

1379
BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
IN ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 879 OF 2022

Gauri Maulekhi

... Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

... Respondent

INDEX

Sr. Nos.	Particulars	Pg. Nos.
1.	Additional Affidavit on behalf of All India Buffalo & Sheep Meat Exporters Association (Impleaded as Respondent No. 4) in the Captioned Application.	1-61
2.	Board Resolution is attached in the Reply filed on behalf of Respondent No. 4	NA
3.	Annexure – 1: Copy of the Report prepared by AIMLIA on, <u>'EIA is Not Required for Slaughterhouses in India'</u>.	62-89
4.	Proof of Service	



**RESPONDENT No. 4
THROUGH**

Abhinav Mishra
11/06/2016

CHAMBERS OF ABHINAV MISHRA
ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS
COUNSEL(s) FOR THE RESPONDENT No. 4
B-22, GROUND FLOOR, JUNG PURA EXTENSION,
NEW DELHI- 110014
Ph. No.: +91-8651094374; 011-79696200
E-mail: admin@chambersofabhinavmishra.in

Place: NEW DELHI

Dated: 26.11.2024

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 879 OF 2022**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Gauri Maulekhi

.... Applicant

Versus

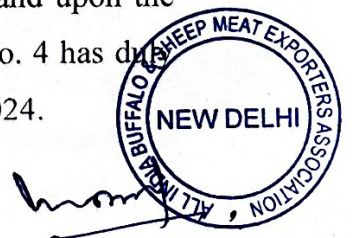
Union of India & Ors.

... Respondent

**ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF ALL INDIA
BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION
(IMPLEADED AS RESPONDENT NO. 4) IN THE
CAPTIONED APPLICATION.**

I, R.K. Boyal, aged about 70 years, presently working as the Secretary General at the All India Buffalo & Sheep Meat Exporters Association (hereinafter referred to as 'The Association' or 'AIMLEA' or 'Respondent No. 4'), having office at 3rd Floor, Sidhwa House, Sasoon Dock, N.A. Sawant Marg, NR. Colaba Fire Brigade, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400005 presently at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows:

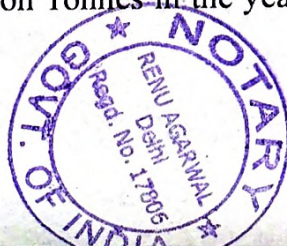
- I. That AIMLEA has been impleaded as Respondent No. 4 in the Captioned Application pursuant to the Order dated 01.08.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the captioned Application and upon the liberty granted by this Hon'ble Tribunal, Respondent No. 4 has duly submitted its reply to the captioned Application 14.10.2024.



- II. That I being the Authorised Representative of AIMLEA, am well aware of the facts and circumstances of the case based on records and as such I am competent to swear on this affidavit.
- III. That the instant Affidavit is being filed by Respondent No. 4 in response to several queries raised by this Hon'ble Tribunal during the hearing dated 07.11.2024 in the captioned matter, to Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as "MoEF&CC" or "Respondent. No. 1").
- IV. Respondent No. 4 (AIMLEA) is an association consisting of various exporters and domestic players having domestic market in the slaughterhouse/Meat Processing Units and deals with livestock/Animal Husbandry and therefore the front facers of the subject business.
- V. At the outset, it is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that there is no requirement for the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ Meat Processing Units (hereinafter "MPUs") within the ambit of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 (hereinafter referred to as 'EIA 2006' or 'Notification') issued by the MoEF&CC in accordance with the provisions of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986.
1. **At this juncture, it is pertinent to discuss the prevailing dynamics of Slaughterhouses/MPU's in India, as under:**

1.1. Growing Meat Consumption in India:

- Multiple reports point out that over 77 percent Indians are non-vegetarian. The data reveals that more people in India are consuming non-vegetarian food than ever before. The total Meat production in the country was 7.39 Million Tonnes in the year 2016-17 which has increased to 9.77 Million Tonnes in the year 2022-23. The per capita



regulations, proper anti-mortem and post-mortem of the animal done by the qualified veterinarians which adheres to hygiene and sanitation standards, reducing the risk of contamination and spread of food borne diseases. Therefore, for better dynamics of pollution/Environmental control, establishment of Slaughterhouse with essential facilities (*such as Rendering plant and Effluent Treatment plant for treatment of solid and liquid effluent*) are must.

- Identifying a suitable place for establishing a new slaughterhouse in view of increasing demand of meat has been a difficult task in view of dual interest against slaughter of animals and meat consumption. The present proposal for considering inclusion of slaughterhouses under EIA 2006 purview would result in multitude adverse effects not only on the environment but also on the livelihood of resource poor farmers and food and nutrition security of 70% of the non-vegetarian consumers in the country.

- While Indians consume non – vegetarian food, however, they have a **taboo for setting up of slaughterhouses**. There are strong protests and reservations against a slaughterhouse as they think that slaughterhouse is a filthy and dirty place, and it will pollute air and water. However, that is not true as slaughterhouses are now being set up on scientific lines and latest equipment and technology for waste disposal. There is a classic example of **Deonar Abattoir at Mumbai** which is around 50 years old, located in the middle of a residential area but no complaints have been received by the concerned Authorities against this unit so far pertaining to the water or air pollution from the residents of the area.

1.2. It is further submitted that, in the absence of slaughter utility, there would be substantial increase in unproductive animals and the

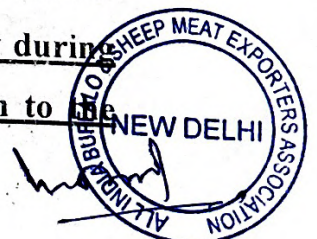
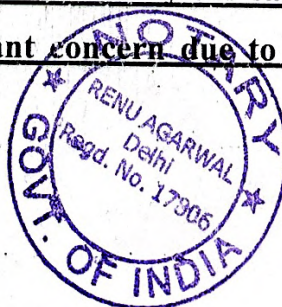


undesirable effects of retaining unproductive animals has been well debated and concluded that it is not desirable to retain large numbers of unproductive animals in the interest of society at large. **Scientific production of animals with efficient culling and earning adequate returns with proper demand for these culled animals including slaughter would alone sustain farmers' interest and sustainable production system.** Any unreasonable intervention on the utility of the culled animals would adversely affect production system which is already under great economic pressure due to constraints of resource and increasing costs.

- A majority of farmers all over India supplement their meagre agricultural income by livestock products, including dairy products. There are also the poor, marginal, landless farmers whose primary source of livelihood and existence comes from small livestock holdings. The **meat sector is known to support small livestock farmers on various fronts and offer remunerative prices for spent livestock to contribute to sustained production.** In the absence of slaughter utility, farmers income would be adversely affected as culled stock do not fetch any income and the productivity of the farmer from livestock adversely affected.

- Slaughterhouses are important functional units in the livestock production and utility aspects. **Effective culling of unproductive animals and excess animals for meat production is important for sustaining livestock production.** Removal of such animals from the system also results not only in economic and livelihood benefits but also results in environmental and public health benefits.

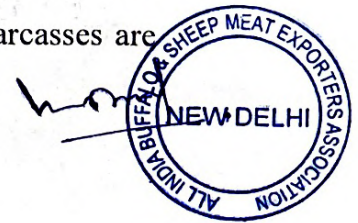
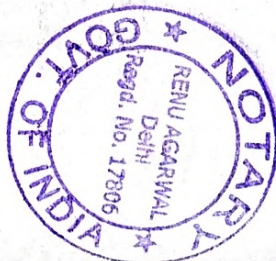
- It is further pertinent to bring to the kind knowledge of this Hon'ble Tribunal that **Methane emission by the cattle particularly during digestion is a significant concern due to its contribution to the**



greenhouse gas emission. Cattle and other ruminant animals have a specialised digestive system that involves microbial fermentation in their stomach which produces methane as a by-product. Methane emission from livestock including cattle/ buffalo contribute significantly to the global emission. **If the culled animals are not slaughtered and are made to survive, they are capable of generating 220 pounds of methane per year, equivalent to 28 times more potent to carbon dioxide.** Therefore, slaughtering of culled animal is a scientific disposal with value and returns to the farmer. This will also ensure that the carbon damage to the climatic change will be drastically reduced by slaughtering of animal. **Therefore, it has to be encouraged without bringing slaughterhouses under the purview of EIA, 2006.**

1.3. Need to exclude slaughterhouses from the purview of EIA, 2006

- As mentioned above, 70% Indian population consume non – vegetarian food. There are only minuscule number of slaughterhouses owned by Govt./local bodies. Environmental clearance for setting up of a slaughterhouse will only worsen the situation further as illegal and unregistered slaughterhouses will mushroom in the country. Proper disposal of blood and other non – edible materials will be a big issue which will have serious environment consequences and public health concerns as these will be disposed in drains and rivers. There are already thousands of illegal and unregistered slaughterhouses in the country and the condition of most of the Municipality slaughterhouses is far from satisfaction as they are lacking basic facilities like water, electricity, drainage, flooring, over-head rails, waste disposal. That even Ante and postmortem inspection are inadequate. Carcasses are



exposed to heavy contamination from dung and soil which is a serious concern of public health.

- It is humbly submitted that, as of today, there are 14 Municipal Slaughterhouses in India, not a single municipal body is able operate and maintain any of this facility of its own. Therefore, the same were leased by municipal bodies to the private parties for its better Operation and Maintenance(O&M). From this it is clear that the O&M of this facility incurs huge expenditure which can't be accepted by the municipal bodies. **This huge expenditure is because of many norms and laws of land to be followed in the operation of the slaughterhouses.** Therefore, if municipal bodies establish small number of animals' capacity slaughterhouse, then it will not be economically viable for the private parties to run these municipal slaughterhouses. Thus, it is most respectfully suggested that the municipal bodies will also need to come up with slaughterhouses with big capacity to cater to 25 Lakhs of the human population of a particular district.

- Including slaughterhouses under the purview of EIA, 2006 would hit the meat production and it would be impossible to locate and construct a slaughterhouse. This would lead to rampant unauthorized slaughter as the demand for meat would be increasing. The adverse effects on the environment would increase multifold. So, the slaughterhouse should not be included in the EIA for at least 10 years as, in India, we have approx. 600 districts and each district have an average human population of 25 lakhs (approx.). Considering the factum that 70% of this population consumes non-veg, it becomes the responsibility of the Government is to make available safe food / meat to the Indian Citizens. Thus, unless and until there are adequate numbers of authorized and scientifically equipped

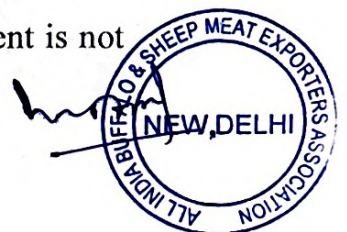
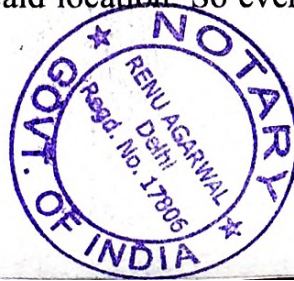


slaughterhouses in the country, inclusion of slaughterhouses under EIA, 2006 should not be considered.

- The whole issue needs to be considered in a holistic view. Any view taken shall be professionally sound, scientifically correct and shall focus on nutritional requirement of the public. **The slaughter industry is more than 100 years old, and the effluents/pollutants are known by their quantity and quality and there are adequate measures for their control and monitoring without leaving any pollutant in the environment.**

- The existing Rules and Regulations of FSSAI, APEDA, PCA Act, Central and State Pollution Control Boards Rules, BIS standards and Hon'ble Supreme Court directions for implementing slaughterhouse improvement/ modernization recommendations are adequate to prevent environmental pollution. What is required is implementation of developmental programs for improvement / modernization of slaughterhouses with adequate facilities as enumerated in different existing regulations and there is no need for including slaughterhouses under the purview of EIA Notification, 2006.

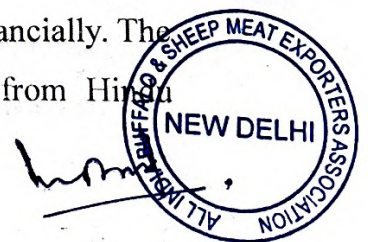
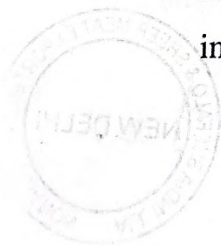
- In India, **out of 80 industries categorized under the CPCB's Red Category List, only 29 of such Industries are under the purview of EIA, 2006**, as remaining Red Category Industries are not required to be included in EIA as of today. It is very interesting to understand that if EIA consents are not being given to any of these 29 Red Category Industries, then existence of such industries in legal or illegal way can't be detected. But if slaughterhouse is being taken into EIA purview, if EIA Consent is not being provided to slaughterhouse, Illegal slaughtering in the same location is going to happen as there is a demand of meat in the said location. So even if EIA consent is not



being obtained by the slaughterhouse for slaughtering activity, the illegal slaughtering will happen in that location which will result in illegal environmental impact on the society and will defeat the purpose of the EIA for slaughterhouses.

- Hence in other words EIA's implementation on the above 29 industries falling under the red category will have restrictions on its operation and environment, while implementation of EIA on slaughterhouse will restrict coming up of new slaughterhouses because of Taboo in the Indian Population, once slaughterhouse comes under EIA, it will be very tough to get the public consent to establish a slaughterhouse resulting into no more slaughterhouses in our country. This will lead to excess culled population of animals in the country. This culled population will require fodder and water for their survival without any commercial value. This will ultimately lead to excess burden on the Government, because farmer will not keep these unproductive animals with them as these animals are burden on him. This will also lead to death of more culled animals in the country due to malnourishment. As of today, there is no scientific disposal of dead animals in the whole country and that, there exists only **5 Carcass Utilization Plants in the country used for scientific disposal of dead animals and no incinerator is operational to dispose the dead animal with some pathological condition.**

- So, it is necessary for the Government to make plans to come up with more slaughterhouses so that these culled animals are scientifically disposed off reducing the environmental loss and public health hazard due to death of culled animals. By this scientific disposal of culled animals, the farmer is also getting benefited financially. The important point is 90% of the farmers in India are from Haryana



Community, so there is no taboo in selling the culled animals to the slaughterhouses in India.

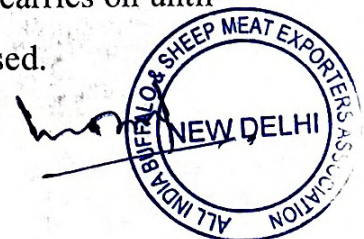
That copy of the Report prepared by AIMLIA on, 'EIA is Not Required for Slaughterhouses in India' is attached herewith and marked as Annexure – 1 or the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

2. Details of assessment of Slaughterhouses are made under Air and Water Pollution Act and many other existing legal regimes.

2.1. At the outset, it is submitted that, In India, out of 80 industries categorized under the CPCB's Red Category List (including Slaughterhouse/MPUs/Abattoir), only 29 of such Industries are under the purview of EIA, 2006 and other such industries are excluded as they are not required to be included therein as of today (as has already been elaborated above). That, EIA, 2006, requires projects to obtain prior environmental clearance through a four-stage process: Screening, Scoping, Public Consultation, and Appraisal.

2.2. Pertinently, Slaughterhouse/MPUs/Abattoir Industry is the only Red Category Industry which requires 'District Level' Permission before establishing/expanding the same, followed by various levels/phases of permissions/approvals as clearly propounded in the existing regime and further made stringent by way of the intervention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (as discussed in detail in the preceding paragraph).

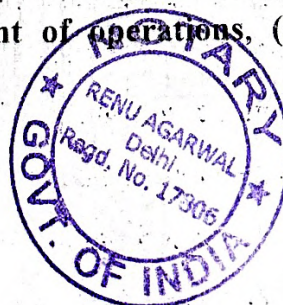
2.3. The current legal regime provides a holistic check on the impact of the environment as the scrutiny of these slaughterhouses commences from the time the project is proposed and carries on until the entire slaughtering process is complete and processed.



