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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

M.A. NO 102 OF 2025

IN

O.A. NO. 142 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF

SURENDER

....APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ORS

....RESPONDENTS

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT
NO. 3 I.E. M/S AL-NASIR EXPORTS PVT. LTD.**

(FOR INDEX:- Kindly See Inside)

New Delhi

Dated: 2.09.2025

FILED BY

S. Zaidi

M. Mansi

S.A. ZAIDI & MANSI CHAHAL
ADVOCATES

CHAMBER NO- 7, TRISHUL TOWER

KAUSHAMBHI, GHAZIABAD U.P

(M):9868369914, 8377863559

EMAIL: mansichahal104@gmail.com

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INDEX

S. No.	Particulars	Pages
1.	Additional documents on behalf of the Respondent No. 3 i.e. M/s AL-Nasir Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1 - 7
2.	The True Copy of High Court Judgement passed in Writ-C No. 10671 of 2024, M/s AL-haq Foods Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of U.P. & Ors. dated 13.02.2025 along with the Judgement of Supreme Court passed in SLP No. 12674 /2025 titled as State of U.P. & Ors. vs. M/s AL Haq Food Pvt. Ltd. dated 20.05.2025 is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A/1(colly).	8 - 44
3.	The True Copy of order dated 17.02.2017 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No. 330 /2001 titled as Common Cause. A Regd. Society vs. Union of India & Ors is annexed as ANNEXURE A/2.	49 45 - 47
4.	The True Copy of 24 Compendium dated 22.05.2025 duly prepared by Respondent No. 3 and the same has been approved and signed by abovesaid authorities /departments is annexed as ANNEXURE A/3.	48 - 52
5.	The True Copy of CTE and CTO granted by UPPCB to M/s India Frozen Foods is	58 - 66

614

3

	annexed . with this application as ANNEXURE A/4(colly).	
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New Delhi

Dated: 2.09.2025

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NO. 3 I.E. M/S AL-NASIR EXPORTS PVT. LTD.**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS:

1. Please find attached the copy of the Hon'ble High Court Judgment passed in Writ-C No. 10671 of 2024, M/s AL-haq Foods Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of U.P. & Ors. dated 13.02.2025, which was subsequently held by the Honourable Supreme Court also in SLP No. 12674 /2025 titled as State of U.P. & Ors. vs. M/s AL Haq Food Pvt. Ltd. dated 20.05.2025 and the same is also mentioned in Para 5 of the rejoinder by Respondent No. 3.

The True Copy of High Court Judgement passed in Writ-C No. 10671 of 2024, M/s AL-haq Foods Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of U.P. & Ors. dated 13.02.2025 along with the

Judgement of Supreme Court passed in SLP No. 12674 /2025 titled as State of U.P. & Ors. vs. M/s AL Haq Food Pvt. Ltd. dated 20.05.2025 is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE A/1(colly).

2. That the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P.(C) No. 330/2001 titled as Common Cause. A Regd. Society vs. Union of India & Ors vide order dated 17.02.2017 directed that compendium is necessary for all the state governments and union territories for compliance and hence the slaughter houses were also required to follow the 24 compendiums.

The True Copy of order dated 17.02.2017 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No. 330 /2001 titled as Common Cause. A Regd. Society vs. Union of India & Ors is annexed as ANNEXURE A/2.

3. That in compliance of the order passed by the Apex Court in Writ Petition (C) No. 330/2001 titled as Common Cause. A. Regd. Society vs. Union of India and Ors, the Respondent No. 3 has duly complied with 24 Compendium and also prepared 24 Compendium Report dated 22.05.2024 which is duly

approved and signed by City Magistrate Ghaziabad, Assistant Police Commissioner Ghaziabad, Chief Animal Husbandry Officer Ghaziabad, Transport Department Officer Ghaziabad, FSSAI Officer Ghaziabad and Assistant Environmental Engineer (UPPCB).

The True Copy of 24 Compendium dated 22.05.2025 duly prepared by Respondent No. 3 and the same has been approved and signed by abovesaid authorities /departments is annexed as ANNEXURE A/3,

4. That in similar circumstances UPPCB granted CTE and CTO for enhance capacity to M/s India Frozen Foods consent order dated 09.01.2020 and 06.07.2023 without insisting upon approval of the District or State Level Committee. However, in case of the respondent no. 3 M/s AL-Nasir Exports Pvt. Ltd. despite having due permission from the District Level Committee and State Level Committee revoked the respondent no. 3's consent on pretext of the absence state level committee approval. Such action is discriminatory malafide and violative of the principle of natural justice. **The True Copy of CTE and CTO granted by UPPCB to M/s**

**India Frozen Foods is annexed with this application as
ANNEXURE A/4(colly).**

New Delhi
Dated: 2..09.2025

S.A. Zaidi

FILED BY
Mansi

S.A. ZAIDI & MANSI CHAHAL
ADVOCATES
CHAMBER NO- 7, TRISHUL TOWER
KAUSHAMBHI, GHAZIABAD U.P
(M):9868369914, 8377863559
EMAIL: mansichahal104@gmail.com

In The High Court Of Judicature At Allahabad
Sitting At Lucknow

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:9222-DB

A.F.R.

Reserved

Judgment Reserved On: 17.01.2025

Judgment Pronounced On: 13.02.2025

Court No. - 1

Case :- WRIT - C No. - 10671 of 2024

Petitioner :- M/S Al-Haq Foods Pvt. Ltd. Thru Its Director Navin Kumar Bhambri

Respondent :- State Of U.P. Thru Addl. Chief/Prin.Secy. Deptt. Of Environment Forests And Climate Change And Ors.

Counsel for Petitioner :- Abhinav Singh, Lalta Prasad Misra

Counsel for Respondent :- C.S.C., Ashok Kumar Verma

Hon'ble Attau Rahman Masoodi J.

Hon'ble Subhash Vidyarthi J.

(Per: Hon'ble Subhash Vidyarthi, J.)

Prologue:

1. Heard Dr. Lalta Prasad Misra and Sri Abhinav Singh, Advocates, the learned counsel for the petitioner, Sri Vinod Kumar Shahi, the learned Additional Advocate General assisted by Sri Shailendra Kumar Singh, the learned Chief Standing Counsel and Sri Akash Sinha, the learned Standing Counsel appearing on behalf of the State, Sri Satish Chandra Mishra, Senior Advocate assisted by Sri Ashok Kumar Verma, Advocate, the learned counsel for the U.P. Pollution Control Board and perused the records.
2. By means of the instant Writ Petition, the petitioner has challenged the validity of an order dated 14.11.2024 passed by the Chief Environment Officer, U. P. Pollution Control Board (which shall hereinafter be referred to as 'the Board'), cancelling the 'Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation'. (which will hereinafter be

referred to as 'C.C.A.') issued to the petitioner on 23.08.2024 for running an animal slaughter house.

3. The petitioner-company is a registered Small Scale Industry with the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of U.P. The petitioner applied to the District Level Committee, headed by the District Magistrate, Unnao for grant of a no objection certificate (NOC)/approval for establishing a modern animal slaughter house at UPSIDC Industrial Area, Site-II, Unnao. The District Level Committee obtained a report from various departments, including Executive Engineer, Electricity Department, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Chief Fire Officer, District Industries Centre, Chief Veterinary Officer, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board and Superintendent of Police, Unnao. After obtaining reports from the aforesaid authorities, the District Magistrate, Unnao granted administrative/local no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 to the petitioner for establishing a modern export oriented animal slaughter house.
4. No objection was granted to the petitioner subject to 69 conditions mentioned in the certificate, including the condition that the petitioner will make arrangements for cattle farming so as to maintain a balance in the number of cattle; the petitioner will establish a calf rearing center of buffaloes, it will provide assistance to animal keepers in implementing schemes for running rearing centers; the petitioner will not slaughter animals from within the limits of District Unnao; it will construct slaughter house keeping in view the provisions contained in Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001; it will have to establish a modern mechanical plant which does not generate any solid waste material; it will have to comply with the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1980 and Animal Husbandry Rules, 2000 framed thereunder. No objection certificate also provided that before operating the slaughter house, the petitioner will have to obtain no objection certificate from the Director, Animal Husbandry, Fire Fighting Department, Ground Water Department; it

will have to obtain a Consent to Establish the unit (CTE) from U.P. Pollution Control Board; it will have to obtain a license under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations, 2011 before operating the unit; it will have to inform the District Magistrate about the sources of raw material and it will also inform the District Magistrate about the personal hygiene and health safety policy before starting the business; before commencement of industrial operation the petitioner will have to comply with all the provisions mentioned in the no objection certificate and will have to give a written undertaking in this regard. The petitioner will follow the provisions of U.P. Industrial Area Development Act. The plant can be inspected at any time by the District Magistrate, the Additional District Magistrate or any administrative/police officer authorized by them, as also by the prescribed authority of Food and Drug Administration, Fire Fighting Officer, Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board as well as the Electricity Department. The petitioner will have to abide by all the directions that may be issued in future and in case the petitioner commits any irregularity or violates any of the conditions mentioned in the no objection certificate, the no objection certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled automatically.

5. The no objection certificate mentions that reports were called from various departments on the petitioner's request for grant of a no-objection certificate for establishing a modern animal slaughter house. As per a report dated 03.09.2014 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Industries, the District Industries Center Unnao, the U.P. Government granted approval to the petitioner for establishing a slaughtering and meat processing unit of capacity 22,500 tons on 10.07.2014 as an export oriented unit which was expected to fetch foreign exchange worth about 1,200 Crores. As per the Industrial Policies of the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, establishment of food processing units was encouraged for investment. A recommendation was accordingly made for grant of no objection certificate to the industry subject to certain conditions.

6. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Executive Engineer, Distribution Division-I, Unnao, Chief Veterinary Officer, Unnao, Fire Fighting Officer, Unnao, Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao, Superintendent of Police, Unnao, Sub Division Magistrate, Unnao and Prescribed Authority, Food Safety and Medicine Administration, Unnao, the State Level Committee issued an Office Memorandum dated 21.10.2016 granting a no objection certificate to the petitioner for establishing a modern slaughter house, keeping in view the interests of enhancement of employment capacity, acquisition of foreign currency and development of regional industrial capacity.
7. The State Level Committee granted the no-objection subject to 12 conditions mentioned therein, including the condition that it will be mandatory for the petitioner to supply meat for local consumption as per the requirement of local bodies; it will have to obtain a no objection certificate within three months before commencement of operation of unit and it will have to abide by all the conditions mentioned in the no objection certificate granted by District Magistrate, Unnao.
8. It is further mentioned in the no objection certificate dated 21.10.2016 issued by the State Level Committee that after grant of this no objection certificate issued by the State Level Committee, an application should be moved for grant of no objection certificate by U.P. Pollution Control Board and the Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board shall grant a no objection certificate for operating the unit within three months and shall submit a compliance report to the State Level Committee within the aforesaid period.
9. The U.P. Pollution Control Board granted 'consent to establish' (C.T.E.) for the industry by means of an order dated 04.01.2017. The C.T.E. was granted subject to as many as 17 conditions mentioned therein. The C.T.E. mentions the period of its validity to be two years within which the modern slaughter house had to be constructed. The C.T.E. mentions that operation of the unit cannot be commenced till

the consent to operate is obtained from the State Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Water Act') and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Air Act'). The application in this regard should be submitted at least two months before commencement of operations. It is further mentioned in the C.T.E. that in case of violation of any of the conditions the bank guarantee for Rs.10,00,000/- furnished by the petitioner can be forfeited and the C.T.E. shall be cancelled. The Board reserved its right to modify the conditions of C.T.E. or to cancel it. The C.T.E. could also be cancelled in case of failure to submit the compliance report.

10. On 22.02.2018 a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into between the petitioner and the Governor of Uttar Pradesh during U.P. Investors Summit, 2018, wherein the Governor of U.P. agreed to facilitate the petitioner to obtain necessary permissions/registrations/ approvals/clearances etc. as per the existing facilities and regulations of the State and also to help the petitioner to avail incentives under various schemes of the State/Central Government, wherever applicable. The Governor agreed to facilitate the petitioner to establish the project in a time bound manner.
11. Meanwhile, the State Government had issued a Government Order dated 07.07.2017 in view of the judgment dated 27.02.2017, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Common Cause, A Registered Society Vs. Union of India and others: Writ Petition (Civil) No. 330 of 2001** and other connected matters. The Government Order incorporated an index of as many as 24 sets of Rules/Regulations/Acts and it states that the earlier Government Order dated 26.11.2014 for operation of animal slaughter house was superseded and the following directions were issued: -

“(1) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 की धारा-89 में दी गयी व्यवस्था- The Provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect of virtue of any law other than this Act, समस्त प्रचलित

अधिनियमों पर ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट रखती है। ऐसी स्थिति में किसी भी कारोबारी को लाइसेन्स निर्गत करने का दायित्व The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 की धारा-89 के अन्तर्गत खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं औषधि प्रशासन विभाग का है, जो The Food Safety and Standard (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 के 2.1.2 (1)(5) के शेड्यूल-IV के अन्तर्गत हाइजीन एवं सैनेटरी आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए लोकल अथारिटी से अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करते हुए लाइसेन्स/पंजीकरण निर्गत किये जाने की व्यवस्था है।

(2) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 एवं The Food Safety and Standard (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 के 2.1.2(1)(5) के शेड्यूल-IV के अन्तर्गत हाइजीन एवं सैनेटरी आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए लोकल अथारिटी से अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं औषधि प्रशासन विभाग के संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा लाइसेन्स/पंजीकरण निर्गत किये जाने की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(3) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 के दिनांक 05.08.2011 से प्रभावी हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उ०प्र० नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1959 एवं नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 1916 में खाद्य लाइसेन्स दिये जाने सम्बन्धी प्राविधान निष्प्रभावी हो गये हैं।

(4) अद्यतन पशुधन गणना को आधार में लेते हुए सम्बन्धित लोकल एथारिटी यदि पशुवधशाला की स्थापना का औचित्य पाती है, तो डी०पी०आर० मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशों व सुसंगत अधिनियमों/नियमों/ आदेशों के अधीन तैयार करायेगी। संबंधित लोकल एथारिटी जनपद के जिलाधिकारी के समक्ष डी०पी०आर० सहित आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करेगी, जिसे जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति, जिसमें सदस्य के रूप में सम्बन्धित जनपद के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक / पुलिस अधीक्षक, मुख्य पशु चिकित्साधिकारी, सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकाय के नगरआयुक्त/ अधिशाषी अधिकारी/ अपर मुख्य अधिकारी एवं उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी होंगे, मा०सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित निर्णय में उल्लिखित अधिनियमों/ नियमों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए परीक्षण करेंगी यदि सम्बन्धित लोकल एथारिटी द्वारा मा०सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय में वर्णित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार डी०पी०आर० तैयार की गयी हो, और अद्यतन पशुधन गणना के अनुसार वहाँ पर पशुवधशाला की स्थापना का औचित्य पाया जाता है, तो जिला स्तरीय समिति द्वारा अपनी स्पष्ट संस्तुति सहित प्रस्ताव प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग की अध्यक्षता में गठित राज्य स्तरीय समिति के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जाय। राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर 03 माह के अन्दर परियोजना की स्वीकृति दिये जाने पर विचार कर यथोचित निर्णय लेगी।

(5) अतः इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ कि उपर्युक्त संशोधित दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार अग्रिम कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय
कुमार कमलेश
प्रमुख सचिव"

12. In furtherance of the C.T.E. granted to the petitioner on 04.01.2017, it established a modern animal slaughter house and on 12.06.2019, it submitted an application to the U.P. Pollution Control Board for grant of 'consent to operate' (CTO) under Section 25 (1) (b) and 26 of the Water Act and Section 21 read with Section 22 of the Air Act. The application was rejected by means of an order dated 06.11.2019 on the ground that the petitioner had not submitted the required clarification/ information regarding compliance of 24 points compendium mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017.

