

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
(P.B) NEW DELHI

O.A. No 879 of 2022

IN THE MATTER OF:

Gauri Maulekhi

.... Applicant

VERSUS

Union of India & Anr

.... Respondents

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Place: Delhi

Respondent

Date: 13-02-2024

Through

[Pratyaksh Gupta]

Panel Counsel for MoEF&CC
Chamber No: E-422, KKD Court
Delhi-110092
+91-9911780606

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 879 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF

GAURI MAULEKHI

.... Applicant

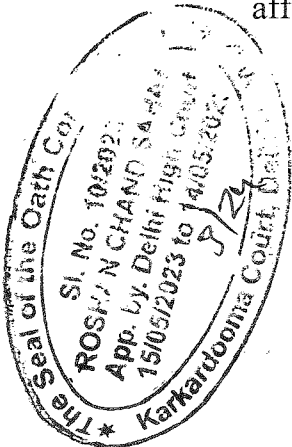
Vs

UNION OF INDIA

... Respondent

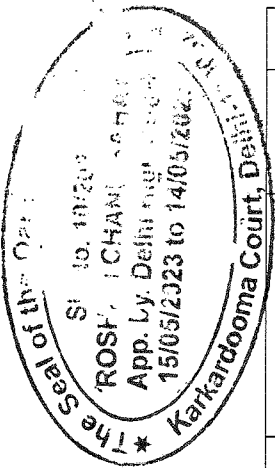
**ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

I, Sundar Ramanathan S/O S. Ramanathan aged about 42 years, presently working as Scientist 'E' in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as "MoEF&CC"/ "Respondent"), New Delhi do hereby, in my official capacity, solemnly affirm and state on oath that:



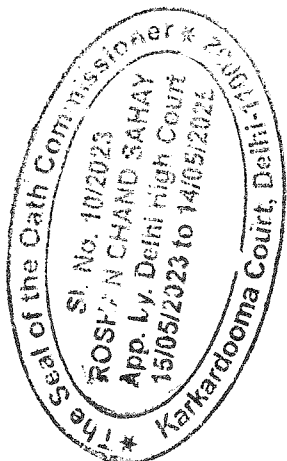
1. That, I am acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant case and am duly competent to swear the present affidavit on behalf of the MoEF&CC on the basis of the official records maintained therein.
2. That, this original application has been filed before the Hon'ble NGT seeking that slaughter houses and meat processing units must be brought within the ambit of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (hereinafter, "EIA, 2006").
3. That, the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 03.05.2023 directed that the MoEF&CC needed to take a call on the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R. Wate in the light of its minutes dated 02.05.2017.
4. Thereafter, the answering Respondent herein constituted a Working Group vide order dated 07.08.2023, with the following members:

S. No.	DETAILS	DESIGNATION
1.	Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali Scientist 'G' MoEF&CC	Chairman
2.	Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta Joint Commissioner (AH), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Member
3.	Dr. Girish Pophali Senior Principal Scientist, Water Technology and Management Division,	Member



R.M.

S. No.	DETAILS	DESIGNATION
	CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)	
4.	Ms. Anamika Sagar Scientist 'E' & Divisional Head, Industrial Pollution Control Division-IV, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	Member
5.	Dr. Tanaji Kudre Senior Scientist, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Member
6.	Shri N.V. Bhaskara Rao Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB)	Member
7.	Shri J.P. Maurya Environmental Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Member
8.	Representative IA – Policy, MoEF&CC	Convener



5. That, the terms of reference of the Working Group were decided as follows:

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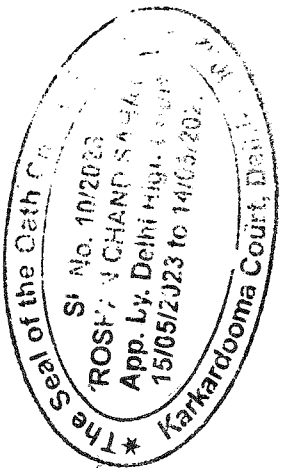
- i. Review/examination of the comments/inputs on the recommendation of the then Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R. Wate pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units;
- ii. Review/examination of the representations received from stakeholders in pursuance to the Hon'ble NGT Order dated 03.05.2023;
- iii. Review/examination of the relevant technical documents pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.

A time period of 3 months was provided to the Working Group to submit their recommendations.

A copy of the Order dated 07.08.2023 is annexed as Annexure –I.

6. That, in pursuance to this Order dated 07.08.2023, the meetings of the Working Group were held on 23.08.2023, 30.08.2023, 18.09.2023, 06.10.2023 and 03.11.2023. In the course of these meetings, the Working Group also deliberated on the representations of various stakeholders which, *inter alia*, include representations from academic institution, farmers and exports associations, etc. Further, the Working Group also invited the stakeholders to give their presentation in the meeting(s).

A collated copy of the Minutes of meetings is annexed as Annexure-II.



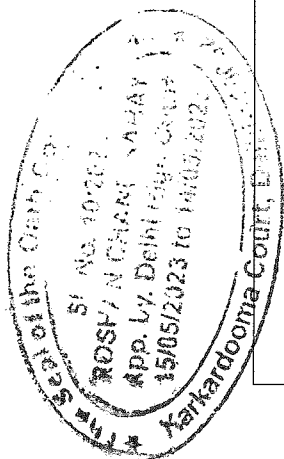
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7. It is humbly submitted that the Working Group has submitted its Final Report along with its recommendations to the Ministry.

A copy of the same has been annexed as Annexure-III.

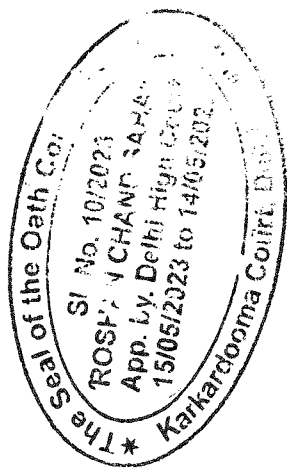
8. It is to submit that the Hon'ble Tribunal had observed, primarily, certain specific grievances of the petitioner. The views of the working group on the said grievances are as follows:

S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
1.	Over consumption of water which generates waste water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consumption of water is restricted by the plants as they adopt "Zero Discharge Policy". This water is used by the plant for various purposes such as irrigation, horticulture, washing of machines (installed in slaughtering area) and in process, etc. • In addition, they are recycling treated water through Nano-Filtration in the slaughter area to reduce fresh water consumption. • The ground water is extracted as permitted by CGWA / SGWB. It is also mandatory to recharge the



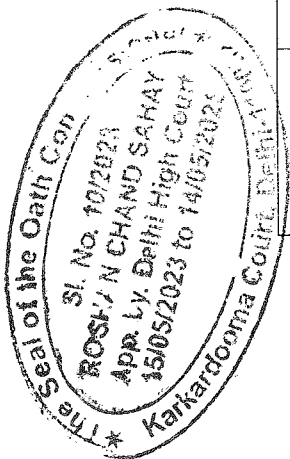
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S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
		<p>amount of water extracted to the ground by adopting nearby ponds/installing rainwater harvesting system.</p> <p>This water audit is being done with an objective of reducing 20% water consumption of the plant by innovative technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This water impact assessment is being done at a radius of 5 km from the plant. In this, the quality of underground water is being checked and water level is being recorded. • CPCB "Guidelines for Utilization of Treated Effluent in Irrigation" shall be followed.
2.	Improper solid waste disposal resulting in clogging of drains and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The animal by-products can be categorized as edible and inedible. For instance, organs like kidneys, heart, and liver are examples of edible by-products whereas horns,



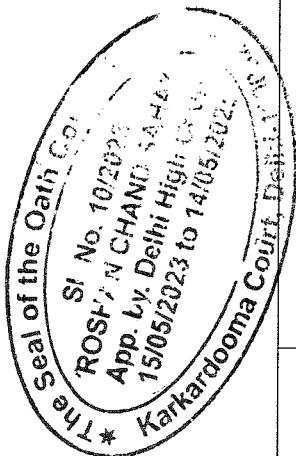
Φ. M

S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
	contamination of water bodies.	<p>hooves, and hair are inedible by-products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, parts of these wastes are being processed by the rendering plants for conversion into poultry meal, and meat and bone meal and blood meal. • To control pollutants from Rendering plant, CPCB issued Directions under section 18(1)(b) on 14.01.2022 to all SPCBs/PCCs to install dry Rendering Plant in all slaughter houses. • Improper waste disposal resulting in clogging of drains and contamination of water bodies is mainly due to the illegal/unorganized sectors:
3.	The exposure to unhealthy carcasses results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before slaughtering in the slaughter house, each animal is examined by a Veterinary Doctor.



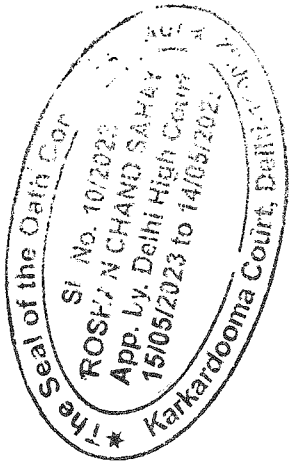
SM

S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
	in spread of Zoonotic diseases that is a larger concern of public health.	<p>Slaughtering of animals can be done only after the animal is found fit after examination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management of carcasses in slaughterhouses is a critical aspect of the meat processing industry, as it involves handling animal remains in a way that ensures public health and safety while minimizing environmental impacts. One common method for managing carcasses is rendering, where animal remains are processed to extract fats and proteins for various uses, poultry meal, and Meat and bone meal and blood meal and industrial applications.
4.	Obnoxious emissions which	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most emissions to air from slaughterhouses are from the



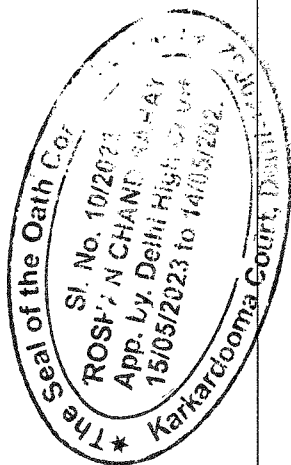
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S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
	cause air pollution and contribute to climate change.	<p>boilers used to raise hot water and steam. There is also a chance of release of refrigerant gases from chilling and freezing plants and CO2 from stunning equipment. These issues are common throughout much of the food processing industries e.g. dairies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-filters are installed in slaughter houses to control obnoxious odour.
5.	The adverse impact on surrounding areas including human habitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognized or licensed by the concerned



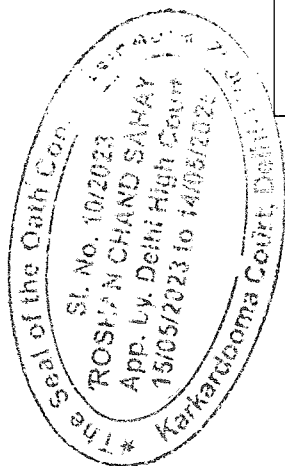
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S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
		<p>authority empowered under the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 has well defined criteria for Slaughter house building, reception area or resting grounds and Lairages, Inspection of slaughter house, Lighting and ventilation, Availability of fresh water with adequate pressure. • Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products”. • The BIS has well defined guidelines which covers the basic requirement of an abattoir including Location, Layout plan, area required, Units in an Abattoir,



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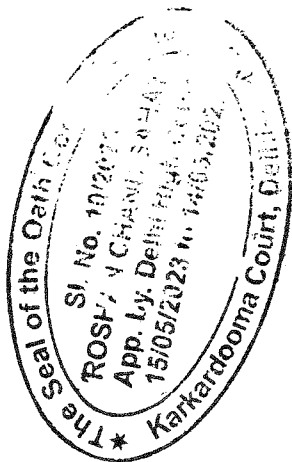
S. No.	Grievance raised by the petitioner, as observed by Hon'ble NGT	Views of the Working Group
		<p>Rails for Carcasses, Civil Construction, Lighting and Ventilation, Sanitation and Cleaning, Supply of Water, Plant Waste Water Disposal, Safety Requirement for workers, Veterinary laboratory and Solid waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards for environmental discharge. • Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses • "Guidelines for Treated Water in Irrigation" • MoEF&CC compendium on slaughters is the guiding manual to control the adverse impact on the surrounding areas including human habitation.



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9. That, the final recommendations of the Working Group are as follows:

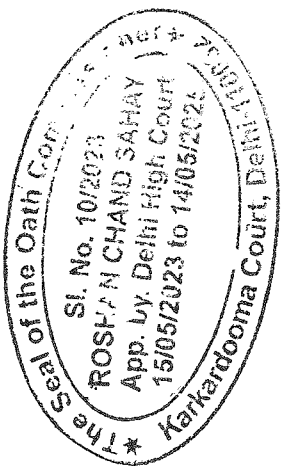
- i. As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognised or licensed by the concerned authority empowered under the law.
- ii. Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units and required to get license from FSSAI which is the responsible authority for regulating and supervising the food safety. The concerns with regard to the siting of slaughterhouses and meat processing units are already covered under the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011.
- iii. As per Bureau of Indian (BIS), Slaughterhouse/Meat Processing Plant/Abattoir is defined as- "*A licensed place/building/ premises where food animals are slaughtered humanely in hygienic manner with proper ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by veterinarian for human consumption*". The BIS has well defined guidelines which covers the basic requirement of an abattoir including Location, Layout plan, area required, Units in an Abattoir, Rails for Carcasses, Civil Construction, Lighting and Ventilation, Sanitation and Cleaning, Waste Water Disposal,



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Safety Requirement for workers, Veterinary laboratory and Solid waste management.

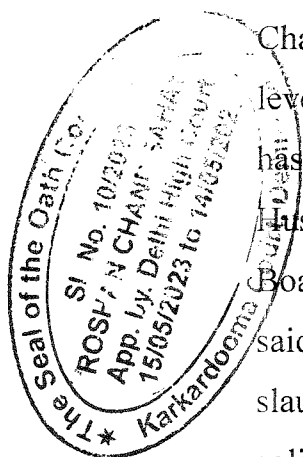
- iv. Under Agriculture and processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) (Amendment) Act, 2009, the abattoirs shall meet the provisions of the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (QC&I) Rules, 1992 and the plants shall be certified for Quality Management and Food Safety Management Systems. The quality and safety are assured by monitoring the Critical Control Points (CCPs) of HACCP and ISO: 9001, 22,000.
- v. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) needs to be provided to treat the effluent. Rendering plant to treat bones and non-edible offals should be provided in the premises to produce value added meat cum bone meal and tallow for feeding poultry and soap manufacturing. A consent and No Objection Certificate from SPCB/PCC is mandatory requirement of APEDA for export of meat.
- vi. The effluent discharged by the Slaughterhouses are organic in nature which are decomposed and treated in ETP as per modern techniques to conform to the stringent regulations laid down by the Pollution Control Boards. The water treated by these plants is used by the plant for various purposes like gardening, washing of machines (installed in the slaughter area) and irrigation after obtaining irrigation management plan from the agriculture department as per the order passed by Hon'ble NGT. In addition, they may recycle treated water through Nano-Filtration in the slaughter area to reduce fresh water consumption. Apart from the



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easily bio-degradable wastes such as dung, 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, however, in unorganised slaughterhouses, no such treatment is provided. In addition, significant amount of salt stream is generated from the hide storage, which is highly organic in nature and needs zero discharge management.

- vii. Rendering plants produce value added marketable products like Meat cum Bone Meal (MBM), poultry feed and tallow as by-products. The ingesta/offals and dung are mechanically dried through ingesta drying plant/dung dewatering plant and used as fuel in boilers, which is clean fuel.
- viii. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Laxmi Narain Modi vs. Union of India &Ors., WP(C) 309/2023 has passed exhaustive direction for the slaughterhouses. As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, State Level Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development. Also, District level Committee under the Chairmanship of District Magistrates has been constituted with representatives from Health, Animal Husbandry, Labour, Pollution Control Board, Animal Welfare Board, Police, Food Safety Commissioner, etc. The functions of said Committee include surprise and random inspection of slaughter houses and recommending measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter. As per the direction of Hon'ble

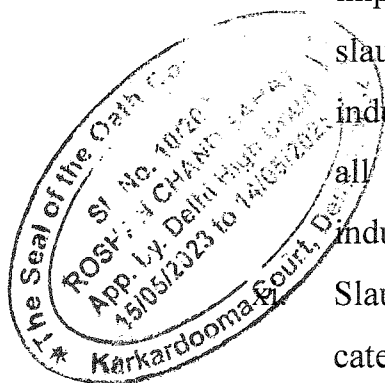


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Supreme Court, about 22 States/UTs have constituted the State Level Committees as per the available information.