3. Effective intervention by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India qua supervising and monitoring the implementation of the existing laws on slaughterhouses:

3.1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 309 of 2003, titled '*Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and Ors.*' vide its Order dated 30.01.2014, requested the Chief Justices of the concerned High Courts for the appointment of a retired District Judge for a period of two years to act as a Convenor of the State Committees that were constituted in compliance with the Order dated 23.08.2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Laxmi Narain Modi (supra)*. The State Committee so formed was tasked with supervising and monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the laws governing slaughterhouses in the country. Moreover, the Convenor appointed is tasked with ensuring that the respective Committees meet often and follow the implementation of the various laws. [Ref. Annexure – R3 (Colly), Pg. 1021 to 1031 (Corresp. Pg. 97-107) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

3.2. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 17.02.2017 in *Writ Petition (Civil) No. 330 of 2001, titled 'Common Cause, A Registered Society vs. Union of India and Ors.* directed for the issuance and circulation of the 'Compendium of Indian Standards' (hereinafter "Compendium") consisting of a list of existing laws/ rules/ regulations concerning the regulation, functioning and operation of slaughterhouses in the country. The said Compendium consists of a list of 23 laws/ rules/ regulations which contain specific requirements that need to be followed by the slaughterhouses/ MPUs (a) at the time of their establishment, (b) during the commencement of operations, (c) at the time of



operation, and (d) post the slaughtering process, waste disposal procedures, etc. Such laws are stated as under:

S No.	STATUTES
1.	Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
2.	Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 (as amended in 2001 and 2009)
3.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animal on Foot) Rules 2000
4.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughterhouse) Rules 2001
5.	Performa for Ante and Post Mortem Fitness Certificates to be issued by the Veterinary Doctor after examining the animals before and after slaughter of animals as per Rule 4 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughterhouse) Rules 2001
6.	Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Market) Rules, 2016
7.	Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2015
8.	Central Motor Vehicles (13th Amendment) Rules, 2016
9.	Food Safety and Standards Act 2006
10.	Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations 2011
11.	Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011
12.	Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Act 2009
13.	Environment Protection Act 1986
14.	The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
15.	(Revised Draft) Effluent Discharge Standards for Slaughterhouse to be notified by the MoEF
16.	The water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
17.	The water (Preservation and control of pollution) Rules 1975
18.	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
19.	The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules 2000
20.	The National Green Tribunal Act 2010
21.	IS 8895:2015 Handling Storage and Transport of Slaughterhouse by-products Guidelines



22.	IS 1982 : 2015 Ante mortem and post mortem inspection of meat animals – Code of Practice
23.	IS 4393 : 2016 Basic Requirement of an Abattoir

[Ref. Annexure – R4 (Colly), Pg. 1033 to 1042 (Corresp. Pg. 108-118) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

3.3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said Order further held that in case of non-compliance with the Indian Standards, other rules and regulations, the petitioners would be entitled to approach the concerned District Collector or judicial authorities as the case may be.

3.4. Thus, to ensure that the compliance with the already existing laws is effectively done, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Ministry/ Respondent No. 1 to circulate the Compendium to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

3.5. The preapproval process of slaughterhouse involves the approval from the District Magistrate (DM) and State Level Committee (SLC), comprising of experts as well.

3.6. It is submitted that the EIA, 2006 introduces duplicative compliance for project proponents, especially for slaughterhouses/MPUs, which already face strict regulatory conditions before establishment. The EIA process (screening, scoping, public consultation, and appraisal) adds unnecessary layers for slaughterhouses, as these are already subject to rigorous checks under existing laws.

4. Compendium of Legal Regulations as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court: The Four Phases of existing legal regime Governing Slaughterhouses and MPUs:

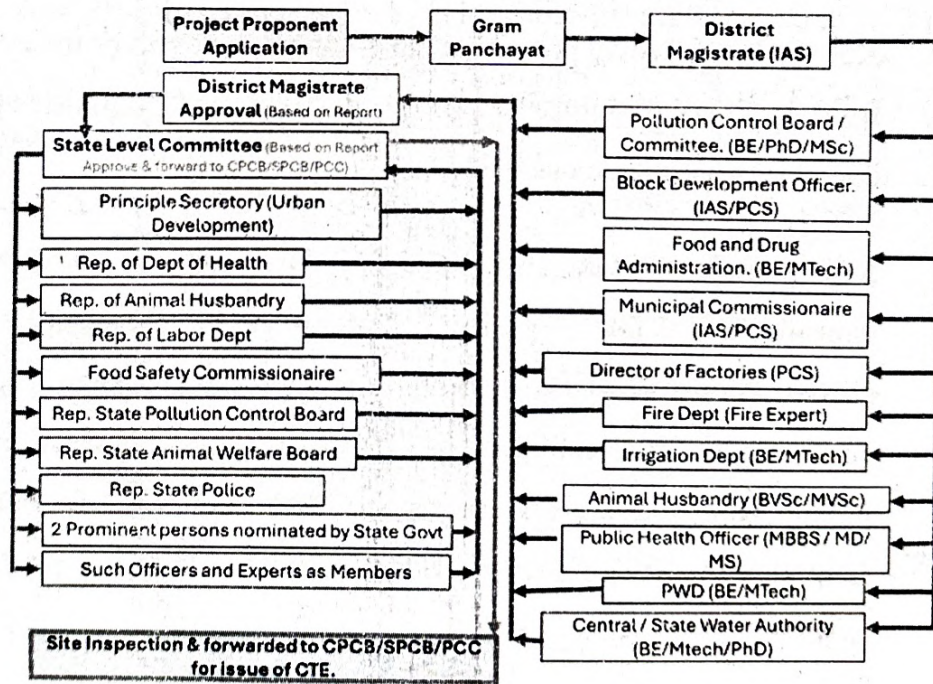


Handwritten signature



4.1. PRE-ESTABLISHMENT MANDATES/ REQUIREMENTS:

a. It is being reiterated that Slaughterhouse/MPUs/Abattoir Industry is the only Red Category Industry which requires 'District Level' Permission before establishing/expanding the same, followed by various levels/phases of permissions/approvals. This arrangement has been propounded and made stringent by way of the intervention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Laxmi Narayan Judgement. The below flowchart outlines the process for obtaining permission for slaughterhouses, detailing the necessary steps and approvals required from various levels of administration, which are explained as under:



- The above flowchart represents a systematic approach to ensure that permissions before establishment of a Slaughterhouse are



rigorously reviewed and approved at multiple administrative levels as under:

⇒ **Initiation:** That before establishment of the Slaughterhouse/MPU, the project proponent submits the proposal to the District Level Committee for assessment, scrutiny and approval there. Such District Level Committee consisting of Pollution Control Board, Block Development Officer (IAS/PCS Level), Food & Drug Administration; Municipals Commissioner, Director of Factories (PCS level), Fire Department, Irrigation Department, Animal Husbandry, Public Health Officer, PWD and Central State Water Authority, etc. This application typically includes necessary documentation and justifications for the request.

⇒ The proposal is first reviewed by the District Level Committee to ensure that all requirements are met and that the request complies with local regulations and laws.

⇒ If the District Level Committee finds the application satisfactory, they grant approval. This approval is crucial as it serves as the first level of endorsement for the request to proceed.

⇒ **Forwarding to State Level Committee:** Once the District Level Committee approves the application/proposal of the project proponent, the documents are forwarded to the state level for further review. The State Level Committee consists of Principle Secretary (Urban Development) and representatives from Departments of Health, Animal Husbandry, Labour; Food Safety Commissioner, SPCB, State Animal Welfare Board, State Police & Prominent persons appointed by the State Government consisting of such experts & officers as its Members.



⇒ At the state level, the relevant authorities conduct their examination of the application. This may include additional scrutiny/assessment of the documents and further checks to ensure that all legal and practical standards are met. It is submitted that most of the proposals/applications get rejected at this stage only.

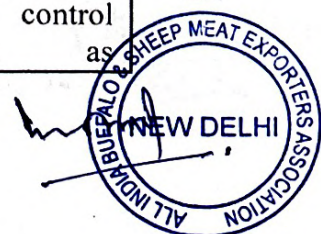
⇒ If the state level authorities are satisfied with the application, they grant the approval and the application/proposal, the project proponent takes the application/proposal forward for obtaining Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate.

b. CONSENT TO ESTABLISH (CTE) & CONSENT TO OPERATE (CTO)

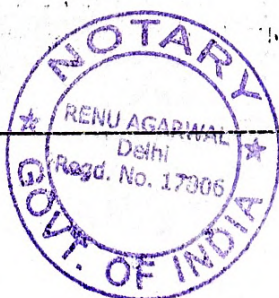
The CTE and CTO are to be procured by the plant/ entity seeking to construct new outlets under numerous laws wherein certain conditions are to be fulfilled in order to procure the CTE/CTO by the slaughterhouses prior to their establishment.

- **CTE and CTO under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:**

ASPECT	CTE	CTO
Relevant Acts	Water Act, 1974: Section 25 & 26 & Air Act, 1981: Section 21	Water Act, 1974: Section 25 & 26 & Air Act, 1981: Section 21
Prohibitions	No discharge of sewage/trade effluent into streams, wells, sewers, or land without consent.	No operation in air pollution control area without consent.
Authority	State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Pollution Control Committees (PCC)	State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Pollution Control Committees (PCC)
Conditions for Consent	Point of discharge; Use of outlets for discharge ;	Installation of control equipment (such as



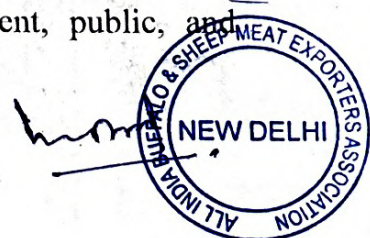
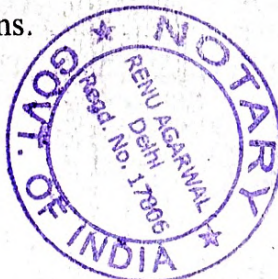
	composition, temperature of discharge Nature,	apparatus, device, equipment or system to control the quality and manner of emission of any air pollutant and other such devices). No alteration of equipment without consent
Application Requirements	Detailed project report; Manufacturing process details; Mode of effluent discharge/air emission/solid waste ; Machinery list and capital cost; Source and quantity of water and Industry registration documents.	Proof of pollution Control Devices; Emissions and effluents report; Raw materials and inputs list & Waste management facilities & NOC from Directorate of Industries and Urban Authority
Industry Categories	Classified under Red, Orange, Green & White	Classified under Red, Orange, Green & White. Ref. ' <i>Classification of Industrial Units under Red, Orange, Green & White</i> ' [February 2016], which was communicated by way of a Letter dated 7 th March 2016, bearing No. B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16, to the Chairman, All the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees and copied to the Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs, the Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industries, the Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the Advisor (CP Division) and



		MoEF&CC. [Ref. Annexure - R5 (Colly), Pg. 1043 to 1100 (Corresp. Pg. 119-176) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]
Issuance Process	Application submitted to	Submission of documents proving compliance with pollution control
Post issuance of CTO	Inspection of the said plant after such Grant.	
Other Conditions	CTE is issued with a condition of granting Consent from District Magistrate of the concerned District.	

• This Hon'ble Tribunal on the last date on the hearing dated 07.11.2024 had also raised a Query, 'Whether granting CTE, side-effect is considered, the way it is considered under EIA, 2006 and whether there exists any guideline that while granting CTE, citing criteria will be issued'. In addition to the submissions made hereinabove, the responses to this query are enumerated hereinunder:

- As per FSSAI, BIS, and industrial norms and regulations exists for all industries to be established are designed and implemented by the State and Central Govt. e.g. all industrial corporations in India have specific land allocation for coming up with food processing plants which covers slaughterhouse.
- Every municipal body has specific land allocation for setting up of slaughterhouse, SLF, Grave Yard etc. (This land allocation shall be away the residential area) this land allocation is done after through study of impact on environment, public, and approach to the citizens.



- Ministry of food processing had already completed 17 food parks with a grant of 50-90 Crores of Rupees (Approx.). In this food park slaughterhouses are also established. These food parks are being set up at an location after doing complete study. This study includes impact on environment, approach to the market, availability of raw material, etc.

c. NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC)

• **NOC by the District Magistrate**

- The concerned District Magistrate may issue an NOC to the plant/ project after being in receipt of the same from various concerned industries like the PWD, Revenue, Block Development, Municipal Commissioner for City Jurisdiction, Regional office of SPCB/ PCC, State irrigation Department, etc.

• **NOC from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/State Ground Water Authority (SGWA)**

Slaughterhouses require fresh and portable water for almost all washing and rinsing operations. Water consumption details for slaughtering of large and small animals is shown in the table below:

Table 1 Water consumption details

Animal	Category	
Buffalo	Large	0.30-0.50
	Medium	0.1-0.25
	Small	0.05-.25
Goat/ Sheep	Large	1.2-2.1
	Medium	1.3-2.5
	Small	0.8-1.7



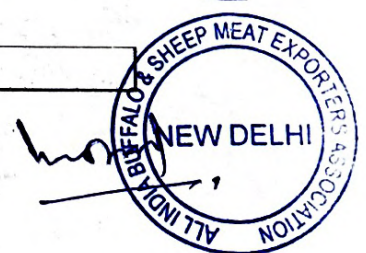
Source: Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses, Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India), October 2017. [Ref. Annexure A-1, Pg. 105 of the captioned Application]

The CGWA, is the regulatory authority for use of Ground water and was constituted by the MoEF on 14.01.1997 vide a Gazette Notification bearing No. S.O. 38 (E) in compliance with the Order dated 10.12.1996 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (C) No. 4677 of 1985 in '*MC Mehta vs Union of India*'. [Ref. Annexure – R6, Pg. 1101 to 1102 (Corresp. Pg. 177-178) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

That Groundwater development and management in some Indian States/UTs is done by SGWA, which issues NOCs instead of the CGWA. Punjab (Punjab Water Regulation & Development Authority), Uttar Pradesh (Ground Water Department), and Haryana (Haryana Water Resources Conservation, Regulation, and Management Authority) have their own SGWAs. .

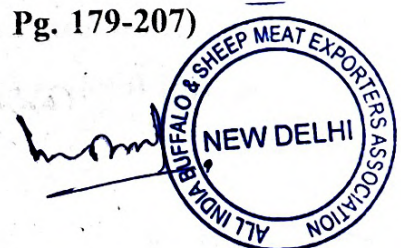
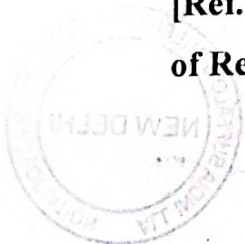
Further, Notification No. S.O. 3289 (E) dated September 24, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation), which outlines the guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction. As per which, slaughterhouses and MPUs are not exempted from obtaining an NOC from the CGWA for industrial use. Such guidelines are enumerated in brief as under in a tabular form:

CATEGORY	DETAILS
----------	---------



Exempted Categories from NOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual domestic consumers for drinking/domestic use (rural/urban) - Rural drinking water supply schemes - Armed Forces and Central Armed Police Forces establishments. - Agricultural activities. - MSME using <10 cum/day.
Over-exploited Assessment Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No NOC for new industries except MSME - No expansion for existing industries increasing groundwater use.
Conditions for NOC for Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Granted only if local water supply is insufficient. - Industries must adopt water-efficient technologies. - Annual water audit if usage >100 m³/day; must reduce use by 20% over 3 years. - Mandatory rooftop rainwater harvesting/storage in project premises. - Industries likely to pollute groundwater must store rainwater in surface tanks. - Observation wells required for >10 m³/day withdrawal; must be 15 m from bore well. - Abstraction charges apply in safe, semi-critical, and critical units. - Restoration charges for existing industries in over-exploited units.
Digital Water Flow Meter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory installation for NOC, conforming to BIS/IS standards with telemetry. - Annual calibration required from an authorized agency.
Water Quality Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual testing in National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited labs for cations, anions, heavy metals, pesticides/organic compounds. - Data submission to CGWA via web portal.
Greenbelt Water Requirement	Preferably met from recycled/treated wastewater.
Change of Ownership	New owner must apply to update NOC within 60 days with documentary proof.
Renewal of NOC	Application must be submitted 90 days before expiry.

