

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

**EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

**(UNDER SECTION 18(1) READ WITH SECTION 14(1) AND 15(1) OF  
THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL ACT, 2010)**

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 54/2023/EZ**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**PRAVASH KAR MOHAPATRA**

.... Applicant

**VERSUS**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE &  
ORS.**

.... Respondents

**COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 8**

**Date – 14.08.2023.**

**PRAN GOPAL DAS**

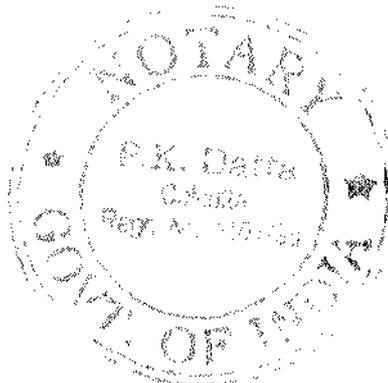
**Advocate**

**12/2, Old Post Office Street,  
First Floor, Kolkata- 700 001.**

**9830015499 (M)**

**E-mail- [prangopaldas@hotmail.com](mailto:prangopaldas@hotmail.com)**

**Regd. No.- WB/682/1999**



**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

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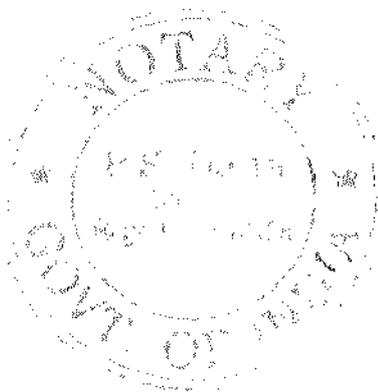
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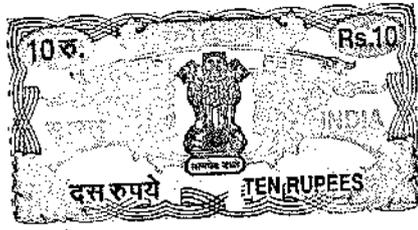
It is certified that all the documents contained in the above annexure are true copies.

**Date – 14.08.2023.**



For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

*[Signature]*  
Authorised Signatory



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

(Under Section 18(1) read with Section 14(1) and 15(1) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

Original Application No. 54/2023/EZ

In the Matter of :

Pravash Kar Mohapatra, aged about 52 years, son of Late Harish Chandra Kar Mohapatra, resident at Budhi Khamari, Post Office – Bhanjapur, Police Station – Baripada Town, District – Mayurbhanj.

.... Applicant

-Versus-

1. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, represented through its Secretary, At – Indira Pariyavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi – 110 003. Email – [secy-moef@nic.in](mailto:secy-moef@nic.in).

2. State of Odisha, represented through its Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha, Loka Seva Bhawan, Bhubaneswar, District – Khorda – 751 001, Email – [esori@nic.in](mailto:esori@nic.in).

3. Odisha State Pollution Control Board, represented through its Member Secretary, Unit VIII, Nilakantha Nagar,



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Bhibaneshwar, District – Khorda, Odisha,  
751 012, Email –  
[member.secy@ospcboard.org](mailto:member.secy@ospcboard.org)

4. Regional Officer, Odisha State  
Pollution Control Board, At – Plot No. –  
1602, Ganeshwarpur Mouza, Januganj,  
Police Station / District – Balasore, Email –  
[rospeb.balasore@ospcboard.org](mailto:rospeb.balasore@ospcboard.org)

5. District Collector, At – Collectorate  
Building, At Post Office – Balasore, District  
– Balasore – 756 001, Email – [dm-balasore@nic.in](mailto:dm-balasore@nic.in).

6. Central Pollution Control Board,  
represented through its Member Secretary,  
At – Parivesh Bhawan, Eash Arjun Nagar,  
Delhi – 110 032, Email – [mscb.cpcb@nic.in](mailto:mscb.cpcb@nic.in)

7. Central Ground Water Board,  
represented through its Regional Director,  
South-Eastern Region, Bhujal Bhawan,  
Khandagiri, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha – 751  
030, Email – [rdser-cgwb@nic.in](mailto:rdser-cgwb@nic.in)

8. VENCO Research and Breeding Farm,  
represented through its Proprietor At –  
Bakartala, Post Office – Tato, District –  
Mayurbhanj.

.... Respondents

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

  
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S. No. 33 23

COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 8

I, Vidyasagar Punja A, son of Kanthappa Punja, aged about 58 years, by religion- Hindu, by Nationality- Indian, by occupation- Service, residing at Plot No.- 1156, 23<sup>rd</sup> Main Sector 2, Banglore, H S R Layout, Bengaluru Karnataka- 560 102, presently camping at 12/2, Old Post Office Street, First Floor, Kolkata – 700 001, do hereby solemnly affirm and say as follows: -

1. That I am the Authorized Officer of Respondent No. 8 i.e., Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd., and as such I am competent and I am dully authorised to make, verify and affirm this Counter Affidavit for and on behalf of the Respondent No. 8. I am fully acquainted with the facts and circumstance of the instant case.
2. I have read a copy of an application, being O.A. No. 54/2023/EZ (hereinafter referred to as the "said application"), allegedly affirmed by one Pravash Kar Mohapatra, claiming himself to be the petitioner herein, on May 8, 2023. I have perused the same and have understood the scope, meaning, contents and purport thereof.
3. I shall traverse only those portions of the said application, which are material for the present dispute. I deny each and every allegation made in the said application, which are not borne out of record and not specifically admitted by me allegations which are not specifically denied by me, are deemed to have been denied by me. I have not served with any of the Affidavits on behalf of the other respondents herein, instant affidavit is restricted only to the reply to the instant complaint petition of the petitioner

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

  
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herein and reserved our right to file supplementary affidavit as and when other respondents severed on us in connection with instant matter.

4. Before dealing with the various allegations contained in the said application, I say as follows:

i. At all material times, Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd., is a company within the meaning of Companies Act, 2013 and carry on, inter-alia, business of poultry breeding.