- ix. Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units subject to and compliant with environmental laws and regulations related to food industry, employ advanced technology and pollution control measures that significantly reduce their environmental impact. The clearances required for slaughterhouses include permission from District Magistrate, CTE & CTO from Pollution Control Boards, FSSAI and APEDA. The Bureau of Indian Standards has also brought out the Indian Standard regarding basic requirement for an Abattoir. Also, State and District Level Monitoring Committees are in existence to monitor the overall functioning of slaughterhouses with accordance of rules framed.
- x. Requisite regulatory framework and monitoring mechanism is already in place to regulate the siting as well as to address the environmental concerns of slaughterhouses & meat processing units. Bringing slaughterhouse in the ambit of EIA, Notification 2006 may not have significant value addition, however converting all unorganized sector into modern abattoir would certainly improve the surrounding environment. Hence, all unorganized slaughterhouses must be first of all made “zero waste emitting” industries, including water and solid waste. This would apply to all slaughterhouses run, owned and maintained by private industry and/or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Slaughterhouses and meat processing units are covered under red category. However, the said units are not covered under 17

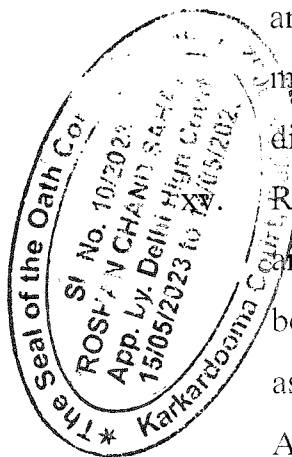


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categories of highly polluting industry. Industries under red category are required to obtain prior Consent to Establish (CTE) from concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Further, maximum Consent to Operate (CTO) validity for these industries is 5 years. These industries are required to be inspected by SPCBs/PCCs at least once in six months to ensure compliance of environmental norms. In case of non-compliance, action against industry is taken by SPCBs/PCCs under provisions of Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- xii. The contentions by the petitioner in O.A. 879 of 2022 are mainly due to the unorganized slaughterhouses and meat processing units.
- xiii. Modernization and ramping up infrastructure, especially the waste management infrastructure should be of utmost priority.
- xiv. Illegal slaughter houses with a capacity of one to nine animals, needs to be regulated and monitored in a more efficient manner by the local administration and FSSAI, as illegal slaughterhouses are causing significant damage to the environment. The waste material generated from illegal slaughter houses is mostly discharged into drains-

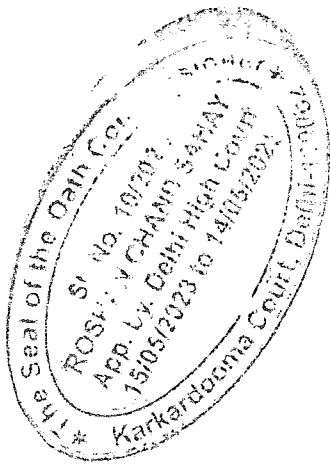
Random inspections of slaughterhouses and meat processing units are undertaken by the SPCBs/PCCs/FSSAI/ Animal welfare board/State level monitoring Committee to ensure the compliance as per prevailing norms. Also, as per Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Food Safety Audit are done through Food safety



P. Singh

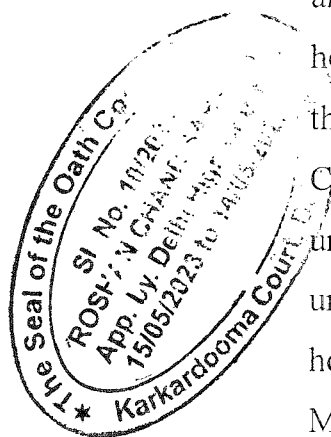
officers to verify the relevant requirement of the Law are fulfilled at all stages of food business and penal actions are initiated against the defaulting units.

- xvi. CPCB has documented the Best Available Technologies for the slaughterhouses in Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses” published in 2017.
- xvii. CPCB may communicate to all State Level Monitoring Committee to crack down the illegal slaughterhouse units with the help of local administration as stated in the Hon’ble Supreme Court Order dated 23/08/2012 in W.P. 309 of 2003 (Laxmi Narain Modi Vs Union of India &Ors.) and recommend to upgrade it into organized sector also.
- xviii. In view of the above, the Working Group is of opinion that as per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses are vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed guidelines with regard to slaughter houses under Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011. The guidelines cover hygienic and sanitary practices. As per Section 31 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, no person can carry out food business without license and Section 63 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides provision for punishment for carrying out a business without licence. Any violation of the aforementioned regulations is a punishable



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offense. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken by State/ Union Territory Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011. Further, Government of India has framed Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 to regulate the slaughter house of Animals in a humane manner. The State Animal Welfare Board or any person who is a qualified veterinarian and is authorized by Animal Welfare Board of India, may, at least once in every six months period inspect slaughter house. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated 23.08.2012 in W.P(C) No. 309 of 2003, Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and others have directed all State Governments and Union Territories to constitute State Committees for slaughter houses for taking action against all slaughter houses not meeting the norms and abattoir rules. One of the functions of the State Committee so constituted is to identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same. Further, there is no requirement to bring the slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006,

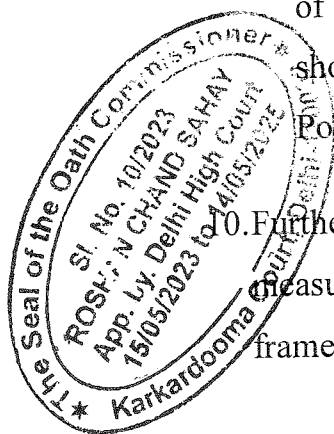


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because they are already under multiple regulatory framework and monitoring agencies (District Magistrate, CTE & CTO from Pollution Control Boards, FSSAI and APEDA) in place to regulate the environmental concerns of slaughterhouses & meat processing units. Their regulation framework and monitoring are adequate to address the environmental issues related to slaughterhouses & meat processing units. It is inferred from above that there will be no significant value addition by bringing such units under the ambit of EIA, 2006 as only the issue is the implementation of the regulations already in place. The environmental safeguards and model CTE/CTO for the slaughterhouses is enclosed as Annexure-III.

- xix. Necessary funding may be considered by the State or Central Government for the purpose of expansion and modernization activities to control illegal slaughtering. Ramping up infrastructure, especially the waste management infrastructure should be of utmost priority.
- xx. The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India needs to intensify the inspection and ensure that the Registration/Licensing of the Slaughter Houses to be completed. The slaughter houses should get the license only when the Food Safety Standards/ Pollution Norms are complied with.

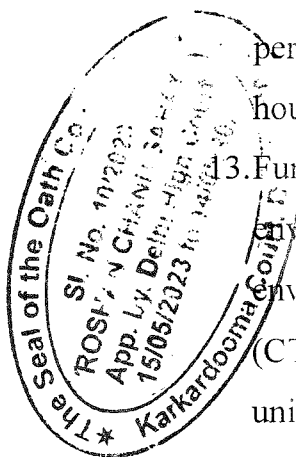
20. Further, the Working Group also made the following suggestive measures to be adopted for strengthening of existing monitoring framework recommendations:



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“With growing annual per capita meat consumption, high meat export potential, unorganized nature of this trade is the main feature in this industry that has not been able to use state of the art of technology available. The illegal slaughtering contributes heavily in polluting the environment and waste material is mostly washed off into drains. The local Administration shall take adequate measures to manage waste generated from the unorganized sector by providing adequate infrastructure.”

11. That, the Ministry has actively deliberated on the recommendations made in the Final Report, and agrees to the recommendation of the Working Group that there will be no significant value addition by bringing such units under the ambit of EIA, 2006, as amended.
12. In view of the final report and deliberations thereafter, it is submitted that requisite guidelines/safeguards are already in place to regulate the slaughterhouses/processing units from an environmental perspective, and there is no requirement for bringing slaughterhouses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006.
13. Further it is submitted that, as suggested by the Working Group, the environmental management plan in the form of additional environmental safeguards including model Consent to Establish (CTE)/Consent to Operate (CTO) for slaughterhouses and processing units have been prepared by CPCB. The same may be utilized by the SPCBs/PCCs while issuing CTE/CTO for slaughterhouses and processing units which will provide further environmental protection



R. M.

in addition to the existing guidelines/safeguards which are already in place to regulate the slaughterhouses/processing units from an environmental perspective. The copies of the environmental safeguards along with the model CTE/CTO prepared by CPCB is placed at Annexure-III of the Working Group Report.

14. That, the present additional affidavit may kindly be taken on record and into consideration and this Hon'ble Court may pass appropriate order(s), direction(s) as deemed fit and proper under the facts and circumstances of the present case.

DEPONENT

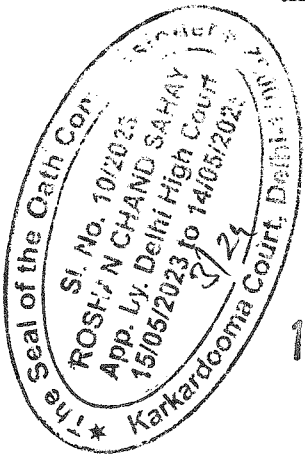
(सुन्दर रामनाथन)
(SUNDAR RAMANATHAN)
वैज्ञानिक 'ई'/Scientist 'E'
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

13 FEB 2024

VERIFICATION

Verified at _____ on _____ this day of _____, 2024
that the contents of the above affidavit are correct to my knowledge and belief based on official records and nothing material has been concealed there from.

I Identify the Deponent who has signed in My Presence



CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Shr/Smt. Sunder Ramanathan
S/o. W/o. ...
R/o N.D. ...
identified by Shr/Smt. P. Sathyakrishnan
has solemnly affirmed before me at Delhi
on 13 FEB 2024 a statement
that the contents of the affidavit which have
been read & explained to him are true and
correct to his knowledge.

DEPONENT

(सुन्दर रामनाथन)
(SUNDAR RAMANATHAN)
वैज्ञानिक 'ई'/Scientist 'E'
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

F. No. IA3-3/151/2022-IA.III [E-198146]
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 7th August, 2023

ORDER

Subject: Constitution of Working Group (WG) for deliberating on the Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units -reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject mentioned above and to convey that with the approval of Competent Authority, it is hereby decided to constitute a Working Group with the following composition:

S.No.	Details	Designation
i.	Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G' MoEF&CC	Chairman
ii.	Director NEERI (or) his nominee	Member
iii.	Representative of CPCB	Member
iv.	Representative of CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Member
v.	Representative of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Member
vi.	Representative of Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Member
vii.	Representative of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Member
viii.	Representative of IA - Policy	Convener

2. The Terms of Reference (ToRs) and outcome of the Working Group is as below:

Terms of reference


- i. Review/examination of the comments/inputs on the recommendation of the then Expert Committee headed by Dr.S.R.Wate pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.
- ii. Review/examination of the representations received from stakeholders in pursuance to the Hon'ble NGT Order dated 03/05/2023

- iii. Review/examination of the relevant technical documents pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.

Outcome

The Working Group shall submit the recommendations within three months from the date of constitution. The recommendations shall include whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006.

3. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist 'E'

To

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G' MoEF&CC
2. Director, CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nehru Marg, Nagpur-440 020 (Maharashtra) Tel: +91-712-2249999 Fax: +91-712-2249900 E-mail: director@neeri.res.in
3. Dr. Prashant Gargava, Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Maharshi Valmiki Marg, East Arjun Nagar, Vishwas Nagar Extension, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi - 110 032. Email: mscb.cpcb@nic.in
4. Director, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka Email: director@cftri.res.in
5. The Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001. Email: secyahd@nic.in
6. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building. No. TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010 Email: ms@uppcb.in
7. Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhavan, APIIC Colony Road, Gurunanak Colony, Vijayawada - 520007. Email: membersecy@appcb.gov.in

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC);
2. PPS to AS(TK);
3. PPS to JS (SKB); and
4. Guard file.

Minutes of the first meeting of the working group held on 21st August 2023 at 04:00 PM under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006

The first meeting of the working group was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC on 21st August 2023 at 04:00 PM to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006. The list of the participants in the meeting is at Annexure.

2. A presentation was made by IA-Policy, appraising the details of the NGT case and the direction of the Hon'ble Tribunal which are to be complied with by the Ministry.
3. After the presentation, the Chairman opened the floor for deliberations by the members of the Working Group. The available facts and figures were examined by the Working Group. After due deliberation, the working group was of the view that the technical documents may be circulated to the members of the working group for perusal. It was also opined that the representatives of the Slaughter Houses and Meat processing units may be invited in the next meeting so that their views may be heard before a considered decision is taken.
4. After detailed deliberations the following was decided: -
 - i. All the relevant technical documents shall be circulated to all the members of the working group.
 - ii. All stakeholders who have submitted their representations to the Ministry may be requested to present their views to the working group in the next meeting.
 - iii. APPCB and UPPCB may provide details regarding the enforcement mechanism in place for monitoring the slaughterhouses and meat processing units.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to Chair.

*Annexure***List of participants**

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
2. Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, New Delhi
3. Mrs. Anamika Sagar, Scientist 'E', Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi
4. Dr. Girish Pophali, Senior Principal Scientist, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
5. Dr. Tanaji Kudre, Senior Scientist, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.
6. Sri N.V.Bhaskara Rao, Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
7. Sh. J.P. Maurya, Environmental Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
8. Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist 'E', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
9. Dr. J.D. Marcus Knight, Scientist 'D', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
10. Shri Y.N. Mishra, Scientist 'C', CPCB.
11. Ms. Sharmishtha Shukla, Associate Legal-Policy, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

Minutes of the second meeting of the working group held on 30th August 2023 at 2.00 PM under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006

The second meeting of the working group was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC on 30th August 2023 at 02.00 PM to deliberate on whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006. The list of the participants in the meeting is at Annexure.

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the members of the Working Group and the stakeholders who had submitted their representations to the Ministry in pursuance to the order dated 03/05/2023 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the Original Application No. 879/2022 in the matter of Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors. Thereafter, he requested the stakeholders to give their presentation.

3. A presentation was made by the representatives of All India Buffalo & Sheep Meat Exporters Association (AIMLEA) apprising the various statutory requirements for establishing slaughterhouses, process flow adopted in slaughterhouses, liquid and solid waste disposal methods along with the measures adopted to ensure pollution prevention in the slaughterhouses. Further, the details regarding existing monitoring and enforcement mechanism in the slaughterhouses were also presented. The presentation was supplemented by the representatives of All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee and Dr. N.Kondaiah.

4. After detailed deliberations the following was decided: -

- i. The views presented by the stakeholders shall be examined by the Working Group for taking a considered view in the matter.
- ii. APPCB and UPPCB may provide details regarding the enforcement mechanism in place for monitoring the slaughterhouses and meat processing units.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to Chair.

-

Annexure

List of participants

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
2. Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, New Delhi
3. Mrs. Anamika Sagar, Scientist 'E', Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi
4. Dr. Girish Pophali, Senior Principal Scientist, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
5. Dr. Tanaji Kudre, Senior Scientist, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.
6. Sri N.V.Bhaskara Rao, Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
7. Sh. J.P. Maurya, Environmental Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
8. Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist 'E', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
9. Dr. J.D. Marcus Knight, Scientist 'D', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
10. Ms. Sharmishtha Shukla, Associate Legal-Policy, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
11. Dr N.Kondaiah, MVSc., PhD, Dip. Denmark, FNAVS, Former Director National Research Centre on Meat (ICAR)
12. Shri R.K.Boyal, Secretary General, AIMLEA
13. Dr. K. Senthil Kumar, Advisor, AIMLEA
14. Shri. Faheem Qureshi, National President, All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee

Minutes of the third meeting of the working group held on 18th September 2023 at 3.00 PM under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006

The third meeting of the working group was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC on 18th September 2023 at 03.00 PM to deliberate on whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006. The list of the participants in the meeting is at Annexure.

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the members of the Working Group to deliberate on the views presented by the stakeholders who had submitted their representations to the Ministry in pursuance to the order dated 03/05/2023 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the Original Application No. 879/2022 in the matter of Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors.

3. During the deliberations the main issue of how will bringing the slaughter houses/ processing units within the ambit of EIA, 2006 will improvise the ground situation was examined. The representative from CPCB opined that based on the examination of the data available with CPCB of the slaughter houses since 1989 to 2023, it suggests that there has been a decrease of almost one fourth the number of operating slaughter houses. Further, this has only occurred due to the stringent regulations already in place. Hence, it was proposed that better monitoring mechanisms should be brought in place for ensuring compliance to the already available regulations in place. The representative from APPCB, opined that EMP is already mandatory for granting CTO/CTE to such activities and state level committee has already been formed as per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Laxmi Narain Modi case ((2014)2SCC 417).

4. It was apprised to the working group that, as per Hon'ble Supreme Court order in Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India, all States and Union Territories were given directions to constitute State Level Committees for slaughter houses comprising of (i) Secretary of the Department of Urban Development of the State-Chairman. ii) Rep. Department of Health. iii) Rep. Department of Animal Husbandry. iv) Rep. Department of Labour. v) Food Safety Commissioner representing Central Food Safety and Standard Authority of India. vi) Rep. State Pollution Control Board. vii) Rep. State Animal Welfare Board. viii) Rep. of State Police with the following functions:

- i. to identify and prepare a list of all the Slaughter Houses (S.H.s) located within the local self Govt. (Municipal Corporations, Panchayats etc.)
 - ii. to call for reports from the District Magistrate or the Dy. Commissioner and District Food Safety Inspector as the case may be on the condition/functioning of the S.H.s and also on the compliance of the relevant applicable laws.
 - iii. to recommend modernization of old slaughter houses (S.H.s) and to relocate S.H.s which are located within or in close proximity of a residential area.
 - iv. to recommend appropriate measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for preventing cruelty to the animals meant for slaughter.
 - v. to carry out surprise & random inspections of S.H.s regularly and to issue directions for compliance of the recommendations that may be made by it.
 - vi. to send bi-annual reports on the state S.H.s to the Central Committee and to refer issues that may require Central Committee recommendations or Central Govt. assistance.
 - vii. to accord final approval for licensing of S.H.S to Local Self Govt.
 - viii. to identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same.
 - ix. To check for child labour
5. After detailed deliberations the following was decided: -
- i. A preliminary report will be drafted based on the inputs provided by the working group members.
 - ii. APPCB will share the details of the state level committee.
 - iii. A flowchart of the compliance mechanism in place after the Laxmi Narain Modi case in the form of state level committee will be shared by UPPCB.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to Chair.

Annexure

List of participants

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
2. Mrs. Anamika Sagar, Scientist 'E', Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi

3. Dr. Girish Pophali, Senior Principal Scientist, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
4. Dr. Tanaji Kudre, Senior Scientist, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.
5. Sri N.V.Bhaskara Rao, Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
6. Shri Pradeep Sharma, Chief Environmental Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
7. Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist 'E', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
8. Dr. J.D. Marcus Knight, Scientist 'D', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
9. Ms. Sharmishtha Shukla, Associate Legal-Policy, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

Minutes of the fourth meeting of the working group held on 6th October 2023 at 3.00 PM under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G, MoEF&CC to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006

The fourth meeting of the working group was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC on 6th October 2023 at 03.00 PM to deliberate on whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006. The list of the participants in the meeting is at Annexure.