[Ref. Annexure – R7, Pg. 1103 to 1131 (Corresp. Pg. 179-207)
of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]



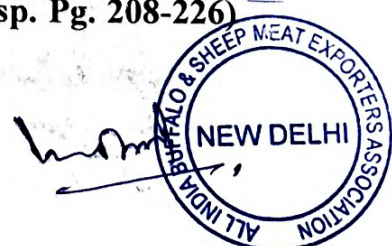
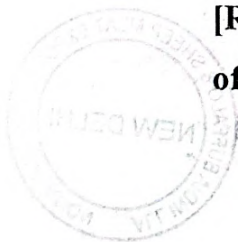
- Implementing these guidelines helps curb pollution in water-intensive industries like slaughterhouses. By mandating water audits and efficient technologies, water usage is reduced, minimizing waste discharge. Rainwater harvesting reduces reliance on groundwater, while monitoring ensures compliance with quality standards. **These measures collectively help manage the environmental impact of slaughterhouses, where operations such as slaughtering, equipment cleaning, and by-product processing demand substantial water use.** Improved water management reduces potential contamination and promotes sustainable practices in meat production.

d. REGISTRATION/ LICENSE

- **Registration under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)**

Slaughterhouses under the FSSAI Act, come under the purview of food processing units and are accorded a license from the FSSAI. As per **Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011**, certain requirements are to be met by the slaughterhouses/ MPUs before they are granted FSSAI License. These requirements include but are not limited to – the procurement of a NOC from the local authorities, meeting conditions qua their location and premises as prescribed in the afore-mentioned regulations, with specific requirements for hygienic and environment friendly conditions.

[Ref. Annexure – R8, Pg. 1132 to 1150 (Corresp. Pg. 208-226) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]



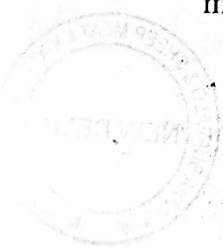
Such registration under FSSAI is mandatorily preceded by Inspection of establishment qua compliances under provisions of its Schedule 4. Such registration is approved by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), being the competent authority (hereinafter referred to as, 'FSSAI') and enforced by Central FSSAI in case of UT and State Food & Drugs Authority in case of a State.

e. **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FROM BIS**

• **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), IS 4393 (1979) and as revised in 2016 (Reaffirmed in 2020 and 2022)** prescribes certain mandatory requirements to be available at the proposed site for construction of an **abattoir**. The essentials include but are not limited to location of the abattoirs being closer to the production centre and not the consumption centres to enable an easier transportation of animals, adequate facilities for treatment of effluent, proximity from availability of public transport, the site being away from human dwellings and airports and the land having sufficient land for future expansion.

[Ref. Annexure -- R9, Pg. 1151 to 1178 (Corresp. Pg. 227-254) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

• Furthermore, the BIS 4393 also states the requirement of certain facilities in the premises such as - Ante mortem and Post-mortem examination facilities, hygienic slaughter hall, veterinary laboratory, lockers/rest room/laundry/toilets for meat handlers, storeroom, electrical and machine room, chilling and freezing rooms, Effluent treatment plant, separate place for storing manure, protection against pest and vermin, Rendering plant, etc.



hnm



The concerned District Magistrate is responsible for enforcement of the same.

4.2. POST ESTABLISHMENT -- PRE-SLAUGHTER MANDATES/ REQUIREMENT

a. NOC FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE

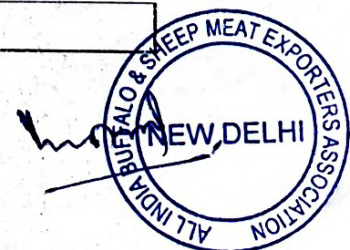
The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 23.08.2012 in *WP(C) 369 of 2023, titled 'Laxmi Narain Modi vs UOI & Ors.'* directed for the constitution of *State Committees to supervise and monitor the implementation of the provisions of the various applicable laws dealing with the functioning of slaughterhouses in the country.* The State Committee is tasked with identifying and preparing list of slaughterhouses within the Municipal Corporation and/ or Panchayat. They are also tasked with seeking reports from the District Magistrate qua their compliance of the applicable laws.

b. THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ("APEDA") FOR REGISTRATION OF ABATTOIRS

• APEDA (Amendment) Act, 2009

The APED Authority is the authority that provides a Plant Registration certificate to entities in the export of meat and meat products as has been mandated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade ('DGFT'), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The process for applying for the said registration is stated as under in a tabular form:

STEP	DETAILS
------	---------

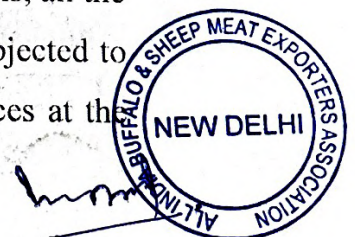


Authority	APEDA
Application Process	Entities must apply for a Plant Registration Certificate by paying the prescribed fee and submitting requisite documents.
Required Documents	Layout of premises; NOC from SPCB; Local body permissions; List of registered veterinarians; HACCP certificates; FSSAI license; Water test report, etc.
Inspection Committee Composition	The documents are physically inspected by: i. Representative from APEDA as a Convenor, representatives from Department of Animal Husbandry of the respective State as well as of the Central Government. ii. Representative from the Export Inspection Council of India or FSSAI or Ministry of Food Processing Industries or Veterinary Expert as nominated by APEDA or Veterinary Council of India or a Veterinary Scientist from any of the institutions as prescribed by the APEDA in its ' <i>Procedure for Grant of Registration Certificate to the Integrated Abattoirs cum Meat Processing Plant/ Meat Processing Plants/ Abattoirs.</i> '
Issuance of Registration Certificate	Issued upon satisfactory inspection, bearing a registration number and digital signature.
Non-conformity Handling	If non-conformities are observed, two committee members will verify compliance.

[Ref. Annexure – R10, Pg. 1179 to 1188 (Corresp. Pg. 255-264) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

c. INDIAN STANDARD (IS) 1982: 2015 (REAFFIRMED 2020): ANTE-MORTEM & POST-MORTEM INSPECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS – CODE OF PRACTISE

- Para 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards', IS 1982: 2015 (reaffirmed 2020) provides for the '*Ante-Mortem Inspection*' of all the animals brought into the slaughterhouses to assess the health and fitness of animals before slaughter. As per this, all the animals that are brought at the slaughterhouses are subjected to an inspection prior to their slaughter, which commences at the



soonest practical time. The purpose and process of ante-mortem are tabulated below:

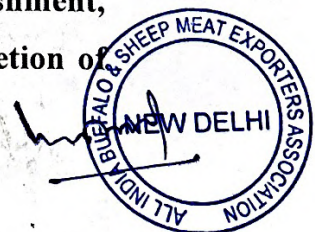
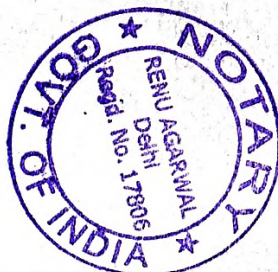
STEP	Details
Assessment Conducted By	FSSAI, through a competent person, who is a qualified veterinary doctor with the training, knowledge, skills and ability to perform such tasks as may be assigned to him by the competent authority, is tasked with conducting these inspections of animals
Animal Resting	Animals must rest for 24 hours prior to slaughter and not be fed for 12 hours, with abundant water provided.
Requirements for Inspection	Verifiable information qua the primary production, categorisation and segregation of animals, application of identifying systems for animals, prompt removal of animals that have died from factors such as metabolic diseases, stress, suffocation, separate handling of animals suspected to be unsuitable for human consumption, etc.
Condemnation Procedures	Animals condemned as unsafe are marked and handled to prevent cross-contamination of other animals with food borne hazards

[Ref. Annexure – R11, Pg. 1189 to 1202 (Corresp. Pg. 265-278) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

4.3. SLAUGHTER MANDATES/ REQUIREMENTS

a. [Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011]

- The Food Safety Standards ('FSS') Licensing Regulations of 2011 provide for a wholistic mandate for the slaughterhouses prior to and during their establishment, during running of operations as well as post completion of



operations. These standards, procedures for both Antemortem and post-mortem Inspection.

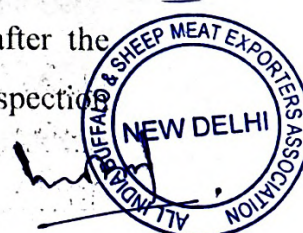
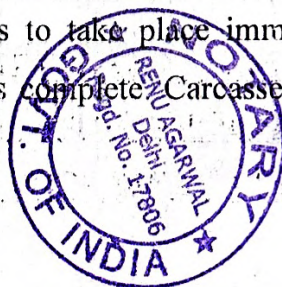
- A detailed post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses is done and the parts/ materials to be used for production of meat and food products are held in such a manner as to preserve their identity till the completion of the post-mortem inspection so that they can be identified. Furthermore, the Regulations provide the due course to be followed when conducting the post-mortem inspection of the animals.

- These Regulations also provide compliances/ requirements that are to be considered and duly followed by these slaughterhouses/ MPUs qua their - sanitary facilities, water supply, washing and processing areas, ventilation, equipment and materials used, health and hygienic requirements, etc.

- The Licensing Authority undertakes inspection of these licensed establishments through its own or agencies authorized for this purpose by the FSSAI. Moreover, Section 63 of the FFS Act, 2006 penalises carrying out of businesses without license.

b. IS INDIAN STANDARD (IS) 1982: 2015 (REAFFIRMED 2020): ANTE-MORTEM & POST-MORTEM INSPECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS – CODE OF PRACTISE

- Para 4 of the IS 1982: 2015 provide for Post-Mortem Inspection of carcasses in the slaughterhouses. This is an expedited process that is to take place immediately after the dressing of the carcass is complete. Carcasses upon inspection

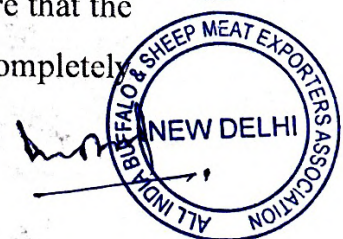


may be kept aside for re-inspection in case of suspected cases. The information procured at the time of Ante-mortem inspection qua the primary production in the facility and, ante-mortem inspection as well as findings gathered from the organoleptic inspection of the head, carcass and viscera are all utilised at the time of post-mortem examination before determining whether the said carcass is suitable for human consumption or not. The determination and judgement of the edible parts are made in a manner as has been provided for in Para 4.5.6 of the said IS 1982: 2015, which states as under:

"4.5.6 Judgement Categories for Edible Parts

- a) *Safe and suitable for human consumption*
- b) *Safe and suitable for human consumption, subject to application of a prescribed process, for example cooking, freezing;*
- c) *Held on suspicion of being unsafe or unsuitable, pending the outcome of further procedures and/or tests;*
- d) *Unsafe for human consumption but able to be used for some other purpose, for example, pet-food, feed and feed ingredients, industrial non-food use, providing there are adequate hygiene controls to prevent any transmission of hazards, or illegal re-entry to the human food chain*
- e) *Unsafe for human consumption and requiring condemnation and destruction; and f) Unsafe for animal health reasons as specified in national legislation and disposed of accordingly."*

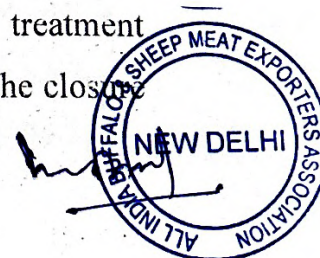
Therefore, the post-mortem inspection is done to ensure that the animals slaughtered, and the meat generated is completely



suitable for human consumption before they are utilised for the same.

c. INSPECTION BY STATE BODIES/ MONITORING COMMITTEES

- Inspection by State Bodies & Monitoring Committee is yet another pertinent compliance with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP(C) 309/2023, 'Laxmi Narain Modi vs. Union of India & Ors.'
- As has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Laxmi Narain Modi (supra) had directed for the formation of State Committees to supervise and monitor the implementation of the provisions of the various applicable laws dealing with the functioning of slaughterhouses in the country. One of their functions also includes to conduct surprise and random inspections of the slaughterhouses and recommend measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter.
- It is imperative to note that such inspections are a frequent occurrence and accordingly so, in one such case, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board ('MPCB') issued directions for the closure of several slaughterhouses in regions like Kolhapur, Nashik, Nagpur, Kalyan, Thane, Pune, and Raigad that were found to be non-compliant with the existing rules and regulations, whereas in certain cases, they were mandated to cease operations until implementation of proper treatment facilities was done. Moreover, to ensure and enforce the closure



of slaughterhouses and address the issues of severe pollution effectively, the MPCB co-ordinated with local authorities for the same. [Ref. Annexure – R12, Pg. 1203 to 1204 (Corresp. Pg. 279-280) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

- Therefore, MPCB's commitment in the above-mentioned case is one such scenario, where the enforcement of environmental regulations and mitigation of pollution in accordance with the directions/ orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Laxmi Narayan Modi (supra)* was given effect to.

- Further, through the Letter dated 09.01.2018, CPCB had also sought for the compliance status of Slaughterhouses operating in the State/Union Territory. This letter shows further strict follow ups from all the states and UTs regarding submission of the following documents:

- details of consented/illegal slaughterhouses/MPUs, rendering plants, including ETP details, consent status, no. of animals slaughtered per day (six monthly status).
- Details of meetings held by the State level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court since its inception.
- Action taken against defaulters/illegal Slaughter houses.
- Any action prepared for streamlining in the sector by SPCB/ State Animal Welfare Board.

[Ref. Annexure – R13, Pg. 1205 to 1210 (Corresp. Pg. 281-286) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]

- The Report submitted by the Working Group of MoEF&CC by way of an Additional Affidavit dated 13.02.2024 (Ref. ANNEXURE – III, Pg. 693) state that the, "illegal slaughtering



contributes heavily in polluting the environment and waste material is mostly washed off into drains. It was stated that the local administration shall take adequate measures to manage waste generated from the unorganised sector by providing adequate infrastructure.” Further, Minutes of Meeting of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R. Wate, dated 23.06.2016 (Ref. Pg. 215 of the captioned Application) state that, “the clearances required for Slaughterhouses, inter alia, include permission from District Magistrate with regard to CTE and CTO from pollution control boards. The issue of illegal slaughtering is therefore needs to be checked and monitored.”

- In regards to the above, It is submitted that the directives from the Hon'ble Supreme Court has already set the stringent oversight and regulation of slaughterhouses nationwide in motion at the behest of local administration. The formation of State Committees and the actions taken by the MPCB, such as closing non-compliant slaughterhouses, highlight the commitment to mitigating pollution and enforcing regulations. Furthermore, the CPCB request for compliance documentation from states and UTs underscores the importance of transparency and accountability. These measures are essential in identifying and eliminating illegal slaughterhouses, which are significant contributors to pollution due to their non-compliance with regulations. By enforcing strict compliance and facilitating regular inspections, these initiatives help curb unauthorized establishments, reducing their environmental impact.

d. INSPECTION BY SPCB/ CPCB

- Directions of the CPCB to all the SPCBs/ PCCs for Inspections

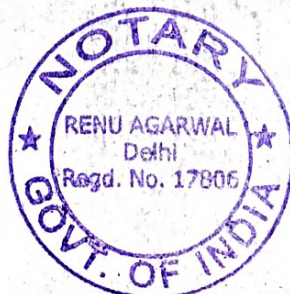


This Hon'ble Tribunal vide its Order dated 05.11.2019 in *OA 639 of 2018, 'Shailesh Singh vs. State of Haryana & Ors.'* directed the State of Haryana to reduce the period of inspection and an increase in frequency with regards to categories in which facilities/ establishments fall under. Moreover, in doing so, this Hon'ble Tribunal also provided the CPCB with liberty to follow the suggested changes for other states u/s 18 of the Water Act & Air Act.

Thus, accordingly, the CPCB vide its letter bearing no. B-29012/ Inspection-Policy/ IPC-VI/ 2019-20/ 9932-9972 dated 12.12.2019 issued to all the Chairpersons of the SPCBs/ PCCs and copied to the Joint Secretary (CP Division) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, all the Regional Directors of CPCB and the Divisional Head, IT Division, CPCB, in exercise of its powers u/s 18(1)(b) of the Air Act and Water Act, directed/ informed the concerned SPCBs/ PCCs for the frequent inspection for environmental surveillance of industries. As per the said letter of the CPCB, industries/ facilities under the Red Category were directed to be inspected mandatorily every 6 months for environmental surveillance.

