

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI.**

Original Application No.70 of 2022 (SZ)

S.D.Duraisamy,
S/o.Deivasigamani,
No.49, Semboothamapalayam,
Periyapuliyur Village (post),
Bhavani Taluk,
Erode – 638455.

...Applicant

Versus

The District Collector,
Erode, Collectorate,
State Highway 96,
Opp: District Court,
Palayapalayam,
Erode – 638 011 & 7 others.

...Respondents

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Filed by
Thiru.S. Sai Sathya Jith,
Advocate, Chennai.

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Versus

1. The District Collector,
Erode, Collectorate,
State Highway 96,
Opp: District Court,
Palayapalayam,
Erode – 638 011.
2. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
Rep. by its Chairman,
76, Mount Salai, Guindy,
Chennai- 600 032.
3. The District Environmental Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
Plot No.J-2(w),
SIPCOT Industrial Estate,
Perundurai – 638 052.
Erode District.
4. The Regional Joint Director,
Animal Husbandry Department,
101, Veterinary Hospital Campus,
State Bank Road,
Erode – 638 001.
5. The Block Development Officer,
Village Panchayat,
Bhavani,
Erode District – 638 301.
6. The Revenue District Officer,
Gobichettipalayam,
Erode District – 638452.
7. The Tahsildar,
Bhavani, Erode District.

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8. Mr. Gnanakumar,
Semboothampalayam,
Periyapuliyur Village (Post)
Bhavani Taluk,
Erode District.

...Respondents

REPORT FILED ON BEHALF OF THE 2ND & 3RD RESPONDENTS
TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD.

I, R. Rajamanickam, Son of P.M.Ramasamy, Hindu, aged about 58 years, having my office at No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows:-

1. I am the Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai and I am filing this report on behalf of the 2nd & 3rd Respondents TNPC Board and as such I am well acquainted with the facts of the case as per records.

2. It is respectfully submitted that, a public complaint was received from the applicant Mr. D. Duraisamy and others, Semboothampalayam, Periyapuliyur Village, Bhavani Taluk, Erode District through grievance day petition meeting conducted at the Collectorate on 29.11.2021 regarding the alleged water, air and land pollution caused by a poultry farm run by the 8th respondent Mr. Gnanakumar and handling around 20,000 birds at Semboothampalayam, Periyapuliyur Village, Bhavani Taluk, Erode District.

In this connection, it is submitted that the Central Pollution Control Board has issued the following Environmental guidelines for Poultry farms in August 2021 among others.

- a) Poultry Farms handling more than 25,000 at single location will have to obtain Consent of the State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee.
- b) Animal Husbandry Department of the State / Districts to assist the Poultry farms for implementation of guidelines.

In view of the above, the complaint petition was forwarded to the Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Erode vide District Environmental Engineer, TNPCB, Perundurai letter No. 4462/DEE/TNPCB/PND/2021, dt. 01.12.2021 for taking necessary action on

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the said Poultry farm for the proper implementation of Environmental guidelines by the said Poultry farm so as to resolve the issues.

Later, one of the subjects mentioned in Agenda for the law-and-order meeting scheduled on 09.12.2021 at the collectorate was that the public residing at Semboothampalayam, Periyapuliur village, Perundurai Taluk, Erode District have proposed to protest against the environmental nuisance caused by the Poultry farm.

In this connection, the Poultry farm was inspected by the officials of O/o. the District Environmental Engineer, TNPCB, Perundurai on 09.12.2021. During inspection, the following were observed among others.

- i. The Poultry farm was under operation.
- ii. 3 Nos of sheds with around 12000 Nos of chickens were noticed inside the premises.
- iii. Further, the unit has produced copy of building plan approval obtained from the President, Periyapuliur Village Panchayat on 07.04.2008 for constructing Poultry farm shed of area 405.34 sq.m.
- iv. During inspection, no fly nuisance was observed inside the unit's premises. However, slight odour was felt inside the premises.

As per the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in August 2021, the poultry farms with more than 25,000 birds need to obtain Consent of the Board. Since the poultry farm is handling around 12,000 birds, the poultry farm was instructed to follow the guidelines issued by the Central pollution Control Board with the assistance of Animal Husbandry Department at all times.

Subsequently, the Regional Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Erode District vide his letter R. C No. 5994/U/2021, dt. 21.12.2021 has stated the following:

- a) The said Poultry farm was inspected by the officials of Animal Husbandry Department on 10.12.2021.