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the members of the Working Group to deliberate on the preliminary report.

3. During the deliberations, the preliminary report was discussed at length and inputs were provided by the members.

4. After detailed deliberations the following was decided: -

- i. A flowchart of the compliance mechanism in place subsequent to the Laxmi Narain Modi case will be shared by UPPCB.
- ii. The preliminary report with the suggestions and amendments as discussed during the meeting will be incorporated and shared to all the members.
- iii. The members will provide their inputs and recommendations on the report shared to them latest by 11/10/2023.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to Chair.

Annexure

List of participants

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
2. Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, New Delhi
3. Mrs. Anamika Sagar, Scientist 'E', Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi
4. Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist 'E', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

5. Dr. Tanaji Kudre, Senior Scientist, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.
6. Sri N.V.Bhaskara Rao, Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
7. Shri Pradeep Sharma, Chief Environmental Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
8. Sh. J.P. Maurya, Environmental Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
9. Dr. J.D. Marcus Knight, Scientist 'D', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
10. Shri Y.N. Mishra, Scientist 'C', CPCB.
11. Ms. Sharmishtha Shukla, Associate Legal-Policy, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

Minutes of the fifth meeting of the working group held on 3rd November, 2023 at 10.30 AM under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006

The fifth meeting of the working group was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC on 3rd November, 2023 at 10.30 AM to deliberate whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006. The list of the participants in the meeting is at Annexure.

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the members of the Working Group and sought their final comments on the report.
3. During the deliberations, a consensus was reached by all the members of the working group that Slaughter houses should not be brought within the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006.
4. After detailed deliberations the following was decided: -
 - i. An Environment Management Plan will be drafted and shared by CPCB.
 - ii. The final report incorporating comments of all the members of the working group and their recommendations will be shared to all the members.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to Chair.

*Annexure***List of Participants**

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
2. Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta, Joint Commissioner, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, New Delhi
3. Mrs. Anamika Sagar, Scientist 'E', Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi
4. Dr. Girish Pophali, Senior Principal Scientist, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
5. Sri N.V.Bhaskara Rao, Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
6. Sh. J.P. Maurya, Environmental Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.
7. Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist 'E', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
8. Dr. J.D. Marcus Knight, Scientist 'D', MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
9. Shri Y.N Mishra, Scientist 'C', Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi
10. Ms. Sharmishtha Shukla, Associate Legal-Policy, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

**REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP
CONSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
DELIBERATING ON THE
REQUIREMENT OF BRINGING
SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT
PROCESSING UNITS UNDER THE
AMBIT OF EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006**

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1. Background

As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. As per Rule 2 (b) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 "Slaughter" means the killing or destruction of any animal for the purpose of food and includes all the processes and operations performed on all such animals in order to prepare it for being slaughtered. As per Rule 2(c) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001, "Slaughterhouse" means a slaughterhouse wherein 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognised under Central, State or Provincial Act or any Rules or Regulations made there under. As per Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units and required to get license from FSSAI which is the responsible authority for regulating and supervising the food safety. Food Safety and Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses), Regulations 2011 has Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing, and selling of Meat *and Meat Products including well defined* criteria for Location of the slaughter houses and waste treatment facilities. Further, as per BIS, Slaughterhouse/Meat Processing Plant/Abattoir is defined as "A licensed place/building/ premises where food animals are slaughtered humanely in hygienic manner with proper ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by veterinarian for human consumption".

As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughterhouses published on 23/10/2017, India has more than 1176 slaughterhouses and 75 modern abattoirs. Based on the number of animals slaughtered, the slaughter houses are classified into small, medium and large. The basis of classification is given below:

- Large: More than 200 large animals i.e. bovines (cattle & buffalo) per day, or more than 1000 small animal i.e. goat and sheep per day (any day in a week).

- Medium: 50 to 200 large animals i.e. bovines (cattle & buffalo) per day, or 300 to 1000 small animal i.e. goat and sheep per day (any day in a week)
- Small: Less than 50 large animals i.e. bovines (cattle & buffalo) per day, or less than 300 small animal i.e. goat and sheep per day (any day in a week)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) enacted Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification vide S.O. 1533 (E) dated 14/09/2006. As per the said notification, 38 categories of different projects or activities shall require prior Environment Clearance(EC) from the concerned regulatory authority i.e., for category 'A' projects – MoEF&CC and for category 'B' projects – State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). The category 'B' projects is further divided into Category 'B1' and 'B2'. The projects requiring an EIA report shall be termed as Category 'B1' and remaining projects shall be termed as Category 'B2' and will not require an EIA report. The EC needs to be obtained by the project proponent before undertaking any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land. The criteria adopted for the applicability for prior EC is threshold limits prescribed in the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006.

The issue of applicability of EC for slaughterhouse and meat processing units under EIA, 2006 was deliberated by the then Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R. Wate for streamlining of environmental clearances in its meeting held on 02/05/2017. The relevant recommendations of the said Committee are as given below:

"A. All slaughterhouses need to obtain prior environmental clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006. As per 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001; a place is considered to be a slaughterhouse wherein 10 or more animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognized under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

B. The stand-alone slaughterhouses, wherein 10-50 large animals per day or equivalent 60-300 small animals per day or combination thereof are slaughtered, will be appraised as Category B Projects for prior environmental clearance. The stand-alone Meat Handling &

Processing units having production of 1-5 tonnes of meat per day shall be appraised as category B projects.

C. The stand-alone slaughterhouses, wherein >50 large animals per day or equivalent >300 small animal per day or a combination thereof are slaughtered, will be appraised as category A projects for prior environmental clearance. In the case of stand-alone Meat Handling & Processing units having production of >5 tonnes of meat per day shall be appraised as category A projects.

D. In case of integrated Slaughterhouse and Meat Handling & Processing Units, project/activity shall be appraised as per slaughtering capacity.

E. Poultry meat and/or Fish processing/freezing units or combination thereof (stand-alone slaughterhouses, if applicable or integrated with meat Handling & Processing units or combination thereof) with a production capacity of 1-5 tonnes per day shall be appraised as Category B project.

F. Poultry meat and/or Fish processing/freezing units or combination thereof (stand-alone slaughterhouses, if applicable or Integrated with meat Handling & Processing units or combination thereof) with a production capacity of >5 tonnes per day shall be appraised as Category A project.

G. All Category B project will be appraised as Category B1 projects."

Meanwhile, an Original Application No. 879/2022 in the matter of Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors. was filed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench (PB) at New Delhi wherein the petitioner has sought that slaughterhouses and processing units must be brought within the ambit of EIA Notification, 2006.

MoEF&CC filed a counter affidavit in the matter stating that all the requisite guidelines/safeguards are already in place for regulating the slaughterhouses/meat processing units from an environment perspective. Thereafter, the applicant filed an additional affidavit stating that existing legal safeguards are not adequate to deal with the pollution being caused by the slaughterhouses and meat processing units in India and the Waste Expert Committee has already recommended vide MoM dated

02/05/2017 that all slaughterhouses and meat processing units need to obtain prior environment clearance under the EIA, 2006.

That, the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 03/05/2023 in the original application observed and directed the MoEF&CC that,

"14....MoEF&CC needs to take a call on the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R. Wate in the light of its minutes dated 02.05.2017 within two months from 03/05/2023 and the interested stakeholders to represent their view point to the Secretary, MoEF&CC within two weeks from 03/05/2023."

15. We further direct that if no decision is taken by MoEF&CC within two months as directed above, the requirement for EC will apply to all large slaughter houses as per classification in the 'Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses' i.e. "Large: More than 200 large animal i.e. bovines per day, or more than 1000 small animal i.e. goat and sheep per day (any day in a week)" with effect from 01.08.2023. Thereafter, no 'Large' slaughter house can be established or expanded without EIA as per procedure applicable to B category project in terms of EIA Notification dated 14.9.2006. This direction is being issued under Section 15 of the NGT Act. The Tribunal may consider such directions in respect of medium slaughter houses on the next date.

16. An action taken report may be filed by the MoEF&CC by 31.08.2023 by e-mail."

Subsequent to the order dated 03/05/2023 of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the Ministry was in receipt of eight representations from the various interested stakeholders which inter-alia include representations from academic institution, farmers and exports association etc. Thereafter, in compliance of the order of the Hon'ble Tribunal dated 03/05/2023 the matter was forwarded along with the representations/comments received to the concerned sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for due deliberation on the issue.

The matter was placed before 105th meeting of the EAC (Infra-II) on 06/06/2023 wherein EAC Chairman desired that relevant documents be circulated to EAC members so that they can examine the matter and discuss in the next EAC meeting.

The matter was placed before the EAC (Infra-II) in its 106th meeting held on 30/06/2023 wherein the EAC decided to invite the subject matter expert/institution to further deliberate in the matter. Hence the matter remained inconclusive. Subsequently, the matter was deliberated by the concerned EAC in its 107th meeting held on 25/07/2023 wherein EAC recommended that Policy Division of the MoEF&CC may be requested to conduct detailed consultations with domain experts and institutions for developing an acceptable and effective mechanism in this matter.

MoEF&CC vide order dated 07/08/2023 constituted a Working Group (**copy enclosed as Annexure -I**) for deliberating on the slaughter house and meat processing unit. The composition, terms of reference and outcome of the Working Group are as below:

S.No.	Details	Designation
i.	Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G' MoEF&CC	Chairman
ii.	Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta, Joint Commissioner (AH), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Member
ii.	Dr. Girish Pophali, Senior Principal Scientist, Water Technology and Management Division, CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)	Member
iii.	Mrs. Anamika Sagar, Scientist 'E' & Divisional Head Industrial Pollution Control Division-IV ,Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	Member
iv.	Dr. Tanaji Kudre, Senior Scientist, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Member
v.	Shri N.V. Bhaskara Rao, Chief Environmental Engineer, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB)	Member

S.No.	Details	Designation
v.	Shri J.P. Maurya, Environmental Engineer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Member
viii.	Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist 'E' , IA - Policy, MoEF&CC	Convener

Terms of reference

- i. Review/examination of the comments/inputs on the recommendation of the then Expert Committee headed by Dr. S. R. Wate pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.
- ii. Review/examination of the representations received from stakeholders in pursuance to the Hon'ble NGT Order dated 03/05/2023.
- iii. Review/examination of the relevant technical documents pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.

Outcome

The Working Group shall submit the recommendations within three months from the date of constitution. The recommendations shall include whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006.

MoEF&CC filed an additional affidavit in the Hon'ble NGT enumerating the steps taken by the Ministry subsequent to the order dated 03/05/2023 of the NGT. The Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 09/08/2023 in the instant matter has observed and directed as follows,

10...Accordingly, in view of the fact that the Respondent No. 1 has already constituted a Committee and the Committee is considering the implementation, thus, it would be appropriate to provide further time of 60 days to take a decision in accordance with law and to submit the report.

11. List the matter on 20.10.2023 (previous date is modified accordingly)."

The Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 20/10/2023 in the instant matter has observed and directed as follows,

3... Though, prayer has been opposed by the Counsel for the Applicant but considering the circumstances of the case, we allow further four weeks time on the same terms as contained in the order dated 09.08.2023.

4. List the matter on 29.01.2024.

2. Details of the meetings held and documents perused by the Working Group

In pursuance to the Order dated 07/08/2023 of MoEF&CC, meetings of Working Group were held on 21/08/2023, 30/08/2023, 18/09/2023, 06/10/2023 and 03/11/2023 through Video-Conferencing (VC). The Working Group also heard the views of the stakeholders who have submitted their representations to the Ministry in pursuance to the order dated 03/05/2023 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the Original Application No. 879/2022 in the matter of Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors. The documents perused by the Working Group is enclosed as **Annexure-II**.

3. Existing regulatory framework for Slaughterhouses and meat processing units

I. As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States.

Slaughter houses are operated and managed by Municipal Authority in the state. In rural areas Slaughter houses are under the control of local bodies like Panchayats. Obtaining license from the authorities of respective municipal or rural local bodies is the mandatory requirement for the Slaughter houses.

II. Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses), Regulations 2011

As per the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses Regulations), 2011, the relevant provisions pertaining to site selection of slaughterhouses are given as below:

Part-III

(See Regulation 2.1.1(4))

General Requirements on Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by all Food Business Operators applying for License.

The establishment in which food is being handled, processed, manufactured, packed, stored, and distributed by the food business operator and the persons handling them

should conform to the sanitary and hygienic requirement, food safety measures and other standards as specified below. It shall also be deemed to be the responsibility of the food business operator to ensure adherence to necessary requirements.

In addition to the requirements specified below, the food business operator shall identify steps in the activities of food business, which are critical to ensure food safety, and ensure that safety procedures are identified, implemented, maintained and reviewed periodically.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS

- a. Food Establishment shall ideally be located away from environmental pollution and industrial activities that produce disagreeable or obnoxious odour, fumes, excessive soot, dust, smoke, chemical or biological emissions and pollutants, and which pose a threat of contaminating food areas that are prone to infestations of pests or where wastes, either solid or liquid, cannot be removed effectively.
- b. In case there are hazards of other environment polluting industry located nearby, appropriate measures should be taken to protect the manufacturing area from any potential contamination.
- c. The manufacturing premise should not have direct access to any residential area.

PART IV

(See Regulation 2.1.2 (1)(5))

Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products

a. General Requirements:

No Objection Certificate to be obtained from local Authority before grant of license.

b. Location of Premises:

Such establishments / Slaughter Houses should be linked to a meat market located away from Vegetable, fish or other food markets and shall be free from undesirable odour, smoke, dust or other contaminants. The premises shall be located at elevated level in a sanitary place.

c. Premise requirements:

- The slaughter house shall have a reception area/animal holding yard/resting yard, lairage, slaughter hall, side halls for hide collection, paunch collection, offals collection, and separation, holding room for suspected/ condemned carcass, by-product harvesting, refrigeration room/cold room etc.
- Every such establishment / Slaughter House shall make separate provision in the slaughter hall for the slaughter of different species which are proposed to be slaughtered (like large animal viz; Cattle and Buffalo, Pigs and small animals like Sheep & Goat) and for different methods of slaughter (like Halal, Jewish and Jhatka). After every type of operation the slaughter house shall be cleaned, washed wiped/dried and sanitized thoroughly.
- The slaughter house shall have separation between clean and dirty sections and shall be so organized that from the introduction of a live animal into the slaughter house up to the emergence of meat and offal classed as fit for human consumption there shall be a continuous forward movement without any possibility of reversal, intersection or overlapping between the live animal meat, and between meat and bye products or waste.
- The reception area/ animal holding yard/ resting yard shall have facilities for watering and examining animals before they are sent to holding pens/lairage. Animals suspected of contagious or infectious diseases shall be segregated and kept in separate isolation pens which shall also be provided with arrangements for watering and feeding. After confirmation for any notifiable disease, the designated Veterinary Authority shall notify the disease as per the existing procedures. The resting yard must have overhead protective shelter.(This is not mandatory for registration category)

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- The lairage shall be adequate in size for the number of animals to be laired.
 - Separate space shall be provided for stunning (Wherever applicable), for collection of blood and for dressing of the carcasses. The slaughtering of an animal shall not be done in the sight of other animals. The dressing of the carcass shall not be done on the floor. Suitable hoists will be provided to hang the carcass before it is eviscerated.
 - All the floors in lairage, slaughter halls, work rooms, hanging rooms shall be of impervious and non-slippery material.
 - The internal walls will be paved with impervious glazed tiles up to 1-meter height in case of poultry and small ruminant animals and 5-meter height in case of large ruminant animals. The walls and floors should be epoxy coated so as to avoid accumulation/absorption of dust, blood/meat particles, microbial/fungal growth.
 - Ceiling or roofs shall be so constructed and finished so as to minimize condensation, mould development, flaking and accumulation of dirt.
 - Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided for segregation, storage and disposal of condemned meat.
 - The establishments / Slaughter Houses shall be so constructed and maintained as to permit hygienic production.
 - Windows, doors and other openings suited to screening shall be fly proof. All doors shall have strong springs so that they may close automatically.
 - All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of meat / meat food products shall be carried out under hygienic conditions. No portion of the establishments / Slaughter Houses premises shall ever be used for living or sleeping purposes unless it is separated from the factory by a wall.
 - There shall be efficient drainage and plumbing systems and all drains and gutters shall be properly and permanently installed. There shall be provision for the disposal of refuse.

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- The drainage system for blood shall either be underground with facility for easy cleaning or a portable receptacle with lid. All drainages will have traps and screens so as to prevent entry of scavengers like rats, mice, vermin etc.
 - The rooms and compartments where edible products are handled shall be separate and distinct from the rooms and compartments for inedible products.
 - Suitable and separate space shall be provided for the storage of hides and skins. This room shall have a separate exit.
 - A constant and sufficient supply of clean potable cold water with pressure hose pipes and supply of hot water should be made available in the slaughter hall during working hours.
 - Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for persons working in the slaughter house for changing their clothes and cleaning their footwear, and cleaning their hands before entering rooms used for the preparation and storage of meat.
 - Provision for latrines, toilets and change rooms will be made. Sufficient number of latrines, urinals, washbasins and bathrooms for each sex shall be provided.
 - Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided in convenient places within the slaughter house for the sterilization of knives and sharpner (mushtala) and other equipment used in the slaughter house. The knives and sharpner (mushtala) shall be of stainless steel only.
 - Whenever cooking is done on open fire, chimneys shall be provided for removal of smoke and soot.
 - Whenever the dressed meat is not used up for the preparation of meat food products and some portion has to be stored without further immediate processing, such storage shall be in a room maintained at 0° C to 2°C.
 - All slaughter house refuse and waste materials will be suitably processed to prepare animal bye products or dumped in pits that are suitably covered so as to prevent its access to scavengers. For large slaughter houses, a suitable provision of Effluent Treatment Plant will be made.