Thus, the slaughterhouses, that fall under the said 'Red' Category are subjected to mandatory inspection by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs (as the case may be) on a half yearly basis and are closely scrutinised and inspected, thus, limiting the risk of non-compliance with the various rules and regulations.

[Ref. Annexure – R14 (Colly), Pg. 1211 to 1229 (Corresp. Pg. 287-305) of Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 4]



**e. INSPECTION BY ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD
(RESPONDENT No. 3)**

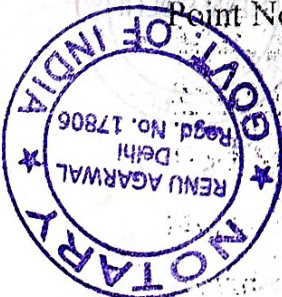
Rule 9 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter-House) Rules, 2001 [Inspection of Slaughterhouses], states that, the Animal Welfare Board of India or any other authorised person or entity by the Board may inspect any slaughterhouse without notice to its owner/ in-charge at any time during the working hours to ensure compliance with provisions of these rules are being done. Upon the completion of inspection the authorised person sends their report so prepared, to the Board as well as to the municipal or local authority for appropriate action. Such actions may also include initiation of legal proceedings.

4.4. POST-SLAUGHTER MANDATES/ REQUIREMENTS

Post the conclusion of the slaughtering process, it is essential that the waste generated is effectively treated before its disposal. One of the conditions for the procurement of a valid CTE & CTO is for the setting up of adequate waste treatment equipment. The waste generated from slaughterhouses are generally of two categories – Solid Waste and Liquid Waste.

a. FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESS) REGULATIONS, 2011 ("FSS Licensing Regulations, 2011)

The FSS Licensing Regulations, 2011 contain provisions for the proper effluent and waste disposal. **Schedule 4, Part IV** which provides "*Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products*" in Point No. 5.4 at Page No. 109 of these Regulations, state for the



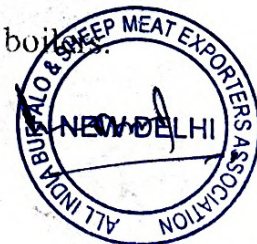
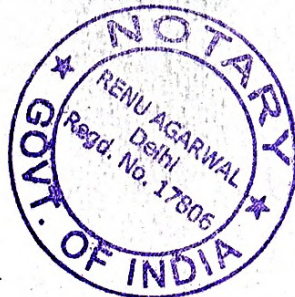
'Storage and Disposal of Waste'. As per this, waste should be handled in such a manner, that excludes contamination of food or potable water and as such that it is removed from the working areas frequently and precautions are taken to prevent access to waste by pests. Moreover, slaughterhouses/ MPUs are mandated to contain efficient drainage and plumbing systems, and all drains and gutters are to be properly and permanently installed through which the waste is dispensed.

b. BIS STANDARDS (IS 4393: 2016) - BASIC REQUIREMENT FOR AN ABATTOIR

As per this, the layout plans for abattoirs must have essential facilities for Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Rendering Plant for treatment of inedible meat and disposal of condemned carcasses.

c. MANDATE FOR PROCUREMENT OF CTE AND CTO FOR TREATMENT OF WASTE

- It is required for the establishments that are seeking to procure a CTE and CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC as the case may be, to have facilities for treatment of wastewater generated by them. These slaughterhouses are mandated to set up plants for treatment of wastewater for disposal of such wastes generated on land.
- Rendering plants produce value added marketable products like Meat and Bone Meal ("MBM"), poultry feed and tallow as by-products. The ingesta drying plant is used for mechanically drying ingesta/offal and dung which are mechanically dried through dung dewatering plants and used as fuel in boiler.



- The wastewater also undergoes nano-filtration which makes it suitable for re-use for purposes like washing of machines, irrigation, gardening, etc. Highly polluting wastes such as blood and fat, oil & grease (FOG) are also generated, which pose major difficulty in treatment and management. These are treated in modern abattoir.

d. **INSPECTION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE APEDA ACT, 1985**

- **Section 10 of the APEDA Act, 1985** contains provisions qua the functions of the Authority (APED Authority as defined u/s 2 (a) of the Act). As per Section 2(d) of the Act, the Authority shall take measures for carrying out of inspection of meat and meat products in any slaughterhouse, processing plant, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products.

e. **CPCB'S 'REVISED COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRY DOCUMENT ON SLAUGHTER-HOUSES'**

- A Document titled 'Revised Comprehensive Industry document on Slaughter Houses' was issued by the CPCB vide its Office Memorandum bearing reference No. IPC-IV/Project-SH/2017-18/ dated 23.10.2017. Part 3.6 of the said document states '**Best Available Technology (BAT)**', which is an approach that is used to limit discharges in a strategic manner. This further contains various technologies such as – **Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket ("UASB")** Reactor, Primary Settling Tank, Oil & Grease Trap, Dissolved Air Flootation (DAF), Electro-coagulation, Trickling Filter (TF), etc. which are used for scientific treatment

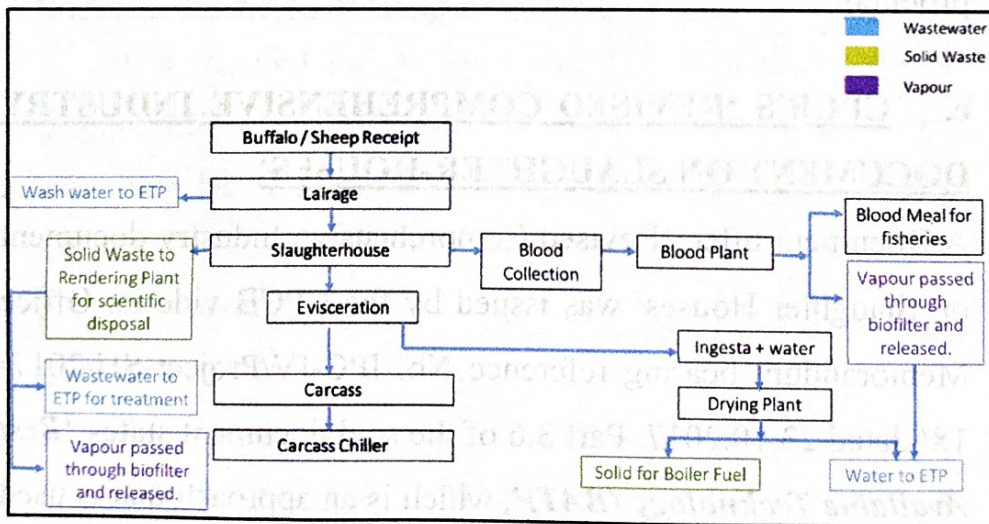


of waste. The slaughterhouses/ MPUs use similar methodologies/ technologies to treat the waste generated from them.

B. Difference between 'source' in other industries and Slaughterhouse Industry.

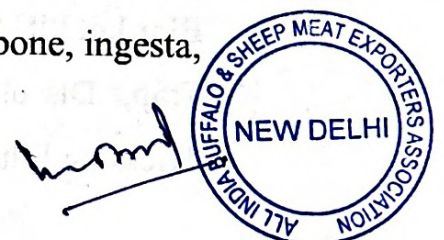
5. In response to the above query of this Hon'ble Tribunal, it is submitted that the slaughterhouse industry pollution is biodegradable in nature and has minimal or nil adverse impact on the environment. This is proven in the case of Deonar Slaughterhouse in Mumbai. There is no water depletion, water contamination, air pollution or land pollution is reported in its 50 years of operation. In the slaughterhouse product life cycle i.e., from reception of animals to slaughter to packaging includes following processes:

PROCESS DIAGRAM OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE



5.1. Slaughterhouse waste are of two types i.e. solids waste and liquids waste.

- i. Types of solid waste are non-edible meat or bone, ingesta, and dung.



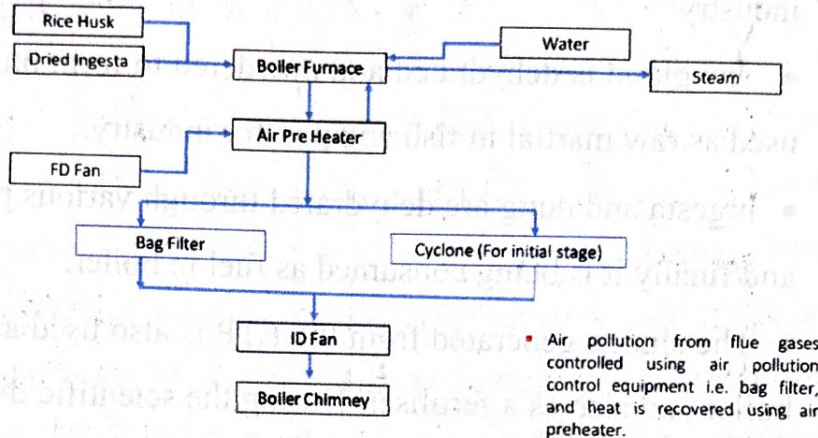
ii. Types of liquid waste are waste water from slaughterhouse, blood processing plant, rendering plant and other amenities.

- The non-edible meat and bone are scientifically disposed in rendering plant resulting in formation of PFS/MBM and tallow. These products are used as raw material in poultry industry.
- The blood is dehydrated and powdered to form blood meal used as raw material in fish and poultry industry.
- Ingesta and dung are dehydrated through various processes and finally it is being consumed as fuel in boiler.
- The sludge generated from the ETP is also used as fuel for boiler and also as a fertiliser. During the scientific disposal of solid and liquid waste some air pollution is generated in the form of vapour and some flue gases. The vapours that are generated are passed through the heat exchanger and biofilter for reduction of temperature and control of odour by microorganisms. Flue gases pass through bag filter for reduction SPM. It is also mandatory to record the energy consumption for the bag filter. All modern practices are followed for Waste Prevention, Minimization and Treatment & Disposal
- Re-Use of treated water for some of the operations agriculture, horticulture and sanitation of amenities are followed.
- There is no heavy metal contamination in slaughterhouse or meat processing waste Slaughter and meat processing wastes are biodegradable and no persistent pollutants

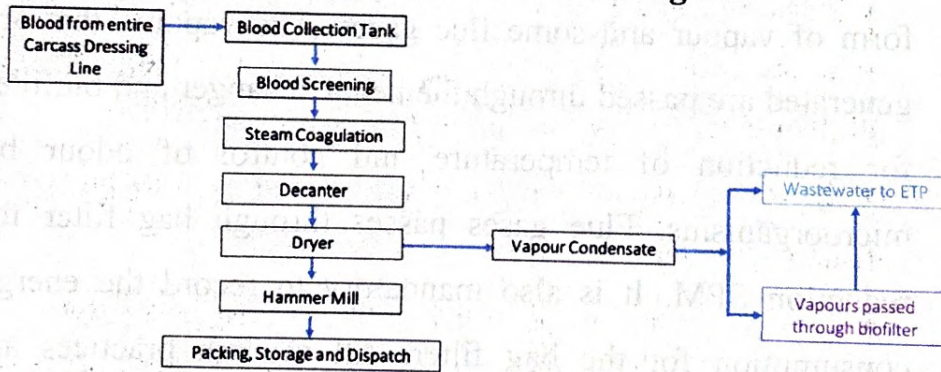


- There are no uncertainties- all wastes and their treatment disposal technologies are available
- **Hence, no need of applying precautionary principles and EIA, 2006 requirement.**
- The relevant flowcharts are traced as under:

Boiler Process Diagram

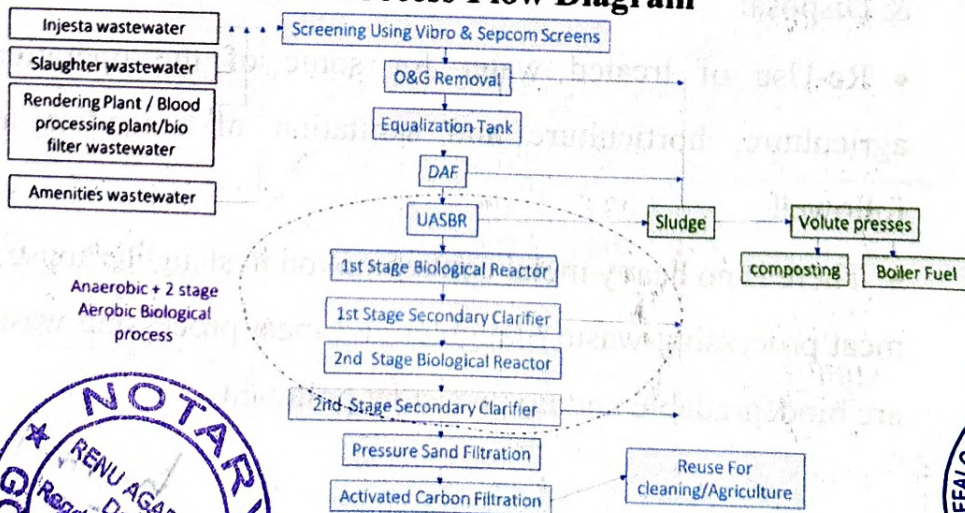


Blood Plant Process Flow Diagram



• A blood is treated using scientific coagulation method. It is solidified and sold to fisheries and poultry as a protein source. While water sent to ETP for further treatment, vapours passed through biofilter and released.

ETP Process Flow Diagram



- Robust Physical treatment using 3 mm Vibro Screens followed by 1.5 mm Sepcom screens. Oil & Grease removal followed by homogeneous equalization.
- Modern DAF Chemical treatment for 90 % removal of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) & Fats Oil and Grease (OFG).
- Anaerobic Biological process using UASBR followed by 2 stage Activated Sludge Process to assure complete degradation of organic matter.
- Polishing tertiary treatment using pressure sand filter (PSF) followed by activated carbon filter (ACF) to achieve colourless treated water.
- It is mandatory to install digital inlet flow meter and also digital outlet flowmeter. It is also mandatory to record the energy consumption for all the processes of ETP.
- It is also mandatory to record the sludge quantity generated.
- It is also mandatory to check and maintain MLSS (4000mg/lit) level for proper functioning of the ETP.
- It is also mandatory to maintain the pH of the effluent at the equalization tank.
- It is mandatory for all Slaughterhouses to install OCEMS at the final outlet. This OCEMS system sends real time data of all 5 parameters to SPCB & CPCB for their continuous monitoring.
- In India the Slaughterhouses are categorised into red category (non-hazardous). So, the CTO is being issued/renewed every 2 to 3 years. On every renewal, some new conditions are being incorporated for betterment of the environment, for example, preservation of hide by any alternative method. Adequacy report by CLRI, etc.



- Due to red category, quarterly NABL Accredited lab report has to be submitted to SPCB and also SPCB takes sample from the plant for analysing. **In addition to this, SPCB collects sample during District Level Committee and State level Committee visit to plant as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the above stated case.**
- Above mentioned steps of effluent treatment is adequate for reducing the 5 parameters to the prescribed limits mentioned by the pollution control board.
- For every renewal of CTO it is mandatory to submit comprehensive environmental audit report done by CLRI to SPCB.

5.2. Conclusion: These all above steps clearly gives an assurance that the effluent which are treated and released for several usage (i.e. agriculture / horticulture / cleaning of amenities) doesn't have any adverse effect on man, animal machine and environment.

5.3. In EIA public consultation is necessary at the time of environment clearance. However, no such provision is given under existing laws.