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- b) The poultry farm obtained permission on 07.04.2008 from the Village President, Periyapuliyur Village Panchayat to establish the Poultry Farm.
- c) Around 11,500 Nos of Birds can be accommodated in three sheds.
- d) During inspection, around 7000 birds of age 12 days old are observed in the Farm.
- e) No Moisture is observed in the poultry sheds, no house fly larvae and odour nuisance are observed in the Poultry Farm.
- f) Disposal pit is properly provided for the burial of dead birds.
- g) No litter is observed in the premises of the poultry Farm.

In this regard, it is submitted that the major causes of the water, air and land pollution by the poultry farms are due to moisture content, house fly larvae and accumulation of litter. Since the same were addressed by the Regional Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Erode District as stated above, no further action was initiated.

3. It is respectfully submitted that, in the mean time, the applicant filed this application against M/s. Gnanakumar Poultry Farm, Semboothampalayam, Periyapuliyur Village, Bhavani Taluk, Erode District with the following prayer:

“Direct the respondents 1 to 7 to take appropriate action on his complaints and representations to the respondents 1 to 7 against the 8th respondent and his industry by appointing expert committee, for causing pollution in the residential area of the applicant”.

4. It is respectfully submitted that, the Hon’ble National Green Tribunal (SZ) in its order dated 05.08.2022 has directed the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to submit the report.

5. It is respectfully submitted that, in pursuance to the said NGT order, the 8th respondent unit of M/s. Gnanakumar Poultry Farm was inspected by the District Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution

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Control Board, Perundurai, Erode District along with the Assistant Engineers on 17.08.2022. During inspection the following were observed:

i. Mr. Gnanakumar is running a Poultry Farm at S.F.No. 527/3,4,5, Semboothampalayam, Periyapuliur Village, Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, which is involved in the raising of broiler chickens for meat production for 41 days.

ii. The 1-day old broiler birds are supplied by various commercial meat companies to the said M/s. Gnanakumar Poultry farm and taken back by the meat companies after 41 days.

iii. The location details of the poultry farm and its surroundings are submitted as below:

- a) The Proprietor and his family is living in a house constructed with the premises of the poultry farm.
- b) In the North direction, the Petitioner's house and farm are located with an approach road in between. Further, a habitation with around 20-25 number of houses is located in the North / North-West direction within the aerial distance of 20 to 175 m from the poultry farm, which is followed by vacant lands.
- c) In the West direction, a fly ash brick manufacturing unit is located adjacent to the poultry farm.
- d) In the South direction, vacant land and agricultural lands are located up to the aerial distance of 600 m from the Poultry Farm.
- e) In the South-East direction, vacant lands and agricultural lands are located upto the aerial distance of 340 m and followed by two habitations with more than 100 houses.
- f) In the East Direction, vacant lands and agricultural lands are located upto aerial distance of 400 m followed by few houses and vacant lands.
- g) The State Highway (SH 15) (Erode to Udthagamandalam Road) is located at a minimum aerial distance of around 650 m.

iv. The respondent Mr. Gnanakumar obtained Building plan permission from the Village Panchayat President, Periyapuliur Village Panchayat,

Bhavani Taluk, Erode District vide Letter No. 2, dt. 07.04.2008 for the construction of one poultry shed of plinth area 4229 Sq.ft. Later, the Poultry farm has constructed 2 Nos of additional poultry sheds within the premises.

v. The Birds are kept and raised in three sheds from 0 to 41 days. The drinking water to the birds is provided through nipples fitted at equal distance in a closed pipe running along the shed length at head height of the birds. Feed is placed in troughs kept at head height of the birds. The birds are raised upto 41 days, after which they are taken back by the poultry meat companies for culling. It was reported by the Poultry farm that the new batch of broilers will be supplied after one or two months. Till then, the sheds will be kept empty and preparatory works will be carried out for receiving next batch of birds.

vi. During inspection, the unit has furnished copy of work order issued by M/s. Sasi Anand Feeds and Foods (I) Pvt Ltd, Perundurai, Erode District. The said work order reveals that 12,390 Nos of Birds were supplied to the poultry farm on 16.07.2022. Hence, during inspection, it was ascertained that around 12,390 Nos of birds of age 33 days old are raised in three sheds.

vii. The poultry farm has provided deep litter system for raising the birds inside the shed. In this type, birds are raised on floor covered with layer of coconut coir pith of thickness 10 to 15 cm. After the birds are taken out for culling after 41 days, the coconut coirs along with the litter are scratched from the floors of the sheds and disposed to Mushroom Farms for using as Mushroom growing media. The floors will also be cleaned using lime powder before receiving new batch of birds.

viii. The unit has reported that around 130ml/day of water is required for each bird during winter season and around 180 – 200 ml/day water during summer season. The water is provided through nipples fitted to a closed pipe running along the shed length at head height of the birds.