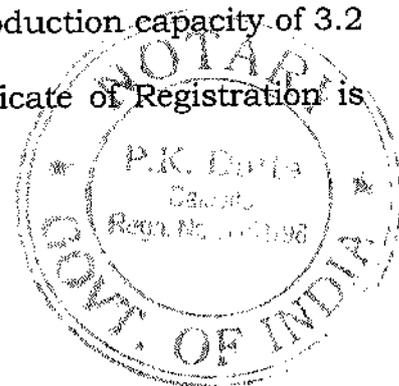
ii. The respondent No.8 is situated in several parts of India inter-alias at Chhatna village, occupying a total land admeasuring about 42.12 acres. No household or locality is situated within a distance of 2 kilometers radius from the respondent No. 8.

iii. As such, the respondent No.8 and its poultry breeding farm is situated outside the normal reach of the locality. Furthermore, the respondent No. 8 provides substantial employment to the residents of that village and neighboring villages.

iv. The respondent No. 8 was established in the year 2014. At the time of its establishment, the respondent No. 8 obtained a certificate, being "Certificate of Poultry Farm Registration" from the Chief District Veterinary Officer, Mayurbhanj, for a maximum production capacity of 3.2 Lacs Chicks per month. A copy of the said Certificate of Registration is annexed hereto marked as "A".

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

  
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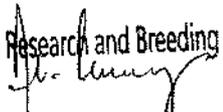
v. Simultaneously, the respondent No. 8 also obtained a "No objection Certificate" to install and operate poultry farm at Chhatna Gram panchayat from the office of the Chhatna Gram panchayat. A copy of such "No Objection Certificate" is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "B".

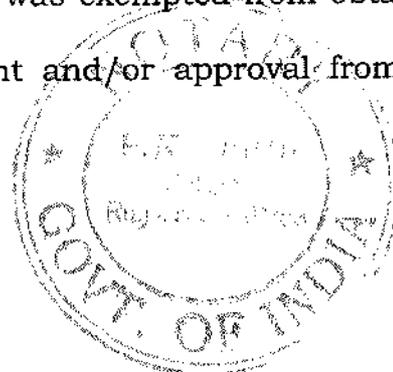
vi. The initial production capacity of the respondent No. 8 was 48,000 ~~birds~~ <sup>chicks</sup> per month. The maximum production capacity of respondent No. 8 is 3.2 ~~lakhs~~ <sup>chicks</sup> per month. At any point of time, the respondent No.8 had a housing capacity and/or handling a maximum of 48,000 birds.

vii. In or about the year 2014, no rules, regulations, policies, guidelines and likewise was in existence with regard to poultry breeding farms. For the first time in the year 2015, the Central Pollution Control Board developed Guidelines for poultry farms, thereby regulating the poultry breeding farms across the nation.

viii. It is pertinent to mention herein that the said Guidelines for poultry farms were applicable to poultry farms having a maximum housing capacity and/or handling more than 1 lakhs birds.

ix. As any point of time, the respondent No. 8 had housing capacity and/or handling of 48,000 birds, which is far less than the stipulated One lakhs birds; as such, the respondent No. 8 was exempted from obtaining and/or procuring any certificate of consent and/or approval from any

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authority whatsoever. A copy of the said guidelines for the year 2015 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "C".

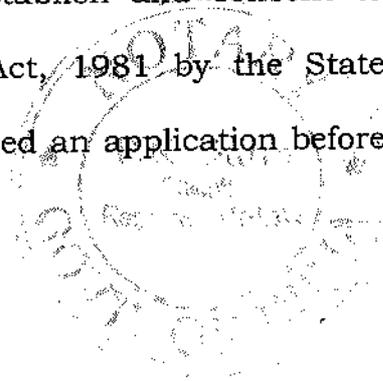
x. With growing poultry breeding farms, and to check and balance the modus operandi of the poultry breeding farms, the Central Pollution Control Board, Government of India came up with the Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farm in August, 2021. According to such guidelines, a poultry farm owner handling birds above Twenty-Five thousand was mandatorily required to obtain a consent to establish and consent to operate under the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 from the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee. A copy of the said guidelines for the year 2021 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "D".

xi. As soon as the said guidelines came into effect, without any undue delay or latches, the respondent No.8 forthwith applied before State Pollution Control Board, Odisha for consent to establish and consent to operate under the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981. Copies of the applications for consent to establish and consent to operate under the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "E".

xii. Pending issuance of such consent to establish and consent to operate under the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 by the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, the petitioner filed an application before

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this Hon'ble Tribunal, being O.A. No. 158/2022/EZ, inter-alia, against the respondent No. 8 herein, thereby raising various false and frivolous allegations against respondent No. 8 herein.

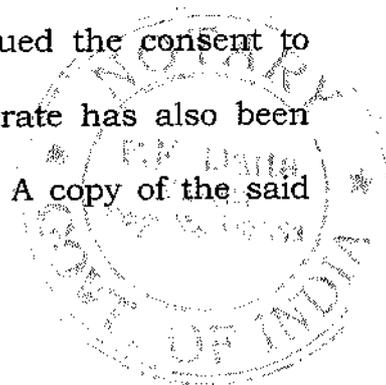
xiii. This Hon'ble Tribunal constituted a committee comprising of senior officials to carry out inspection of the site in question in the said application. Accordingly, the said committee submitted a report, wherefrom it evinces that a poultry farm in the name and style of "M/s. Venkateswar Hatchery" was running its business and not "VENCO Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.".

xiv. It was observed by the Hon'ble Tribunal that O.A. No. 158/2022/EZ was filed in the most casual and irresponsible manner as such, O.A. No. 158/2022/EZ was dismissed with a cost of Rs. 2000/- to be deposited by the petitioner herein with the Registrar of this Hon'ble Tribunal along-with the liberty to file afresh.

xv. Pursuant to such liberty, being granted by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the petitioner herein again filed the instant application thereby raising false and frivolous allegations against the respondent No.8 herein.

xvi. It is worth mentioning that long after applying for consent to establish and consent to operate under the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981, the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha issued the consent to establish only on February 2, 2023. Consent to operate has also been issued by the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha. A copy of the said

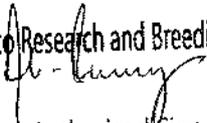
of Venkateswar Hatchery and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.  
  