C. There are Experts in the existing regime qua the Slaughterhouses?

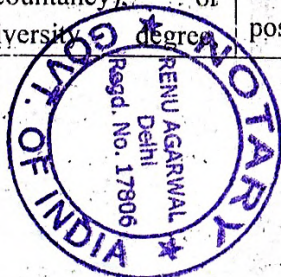
6. It is pertinent to discuss the Qualifications/Expertise in a comparative manner as under:

**COMPARISON IN THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE EXPERTS/
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES/ AUTHORITY**

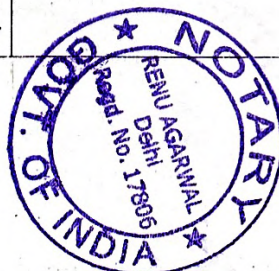
Table - I



BASIS	Expert Appraisal Committee	CPCB	Food Authority
		Chairman of the CPCB	
Provisions	Appendix VI	Rule 3	Section 5
Law/ Act/ Rule/ Regulation	EIA, 2006	CBCB (Qualifications and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman) Rules 2015	FSSA Act, 2006
Education/ Qualification/ Composition	5 years of formal University training in the concerned discipline leading to a MA/MSc Degree, or in case of Engineering/Technology/Architecture disciplines, 4 years formal training in a professional training course together with prescribed practical training in the field leading to a B.Tech/B.E./B.Arch. Degree, or Other professional degree (e.g. Law) involving a total of 5 years of formal University training and prescribed practical training, or Prescribed apprenticeship/article ship and pass examinations conducted by the concerned professional association (e.g. Chartered Accountancy), or University degree	<p>a. Masters' Degree in science relating to environment or Bachelor's Degree in Engineering in a discipline relating to environment from a recognized university or institute and has special knowledge and 15 years practical experience relating to the Environment Protection, including industrial pollution mitigation, water treatment or air pollution control devices and has rendered 25 years of service.</p> <p>b. He is an Officer under the central government or state government or public sector undertaking or a university or autonomous body or statutory body, and-</p> <p>c. holds and analogous post on regular basis in the present cadre or department or has 3 years of regular service in the grade rendered after appointment there are 2 on a regular basis and possesses the qualification</p>	<p>(1) The Food Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and the following twenty-two members out of which one-third shall be women</p> <p>(a) seven Members, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India, to be appointed by the Central Government, to respectively represent the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government dealing with -</p> <p>(i) Agriculture, (ii) Commerce, (iii) Consumer Affairs, (iv) Food Processing, (v) Health, (vi) Legislative Affairs, (vii) Small Scale Industries, who shall be Members ex officio;</p> <p>(b) two representatives from food industry of which one shall be from small scale industries;</p> <p>(c) two representatives from consumer organisations;</p>



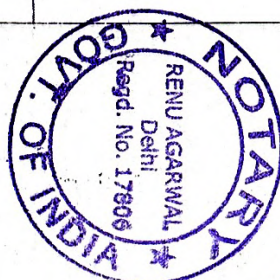
	followed by 2 years of formal training in a University or Service Academy (e.g. MBA/IAS/IFS).	and experience specified in clause (a). d. Is or has been in All India service or in civil service of the union holding the post in the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India on regular basis, and empanelled does additional secretary to the Government of India or having 3 years of regular service in the great rendered after empanelment as joint secretary to the Government of India and possesses a degree in science and engineering and has knowledge and experience of at least 3 years in areas related to Environment Protection.	(d) three eminent food technologists or scientists; (e) five members to be appointed by rotation every three years, one each in seriatim from the Zones as specified in the First Schedule to represent the States and the Union territories; (f) two persons to represent farmers' organisations; (g) one person to represent retailers' organisations. (2) The Chairperson and other Members of the Food Authority shall be appointed in such a manner so as to secure the highest standards of competence, broad range of relevant expertise, and shall represent, the broadest possible geographic distribution within the country.
Experience in years	10 -- 15 years	15 / 25 years	Not specified
Age	Below 70 years	56	Not specified
Work Experience/ Expertise	The Members of the EAC shall be Experts with the requisite expertise and experience in the following fields /disciplines. In the event that persons fulfilling the criteria of	Practical experience relating to the Environment Protection, including industrial pollution mitigation, water treatment or air pollution control devices.	The Chairperson shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst the persons of eminence in the field of food science or from amongst the persons from the administration who have



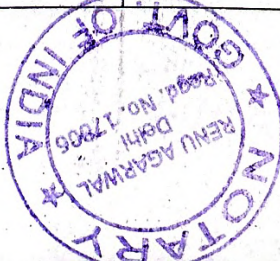
	<p>“Experts” are not available, Professionals in the same field with sufficient experience may be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Quality Experts • Sectoral Experts in Project Management • Environmental Impact Assessment Process Experts • Risk Assessment Experts • Life Science Experts in floral and faunal management • Forestry and Wildlife Experts • Environmental Economics Expert with experience in project appraisal 		<p>associated with the subject and is either holding or has held the position of not below the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.</p> <p>The Chairperson and the Members other than ex officio Members of the Food Authority shall be appointed by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Selection Committee.</p>
--	---	--	---

Table - II

BASIS	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority	Animal Welfare Board	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
Provisions	Section 4	Section 5	Office Memorandum dated 11.11.2021 bearing No. F. No. 21/01/2021-CS.1 for filling the post of Animal Husbandry

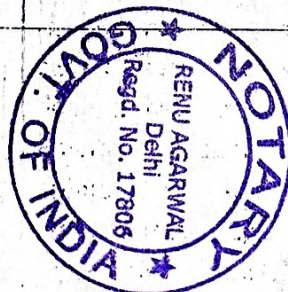


			Commissioner in Level -15
Law/ Act/ Rule/ Regulation	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
Qualification/ Composition	<p>The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—</p> <p>(a) a Chairman, to be appointed by the Central Government;</p> <p>(b) the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, ex officio;</p> <p>(c) one member to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Planning Commission;</p> <p>(d) three members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States;</p> <p>(e) eight members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent, respectively, the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with—</p>	<p>(1) The Board shall consist of the following persons namely:—</p> <p>(a) the Inspector-General of Forests, Government of India, ex officio;</p> <p>(b) the Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India, ex officio;</p> <p>[(ba) two persons to represent respectively the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with home affairs and education to be appointed by the Central Government;</p> <p>(bb) one person to represent the Indian Board for Wildlife, to be appointed by the Central Government;</p> <p>(bc) three persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, are or have been actively engaged in animal welfare work and are well-known humanitarians to be nominated by the Central Government;]</p> <p>(c) one person to represent such association of</p>	<p>Education:</p> <p>(i) Degree in veterinary science or degree in veterinary science and animal husbandry from a recognised university or equivalent</p> <p>(ii) Post Graduate Degree in any branch of veterinary science or animal husbandry from a recognised university or equivalent</p> <p>(iii) 23 years experience in Livestock Animal Husbandry Department or of research in the field of Veterinary Science or Animal Husbandry</p>

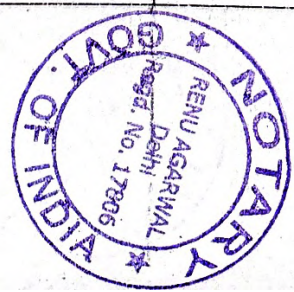
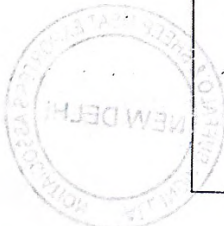


[Handwritten signature]

	<p>agriculture and rural development; (ii) commerce; (iii) finance; (iv) industry; (v) food; (vi) civil supplies; (vii) civil aviation; (viii) shipping and transport;</p> <p>(f) five members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation, in the alphabetical order to represent the States and the Union territories: Provided that an appointment under this clause shall be made on the recommendation of the Government of the State, or as the case may be, the Union territory concerned;</p> <p>(g) seven members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent,—</p> <p>(i) the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;</p> <p>(ii) the National Horticulture Board;</p> <p>(iii) the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation;</p>	<p>veterinary practitioners as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board, to be elected by that association in the prescribed manner;</p> <p>(d) two persons to represent practitioners of modern and indigenous systems of medicine, to be nominated by the Central Government;</p> <p>(e) one person to represent each of such two municipal corporations as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board, to be elected by each of the said corporations in the prescribed manner;</p> <p>(f) one person to represent each of such three organisations actively interested in animal welfare as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board to be chosen by each of the said organisations in the prescribed manner;</p> <p>(g) one person to represent each of such three societies dealing with prevention of cruelty to animals as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board, to be chosen in the prescribed manner;</p>
--	---	---



	(iv) the Central Food Technological Research Institute;	(h) three persons to be nominated by the Central Government;	
	(v) the Indian Institute of Packaging;	(i) six members of Parliament, four to be elected by the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and two by the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).	
	(vi) the Spices Export Promotion Council; and		
	(vii) the Cashewnut Export Promotion Council;		
Experience in years	Not Specified	Not Specified	3/ 5/ 23 years
Age	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not more than 58 years
Work Experience/ Expertise			<p>the officers working under central government or state governments or union territories or agricultural universities or Indian Council of agricultural research or research institutions:</p> <p>(a) (i) holding analogous posts on regular basis, or</p> <p>(ii) with three years regular service in posts in level 14 (Rs. 144200-218200) in the matrix or equivalent; or</p> <p>(iii) with five years regular service in post level 13A</p>



			216600) in the pay matrix or equivalent
--	--	--	---

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

6.1. It is submitted that the qualifications for experts in both EIA and PCBs share several similarities, particularly in terms of required expertise, experience, educational and the emphasis on practical knowledge in environmental protection and pollution control. Both EIA experts and Pollution Control Board members must have specialized knowledge in environmental protection, which often includes understanding environmental quality, pollution control technologies, and sustainable development practices. In the case of EIA experts, the focus is on assessing the environmental impact of projects, while PCB members focus on controlling and mitigating pollution across various sectors.

6.2. Further, both roles require significant practical experience. For instance, EIA experts must have extensive experience in conducting EIA and developing Environmental Management Plans (EMP), often with at least 10-15 years of experience in the relevant field. Similarly, members of the PCB's (both Central and State levels) are typically expected to have experience of about 15/20 years in pollution control, environmental management, or related fields, with some members holding practical experience in pollution monitoring, risk assessment, and air or water quality management.

6.3. Similarly, the qualification of the members responsible for inspection and compliance of the aforementioned 24 laws/ rules/



hmm

regulations are similar to that of the experts under the EIA Notification are mostly similar and **hence, the need for EIA to regulate the present slaughterhouse industry does not arise.**

6.4. Further, it is imperative to consider that the diverse composition in Animal Welfare Board and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority would ensure that various stakeholders such as government officials, animal welfare groups, veterinary practitioners, and even the legislative bodies (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) are included in the decision-making process.

6.5. Thus, the appraisal process under the EIA already covers the existing scrutiny by authorities for granting necessary permits, making additional EIA steps redundant. Thus, the slaughterhouses are already regulated by numerous existing stringent laws that ensure that all such conditions that are specified or that may be required prior to establishment are met. Therefore, the same does not warrant to undergo a duplicity of requirements.

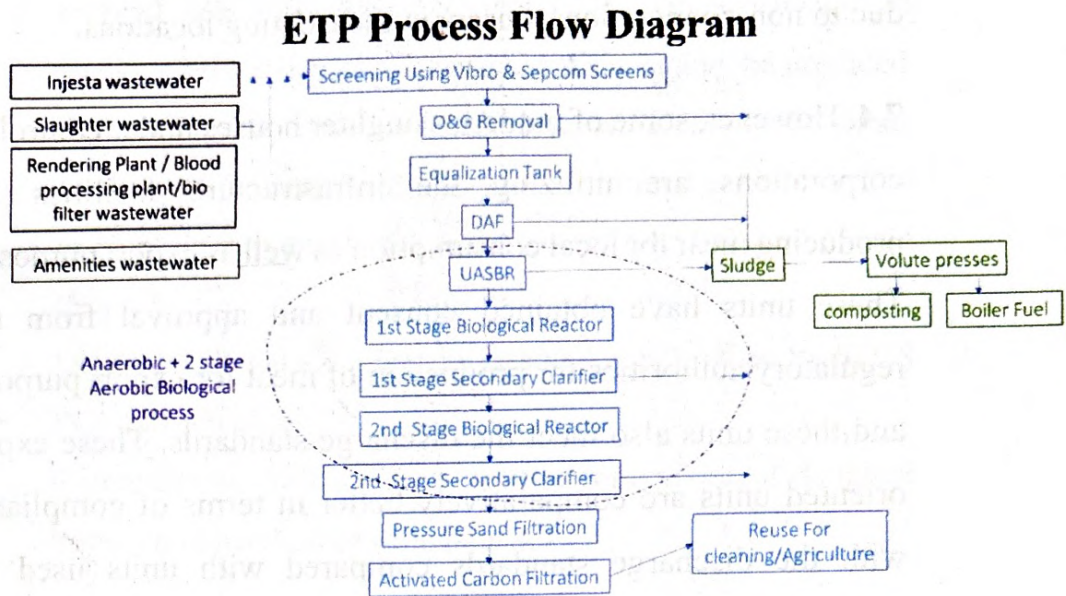
D. Installation, operation and monitoring of an ETP in authorised Slaughterhouses.

7. In order to response to this Query, it is pertinent to discuss the Qualifications/Expertise in a comparative manner as under:

7.1. There are three kinds of pollution mainly caused by the slaughterhouse industry i.e., **wastewater, noise and odor.** A well-established ETP treats wastewater up to the tertiary level, removing organic and suspended solids to meet regulatory standards. The treated water is reused for industrial purposes like cleaning and green belt development, reducing freshwater



demand. The process of treatment through ETP is elaborated in the flow chart below:



7.2. The slaughterhouse product life cycle, from the reception of animals to slaughter and packaging, includes the following processes: **wastewater generation and pollution abatement.** **The pollution generated in this industry is biodegradable in nature and can be easily treated.**

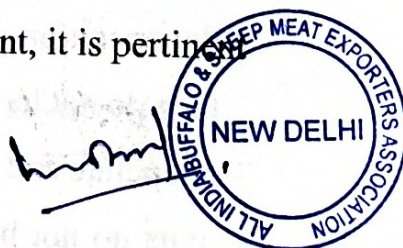
7.3. The slaughter houses meant for domestic consumption of meat under the control of local bodies, municipalities and corporations are being operated in existing locations which lacks infrastructure facilities to meet the requirements of the discharge standards for effluent. However, some of the modern slaughter houses upgraded under the financial assistance of central and state governments have improved the infrastructure facilities including effluent treatment plants. These units mostly outsource the operation of effluent treatment plant to outside agencies as they do not have enough understanding and technical manpower to operate and maintain the effluent treatment plant. Many of the units do not have consent and their compliance with discharge



standards is very poor. In some locations, modern slaughter houses with good infrastructure facilities are not being utilised due to non-cooperation of users in the existing locations.

7.4. However, some of modern slaughter houses under control of corporations are utilizing the infrastructure facilities for producing meat for local consumption as well as export purposes. These units have obtained consent and approval from the regulatory authorities for production of meat for export purpose, and these units also meet the discharge standards. These export oriented units are comparatively better in terms of compliance with the discharge standards compared with units used for production of meat for domestic consumption alone. [Ref. Pg. No. 137 of the captioned Application]

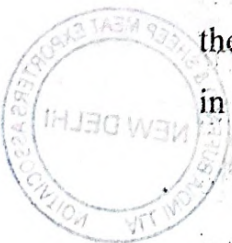
7.5. In furtherance of the above, it is pertinent to note that **CPCB had issued a Letter dated 03.11.2015 to all the Member Secretaries** of all states bearing subject, 'Modernization of Slaughter Houses in the country creating infrastructure-reg' and bearing Reference number as **B-400/General/SH/PCI-III/2015-16'**. In the said letter, it was stated that the studies of **National Meat and Poultry Processing Board in (NPPB)** and investigations of PCB have reported that only a few Slaughter Houses are built on scientific lines and complying all pollution control norms in the country. In most of the states, abattoirs mostly under Local/Municipal bodies are antiquated in technology, hygiene and management. Therefore in the said letter, it was stated that the sector being important, it is pertinent that the following details are submitted:



- Details of slaughterhouses operating in the state with valid consent and its details including ETP. Number of animals slaughtered per day, etc.. The updated status may be provided.
- 6 Monthly status report on each slaughter houses based on the working of the State level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Lakshmi Narain (Supra)
- Details of illegal slaughter houses and action taken by SPCS PCs on each cases.
- Comments on draft standards notified for revision, of slaughter houses and need processing plants.

E. Public consultation under EIA, 2006 before the establishment of slaughterhouses is unnecessary and is a significant hinderance/obstacle.