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ix. There is no process for waste water generation from the poultry farming. However, waste water may be generated during cleaning operations after the birds are taken out for culling. In this regard, the poultry farm has reported that no waste water will be generated during the cleaning operations, since the cleaning is done with spray of disinfectant.

x. The unit has provided deep burial pit of size of 6' x 8' x 8' for the disposal of dead birds. The unit has reported that the dead birds are disposed in the pits with common salt, lime and bleaching powder.

xi. The unit has provided Nipple system to supply water to the Birds so as to prevent any overflow of water, which may gain access to the litter waste collected at the bottom.

xii. Natural ventilation is provided in the sheds for the birds and to maintain the litter as dry.

xiii. The unit has reported that the odour and fly nuisance are controlled by improving the gut health of the birds by mixing cedrtain additive in their Poultry feed.

xiv. During inspection of the farm, no fly nuisance is noticed inside the premises. However slight odour is observed near the Poultry shed inside the premises of the farm.

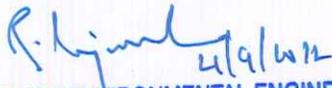
xv. The Poultry farm has developed green belt around the poultry sheds with more than 50 number of well grown trees.

6. It is respectfully submitted that the Central Pollution Control Board has issued revised Environmental guidelines for the Poultry Farms in January 2022. The compliance statement of the said guidelines by the respondent unit of M/s. Gnanakumar Poultry Farm is submitted as follows:

S.No	Guidelines issued by the Central pollution Control Board in January 2022	Compliance status
1) Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution		
	a) Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.	Natural ventilation and natural flow of air was observed in the Poultry shed.

<p>b) Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.</p>	<p>Since it is a Deep Litter System, the droppings are collected once in 6 weeks and sold out mushroom farms for using as mushroom growing media. The unit has provided extended roof sheets for the Poultry sheds so as to prevent access of Rain water inside the shed and to the litter collected at the floor of the shed. However, during heavy rains, the runoff water may gain access to the shed. The unit was advised to provide a brim wall all around the shed to prevent rain water access.</p>
<p>c) Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter</p>	<p>The unit has provided Deep litter system, in which the birds are raised in the sheds on floor covered a with layer of Coconut coir of thickness 10 to 15 cm. After the birds are taken out for culling after 41 days, the Coconut coir pith along with the litter are scratched from the floors of the sheds and disposed to Mushroom Farms for using as Mushroom growing media. Since, the Deep litter system is practiced and litter is removed once in 41- 45 days, no separate storage facility is provided for the storage of manure / litter.</p>
<p>d) Carcasses of dead birds shall be promptly collected on regular basis and disposed appropriately without damaging the environment as per the prescribed methods under section 6.2 of the guidelines.</p>	<p>The unit has provided deep burial pits of size of 6' x 8' x 8' for the disposal of dead birds.</p>
<p>2 Dust from Feed Mills</p>	
<p>Feed mill and Go-down should be located on a well elevated ground preferably near the entrance of the farm and isolated from other poultry sheds.</p>	<p>No feed mill is provided inside the premises of the Poultry Farm. The feed is supplied to the farm by the poultry meat companies.</p>
<p>Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of the feed mill</p>	
<p>Workers in the feed mill shall be provided with dust masks to protect them from dust.</p>	
<p>Provision for vehicle tyre dip shall be made at the entrance to remove impurities/dust carried by vehicle tyres;</p>	
<p>Floor of the feed mill and Go-down shall be concrete and raised above the ground level by a minimum of 2 feet.</p>	