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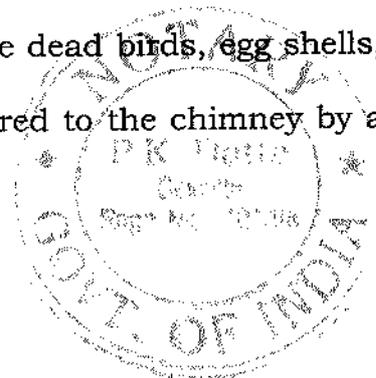


consent to establish and consent to operate is annexed hereto and collectively marked with the letter "F".

5. According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the respondent No. 8 is classified as a medium poultry breeding farm. The respondent No. 8 is running its poultry breeding farm in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board. The same is also evident, inter-alia, from the following:

- i. The respondent No.8 maintains good ventilation and maintains free flow of air across the bird cages. As such, no odour or foul smell is emitted from the said bird cages causing environmental nuisance.
- ii. The litter of the birds are collected below the bird cages directly on the floor. After collection, the same is given to nearby farmers as free of cost for using the same as fertilizers for their crops.
- iii. The litter of the birds are protected from run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.
- iv. After completion of the laying cycle the birds housed are then sold to the vendors for meat and the litters are removed every once a year.
- v. The respondent No.8 have two diesel fired incinerators/ chimney for disposal of dead birds, hatch waste, etc. The dead birds, egg shells, etc. are packed from the shed and are transferred to the chimney by a

For Vencor Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.  
  
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trolley, where the same are burnt to ashes inside the incinerators/chimney.

vi. The incinerators/chimney area is thoroughly disinfected and white washed with lime on a regular basis. The respondent No.8 maintains all norms of waste disposal and thoroughly disinfect to avoid any contamination in and around the farm maintaining proper biosecurity.

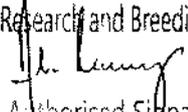
vii. The poultry housing is sufficiently ventilated for allowing sufficient fresh air supply and to remove humidity, dissipate heat and prevent built up of gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia, etc.

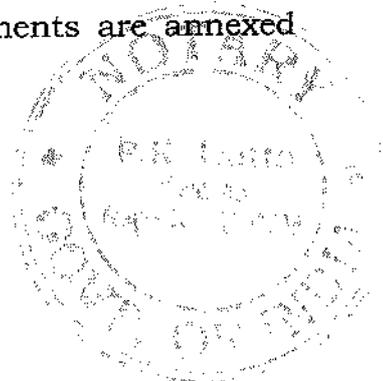
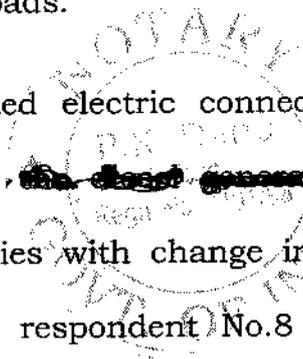
viii. The respondent No.8 periodically spray disinfectant and pesticides to control flies, rodents, mosquitoes, etc.

ix. The poultry breeding farm is situated at a distance 2 kilometers from residential zone, 1.5 kilometers from water zone, 16 kilometers from National High way and nearby rural roads.

The respondent No. 8 have dedicated electric connection and transformer for the purpose of operating ~~the diesel generators~~. The diesel consumption of the generators varies with change in climatic conditions. It is further stated that the respondent No.8 regularly submits return to the appropriate authority and also pays taxes with regard to the same. Copies of such relevant documents are annexed hereto and marked with the letter "G".

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

  
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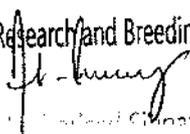
x. According to the Odisha Ground Water (Regulation, Development & Management) Act, 2011, livestock activities is under agricultural use and it is exempted from No-Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Board. Copies of the relevant document is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "H". It is stated that the Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Odisha, Cuttack by an office memorandum dated October 5, 2020 recorded and declared poultry farming and poultry industry as "Agriculture" sector. A copy of the office memorandum dated October 5, 2020 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "I". Furthermore, Odisha Poultry Policy, 2015 states poultry farming to be an agricultural sector. A copy of the Odisha Poultry Policy, 2015 is annexed hereto and marked with the letter "J".

6. Save and except what have been stated hereinabove, I deny each and every allegation contained in the said affidavit, as if the same are set out hereinafter and traversed in seriatim. Allegations which are not specifically denied by me, are deemed to have been denied by me.

7. Without prejudice to the aforesaid but strongly rely thereon, I now proceed to deal with the allegations contained in the said application.

8. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 1 of the said application, it is denied that the applicant is a conscious citizen or a political leader of the locality, as alleged or at all. It is denied that the applicant is concerned with pollution caused due to poultry farm in the name of breeding

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.



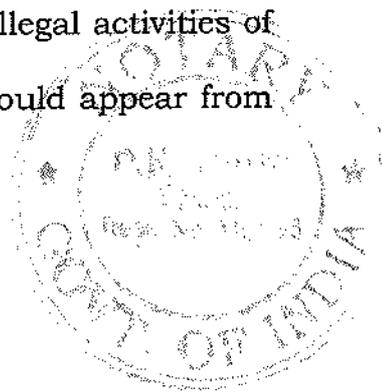
1. [Signature]

farm without having any clearances from the State Pollution Control Board, as alleged or at all. It is denied that the applicant is approached the Pollution Control Board for appropriate actions against the defaulting unit, as alleged or at all. It is denied that illegal farms are being operated for years under the nose or connivance of Regional Officer, OSPC Board, Balasore or Member Secretary, OSPC Board, as alleged or at all. It is denied that Regional Officer, OSPC Board, Balasore or Member Secretary, OSPC Board has knowledge or has been informed about the illegal operation of the farm, as alleged or at all. It is denied that Regional Officer, OSPC Board, Balasore or Member Secretary, OSPC Board chose to remain silent against illegal operation or involvement of their officers, as alleged or at all. It is reiterated that the respondent No.8 had obtained necessary certificate, approval from requiring body before commencing its poultry breeding farm. Save as aforesaid, all other allegations are denied.

9. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 2 of the said application, it is denied that activities of the poultry breeding farm of the respondent No.8 creates farm pollution in the locality, as alleged or at all. It is denied that information with regard to alleged farm pollution was made to the local authorities by villagers or that the officials of the State Pollution Control Board had also informed of such alleged farm pollution, as alleged or at all. It is denied that officials remained silent to alleged illegal activities of the respondent No. 8, as alleged or at all. Save as what would appear from

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

  
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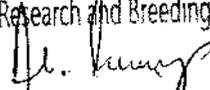


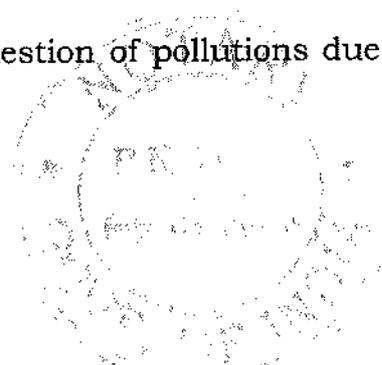


same. It is stated that the poultry breeding farm of the respondent No.8 is situated 2 kilometers away from nearby locality, as such the said allegation do not have legs to stand on. It is further stated that disinfectant and insecticides are being sprayed periodically in and around the poultry breeding farm of the respondent No.8, as such, allegations that mosquitoes had increased does not and cannot arise. It is denied that villagers have given in writing to the Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board, Balasore or Member Secreatry, OSPC Board to take action against the respondent No.8, as alleged or at all. The respondent No.8 deny the veracity, validity, legality and existence of the letter being Annexure 2 of the said application. Save as aforesaid all other allegations are denied.

12. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 4 of the said application, it is denied that the villagers are suffering because of the fact that the farm is throwing away the dead birds here or there for which the local dogs are taking them or moving inside the localities or are also throwing away here or there for which the local ponds or all water sources are being polluted as result domestic animals are also suffering with many diseases, as alleged or otherwise or at all. It is reiterated that respondent No. 8 have two diesel fired incinerators/chimney for disposal of dead birds, hatch waste, etc. The dead birds, egg shells, etc. are packed from the shed and are transferred to the chimney by a trolley, where the same are burnt to ashes inside the incinerators/chimney. As such, question of pollutions due

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

  
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to dead birds does not and cannot arise. Save as aforesaid, all other allegations are denied.

13. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 5 of the said application, it is denied that farm is drawing huge quantities of ground water without having any clearances from the Central Ground Water Board as it is being used for Industrial Purpose or that in summer season local people are facing water scarcity or the entire agricultural activities are affected, as alleged or otherwise or at all. It is stated that in terms of Odisha Ground Water (Regulation, Development & Management) Act, 2011, livestock activities is under agricultural use and it is exempted from No-Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Board. It is stated that the Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Odisha, Cuttack by an office memorandum dated October 5, 2020 recorded and declared poultry farming and poultry industry as "Agriculture" sector. Furthermore, Odisha Poultry Policy, 2015 states poultry farming to be an agricultural sector. As such, the question of the respondent No.8 not having requisite permission from Central Ground Water Board does not and cannot arise. Save as aforesaid, all other allegations are denied.

14. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 6 of the said application, save as what would appear from the records, allegations which are not borne out of records are denied. All other allegations which are contrary and/or inconsistent to records are denied. It is stated that on a perusal of the RTI reply annexed at page 23 of the said application, the

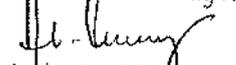
respondent No. 8 is shown to come under the purview of Agricultural sector. Save as aforesaid, all other allegations are denied.

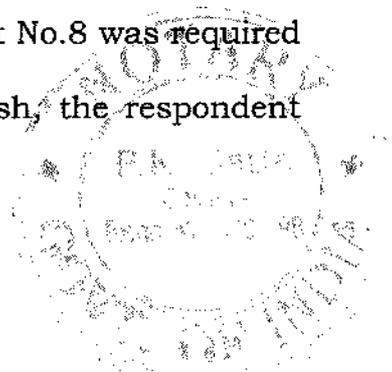
15. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 7 of the said application, save what would appear from records all other allegations contrary thereto and/or inconsistent therewith are denied.

16. With reference to allegations contained paragraph 8 of the said application, it is denied that the burial method as laid down in the guidelines is not strictly followed by the respondent No.8 or that no dead bird pit has been put inside the premises or that the dead birds are thrown here or that as a result of which the ground water gets contaminated or that the unit does not meet the criteria fixed by the Central Pollution Control Board, as alleged or otherwise or at all. It is denied that no clearances from the pollution control board has been taken by the respondent No. 8, as alleged or at all. The respondent No. 8 deny the veracity, validity, legality and existence of the RTI reply dated January 9, 2020 at page 39 of the said application. Save as aforesaid, all other allegations are denied.

17. With reference to allegations contained in paragraph 9 of the said application, save as what would appear from the records, all other allegations which are contrary thereto and/or inconsistent therewith are denied. Without prejudice to the statements made hereinabove but strongly relying thereon, it is stated that as a when the respondent No.8 was required to obtain the consent to operate and consent to establish, the respondent

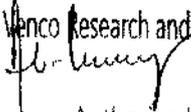
For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

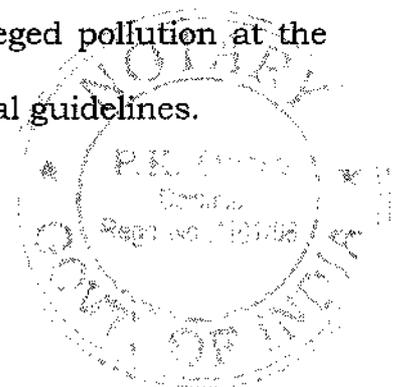
  
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No.8 duly applied before the appropriate authority for the same. The appropriate authority also issued consent to establish and consent to operate had been obtained. As such, the allegation of the petitioner with regard to not obtaining the consent to operate and consent to establish do not have any locus and is incorrect. It is denied that the respondent No.8 is operating its farm without following the guidelines, as alleged or otherwise or at all. It is denied that Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Board remains silent or that the local people are suffering from many diseases because of the operation of the farm or that the villagers have made complaint to the Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Board on September 25, 2022 allegedly requesting to take actions against the farm, as alleged or at all. The respondent No.8 deny the veracity, validity, legality and existence of the letter dated September 25, 2022. It is stated that as the respondent No.8 is not violating any rules or regulations or guidelines of poultry farm, the question of not taking any action against the respondent No. 8 does not and cannot arise. Save as aforesaid, all other allegations are denied.

