director (NRCD) & Member Secretary of CWRA - Convener
2) Dr E.J. James, Director, Water Institute, Karunya University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641114 - Expert Member
3) A representative of Central Pollution Control Board from its Zonal Office, Bangalore - Member
4) A Representative of Kerala State Wetland Authority, Thiruvananthapuram - Member

2. The team may undertake a site visit to Ashtamudi lake, inspect the slaughter house located in the vicinity of the Ashtamudi lake, assess the present situation and submit its report at an early date in term of order of Hon'ble High Court.

3. The Team may interact with other officials or non-official experts as and when necessary.

4. The TA & DA expenses for Dr. E.J. James, Expert Member shall be paid by the National River Conservation Directorate as per Government of India rules. Dr. James may travel by Air India (Economic Class). TA & DA expenses for other members shall be borne by their employers.

5. This issues as per the concurrence of Integrated Finance Division vide their Dy. No. 594/Dir (IFD)/2016 dated 22.07.2016.

(R.N. Jindal)
Director (S)
Telefax: 011-24366017
Email: ram.jindal@nic.in

To:

1) Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-32- with a request to nominate an officer at an appropriate level in the team.
2) The Chairman, Kerala Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Junction, Pattam Palace P.O., Thiruvananthapuram – 695004 - with a request to nominate an officer at an appropriate level in the team.

3) Dr. E.J. James, Director, Water Institute, Karunya University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641114.

4) The Scientist ‘E’ & Incharge, Zonal Office, CPCB, 1st & 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan, A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road, 7th D Cross, Shivanagar, Bengaluru – 560 079

Copy for information:

PPS to Adv(BS)
F. No. J-22012/15/2016-CS (W)
Government of India
Ministry Of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(National River Conservation Directorate)
Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, 1st floor
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road New Delhi – 110 003
Dated: 27th October, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: W.P. (C) No. 1086 of 2009: Shri R. Prem Kumar and Others Vs State of Kerala & Ors; Compliance of order dated 22.03.2016 of Hon’ble High Court: visit by team, regarding.

This refers to this Ministry’s O.M. of even number, dated 10th August, 2016 constituting a team of experts and officers to undertake a site visit of Ashtamudi lake, Kollam slaughter house, etc. in term of orders of Hon’ble High Court of Kerala dated 22.03.2016.

The team shall undertake a site visit on 6th November, 2016 (Sunday). All the members of team are kindly requested to assemble at the of District office, Kerala Pollution Control Board, Ushus Building, Big Bazaar, Kollam-691001, Kerala (04742762117, 09447975720) to undertake the said visit.

A line in confirmation by the members shall be highly appreciated.

(R.N. Jindal)
Director (S)
Telefax: 011-24366017
Mob. 09868113036
Email: ramjindal@nic.in

To:

1) Dr. E.J. James, Director, Water Institute, Karunya University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641114 (Mob 0947846504, Mail id: ejames@karunya.edu).

2) Shri. S. Jeypaul, Scientist ‘C’ Central Pollution Control Board Zonal Office (South), “Nisarga Bhawan”, A- Block, 1st & 2nd Floors, Thimmaiah Road, 7th D-Main, Shivanagar, Bengaluru-560 079. (Mob: 9449052314, Mail id: jeypaul.cpch@nic.in)

3) Under Secretary Kerala State Wetland Authority, Environment Dept. Govt. of Kerala, Govt. Secretariat Thiruvananthapuram-695001, Kerala (Fax no. 0471-2333115/2519405).
4) Environmental Engineer, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, District Office, Ushus Building, Big Bazaar, Kollam-691001, Kerala (Mob.: 09447975720, Mail id: kspcbkollam@yahoo.com).

Copy for information to:

1) The Chairman, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Junction, Pattam Palace P.O., Thiruvananthapuram – 695004 (Mail id: chn.kspcb@gov.in).

2) Member Secretary, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Junction, Pattam Palace P.O., Thiruvananthapuram – 695004 (Mail id: ms.kspcb@gov.in).

3) Shri. K. Prasad, Secretary District Tourism Promotion Council (Dept. of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala) Kollam, Kerala 691 001 (prasadnadjackal@gmail.com).

4) Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032 (Mail id: psms.cpcb@nic.in, adabah.cpcb@nic.in).

5) Shri. N. Nagaresh, Assistant Solicitor General, High Court Of Kerala, High Court Building, 3rd Floor, Ernakulam-682031, Kerala (Mail id: n.nagaresh@gmail.com).

6) PPS to Adv(BS) — [Signature] 3/11/16

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