13. On 06.06.2020 the petitioner again applied for grant of C.T.O. and the U.P. Pollution Control Board again rejected the request vide order dated 11.07.2020 on the ground that the petitioner was required to submit a revalidated no objection certificate from different departments as well as from the State Level Committee as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017.
14. The petitioner challenged the rejection order dated 11.07.2020 by filing Writ-C No.4368 of 2022: M/s Al Haq Food Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of U.P. and others, which was dismissed by means of an order dated 31.03.2023 passed by a coordinate Bench of this Court.
15. Thereafter the petitioner submitted an application dated 02.06.2023 to the District Magistrate, Unnao stating that it had complied with all the requirements for establishment of a modern animal slaughter house as mentioned in the 24 points compendium and even the order dated 11.07.2020 does not state that the petitioner had not complied with any of the provisions mentioned in the 24 points compendium. The approvals/consents/no objection certificates under the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 mentioned in Clauses 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 are granted only after issuance of the consent to operate by the U.P. Pollution Control Board and the petitioner had already submitted an application for issuance of a no-objection certificate under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Regarding Clause 4.4 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 the petitioner stated that live stock census was conducted in the years 2012 and 2019 and the order dated 06.05.2020 passed by the Chief Veterinary Officer shows that the number of buffaloes in the State of U.P. had increased by 6,56,492. The District Magistrate had issued the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 and the State Level Committee had issued a no-objection certificate dated 21.10.2016 after completion of all the requisite formalities. The petitioner had submitted its D.P.R. (detailed project report) in the Investors Summit organized by the State Government as per the intention of the State Government to give encouragement to its industrial policy and thereafter a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was executed

between the State Government and the petitioner. After obtaining no objection certificates from the District Level Committee, State Level Committee, U.P. Pollution Control Board and various other departments for establishment of a modern slaughter house, the petitioner has invested ₹200 Crores for establishing the industry. The petitioner requested for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 issued by the District Magistrate, Unnao and to refer the matter to the State Level Committee for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.10.2016.

16. On 19.07.2023, the State Government wrote a letter to the District Magistrate, Unnao stating that a detailed scrutiny be carried out in light of the terms/conditions of the 24 points compendium mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017, the earlier no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 granted to the petitioner be revalidated and a report/proposal be sent to the Government as early as possible, along with a recommendation of the District Level Committee.
17. On 03.07.2023, the Deputy Commissioner, Industries, District Industry Promotion and Entrepreneurship Development Centre, Unnao sent a letter to (i) the Chief Veterinary Officer, Unnao, (ii) Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Unnao, (iii) Prescribed Authority/Assistant Commissioner, Food Safety and Drug Administration, Unnao and (iv) Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao enclosing therewith a copy of the aforesaid letter dated 19.07.2023 sent by the State Government and directing them to submit a report regarding the following points: -

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Department/Name of the Officer</i>	<i>Point numbers of Compendium</i>
1.	<i>Chief Animal Medical Officer</i>	<i>1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 21, 22, 23</i>
2.	<i>Assistant Divisional Transport Officer</i>	<i>2, 7, 8</i>
3.	<i>Designated Officer / Assistant Commissioner Food Safety and Drug Administration Department</i>	<i>9, 10, 11</i>
4.	<i>Regional Officer, UP Pollution Control Board, Unnao</i>	<i>13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24</i>

18. The Deputy Commissioner, Industries sent a written note to the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue), Unnao stating that through a letter dated 24.06.2023 information was obtained from the Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao as to whether a new D.P.R. was required for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015. The Regional Officer informed through a letter dated 07.07.2023 that a new D.P.R. was not required for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 and it provided a copy of the D.P.R. already submitted by the petitioner. It was proposed to obtain point wise reports from the departments as against the points mentioned against them in the table given above and thereafter the reports be placed before the District Level Committee.
19. It appears that the District Magistrate wrote letters dated 20.11.2023 and 16.11.2023 regarding revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 issued to the petitioner whereupon a spot verification was carried out and point wise reports were submitted by the concerned departments as per the 24 points compendium mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. The findings based on the reports of the concerned departments show that the petitioner had already taken necessary steps which could be taken till that stage and it will comply with the other provisions relating to operation of the industry after commencement of operation. The report submitted by the Committee consisting of Assistant Commissioner (Food)-II, Food Safety and Drug Administration, Unnao, Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Unnao, Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao and Chief Veterinary Officer, Unnao. mentions that the unit has completed the basic requirements for establishment of industry on the basis of the 24 points compendium mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017.
20. On 27.02.2024, the District Magistrate, Unnao wrote a letter addressed to (i) the Chief Veterinary Officer, Unnao, (ii) Regional

Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao, (iii) Assistant Commissioner (Food) Food Safety and Drug Administration, Unnao and (iv) Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Unnao stating that as per the reports submitted by the aforesaid authorities in respect of revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 granted to the petitioner, a decision regarding the following points of the compendium would be possible only after trial run of the industry whereas the report submitted under the joint signatures of the aforesaid officers does not make any mention of trial run of industry: -

“1. मुख्य पशु चिकित्साधिकारी उन्नाव की आख्या दिनांक 24.08.2023 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि उद्योग द्वारा 24 बिन्दु कम्पेडियम के बिन्दु संख्या- 1, 23 का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है तथा शेष बिन्दु संख्या-1, 4, 5, 6, 12, 21, 22 का अनुपालन ट्रायल संचालन के उपरान्त ही किया जाना सम्भव होगा।

2 अभिहित अधिकारी / सहायक आयुक्त खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं औषधि प्रशासन विभाग उन्नाव- दिनांक रहित आख्या प्रस्तुत अवगत कराया गया है कि 24 बिन्दु कम्पेडियम के बिन्दुसंख्या-9, 10, 11 के अनुपालन का परीक्षण/ जॉच ट्रायल संचालन के उपरान्त ही किया जाना सम्भव होगा।

3. सहायक सम्भागीय परिवहन अधिकारी उन्नाव- आख्या दिनांक 23.08.2023 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि 24 बिन्दु कम्पेडियम के बिन्दु संख्या- 2, 7 व 8 का परीक्षण / अनुपालन संचालन के उपरान्त ही किया जाना सम्भव होगा।

4. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी उ०प्र०प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड उन्नाव - आख्या दिनांक 14.08.2023 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि उद्योग द्वारा 24 बिन्दु कम्पेडियम के बिन्दुसंख्या-13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 व 23 का अनुपालन कर लिया गया है तथा शेष बिन्दुसंख्या-14, 15, 20 व 24 की जॉच/ परीक्षण ट्रायल संचालन के उपरान्त ही किया जाना सम्भव होगा।”

The District Magistrate further wrote that: -

(i) The report dated 24.08.2024 submitted by the Chief Veterinary Officer, Unnao states that the petitioner has complied with points no.1 and 23 of 24 points compendium and points no.1, 4, 5, 6, 12, 21, 22 can be complied with only after trial run;

(ii) Designated Officer/Assistant Commissioner Food Safety and Drug Administration Department Unnao- Undated report submitted it has been informed that testing/checking of compliance of points numbers 9, 10, 11 of 24 points compendium will be possible only after conducting the trial run.

(iii) Assistant Divisional Transport Officer Unnao- Report dated 23.08.2023 has informed that testing/compliance of point number-2, 7 and 8 of 24 points compendium will be possible only after conducting the trial run.

(iv) The Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Unnao - It has been informed by the report dated

14.08.2023 that the industry has complied with points number 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 23 of the 24 points compendium and the remaining points number 14, 15, 20 and 24 can be checked / tested only after conducting the trial run."

21. The letter directed the aforesaid officers to clarify as to why the report does not make any mention of trial run of the industry and if permission for trial run is to be granted by the government/district level, then the authority should inform the rules/government orders under which the industry has to be granted permission for trial run and the copy of reports/government order should be enclosed with the report.
22. On 18.04.2024 the petitioner applied to the Member Secretary, U.P. Pollution Control Board for grant of Consolidated Consent and Authorization under Section 25/26 of Water Act and Section 21 of Air Act. On 05.08.2024, the U.P. Pollution Control Board granted consolidated consent to operate and authorization (C.C.A.) under Section 25 of the Water Act and Section 21 of the Air Act and authorization under Rule 6 (2) of the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 notified under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to the petitioner for the period from 05.08.2024 to 19.08.2024.
23. The C.C.A. was granted subject to certain specific conditions mentioned therein, including the following: -

Specific Conditions:-

This C.T.O. is granted to conduct only trial run of the plant for two weeks and this trial run is based upon revalidation report of 24 compendium in compliance of letter of Nagar Vikas Anubhag-8, Letter no. 3710/No-8-2017-2CA/12TC Dated 07.07.2017 and in continuation to the NOC granted by district magistrate, Unnao on dated 21.05.2015 submitted by district level committee Unnao. The unit shall comply all order issued by Government India and Government of U.P. from time to time. The unit shall comply all the direction issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT, CPCB and UPPCB.

24. On 13.08.2024 the petitioner sent an e-mail to the Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board stating that the trial run had been

successfully commenced on 12.08.2024 and requesting the Regional Officer to grant C.T.O. under the Water Act and the Air Act for final production.

25. After inspection of trial run of the petitioner's unit, the U.P. Pollution Control Board granted a C.C.A. to the petitioner vide order dated 23.08.2024 which was valid for the period from 23.08.2024 to 31.12.2028. The C.C.A. was granted subject to 12 general conditions and 27 specific conditions mentioned in the order.
26. Merely after about two months since grant of C.C.A. dated 23.08.2024, the Chief Environment Officer, Circle-5, U.P. Pollution Control Board wrote a letter dated 25.10.2024 to the petitioner stating that the petitioner had not submitted a revalidated no objection certificate from the District Level Committee and the State Level Committee for '**establishment of the animal slaughter house**' and asking the petitioner to show cause as to why the C.C.A. dated 23.08.2024 be not revoked with immediate effect.
27. On 28.10.2024 the petitioner wrote letters to the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Chief Environment Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board stating that in pursuance of the C.C.A. dated 23.08.2024 granted by the U.P. Pollution Control Board, it had made arrangements of export working capital of ₹ 50 Crores with State Bank of India and had given employment enrollment to 1,000 workers of the State. It had secured export orders worth 40 Million \$ (approximately ₹ 350 Crores), besides making investments to the tune of ₹ 100 Crores in plant set up. Thereafter it had received the notice dated 25.10.2024. The petitioner requested the Government to facilitate 'Ease of Doing Business' in the State to the industry and to keep alive the investment sentiment of all stake holders and encourage the petitioner's initiative to contribute to the foreign currency inflow to the State as well as direct and indirect employment generation.
28. On 14.11.2024, the Chief Environment Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board passed the impugned order revoking the C.T.O. dated 23.08.2024 granted to the petitioner. The order mentions that the

petitioner has not obtained a revalidated no objection certificate in terms of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 and in compliance of the order dated 31.05.2023 passed by this Court in Writ-C No.4368 of 2022. The petitioner had submitted a report of the District Level Committee, which did not include members of the departments mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. Thus, the petitioner had made a false statement that the report of the District Level Committee is a revalidated no objection certificate.

29. On 12.12.2024 an interim order was passed in this case whereby the impugned order dated 14.11.2024 cancelling the C.C.A. was kept in abeyance.
30. The Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao has filed a counter affidavit stating that the judgment dated 31.05.2023 passed by this Court in Writ-C No.4368 of 2022, in which this Court has held that it was mandatory for the petitioner to comply with all the terms of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 - including obtaining no objection certificates from the District Magistrate, Unnao, the State Level Committee and the U.P. Pollution Control Board. This judgment operates as *res-judicata*.
31. A copy of the inspection report dated 22.08.2024 submitted by a 3 members' committee consisting of Assistant Scientific Officer, Assistant Environment Officer and Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, which was sent to the Chief Environment Officer, has been annexed with the counter affidavit. It states that a physical inspection of all the units installed in the industry was carried out on 18.08.2024. No production activity was being conducted at the time of the inspection. All plant and the machinery was found to be in order. The petitioner's representative present at the time of inspection himself stated that the industry was non-functional for a long period. Minor repairs necessitated for this reason had been completed. The inspection report states that grant of final C.T.O. may be considered in view of the facts stated in the report.
32. A copy of a letter dated 19.11.2024 sent by the Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board to the Chief Environmental Officer (Circle-5)

has also been annexed with the counter affidavit which states that inspection of the industry was carried out by the authorized officer of the Regional Office on 19.11.2024, during which no evidence of production in the industry was found and the industry was closed.