18. With reference to allegations contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the said application, save as what would appear from records and what would borne out of records, all other allegations contrary thereto and/or inconsistent therewith are denied. It is denied that alleged pollution at the area is a continuous process of violation of environmental guidelines.

For Venco Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.  
  
Authorised Signatory



19. It is stated that the respondent No.8 is running its poultry farm strictly in consonance with the various rules, regulations, guidelines of the various appropriate authority including the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Board.

20. The petitioner with an intention to spite the respondent No. 8 in the eyes of the society and to fulfil his grudge had filed the instant application. The petitioner being a political leader having high handed ness is trying to disrupt the peaceful business of the respondent No. 8 herein. The said application is motivated and lacks any cause of action. It is only to get fame at the nearby villages.

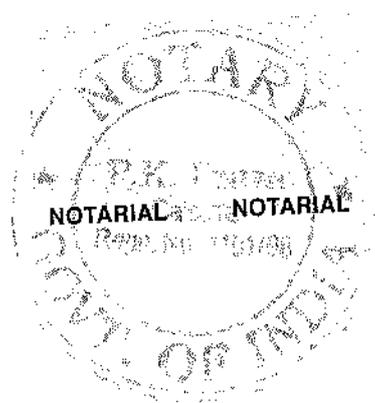
21. In such circumstances, it is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the instant application with exemplary costs.

22. That the statements made in paragraph Nos. 1 to 18 are true to best of my knowledge and the rest are my humble submission before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deponent

Identified by me  
 Pradyumn Das  
 Advocate  
 14.08.2023

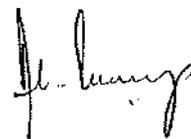
*[Handwritten Signature]*  
 14 AUG 2023



VERIFICATION

I, Vidyasagar Punja A, am the Authorized Officer of Respondent No. 8 i.e., Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd., and as such I am competent and I am dully authorised to make, verify instant verification for and on behalf of the Respondent No. 8 and the Statement made in the paragraph No. 1 to 18 are true to knowledge and belief and rest are respectful submission before this Learned Tribunal.

I this verification at my Advocate's Office on <sup>14/8</sup> this day of August 2023.



I identified by me  
Authenticated by  
Advocate



Annexure - 'A'

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICER, MAYURBHANJ  
PHONE-(06792) 252728, FAX-252782

19

CERTIFICATE OF POULTRY FARM REGISTRATIONORDER No. 2901 // CDVO MBJ // Dt. 22/09/2014

Certified that the Poultry Breeding Farm of M/S Venca Research and Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd., At/po- Chhatna, P.S. - Rasagobindapur, Dist.-Mayurbhanj is hereby registered as a Parent Chicks Supplying Unit that have the existing capacity to brood 13,000/ grow 7500/ lay 28000 and a hatchery with the chicks production capacity of 3.2 lakhs/ month bearing registration number "GPB- 01" with the CDVO, Mayurbhanj.

*[Signature]*  
22.9.14  
Chief District Veterinary Officer,  
Mayurbhanj Chief Dist. Veterinary Officer  
Mayurbhanj, Orissa

✓ Memo No. 2902(2) // CDVO, MBJ // Dt. 22/9/2014

Copy forwarded to the Block Veterinary Officer/ AVAS, Rasagobindapur for information and necessary action.

*[Signature]*  
22.9.14  
Chief District Veterinary Officer,  
Mayurbhanj

Memo No. 2903 // CDVO, MBJ // Dt. 22/09/2014

Copy forwarded to the Sub- Divisional Veterinary Officer, Boripada for information and necessary action.

*[Signature]*  
22.9.14  
Chief District Veterinary Officer,  
Mayurbhanj



Annexure - 'B'



CHHATNA GRAM PANCHAYAT  
OF THE CHHATNA GRAM PANCHAYAT  
CHHATANA, BLOCK : RASGOBINDPUR, MAYURBHANJ

20

Ref. No. 16M

Date 22.1.12

To  
The General Manager  
Vencco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

Ref: Letter No. VRB - 11-12/001 dt. 15.10.2011

Sub: No objection Certificate.

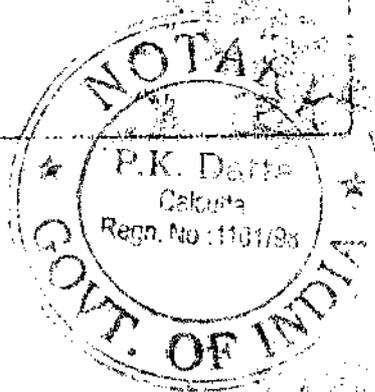
Dear Sir,

With reference to the above cited letter I the Sarpanch on behalf of Chhatna G.P. inform you that a Resolution has been taken regarding your installation and function of the Poultry Grand Parent Breeding and Research Farm and Hatchery at Chhatna G.P. After thorough discussion it is resolved that there is no objection against the above named farm if it will start its install and function of the Poultry Grand Parent Breeding and Research Farm and Hatchery at our Chhatna Mouza. A copy of the resolution taken on dt. 28.12.2011 also attached herewith for your information.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

  
Sarpanch  
Chhatna G.P.





OFFICE OF THE CHHATRA GRAMPANCHAYAT  
CHHATANA BLOCK, RASGOBINDPUR, MAYUREBHANI

21

Date: 28.10.11

Resolution No...6.....