- In case of small slaughter houses, waste material should be composted which can be used for manure purpose and in case of large slaughter houses, waste material should be rendered (cooked) in a rendering plant to produce meat, bone meal and inedible fats.
- Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further examination by the authorized veterinary officer in a suitable laboratory (within the premises of the slaughter house).
- Consistent with the size of the factory and volume and variety of meat food products manufactured, a laboratory shall be provided, equipped and staffed with qualified (chemist/analyst and Veterinary Microbiologist) and trained personnel. The licensing authority shall accord approval of the laboratory after inspection.
- The Chemist/analyst shall have passed graduation with Chemistry as one subject and the Veterinary Microbiologist shall be a qualified veterinarian with two years of experience in Meat analysis or having degree of Master in Veterinary Public Health with specialization in Meat Hygiene.
- Adequate natural or artificial lighting should be provided throughout the abattoir/ meat processing unit. Where appropriate, the lighting should not alter colours and the intensity should not be less than 540 Lux (50 foot candles) at all inspection points, 220 Lux (20 foot candles) in work rooms and 110 Lux (10 foot candles) in other areas.

Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over meat in any stage of production should be of safety type and protected to prevent contamination of meat in case of breakage. As far as possible meat inspection shall be carried out in day light. Every abattoir shall be provided with well distributed artificial light.

III. Indian Standard (IS 4393: 2016) – Basic requirement for an Abattoir

The following facilities are considered mandatory in the proposed site for construction of an abattoir:

- a) Availability of stock (food animals) in and around the area. It must be located closer to production Centre (livestock farms) rather than consumption centres as transport of meat either in refrigerated or non-refrigerated trucks is much easier than transporting live animals, which is a critical determinant of meat quality.
- b) Copious supply of potable water (*see* IS 10500) and three phase electricity connection.
- c) Adequate facilities for handling the effluent generated.
- d) Contiguity with uncongested road and rail network.
- e) Proximity to public transport, sufficiently available throughout the day.
- f) Freedom from flooding, objectionable odour, smoke, dust or other contamination (industrial area).
- g) The site should be away from human dwellings and should be away from airports in order to avoid bird menace.
- h) Remoteness from residential dwellings and other developments that might pose a problem of complaints of noise and odour.
- i) Ground suitable for good foundations including piling.
- j) Finally, it must have enough land for possible future expansion.

NOTE-In case the construction is within the municipal limits, plan for construction shall follow the relevant bye-laws prescribed by the municipal authorities of the place.

LAYOUT PLAN

The abattoirs shall have the following essential facilities:

1. Proper transport of animals.
2. Facilities for proper unloading.
3. Holding pens for animals before slaughter (Lairage).
4. Ante mortem inspection facility (*see* IS 1982).
5. Foot dip with disinfectants.
6. Stunning pen/area.
7. Carrying out humane slaughter/Religious- *Jhatka/Halal* methods.
8. Overhead rail systems.
9. Slaughter hall to ensure maintenance of strict hygiene during slaughter.
10. Facilities for flaying and dressing and washing of carcasses.
11. Post mortem examination facilities (*see* IS 1982).
12. Hot water washing facilities (82°C).
13. Knife sterilizers.
14. Emergency slaughter hall.
15. Detained and condemned meat room.

16. Movable or permanent working platforms.
17. Wide doors (1.37m/4.5 feet) for free passage of meat carcasses.
18. Knee/elbow/foot operated wash basins.
19. Separate rooms for cleaning gut, stomach and intestines.
20. 20. Stainless steel bins for blood, edible and inedible offals.
21. Storage of fats/hide/pig bristles/horns/hooves, if necessary.
22. Separate demarcation between clean and unclean area.
23. Meat inspector/veterinarian room.
24. Veterinary laboratory.
25. Lockers/rest room/laundry/toilets for meat handlers.
26. Store room.
27. Electrical and machine room.
28. Chilling and freezing rooms.
29. Boiler and steam generators.
30. Isolation pen for sick and suspected animals.
31. Water proof flooring and side walls.
32. Proper drainage with catch basins.
33. Traps and vents for drainage.
34. Good ventilation with adequate lighting.
35. Potable water supply and storage tanks.
36. Effluent treatment plant.
37. Separate place for storing manure.
38. Protection against pest and vermin.
39. Office room, first aid and security room.
40. Facility for vehicle washing.
41. Non-corrodible food grade equipment and instruments.
42. Disposal of condemned carcass/material Incineration.
43. Rendering plant.
44. Refrigerated or non-refrigerated covered vehicles/trucks for transport of carcass.
45. Dispatch area for finished product.

IV. Summary of statutory permissions required

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
1.	Consent from District Magistrate of the concerned District.	DM gets No Objection Certificate (NOC) from upcoming Slaughterhouse from Fire	Various departments issues NOC on the advice of DM.	District Magistrate	Concerned State Govt. department

Sr. No	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
		department, PWD, Revenue, Block Development Officer (Local Bodies)/ Municipal Commissioner for City Jurisdiction, Regional office of SPCB/PCC, State irrigation Department, District Industries Centre, FSSAI, Animal Husbandry			
2.	Food Safety and Standards (Licensing And Registration of Food Businesses Regulations), 2011	Registration/Licence from the Food Safety & Standards Authority of India(FSSAI)	Inspection of establishment to see compliances with provisions of Schedule 4 of FSSAI Act (for Slaughter houses and meat processing plants) which also says about the location / site.	FSSAI	Central FSSAI / State Food & Drugs Authority
3.	NOC from State Level Committee constituted in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 23.08.2012, in WP(C)309/2003, Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India & Ors.	NOC	To accord final approval for licensing of Slaughter Houses	State Level Committee	State Level Committee

Sr. No	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
4.	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	SOP for operation as per Indian Standards.	SOP, location / site/ minimum requirements for each operation is being mentioned	District Administration	District Magistrate.
5.	Central Ground Water Authority / State Ground Water Authority/State Ground Water department	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/State Ground water department	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.

Sr. No	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
6.	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985	Registration of abattoirs by <u>APEDA</u> 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.	Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	APEDA/ State Animal Husbandry Departments
7.	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	-Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (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. D.G set (s) shall be installed with integral acoustic enclosure and exhaust height The emission from the stack attached to boiler shall exit at a minimum height of 30 meter above the ground level.	State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees	State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees/ CPCB

Sr. No	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
			The maximum rate of emission of flue gas should not be more than the emission norms for the stacks		
8.	MoEF&CC Compendium for Slaughter Houses to be mandatorily followed	As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order in Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India, State Level Committee to check the overall working and compliance of slaughter houses.	Constitution of State Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development Department and District Committee under Chairmanship of District Magistrate 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 slaughter houses and recommend measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter.	Urban Development Department 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.

Sr. No	Name of the Act/Rule	Required permission	Pre-requisites	Approving Authority	Enforcement authority
			<p>The Supreme Court also directed CPCB to inform guidelines for slaughter houses to all State Governments.</p> <p>Accordingly, a compendium of 24 Standards/guidelines applicable to slaughter houses was prepared by MoEF&CC and CPCB circulated to all the concerned State Governments for compliance. The standards cover prevention of cruelty of animals during handling and transportation, Food Safety, Environment protection, Control of Air/Water pollution, etc.</p>		

V. Categorization of Slaughterhouse and meat processing units

As per the CPCB directions issued vide letter no. B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16 dated 7/03/2016, the categorization of slaughter and meat processing units are given as below:

Sector	Water pollution score	Air pollution score	Hazardous waste score	Pollution score index	Remarks
Slaughter house and meat processing	35	--	--	87.5	Mainly water polluting and obnoxious odour generating

Sector	Water pollution score	Air pollution score	Hazardous waste score	Pollution score index	Remarks
industries, bone mill, processing of animal horn, hoofs and other body parts					industry. The water pollution score is normalized to 100

Industries having pollution score index 60 and above falls under red category and requires consents from the respective SPCBs/SPCCs under the relevant provisions of Air and Water Act.

VI. Environmental safeguards prescribed in the CTE/CTO by SPCBs/PCCs

Consent to Establish (CTE)

General Conditions

- i. The proponent shall obtain Consent-to-Operate u/s 25 & 26 of The Water Act, 1974 and u/s 21 of the Air Act, 1981 prior to commissioning of the additional plants from this Board;
- ii. Effluent (domestic/trade) and emission shall conform to the standard as prescribed by the Board.
- iii. That, water conservation shall be practiced effectively to control the size of waste water treatment system and pollution load. For this, effective washing system, use of high efficiency spray nozzles, etc. shall be practiced.
- iv. That, vacuum system for feather/hair removal and dry cleanup operation shall be practiced to reduce water consumption.
- v. That, reuse/recycle of process water from cleaner to progressively dirtier area shall be ensured.
- vi. That, collection and separate disposal of stomach and intestine content shall be practiced.
- vii. That, segregation and pretreatment shall be done for the waste water from visceral and in test in washing activities.
- viii. That, dry offal handling shall be practiced to reduce waste water load.
- ix. That, separation of hair, feathers and solids from eviscerating waste water shall be done at the place of generation.
- x. That proper housekeeping shall be maintained so that there shall not be any nuisance.
- xi. That, they shall obtain statutory licenses from the competent authority.
- xii. That, the tree plantation shall be done and maintained.

- xiii. That, permission for extraction of underground water shall be obtained from Central Ground Water Authority.
- xiv. That, a display board shall be provided near main gate stating name of Industry with address name of occupier with address and ref.no, and date of consent validity issued by the Board.

Specific Conditions

- i. That, D.G set (s) shall be installed with integral acoustic enclosure fixed on rigid base with anti-vibration pad, and exhaust height maintained as per the DG set guidelines to conform noise level standard. Accordingly, ambient Noise Level report shall be submitted to the Board.
- ii. That, the type-I wastes, like- vegetable matter as rumen, stomach and intestinal contents, dung, agriculture residue etc. shall be treated in Biomethanation processes.
- iii. That, the type-II wastes like-inedible offal, tissues, meat trimmings, waste and condemned meat bones, etc. shall be treated through rendering process.
- iv. That, segregation and collection of blood for by product recovery shall be practiced to reduce BOD load in waste water.
- v. That, self-clearing type screenings system shall be provided at waste water streams to reduce of BOD & COD load and to avoid choking of sewer line.
- vi. That, recovery system shall be provided to get by products from Blood, Rumen digests, Rendering (Fat removal), Protein recovery, etc.
- vii. That, complete waste water treatment system such as screening, oil, trap, equalization tank, UASB Reactor, sedimentation digestion/ oxidation plant followed by clarifier and tertiary treatment by pressure sand filter shall be established to meet the quality to reuse and standard of waste water for disposal on land.
- viii. That, the emission from the stack attached to boiler shall exit at a minimum height of 30 meter above the ground level. The stack shall be fitted the suitable porthole and platform of collection of flue gas sample.
- ix. That, the Rain Water Harvester System shall be practiced within the premises.
- x. That, separate energy meter shall be provided for operation of pollution control facilities including effluent treatment plant.

Consent to Operate

- i. This consent is valid for the approved maximum slaughtering capacity Frozen Meat by Slaughtering of Buffaloes and Sheep/Goat.
- ii. This consent is valid only for products and specified quantity. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.

- iii. The unit should follow the various provisions of "REVISED COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRY DOCUMENT ON SLAUGHTER HOUSES" issued by Central Pollution Control Board in October, 2017.
- iv. The slaughtering of the cow animal & its progeny is not permitted under any circumstances.
- v. The slaughter house will follow the various provisions of rules and regulations as mentioned in the "Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House".
- vi. The Slaughter houses shall follow CPCB "Guidelines for Utilization of Treated Effluent in Irrigation".
 - The maximum rate of emission of flue gas should not be more than the emission norms for the stacks.
 - Air Pollution source Details.

Air Pollution Source Details					
S. No.	Air Pollution Source	Type of Fuel	Stack No.	Parameters	Height
1.	Boiler	Rice husk/Wood/Bio-briquettes	1	As per Notified Standards	As per norms
2.	D.G. Set	Diesel or Dual fuel	2	As per Notified Standards	As per norms

- The emissions by various stacks into the environment should be as per Notified standards.
- vii. The industry should be operated in such a manner that it does not adversely affect the environment and the solid waste generated such as ash etc. is disposed in eco-friendly manner.
- viii. Any source of emission other than that mentioned in the Air consent seeking application will not be permitted by the Board.
- ix. The industry should ensure the operation of the air pollution control system (APCS) in such a manner that the air emission conforms with the standards prescribed under the E.P Act 1986 as amended.
- x. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed format as per rule no.14 as per E.P Rules 1986.
- xi. The industry shall abide by orders/directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme court Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble National Green tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.
- xii. Industry shall submit monthly monitoring reports of all stacks and ambient air quality certified/ approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986.

- xiii. The industry shall comply with various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 as amended and all other applicable rules notified under E.P. Act 1986.
- xiv. The industry will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB and SPCB.
- xv. The unit shall submit audited balance sheet for the current year and the details of fees deposited during last three years within a month failing which consent would be deemed void.
- xvi. The use of Pet coke and Furnace oil as a fuel in the factory is restricted in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme court order.
- xvii. The Industry will use minimum 20% Bio Briquette as fuel in the Boiler depending upon its availability.
- xviii. The industry shall obtain prior consents in the event of any addition of new emission generation sources such as- Boiler/ Furnace/ Heaters/ D.G. Sets or alteration of existing emission sources in accordance with section- 21/22 of air Act 1981 (as amended respectively).
- xix. Minimum 33% of the land on which industry is established will be covered and properly maintained by the plantation of tall trees of suitable species as per the guidelines
- xx. If closure order is issued by CPCB or PCB against the unit, then CTO issued earlier will remain suspended during the closure period and after ensuring the compliance and after revocation of closure order, the CTO will automatically be effective with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

Specific Conditions:

- i. Industry shall maintain and operate multi cyclone dust collector to comply the standard applicable for air pollution with all boilers.
- ii. Industry shall submit calibration certificate of OCEMS installed at stacks at every 03 month done by competent agency.
- iii. Industry shall submit the stack monitoring report of stack at every 06 Month done by approved laboratory.
- iv. Industry shall maintain and operate bio filters attached with rendering plant to control the odour.
- v. Industry shall only operate dry rendering plant.
- vi. Industry shall maintain the ambient noise and air conditions in the premise.
- vii. The consent order shall automatically become invalid on issuance of Closure Order by CPCB/SPCB and further on revoking of closure order, the consent order shall become valid.
- viii. Industry shall dispose ash in a safe manner as per Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016.

- ix. Industry shall submit the compliance of 24 Point compendium at every 03 Month. Industry shall not dispose any solid waste along any road.
- x. Industry shall strengthen the existing green belt in coming monsoon and report accordingly.
- xi. Industry shall comply the provision of Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016 regarding Extended Producer Responsibility.
- xii. Industry shall make all possible provision to control the odour pollution.
- xiii. Industry shall make pucca arrangement for firefighting and sudden accident with the collaboration of local administration

VII. Existing monitoring/enforcement framework by CPCBs/SPCBs/PCCs

- i. Revised environmental standards for slaughter houses were notified on 28.10.2016, making it more stringent from earlier notified standards under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. All the Slaughter houses in the country should comply with the prescribed standards and Local Municipal agencies should ensure that no illegal slaughtering takes place.
- ii. CPCB published revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses in October, 2017 highlighting all the environmental pollution control measures required to be taken. The document also describes in detail the Best Available Technologies (BAT) for treatment/managing the waste generated from the slaughter houses.
- iii. CPCB issued Direction to all the SPCBs/PCCs in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order in case of Shri Laxmi Narayan Modi v/s UoI for status report on State Level Monitoring Committees overall working and compliance of slaughter houses.
- iv. MoEF&CC has prepared Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter houses and CPCB circulated to all the SPCBs/PCCs for compliance.
- v. As per the CPCB classification of the industrial sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White categories, "Slaughter houses and meat processing industries are categorized under Red category (Mainly water polluting and obnoxious odour generating industry).
- vi. Industries under red category are required to obtain prior Consent to Establish (CTE) from concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control

Committee (PCC). Further, maximum Consent to Operate (CTO) validity for these industries is 5 years. These industries are required to be inspected by SPCBs/PCCs at least once in six months to ensure compliance of environmental norms. In case of non-compliance, action against industry is taken by SPCBs/PCCs under provisions of Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Details of monitoring by SPCB/CPCB and monitoring Committee

- a. Frequency of monitoring by SPCB/CPCB: For red categories of industries frequency of inspection is 06 months by SPCBs/PCCs as per the direction issued by CPCB dated 12.12.2019.
- b. Parameters seen during the monitoring: As per the notified Standards, pH, BOD, COD, SS and Oil & Grease.
- c. Typical non-compliances observed: Exceeding the prescribed standard parameters and violation of CTO conditions.
- d. Measures adopted by the Project Proponent to rectify the non-compliances: ETP/rendering plant should be maintained in proper condition, follow the CPCB "Guidelines for Treated Effluent in Irrigation" and solid waste should be disposed as per the CTO conditions.
- e. Action taken against the defaulters: violations, if any: of provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 are to be dealt by SPCBs/PCCs in accordance and in exercise of powers vested under the said Acts. Issuance of Directions under section (5) and 18 (1) (b) of the E (P) Act, 1986.
- f. Action taken for the slaughterhouses in unorganized manner: Issuance of Directions under section (5) and 18 (1) (b) of the E (P) Act, 1986.
- g. Hon'ble Supreme Court monitoring committee inspection- Every Six months

4. Views of Working Group on the recommendations of S.R. Wate committee report vis-à-vis with the existing regulatory framework