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3	Manure handling and disposal	Natural ventilation and natural free flow of air was observed in the Poultry shed.
	Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry (by blowing dry air over it or by conveying ventilation air through the manure pit) shall be ensured to prevent obnoxious odour in the area.	
	Poultry housing shall be ventilated allowing sufficient supply of fresh air to remove humidity, dissipate heat and prevent build-up of gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia, etc.	
	Excreta shall be scratched at least once in two days as needed for mixing of litter and to keep bedding material (rice husk, saw dust, wood shavings etc.) dry in case of deep litter houses the waste material. This waste shall be utilized for composting after completion of the cycle.	The unit has provided Deep Litter System with the flooring made of coir pith of 5 inches depth. The unit has reported that Coir pith along with litter is disposed once in 40 to 45 days to Mushroom farms located at Mettupalayam. The shed is cleaned with Lime and new bed will be made up again after a quarantine period of 1.5 months.
	Manure collected under cages on high raised platforms shall be stored for further processing and utilized by using following options a) Small Poultry Farms (5000 to 25000 Birds): Composting b) Medium & Large Poultry Farms (25,000 to 1,00,000 Birds and more than 1,00,000 Birds) : Composting or Biogas production for disposal/utilization of manure/litter or combination of any of these methods c) Poultry farms in cluster: Common facilities for Biogas production or Composting or their combination	The Poultry farm has not provided Cage system. Instead, the unit has provided Deep litter system.
	Land application of manure to the nutritional requirements of soil and crop shall be balanced.	The unit has reported that the litter collected is sold out to Mushroom farms for using as Mushroom growing media.
	The litter / manure storage facilities shall be minimum 2 m above the water table and of adequate size based on type and number of birds handled. Its base should be constructed with stone slabs or concrete or impermeable compacted clay.	Since, the Deep litter system is practiced and litter is removed once in 41- 45 days, no separate storage facility is provided for the storage of manure / litter.
	Manure shall be protected from runoff water and cover it to avoid dust and odors in	The unit has provided extended roof sheets so as to prevent access

	storage pits. The dry manure dump shall be covered with permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.	of Rain water inside the sheds.
	Mortalities on farm by proper animal care and disease prevention program shall be reduced.	The unit has reported that proper animal care was taken in consultation with the Animal Husbandry department.
	Proper facilities (Burial Pit/ Composting/ Incineration) shall be provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds	The unit has provided deep burial pit of size of 6' x 8' x 8' for the disposal of dead birds. The unit has reported that the dead birds are disposed in the pits with Common salt, lime and Bleaching powder.
	Domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) shall be disposed as per provisions of "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".	The unit has reported that no vaccines, vials and syringes are used at their farm. Litter bed is supplied to Mushroom Farms for using as Mushroom growing media.
4	Composting of Manure:	
	Proper mixing the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) should be done in the pits. Carbon to nitrogen ratios of 20-25:1 is usually recommended. Pure manure can also be composted following the procedure and monitoring all parameters. The composting facilities may be designed through expert institutions in the field as per the size of poultry farms	The unit has not provided Composting facility for manure inside their premises. Instead, the unit has reported that the litter bed is sold out once in 40 - 45 days to Mushroom farms for using as Mushroom growing media.
	Periodic stirring of compost material should be done for its proper mixing	
	Moisture levels should be maintained between 35 to 50%.	
	Temperature monitoring should be done to determine composting conditions.	
5	Hatchery Waste:	
	Efforts shall be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds.	The unit is not carrying out any hatchery activity inside the premises.
	Extrusion with soya bean meal can be used to make a shell/hatchery meal	
	Un-hatched eggs shall be disposed of by composting or rendering.	

6	Dead Birds Disposal:	
	A) Burial Method:	
	The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be stored in closed containers \ disposed off within 24 hours	The unit has provided one deep burial pit of size of 6' x 8' x 8' for the disposal of dead birds. The unit has reported that the dead birds are disposed in the pits with Common salt, lime and Bleaching powder. The deep pit is covered by cement sheets with Air Vent.
	The dead bird burial pit shall be of minimum 3 to 4 m in depth and 0.8 to 1.2 m diameter and this size may vary as per the capacity of poultry farm and shall be located above minimum 3 m from the ground water table.	
	The dead bird burial pit shall be provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden / metal / concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses	
	Carcasses shall be covered by a thin layer of soil (at least 40 cm deep) along with calcium hydroxide	
	When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m shall be provided with the top of the covered soil well above the ground level.	
	The distance between any two burial pits should not be less than 1 m.	
	B) Composting	
	The composting facility shall not be located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course	The unit has not provided any composting facility. Further, a habitation with 20 – 25 houses are located within the aerial distance of 20 to 175 m from the Poultry Farm.
	The capacity of the composting facility shall be sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm	
	The roof of the composting facility shall be permanent with concrete bottom	
	The composting facility shall be secured with link mesh all around raised to a height of 1.5 m above the ground level to avoid the predation by straw dogs etc.	
	A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature	
	Moisture content of the composting pile shall be approximately 60%. More than this may result in odour problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process	
	Carbon and nitrogen are vital nutrients for the growth and reproduction of bacteria and fungi. The carbon-to-nitrogen ratio shall be in the range of 20:1 and 25:1 for proper composting. This is obtained by carefully	