33. The petitioner has filed a rejoinder affidavit inter alia stating that the 24 points compendium is not a new norm which has been introduced by means of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. The Rules and Regulations mentioned in the compendium are pre-existing Rules which are to be complied with by any industry even otherwise. The Government Order dated 07.07.2017 has merely compiled the pre-existing laws. It is nobody's case that the petitioner has not complied with any particular provision of the 24 points compendium mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. The respondents have failed to point out any provision of law under which they have the authority to revoke the C.C.A. granted to the petitioner when there is no allegation of violation of any of the conditions mentioned in it. The petitioner has further stated that it was granted C.T.E. on 04.01.2017 and thereafter it established the industry and applied for grant of C.T.O. for the first time on 03.01.2019 i.e. within a period of two years. Its application for grant of C.T.O. was rejected by means of orders dated 03.06.2019, 09.03.2020 and 11.07.2020 and none of the aforesaid orders mentions violation of any of the terms and conditions of the C.T.E. and no such allegation is there even in the impugned order dated 14.11.2014.
34. The petitioner has filed a supplementary affidavit stating that it has been granted the necessary approvals such as (i) CTO/C.C.A. by UPPCB; (ii) ISO-22000:2018, International Standard of providing safe products and service under food safety management system (FSMS); (iii) HACCP of Plant / Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point in compliance with Food Safety Management System-FSMS; (iv) NOC from Central Ground Water Authority under the Ministry of Jalshakti Govt. of U.P.; (v) License U/s 6 of the Factories Act 1948 from the Office of Director of Factories, Uttar Pradesh, under the

Ministry of labour and (vi) FSSAI License Under FSS Act, 2006 from the Central Govt., New Delhi.

35. The petitioner has also stated in the supplementary affidavit that it has established an export oriented industry which is mandatorily required to be registered with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The inspection of a fully operational plant by the officers of APEDA is necessary for registration of the petitioner with the aforesaid authority. After passing of the interim order dated 12.12.2024, APEDA wrote a letter dated 03.01.2025 informing the petitioner that its officials will conduct inspection of the petitioner's industry shortly. A Government Order dated 13.01.2016 provides that a Government Veterinary Doctor from the Department of Animal Husbandry has to be there on duty in the industry for examining health of the animals to be slaughtered for the purpose of export of meat. The Animal Husbandry Department had nominated a Veterinary Doctor to perform the aforesaid duty at the petitioner's industry vide order dated 27.12.2024 but this order was cancelled by means of another order dated 31.12.2024. The petitioner could not get registered with APEDA for want of attachment of a Government Veterinary Doctor. The petitioner stated that the opposite parties are making all efforts to create obstacles in operation of the petitioner's industry, which is an export oriented industry. The petitioner has further stated that as many as 8 industries mentioned in para 19 of the supplement affidavit dated 08.11.2024 have been granted regular C.T.O. without asking for any revalidation of no objection certificates from the District Level Committee or the State Level Committee and copies of C.T.O. granted to those industries have been annexed with the supplementary affidavit.
36. It has further been stated in the supplementary affidavit that a similar show cause notice dated 15.07.2024 was issued to another industry viz. M/s Marya Frozen Agro Food Products Pvt. Ltd. and the industry was sealed. It filed Writ-C No.6643 of 2024. During pendency of the Writ Petition, U.P. Pollution Control Board withdrew the show cause

notice by means of an order dated 02.09.2024 without any revalidated no objection certificate having been submitted by the aforesaid industry and the Writ Petition was disposed of by means of an order dated 04.09.2024 after recording the aforesaid development.

Submissions of the learned Counsel for the Petitioner: -

37. Dr. L.P. Misra, the learned counsel for the petitioner has submitted that the order dated 24.11.2024 has been passed without jurisdiction as the C.C.A. was granted to the petitioner under Section 25 of Water Act and Section 21 of Air Act and Rule 7 of Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The aforesaid Act and the Rules do not confer any authority on the Chief Environment Officer to revoke the C.C.A. unless there is any allegation of violation of any of the conditions imposed in the C.C.A.
38. The learned counsel for the petitioner next submitted that there is no requirement for obtaining a revalidated no objection certificate from the District Magistrate or from the State Level Committee for obtaining a C.T.O. as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. The Government Order dated 07.07.2017 contains provisions for the purpose of establishment of a new slaughter house and for approval of D.P.R. The U.P. Pollution Control Board itself has stated that there is no requirement of submission of a new D.P.R. The Government Order dated 07.07.2017 merely makes it mandatory to comply with the norms prescribed by the 24 points compendium but it does not provide for revalidation of no objection certificate issued by the District Level Committee or the State Level Committee. Several of the licenses/registrations under 24 points compendium are issued by the concerned authorities after issuance of the C.C.A. and the C.C.A. cannot be revoked unless there was a specific provision in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 authorising the U.P. Pollution Control Board to revoke the C.C.A. for want of a revalidated no objection certificate.
39. The learned counsel for the petitioner next submitted that the judgment dated 31.05.2023, passed by this Court in Writ-C No.4368 of 2022 merely directs the petitioner to comply with the provisions of

the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. The petitioner's submission is recorded in the aforesaid judgment dated 31.05.2023 that the applicability of the 24 points compendium is to be categorized mainly under three heads, namely - (i) pre-establishment (ii) post establishment and (iii) operational stage. The petitioner has completed the pre establishment and post-establishment conditions and operational conditions can be complied with only after the industry commences its operations after grant of C.C.A. by the U.P. Pollution Control Board. The petitioner's unit had already been established prior to 2017 and the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 does not operate retrospectively. These points have not been decided in the judgment dated 31.05.2023.

40. The learned counsel for the petitioner has next submitted that the petitioner had applied for revalidation of the no objection certificate under compulsive circumstances, as the U.P. Pollution Control Board was not granting C.C.A. although the petitioner had established the industry under the C.T.E. granted to it on 04.01.2017 and it had made huge investments in establishing the industry. Mere submission of an application for revalidation of the no objection certificate in these compelling circumstances would not operate as an estoppel against the petitioner for seeking a C.C.A. once the norms of the 24 points compendium stand met with. The revocation of C.C.A. for want of a revalidated no objection certificate after establishment of the industry would amount to turning the clock back and taking away an accrued right of the petitioner by means of an executive order, which is not permissible in view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Canara Bank and another Vs. M. Mahesh Kumar**: (2015) 7 SCC 412.
41. The learned counsel for the petitioner has also submitted that the U.P. Pollution Control Board has issued C.C.A. to numerous other industries without asking for a revalidated no objection certificate and it has treated the petitioner with hostile discrimination in revoking the C.C.A. granted to the petitioner for the reason that the petitioner had not submitted a revalidated no objection certificate.

42. The learned counsel for the petitioner has further submitted that the responsibility for ensuring compliance of 24 points compendium lies on the State Level Committee and not on the U.P. State Pollution Control Board. Therefore, the U.P. Pollution Control Board cannot revoke the C.C.A. for the alleged want of requirement of 24 points compendium.
43. The next point submitted by the learned counsel for the petitioner is that once the U.P. Pollution Control Board has granted a C.C.A. to the petitioner and the revalidation of no objection certificate could not be done without the C.C.A. having been granted, it was not open for the U.P. Pollution Control Board to revoke the C.C.A. granted to the petitioner as the law does not compel a person to do something which is impossible (*lex non cogit ad impossibilia*).

Submissions of the learned Counsel for the Respondents: -

44. Per contra, Sri S. C. Mishra, the learned Senior Advocate appearing for the U.P. Pollution Control Board, has submitted that after grant of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 to the petitioner, the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 was issued through which the earlier Government Order dated 26.11.2014 was superseded and a list of 24 laws was given in the Government Order for establishment of slaughter house/running of meat shops. Clause 4 (4) of the aforesaid Government Order provides that if the concerned local authority deems establishment of an animal slaughter house to be proper keeping in view the up to date animal census, it will get a D.P.R. prepared under the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the relevant Acts/Rules/Orders. The local authority shall submit an application to the District Magistrate along with the D.P.R., which will be examined by a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate and consisting of Senior Superintendent of Police / Superintendent of Police / Chief Veterinary Officer / Commissioner / Executive Officer of the concerned local authority and Regional Officer of the U.P. Pollution Control Board as its members. If the Committee finds that the D.P.R. has been prepared in accordance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court

and it would be proper to establish an animal slaughter house as per the latest animal census, it will submit its proposal along with a clear recommendation to the State Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department. The State Level Committee shall take appropriate decision for sanction of the project within three months from the receipt of proposal.

45. Sri S.C. Mishra has submitted that the report which is being claimed by the petitioner as revalidation of the earlier no objection certificate, has been submitted by a committee consisting of Assistant Commissioner (Food), Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board and Chief Veterinary Officer. The Superintendent of Police and the Executive Officer of local body are not members of this committee and, therefore, this report does not fulfill the requirements of Clause 4 (4) of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017.
46. The learned Counsel for the Pollution Control Board has submitted that the question whether the petitioner requires a revalidated no objection certificate or not, is not open to be examined by this Court as a coordinate bench of this Court has already held in the judgment dated 31.05.2023 passed by in Writ-C No.4368 of 2022, that it was mandatory for the petitioner to comply with all the terms of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 including NOC for 'consent to operate' from the District Magistrate, Unnao, State Level Committee and U.P. Pollution Control Board. He has submitted that this Court has no power to review the judgment dated 31.05.2013 rendered by a coordinate bench and the findings recorded in the aforesaid judgment and the same are binding on this bench.
47. Sri S.C. Mishra has next submitted that the question of retrospective operation of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 does not arise as it has superseded the earlier Government Order dated 26.11.2014. Thus, the only Government Order in existence is the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 and its provisions have to be adhered to by the petitioner.

48. In response to a specific question put by the Court as to whether the consent to establish an industry granted to the petitioner and all other industries came to an end upon issuance of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017, the learned counsel for the opposite parties stated that notices were sent to all the industries but he did not state as to whether the C.T.O. granted to any other industry has actually been cancelled.
49. The learned counsel for the opposite parties next submitted that the petitioner had itself submitted an application dated 02.06.2023 to the District Magistrate requesting for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 and he is now estopped from challenging the requirement of submission of a revalidated no objection certificate. The report on the aforesaid letter of the petitioner was submitted by a four member committee which did not include the Superintendent of Police and the Executive Officer of the local body and this report did not make any mention about trial operation of the industry.
50. Sri S. C. Mishra has drawn attention of the Court to the letter dated 27.02.2024 written by the District Magistrate to the Chief Veterinary Officer, Assistant Commissioner, Food Safety and Drug Administration, Assistant Regional Transport Officer and Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, stating that the report submitted by the committee consisting of the aforesaid officers makes no mention about the trial run of the industry whereas compliance of various points of the 24 points compendium can only be examined after trial run of the industry. He has submitted that the aforesaid letter indicates that the report submitted by the four member committee does not certify compliance of the provisions of 24 points compendium.
51. Regarding the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner based on the principle of estoppel, the learned counsel for the U.P. Pollution Control Board submitted that the C.C.A. was wrongly granted to the petitioner without submission of a revalidated no objection certificate and, therefore, the Chief Environmental Officer

and the Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, who were responsible for granting the C.C.A., have been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against them. He has submitted that the action of the aforesaid officers in wrongly issuing C.C.A. to the petitioner without submission of a revalidated no objection certificate would not create any estoppel against the U.P. Pollution Control Board.

52. In reply to the petitioner's contention that the C.T.O. has been granted to 8 other units without submission of a revalidated no objection certificate, Sri S.C. Mishra has stated that those eight units are running units whereas the petitioner's unit has not become operational.
53. Written notes of their submissions have also been filed by the learned counsel for the parties.

Analysis of the Submissions: -

54. Before proceeding to examine the rival submissions advanced by the learned counsel for the parties, it will be appropriate to understand the provisions of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017, which has been issued in compliance of the order dated 17.02.2017 passed by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.330 of 2001 and other connected matters. The aforesaid order refers to previous orders dated 26.09.2016 and 28.10.2016. The order dated 26.09.2016 reads as under: -

"We have heard learned counsel for the parties and are of the view that it would be more appropriate if learned counsel, i.e., Mr. Anand Grover, learned senior counsel, Mr. Vijay Panjwani and Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick, learned counsel have a meeting with learned Additional Solicitor General within the next week or so and together prepare an index of the various standards, rules and statutes governing the issue before us with regard to the slaughtering of animals and management of slaughter houses. Index will be prepared within a period of four weeks. The purpose of preparing the index is eventually to prepare a compendium based on that index which can then be circulated to all concerned so that the management of the slaughtering of animals and slaughter houses will be done more efficiently. List the matters on 28th October, 2016."

55. The order dated 28.10.2016 reads as follows: -

"Mr. Vijay Panjwani, learned counsel for CPCB says that he was not called for the meeting by the learned Additional Solicitor General. Mr. Anand Grover, learned senior counsel says that he has suggested some additions to the compendium. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick, learned counsel for the petitioner says that he will give certain additional documents to the learned Additional Solicitor General.

We hope that a final decision on the compendium will be taken within two weeks.

List immediately thereafter."

56. The order dated 17.02.2017, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court reads as follows: -

"Pursuant to our orders dated 26.09.2016 and 28.10.2016, a compendium of the Indian Standards has been prepared along with all relevant material in consultation with all the stake holders.

The Union of India is directed to print the compendium in sufficient numbers and circulate it to all the State Governments and Union Territories for compliance. The Union of India will comply with our orders within six weeks from today.

In the event there is non-compliance with the Indian Standards, other rules and regulations, the petitioners are entitled to approach the concerned District Collector or the judicial authorities, as the case may be in a given specific instance.

Learned counsel for the petitioner in W.P. (C) No.44 of 2004 seeks leave to withdraw the petition.

W. P. (C) No.44 of 2004 is dismissed as withdrawn.

W.P. (C) No.330 of 2001 is disposed of.

Pending applications, if any, are disposed of."