Recommendations of S.R. Wate committee	Views of Working Group
<p>In view of the huge meat production capacity of India and absence of national level regulation for this industry from environment as well as legal points of view, it is high time to introduce regulatory and monitoring mechanism at national level so that the negative impact of meat production industry on environment and hygiene can be minimised in India. It is, therefore, proposed to bring all slaughterhouses along with large meat handling and processing units in the country under environmental clearance regime. Accordingly, the Expert Committee, after detailed deliberations and analysis of relevant facts and figures, recommended amending EIA Notification, 2006 as under:</p> <p>"A. All slaughterhouses need to obtain prior environmental clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006. As per 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001; a place is considered to be a slaughterhouse wherein 10 or more animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognized under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.</p> <p>B. The stand-alone slaughterhouses, wherein 10-50 large animals per day or equivalent 60-300 small animals per day or combination thereof are slaughtered, will be appraised as Category B Projects for prior environmental clearance. The stand-alone Meat Handling & Processing units having production of 1-5 tonnes of meat per day shall be appraised as category B projects.</p>	<p>As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States.</p> <p>As per Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001, "Slaughter" means the killing or destruction of any animal for the purpose of food and includes all the processes and operations performed on all such animals in order to prepare it for being slaughtered. And; "Slaughter house" means a slaughter house wherein 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognised under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.</p> <p>As per the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units and required to get license from FSSAI which is the responsible authority for regulating and supervising the food safety. All the slaughter houses equipped to slaughter more than 50 large animals or 150 or more small animals including sheep and goats or 1000 or more poultry birds per day are covered under Schedule I of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 and granted license for commencing or carrying on food business, by the Central Licensing Authority.</p> <p>Food Safety and Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses), Regulations 2011, has specified the "Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Business Operators</p>

Recommendations of S.R. Wate committee	Views of Working Group
<p>C. The stand-alone slaughterhouses, wherein >50 large animals per day or equivalent >300 small animal per day or a combination thereof are slaughtered, will be appraised as category A projects for prior environmental clearance. In the case of stand-alone Meat Handling & Processing units having production of >5 tonnes of meat per day shall be appraised as category A projects.</p> <p>D. In case of integrated Slaughterhouse and Meat Handling & Processing Units, project/activity shall be appraised as per slaughtering capacity.</p> <p>E. Poultry meat and/or Fish processing/freezing units or combination thereof (stand-alone slaughterhouses, if applicable or integrated with meat Handling & Processing units or combination thereof) with a production capacity of 1-5 tonnes per day shall be appraised as Category B project.</p> <p>F. Poultry meat and/or Fish processing/freezing units or combination thereof (stand-alone slaughterhouses, if applicable or Integrated with meat Handling & Processing units or combination thereof) with a production capacity of >5 tonnes per day shall be appraised as Category A project.</p> <p>G. All Category B project will be appraised as Category B1 projects."</p>	<p>engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products". Also, well defined criteria for Location of the slaughter houses. All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of meat /meat food products shall be carried out under hygienic conditions. Requirement of Effluent treatment plant for treatment of waste water Solid waste management. Good housekeeping and Sanitary Practices for odour control. Rendering plant to produce meat, bone meal and inedible fats, Laboratory equipped and staffed with qualified (chemist/analyst and Veterinary Microbiologist) and trained personnel.</p> <p>The respective local bodies are mainly responsible for day-to-day operation/maintenance of the slaughter houses.</p> <p>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 mandates that the animals are not to be slaughtered except in recognized or licensed Slaughter houses from municipalities for the purpose of food. The Animal Welfare Board of India may inspect any slaughter house without notice at any time during the working hours to ensure that the provisions of these rules are being complied with. Initiation of legal proceedings if any, in the event of violation of any provisions of these rules.</p> <p>As Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Food Safety Audit are done through Food safety officers to verify the relevant requirement of the Law are fulfilled at all stages of food business.</p>

Recommendations of S.R. Wate committee	Views of Working Group
	<p>Slaughter houses, besides catering to the needs of consumers, serve as source of raw materials for a wide range of industries such as tanneries, gelatin, Poultry farms and pharmaceuticals etc.</p> <p>India's exports of Animal Products in 2022-23 was reported as Rs. 32,597.39 Crores, India is a key player in the global meat market considering the rules and regulations and sanitary conditions of slaughter houses. Countries importing meat from India inspect the slaughter houses before allowing export.</p> <p>The clearances required for slaughterhouses include permission from Local Administration, District Magistrate, CTE & CTO from Pollution Control Boards, Fire Department, VAT/GST Department, District Development Authority (Land conversion/Land use), FSSAI, BIS, CGWA, Boiler Certificate, ISO certification, State Level Committee and APEDA. State as well as District Level Monitoring Committees is in place to monitor the overall functioning of slaughter houses with accordance of rules framed.</p> <p>Slaughterhouses are already subject to and compliant with other environmental laws and regulations. There is no significant air emission. The main environmental concerns are due to generation of wastewater and solid waste which are adequately covered in the existing statutory framework by stipulating requisite environmental safeguards in the consents being accorded</p>

Recommendations of S.R. Wate committee	Views of Working Group
	<p>Further, the overall functioning of slaughter houses and meat processing units are being monitored by the different enforcement authorities namely State/District level monitoring committee, FSSAI, District Magistrate, CGWA and APEDA in addition to the SPCBs/SPCCs/CPCB. Hence, requisite regulatory framework and monitoring mechanism is already in place to regulate the siting as well as the address the environmental concerns of slaughterhouses & meat processing units. Further, bringing slaughterhouse in the ambit of EIA may not have significant value addition,</p> <p>Functions of the State Level Committee constituted in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify and prepare a list of all the Slaughter Houses. • to call for reports from the District Magistrate or the Dy. Commissioner and District Food Safety Inspector as the case may be on the condition/functioning of and also on the compliance of the relevant applicable laws. • to recommend modernization of old slaughter houses and to relocate which are located within or in close proximity of a residential area. • to recommend appropriate measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for preventing cruelty to the animals meant for slaughter. • to carry out surprise & random inspections of S.H.s regularly and to issue directions for compliance of the recommendations that may be made by it. • to identify unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed,

Recommendations of S.R. Wate committee	Views of Working Group
	<p>unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units. There may be no significant value addition by bringing such units under the ambit of EIA, 2006. • Ramping up infrastructure, especially the waste management infrastructure should be of utmost priority.

5. Views of Working Group on the contentions raised by the petitioner vis-à-vis with the existing regulatory framework

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
1	Slaughterhouses and meat and fish processing units despite the being a red category/ highly polluting industry are not included in the ambit of the EIA Notification.	<p>1. EIA, 2006 Notification which is meant for industries such as power plants, Refineries, mines, nuclear plants, paper and pulp industries, chemical industries, metallurgical industries, Pesticides, leather etc. that emit persistent air water and land pollutants.</p> <p>2. Meat sector effluents are biodegradable and can be effectively controlled. Newer practices and technological developments are evolving in the world which are adopted, and pollution issues and environmental impacts are controlled and there is no chemical discharge released.</p>	<p>The Poultry meat and Fish processing are not covered under Slaughter Houses. As per CPCB categorization of Industrial sectors these units are categorized under Orange category.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 in India outlines the regulatory framework for assessing and mitigating the environmental impact of various industrial and development projects. The EIA Notification applies to projects that have a significant environmental impact due to their scale and capacity. slaughterhouses are already subject to and compliant with other</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
			<p>environmental laws and regulations including Water, Air, and E(P) Act, it may be deemed to have met the necessary environmental standards, reducing the need for additional clearance. slaughterhouses employ advanced technology and pollution control measures that significantly reduce their environmental impact. The clearances required for slaughterhouses include permission from District Magistrate, CTE & CTO from Pollution Control Boards, FSSAI and APEDA. The Bureau of Indian Standards has also brought out the Indian Standard, State Level Monitoring Committees to monitor the overall functioning of slaughter houses with accordance of rules framed.</p> <p>Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units are covered under red category and not covered under 17 categories of highly polluting industry. mainly water polluting and odour generating industry.</p> <p>The effluent discharged by the Slaughterhouses are organic in nature which are decomposed and treated in ETP as per modern techniques to conform to</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
			<p>the stringent regulations laid down by the Pollution Control Board. The consumption of water is restricted by these plants as they adopt "Zero Discharge Policy". This water is used by the plant for various purpose such as irrigation, horticulture, washing of machines (installed in slaughtering area) and in process, etc.</p> <p>Most emissions to air from slaughterhouses are from the boilers used to raise hot water and steam. These issues are common throughout much of the food processing industries such as Dairies, Beverages etc. Odours can be controlled by installation of Bio filters</p>
2	Environmental Impact Assessment as per EIA notification, 2006 should be done for slaughterhouses and processing units because of the following factors:	<p>1. The ground water is being extracted as permitted by CGWA / SGWB.</p> <p>2. This ground water extraction is permitted if the location of slaughterhouse lies in safe, semi-critical demography of ground water.</p>	The consumption of water is restricted by the plants as they adopt "Zero Discharge Policy". This water is used by the plant for various purpose such as irrigation, horticulture, washing of machines (installed in slaughtering area) and in process, etc. In addition, they are recycling treated water through Nano-Filtration in the slaughter area to reduce fresh water consumption. The ground water is extracted as permitted by CGWA / SGWB. It is also mandatory to recharge the amount of water extracted to the ground by adopting nearby ponds / installing rainwater harvesting system.
2.1	Over consumption of water, which generates waste water;	<p>3. It is also mandatory to recharge the amount of water extracted to the ground by adopting nearby ponds / installing rainwater harvesting system.</p> <p>4. So, the consumption of water / extraction of water is being recharged by the</p>	<p>3. It is also mandatory to recharge the amount of water extracted to the ground by adopting nearby ponds / installing rainwater harvesting system.</p> <p>4. So, the consumption of water / extraction of water is being recharged by the</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>respective Slaughterhouses.</p> <p>5. As per CGWA they have 30,000 wells throughout the country, i.e. at an average of approximate 50 wells per district. These wells are used to study the water level or water depth of the area. Subsequently CGWA may convert safe zone into semi-critical, critical, overexploited zones or vice-versa. In addition to this 15,000 wells of CGWA are used to check the quality of the underground water. In addition to above state government (Irrigation Department/Forest Department) have their own wells to check the ground water level and quality of water.</p> <p>6. State and centre compiles these data's every second year to decide new blocks with safe, semi-critical, critical and overexploited zones.</p> <p>7. Depending upon the zone / block the consent condition by CGWA / SGWB becomes stringent or relaxed.</p> <p>8. It is also mandatory to do water audit by CGWA approved body and impact assessment by CGWA approved body every year.</p> <p>9. This water audit is being done with an objective of</p>	<p>rainwater harvesting system.</p> <p>This water audit is being done with an objective of reducing 20% water consumption of the plant by innovative technologies.</p> <p>This water impact assessment is being done at a radius of 5 KM from the plant. In this the quality of underground water is being checked and water level is being recorded.</p> <p>CPCB "Guidelines for Utilization of Treated Effluent in Irrigation" shall be followed.</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>reducing 20% water consumption of the plant by innovative technologies.</p> <p>10. This water impact assessment is being done at a radius of 5KM from the plant. In this the quality of underground water is being checked and water level is being recorded.</p>	
2.2	Improper waste disposal resulting in clogging of drains and contamination of water bodies	<p>Liquid Waste Disposal: 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 level for proper functioning of the ETP. It is also mandatory to maintain the pH of the effluent at the equalization tank.</p> <p>In India the Slaughterhouses are categorized 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</p>	<p>The Animal by-products can be categorized as edible and inedible. For instance, organs like kidneys, heart, and liver are examples of edible by-products whereas horns, hooves, and hair are inedible by-products. However, parts of these wastes are being processed by the rendering plants for conversion into poultry meal, and Meat and bone meal and blood meal. To control pollutants from Rendering plant, CPCB issued Directions under section 18(1)(b) on 14.01.2022 to all SPCBs/PCCs to install dry Rendering Plant in all slaughter houses Improper waste disposal resulting in clogging of drains and contamination of water bodies is mainly due to the illegal/unorganized sectors.</p>

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		<p>alternative method. 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 Laxmi narain Modi case. Above mentioned steps of effluent treatment is adequate for reducing the 5 parameters to the prescribed limits mentioned by the pollution control board.</p> <p>Solid Waste Disposal: 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</p>	

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		the ETP is also used as fuel for boiler and as a fertiliser.	
2.3	The exposure to unhealthy carcasses results in spread of Zoonotic diseases that is a larger concern of public health.	<p>1. As per PCA (Slaughterhouse Rule 2001) all animals has to undergo an ante-mortem examination 24hours prior to the slaughter. In this process mostly healthy animals are slaughtered.</p> <p>2. Further post-mortem inspection is being carried out by qualified veterinarian; in this the quality of meat is being inspected and fit for human consumption is declared. During this inspection some carcasses are rejected. The reason for rejection would be putrefication, bruise, emaciation etc. These rejected carcasses are sent to rendering plant for making MBM / PFS and tallow.</p> <p>3. So it is to conclude that in organised sector there is no disposal of unhealthy carcass in open environment. But in unorganised sector it may happen. So, it is the responsibility of the Government to make available at least one Slaughterhouse per 20 villages with all these facilities. Unless and until these facilities are created implementation of EIA will lead to serious spread of zoonotic diseases.</p>	<p>Before slaughtering in the slaughter house, each animal is examined by a Veterinary Doctor. Slaughtering of animals can be done only after the animal is found fit after examination.</p> <p>The management of carcasses in slaughterhouses is a critical aspect of the meat processing industry, as it involves handling animal remains in a way that ensures public health and safety while minimizing environmental impacts.</p> <p>One common method for managing carcasses is rendering, where animal remains are processed to extract fats and proteins for various uses, poultry meal, and Meat and bone meal and blood meal and industrial applications.</p>
2.4	Obnoxious emissions which cause air pollution	1. As detailed explanation given in earlier slides about the organised sectors	Most emissions to air from slaughterhouses are from the boilers used to raise hot

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
	and contribute to climate change	<p>and also details of the technology are already been addressed to ensure zero / negligible emission, so this assures that there is no damage to environment.</p> <p>2. 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. So, methane emission from livestock including cattle/buffalo contribute significantly to the global emission.</p> <p>3. In India animal husbandry business is done majorly for milk and wool production. So, the cattle and buffalos are majorly reared for milk production and few for draft purposes. Sheep and goat are reared for meat, wool and milk production. Only culled animals which are non-productive are slaughtered for human consumption. So, the methane generated for metabolism of these animals is mainly for milk and wool production. If the culled animals are not slaughtered and are made to survive will generate 220 pounds of methane per</p>	<p>water and steam. There is also a chance of release of refrigerant gases from chilling and freezing plants and CO₂ from stunning equipment. These issues are common throughout much of the food processing industries e.g. dairies.</p> <p>BIO-FILTERs are installed in slaughter houses to control obnoxious odour.</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>year, equivalent to 28 times more potent to carbon dioxide. So, 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, so it has to be encouraged without EIA.</p> <p>4. But in foreign countries animals are specifically reared / fattened for meat purposes so there, meat production contributes heavily to climate change which is not the case in India.</p>	
2.5	The adverse impact on surrounding areas including human habitation.	<p>1. Organise slaughterhouse adheres to hygiene and sanitation standards, reducing the risk of contamination and spread of food borne diseases.</p> <p>2. Animal Welfare: Well-regulated slaughterhouse ensures humane treatment of animals before and during the slaughtering process, minimises suffering.</p> <p>3. Traceability: Organised slaughterhouses provides better traceability of meat production. Enabling authorities to track and manage potential food safety issues effectively.</p> <p>4. Health Regulations: Regulatory oversight in organised slaughterhouse helps prevent the transmission of disease from animal to human</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognized or licensed by the concerned authority empowered under the law. • The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 has well defined criteria for Slaughter house building, eception area or resting grounds and

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>(Zoonotic disease).</p> <p>5. Quality Control : Organised slaughterhouse can implement it.</p> <p>6. So there would not be any adverse impact on surrounding area including human habitation for organised sector.</p> <p>7. As major source of meat comes from unorganised sector or informal slaughterhouse often referred as meat shops or butchers' shops. These unorganised slaughterhouse may not adhere to strict hygiene; safety standards and animal welfare practices can vary widely. Meat from such sources might not have proper traceability and quality control measures, potentially posing risk to consumer cell so it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure at least one organised slaughterhouse per 20 villages to avoid adverse impact on surrounding areas including human habitats.</p>	<p>Lairages, Inspection of slaughter house</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting and ventilation • Availability of fresh water with adequate pressure. • Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products". • The BIS has well defined guidelines which covers the basic requirement of an abattoir including Location, Layout plan, area required, Units in an Abattoir, Rails for Carcasses, Civil Construction, Lighting and Ventilation, Sanitation and Cleaning, Supply of Water, Plant Waste Water Disposal, Safety Requirement for workers. Veterinary laboratory, Solid waste management. • Standards for environmental discharge. • Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses • "Guidelines for Treated Water in Irrigation" • MoEF&CC compendium on slaughters are the guiding manual to control the adverse