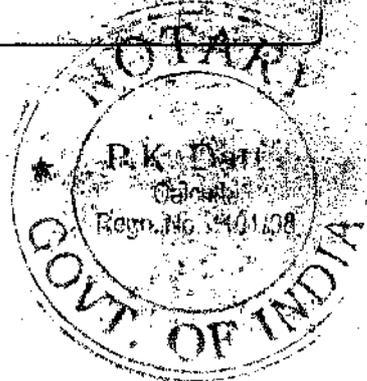
Sub : Discussion regarding "No objection Certificate to install and function of the Poultry Grand Parent Breeding and Research Farm and Hatchery".

After thorough discussion regarding the letter dt 15.10.2011 of "Venco Research and Breeding Farm (P) Ltd." the resolution taken by the undersigned members present in the meeting on dt 28.10.11 at G.P. Office, Chhatna.

It is resolved that if the above named farm install its Hatchery and Poultry Grand Breeding and Research Farm under the Chhatna Gram Panchayat under Rasgobindpur Tehsil. In fact the land is situated under Chhatna Mouza where the east and west side of the land covered by Forest. There are no residential, commercial House, School, College, Medical, market complex etc. within 3... K.M. periphery of the land.

Hence the Gram Panchayat members agreed to issue NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE to the Company through Sarpanch to start the farm.

*[Signature]*  
Sarpanch  
Chhatna G.P.





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On dated 28/12/2012 under the presidency of Chhatna GP Sarapancha Mr. Manoranjan Murmu a meeting was held along with all the GP ward members /members. In presence of all the this GP clearance proposal has been read in front of all and every ones consent on this proposal has been taken.

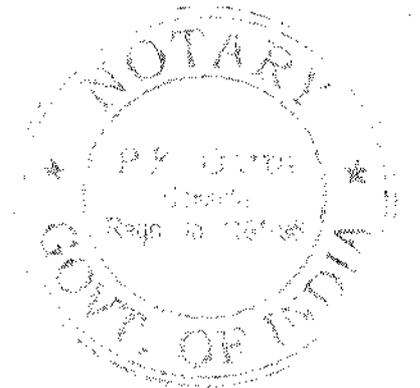
Sd/-

Manoranjan Murmu

**Present members**

- Sd/- 1. Rabi Bhakta (W. No-11)  
Sd/- 2. Tualsi Marandi  
Sd/- 3. Shree Shyam Charan Tudu  
Sd/- 4. Sagar Murmu  
Sd/- 5. ....  
Sd/- 6. Krupa Bhakta  
Sd/- 7. Ratnakar Mohanta (W. No-2)

In the presence of all the members it has discussed thoroughly that under Chhatna GP.....





25

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.....in Chhatna Mauja a new farm named Venco Research and Breeding farm will establish and it will not hamper or put any bad impact to any resident, school, hospital and the entire area of Chhtna GP, because it is nearby forest and suitable for farm. This proposal is agreed by every member and accordingly the resolution has been passed.

Lastly the vote of thanks has been taken and the meeting is closed.

Sd/-

Manoranjan Murmu



Annexure - 'c'

**CPCB Approved Guidelines for Poultry Farms**

(No. B-4032/PCI-SSI/Poultry/2015 dated 20.10.2015)

**ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR POULTRY FARM**

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## 1.0

**1.1 Fencing and Green Belt Development**

1. The poultry farm should raise green belt all around the farm with minimum of two rows spaced apart of not more than 3 m.
2. The poultry farm should be fenced with barbed wire / linked mesh upto a height of 1.5 m with appropriately secured entrance and outlet.

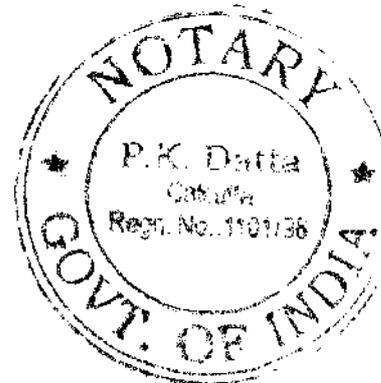
2.0 **Air Emission ( Includes gaseous emission, odour and Dust)****2.1 Minimization of odour / gaseous pollution problem**

- Ensure proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry
- Protect manure from unwanted pests/insects
- Protect manure from run off water and cover it to avoid dust and odours in storage pits
- Design, construct, operate and maintain waste storage facilities to contain all manure, litter and washings
- Collect carcasses promptly on regular basis and dispose them appropriately without damaging the environment.

**2.2 Feed Mills**

1. The feed mill and godown should be located on a well elevated ground preferably near the entrance to the farm and isolated from other poultry sheds.
2. It should have a separate entrance and exit without crisscrossing the internal poultry farm roads.
3. Provision for vehicle tyre dip should be made available at the entrance control gate
4. Floor of the feed mill and godown should be concrete, damp proof, rodent/vermin proof and raised above the ground level by a minimum of 2 feet.

1

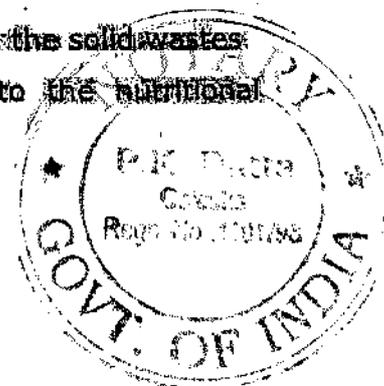


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5. Should have adequate fire and other accident safety provisions.
  6. All feed ingredients should be stored on pallets or platforms to facilitate easy detection of leakage and to prevent absorption of moisture from the ground.
  7. Dust collector system should be installed in the feed mill.
  8. All the workers working in the feed mill should be provided with dust masks.
  9. Avoid pest infestation of stored feed ingredients by frequent inspection and following prompt interventions.
  10. Never store pesticides and other poisonous materials in feed plants or feed making premises.
  11. Provide exclusive storage facility within feed plant for feed additives like vitamins, minerals etc.,
  12. Always store finished feed in covered containers and try to deliver to sheds for distribution to birds in specially made closed delivery trucks avoiding baggage and its reuse.
  13. Never store finished feed in sheds for more than the current days requirement.
  14. Prevent interaction of feeds with wild birds, rodents, pests, flies etc. as a measure of food safety and prevention of spread of diseases.
  15. Avoid spillages to limit wastage and discourage habitation for pests and rodents
  16. Observe sanitation and cleanliness as a routine to ensure quality and safety of feed grains
3. **Management of solid wastes (Solls Waste contains Dead Birds, Manure and Hatchery Debris)**