57. A perusal of the aforesaid orders makes it clear that the Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed preparation of an index of various standards, rules and statutes governing the issue with regard to slaughtering of animals and management of slaughter houses. The purpose of preparation of the index was to prepare a compendium which can be circulated to all the concerned so that the management of slaughter houses may be done more efficiently. The compendium was prepared accordingly and the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Union of India to print the compendium in sufficient numbers and

circulate it to all the State Governments and Union Territories for compliance.

58. Clause 4.4 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017, reliance whereupon has been placed by the learned counsel for U.P. Pollution Control Board and its translation in English is as follows: -

<p>अद्यतन पशुधन गणना को आधार में लेते हुए सम्बन्धित लोकल एथारिटी यदि पशुवधशाला की स्थापना का औचित्य पाती है, तो डी०पी०आर० मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशों व सुसंगत अधिनियमों/नियमों/ आदेशों के अधीन तैयार करायेगी। संबंधित लोकल एथारिटी जनपद के जिलाधिकारी के समक्ष डी०पी०आर० सहित आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करेगी, जिसे जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति, जिसमें सदस्य के रूप में सम्बन्धित जनपद के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक/ पुलिस अधीक्षक, मुख्य पशु चिकित्साधिकारी, सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकाय के नगर आयुक्त/ अधिशाषी अधिकारी/ अपर मुख्य अधिकारी एवं उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी होंगे, मा० सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित निर्णय में उल्लिखित अधिनियमों/ नियमों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए परीक्षण करेगी यदि सम्बन्धित लोकल एथारिटी द्वारा मा०सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय में वर्णित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार डी०पी०आर० तैयार की गयी हो, और अद्यतन पशुधन गणना के अनुसार वहाँ पर पशुवधशाला की स्थापना का औचित्य पाया जाता है, तो जिलास्तरीय समिति द्वारा अपनी स्पष्ट संस्तुति सहित प्रस्ताव प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग की अध्यक्षता में गठित राज्य स्तरीय समिति के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जाय। राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर 03 माह के अन्दर परियोजना की स्वीकृति दिये जाने पर विचार कर यथोचित निर्णय लेगी।</p>	<p>Taking the updated livestock census as the basis, if the concerned local authority finds establishment of a slaughter house to be proper, it will get a D.P.R. prepared as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the relevant Acts/Rules/Orders, which will be examined by a Committee presided by the District Magistrate and consisting of Senior Superintendent of Police/ Superintendent of Police, Chief Veterinary Officer, Municipal Commissioner / Executive Officer / Additional Chief Officer of the concerned local body and Regional Officer of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board as its members, keeping in view the Acts / Rules mentioned in the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. If the concerned local authority has prepared the D.P.R. as per the guidelines given in the order of the Supreme Court, and according to the updated livestock census, the establishment of an animal slaughter house is found to be proper, then the District Level Committee will submit its proposal alongwith its clear recommendation for consideration of the State Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Urban Development. The State Level Committee shall consider grant of approval to the project and take an appropriate decision within 03 months from the receipt of the proposal.</p>
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59. The important points of Clause 4.4 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 are as follows: -

- (i) Taking the updated livestock census as the basis, if the concerned local authority finds establishment of a slaughter house to be proper, it has to get the D.P.R. prepared.
 - (ii) The D.P.R. will be examined by a Committee presided by the District Magistrate, keeping in view the Acts / Rules mentioned in the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
 - (iii) The District Level Committee will submit its proposal alongwith its clear recommendation for consideration of the State Level Committee if the concerned local authority has prepared the D.P.R. as per the guidelines given in the order of the Supreme Court.
 - (iv) The State Level Committee shall consider grant of approval to the project and take an appropriate decision within 03 months from the receipt of the proposal.
60. Clause 4.4 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 deals with approval of D.P.R. for "**establishment of a slaughter house**". The petitioner had already been granted a no objection certificate to establish a slaughter house way back on 21.05.2015 after approval of the D.P.R. and it has already been granted C.T.E. to establish a slaughter by means of an order dated 04.01.2017, i.e. prior to issuance of the G.O. dated 07.07.2017.
61. Secondly, the proposal for establishment of an animal slaughter house has to be initiated by the local authority by submitting a D.P.R., and it has not to be done by the person who intends to establish the slaughter house. Therefore, as per Clause 4.4 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017, the petitioner was not obliged to submit a new D.P.R.
62. Thirdly, when the petitioner's application for grant of C.T.O. had repetitively been rejected on the ground that it was required to submit a revalidated no objection certificate from different departments as well as from the State Level Committee as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 and Writ-C No.4368 of 2022 filed by it was also dismissed by means of an order dated 31.05.2023, the petitioner had submitted an application dated 02.06.2023 requesting the District Magistrate for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated

- 21.05.2015. On 19.07.2023, the State Government wrote a letter to the District Magistrate stating that a detailed scrutiny be carried out in light of the terms/conditions of the 24 points compendium, the earlier no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 granted to the petitioner be revalidated and a report/proposal be sent to the Government as early as possible, along with a recommendation of the District Level Committee. The Deputy Commissioner, Industries had written a note to the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue), Unnao stating that through a letter dated 24.06.2023 information was obtained from the Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao as to whether a new D.P.R. was required for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015. The Regional Officer informed through a letter dated 07.07.2023 that a new D.P.R. was not required for revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 and it provided a copy of the D.P.R. already submitted by the petitioner, which had already been approved. When the Regional Officer of U. P. Pollution Control Board had written in the letter dated 07.07.2023 that a new D.P.R. was not required, there was no occasion for approval of a new D.P.R. as per Clause 4.4 of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 of which the operation was prospective.
63. The District Magistrate wrote letters dated 20.11.2023 and 16.11.2023 regarding revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 issued to the petitioner whereupon a spot verification was carried out and point wise reports were submitted by the concerned departments as per the 24 points compendium mentioned in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. In the letter dated 27.02.2024 addressed to (i) the Chief Veterinary Officer, Unnao, (ii) Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Unnao, (iii) Assistant Commissioner (Food) Food Safety and Drug Administration, Unnao and (iv) Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Unnao, the District Magistrate, Unnao has himself written that as per the reports submitted by the aforesaid authorities in respect of revalidation of the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 granted to the petitioner, a decision regarding certain points of the compendium would be possible only after trial

run of the industry. Thus admittedly, all the requirements of the 24 point compendium cannot be fulfilled at the time of issuance of the no objection certificate. The essential norms for CTE once fulfilled, stand as a formation based on which CCA is granted. On issuance of the CCA an industry becomes operational whereafter the 24 Points compendium become applicable as per the scheme of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017.

64. In **Om Gurusai Construction Co. v. V.N. Reddy**: 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1051, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that: -

"20. This is a case where the appellant has complied with the condition of furnishing the additional performance security at the earliest possible time, that it could possibly comply. That no one can be compelled to perform an impossible task - Lex non cogit ad impossibilia - is a well-accepted legal principle.

21. This Court in Raj Kumar Dey v. Tarapada Dey, (1987) 4 SCC 398, while quoting, approving and applying the maxim to the facts of that case, had the following to say:

"6. ... The other maxim is lex non cogit ad impossibilia (Broom's Legal Maxims - page 162) - The law does not compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform. The law itself and the administration of it, said Sir W. Scott, with reference to an alleged infraction of the revenue laws, must yield to that to which everything must bend, to necessity; the law, in its most positive and peremptory injunctions, is understood to disclaim, as it does in its general aphorisms, all intention of compelling impossibilities, and the administration of laws must adopt that general exception in the consideration of all particular cases."

(Emphasis added in original)

65. The petitioner cannot initiate the proposal for obtaining a fresh / revalidated no objection certificate for two reasons – (i) the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 provides that the proposal for establishment of an animal slaughter house has to be initiated by the local authority by submitting a D.P.R., and it cannot be done by the petitioner and (ii) the District Magistrate has himself written that requirements of all the 24 points of the compendium cannot be fulfilled before commencement of operation of the industry. In these

circumstances, the principle *lex non cogit ad impossibilia* is fully applicable to the present case.

66. The order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to prepare an index of the relevant laws for circulation to all the concerned so that the management of slaughtering the animals and slaughter house should be done more efficiently, can by no stretch of imagination be interpreted in a manner that the requirements of all the 24 laws mentioned in the compendium have to be fulfilled before establishment of a slaughter house.
67. Therefore, we are of the considered view that the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 does not nullify the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 granted by the District Level Committee, the no objection certificate dated 21.10.2016 granted by the State Level Committee and the C.T.E. dated 04.01.2017 issued by the U.P. Pollution Control Board.
68. So far as the submission of the learned counsel for U.P. Pollution Control Board that since the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 has superseded the earlier Government Order dated 26.11.2014 and the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 being the only Government Order in operation, the question of its retrospective operation is not involved, suffice it to say that by mere supersession of an earlier Government Order a subsequent Government Order, would not become effective retrospectively and any Government Order issued by the State has a prospective application.
69. Now, we proceed to examine the plea regarding applicability of the principle of *res judicata* in light of the findings recorded in the judgment and order dated 31.05.2023 passed in Writ-C No.4368 of 2022. The aforesaid Writ Petition was filed by the petitioner challenging the validity of an order dated 11.07.2020 whereby its application for grant of the consent to operate an animal slaughter house under the Air Act and the Water Act had been rejected. This Court had recorded the submission of the petitioner that the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 does not provide for the steps to be taken for pre-establishment consent or post-establishing but pre-

operational consent granted during the operation of the previous Government Order dated 26.11.2014 and that the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 does not operate retrospectively, particularly as it provides for modernizing the already operational industries and also for establishing new industries. It also records the submission of the petitioner that the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 does not require that the no objection certificate issued earlier by the District Magistrate or by the State Level Committee would require any revalidation. The Court has concluded that: -

“(38) A bare perusal of the aforesaid Government Order dated 07.07.2017 reveals that it is mandatory for all the slaughterhouse units to comply with the 24 compendium as mentioned in para-3 of the aforesaid Government Order dated 07.07.2017 for consent to operate/establishment of the modern slaughterhouse. We also notice that clause 4 (3) of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 clearly observes that after enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 w.e.f. 05.08.2011, the provisions relating to grant of license available under Uttar Pradesh Nagar Palika Adhiniyam, 1916 and Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 have become redundant.

(39) Apparently, the order dated 21.05.2015 issued by the District Magistrate, Unnao while granting NOC to the petitioner to establish the modernized slaughterhouse plant clearly mentioned in condition no.68 that it will be mandatory for the petitioner to follow the direction issued in future and condition no. 69 categorically states about the consequential effect of deemed cancellation of the said NOC, in case of any irregularity or violation of any of the conditions. The order dated 04.01.2017 issued by the U.P. Pollution Control Board clearly mentioned that conditions enumerated in the NOC given by the District Magistrate, Unnao by the aforesaid order dated 21.05.2015 shall be complied with in letter and spirit. Meaning thereby the petitioner is obliged to follow all the directions for continuation of the NOC granted by the District Magistrate, Unnao in future. However, the issue does not rest here as the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 specifically mentions about supersession of the Government Order dated 26.11.2014 and accordingly directs all the slaughterhouse units to comply with 24 points compendium as mentioned in para-3 of the aforesaid Government Order dated 07.07.2017 for consent to operate/ establishment of the slaughterhouse. Thus, since the earlier NOC dated 21.05.2015 was issued in view of the existing Government Order dated

26.11.2014, which as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 stands superseded, it was mandatory for all the slaughterhouse units that in order to seek 'consent to operate', the 24 points compendium as mentioned in para-3 of the aforesaid Government Order dated 07.07.2017 be followed. Thus, apparently, there are two aspects of the matter; firstly NOC. ought to have been taken as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 to establish the unit; and secondly on establishment of unit, the unit ought to have applied 'consent to operate' as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017.

(40) In the instant case, NOC of the District Magistrate, Unnao was granted before issuance of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017. Although the petitioner had come to establish the modernized slaughterhouse unit, however, the same was not operational and as such it was mandatory for the petitioner to comply with all the terms of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 including NOC for 'consent to operate' from the District Magistrate, Unnao, State Level Committee and U.P. Pollution Control Board.

(41) It is an admitted fact that the petitioner has not taken NOC from the District Magistrate, Unnao nor has obtained a re-validation of the said NOC in order to comply with the provisions of Government Order dated 07.07.2017, which are mandatory in nature having been issued pursuant to the dictum of the Apex Court in *Common Cause vs. Union of India and others (supra)* and *Laxmi Narain Modi Vs. Union of India (supra)*, for running the modernized slaughterhouse. Therefore, the U.P. Pollution Control Board has rightly refused to grant 'consent to operate' by means of the impugned orders."

70. Apparently, the subject matter of the earlier Writ Petition was an order refusing to grant CTO, whereas the subject matter of the instant Writ Petition is an order revoking the C.T.O. granted to the petitioner. The issue involved in the previous Writ Petition was regarding legality of an order refusing to issue the C.T.O. whereas the issue involved in the instance Writ Petition is regarding the validity of the order revoking the C.T.O. granted to the petitioner. The bar of res-judicata is attracted when the matter directly and substantially in issue in a case has been finally decided by the Court in a former proceeding. The issues involved in the present Writ Petition and the previous Writ Petition are not the same, so as to attract bar of res-judicata.
71. Further, the judgment rendered by a coordinate bench in an earlier Writ Petition would be binding as a precedent on subsequent benches

in respect of the points raised and decided in the earlier judgment. However, the previous judgment will not operate as a binding precedent in respect of the points which have not been decided therein. The scope and effect of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 and its prospective operation has not been decided in the judgment dated 31.05.2023. Therefore, we are of the considered view that the aforesaid judgment will not be a binding precedent in respect of the points which have not been decided in that judgment and it will not restrain this Court examining the issues raised in this Writ Petition.