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
			impact on the surrounding areas including human habitation.
3	The slaughterhouses in other countries are required to undergo EIA.	<p>1. The Air, Water and Hazardous Waste Act and Rules, guidelines for slaughterhouses covers the equivalent measures which are implemented for control of pollution and environmental adverse aspects</p> <p>2. In other countries tanneries are integral part of the slaughterhouses, tanneries generates higher water and land pollutants.</p> <p>3. Animals are specifically fattened for meat production and hence methane generation is higher in other countries</p>	<p>Keeping in mind the guidelines of CPCB, FSSAI, APEDA and Animal Husbandry, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India issued order in Lakshmi Narayan Modi case. In the light of the order, all slaughterhouses will have to follow the guidelines of the above departments. Slaughterhouses covered under food processing units. Does not require to be covered under the ambit of EIA.</p>
4	The emissions from slaughterhouses / processing units contribute to climate change.	<p>1. The slaughterhouses generate only water vapours and flue gases from boiler and standby DG Sets which are not responsible for climate change.</p> <p>2. Slaughterhouses do not use any chemical and process from where climate change is triggered or accelerated.</p>	<p>Most emissions to air from slaughterhouses are from the boilers used to raise hot water and steam. Slaughterhouses, are required to install ingesta drying plants and dung dewatering plants to use it as fuel in boilers, which is a less polluting fuel and solid waste is also disposed of.</p>
5	The slaughterhouses/ processing units in India are mostly governed as part of food industry. However, the existing provisions in laws related to slaughterhouses / processing units do not touch upon pertinent aspects of environment degradation and pollution caused to the	As mentioned above livestock production including meat utility is a priority aspect in the governmental programs towards ensuring food and nutrition security and livelihood to millions of people/ stakeholder's dependents on these activities directly or indirectly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards for environmental discharge, - Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses, - Order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Laxmi Narain Modi relating to

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
	environment collectively due to this industry.	Preventing pollution and maintaining good environment are essential aspects slaughterhouses/ processing units and these have independent regulations for operation. Even when they are included as part of food industry regulations these units have specific sections for monitoring. It is not correct to mention that these are part of food industry and do not touch upon pertinent aspects of environment degradation and pollution caused to the environment collectively due to this industry. Pollution control norms and giving permissions are specific to slaughterhouses/ meat processing units. BIS standards are specific to meat sector. Applicant has failed to recognize that even EIA2006 is also for many other industries that emit persistent air, water, and land pollutants of much severe consequence to environment. How it is justifiable to include slaughterhouses / meat processing units that results biodegradable wastes can be clubbed with those industries of EIA 2006.	slaughterhouses/ processing units All the above standards/Guidelines/CO INDS/Compendium for slaughter house are covering relevant environmental aspects.
6	That currently, both Air and Water Act, lays down emission and effluent standards that the industries have to adhere to but fails to facilitate	It is unfortunate that the Applicant has failed to recognize the water conservations aspects of the slaughterhouses/ meat processing units.	Continuous monitoring of slaughter houses is being done by Animal Welfare Board, FSSAI, CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs and State Level Committee

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
	<p>impact assessment caused by the said emissions and discharges to the environment. The Water Act, 1974 does not address the issue of over consumption of water, extraction or exploitation of ground water, rivers, streams or wells by the slaughterhouses/ processing units. The severe water pollution that the slaughterhouse s/ processing units create are just managed by giving out NOC, whereas no continuous pre or post monitoring is done after setting up of the slaughterhouses/ processing units. Similarly, the Air Act, 1981 do not address any emissions related to slaughterhouses/ processing units, whereas it is pertinent to regulate and control the emissions emitted from the industry.</p> <p>Consent to Operate and Consent to Establish under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, under the which slaughterhouses are covered fails to look into detailed aspects of setting up an industry which are covered under the EIA Notification. It not only looks into the emissions and discharges into the water.</p>	<p>Optimum use of water and preventing wastage of water are well monitored and water use as an essential item has been recognized and all measures are practiced. Wastewater is treated with made it reusable in line with norms laid down by pollution control board. There is no abuse of water resources as assumed by the Applicant. Local authority that provides the water has adequate directions on the appropriate supply and use.</p> <p>Air pollution aspects are monitored by the Pollution control regulations and reported as prescribed to the authorities. These concerns expressed by Applicant fall far short of considering these units under EIA 2006 without any concomitant demonstrable benefits.</p>	<p>constituted in compliance of Hon'ble SC order under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development Department of the State Government.</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
7	The classification as envisaged by the revised comprehensive industry document on slaughterhouses dated 23-10-2017 issued by the CPCB is not adhered by slaughterhouses.	Strengthening monitoring aspects along with adequate facilities establishment would contribute to adopting CPCB guidelines and is a continuous process. They are followed and checked by the officials periodically. In any case bringing slaughterhouses/ meat processing units under EIA 2006 is not going add any value and/or a solution even remotely.	The classification envisaged by the Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses issued by CPCB is followed by the Slaughter houses. The State Level Committee/SPCB/PCC is regularly monitoring them and appropriate action is taken if violations are found.
8	The Slaughterhouse Rules prescribe the standards of the slaughterhouses keeping in mind the humane welfare of the slaughterhouse animals. However, the Rules fails to interlink public health to the slaughterhouses/ processing units that causes severe environmental impact.	It is not correct that slaughterhouse rules prescribe standards of the slaughterhouses keeping in mind only humane welfare of the slaughterhouse animals and they fail to interlink public health to slaughterhouses/ processing units that causes severe environmental impact. The slaughterhouse rules prescribe standards for location of slaughterhouse; ante-mortem and post mortem inspection of carcasses; slaughter practices for maintaining sanitary and hygiene standards for production of whole some meat. Slaughter of animals and production of meat under hygienic conditions is under the supervision of Veterinarian who is well versed with the practices, public health aspect and maintaining good	The rules of Slaughterhouse were finalised keeping in view of humane welfare and orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, all the parameters have been prescribed in the compendium keeping in mind the human welfare of animals and control of pollution caused by slaughterhouses.

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>environment. A number of BIS standards- such as Basic requirements of an Abattoir; Ante-mortem and Post-mortem Inspection; By products handling etc. prescribe the practices for safe meat production as well as for promoting public health with better environment management along with Pollution control regulations.</p> <p>All over the World and India as well the same practices are followed, the regulations are adequate to monitor all aspects of environment protection, waste management and meat production for food and nutrition safety and security and many other direct and indirect benefits of livestock production and meat utility of the livestock for sustainability. Promoting a better environment which results in safe meat production and hence practices in slaughterhouses are environmentally friendly.</p>	
9	<p>The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 covers domestic wastes holistically, but fails to encapsulate the segregation of slaughterhouses/ processing units waste at the time of disposal in a detailed manner.</p>	<p>Slaughterhouse/processing units wastes are biodegradable, and their disposal is done efficiently. Improved practices are followed as developed in any other country for efficient and better disposal of solid as well as liquid waste. Among the solid wastes all the tissue wastes are collected and economically utilized with</p>	<p>Solid waste covers all types of wastes generated in slaughterhouses, which are collected and economically viable with appropriate processing using value added by-products and dung. Intestinal wastes are also handled, treated and disposed without any pollution impact</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		appropriate processing to make a value-added by-product and the dung, intestinal wastes are also handled, treated, and disposed without any pollution implications. For the slaughterhouse the waste has substantial value and is not viable to discard it in the environment.	
10	The FSS` rules, 2011, focus on the health, hygiene and sanitation required for the meat industry and do not take into consideration of the environmental impacts caused by slaughterhouses/ processing units	<p>The Applicant failed to understand that without a better environment focus on health, hygiene and sanitation cannot be maintained. The best health, hygiene and safety environment is maintained throughout the operation to meet best product and sound environmental practices. Environment management is an important aspect of slaughterhouses, and ISO 14001 standards on this aspect are followed. FSS Rules 2011 cannot be implemented without concern to environment impact and Pollution control.</p> <p>Slaughter of animals is an inevitable operation in the process of sustainable animal production for food and nutrition security and livelihood of millions of stakeholders with the activities.</p> <p>If these activities are ceased, then adverse impact on environment and public health would be very large and cannot be stopped. Hence, meat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards for environmental discharge, Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses, - Order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Laxmi Narain Modi relating to slaughterhouses/processing units <p>All the above standards/Guidelines/CO INDS/Compendium for slaughter house are covering relevant environmental aspects.</p>

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		production and utility need to be understood from a social perspective.	
11	The current laws dealing with slaughterhouses/processing units are inadequate since they do not provide for a holistic check on their impact on the environment. The environment impacts caused by the slaughterhouses/processing units is a concern of public health, maintenance of environmental standards and also a right to clean air and water under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.	It is only a motivated allegation against the important aspect of livestock production and slaughter utility of livestock as per Article 47 of the Constitution: "ARTICLE 47: "Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standards of living and to improve public health- The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health" Slaughter of animals and hygienic meat production satisfies all the directives under Article 47. Raising the level of nutrition could be achieved through meat consumption as meat comes under protective foods and is rich in nutrients. Raising the standard of living of its people is made possible by increased income through animal production activities (including meat animal production, slaughter, and meat trade). Improvement of public health is possible through	The existing laws relating to slaughterhouses/processing units are adequate. While making environmental rules, it is kept in mind that no one is deprived of the right to clean air and water.

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>hygienic meat production and prevention of livestock deaths due to diseases and old age by practicing effective culling and, slaughter of animals is not against Constitution, but it is in the interest of the people at large. There are a number of judgments on the matter. It is a desirable activity in the larger societal interest. Per capita meat consumption in India is only about 5kg per person per year while the World average is about 40 kg per person per year. Per capita animal protein per person per day is also only about 10g while the nutritional requirement is 30 grams and World average is also about 30g (One third of total protein consumed has to be from animal protein sources for better balance of protein consumption. Animal products are considered protective foods as they contribute for better nutrition and health. Article 21 of the Constitution "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" : Including slaughterhouses and meat processing units under EIA 2006 Notification purview would certainly affect and deprive the livelihood of the farmers dependent on the livestock production</p>	

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>and it would affect the personal liberty of these to dispose their animals for meat production. The spirit of Article 21 could be effectively complied when abattoirs and meat processing units are established and allowed to function to benefit the millions of people directly or indirectly connected with livestock production, trade, slaughter and processing and meat consumption. Bringing these units under the purview of EIA 2006 would adversely affect as it would be an unnecessary burden and delaying activity without any public good.</p> <p>When pollution control regulations are effectively implemented slaughterhouses and meat processing units do not deprive the life or liberty of any one and such instances have not been reported that have not been controlled with existing regulations.</p> <p>Thus, by any stretch of imagination, as petitioned by the Applicant slaughterhouses and meat processing units could be adequately regulated under the existing regulations and applying principles of sustainable development or precautionary principle or Article 21 or referring to the case Vellore Citizens</p>	

Sr. No	Contentions raised by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022	Remarks of the representatives of meat association	Views of the Working Group
		<p>Welfare Forum V Union of India has no substance to justify inclusion of slaughterhouses and meat processing units under EIA 2006 purview. It is submitted for consideration that slaughterhouses, meat, poultry, and fish processing units should not be brought under EIA purview as no objective benefits have been mentioned to the larger society by including these units under EIA 2006 whose objective is entirely for regulating industries that have different adverse implications while pollutants from slaughterhouses and meat processing units are biodegradable and very well could be monitored and controlled. These units need to be considered with pragmatic approaches as the larger societal interests of food and nutrition security and livelihood providing contributions.</p>	

6. Measures to be adopted for strengthening of existing monitoring framework

With growing annual per capita meat consumption, high meat export potential, unorganized nature of this trade is the main feature in this industry that has not been able to use state of the art of technology available. The illegal slaughtering contributes heavily in polluting the environment and waste material is mostly washed off into drains. The local Administration shall take adequate measures to manage waste generated from the unorganized sector by providing adequate infrastructure.

7. Observations & recommendations of the Working Group

- i. As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognised or licensed by the concerned authority empowered under the law.
- ii. Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units and required to get license from FSSAI which is the responsible authority for regulating and supervising the food safety. The concerns with regard to the siting of slaughterhouses and meat processing units are already covered under the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011.
- iii. As per Bureau of Indian (BIS), Slaughterhouse/Meat Processing Plant/Abattoir is defined as- *“A licensed place/building/ premises where food animals are slaughtered humanely in hygienic manner with proper ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by veterinarian for human consumption”*. The BIS has well defined guidelines which covers the basic requirement of an abattoir including Location, Layout plan, area required, Units in an Abattoir, Rails for Carcasses, Civil Construction, Lighting and Ventilation, Sanitation and Cleaning, Waste Water Disposal, Safety Requirement for workers, Veterinary laboratory and Solid waste management.
- iv. Under Agriculture and processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) (Amendment) Act, 2009, 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. The quality and safety are assured by monitoring the Critical Control Points (CCPs) of HACCP and ISO: 9001, 22,000.
- v. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) needs to be provided to treat the effluent. Rendering plant to treat bones and non-edible offals should be provided in the premises to produce value added meat cum bone meal and tallow for feeding poultry and soap manufacturing. A consent and No Objection Certificate from SPCB/PCC is mandatory requirement of APEDA for export of meat.
- vi. The effluent discharged by the Slaughterhouses are organic in nature which are decomposed and treated in ETP as per modern techniques to conform to the stringent regulations laid down by the Pollution Control Boards. The water treated by these plants is used by the plant for various purposes like gardening, washing of machines (installed in the slaughter area) and irrigation after obtaining irrigation management plan from the agriculture department as per the order passed by Hon'ble NGT. In addition, they may recycle treated water

through Nano-Filtration in the slaughter area to reduce fresh water consumption. Apart from the easily bio-degradable wastes such as dung, 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, however, in unorganised slaughterhouses, no such treatment is provided. In addition, significant amount of salt stream is generated from the hide storage, which is highly organic in nature and needs zero discharge management.

- vii. Rendering plants produce value added marketable products like meat cum bone meal (MBM), poultry feed and tallow as by-products. The ingesta/offals and dung are mechanically dried through ingesta drying plant/dung dewatering plant and used as fuel in boilers, which is clean fuel.
- viii. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Laxmi Narain Modi vs. Union of India &Ors., WP(C) 309/2023 has passed exhaustive direction for the slaughterhouses. As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, State Level Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development. Also, District level Committee under the Chairmanship of District Magistrates has been constituted with representatives from Health, Animal Husbandry, Labour, Pollution Control Board, Animal Welfare Board, Police, Food Safety Commissioner, etc. The functions of said Committee include surprise and random inspection of slaughter houses and recommending measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter. As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, about 22 States/UTs have constituted the State Level Committees as per the available information.
- ix. Slaughterhouses are covered under food processing units subject to and compliant with environmental laws and regulations related to food industry, employ advanced technology and pollution control measures that significantly reduce their environmental impact. The clearances required for slaughterhouses include permission from District Magistrate, CTE & CTO from Pollution Control Boards, FSSAI and APEDA. The Bureau of Indian Standards has also brought out the Indian Standard regarding basic requirement for an Abattoir. Also, State and District Level Monitoring Committees are in existence to monitor the overall functioning of slaughterhouses with accordance of rules framed.
- x. Requisite regulatory framework and monitoring mechanism is already in place to regulate the siting as well as to address the environmental concerns of slaughterhouses & meat processing units. Bringing slaughterhouse in the ambit of EIA, Notification 2006 may not have significant value addition, however converting all unorganized sector into modern abattoir would certainly improve the surrounding environment. Hence, all unorganized slaughterhouses must be first of all made "zero waste emitting" industries,

including water and solid waste. This would apply to all slaughterhouses run, owned and maintained by private industry and/or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

- xi. Slaughterhouses and meat processing units are covered under red category. However, the said units are not covered under 17 categories of highly polluting industry. Industries under red category are required to obtain prior Consent to Establish (CTE) from concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Further, maximum Consent to Operate (CTO) validity for these industries is 5 years. These industries are required to be inspected by SPCBs/PCCs at least once in six months to ensure compliance of environmental norms. In case of non-compliance, action against industry is taken by SPCBs/PCCs under provisions of Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- xii. The contentions by the petitioner in OA 879 of 2022 are mainly due to the unorganized slaughterhouses and meat processing units.
- xiii. Modernization and ramping up infrastructure, especially the waste management infrastructure should be of utmost priority.
- xiv. Illegal slaughter houses with a capacity of one to nine animals, needs to be regulated and monitored in a more efficient manner by the local administration and FSSAI, as illegal slaughterhouses are causing significant damage to the environment. The waste material generated from illegal slaughter houses is mostly discharged into drains-
- xv. Random inspections of slaughterhouses and meat processing units are undertaken by the SPCBs/PCCs/FSSAI/ Animal welfare board/State level monitoring Committee to ensure the compliance as per prevailing norms. Also, as per Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Food Safety Audit are done through Food safety officers to verify the relevant requirement of the Law are fulfilled at all stages of food business and penal actions are initiated against the defaulting units.
- xvi. CPCB has documented the Best Available Technologies for the slaughterhouses in Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses" published in 2017.
- xvii. CPCB may communicate to all State Level Monitoring Committee to crack down the illegal slaughterhouse units with the help of local administration as stated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 23/08/2012 in W.P. 309 of 2003 (Laxmi Narain Modi Vs Union of India & Ors.) and recommend to upgrade it into organized sector also.
- xviii. In view of the above, the Working Group is of opinion that as per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of

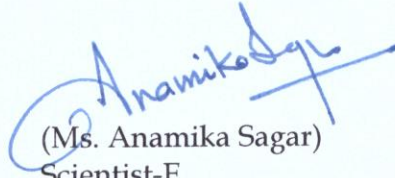
slaughter houses are vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed guidelines with regard to slaughter houses under Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011. The guidelines cover hygienic and sanitary practices. As per Section 31 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, no person can carry out food business without license and Section 63 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides provision for punishment for carrying out a business without licence. Any violation of the aforementioned regulations is a punishable offense. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken by State/ Union Territory Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011. Further, Government of India has framed Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 to regulate the slaughter house of Animals in a humane manner. The State Animal Welfare Board or any person who is a qualified veterinarian and is authorized by Animal Welfare Board of India, may, at least once in every six months period inspect slaughter house. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated 23.08.2012 in W.P(C) No. 309 of 2003, Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and others have directed all State Governments and Union Territories to constitute State Committees for slaughter houses for taking action against all slaughter houses not meeting the norms and abattoir rules. One of the functions of the State Committee so constituted is to identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same. Further, there is no requirement to bring the slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006, because they are already under multiple regulatory framework and monitoring agencies (District Magistrate, CTE & CTO from Pollution Control Boards, FSSAI and APEDA) in place to regulate the environmental concerns of slaughterhouses & meat processing units. Their regulation framework and monitoring are adequate to address the environmental issues related to slaughterhouses & meat processing units. **It is inferred from above that there will be no significant value addition by bringing such units under the ambit of EIA, 2006 as only the issue is the implementation of the regulations already in place.** The environmental safeguards and model CTE/CTO for the slaughterhouses is enclosed as **Annexure III.**

- xix. Necessary funding may be considered by the State or Central Government for the purpose of expansion and modernization activities to control illegal

slaughtering. Ramping up infrastructure, especially the waste management infrastructure should be of utmost priority.