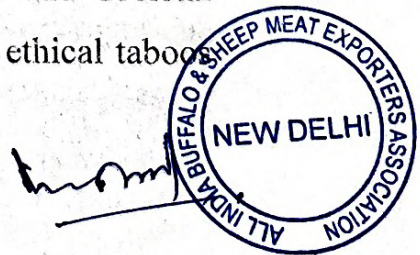
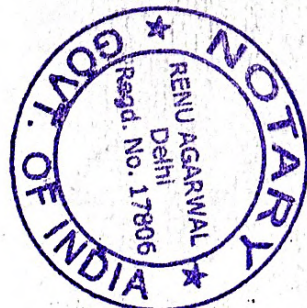
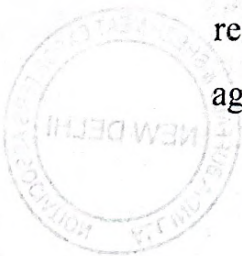
8. The process of **Public Hearing** in EIA, 2006 is governed by the procedures outlined in its **Appendix IV** and its subsequent amendments. However, in the present case Public Consultation would not be applicable to slaughterhouses/ MPUs as these slaughterhouses/ MPUs are required to be set-up away from human settlements/habitations and residential areas as: The stage of appraisal under EIA, 2006 is similar to any other appraisal done by the concerned authorities at the time of undertaking a detailed scrutiny of the requirements met by the slaughterhouses/ MPUs before deciding to either accept or reject the grant of the concerned CTE, CTO, NOC, license or certification as the case may be. That the steps involved in the public consultation under EIA are stated in brief in a table below:



STEP	DESCRIPTION
A	Applicant requests public hearing via letter to SPCB/UTPCC in project's jurisdiction. If project covers multiple areas, separate requests are made for each.
B	Submit 10 hard and soft copies of draft EIA report to SEIAA or MoEF&CC, and 1 hard and soft copy to local authorities.
C	Local authorities publicize the draft EIA report and request comments from the public.
D	SPCB/UTPCC publicizes the project and makes the summary of the draft EIA report available.
E	SPCB/UTPCC finalizes public hearing details within 7 days of receiving the draft EIA report and advertises in newspapers with a 30-day notice.
F	Public hearing supervised by District Magistrate/Collector or representative, assisted by SPCB/UTPCC representative.
G	SPCB/UTPCC arranges video recording of the public hearing, to be submitted with proceedings.
H	Attendance at the venue is recorded and annexed to proceedings.
I	Attendees can ask questions; proceedings summarized, read, and signed by the supervising authority.
J	Issues raised and applicant's comments prepared in local and English languages and annexed.
K	Proceedings displayed at local offices at the office of the Panchyats within whose jurisdiction the project is located, office of the concerned Zila Parishad, District Magistrate/District collector/Deputy Commissioner, and the SPCB or UTPCC
L	Public hearing are completed within 45 days; proceedings sent to regulatory authority and project proponent within 8 days.
M	If SPCB/UTPCC fails to hold the hearing, the Central or State Government arranges for completion.

• **Challenges to Establishing Slaughterhouses under the EIA, 2006 Framework caused by Public Hearing.**

8.1. That the establishment of slaughterhouses within certain communities may encounter significant cultural and societal resistance, particularly in areas where religious or ethical taboos against slaughtering animals exist.



8.2. In this regard, it is submitted that such resistance will impose as an obstacle/hindrane in obtaining public consent for the establishment of slaughterhouses, which would in turn result in delays or refusals in obtaining necessary clearances or permits for slaughterhouse operations.

8.3. Further, the additional and unwarranted compliance under EIA may lead to insufficient supply of meat product, which would cause disruption to the food supply chain, reduced domestic availability of meat, and negative impacts on related industries, such as meat processing, transportation, and trade.

8.4. Furthermore, the reduction in the number or availability of slaughterhouses could result in an overpopulation of culled animals, which have no commercial value. It is submitted that this would further create a significant economic burden on farmers who may be unwilling to bear the costs of their upkeep. Furthermore, the lack of regulated slaughter options could exacerbate issues related to animal welfare and livestock management.

8.5. At this juncture, it is imperative to submit that a surplus of unproductive or culled animals would require additional resources such as fodder, water, and shelter to sustain their welfare. The increased demand for these resources could place undue strain on the agricultural system, particularly in regions with limited resources or where competition for feed and water is already high. This situation could result in further economic and environmental consequences, including increased pressure on agricultural practices and rural livelihoods.



[Handwritten signature]



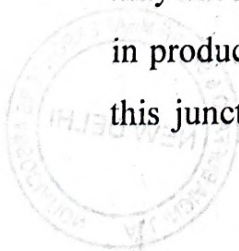
8.6. Moreover, the government may be constrained to intervene to manage the welfare of these culled animals which would impose an additional financial burden on the government, particularly in rural areas where farmers are unlikely to bear these costs themselves.

8.7. In the absence of proper management, many of these culled animals could suffer from malnutrition or die due to inadequate care. This outcome may be exacerbated by the absence of appropriate disposal systems, leading to potential public health risks and environmental contamination. The failure to address this issue could result in significant animal welfare concerns and environmental hazards.

9. Assessment under EIA, 2006 not required for Slaughterhouses:

9.1. It is humbly submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the ambit of the EIA 2006, would not result into any effective or significant addition into the already existing stringent laws/ rules/ regulations that regulate and impose certain mandates/ requirements over the slaughterhouses/ MPUs.

9.2. That upon a close inspection of the said Notification, it is stated that the said provision seeking EC applies only to new projects or to projects/ activities that are undergoing expansion/ modernisation beyond the limit specified in the Schedule which may have potential implications on the environment or any change in product beyond the specified range. It is imperative to note at this juncture that the said Notifications do not apply to already



existing projects/ activities that are functioning regularly and are not expanding or modernizing beyond the prescribed limit as per the Schedule.

9.3. That, putting slaughterhouses under the purview of the EIA 2006 and making it undergo EIA for new projects and/ or projects that are expanding or modernising or change in product-mix as has been stated in Point No. 2 '*Requirements of prior Environmental Clearance*'. However, *exempting already established projects that are not ongoing any of the processes as has been prescribed under Point No. 2 of the said Notification is arbitrary and in clear violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India the principle that 'Equals must be treated equally'*.

9.4. That the slaughterhouses/ MPUs are industries that require frequent inspections to ensure that the conditions and requirements that were needed to be satisfied/ fulfilled by them as a mandate at the time of establishment and in process of procuring the relevant documentation and certification such as the CTE, CTO, NOC, Licenses, Registration, etc. are still being complied with and that no such violation of the prescribed requirements/ mandates are being done by the slaughterhouses that is resultantly leading to an impact on the environment.

9.5. That the EIA 2006 Notification does not provide for any provision qua the active inspection and supervision over the plants and projects that have procured the Environment Clearance upon their Impact Assessment.

9.6. Point No. 10 of the Notification provides for '*Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring*', however, upon a close



hmm

perusal of the said Point, it is evident that the EIA 2006 requires for the procurement of EC to be made public along with the environmental conditions and safeguards by advertising them in newspapers of the district or State where the project is located and in the website of the project proponent or the MoEF website (as the case may be for Category A & B). The said EC is also put in the public domain of the Government Portal and copies of the same are to be submitted to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government. The Point further requires for the project management to mandatorily submit half yearly compliance reports in respect of the EC to the regulatory authority on the 1st of June and 1st of December of each year and such report is to be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

9.7. Be that as it may, the above-mentioned **points do not provide any substantive supervision over these plants/ projects once the EC has been granted** and only require them to advertise their procurement of EC and provide half yearly compliance reports in respect of the EC to the regulatory authority. **It is pertinent to mention that no further requirements/ steps are mentioned in the Notification that may be taken by the concerned authorities upon the receipt or non-receipt of such half yearly compliance reports. Such compliance mandates without any stringent supervision over them opens the door for frivolous and concocted reports to be filed (if filed at all).**

9.8. In comparison, the existing frameworks, such as the supervision, monitoring and random inspection of the slaughterhouses by the State Committees as formed in compliance



with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Laxmi Narain Modi (supra), inspection by the Animal Welfare Board in compliance with Rule 9 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001, inspection of industries by the SPCBs/ PCCs in compliance with the directions of the CPCB vide its letter dated 12.12.2019 to the SPCBs and PCCs of all the States/ UT.

9.9. That, even if the slaughterhouses are put under the ambit of the EIA 2006, there would not be any significant step taken in the direction of safeguarding and protection of environment as has been stated in the preceding paragraphs above and therefore regulating these slaughterhouses that already have a number of laws/ rules/ regulations concerning them would only add more to stringent and lengthy procedures without a check on the actual effectiveness of these laws in place.

Constant Increase in need/ demand of Slaughterhouses

9.10. It is pertinent to state before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the need/ requirement for slaughterhouses/ MPUs are constantly growing and this has led to the need for the construction and running of more and more slaughterhouses to meet the adequate demands of both the domestic as well as the international market.

9.11. That as per the Quarterly Review of Merchandise Foreign Trade, October-December 2023 by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division, Kolkata one of the Top 15 Export Value Groups of the Country was of Meat and Bovine Animals (Frozen) which was valued at a Total Export Value of USD 0.92 Billion. Moreover, the quantity of Buffalo Meat exported was stated to be 361584 Units (October-December



[Handwritten signature]

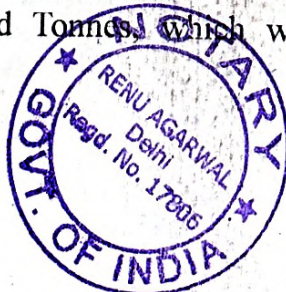
2023), an increase in the Year-to-Year change of 10.43% from the year 2020 wherein, the total quantity exported was 292598 Units (Oct-Dec 2022).

9.12. That as per the National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-2021) that is conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, *more than 77% of the population consumed fish or chicken or other meat in India among 15-49 years old.*

9.13. That over the years there have been a significant increase in the total population of animals. As per the 20th Livestock Census data by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, between 2012 (19th Census) to 2019, there has been an increase of buffalo, sheep and goat population by *1.06%, 14.13% and 10.14% respectively.*

9.14. That such constant and steady growths in the animal population will lead to the requirement of more and more slaughterhouses to cater to the requirements for any purpose that the slaughterhouses may serve, therefore, in a scenario of increasing animals, there ought not to be the inclusion of more laws to regulate these slaughterhouses/ MPUs but rather strengthening and monitoring of the existing regime to ensure and promote compliance.

9.15. That in this regard, reliance is being placed on the Basic Husbandry Statistics, 2023 issued by the Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, wherein the total Meat Production in India for 2022-23 was an estimated 9768.64 Thousand Tonnes, which was an increase from the



Handwritten signature



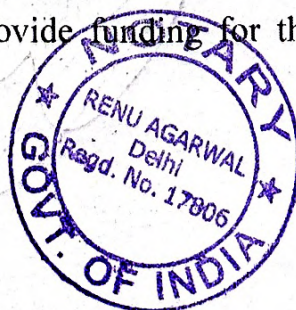
previous year production for the year 2020-2021 & 2021-2022 which were 8797.13 and 9292.13 Thousand Tonnes respectively.

9.16. That based on the statistical data as stated above, it becomes abundantly clear that the slaughtering of animals and meat production is taking place at a rapid pace and the same cannot be made to undergo under the purview of yet another regime while there already exist numerous ones to effectuate their operation. That to strike a balance between the safeguarding of the environment and flow of meat production in the country, it is essential to ensure that the existing legal regime is being properly followed and not putting it under the ambit of a completely new law.

9.17. That it is pertinent to state before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the said number is inclusive of all categories of slaughterhouses i.e., Small, Medium & Large. That the number of slaughterhouses as mentioned are very scarce compared to the huge amount of population it has to cater to both domestically and internationally.

9.18. In conclusion, while the intent to include slaughterhouses under the EIA 2006 Notification may stem from a genuine concern for environmental protection, it is crucial to consider the inefficiencies and limitations of such an approach. Strengthening the existing regulatory framework and enhancing enforcement mechanisms would provide a more sustainable solution.

9.19. That as has also been recommended by the Working Group as had been instituted by Respondent No. 1 upon the Order of this Hon'ble Tribunal, it could be upon consideration of the State or Central Government to provide funding for the expansion and



modernization of activities to keep a check and control the illegal slaughtering activities.

9.20. It is humbly submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that instead of expanding the scope of the EIA 2006, a more effective approach would be to strengthen the enforcement of existing regulations through capacity building and resource allocation to the enforcement/ regulating authorities. This would ensure better environmental protection and safeguard without adding redundancy in the already existing regulatory frameworks/ regime of slaughterhouses/ MPUs.

VI. That the present additional affidavit may kindly be taken on record and into consideration and this Hon'ble Tribunal may pass appropriate orders directions as steamed fit and proper under the facts and circumstances of the present case.

Ashwini Mishra
11/06/2016
IDENTIFIED
I identified the deponent who has signed in my presence

[Signature]
DEPONENT
ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION
NEW DELHI

NOTARY
RENU AGARWAL
Delhi
Regd. No. 17806
GOV. OF INDIA

VERIFICATION
26 NOV 2024

Verified at New Delhi on 26th day of November 2024 that the contents of the above affidavit are correct to my knowledge and belief based on the official records and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Presently at New Delhi
ATTESTED
NOTARY PUBLIC
(INDIA)

[Signature]
DEPONENT
ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION
NEW DELHI

26 NOV 2024

1440

RESPONDENT No. 4

THROUGH



Abhinav Mishra
11/06/2016
CHAMBERS OF ABHINAV MISHRA
ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS

COUNSEL(s) FOR THE RESPONDENT No. 4
B-22, GROUND FLOOR, JUNG PURA EXTENSION,
NEW DELHI- 110014

Ph. No.: +91-8651094374; 011-79696200

E-mail: admin@chambersofabhinavmishra.in

Place: NEW DELHI

Dated: 26.11.2024

“EIA is Not Required for Slaughterhouses in India”


TRUE COPY

agenda

Regulations and statutes for
Slaughterhouses

State of art technologies are in place
to control pollution

Air,
Water,
Sound,

Scientific Disposal of All Solid Waste,
Water Extraction and
Animal Welfare Aspects