72. As the facts of the case stated in the preceding paragraphs reveal, the District Magistrate Unnao had granted a no objection certificate to the petitioner on 21.05.2015 for establishment of a modern export oriented animal slaughter house subject to 69 conditions mentioned therein. The State Level Committee had granted a no objection certificate to the petitioner vide Office Memorandum dated 21.10.2016 subject to 12 conditions mentioned therein, including a condition that all the conditions mentioned in the no-objection certificate issued by the District Magistrate will have to be complied with. The U.P. Pollution Control Board had granted consent to establish an animal slaughter house to the petitioner on 04.01.2017. The Government Order dated 07.07.2017 was issued thereafter.
73. It was after issuance of the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 that the Governor of Uttar Pradesh entered into a Memorandum of Understanding dated 22.02.2018 with the petitioner assuring that the Governor would facilitate the petitioner to obtain necessary permissions/registrations/ approvals/clearances etc. as per the existing facilities and the regulations of the State and will facilitate the petitioner to establish the project in a time bound manner. All this was done apparently keeping in view the object of the State's policy to promote industries in the State so as to increase the opportunities of employment and attract inflow of foreign currency to the State.
74. However, the petitioner's applications for grant of C.T.O. were rejected repetitively and ultimately Writ-C No.4368 of 2022 filed by it

- challenging the validity of rejection order dated 11.07.2020 was also dismissed by means of an order dated 31.05.2023 without deciding the questions whether the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 had retrospective effect and whether the requirements of all the 24 sets of laws indexed in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 could be complied with before grant of C.T.O. to the industry.
75. The petitioner is apparently making efforts to establish and operate the industry since the year 2015. In this factual background he submitted an application dated 02.06.2023 for revalidation of the no objection certificate. The submission of application in the aforesaid circumstances for revalidation of the no objection certificate will not operate as estoppel against the petitioner so as to restrain it from challenging the requirement of revalidation of no objection certificate.
76. The respondents contend that revalidation of the no objection certificate is necessary as per the provisions contained in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017, which has been issued in compliance of an order dated 17.02.2017, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.330 of 2001: (Common Cause, A Registered Society Vs. Union of India and others).
77. A perusal of the aforesaid order dated 17.02.2017 as well as Government Order dated 07.07.2017 issued in purported compliance thereof makes it manifest that there is no provision either in the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or in the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 for revalidation of the no objection certificates granted earlier for establishment of a modern animal slaughter house. It is settled law that there can be no estoppel against the law. When the law does not mandate revalidation of no objection certificates, the mere submission of an application for revalidation of the no objection certificate cannot attract the principle of estoppel against the provisions of law.
78. The effect of passing of the impugned order is that the operation of the petitioner's industry has been prohibited after it was established under the C.T.E. granted by the U. P. Pollution Control Board and after a C.C.A. had been granted to it for a period ending 31.12.2028

after the trial run of the industry was found to be satisfactory. The right to carry on any occupation, trade or business is a Fundamental Right guaranteed Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution of India.

Article 19 (6) of the Constitution provides that: -

“Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular, nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to,—

(i) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business, or

(ii) the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.”

79. Thus the Fundamental Right under Article 19 (1) (g) to carry on any occupation, trade or business is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by any law made by the State. In **Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.**: AIR 1963 SC 1295, it was held that the provisions of the Police Regulations were merely executive or departmental instructions framed for the guidance of the police officers. They would not therefore be “a law” which the State is entitled to make under the relevant clauses 2 to 6 of Article 19 in order to regulate or curtail fundamental rights guaranteed by the several sub-clauses of Article 19(1), nor would the same be “a procedure established by law” within Article 21.
80. The Fundamental Right under Article 19 (1) (g) can only be regulated by a law made by the State and it cannot be taken away by a mere Government Order, more so, when the same cannot have any retrospective operation. This aspect was not considered by this Court in the judgment and order dated 31.05.2023 passed in Writ-C No.4368 of 2022.
81. The U.P. Pollution Control Board was constituted under Section 4 of the Water Act, 1974 for prevention, control or abatement of pollution

of streams and wells in the State. Subsequently the Air Act, 1981 was enacted and Section 4 of the Air Act provides that where any State Government has constituted a State Pollution Control Board under Section 4 of the Water Act, such State Board shall be deemed to be State Board for the prevention and control of the air pollution also. Thus, the primary objective of the State Pollution Control Board is to take appropriate measures for controlling air and water pollution. The 24 points compendium prepared in compliance of the order dated 17.02.2017, passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court is merely an index of various standards, rules and statutes with regard to slaughtering of animals and management of slaughter houses which relate to various subjects, not limited to pollution.

82. The U.P. Pollution Control Board has jurisdiction under the Air Act and the Water Act to pass appropriate orders to control air and water pollution only. It has no authority to pass any order regarding any subject which is not concerned with the air and water pollution. The authority which had granted the no objection certificate dated 21.05.2015 is the District Magistrate, who has not revoked the no objection certificate and who has not directed the petitioner to get the no objection certificate revalidated, of which there is no requirement as per the Government Order dated 07.07.2017 as well.
83. In these circumstances U.P. Pollution Control Board has no authority to direct the petitioner to obtain a revalidated no objection certificate.
84. Similar action was initiated against another industry viz. M/s Marya Frozen Agro Food Products Pvt. Ltd. and the industry was sealed, but U.P. Pollution Control Board withdrew the show cause notice issued to the said industry without any revalidated no objection certificate having been submitted by the aforesaid industry. U.P. Pollution Control Board has issued C.C.A. to 8 other industries without asking for a revalidated no objection certificate. The explanation offered by the learned Counsel for the Board that those industries were running industries whereas the petitioner has not commenced its operations, does not provide a legally acceptable justification as the Pollution Control Board has granted C.T.O./C.C.A. to the petitioner as well as

to the other industries after all the industries had been established under the authority given by the U. P. Pollution Control Board. After issuance of the C.C.A., the petitioner had also become entitled to operate the industry.

85. The petitioner was granted C.C.A. after successful trial run of the industry. However, its commercial operations could not commence because it has established an export oriented industry which is mandatorily required to be registered with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The inspection of a fully operational plant by the officers of APEDA is necessary for registration of the petitioner with the aforesaid authority. Attachment of a veterinary doctor from the department of animal husbandry at the petitioner's industry is necessary as per the provisions contained in a Government Order dated 13.01.2016. Although the Animal Husbandry Department had attached a veterinary doctor to the petitioner's industry vide order dated 27.12.2024, this order was cancelled by means of another order dated 31.12.2024 and the petitioner could not get itself registered with APEDA for want of attachment of a government veterinary doctor. It is not the case that the petitioner is not operating the industry, but the authorities are not permitting the petitioner to run the industry by creating obstacles in its operation.
86. The aforesaid facts support the petitioner's contention that the opposite parties have treated the petitioner with hostile discrimination in revoking the C.C.A granted to the petitioner for the reason that the petitioner had not submitted a revalidated no objection certificate.
87. The order dated 25.11.2024 passed by the U.P. Pollution Control Board revoking the C.C.A. granted to the petitioner vide order dated 23.08.2024 which was valid for the period from 23.08.2024 to 31.12.2028, without there being any allegation that the petitioner was violating the pollution laws or that it had violated any provision of the 24 point compendium or of any other Statute / Rule / Regulation 25.11.2024, is manifestly unreasonable and unjust. Besides the above, this action of the U. P. Pollution Control Board has resulted in closure

of an export oriented industry, regarding which the Governor of the State has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding dated 22.02.2018 agreeing to facilitate the petitioner to obtain necessary permissions/registrations/ approvals/clearances etc. as per the existing facilities and regulations of the State and also to help the petitioner to avail incentives under various schemes of the State/Central Government, wherever applicable. This Memorandum was entered into keeping in view the object of the State's policy to promote industries in the State so as to increase the opportunities of employment and attract inflow of foreign currency to the State.

88. The impugned order has been passed by the U. P. Pollution Control Board in disregard to the State's policy to promote industries in the State so as to increase the opportunities of employment and attract inflow of foreign currency to the State. It has been passed in utter disregard to the Memorandum of Understanding dated 22.02.2018 entered into by the Hon'ble Governor of the State agreeing to facilitate the establishment of the industry.
89. In view of the foregoing discussion, we are of the considered view that the impugned order dated 14.11.2024 passed by the Chief Environment Officer, U. P. Pollution Control Board is unsustainable in law.
90. Accordingly, the Writ Petition is allowed. The impugned order dated 14.11.2024 passed by the Chief Environment Officer, U. P. Pollution Control Board cancelling the Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation issued to the petitioner on 23.08.2024 for running an animal slaughter house, is **quashed**. The opposite parties are directed to permit the petitioner to operate the modern animal slaughter house in furtherance of the Consolidated Consent to Operate and Authorisation dated 23.08.2024 and to facilitate it in operating the industry keeping in view the State's policy to promote industries in the State so as to increase the opportunities of employment and attract inflow of foreign currency to the State as well as the Memorandum of Understanding dated 22.02.2018 entered between the Hon'ble

Governor of the State and the petitioner assuring that the Governor would facilitate the petitioner to establish the project in a time bound manner.

91. The parties would bear their own costs of litigation.

[Subhash Vidyarthi J.]

[A.R. Masoodi J.]

Order Date: 13.02.2025

Ram.

T. C.
S

ITEM NO.43

COURT NO.12

SECTION XI

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal(C) No(s). 12674/2025

[Arising out of impugned final judgment and order dated 13-02-2025 in WRITC No. 10671/2024 passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench]

STATE OF U.P & ORS.

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

M/S AL HAQ FOODS PVT LTD

Respondent(s)

IA No. 113870/2025 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING C/C OF THE IMPUGNED JUDGMENT

IA No. 113871/2025 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.

Date : 20-05-2025 This matter was called on for hearing today.

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DIPANKAR DATTA
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. VINOD CHANDRAN

For Petitioner(s) : Mr. K M Natraj, A.S.G.
Mr. Sharan Dev Singh Thakur, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Sudeep Kumar, AOR
Ms. Manisha, Adv.
Ms. Rupali, Adv.

For Respondent(s) : Mr. Mukul Rohatgi, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Talha Abdul Rahman, AOR
Mr. Abhinav Singh, Adv.
Ms. Devanshi Singh, Adv.
Mr. M Shaz Khan, Adv.
Mr. Sudhanshu Tewari, Adv.
Ms. Shambhavi Singh, Adv.
Mr. Faizan Ahmed, Adv.
Mr. Rafid Akhter, Adv.

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

1. We are not inclined to interfere with the impugned judgment and order of the High Court; hence, the special leave petition is dismissed.

Pending application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by
JATINDER KAUR
Date: 2024.05.20
18:06:48 IST
Reason: —

(JATINDER KAUR)
P.S. to REGISTRAR

T.C


(SUDHIR KUMAR SHARMA)
COURT MASTER (NSH)

ITEM NO.48

COURT NO.5

SECTION PIL(W)

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

Writ Petition(s) (Civil) No(s).330/2001

COMMON CAUSE, A REGD. SOCIETY

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA AND ORS.

Respondent(s)

(with appln. (s) for directions)

WITH W.P.(C) No. 44/2004.

(With appln.(s) for c/delay in making deposit and appln.(s) for directions and appln.(s) for exemption from filing O.T. and may refer to remarks)

Date : 17/02/2017 These petitions were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAFULLA C. PANT
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEEPAK GUPTA

For Petitioner(s) Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick, AOR
Mrs. Soma Mullick, Adv.
Mr. Sebat Kumar Deuria, Adv.

Mr. Anand Grover, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Purushottam Sharma Tripathi, AOR
Mr. Mukesh Kumar Singh, Adv.
Ms. Priya Shirnivasan, Adv.
Srinidhi Rao, Adv.
Ms. Amita, Adv.

For Respondent(s)

Ms. Pinky Anand, ASG
Mr. K. Radhakrishnan, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Sunita Sharma, Adv.
Mr. S. Wasim A. Qadri, Adv.
Ms. Sushma Verma, Adv.
Mr. D.S. Mahra, AOR

Ms. Kiran Bhardwaj, Adv.
Mr. G.S. Makkar, Adv.
Mr. Shadman Ali, Adv.
Mr. Arun Kumar Yadav, Adv.
Mr. Mohan Prasad Gupta, Adv.
Mr. R.R. Rajesh, Adv.
Mr. Raj Bahadur, Adv.
Ms. Kritika Sachdeva, Adv.
Ms. Somya Rathore, Adv.
Mr. Ajay Kumar Singh, Adv.
Mr. Amrish Kr. Sharma, Adv.

MCD

Mr. Sanjiv Sen, Sr. Adv.
Mr. R.K. Singh, Adv.
Mr. Suvesh Kumar, Adv.
Mr. Virag Gupta, Adv.
Mr. Praveen Swarup, AOR

CPCB

Mr. Vijay Panjwani, AOR

Animal Welfare Board

Ms. Anjali Sharma, Adv.
Ms. Sujeeta Srivastava, AOR

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

Pursuant to our orders dated 26.09.2016 and 28.10.2016, a compendium of the Indian Standards has been prepared along with all relevant material in consultation with all the stake-holders.

The Union of India is directed to print the compendium in sufficient numbers and circulate it to all the State Governments and Union Territories for compliance. The Union of India will comply with our orders within six weeks from today.

In the event there is non-compliance with the Indian Standards, other rules and regulations, the petitioners are entitled to approach the concerned District Collector or the judicial authorities, as the case may be in a given specific instance.

Learned counsel for the petitioner in W.P.(C) No.44 of 2004 seeks leave to withdraw the petition.

W.P.(C) No.44 of 2004 is dismissed as withdrawn.

W.P.(C) No.330 of 2001 is disposed of.

Pending applications, if any, are disposed of.