- xx. The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India needs to intensify the inspection and ensure that the Registration/Licensing of the Slaughter Houses to be completed. The slaughter houses should get the license only when the Food Safety Standards/ Pollution Norms are complied with.

SIGNATURES OF THE WORKING GROUP




(Ms. Anamika Sagar)
Scientist-E
Central Pollution Control Board



(Dr. Sujit Kumar Dutta)
Joint Commissioner (AH),
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry
and Dairying



(Shri Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist-E, MoEF&CC
(Convener)



(Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali)
Scientist-G, MoEF&CC
(Chairman)

F. No. IA3-3/151/2022-IA.III [E-198146]
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 7th August, 2023

ORDER

Subject: Constitution of Working Group (WG) for deliberating on the Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units -reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject mentioned above and to convey that with the approval of Competent Authority, it is hereby decided to constitute a Working Group with the following composition:

S.No.	Details	Designation
i.	Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G' MoEF&CC	Chairman
ii.	Director NEERI (or) his nominee	Member
iii.	Representative of CPCB	Member
iv.	Representative of CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Member
v.	Representative of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Member
vi.	Representative of Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Member
vii.	Representative of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Member
viii.	Representative of IA - Policy	Convener

2. The Terms of Reference (ToRs) and outcome of the Working Group is as below:

Terms of reference


- i. Review/examination of the comments/inputs on the recommendation of the then Expert Committee headed by Dr.S.R.Wate pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.
- ii. Review/examination of the representations received from stakeholders in pursuance to the Hon'ble NGT Order dated 03/05/2023

- iii. Review/examination of the relevant technical documents pertaining to Slaughterhouses and Meat processing units.

Outcome

The Working Group shall submit the recommendations within three months from the date of constitution. The recommendations shall include whether there is a requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006.

3. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Sundar Ramanathan)
Scientist 'E'

To

1. Shri Raghu Kumar Kodali, Scientist 'G' MoEF&CC
2. Director, CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nehru Marg, Nagpur-440 020 (Maharashtra) Tel: +91-712-2249999 Fax: +91-712-2249900 E-mail: director@neeri.res.in
3. Dr. Prashant Gargava, Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Maharshi Valmiki Marg, East Arjun Nagar, Vishwas Nagar Extension, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi - 110 032. Email: mscb.cpcb@nic.in
4. Director, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka Email: director@cftri.res.in
5. The Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001. Email: secyahd@nic.in
6. Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building. No. TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010 Email: ms@uppcb.in
7. Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhavan, APIIC Colony Road, Gurunanak Colony, Vijayawada - 520007. Email: membersecy@appcb.gov.in

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC);
2. PPS to AS(TK);
3. PPS to JS (SKB); and
4. Guard file.

Annexure -IIList of documents perused by the Working Group

1. CPCB Revised Comprehensive Industry Document On Slaughter Houses Published in 2017.
2. MoEF&CC Compendium for slaughter houses
3. <https://cpheeo.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/chap5.pdf>
4. CPCB Parivesh Newsletter on solid Waste Management in Slaughter Houses-2004

Annexure-III

**EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS
FOR
SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS FOR SLAUGHTERHOUSES

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
1.	Permissions/ No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Local Administration/ Authorities	<p>The Application and project proposal for setting up of Slaughter House is submitted to District Magistrate (DM) by the project proponent (PP) for grant of NOC. The application is forwarded by the DM to the following local Administration / Authorities for their concurrence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/ Block Development Officer (BDO) - District Industries Centre (DIC) - State Food Safety and drug administration - Regional Office of State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC) - Animal Husbandry - Health Department - Fire department - Labour department - Public Work Department (PWD) - State Ground Water Board 	<p>The project proposal ensures the following environmental safeguards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance to sector specific siting criteria (Indian Standard-BIS and FSSAI) of slaughter houses. - Necessary control measures for water, air, odour, noise pollution and solid waste management - Details of reuse and disposal of treated effluent - Facility to utilize dung and ingesta as fuel, if any. - Health and safety of workers - Methods of transport, resting and checking of animals - Measures to mitigate fire hazards. - Source and availability of potable water. - Compliance to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001. - Compliance to Food Safety and Standards. - BIS guidelines for construction of slaughter houses. - Compliance to Hygiene and Sanitary guidelines of Animal Husbandry - Connectivity through paved roads for transportation of animals - Green belt development 	<p>District Magistrate/ Local Administration/ Panchayat/ SPCB/PCC/ Animal Husbandry/ BIS/FSSAI/ Health Department/ Labour department/ Fire department/ State Ground Water Board</p>
2.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001	<p>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 mandates that the animals are not to be slaughtered except in licensed Slaughter houses by municipalities for the purpose of food.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These Rules have well defined criteria for: Reception area or resting ground, Lairage(s), building, Engagement, Inspection, insect control, rodent proofing, drainage, pressure washing, Lighting and ventilation, disposal of waste, etc. - Regular inspection of slaughter houses to check the compliances to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 	<p>Animal Husbandry/ Animal Welfare Board/ Municipal or Local authorities</p>

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
3. (a)	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006	An Act to consolidate the laws relating to food. Establishing of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, and import, to ensure availability of safe, contamination-free and wholesome food for human consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. - Prevention of environmental contamination. - Audit: To verify the compliance of relevance of food safety laws by food safety authorities at all stages of the food business including slaughter houses. 	FSSAI
3. (b)	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slaughterhouses are required to get a license from FSSAI which is the designated authority responsible for regulating and supervising the food safety. - Slaughterhouses equipped to slaughter more than 50 large animals and 100% export oriented units, covered under the purview of the Central Licensing Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSSAI guidelines have well-defined location and surrounding criteria for Slaughter houses. - These guidelines also cover the pollution control measures required to be undertaken by the slaughter houses. - Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken in compliance to the FSSAI guidelines. 	FSSAI
3. (c)	Food Safety and Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses), Regulations 2011	PART IV (Regulation 2.1.2 (1)(5)) of these rules has specified the " <i>Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing, selling of Meat and Meat Products.</i> "	<p>The main highlights of these Regulations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siting criteria for Location of Slaughterhouse. - All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of meat /meat food products shall be carried out under hygienic conditions. - Effluent treatment plant. - Control measures for air and odour. - Solid waste management. - Good housekeeping and Sanitary Practices. - Rendering plant to produce meat, bone meal and inedible fats with necessary control measures. - Well-equipped Laboratory with trained personnel. - Adequate natural or artificial lighting. - All refuse from animal slaughtered, shall be removed from the slaughter house within 8 hours after the completion of the slaughtering. 	Regular surveillance, monitoring, and inspection by Local administration

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
4.	Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) for Slaughter House IS 4393: 2016	<p>As per BIS, Slaughterhouse/Meat Processing Plant/Abattoir is defined as- <i>"A licensed place/ building/ premises where food animals are slaughtered humanely in hygienic manner with proper ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by veterinarian for human consumption"</i></p> <p>Location: Freedom from flooding, objectionable odours, smoke, dust or other contamination (industrial area) and away from human dwellings and airports in order to avoid bird menace.</p> <p>Layout plan: The abattoirs shall have the essential facilities: - Transportation and unloading of animals. - Maintenance of strict hygiene during slaughtering. - Washing of carcasses. - Post-mortem examination. - Chilling and freezing rooms. - Boiler and steam generators. - Drainage with catch basins. - Good ventilation with adequate lighting. - Effluent treatment plant. - Rendering plant. - Refrigerated or non-refrigerated covered vehicles/trucks for transport of carcass. - Dispatch area for finished product.</p> <p>Area Required: - For a small abattoir (up to 30000 units/year) the area required is 1-2 acres. - For a medium plant (50000 + units/year) about 2-4 acres. - A large abattoir handling over 100000 units annually will require about 4-6 acres of land.</p> <p>Waste Water Disposal: An efficient method for disposing of plant waste water should be provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The BIS has well defined guidelines that cover the basic requirements of an abattoir including siting criteria, Layout plan, area required, Units in an Abattoir, Rails for Carcasses, Civil Construction, Lighting and Ventilation, Sanitation and Cleaning, Supply of Water, Plant Waste Water Disposal, Water Pollution, Air pollution, Noise pollution, Odour Management, Solid Waste management, Hygiene & Sanitary, Safety Requirement for workers and laboratory. 	BIS/SPCBs/ PCCs/CGWA/ SGWA/ Municipal Authorities

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
		<p>Supply of Water: Sufficient and constant supply of potable water with adequate pressure, Premises should have concrete brick walls, planted with trees in order to make premises environment friendly and Provision of sufficient storm water drainage</p> <p>Civil Construction: Premises should have a concrete brick wall, planted with trees in order to make premises environment friendly and Provision of sufficient stormwater drainage</p> <p>Sanitation and Cleaning: Manual cleaning, Mechanical cleaning, High pressure, cleaning, Moist steam cleaning, and Foam cleaning.</p> <p>Meat Workers/Handlers: All personnel working in the abattoir should maintain their own personal cleanliness.</p>		
5.	Permissions/ Approvals from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/ State Ground Water Board (SGWB)	Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is the statutory body of India under Section 3 of the Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, for regulating groundwater abstraction, its usage, and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permission for abstraction of groundwater - Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited. - Roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. - Slaughter Houses need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution. - Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) - Promoting recharge of groundwater in nearby areas - Prevention of ground water pollution 	CGWA/SGWB
6.	Agriculture and processed Food Export development Authority (APEDA) (Amendment) Act, 2009)	APEDA is responsible for development and promotion of the export of meat and meat products. Following are the guidelines of APEDA with regards to Slaughter house/Meat Processing units: - The abattoirs shall meet the provisions of the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (QC&I) Rules,1992 and the plants shall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality Management and Food Safety Management Systems. - ISO: 9001, 22,000 - Effluent Treatment Plant - Solid waste management - CTE/CTO from SPCB/PCC with general and specific conditions for compliances - Water Pollution control - Air pollution control 	Inspection of meat processing plants is carried out by a Committee of experts as per the standards laid down under export

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/Description	Environmental Safeguards/Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
		<p>be certified for Quality Management and Food Safety Management Systems. The quality and safety are assured by monitoring the Critical Control Points (CCPs) of HACCP and ISO: 9001, 22,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) needs to be provided to treat the effluent. The treated effluent can be used in the premises to clean and utilize it for irrigation, so as to have Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). - Rendering plants to treat bones and non-edible offals should be provided in the premises to produce value-added meat cum bone meal and tallow for feeding poultry and soap manufacturing. - CTE & CTO from SPCB/PCC are mandatory requirements of APEDA for the export of meat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rendering plant for waste meat/fat/bone - Food Safety Management Systems - Compliance of CTE/CTO is verified by the SPCB/PCC at regular intervals. 	<p>(Quality Control) and (inspection) Act, 1963 by the Government of India. APEDA/ SPCB/PCC</p>
7.	<p>The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</p>	<p>Prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water. <i>U/s-25: Restrictions on new outlets and new discharges.</i></p> <p>No person shall, without the previous consent of the State Board, establish or take any steps to establish any industry, operation or process, or any treatment and disposal system or any extension or addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without the prior consent of the SPCB/PCC, no person shall establish or take any steps to establish and operate any industry. Slaughter houses and meat processing units are covered under the red category and required to obtain prior CTE/CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC. - Control of water pollution - Compliance of CTE/CTO is verified by the SPCB/PCC on regular interval. 	<p>CPCB/SPCB/ PCC</p>
8.	<p>The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981</p>	<p>To improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country. <i>U/s-22: Persons carrying on industry, not to allow emission of air pollutants in excess of the standard laid down by the State Board.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without the prior consent of the SPCB/PCC, no person shall establish or take any steps to establish and operate any industry. - Slaughter houses and meat processing units are covered under red category and required to obtain prior CTE/CTO from concerned SPCB/PCC. - Control of air pollution 	<p>CPCB/SPCB/ PCC</p>

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance of CTE/CTO is verified by the SPCB/PCC at regular intervals. 	
9.	Consent to Establish (CTE) from SPCB/PCC	<p>As per the modified direction dated March 07, 2016 issued by CPCB under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to all the SPCBs/PCCs regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red/Orange/ Green/White Categories, Slaughter houses and meat processing units are covered under red category and required to obtain prior CTE/CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC.</p> <p>Model conditions for Consent to Establish (CTE) issued under section 25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by SPCB/PCC is attached as Annexure-I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of Pollution Control Equipment to control Air and Water pollution - Quantity of effluent shall not exceed the declared quantity. - Stack height of DG Set/Boiler as per CPCB/SPCB norms. - Odour Management - The DG set (s) conform noise level standard. - Unit shall not discharge any type of effluent in drains /nallahs /channels /canals and rivers etc. without prior approval of the board. - Installation of online Emission/Effluent monitoring System and connectivity with CPCB/SPCB - Solid Waste Management - Segregation and collection of blood for by-product recovery - Proper housekeeping - Water conservation practices - Green Belt - Compliance of CTE/CTO is verified by the SPCB/PCC at regular intervals and appropriate actions are taken in case of non-compliance, if any 	SPCB/PCC
10.	Consent to Operate (CTO) from SPCB/PCC	<p>Slaughterhouses and meat processing units are covered under the red category and required to obtain prior CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC.</p> <p>The validity of CTO for slaughterhouses is 5 years.</p> <p>Model conditions for Consent to Operate (CTO) issued under section 25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by SPCB/PCC is attached as Annexure-II.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control Measures for Water, air, odour and noise pollution. - Solid waste management. - Uninterrupted data supply from the OCEMS to the CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs. - Use of approved fuel. - Green Belt. - Installation of rendering plant. - Red category industries are required to be inspected by SPCBs/PCCs at least once in six months to ensure 	SPCB/PCC

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
			compliance with the environmental norms	
11.	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	To protect and improve the environmental quality by controlling and reducing pollution from all sources, and prohibiting or restricting the setting and/or operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds. SCHEDULE- I: Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants Rule 7 and Schedule II (S.No. 1(iii), 4, and 5) of Municipal solid waste (management & handling) Rules 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards for emission and effluents for slaughterhouses - Management and handling of Solid waste - Collection of biodegradable waste from slaughterhouses, its safe transportation and processing - Water, Air pollution, Noise pollution. - Odour Management - Compliance of CTE/CTO is verified by the SPCB/PCC at regular intervals and appropriate actions are taken in case of non-compliance, if any. 	CPCB/SPCB/PCC
12.	Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses” published by CPCB in 2017 (https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=TGF0ZXN0RmlsZS8xNzVfMTUxMTI2NDE0MV9tZWVpYXBob3RvODkzOS5wZGY=)	CPCB published a revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter houses in October 2017. This document emphasizes the slaughterhouse wastewater characteristics and its management, Solid waste management, best available treatment technologies, odour management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution control devices - ETP - Bio-filters - Environmental standards for Slaughterhouses - Solid waste management - Noise pollution - Odour Management 	CPCBs/SPCBs
13.	Environmental standards for slaughter houses	Standards for discharge of effluents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pH: 6.5 to 8.5 - SS: 50 mg/l - BOD: 30 mg/L - COD:250 mg/L - Oil and Grease-10 mg/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Water with High BOD, COD and SS concentrations can be fully treated in ETP having primary, secondary and tertiary treatment facilities. - Emission and discharge of treated effluent should be as per notified standards. 	CPCB/SPCBs /PCCs
14.	Guidelines for Utilisation of Treated Effluent in Irrigation published by CPCB in	This guideline emphasizes on recycling of treated water from Slaughterhouses into irrigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The treated effluent is to be used in irrigation after obtaining the Irrigation Management Plan from the Agricultural University / Agriculture department - Water Conservation 	CPCB/SPCBs /PCCs

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
	September, 2019 (https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/Guidelines-UTE-Irrigation.pdf)			
15.	MoEF&CC Compendium for Slaughter Houses to be mandatorily followed (09.01.2018) (https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/slaughter_house_compendium.pdf)	A compendium of Standards /Guidelines applicable to slaughter houses prepared by MoEF&CC and circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs by CPCB. The Slaughterhouses should follow the various provisions of rules and regulations as mentioned in the "Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State level Committee / District Magistrates are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, and launching of prosecution against those violating the NOC Conditions. - Conditions mentioned in the Compendium for Slaughterhouses, are to be compulsorily followed by all slaughterhouses - Compliance of CTE/CTO is verified by the SPCB/PCC at regular intervals and appropriate actions are taken in case of non-compliance, if any. 	SPCB/PCC
16.	NOC from State Level Committee constituted in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 23.08.2012, in WP(C)309/2003, Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India & Ors.	The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the constitution of a State Level Slaughter House Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary department of Urban development in every state. Functions of the State Level Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify and prepare a list of all the Slaughterhouses located within the Local Self Government (Municipal Corporations, Panchayats etc.) - To call for reports from the DM/DC and District Food Safety Inspector as the case may be on the condition/functioning of the Slaughterhouses and also on the compliance of the relevant applicable laws. - To recommend modernization of old Slaughterhouses and to relocate Slaughterhouses which are located within or in close proximity of a residential area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure compliance of slaughter houses with relevant laws - To ensure responsible waste management - Final approval for licensing of new and modernization of existing slaughterhouse - To identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered. 	State level Slaughter House Monitoring Committee

S. No.	Existing Regulations	Background/ Description	Environmental Safeguards/ Aspects covered	Monitoring Agency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To recommend appropriate measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for preventing cruelty to the animals meant for slaughter. - To carry out surprise & random inspections of slaughter houses regularly and to issue directions for compliance of the recommendations that may be made by it. - To send bi-annual reports on the state slaughterhouses to the Central Committee and to refer issues that may require Central Committee recommendations or Central Govt. assistance - To accord final approval for licensing of slaughterhouses to Local Self Govt. - To identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughterhouses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the DM and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same. 		