	balancing the dead bird and carbon sources.	
	The optimum temperature for composting is 54 to 66oC which pasteurizes the compost. If temperature falls below 49oC after a week or so, the material should be moved to the secondary stage unit. To facilitate the easy transfer of the first stage material to the secondary stage, the proper designing of the primary stage (first stage) facility is desirable as illustrated in figure 5.5. Failure to do so will result into poor compost. The temperature in the secondary stage unit will begin to raise as beneficial bacterial activity begins and will peak in 5 to 10 days.	
7	Waste water Management	
	The wastewater generated from the cleaning operations (after each batch removal) shall be collected in appropriate holding tank and put to use in the green belt. Efforts may be made for dry cleaning of the sheds with use of disinfectant so as to avoid use of water.	The unit has reported that around 130ml/day of Water is required for each bird during winter season and around 180 – 200 ml/day of water during summer season. The drinking water is supplied to the Birds through nipples fitted to a closed pipe running along the shed length at head height of the Bird. There is no process wastewater generation from the poultry farming. However, wastewater may be generated during cleaning operations after the birds are taken out for culling. In this regard, the Poultry farm has reported that no waste water will be generated during the cleaning operations, since they clean the sheds with disinfectant.
	Water use and spills from drinking devices shall be reduced by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self-watering devices	The unit has provided Nipple system to supply water to the Birds so as to prevent any overflow of water.
	Improve drainage, reduce standing water and water ditches to control mosquitoes and flies	The unit has reported that if any leakages are found in the water line, they will rectify it immediately.
	Use of pressure pumps, hot water or steam in cleaning activities instead of cold water and plain water scrubs may be encouraged to improve sanitation and reduce the quantities of wash water	
8	Other issues	
	Control of Flies: Proper treatment and disposal of manure, ventilation of sheds, control of temperature, good sanitation, swift repairs of leaks, avoidance of feed spills, prompt removal of broken eggs and dead birds shall be ensured for control of flies in the poultry farms. The farm should have provisions of wire nettings, traps, fly-repellents, insecticides etc.	The unit has reported that the odour and fly nuisance is controlled by improving the gut health of the birds by mixing the microbial additives in their Poultry feed. During inspection of the farm, no fly nuisance is noticed inside the premises.

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		Further, few of the nearby residents reported that they feel odour due to the poultry.
	Control of Rodents: Methods for the control of rodents may include: i) Exclusion ii) Trapping Glue boards iii) Tracking powder iv) rodent proof doors and windows to eliminate rodents/pest infestation.	No such rodent control measures are provided by the Poultry Farm.
	As per Bureau of Indian Standards 1374: 2007, on poultry feed specifies that the use of antibiotic growth promoters is not recommended in poultry feed, hence use of antibiotics should not be mixed with feed or administered for non-therapeutic purposes without prescription for diseased birds. Regulation for use of antibiotics shall be regulated as per the advisory/directions issued by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Ministry of Health and the Drug Controller General of India.	The unit has assured to comply with these instructions at all times.
9	Siting Criteria	
	<p>New Poultry Farms (Set up after issuance of Guidelines) should preferably be established</p> <p>a. 500 m from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.</p> <p>b. 100 m from major water course like River, Lakes, canals and drinking water source like wells, summer storage tanks, in order to avoid contamination due to leakages/spillages, if any.</p> <p>c. 100 m from national Highway (NH) and 50 m from State Highway (SH) in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.</p> <p>d. 10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis.</p> <p>e. The Poultry sheds should not be located within 10 m from farm boundary for cross ventilation and odour dispersion.</p>	<p>The Proprietor and his family is living in a house constructed within the premises of the Poultry Farm.</p> <p>In the North Direction, the Petitioner's House and Farm are located with an approach road in between. Further, a habitation with around 20 – 25 Nos of houses is located in the North / North-West Direction within the aerial distance of 20 to 175 m from the Poultry Farm, which is followed by Vacant lands.</p> <p>In the West direction, A Fly ash brick manufacturing unit is located adjacent to the Poultry Farm.</p> <p>In the South Direction, Vacant land and Agricultural lands are located upto the aerial distance of 600 m from the Poultry Farm.</p> <p>In the South-East Direction, Vacant lands and agricultural lands are located upto the aerial distance of 340 m and followed by two habitations with more than 100 houses.</p> <p>In the East Direction, Vacant lands and agricultural lands are located upto aerial distance of 400 m followed by few houses and vacant lands..</p>

JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
 TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
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		<p>The State Highway (SH 15) (Erode to Udthagamandalam Road) is located at an aerial distance of around 650 m.</p> <p>However, the Poultry Farm has obtained building plan approval for one shed on 07.04.2008 and the Poultry farm is functioning since the year 2008.</p> <p>Earlier, the Central Pollution Control Board has developed Guidelines for Poultry farms in the year 2015. Now, the Central Pollution Control Board has issued revised guidelines for the Poultry farms in January 2022.</p> <p>The siting criteria is issued for new Poultry farms. Hence, the siting criteria may not be applicable to the unit, since it is functioning since the year 2008.</p>
10	Regulatory/ Monitoring Mechanism for Poultry Farms	
	Poultry Farms handling birds above 25,000 at single location will have to obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee.	<p>During inspection of the unit, 12,000 chicks were accommodated in the Poultry Farm.</p> <p>As per the directions of Hon'ble NGT dated 10.12.2021 (O.A. No. 320/2021, the Poultry farm was instructed to apply for Consent to Operate under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. In this regard, the Poultry farm has reported that they will apply for the same immediately after 01.01.2023.</p>
	As per the directions of Hon'ble NGT dated 10.12.2021 (O.A. No. 320/2021: Gauri Maulekhi Vs. Union of India & Ors, poultry farms handling above 5,000 birds at single location shall also obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee w.e.f. 01.01.2023	
	Animal Husbandry Department of the State/Districts to assist the poultry farms for implementation of Guidelines.	The unit has assured to get assistance from the Animal Husbandry department for the implementation of these guidelines.

6. It is respectfully submitted that the major issues related to the poultry farms are fly and odour nuisance. These issues can be controlled by improving the gut health of the birds and by keeping the litter bed free of moisture and house fly larvae by getting proper assistance from the Animal Husbandry Department.


 JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
 TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
 No.76, MOUNT SALAI, GUINDY,
 CHENNAI - 600 032.

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apply for the same immediately after 01.01.2023. On receipt of the application, it will be considered after ensuring compliance of the guidelines issued by the CPCB for the Poultry farms.

Under the above circumstances, it is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Southern Zone) may be pleased to pass such further or other orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of this case and thus render justice.


21/9/22
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
No.76, MOUNT SALAI, GUINDY,
CHENNAI - 600 032.

BEFORE ME

VERIFICATION

I, R. Rajamanickam, Son of P.M.Ramasamy, working as Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Chennai-600 032, do hereby verify that the contents of above report are true to the best of my knowledge through records.


21/9/22
JOINT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER
TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
No.76, MOUNT SALAI, GUINDY,
CHENNAI - 600 032.

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN ZONE,
CHENNAI.**

Original Application No.70 of 2022 (SZ)

S.D.Duraisamy,
S/o.Deivasigamani,
No.49, Semboothamapalayam,
Periyapuliyur Village (post),
Bhavani Taluk,
Erode – 638455.

...Applicant

Versus

The District Collector,
Erode, Collectorate,
State Highway 96,
Opp: District Court,
Palayapalayam,
Erode – 638 011 & 7 others.

...Respondents

**REPORT FILED ON BEHALF OF THE
2ND & 3RD RESPONDENTS - TAMIL
NADU POLLUTION CONTROL
BOARD.**

**Advocate for Respondents TNPCB:
Thiru.S. Sai Sathya Jith,
Advocate, Chennai.**

Date:22.09.2022.

Date of hearing on11.10.2022