(SANJAY KUMAR-I)
AR-CUM-PS

(JASWINDER KAUR)
COURT MASTER

T.C
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जिलाधिकारी महोदय, गाजियाबाद के पत्र संख्या 343/एस0टी0-डी0एम0/स्लाटर/2024 दिनांक 22.05.2024 के अनुपालन में जनपद गाजियाबाद में संचालित पशुवधशालाओं में 24 बिन्दु कम्पेन्डियम की प्राविधानों के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में मैसर्स अल-नासिर एक्सपोर्ट प्रा0 लि0, खसरा नं-2761, ग्राम भूरगढ़ी डासना, गाजियाबाद के दिनांक 25.06.2024 को किये गये स्थलीय सत्यापन के उपरान्त सम्बन्धित विभागों की संयुक्त आख्या।

Sr. No	STATUTE/STANDARD/ GUIDELINE	FINDINGS
1.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 [Relevant sections: Sections 3(p.3), 9(b) (p. 6), Section 9(e) (p. 6), 11 (p. 7, 8) and 38 (p. 15, 16)]	Industry has already been taken all necessary steps for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 as mentioned in relevant sections.
2.	Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 (as amended in 2001 and 2009)	<p>निरीक्षण के दौरान पाया गया कि केन्द्रीय मोटरयान नियमावली 1989 के नियम 125(ड) के अर्न्तगत पशुधन का परिवहन करने वाले मोटरयानों के लिये यह प्राविधान किया गया है कि जानवरों को ले जाने वाले मोटरयान में यान की बॉडी में स्थायी विभाजन होंगे, जिससे प्रत्येक विभाजन में जानवरों (भैंस) को व्यक्ति रूप से ले जाने हेतु विभाजन का आकर 02 वर्गमीटर होगा। जबकि स्लाटर हाऊस द्वारा पशुधन की आपूर्ति करने वाले वाहनों का अभिलेख प्रस्तुत करने पर पाया गया कि कोई भी वाहन उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत नहीं पाया गया।</p> <p>यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि जनपद गाजियाबाद राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में स्थित होने के दृष्टिगत, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) द्वारा यहाँ 10 वर्ष पुराने डीजल वाहनों का संचालन प्रतिबन्धित किया गया है। जबकि मै0 अल नासिर एक्सपोर्ट प्रा0 लि0, भूङगढ़ी, डासना, गाजियाबाद में वाहनों के आवागमन हेतु प्रस्तुत रजिस्टर का अवलोकन किया गया और कार्यालय अभिलेखानुसार पाया गया कि सूची में उल्लिखित 15 वाहन ऐसे हैं, जिनकी आयु 10 वर्ष पूर्ण हो चुकी है, जो राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) के आदेशों का उल्लंघन कर संचालित हो रहे हैं।</p> <p>उक्त पशुवधशाला द्वारा पशुओं के परिवहन हेतु परिवहन विभाग, जनपद गाजियाबाद उ0प्र0 से नियमानुसार पशुओं के परिवहन में लाये जाने वाली वाहनों का निरीक्षण कराया जाये एवं उपयुक्त पाये जाने पर ही प्रयोग में लाया जाये।</p>
3.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules 2000	<p>प्रश्नगत इकाई एपीडा, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, एफएसएसएआई, उद्योग आदि सम्बन्धित विभागों से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्रदत्त इकाई है, जो महिषवंशीय पशुओं के मांस का निर्यात विदेशों में करती है। पशु वधशाला इकाई को प्रतिदिन एपीडा एवं उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा 200 महिषवंशीय पशु एवं 100 भेड/बकरी प्रति दिन वध करने की अनुमति दिनांक 31-12-2024 तक प्रदान की गयी है।</p> <p>निरीक्षण के समय लेरेज में कुल 27 महिषवंशीय पशु मौजूद पाये गये, जिनके बारे में अवगत कराया गया कि यह पशु दिनांक 24.06.2024 को लाये गये थे जहाँ पर पशुओं को रिशेप्सन प्लेट फार्म पर उतारा जाता है, जिसके उपरान्त पशुओं का एन्टीमार्टम किया जाता है तथा</p>

		<p>रिजेक्टीड पशुओं को वापस कर दिया जाता है। निरीक्षण के समय कुल 04 पशुओं का रिजेक्शन किया गया था। उपरोक्त का अभिलेखों से मिलान करने पर सही पाया गया। प्रबन्धक द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि इकाई में पशुओं को लाने का कार्य केवल वाहन द्वारा ही किया जाता है। इकाई द्वारा अनुमन्य क्षमता के सापेक्ष मानक के अनुसार इकाई में upvc से पंजीकृत कुल 05 निजी पशु चिकित्सक एन्टीमार्टम एवं पोस्टमार्टम कार्य हेतु मौजूद पाये गये। इकाई में पिछले एक माह के एन्टीमार्टम अभिलेखों का निरीक्षण करने पर पाया गया कि इकाई में प्रतिदिन प्रदत्त क्षमता से कम पशु लाये गये हैं।</p> <p>उपरोक्त इकाई में वध हेतु आये पशुओं का वध से 24 घण्टे पूर्व स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण इकाई में कार्यरत निजी पशु चिकित्सकों द्वारा किया जाता है। वध योग्य पाये गये पशुओं का वध से पूर्व 24 घण्टे लेरिज में रखा जाता है। लेरिज में पशुओं हेतु पीने के पानी, धूप, वर्षा एवं शीत हवाओं से बचाने की समुचित व्यवस्था है। स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण के दौरान वध हेतु अयोग्य पाये गये पशुओं को गेट पास जारी कर पशु सप्लायर को वापस कर दिये जाते हैं। निरीक्षण के समय प्रबन्धक को लेरिज में अतिरिक्त सी0सी0 टी0वी0 कैमरे लगाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया।</p>
4.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules 2001	As per point no. 3
5.	Performa for Ante and Post Mortem Fitness Certificates to be issued by the Veterinary Doctor after examining the animal before and after slaughter of animals as per Rule 4 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules 2001 [Relevant documents: Letter from AWBI to Director/Commissioner, Municipal Administration of all States and Union Territories, dated 17.10.2016(p. 49); Letter from AWBI to CEO Food Safety & Standards Authority, dated 17.10.2016(p. 50); Letter from FSSAI to All Central Licencing Authorities and Commissioners of food safety of all States/UT's (p.51)]	लेरिज के निरीक्षण के समय उपरोक्त इकाई के मुख्य पशु चिकित्सक डा0 पी0डी0 सिंघल मौजूद मिले जिनके साथ डा0 राजकुमार त्यागी भी मौजूद थे, लेरिज में मौजूद पशुओं के एन्टीमार्टम एवं पोस्टमार्टम अभिलेखों का निरीक्षण किया गया, जो कि प्रिवेन्शन ऑफ कूपल्टी टू ऐनीमल (स्लोटर हाउस) रूल 2001 के अनुरूप प्रारूप पर अंकित किया गया है। (संलग्नक-1)
6.	Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of livestock market) Rules 2016	As per point no. 3
7.	Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2015 [Relevant Rules: Rule 125E(p. 69)]	As per point no. 2
8.	Central Motor Vehicles (13th Amendment) Rules, 2016 [Relevant Rules: Rule 125E(p.71)]	As per point no. 2
9.	Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 [Relevant sections- Section 92 (p.	निरीक्षण के समय इकाई प्रतिनिधि द्वारा खाद्य प्रतिष्ठान का खाद्य लाइसेन्स संख्या 10013051000638, पेस्ट कन्ट्रोल

	118,119]	<p>रिपोर्ट नं-ANEPL/PRP/01/08 दिनांक 01.06.2024 उपयोग किये जाने वाले पानी की जाँच रिपोर्ट नं ETS/144/04/2024 दिनांक 24.04.2024, एण्टीमोर्टम रिपोर्ट, पोस्टमोर्टम रिपोर्ट, खाद्य कारोबार में संलग्न व्यक्तियों की मेडिकल फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र, खाद्य पदार्थ फ्रोजन बोनलैस बफैलो मीट की रासायनिक एवं जैविक जाँच रिपोर्ट संख्या AGSS/FA/14050600037 दिनांक 17.05.2024 प्रस्तुत किया गया है। (संलग्नक-2)</p> <p>मौके पर प्रतिष्ठान के डी-बोनिंग हॉल के फर्श की कुछ टाइल्स टूटी हुई हैं, जिनको रिपेयर कराने, स्लाटर में दिवार पर काले धब्बे का साफ कराने एवं खाद्य कारोबार में संलग्न व्यक्तियों की खाद्य सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण कराने हेतु खाद्य कारोबारकर्ता को निर्देशित किया गया।</p>
10.	Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations 2011 [Relevant regulations- Part IV (p. 161-178)]	As per point no. 9
11.	Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 [Relevant regulations- Regulation 2.5(p.265)]	As per point no. 9
12.	Agriculture and Processed Food Product Export Development Authority (Amendment) Act 2009 [Relevant sections- Section 4(p. 344) and section 12(p. 349)]	As per Agriculture and Processed Food Product Export Development Authority (Amendment) Act 2009 [Relevant sections- Section 4(p. 344) and section 12(p. 349)] industry has already taken the relevant certificate by APEDA. (संलग्नक-3)
13.	Environment Protection Act 1986 [Relevant Sections- 6 & 25(p.356)]	As per Environment Protection Act 1986 [Relevant Sections- 6 & 25(p.356)] industry has taken mandatory provisions for compliance of said act.
14	The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 [Relevant Rules- Effluent Discharge Standards, S.No. 50(p.357)]	<p>As per the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 [Relevant Rules- Effluent Discharge Standards, S. No. 50(p.357)] industry have effluent treatment plant (ETP) of capacity 200 KLD based on activated sludge process for treatment of industrial waste water generated from process. The treatment has primary, secondary followed by tertiary treatment. The details of ETP units are as follows: -</p> <p>Collection tank, Rotary Fiber Screen, Equalization Tank-1, DAF (Dissolved Air Floatation), Equalization Tank-2, Flash Mixing Tank, Primary Clarifier, Aeration Tank-1, Secondary Clarifier-1, Aeration Tank-2, Secondary Clarifier-2, sludge holding tank, Buffer Tank, Sand Filter, Activated Carbon Filter, Disinfection tank, Sludge drying beds, Filter Press Machine etc.</p> <p>Provision is made to utilize treated waste water for irrigation in own developed plantation (Eucalyptus) using Karnal Technology over an area of 8840 sq meter (approx.). As informed by the unit the treated effluent is also used in washing, cooling towers and water sprinkling on roads. On the day of</p>

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		inspection, the effluent was not discharged into drain. The unit has installed Blood Meal Plant with blood pump, screw pump and agitator (Blood coagulator), which was found operational during inspection.
15.	(Revised Draft) Effluent discharge standards for Slaughter House to be notified by the MoEF [Relevant Rules-Effluent Discharge Standards, S.No. 50(p.360)]	During inspection sample from inlet and final outlet of ETP was collected and analyzed in Regional Laboratory, UPPCB, Ghaziabad. As per Sample analysis report receipt unit is complying with the prescribed discharge standards. Copy of analysis report is attached. (संलग्नक-4)
16.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 [Relevant Section 24(p. 373,374), 25(p. 374), 26(p. 375), 27(p. 375,376), 28(p. 376) & 33B (p. 378)]	As per the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 [Relevant Section 24(p. 373,374), 25(p. 374), 26(p. 375), 27(p. 375,376), 28(p. 376) & 33B (p. 378)] unit has obtained Consent to Operate from UPPCB vide letter dated 12.03.2020, which is valid up to 31.12.2024, (संलग्नक-5)
17.	The Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Rules 1975 [Relevant Rules: Form XIII (p.410)]	As per The Water (Preservation and control of pollution) Rules 1975 [Relevant Rules: Form XIII (p.410)], unit has obtained Consent to Operate from UPPCB vide letter dated 12.03.2020, which is valid up to 31.12.2024.
18.	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 [Relevant Sections- 21(p.441), 22A (p. 443), 23(p. 443), 24(p. 443, 444), 31A (p. 446), 31B (p. 446), 37(p.448), 40(p. 448,449), & 41 (p. 449)]	The Unit has two boilers having capacity of 6 TPH each (01 standby) as main source of air pollution. Biomass/ Bio briquette is used as fuel in the boiler. It is equipped with multi-cyclone system and wet scrubber as Air Pollution Control Devices (APCDs), which was found operational. Flue gases are discharged into the atmosphere through a common stack having height of 30 meters. The stack is provided with monitoring facilities having platform and porthole. The unit has provided bio filters to suppress the odour from rendering plant (dry process). As per the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 [Relevant Sections- 21(p. 441), 22A (p. 443), 23(p. 443), 24(p. 443, 444), 31A (p. 446), 31B (p. 446), 37(p.448), 40(p. 448,449), & 41 (p. 449)]; unit has obtained Consent to Operate from UPPCB vide letter dated 26.02.2020, which is valid up to 31.12.2024, which is further amended for change in fuel by Board vide letter dated 11.01.2023, (संलग्नक-6)
19.	The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 [Relevant Rules- 7(p. 456), Schedule II-S.No.1(iii) (p. 458), 4(p. 459), 5(p. 459,460), 6(p. 460), Form II Clause 6(ii) (p.472)]	The unit has provided ingesta de-watering machine & rendering Plant of capacity 6.0 Ton/Hour (dry process), which was found operational. Unit has maintained record of generation of dung and ETP sludge. Which is reported to be used/given as manure.

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20.	The National Green Tribunal Act 2010 [Relevant sections 14(p.482), 16(p.483)]	As per The National Green Tribunal Act 2010 [Relevant sections 14(p.482), 16(p.483)], unit is directed to take all measures to comply with the directions of The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal time to time.
21.	IS 8895: 2015 Handling Storage and Transport of Slaughter house by-products Guidelines (first revision)	The unit has made necessary arrangements for handling, storage and transport of slaughter house by-products. The details of production and by-products from 01.04.2024 to 24.06.2024 (संलग्नक-7)
22.	IS 1982: 2015 Ante mortem and post mortem inspection of meat animals – Code of practice (second revision)	As per point no. 3
23.	IS 4393: 2016 Basic Requirement of an Abattoir (second revision)	This standard covers the typical layout plan, hygienic and sanitary, and basic requirements for an abattoir for carrying out slaughter of sheep, goats/ buffaloes etc. The industry has proper layout, and prerequisite of abattoir as per IS 4393: 2016 Basic Requirement of an Abattoir (second revision).
24.	[Revised] Standards for Discharge of Effluents from slaughter houses, Meat processing units and sea food industry	The industry has made necessary arrangements for achieve of the prescribed norms for the [Revised] Standards for Discharge of Effluents from slaughter houses, Meat processing units and sea food industry. Provision is made to utilize treated waste water for irrigation in own developed plantation (Eucalyptus) using Karnal Technology over an area of 8840 SQ meter (approx.)