**State Pollution Control Board>
<(Address)>**

CONSENT TO ESTABLISH

File No.<xxxx>

Consent Order No:

Date:

Consent To Establish under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. (To be referred as Water Act and Air Act, respectively)

Ref:

1. Application filed by the applicant / occupier on _____
2. Verification of Industry by Regional Office of SPCB/PCC _____
3. Proceedings of the Meeting dated _____

CONSENT TO ESTABLISH (CTE) or take steps to establish is hereby granted under the provisions of the Water Act and Air Act, and amendments thereto subject to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and the Orders there under to with following terms and conditions:

1.	Name of the Occupier	:	
2.	Address of the unit	:	
3.	Industrial Area	:	
4.	District	:	
5.	Category of Industry (Red)	:	Red
6.	Raw Material (in numbers) a. Large animals b. Small animals	:	
7.	Product Name and Capacity (Kgs./day)	:	
8.	Byproduct and Capacity (Kgs./day)	:	
9.	Capital Investment (in crores)	:	

The CTE is valid for _____ years (from _____ to _____) or till the industry obtains Consent to Operate under Water Act and Air Act, and amendments thereto subject to the provisions of Act and the Rules and the Orders, whichever is earlier subject to the Specific Conditions and General Conditions enclosed in the Annexure.

The Board /Committee reserves its right and powers to reconsider / amend all the conditions under Section 27 (2) of the Water Act, Section 21 (6) of the Air Act.

The consent is being issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Enclosed: As above

For and on behalf of SPCB/PCC

Name:
Designation:
Office Seal:

To

Specific Conditions:**1) Water/Effluent****a) Details of water consumption:**

S. No.	Sources of fresh water	Daily abstraction capacity (KLD)	Max. Permitted abstraction quantity (KLD)
1.	Bore well	BW-1 BW-2	
2.	Municipal water		
3.	Surface water		

- (i) Categorization of existing groundwater area as per Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/State Ground Water Board (SGWB): Safe/ Semi critical /Critical/Over-Exploited/ Saline.
- (ii) Validity of the permission granted by CGWA/SGWB:
- (iii) The flow meters should be installed for all the sources.

b) Details of wastewater generation and treatment:

Source	Wastewater generation (KLD)	Treatment capacity (KLD)	Discharge standards	Mode of disposal	
				In the premises (KLD)	Outside the premises (KLD)
Domestic			(As per the norms)		
Industrial			(As per the norms)		

- (i) The Occupier shall install wastewater treatment plants to achieve the notified standards as above.
- (ii) The flow meters should be installed at the outlet of the wastewater treatment plants.
- (iii) The Occupier shall install a separate energy meter for the Effluent Treatment Plant.
- (iv) The occupier shall ensure the installation of continuous and uninterrupted transmission of data from the Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at the end of treatment of effluent to the servers of CPCB and SPCB for the parameters of flow: pH, BOD, COD and TSS.
- (v) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent in the process/premises, and the remaining treated effluent shall be used for irrigation purposes/disposed of. (<https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/Guidelines-UTE-Irrigation.pdf>)
- (vi) The sludge generated from the wastewater treatment plants shall be utilized as manure.
- (vii) The Occupier shall make arrangements for the collection of samples from ETP.

2. Air/Emission

a) Sources of air emissions:

S. No.	Source	Fuel (Type and quantity (TPD, LPD))	Emission control system	Stack height*	Emission standards
1	Boiler			Minimum of 30 m above Ground Level	(As per the norms)
2	Generator Set			2.5 m above nearby building top roof*	(As per the norms)

*The stack height (H) shall be calculated by using the formula $H=h+0.2(KVA \times 0.5)$, whichever is the more. Where h= height of the building (in meters) where the D.G. is installed.

- b) The Occupier shall install the necessary Emission Control System (ECS) to achieve the notified standards and provide the required boiler stack height and Generator sets exhaust height as per the prescribed norms/guidelines.
- c) The Occupier shall install a separate energy meter for Emission Control Systems.
- d) The stack shall be provided with the required port hole for the sampling of emission, platform, and ladder as per guidelines for carrying out stack sampling.
- e) The Occupier shall ensure cold storage of raw material of the rendering plant until it is subjected to rendering and provide a proper De-Odorizing System with the rendering plant to ensure that there is no foul odour from the unit at any point of time.

3. Solid waste

- a) The Occupier shall install a dry rendering plant for processing of meat residue/bones/offals along with a blood coagulator.
- b) The Occupier shall earmark the area within their premises for storage of boiler ash and other wastes to ensure its disposal in an environmentally sound manner. It shall maintain proper records for the same.
- c) The Occupier shall earmark the area within their premises for segregation of solid waste/ hazardous waste, if any, and for its storage for scientific disposal without causing pollution to the surrounding environment.

4. Noise pollution

- a) The Occupier shall ensure the ambient noise level during the construction not exceeding the notified norms for the area (industrial/commercial/residential/silent).
- b) The Generator set(s) shall be installed with the acoustic enclosure to confirm the noise level standard.

5. The unit should follow the various provisions of the "Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses" issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in October 2017. (<https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=TGF0ZXN0RmlsZS8xNzVfMTUxMTI2NDE0MV9tZWRpYXBob3RvODkzOS5wZGY=>)

6. The Occupier shall obtain necessary approvals/statutory licenses from the concerned authorities as required before the start of establishment and ensure the compliance of such conditions given in the “Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House” compiled by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in compliance of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Civil) No(s). 309/2003: Laxmi Narayan Modi V/s Govt. of India and Ors. (https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/slaughter_house_compendium.pdf)

General Conditions:

1. The Occupier shall install a display board near the site stating the name of the industry with the address/name of the proprietor, ref. memo no., date of consent with its validity period granted by the SPCB/PCC.
2. The Occupier shall not commission the proposed plant for trial or regular production unless necessary Water and air pollution control equipment are installed as specified in the Consent Order.
3. The Occupier shall not change or alter (a) raw materials or manufacturing process, (b) change the products or product mix (c) the quality, quantity or rate of discharge/emissions and (d) install/replace/alter the water or air pollution control equipments without the prior approval of the Board. In case of change, it will be mandatory to apply for necessary amendments in the CTE.
4. The Occupier shall furnish the progress of the establishment of plant and machinery, green belt, Effluent Treatment Plant, and Air pollution control devices once in a six months.
5. The Occupier shall immediately report to SPCB/PCC any accident or unforeseen act or event during the establishment phase.
6. This CTE does not give any right to the Party/Project Authority/Industry to forego any other legal requirement, that is necessary for setting/operation of the plant.
7. The Occupier should make an arrangement for the Rain Water Harvesting System.
8. The Occupier is liable to reinstate or restore, damaged or destroyed elements of the environment at his cost, failing which, the applicant/occupier as the case shall be liable to pay the entire cost of remediation or restoration and pay in advance an amount equal to the cost estimated by Competent Agency or Committee.
9. The Occupier shall ensure that due to the operation of the project at the site, no nuisance for the general public is created at any time, and no public complaints are received.
10. The Occupier shall provide adequate arrangements for firefighting, accidental leakages, discharge of any pollutant gas/liquids from the vessels, mechanical equipment, etc., which are likely to cause environmental pollution.
11. The Occupier shall ensure that fugitive emissions from the activity are controlled so as to maintain a clean and safe environment in and around the facility premises and provide necessary wind barriers, and shall carry out ambient air quality monitoring for Particulate Matters (PM 10 & 2.5) during the construction phase and shall indicate such data on the display board as per performa placed at the main gate of the industry.
12. The Occupier shall develop a green belt at least 33% of the premises or as directed by the SPCB/PCC.
13. The Occupier shall apply for further extension in the validity of the CTE 60 days before the expiry of this CTE, if required.

14. The Occupier shall apply for Consent To Operate (CTO) under Water Act, and Air Act, 120 days before the commissioning of the industry to start its regular production along with the pointwise compliance to the conditions given under this CTE. **717** **109**

**<State Pollution Control Board>
<(Address)>**

CONSENT TO OPERATE

Consent Order No:

Date:

Consent to Operate under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. (To be referred as Water Act and Air Act, respectively)

Ref:

1. CTE order No and Date:
2. Application filed by the applicant / occupier on _____
3. Verification of CTE conditions by Regional Office of SPCB/PCC _____

CONSENT TO OPERATE (CTO) is hereby granted under the provisions of the Water Act for discharge of the effluent and Air Act for emission and amendments thereto subject to the provisions of Acts and the Rules and the Orders there under to

1. Name of the Industry :
2. Address of the unit :

(Hereafter referred to as "Occupier") authorizing the occupier to operate the industrial plant and to discharge the effluent from outlets and the emission from the identified sources / chimneys as detailed below:

A. Discharge of effluent:

Outlets	Description	Quantity (Max) in KLD	Effluent treatment system	Mode of reuse or disposal of treated effluent
1	Industrial (Process & Washings)			
2	Domestic (Sewage)			

B. Discharge of air emissions:

S. No.	Source	Fuel (Type and quantity (TPD, LPD))	Emission control system	Stack height
1	Boiler			
2	Generator Set			

The common consent is valid for the period of FIVE years i.e. from _____ to _____ subject to the Specific Conditions and General Conditions as enclosed in the Annexure.

The Board /Committee reserves its right and powers to reconsider / amend all the conditions under Section 27 (2) of the Water Act, Section 21 (6) of the Air Act.

This consent is being issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.

For and on behalf of SPCB/PCC

Name:
Designation:
Office Seal:

Enclosed: As above

To

Specific Conditions:

- The consent is valid for the approved maximum slaughtering capacity of the following:

Raw Material		Products (TPD)	By-products (TPD)
Small Animal (Goat/Sheep)	-----Nos./Day	1. Meat:---	1. MBM*:---
Large Animals (Buffalo, etc.)	-----Nos./Day	2. Frozen meat:---	2. Tallow:---

*Meat and Bone Meal (poultry feed supplement)

2. Effluent:

Outlets	Description	Quantity (Max) in KLD	Discharge Standards	
			Parameters	Concentration (mg/L, except pH)
1	Industrial (Process & Washings)		pH: BOD: COD: TSS: Oil & Grease:	6.5 to 8.5 30 250 50 10
2	Domestic (Sewage)			

- The Occupier shall operate wastewater treatment plants regularly to achieve the notified standards as above.
 - The daily records of the effluent flow from the outlet of the wastewater treatment plants and energy consumption of ETP shall be maintained on a daily basis.
 - The Occupier shall ensure the transmission of data from the Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at the end of treatment of effluent to the servers of CPCB and SPCB for the parameters of flow: pH, BOD, COD and TSS, and ensure the submission of calibration record to SPCB/PCC.
 - In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, it will be intimated immediately to the CPCB/SPCBs/PCC and the production has to be stopped.
 - The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent in the process/premises, and the remaining treated effluent shall be used for irrigation purposes/disposed of. (<https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/Guidelines-UTE-Irrigation.pdf>)
 - The sludge generated from the wastewater treatment plants shall be utilized as manure.
- 9. Emissions:**

S. No.	Chimney/stack attached to	Type of Fuel	Height of Chimney/stack	Emission Standards	
				Parameters	Concentration (mg/L)
1	Boiler			PM SO ₂ NO _x	
2	Generator Set				

- The Occupier shall operate and maintain the Emission Control System (ECS) to achieve the notified standards and ensure port hole for the sampling of emission, platform and ladder as per guidelines for carrying out stack sampling.
- The Occupier shall maintain daily records of the energy consumption for Emission Control Systems.

12. The Occupier shall ensure cold storage of raw material of the rendering plant until it is subjected to dry rendering, and provide a proper De-Odorizing System with the rendering plant to ensure that there is no foul odour from the unit at any point of time.

13. Solid waste:

14. The Occupier shall operate and maintain dry rendering plant for processing of meat residue/bones/offals and also install blood coagulator in the rendering plant.

15. The Occupier shall store, handle and dispose boiler ash and other wastes in an environmentally sound manner and maintain proper records for the same.

16. The Occupier shall take measures for the transportation of hides/skin in a closed truck.

17. Noise

18. The Occupier shall ensure that the ambient noise levels within premises during the operational phase shall not exceed w.r.t Area/Zone as per Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.

19. Monitoring and Reporting

20. The Occupier shall get the samples of effluents and emissions collected and get them analyzed once a month from time to time for the prescribed parameters.

General Conditions:

1. The consent is valid for the products and by-products mentioned above. The Occupier shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product, process, fuel, plant machinery failing which consent will be deemed violated.

2. The Occupier shall ensure that various characteristics of the effluents remain within the tolerance limits as specified in EPA Standard and as amended from time to time and at no time the concentration of any characteristics should exceed these limits for discharge.

3. The concentration of any pollutants in the effluent and emission should not exceed the permitted limits mentioned in the consent to operate.

4. The Occupier shall provide adequate arrangements for fighting the accidental leakages, discharge of any pollutants gas/liquids from the vessels, mechanical equipment etc. which are likely to cause environmental pollution.

5. The Occupier would immediately submit the consent application to the Board in the event of any change during the year in the raw material, quantity, quality of the effluent, mode of discharge, treatment facilities, etc.

6. The Occupier would immediately submit the revised application to the Board in the event of any change in the raw material in process, mode of treatment/discharge of effluent.

7. In case of a change of process at any stage during the consent period, the Occupier shall submit fresh consent application along with the consent to operate fee, if found due, which may be on any account and that shall be paid by the industry.

8. The Occupier shall maintain good housekeeping so that there shall not be any nuisance in and around the unit. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof.

9. The Occupier shall comply with all the Direction/Rules/Instructions as may be issued by the MOEF&CC/CPCB/SPCB from time to time.

10. The officer/official of the Board shall reserve the right to access for the inspection of the industry in connection with the various processes and the treatment facilities.

11. If the Occupier is closed temporarily at its own, they shall inform the Board and obtain permission before restarting the unit.

12. If a closure order is issued by CPCB/SPCB/PCC against the unit, then CTO issued earlier will remain suspended during the closure period, and after ensuring compliance and after revocation of the closure

order, the CTO will automatically be effective with additional conditions mentioned in the closure revocation order.

13. The Occupier should install CCTV cameras with a recording facility of at least three months at the entry point, Lairage, anti-mortem area and meat processing unit.
14. The Occupier should install Pan, Tilt and Zoom (PTZ) cameras, focusing on the ante-mortem area, with provision for connection to the servers of CPCB/SPCB, with a recording storage capacity of three months.
15. The Occupier should follow the various provisions of the “Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter Houses” issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in October 2017. (<https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=TGF0ZXN0RmlsZS8xNzVfMTUxMTI2NDE0MV9tZWRpYXBob3RvODkzOS5wZGY=>)
16. The Occupier should strictly follow the various provisions of Acts, Rules and Guidelines mentioned in the “Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House” compiled by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in compliance of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Civil) No(s). 309/2003: Laxmi Narayan Modi V/s Govt. of India and Ors. (https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/slaughter_house_compendium.pdf)
17. The consent to operate is subject to review by the Board at any time. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated conditions issued along with CTO, as may be necessary.
18. If due to any technological improvement or otherwise this Board is of the opinion that all or any of the conditions referred to above-required variation (including the change of any control equipment either in whole or in part), this Board/ Committee shall after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard vary all or such condition, and there upon the applicant shall be bound to comply with the conditions so varied.
19. The Occupier shall comply with and carry out directives/orders issued by the Board in this consent order at all subsequent times without negligence on his /its part. The applicant/company shall be liable for such legal action against him as per the provision of the law/act in case of violation of any order/directives issued at any time and/or non-compliance of the terms and conditions of his consent order.
20. If the Occupier fails to adhere to any of the conditions of this consent to operate order, the consent to operate so granted shall automatically lapse.
21. The Occupier shall have a display board at the main gate of the industry stating the name of unit/industry with address/name of the proprietor, ref. memo no., date of consent with its validity period granted by the SPCB/PCC. It shall also indicate environmental data as per Performa.
22. The Occupier shall comply with the provisions of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
23. The Occupier shall submit the post-mortem details of animals at every 06 months.
24. The Occupier shall properly ensure the parking of livestock carriers so that no congestion takes place in the movement of the general public.
25. Nothing in this consent shall be deemed to preclude the institution of any legal action nor relieve the applicant from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the applicant is or may be subjected to under this or any other Act.
26. The Occupier will use at least 20% Bio-Briquette as fuel in the Boiler depending upon its availability.
27. The Occupier will not use pet coke, furnace oil, LSHS, etc., as fuel.
28. The Occupier shall make an application for a grant of consent at least 120 days before the date of expiry of this consent.
29. The Occupier will dispose of their waste/spent oil of DG sets only to authorized recyclers.
30. The Occupier shall setup the Environmental Management Cell (EMC) for effectively monitoring of environmental compliances.

From: Pratyaksh Gupta lawquery89_1@hotmail.com
Subject: Service of Additional Affidavit in Case of Gauri Maulekhi vs UoI OA
No 879 of 2022
Date: 13-Feb-2024 at 12:50:51 PM
To: gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com

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Pratyaksh Gupta

Standing Counsel - Delhi High Court

(Central Board of Direct Taxes - MoF)

Govt Counsel - National Green Tribunal (P.B.) Delhi

(MoFE&CC - GoI)

[+91-9911780606](tel:+91-9911780606)



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