**General:**

- Place primary importance to minimize waste generation in regular farm management schedule.
- Properly collect, sort, treat, transport and utilize the solid wastes
- Always balance land application of manure to the nutritional requirements of soil and crop



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- Keep manure dry and avoid wet spots/patches
- Store manure properly by following appropriate storage technologies like composting
- Reduce mortalities on farm by proper animal care and disease prevention program
- The products from the rendering plant can be used as a feed.
- No open burning or indiscriminate dumping of any dead birds / feathers / offal's, unused materials like litter / empty gunnies / containers etc. should be adopted within or outside the farm premises
- Use reliable options for collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds

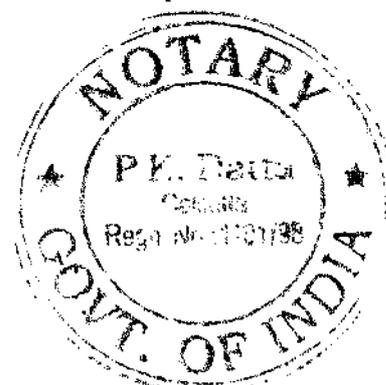
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### Dead Birds Disposal

#### a) Burial

1. The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be stored in closed containers \ disposed off within 24 hours by following any of the appropriate disposal methods.
2. The dead bird burial pit should be of 3 to 4 m in depth and 0.8 to 1.2 m diameter and located above minimum of 3 m from the ground water table.
3. The dead bird burial pit should be provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden / metal / concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses.
4. When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m should be provided with the top of the covered soil well above the ground level.
5. The distance between any two burial pits should not be less than 1 m.

3



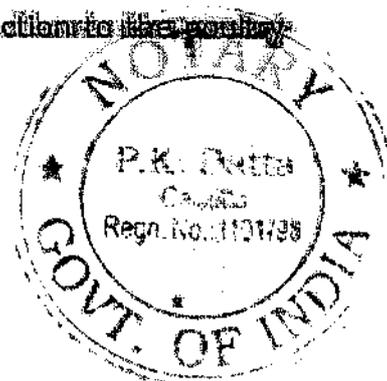
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**b) Composting**

1. The composting facility should not be located within 800 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
2. The capacity of the composting facility must be sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm.
3. The roof of the composting facility should be permanent with bottom concreted.
4. The composting facility should be secured with link mesh all around raised to a height of 1.5 m above the ground level to avoid the predation by stray dogs etc.
5. A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build up of temperature.
6. Moisture content of the composting pile should be approximately 60%. More than this may result in odor problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process.
8. Carbon and nitrogen are vital nutrients for the growth and reproduction of bacteria and fungi. The carbon-to-nitrogen ratio must be in the range of 20:1 and 25:1 for proper composting. This is obtained by carefully balancing the dead bird and carbon sources.
9. The optimum temperature for composting is 54 to 66°C which pasteurizes the compost. If temperature falls below 49°C after a week or so, the material should be moved to the secondary stage unit. To facilitate the easy transfer of the first stage material to the secondary stage, the proper designing of the primary stage (first stage) facility is desirable as illustrated in figure 5.5. Failure to do so will result in poor compost. The temperature in the secondary stage unit will begin to raise as beneficial bacterial activity begins and will peak in 5 to 10 days.

**c) Incineration**

1. The incinerator should be located in down wind direction to the poultry houses and populated areas.



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2. The incinerator capacity should be of sufficient size such that no unburnt carcasses are left in a day's operation.
3. The guide lines and standards prescribed under Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 should be followed for grading and operation of the incinerator.

B

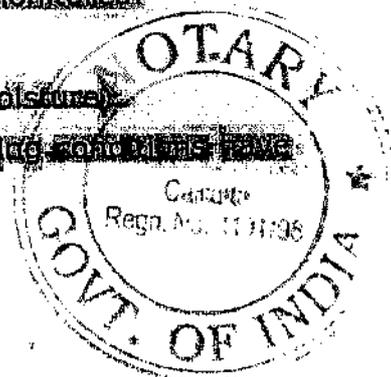
### Manure Storage and Management Storage

1. The litter / manure storage dumps should be minimum 2 m above the water table and of sufficient size based on the type and number of birds handled. Its base should be constructed with stone slabs or concrete or impermeable compacted clay.
2. The litter / manure storage dumps should have a 25 m buffer strip all around to keep out of wet areas/drainage discharges.
3. Keep manure dry and avoid wet spots/patches.
4. The dry manure dump should be covered with permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.
5. Store manure properly by following appropriate storage technologies like composting.

### Composting of Manure:

The composting process of poultry manure consists:

- Properly mixing the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) in pits or in windrows. Carbon to nitrogen ratios of 20-25:1 are usually recommended. Pure manure can also be composted if all factors are carefully monitored.
- Addition of air by periodic stirring
- Proper balancing of moisture levels (35 to 50% moisture)
- Temperature monitoring to determine if composting conditions have occurred.



3L

6. Efforts may be made to Utilize Manure for Biogas Generation

#### C Hatchery Waste Management:

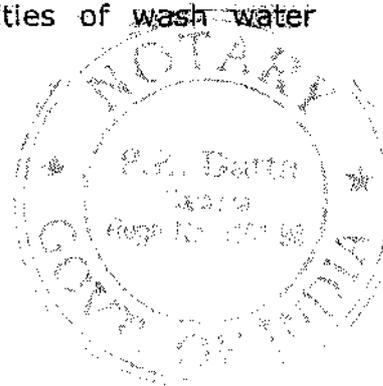
- Efforts may be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds.
- Extrusion with soybean meal can be used to make a shell / hatchery meal.
- Un-hatched eggs should be disposed of by composting or by rendering at a byproduct plant. It can also be processed by extrusion with soybean meal to be used as hatchery meal in pet food manufacturing.