Monitoring by different agencies
already in place


TRUE COPY

SUMMARY

Introduction

1443

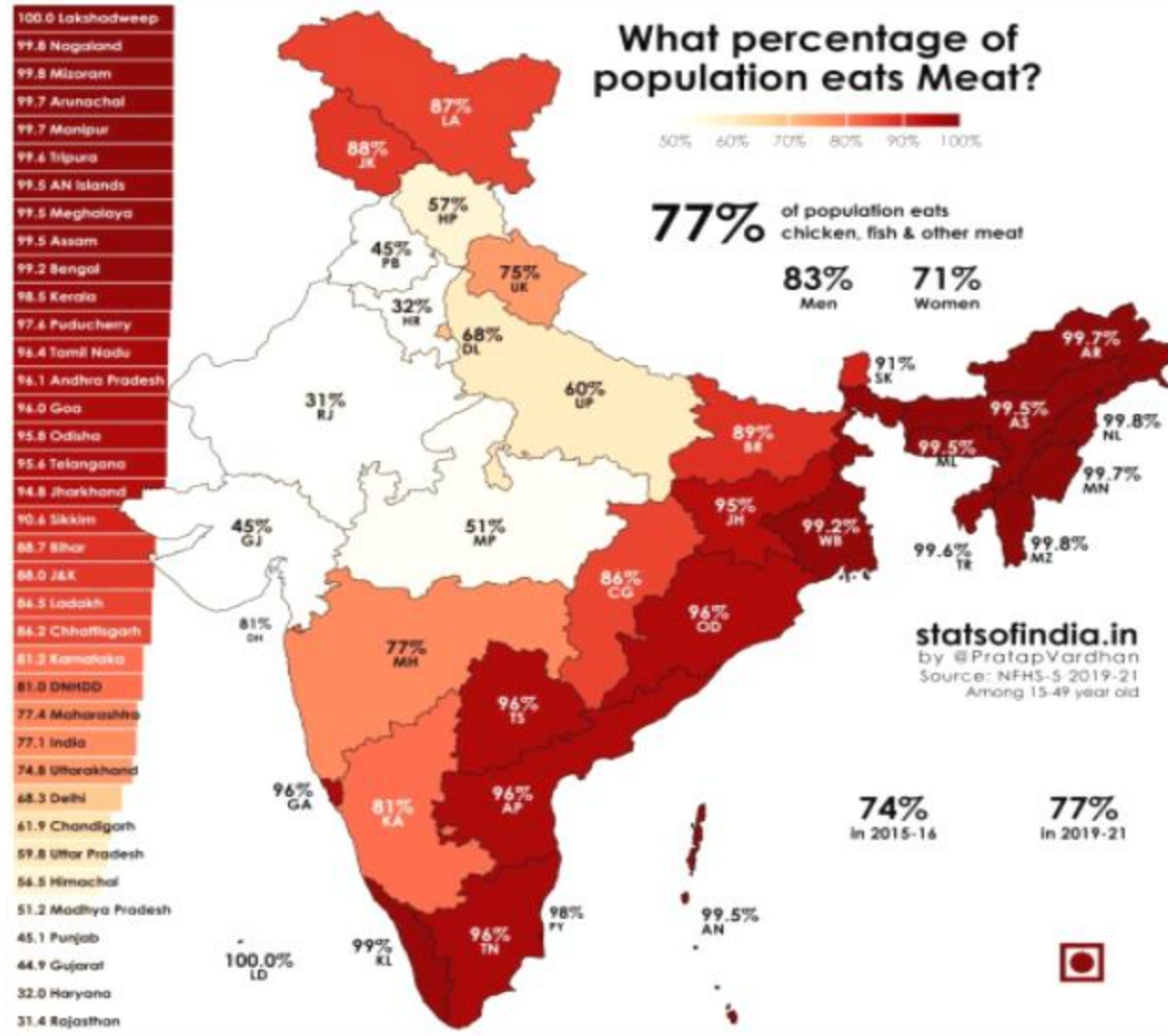
- India has approx. 6.41 lakh villages with 77% population consuming non-vegetarian food. India has only small number of less than 15 organized slaughterhouses owned by Govt./local bodies. Even if it is considered that one slaughterhouse will cater to approx. 20 villages, there will be a need to set up 30,000 slaughterhouses in the country.. Environment clearance for setting up of slaughterhouses will only worsen the situation further as illegal and unregistered slaughterhouses will mushroom in the country. Proper disposal of blood and other non - edible material will be a big issue which will have serious environment consequences and public health concerns as these will be disposed in drains and rivers. There are already thousands of illegal and unregistered slaughterhouses and the meat which most of the people consume is sold through these units. The existing condition in the majority of traditional slaughterhouses is far from satisfaction. They are lacking basic facilities like water, electricity, drainage, flooring, overhead rails, waste disposal. Carcasses are exposed to heavy contamination from dung and soil and there is inadequate ante and post-mortem inspection. Exposure to unhealthy carcasses/nonedible offals may results in spread of Zoonotic diseases that is a larger concern of public health.
- Hence, there is a need to set up more number of slaughterhouses in the country with adequate infrastructure facilities and follow up of hygienic practices. Environment clearance prior to setting up of a Slaughterhouse will have no consequences on public health issues as it is concerned with infrastructure and practices followed in a Slaughterhouse. India per capita meat consumption is about 4 kg per year which is dismally low.



TRUE COPY

Introduction

1444



TRUE COPY

An Industry of National Importance

- A majority of farmers all over India supplement their meagre agricultural income by livestock products, including dairy products. There are also the poor, marginal, landless farmers whose primary source of livelihood and existence comes from small livestock holdings. The meat sector is known to support small livestock farmers on various fronts and offer remunerative prices for spent livestock to contribute for sustained production. In the absence of slaughter utility, farmers income would be adversely affected as culled stock do not fetch any income and the productivity of the farmer from livestock adversely affected.
- In the absence of slaughter utility as desired by the Petitioner mentioning adverse effects of livestock on emissions, climate change, water footprint etc. there would be substantial increase in unproductive animals and the undesirable effects of retaining unproductive animals has been well debated and concluded that it is not desirable to retain large numbers of unproductive animals in the interest of society at large. Scientific production of animals with efficient culling and earning adequate returns with proper demand for these culled animals including slaughter would alone sustain farmers' interest and sustainable production system. Any unreasonable intervention on the utility of the culled animals would adversely affect production system which is already under great economic pressure due to constraints of resource and increasing costs.


TRUE COPY

- It is responsibility of the Government to set up at least one slaughterhouse for 20 villages in coming 5 years having capacity of more than 200 buffaloes and or 1000 sheep and goat for economic viability to establish and run the facility. Bringing up Slaughterhouses under the ambit of EIA Act will further complicate the issue for setting up of new Slaughterhouses in the country and fulfilling the demand for meat. As we have already mentioned that 77% of Indian populations are non-vegetarian. In the absence of organized Slaughterhouses, illegal slaughtering will happen to cater meat to non-veg eating population. Govt. and NGT cannot control the Indian population from consuming meat as it is fundamental right of citizen of India. So it gets clear that illegal slaughtering will happen resulting in disposing the slaughtering waste in drains and rivers. So, with EIA for Slaughterhouses, will increase environmental pollution in larger aspect which Government and NGT cannot control. So for better dynamics of pollution/Environmental control, establishment of Slaughterhouse is must and then it will be easy for govt. and NGT to control the pollution.
- Instigated Anti- slaughterhouse establishment is a constraint in the Country and with EIA it would add strength to such forces.
- The applicant's contention that 'The current legal regime is inadequate to govern the adverse environmental impact created by the slaughterhouses and meat, poultry and fish processing units' is not supported by factual information and in particular how the proposed inclusion of slaughterhouses under EIA 2006 purview will prevent or minimize the current legal regime inadequacy has not been substantiated. This aspect has not been examined in Dr S. R. Waste Committee meetings nor by the Applicant as presented in the Petition.


TRUE COPY

- Before a view is taken to include slaughterhouses under the purview of EIA 2006 it is essential to demonstrate in clear terms that objective benefits are bound to result for the larger good of the public and in particular to the farmers and Stake holders whose livelihood is dependent on slaughter utility of livestock.
- It is the unfettered right of farmers to dispose meat animals for slaughter to sustain his livelihood. Hence slaughter of animals is inevitable and has positive effect on greenhouse gas emissions. In the absence of slaughter utility of livestock for any reasons the adverse implications to environment, public health and food and nutrition security are enormous. Hence, till it is proved beyond doubt that EIA should not be considered for slaughterhouses.
- Thus, what all the undesirable aspects in some slaughterhouses mentioned in the petition is due to lack of adequate facilities for meat production in the country but certainly not due to lack of EIA. Inadequate facilities and lack of adequate monitoring in the implementation of the current regulations and guidelines should not push the resource poor livestock farmers to the verge of collapse by resorting to unproven means as regulatory measures.
- Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the states to form committee for monitoring Slaughterhouses (PIL filed by Shri Laxmi Narayan Modi) and it has also directed for implementing the existing regulations and BIS standards for improvement of slaughterhouses which are being undertaken by State Governments. On This Supreme Court has made a compendium which had been circulated among states to be followed. And also Supreme court has ordered to form a State level monitoring committee under chairmanship of Retired Judge/Principle Secretary Urban Development Ministry of State.



TRUE COPY

- **Small Scale and Limited Impact:** Slaughterhouse is of a small scale and won't have a significant impact on the environment due to its size, capacity, and limited operations. **Stringent Waste Management:** Present evidence that the slaughterhouse plans to implement advanced waste management systems that would effectively control and treat waste, minimizing its environmental impact.
- **Compliance with Regulations:** Demonstrate that the project strictly adheres to all relevant environmental regulations, thereby potentially reducing the need for a detailed EIA.
- **Proximity to Existing Facilities:** In some proposed location is near existing industrial areas, where environmental impacts are already being managed.
- **Advanced Technology and Best Practices:** Present scientific evidence that the slaughterhouse intends to use state-of-the-art technology and follows best practices to minimize pollution and negative environmental effects.
- **Positive Socio-Economic Impacts:** Highlight potential positive socio-economic impacts, such as job creation and support for local economies, which could be argued as balancing any potential environmental impact.


TRUE COPY

- **Public Health and Safety Measures:** Provide evidence that the organized slaughterhouse has comprehensive plans for public health and safety, including measures to prevent disease transmission and manage potentially hazardous materials.
- **Existing EIA Clearance:** If the slaughterhouse is a part of a larger industrial complex that has already undergone the EIA process, that the cumulative impacts have already been assessed and accounted for.
- **Alternative Sources of Protein:** Slaughterhouse is part of efforts to provide alternative protein sources to support growing population needs, potentially contributing to food security.


TRUE COPY

Statute requirement for establishing Slaughter-house

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites for permission	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
1.	Food Safety and Standards (Licensing And Registration of Food Businesses Regulations), 2011	Registration/License from the Food Safety & Standards Authority (FSSAI)	Inspection of establishment to see compliances with provisions of Schedule 4 of FSSAI Act (for Slaughterhouses and meat processing plants) which also says about the location / site.	FSSAI	Central FSSAI / State Food & Drugs Authority
2	CTE has been issued with a condition of granting consent from DM of the concerned District.	Further DM gets NOC for upcoming Slaughterhouse from Fire department, PWD, Revenue, Block Development Officer (Local Bodies)/ Municipal Commissioner for City Jurisdiction	Various departments issues NOC on the advice of DM by looking into the various provisions available with departments. For e.g. Meat Policy of concerned corporation or local bodies are being taken into consideration before issuing NOC. Meat Policy of EDMC and SDMC of NCT Delhi. Condition for consent to establish.	District Magistrate	Concerned State Govt. departments
3	CTO	SPCB / CPCB Issues with various conditions which has to be mandatorily followed.	ETP treatment, Control of Air Pollution, Control, of Sound Pollution needs to be permissible limits. Specifically for Slaughterhouses; 21-25 more conditions are applicable.	SPCB / CPCB	Central or State Pollution Control Board / District Magistrates are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate Conditions.
4.	Municipal Act	NOC from Municipal Corporation/Local Body	Slaughterhouses to follow regulations.	Commissioner /Deputy Commissioner	Commissioner /Deputy Commissioner
5.	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from Pollution Control Board of respective state	OCEMS has been installed at all plants and been connected to CPCB and SPCB for real-time data transfer of parameters reading. Treated domestic and Industrial effluent shall be in conformity with the prescribed norms for TSS, BOD, COD, Oil & Grease.	State Pollution Control Board	State Pollution Control Board

TRUE COPY

Statute requirement for establishing Slaughter-house

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites for permission	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
6.	Central Ground Water Authority / State Ground Water Authority	NOC for extraction of ground water	Submission of Water audit and Impact assessment report which includes study of water table and quality of the water been done and for the radius of 5 Kms. of the plant. Both Water audit and Impact assessment have been done by the third parties who are in the panel of CGWA or SGWA. Installation of Piezometers and digital water level recorders with telemeter is mandatory. Depth and zone tapped of piezometer should be commensurate with that of the pumping well. The monthly data needs to be mandatorily submitted to department. Piezometer is also used to test the water quality.	Central or State Ground Water Authority	Central or State Ground Water Authority / District Magistrates are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate Conditions.
7	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985	Registration of abattoirs by APEDA for export of meat & meat products	The abattoirs shall meet the provisions of the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (QC&I) Rules,1992 and the plants shall be certified for Quality Management and Food Safety Management Systems.	APEDA	APEDA/ State Animal Husbandry Department


TRUE COPY

Statute requirement for establishing Slaughter-house

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites for permission	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
8.	Compendium for Slaughterhouses to be mandatorily followed	As per Supreme Court direction in Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India. Functions of the State committee for Slaughterhouses has been mentioned in Supreme Court's Order.	<p>Constitution of State Committee under chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development Department with representatives from Health, Animal Husbandry, Labour, Pollution Control Board, Animal Welfare Board, Police, Food Safety Commissioner, etc. The functions of Committee include surprise and random inspection of Slaughterhouses and recommend measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter.</p> <p>The Supreme Court also directed CPCB to inform guidelines for Slaughterhouses to all State Governments. Accordingly, CPCB prepared a compendium of 24 Standards/guidelines applicable to Slaughterhouses. The standards cover prevention of cruelty of animals during handling and transportation, Food Safety, Environment protection, Control of Air/Water pollution, etc. A list of the standards/guidelines on Slaughterhouses is annexed.</p>	Urban Development Ministry of respective States goes through the reports of the committee quarterly.	State level Committee / District Magistrates are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate Conditions.


TRUE COPY

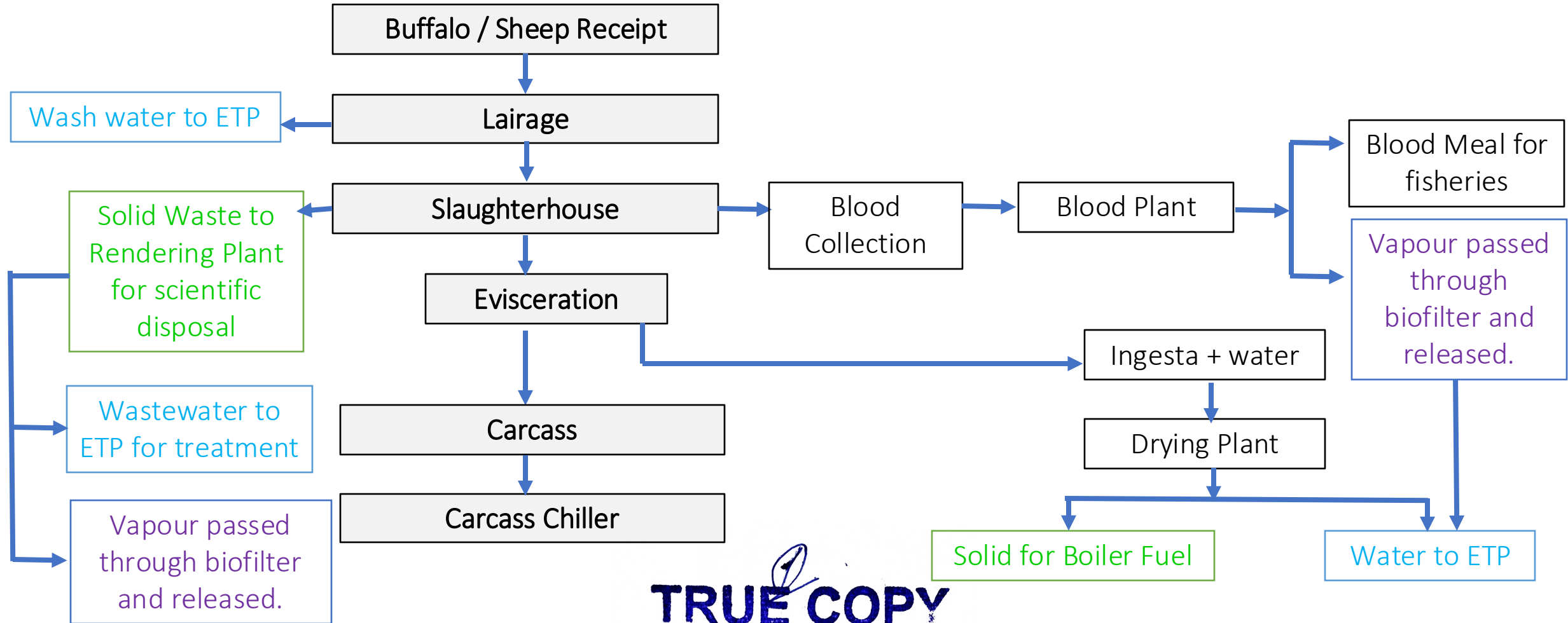
Statute requirement for establishing Slaughter-house

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites for permission	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
9.	Compendium for Slaughterhouses to be mandatorily followed	As per Supreme Court direction in Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India. Functions of the State committee for Slaughterhouses has been mentioned in Supreme Court's Order.	Constitution of District Committee under chairmanship of District Magistrates. Department with representatives from Health, Animal Husbandry, Labour, Pollution Control Board, Animal Welfare Board, Police, Food Safety Commissioner, etc. The functions of Committee include surprise and random inspection of Slaughterhouses and recommend measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter. The Supreme Court also directed CPCB to inform guidelines for Slaughterhouses to all State Governments. Accordingly, CPCB prepared a compendium of 24 Standards/guidelines applicable to Slaughterhouses. The standards cover prevention of cruelty of animals during handling and transportation, Food Safety, Environment protection, Control of Air/Water pollution, etc. A list of the standards/guidelines on Slaughterhouses is annexed.	District Administration	District level Committee / District Magistrates are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate Conditions.
10.	BIS	SOP for operation as per Indian Standards.	SOP, location / site minimum requirements for each operation is being mentioned	District Administration	District Magistrates are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate Conditions.