नगर मजिस्ट्रेट, गाजियाबाद।	
सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त (अपराध), पुलिस विभाग, गाजियाबाद।	
मुख्य पशुचिकित्साधिकारी, गाजियाबाद।	
यात्री/मालकर अधिकारी, परिवहन विभाग, गाजियाबाद।	
खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी, गाजियाबाद।	
सहायक पर्यावरण अभियंता, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, गाजियाबाद।	

जिलाधिकारी महोदय, गाजियाबाद

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Annexure A/4 (copy)



U.P. Pollution Control Board

CONSENT ORDER

Ref No. -
71280/UPPCB/Moradabad(UPPCBRO)/CTO/wat
er/BHIM NAGAR/2019

Dated : 09/01/2020

To ,

Shri MOHD IRFAN
M/s INDIA FROZEN FOODS
VILLAGE-BEGUMPUR-CHIMYAWLI, SAMBHIAL, DISTT.
SAMBHAL, SHAMBHAL, 244303
BHIM NAGAR

Sub : Consent under Section 25/26 of The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(as amended) for discharge of effluent to M/s. INDIA FROZEN FOODS

Reference Application No :6356078

Dated :09/01/2020

1. For disposal of effluent into water body or drain or land under The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended (here in after referred as the act) M/s. INDIA FROZEN FOODS is hereby authorized by the board for discharge of their industrial effluent generated through ETP for irrigation/river through drain and disposal of domestic effluent through septic tank/soak pit subject to general and special conditions mentioned in the annexure ,in refrence to their foresaid application .
2. This consent is valid for the period from 26/12/2019 to 31/12/2024 .
3. In spite of the conditions and provisions mentioned in this consent order UP Pollution Control Board reserves its right and powers to reconsider/amend any or all conditions under section 27(2) of the Water (Previntion and Controt of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended .

This consent is being issued with the permission of competent authority .

Amit
Chandra

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Amit Chandra
Date: 2020.01.09
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For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board

Chief Environment Officer

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: Regional Officer Moradabad to ensure the compliance of the conditions imposed in the consent order.

Amit
Chandra

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Amit Chandra
Date: 2020.01.09
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Chief Environment Officer

U.P. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, LUCKNOW

Annexure to Consent issued to M/s.INDIA FROZEN FOODS vide

Consent Order No. 6356078/ Water

Dated : 09/01/2020

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

1. This consent is valid for the approved maximum slaughtering capacity Slaughtering of 350 Buffalo per day and production of 53 MTD Frozen meat, tallow-5 MTD and MDM 16 MTD per day.
2. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.
3. The unit should follow the various provisions of "REVISED COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRY DOCUMENT ON SLAUGHTER HOUSES" issued by Central pollution Control Board in October 2017.
4. The slaughter house will follow the various provisions of rules and regulations as mentioned in the "Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House".
5. The slaughtering of the cow & its progeny is not permitted under any circumstances.
6. The industry should strictly follow the various Acts & guidelines mentioned in the compendium compiled in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 17-02-2017 in the matter of W.P.(Civil) No. 330/2001, Common Cause V/s Govt. of India, W.P. No. 44/2004, contempt petition 124/2015 annexed with W.P. (Civil) No. 309/2003 Laxmi Narayan Modi V/s Govt. of India and ors.
7. The industry should provide the linkage of the CCTV cameras installed at the entry points, lairage and meat processing unit to the DM office and on the public portal. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken from local administration or any other government department.
8. The quantity of maximum daily effluent discharge should not be more than the following :

Effluent Discharge Details			
S.No	Kind of Effluent	Maximum daily discharge,KL/day	Treatment facility and discharge point
1	Domestic	2 KLD	Septic Tank
2	Industrial	350 KLD	ETP

9. Arrangement should be made for collection of water used in process and domestic effluent separately in closed water supply system. The treated domestic and industrial effluent if discharged outside the premises, if meets at the end of final discharge point, arrangement should be made for measurement of effluent and for collecting its sample. Except the effluent informed in the application for consent no other effluent should enter in the said arrangements for collection of effluent. It should also be ensured that domestic effluent should not be discharged in storm water drain.
- 9(a) The domestic effluent should be treated in treatment plant so that the should be in conformity with the following norms dated treated effluent .

Domestic Effluent		
S.No	Parameter	Standard
1	Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/l
2	BOD	30 mg/l
3	COD	250 mg/l
4	Oil & Grease	10 mg/l
5	Quantity of Discharge	2 KLD

- 9(b) The industrial effluent should be treated in treatment plant so that the treated effluent should be in conformity with the following norms. .

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S.No	Industrial Effluent	
	Parameter	Standard
1	Quantity of Discharge	350 KLD
2	COD	250 mg/l
3	Oil & Grease	10 mg/l
4	Total Suspended Solids	50 mg/l
5	BOD	30 mg/l

10. Effluent generated in all the processes, bleed water, cooling effluent and the effluent generated from washing of floor and equipments etc should be treated before its disposal with treated industrial effluent so that it should be according to the norms prescribed under The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 or otherwise mandatory.
11. The method for collecting industrial and domestic effluent and its analysis should be as per legal Indian standards and its subsequent amendments/ standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
12. The industry will have to ensure compliance of the permission from the CGWA before ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.
13. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.
14. 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.
15. Minimum 33% of the land on which unit is established will be covered and properly maintained by the plantation of tall trees of suitable species as per the guidelines set up by the Board vide its Office Order no.H-16405/220/2018/02 dt. 16/02/2018. The copy of this guideline is available at URL http://www.uppcb.com/pdf/Green-Belt-Guidle_160218.pdf.
16. The industry will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB and SPCB.
17. Flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized. The unit will ensure facility to transmit data to CPCB server and submit a regular calibration certificate of Electro Magnetic Flow meter to the Board.
18. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB 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.
19. Industry shall abide by the directions given by Hon'ble Court, Central Pollution Control Board and UPPCB for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time.

Specific Conditions:





U.P. Pollution Control Board

CONSENT ORDER

Ref No. - 71294/U.P.PCB/Moradabad(U.P.PCBRO)/CTO/air/BHIM
NAGAR/2019

Dated : 09/01/2020

To .

Shri MOHD IRFAN
M/s INDIA FROZEN FOODS
VILLAGE-BEGUMPUR-CHIMYAWLI, SAMBHAL, DISTT.
SAMBHAL, SHAMBHAL, 244303
BHIM NAGAR

Sub : Consent under section 21/22 of the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (as amended)
to M/s. INDIA FROZEN FOODS

Reference Application No. 6357254

Dated : 09/01/2020

1. With reference to the application for consent for emission of air pollutants from the plant of M/s INDIA FROZEN FOODS. under Air Act 1981. It is being authorised for said emissions, as per the standards, in environment, by the Board as per enclosed conditions .
2. This consent is valid for the period from 26/12/2019 to 31/12/2024 .
3. In spite of the conditions and provisions mentioned in this consent order UP Pollution Control Board reserves its right and powers to reconsider/amend any or all conditions under section 21 (6) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended.
This consent is being issued with the permission of competent authority .

Amit
Chandra

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Amit Chandra
Date: 2020.01.09
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For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board

Chief Environment Officer

Enclosed : As above
(condition of consent):

Copy to: Regional Officer Moradabad to ensure the compliance of the conditions imposed in the consent order.

Amit
Chandra

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Amit Chandra
Date: 2020.01.09
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Chief Environment Officer

U.P. Pollution Control Board

Dated : 09/01/2020

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

1. This consent is valid for the approved maximum slaughtering capacity slaughtering of 350 Buffalo per day and production of 53 MTD frozen meat, tallo-5 MTD and MDM 16 MTD Buffalos per day.
2. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.
3. The unit should follow the various provisions of "REVISED COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRY DOCUMENT ON SLAUGHTER HOUSES" issued by Central pollution Control Board in October 2017.
4. The slaughtering of the cow & its progeny is not permitted under any circumstances.
5. The slaughter house will follow the various provisions of rules and regulations as mentioned in the "Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House".
- 6(a) The maximum rate of emission of flue gas should not be more than the emission norms for the stacks.
- 6(b) Air Pollution Source Details.

Air Pollution Source Details					
S.No	Air Pollution Source	Type of Fuel	Stack No.	Parameters	Height
1	DG sets of 500 KVA, 500 KVA, 500 KVA, 500 KVA and 750 KVA	Diesel	02	Particulate Matter	4.8 Meter, 4.8 Meter, 4.8 Meter, 4.8 Meter & 5.5 Meter respectively above from the roof of nearest building
2	Boiler-6 TPH	Wood -50 TPD	01	Particulate Matter	Dust Collector and stack of 30 Meter from ground level.

- 6(c) The emissions by various stacks into the environment should be as per the norms of the Board .

Emission Quality Details Detail			
S.No	Stack No	Parameter	Standard
1	01	Particulate Matter	600 mg/nm ³
2	02	Particulate Matter	As per E(P) Rules, 1986

7. 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 .
8. Any source of emission other than that mentioned in the Air consent seeking application will not be permitted by the Board .
9. The industry should ensure the operation of the air pollution control system (APCS) in such a manner that the air emission confirms with the standards prescribed under the E.P Act 1986 as amended.
10. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed format as per rule no.14 as per E.P Rules 1986 .
11. 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 U.P Pollution Control Board for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time .

12. Industry shall submit monthly monitoring reports of all stacks and ambient air quality from a certified / approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986 .
13. 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.
14. The industry will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB and SPCB .
15. 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.
16. 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 .
17. The Industry will use minimum 20% Bio Briquette as fuel in the Boiler depending upon its availability .
18. 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).
19. 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 set up by the Board vide its Office Order no.H-16405/220/2018/02 dt. 16/02/2018. The copy of this guideline is available at URL http://www.uppcb.com/pdf/Green-Belt-Guidle_160218.pdf .
20. If closure order is issued by CPCB or UPPCB 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 .
21. Industry shall abide by the directions given by Hon'ble Court, Central Pollution Control Board and UPPCB for protection and safe guard of environment from time to time .

Specific Conditions:

1. This consent is valid for slaughtering of 350 Buffalo per day and production of 53 MTD Frozen meat, Tallow - 5 MTD and MBM 16 MTD.
2. Unit shall regularly operate and maintain Air pollution control system i. e. Dust Collector and ensure that stack emissions and ambient air quality is within the prescribed norms.
3. Unit shall install online emission monitoring system within 03 months and shall ensure its connectivity with the servers of CPCB and UPPCB .
4. Unit shall ensure that ambient air quality of nearby areas is not adversely affected due to operation and emissions of the unit.
5. Unit shall comply the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 as amended and Environment (Protection) Act 1986, and direction issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in Order dated 13.07.2017 in OA no. 200/2014, M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India and orders of Hon'ble Courts and Hon'ble NGT.
6. The ambient noise level shall conform to the standards under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
7. Unit shall use Bio-briquette as co-fuel with main fuel in the ratio of minimum 20 percent in boiler subject to its availability.
8. Unit shall submit the ambient air quality report and stack report of the air pollution sources from laboratory authorized from MOEF & CC, Govt. of India on quarterly basis.
9. Unit shall develop Green Belt in minimum 33 percent area of Industrial Premises as per the provisions laid down in office order no. H16405/220/2018/02 dated 16-02-2018 of U.P. Pollution Control Board. The copy of said office order is available on the website of U.P. Pollution Control Board www.uppcb.com.
10. Unit shall comply with the document prepared by Central Pollution Control Board titled "Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughter House" for adoption of best available pollution control technologies, water consumption, effluent generation etc. and submit the compliance report within 03 months.
11. Unit shall ensure compliance of conditions imposed by APEDA.
12. This Consent order shall automatically become invalid on issuance of Closure Order by C.P.C.B / UPPCB and further on Revoking of Closure order, the Consent order shall become valid.

Amit
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by Amit Chandra
Date: 2020.01.09
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Issued with the permission of competent authority .

For and on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board .

Chief Environment Officer

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Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
 Building. No TC-12V Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010
 Phone 0522-2720828,2720831, Fax 0522-2720764, Email. info@uppcb.in, Website www.uppcb.com

H96910 /C-7 / CTO/both (Water/Air)/Air-609/2023

Date: 06/07/2023

To,

M/s India Frozen Foods,
 Village- Begampur, Chimyawali,
 Tehsil and District Sambhal.

Consolidated 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

Consolidated Consent to Operate (Water/Air both) is hereby granted to M/s India Frozen Foods, located at Village- Begampur, Chimyawali, Tehsil and District Sambhal, subject to the provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and the orders that may be made further and subject to following terms and conditions :-

1. This CTO to M/s India Frozen Foods granted for the period from 06/07/2023 to 31/12/2023 and valid for manufacturing of following products.

S No	Product	Quantity	Unit
1	MBM	32.0	Metric Tonnes/Day
2	Tallow	10.0	Metric Tonnes/Day
4	Frozen Meat	106	Metric Tonnes/Day
5	Slaughtering of Buffaloes	700	Numbers/Day

2. Conditions under Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1974 as amended :-

(i) The daily quantity of effluent discharge (KLD) :-

Kind of Effluent	Quantity(KLD)	Treatment facility	Discharge point
Domestic	10 KLD	Septic Tank	
Industrial	700 KLD	ETP	ZLD (Irrigation Karnal process)

(ii) Trade Effluent Treatment and Disposal :-The applicant shall operate Effluent Treatment Plant consisting of primary/secondary and tertiary treatment as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality.

In case of stoppage of functioning of ETP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(iii) The treated effluent shall be recycled to the maximum extent and should be reused within the premises for gardening etc. Quality of the treated effluent shall meet to the following general and specific standards as prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and applicable to the unit from time-to-time :-

Industrial Effluent Quality Standard

S.No.	Parameter	Standard
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(iv) Sewage Treatment and Disposal :- The applicant shall provide comprehensive STP as is required with reference to influent quantity and quality. In case of stoppage of functioning of STP, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(v) The treated sewage shall be reused in gardening as far as possible. The STP shall be maintained continuously so as to achieve the quality of the treated sewage to the following standards.