TRUE COPY

Process Diagram of Slaughterhouse

- Wastewater
- Solid Waste
- Vapour



TRUE COPY

Slaughterhouse waste are of two types i.e. solids waste and liquids waste.

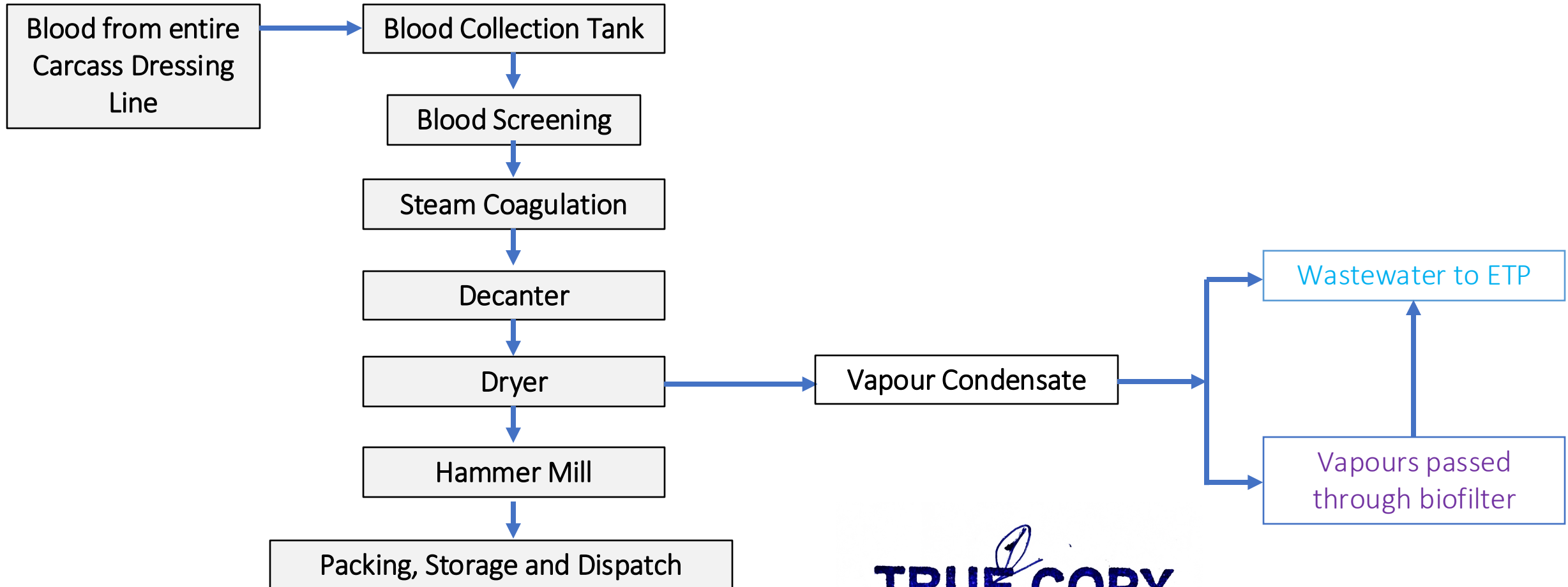
1. Types of solid waste are non-edible meat or bone, ingesta, and dung.
2. Types of liquid waste are waste water from slaughterhouse, blood processing plant, rendering plant and other amenities.
 - The nonedible meat and bone are scientifically disposed in rendering plant resulting in formation of PFS/MBM and tallow. These products are used as raw material in poultry industry.
 - The blood is dehydrated and powdered to form blood meal used as raw martial in fish and poultry industry.
 - Ingesta and dung are dehydrated through various processes and finally it is being consumed as fuel in boiler.
 - The sludge generated from the ETP is also used as fuel for boiler and also as a fertiliser.

During the scientific disposal of solid and liquid waste some air pollution is generated in the form of vapour and some flue gases. The vapours that are generated are passed through the heat exchanger and biofilter for reduction of temperature and control of odour by microorganisms. Flue gases passes through bag filter for reduction SPM. It is also mandatory to record the energy consumption for the bag filter. All modern practices are followed for Waste Prevention, Minimization and Treatment & Disposal

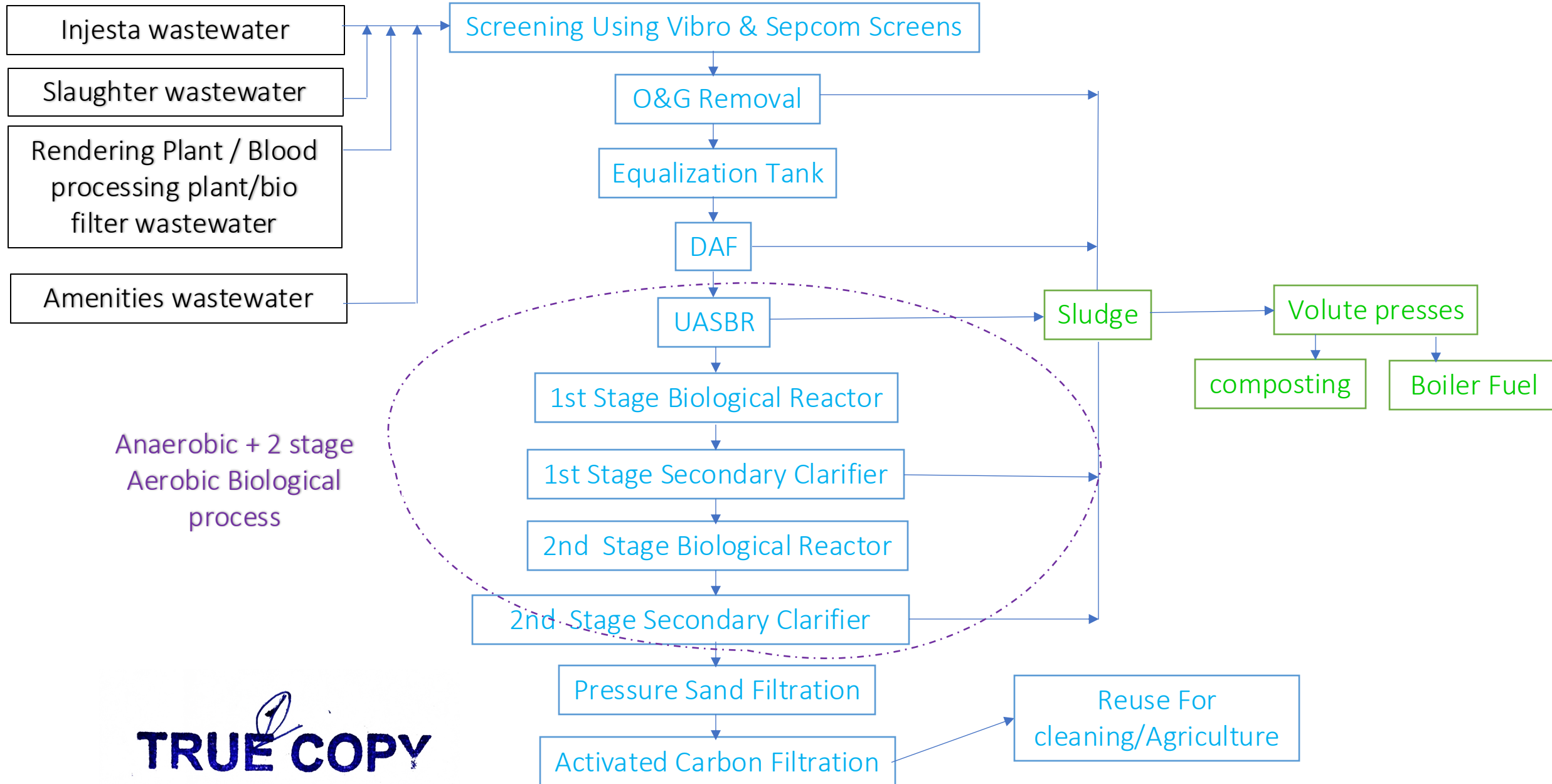
- Re-Use of treated water for some of the operations agriculture, horticulture and sanitation of amenities are followed.
- There is no heavy metal contamination in slaughterhouse or meat processing waste
Slaughter and meat processing wastes are biodegradable and no persistent pollutants
- There are no uncertainties- all wastes and their treatment disposal technologies are available
- Hence, no need of applying precautionary principles and EIA requirement.

**TRUE COPY**

Blood Plant Process Flow Diagram



- A blood is treated using scientific coagulation method. It is solidified and sold to fisheries and poultry as a protein source. While water sent to ETP for further treatment, vapours passed through biofilter and released.



Anaerobic + 2 stage
Aerobic Biological
process



Regulations for Animal Welfare and Human Welfare


TRUE COPY

**1460
STATUTES**

S No.	
1	Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
2	Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 (as amended in 2001 and 2009)
3	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animal on Foot) Rules 2000
4	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughterhouse) Rules 2001
5	Performa for Ante and Post Mortem Fitness Certificates to be issued by the Veterinary Doctor after examining the animals before and after slaughter of animals as per Rule 4 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughterhouse) Rules 2001
6	Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2015
7	Central Motor Vehicles (13th Amendment) Rules, 2016
8	Food Safety and Standards Act 2006
9	Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations 2011
10	Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011
11	Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Act 2009


TRUE COPY

S No.	STATUTES
12	Environment Protection Act 1986
13	The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
14	(Revised Draft) Effluent Discharge Standards for Slaughterhouse to be notified by the MoEF
15	The water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
16	The water (Preservation and control of pollution) Rules 1975
17	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
18	The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules 2000
19	The National Green Tribunal Act 2010
20	IS 8895:2015 Handling Storage and Transport of Slaughterhouse by-products Guidelines
21	IS 1982 : 2015 Ante mortem and post mortem inspection of meat animals – Code of Practice
22	IS 4393 : 2016 Basic Requirement of an Abattoir


TRUE COPY

Regulations for Ground water Extraction


TRUE COPY

Brief Note on Notification No. SO-3289 (E) dated 24th September 2020 issued by Ministry of Jal Shakti (CGWA):

Brief points:

- The guidelines to regulate groundwater extraction and conserve the scarce groundwater resources in the country will come into force with immediate effect from the date of Gazette Notification i.e. **24th September 2020** and will supersede all earlier guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).
- If States/ Uts have come out with their own groundwater abstraction guidelines, which are inconsistent with the CGWA guidelines, the provisions of CGWA guidelines will prevail.
- States may be at liberty to suggest additional conditions/ criteria based on the local hydro-geological situations which shall be reviewed by CGWA/Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India before acceptance.
- Exempted Categories from obtaining NOC:
 - Individual domestic consumers in both rural and urban areas for drinking water and domestic uses.
 - Rural drinking water supply schemes.
 - Armed Forces Establishments and Central Armed Police Forces establishments in both rural and urban areas.
 - Agricultural activities.
 - Micro and small Enterprises drawing ground water less than 10 cum/day.


TRUE COPY

1464

- In Over-exploited assessment units, No Objection Certificate shall not be granted for ground water abstraction to any new industry except those falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- Expansion of existing industries involving increase in quantum of ground water abstraction in over-exploited assessment units shall not be permitted.
- No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:
 - No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.
 - All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
 - All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m³ /d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.
 - The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rainwater harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides / insecticides, fertilizers, Slaughterhouse, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rainwater in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.

TRUE COPY

1465

- Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m³ /day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent and piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 15 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells.
- All industries drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges.
- All existing industries drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges.
- Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate. ix) Proponents shall mandatorily get water flow meter calibrated on from an authorized agency once in a year.
- Proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s) once in a year. Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed in NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.
- Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated wastewater.
- In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.


TRUE COPY

Renewal of NOC:

- The applicant shall apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.
- If the proponent fails to apply for renewal within 3 months from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate, the proponent shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the period starting from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate till No Objection Certificate is renewed by the competent authority.
- Application for renewal of No Objection Certificate shall be accompanied by the Compliance Report.
- Before granting renewal, Central Ground Water Authority or State/ Ut Authority shall satisfy itself that the conditions of No Objection Certificate have been complied with.
- In case of change in category of the assessment unit, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for new category.
- Critical , Semi Critical and Safe Renewal will considered be for 3 years. Over-Exploited Areas, renewal will be considered for 2 years.
- If the application for renewal is submitted in time and the CGWA/ the respective State/ Ut Authority is unable to process the application in time, No Objection Certificate shall be deemed to be extended till the date of renewal of No Objection Certificate.
- If the proponent fails to apply for renewal within 3 months from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate, the proponent shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the period starting from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate till No Objection Certificate is renewed by the competent authority.


TRUE COPY

Ground Water Level Monitoring through Piezometer:

- If quantum of ground water withdrawal is <10 , no piezometer required
- If quantum of ground water withdrawal is between 11-50 m^3/day , one manual Piezometer required
- If quantum of ground water withdrawal is between 51-500 m^3/day , one DWLR Piezometer required
- If quantum of ground water withdrawal is >500 m^3/day , two DWLR Piezometer required


TRUE COPY



THANK YOU


TRUE COPY

PROOF OF SERVICE

Tuesday, November 26, 2024 at 21:56:53 India Standard Time

Subject: Advance Service- Additional Affidavit being filed on behalf of Respondent No. 4 (AIMLEA) in O.A. No. 879 of 2022

Date: Tuesday, 26 November 2024 at 9:56:32 PM India Standard Time

From: Chambers of Abhinav Mishra <admin@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>

To: gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com <gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com>, mefcc@gov.in <mefcc@gov.in>, ccb.cpcb@nic.in <ccb.cpcb@nic.in>, support-awbi@gov.in <support-awbi@gov.in>, suhasini@rschambers.net <suhasini@rschambers.net>, surbhi@rschambers.net <surbhi@rschambers.net>

CC: rkboyal@aimlea.com <rkboyal@aimlea.com>, Abhinav Mishra <abhinav@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>, Nivedita <niveditachauhan@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>, Jagriti Dosi <jagriti@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>, komalsingh@chambersofabhinavmishra.in <komalsingh@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>, Tanvi Mahajan <tanvi@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>, Archisha Singh <archisha@chambersofabhinavmishra.in>

Attachments: image001.jpg

Dear Sir/ Ma'am,

We are concerned for the All India Buffalo and Sheep Meat Exporters Association ('AIMLEA') [Respondent No. 4] in O.A. No. 879 of 2022 titled as '*Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors.*' impleaded vide Order dated 01.08.2024 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench ['NGT, PB'], New Delhi in I.A. No. 341 of 2024 filed in the said O.A.

Please find attached by way of advance service the Link to the Additional Affidavit being filed on behalf of Respondent No. 4 in the captioned Application before the Hon'ble NGT, PB, New Delhi.

Link to the Affidavit: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gMkwPLi_Ja37phjtjYldcgIPEgl5ezvD/view?usp=sharing

This is for your information and record.

Thanks and Regards

**Chambers of Abhinav Mishra, Advocates & Solicitors
Hon'ble Supreme Court of India**

**B-22, Ground Floor, Jungpura Extension,
New Delhi- 110014**

**C-72, 7th Floor, C-Wing, Mittal Court, Nariman Point,
Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400021**

**+91-11-79696200
www.chambersofabhinavmishra.in**



STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL: This E-mail and/or any file(s) transmitted with it, are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it has been addressed. If you have received this E-mail in error, please notify the admin (admin@chambersofabhinavmishra.in), at the earliest. You undertake that, if you are not the named/intended recipient, you shall not disseminate, distribute, copy or take any action in reliance of the contents of this E-mail and/or the attachment therein (if any), in any manner whatsoever and shall delete this E-mail from your system at the earliest. Any such unauthorised use/access/action(s) by you, qua the contents of this E-mail and/or attachment (if any) is strictly prohibited and shall be unlawful. Chambers of Abhinav Mishra, Advocates & Solicitors shall not