S No.	Parameters	Standards
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3. Conditions under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act -1981 as amended :-

i) The applicant shall use following fuel and install a comprehensive control system consisting of control equipment as required with reference to generation of emissions and operate and maintain the same continuously so as to achieve the level of pollutants to the following standards.

Air Pollution Source Details

S No.	Air Pollution Source	Type of fuel	Stack no	Control Device	Height of Stack
1	06 TPH Boiler	Coal/ Biomass	1	Particulate Matter	30 meter from ground level
2	02 TPH Boiler	Coal/ Biomass	2	Particulate Matter	30 meter from ground level
3	540x4 KVA DG Set	Diesel	3...4	Sulphur Dioxide	As per norms

Emission Quality Standards

S No.	Stack no	Parameters	Standards
1	1	Particulate Matter	As per applicable norms
2	2	Particulate Matter	As per applicable norms
2	3..4	Sulphur Dioxide	As per applicable norms

In case of stoppage of functioning of air pollution control equipment, production has to be stopped immediately and this Board has to be intimated by fax/phone/email with a report in this regard to be dispatched immediately.

(ii) The unit will not use any type of restricted fuel.

iii) Noise from the D.G. Set and other source(s) should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure as is required for meeting the ambient noise standards for night and day time as prescribed for respective areas/zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential, Silence) which are as follows :-

Day time : from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m., Night time: from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

Standards for Noise level in db(A) Leq	Industrial Area		Commercial Area		Residential Area		Silence Zone	
	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time	Day Time	Night Time
	75	70	65	55	55	45	50	40

4. Essential documents to be submitted by the Industry/Unit as Applicable :-
- (i) Environment Statement in Form-V of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
 - (ii) Quarterly compliance report of the CTO, photograph of ETP/APCs/Waste Storage Area.
5. Competent Authority reserves the right to change/modify/add any time any condition of this CTO.
6. Unit has to comply with the following specific & general conditions. Non compliance of any provision of this CTO and provisions of the Water Act, Air Act and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 will result in legal action under the aforesaid Acts and Rules.
7. In compliance to the G.O 1011/81-7-2021-09 (Writ)/2016 dated.13.10.2021 issued by Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh. You are directed to develop Miyawaki Forest as per the SOP available at URL:-<http://www.upecp.in/TrainingSession.aspx> for ensuring timely compliance of this direction, you are hereby directed to submit a bank guarantee with minimum validity of one year of the amount equivalent to the sum of initial consent fees (Air and Water) or Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. Fifty Thousand Only) whichever is more, within 30 days from the date of issuance of this certificate. In case of non-compliance of this direction, your consent will be revoked by the Board.
8. If the unit uses the ground water and requires the permission from SGWA/CGWA for water abstraction then the industry will have to obtain No objection certificate for abstraction of ground water. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the NOC obtained from the competent authority and submit to the Board, within 3 months time failing which CTO will be revoked.

General Conditions:-

1. The applicant shall get analysed the samples of effluent/emission/hazardous wastes at least once in a three month from the laboratory recognized by the MoEF and shall report to the UPPCB.
2. The applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gases emission or sewage waste from the unit.
3. Treated Industrial waste water and domestic waste water shall be disposed jointly at one disposal point. The applicant shall provide discharge measurement equipment at final disposal point.
4. The applicant shall strictly comply with conditions of this CCA and submit compliance report of stipulated conditions within 30 days of receipt of this CCA. If at any point of time, it is found that the industry is not complying with stipulated conditions or any further direction/instruction issued by the Board, legal action shall be initiated against the applicant.
5. The applicant shall maintain good house keeping. All valves/pipes/sewer/drains etc. must be leak-proof
6. The industry shall provide uninterrupted entry to the STP/ETP inlet and outlet points, Air Pollution Control equipment and stack for smooth sampling/monitoring of efficiency of pollution control systems.
7. The industry shall provide Inspection Book at the time of inspection to the Board's officials.
8. Whenever due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, such emission occurs or is apprehended to occur in excess of standards laid down, such information shall be reported to the Board's offices and all other concerned offices. In case of failure of pollution control equipment, the production process connected to it shall be stopped with immediate effect.
9. The industry shall operate in a manner so that all emissions be emitted through designated chimney/stack only.
10. In case of any damage to the agriculture productivity, human habitation etc. by the operation of industry, it shall be imperative to stop production in the industry with immediate effect and such information shall be reported to Board's offices. The industry shall be liable to pay compensation also in such cases as decided by the Competent Authority.
11. The applicant shall apply before the 60 days of expiry of CCA or any change in production types/ production capacity/manufacturing process/capacity enhancement etc. or any change in effluent discharge point or emission point

12. The Board reserves the right to revoke/add/modify any stipulated condition issued along with CCA, as may be necessary.

Specific Conditions:-

1. This consent is valid only for products and quantity mentioned above. Industry shall obtain prior approval before making any modification in product/ process /fuel/ plant machinery failing which consent would be deemed void.
2. The unit should follow the various provisions of "REVISED COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRY DOCUMENT ON SLAUGHTER HOUSES" issued by Central pollution Control Board in October 2017.
3. The slaughter house will follow the various provisions of rules and regulations as mentioned in the "Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House".
4. The slaughtering of the cow & its progeny is not permitted under any circumstances.
5. The industry should strictly follow the various Acts & guidelines mentioned in the compendium compiled in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 17-02-2017 in the matter of W.P.(Civil) No. 330/2001, Common Cause V/s Govt. of India, W.P. No. 44/2004, contempt petition 124/2015 annexed with W.P. (Civil) No. 309/2003 Laxmi Narayan Modi V/s Govt. of India and ors. 7. The industry should provide the linkage of the CCTV cameras installed at the entry points, lairage and meat processing unit to the DM office and on the public portal. It will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken from local administration or any other government department.
6. Unit shall install DAF (Dissolved air floatation) & UASB system in addition with existing ETP within 02 months for further improvement in ETP performance.
7. The industry shall follow the guidelines for the utilization of treated effluent in irrigation, which are available on the website of CPCB at the web link <http://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/GuidelinesUTEirrigation.pdf>
8. The industry shall implement treated effluent flow distribution measurement for irrigation purposes completely in accordance with irrigation plan & its impact.
9. Unit shall install appropriate capacity Blood Meal Plant and Salt recovery Plant and submit time bound action plan within 01 month.
10. The impact of treated effluent application on land is to be included further in E.I.A. studies involving ground water monitoring point identified in close proximity to the unit.
11. E.I.A. studies shall include comprehensive study of water & waste water balance in addition to the adequacy studies of E.T.P. relating to pollution load reduction impacts after implementation of treatment technology & discharge of treated effluent completely for irrigation purposes in place of discharge on surface water body. The industry should submit the EIA study report in triplicate after the compilation of the same.
12. The industry shall deploy self monitoring task force to strictly observe & monitor treated effluent discharge restriction on surface water body located in its proximity. 9- The industry shall also explore treated effluent Re-cycle mechanism in furtherance to the application of treated effluent on land as a significant alternative mode of re-cycle. This step shall in turn reduce hydraulic loading of effluent discharge as well as shall eliminate extraneous treated effluent discharge possibility elsewhere.
13. The industry shall maintain strict supervision upon fluctuations in operating parameters with respect to each treatment unit and shall ensure deployment of qualified to step up self-monitoring mechanism on 24 x7 Hours basis.
14. The Unit 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.
15. The Unit shall dispose the hazardous waste through authorized recyclers/TSDf and comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016 as amended.
16. The Unit should be operated in such a way so that there is no adverse impact on public and environment.
17. The Unit shall submit quarterly monitoring reports of treated effluent from a certified / approved laboratory under E.P. Act 1986.
18. The Unit will ensure the continuous and uninterrupted data supply from the OCEEMS to the CPCB server. The unit shall maintain strict supervision on fluctuations in operating parameters with respect

- to each treatment unit of the Effluent treatment plant.
19. The industry should ensure the operation of the ETP in such a manner that it confirm the standards lay down under the E.P. Rules 1986.
 20. The treated effluent shall be allowed to be discharged in the ambient environment only after exhausting options for reuse in industrial process/ irrigation in order to minimize freshwater usage.
 21. Electromagnetic Flow meter to be installed in all water abstraction points and usage of fresh water to be minimized.
 22. The industry will have to ensure permission from the UPGWD/CGWA for ground water extraction and it will be the responsibility of the industry to comply with the various conditions of the permission taken.
 23. The industry shall submit the point wise compliance report of the conditions imposed in the CTO issued by the Board for year 2024 and audited balance sheet for the current year and the details of fees deposited during last three years within a month otherwise this CTO may be revoked.
 24. If the CPCB or UPPCB issues the Closure order against the industry this consent order stands automatically suspended for that period.
 25. The industry shall submit Environmental Statement in prescribed form V as per rule no.14 of E.P Rules 1986.
 26. The industry shall abide by all the orders / directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Pollution Control Board and U.P Pollution Control Board for protection and safeguard of environment issued from time to time.
 27. Any source of emission other than that mentioned in the Air consent seeking application will not be permitted by the Board.
 28. The industry should ensure the operation of the air pollution control system (APCS) in such a manner that the air emission confirms with the standards prescribed under the E.P Act 1986 as amended.
 29. 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).
 30. The use of Pet coke and Furnace oil as a fuel is restricted in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme court order.
 31. The industry should be operated in such a way so that there is no adverse impact on public and environment.
 32. MSW waste should be suitable segregated. A separate and isolated MSW collection center should be provided.
 33. Industry shall maintain the logbook of ETP.
 34. Industry shall recycle as much water as possible within the plant before discharging it.
 35. The Unit shall develop proper green belt and rain water harvesting system as per guidelines. For green belt at least 8 feet height plants should be planted which shall be properly protected as proper irrigation and maneuvering arrangements shall be made. For the development of the green belt the guidelines issued vide Board office order no. H10405/220/2018/02 Dt. 16-02-2018 shall be complied.
 36. Unit shall establish Miyawaki forest as per the GO no. 1011/81-7-2021-09(writ)/2016 dated 13.10.2021 of Deptt. of Environment, forest and climate change and BG of Rs. 50,000/- be deposited within a month time along with the proposal for proposed plantation.
 37. Unit shall submit latest stack monitoring report from NABL approved laboratory within one month.
 38. In any circumstances production capacity will not be enhanced without prior permission (CTE) from State Pollution Control Board.

VIVEK
ROY

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by VIVEK ROY
Date
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Copy to:
Regional Officer, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Moradabad.

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by VIVEK ROY
Date
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मिशन LIFE - पर्यावरण के लिए जीवन शैली
(Lifestyle For Environment)
जनसहभागिता का सन्देश



- **स्वच्छता** - देशभेदा में अपने पर्यावरण की स्वच्छता हेतु अपना सक्रिय योगदान सुनिश्चित करें
- **संकल्प लें** - एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक उत्पाद जैसे कप, नशतरी, चम्मच, स्ट्रॉ, ईयरबड्स आदि का उपयोग न हो एवं पर्यावरण अनुकूल विकल्पों जैसे कागज/पत्तों में बने दोने या कटलरी को प्राथमिकता दी जाय ।
- **एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक उत्पाद के प्रयोग को रोकने एवं प्लास्टिक बैग के बजाय कपड़े के थैले का उपयोग करने मात्र से 375 मिलियन टन ठोस (प्लास्टिक) कचरे का उत्सर्जन बचाया जा सकता है ।**
- **चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था (सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी) का समुचित कार्यान्वयन वर्ष 2030 तक लगभग 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अनिश्चित बचत उत्पन्न कर सकता है । वेस्ट /अपशिष्ट फेंकने के पूर्व सोचें, ये किमी का संसाधन तो नहीं ...?**
- **अनुपयोगी इलेक्ट्रिक / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद को कचरे में फेंकने से रुकें । इसके उपयुक्त निस्तारण हेतु इसे प्राधिकृत ई-वेस्ट रीसाइकलर को दें । प्राधिकृत ई-रीसाइक्लिंग इकाई में अनुपयोगी इलेक्ट्रिक / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद को देने मात्र से 0.75 मिलियन टन तक ई-कचरे का पुनर्चक्रण किया जा सकता है एवं ई-कचरे के विषम पर्यावरणीय दुष्प्रभाव से बचा जा सकता है**
- **बाहर जाते समय - सोचें कि क्या आपको वास्तव में परिवहन की आवश्यकता है - वह भी क्या व्यक्तिगत रूप से ? छोटी दूरी के लिए पैदल चलना पसंद करें, अथवा सम्भव हो तो कार पूल के रूप में संसाधन को साझा करें अथवा सार्वजनिक परिवहन पर विचार करें**
- **घरेलू स्तर पर कम से कम ठोस अपशिष्ट का उत्सर्जन करें और इनका प्रथाक्षीकरण करें**
- **उपयोगी शेष खाद्य सामग्री आपके स्वयं प्रयास अथवा निकटस्थ सक्रिय स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं की सहायता से समाज के वंचित वर्ग तक पहुंचाई जा सकती है । वहीं अनुपयोगी भोजन /खाद्य सामग्री को कंपोस्ट (वर्मी कम्पोस्ट) करने से 15 अरब टन भोजन को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है**
- **ध्यान रखें - उपयुक्त नल और शावर के उपयोग से पानी की खपत को 30 - 40% तक कम किया जा सकता है। एवं उपयोग में न होने पर नलों को बंद रखने मात्र से 9 ट्रिलियन लीटर पानी बचाया जा सकता है**
- **ट्रैफिक लाइट/रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर कार/स्कूटर के इंजन बंद करने मात्र से 22.5 विलियन kWh तक ऊर्जा की बचत हो सकती है**
- **परम्परागत बल्ब के स्थान पर CFL का उपयोग बिजली की खपत में प्रभावी कमी लाते हैं । उपयोग में न होने पर बिजली उपकरणों को बंद करें । स्टार रेटेड विद्युत उपकरणों के उपयोग को प्राथमिकता दें**

हमारे द्वारा अपनी जीवन शैली की प्राथमिकताओं का उचित और पर्यावरण अनुकूल पुनर्निर्धारण समाज और पर्यावरण के प्रति हमारा दायित्व है ।

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