#### 4. Waste water Discharge

The waste water generated from the cleaning operations (after each batch removal) should be collected in appropriate holding tank and put to use in the green belt.

##### > Process for treatment and disposal of effluent

- Proper drainage / outlet for collection and discharge should be provided for storm runoff / discharges from the farm.
- Improve drainage, reduce standing water and water ditches to control mosquitoes and flies
- Reduce water use and spills from drinking devices by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self-watering devices;
- Installation of vegetative filters (reed filters) and surface water diversions to direct clean run offs around areas containing wastes will help in decreasing spread of pollutants
- Use of pressure pumps, hot water or steam in cleaning activities instead of cold water and plain water scrubs can tremendously improve sanitation and reduce the quantities of wash water effluents considerably



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- No obstruction should be created for any water course within the farm or outside the farm boundary.
- Implement buffer zones to surface water bodies, as appropriate to local conditions and requirements, and avoid land spreading of manure within these areas.

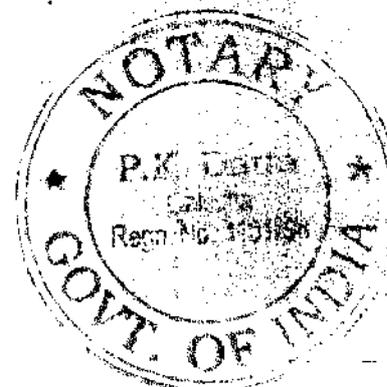
### 5. Good House Keeping Practices In Poultry Farms

The following good Management Practices should be practiced in Poultry Farms

- Control of Flies in Poultry Farms:** An integrated approach that ensures the proper treatment and disposal of manure, correct ventilation of sheds, control of temperature, good sanitation, swift repairs of leaks, avoidance of feed spills, prompt removal of broken eggs and dead birds will all help control of flies in the poultry farms.
- Control of Rodents:** Monitoring should be undertaken on regular basis after recognizing the rodent problem. The methods for the control of rodents may include: i) Exclusion ii) Trapping iii) Glue boards iv) Slow killing toxic baits v) Rapid killing toxic baits and vi) Tracking powder
  - The loading and unloading operations can be limited to day time
  - Should have adequate fire and other accident safety provisions.

### c) Efficient Feed Management Practices

- Avoid exposure of feed and feed ingredients to rain, moisture, flies and pests
- Ensure proper storage of feed and its transport
- Avoid reuse of used feed bags
- Keep feeder equipment always clean and tidy
- Dispose properly the waste feed with due consideration to bio-security and environment
- Properly balance the feed for meeting the precise nutritional requirements



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- Avoid overages/excess nutrients. Never store finished feed in sheds for more than the current days requirement
- Match feed formulation to the specific nutritional requirements of birds like growth, production, breeding etc.
- Balance properly the energy: protein, calcium: phosphorous, Lysine: Methionine, Manganese: Zinc: Selenium ratios in the diet
- Use enzymes, amino acids and gut modifiers etc. for enhancing feed utilization and nutrient adsorption
- Ensure proper balancing and mixing of trace elements like vitamins, trace minerals, amino acids and other feed additives
- Accurate weighing and proper distribution of feed to avoid wastage
- Always use quality, uncontaminated feed material
- Implement a comprehensive nutrient management plan for the entire farm
- Maintain records for feed issues and consumption of water and feed on daily basis
- Provide good quality drinking water
- Deliver safe water to birds without exposure to contaminants – nipple system is best compared to open dispenses.
- Avoid spillage or leakage of water on the farm
- Prevent interaction of feeds with wild birds, rodents, pests, flies etc; as a measure of food safety and prevention of spread of diseases.
- Observe sanitation and cleanliness as a routine to ensure quality and safety of feed grains.

#### d) Good Pest Management Practices

- Design and construct all poultry structures to keep out pests
- Implement integrated pest control and management to control pests and limit pesticide use on farm



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- Use predators to control pests
- If pesticides are used follow the correct doses, methods of application and proper disposal of used containers
- Consider rotating the generic contents of pesticide to avoid build up of resistance in the target pest
- Avoid use of pesticides that fall under Hazardous class
- Always follow label guidelines for dose application and safety precautions while mixing, transfer and application of pesticides should be undertaken by trained persons in well ventilated and well lit areas.
- Never store pesticides and other poisonous materials in feed plants or feed making premises.
- Avoid contamination of feed, water and other food material including their equipment with pesticides.
- Store pesticides always in their original container at exclusively dedicated place and kept under lock and key
- Properly evaluate the effectiveness of pesticide and its potential environmental impacts before application
- Never use pesticide containers for any other use and should be properly disposed to an engineered land fill facility
- Avoid pest infestation of stored feed ingredients by frequent inspection and following prompt interventions.

## 6. Administrative mechanism

In the absence of any specific registration procedure in the country to enumerate the poultry farms, their size and nature of operations, the following are recommended:

- The hatcheries of any size which are performing this exclusive operation, feed mills of any capacity and the commercial poultry farms which are handling more than 5,000 birds at a given time on any single location need to be got registered with local bodies.



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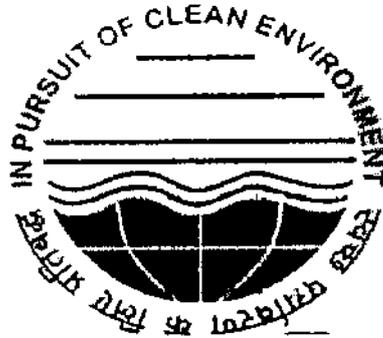
- The poultry farms which are handling 1,00,000 or more birds at a given time in single location need to approach State Pollution Control Board to obtain necessary Consent for Operation under Water Act, 1976.

### Siting Criteria ( For New Poultry Farms)

1. The poultry farm should not be located within
  - 500 m from residential zone
  - 200 m from major water course like River, Lake and Canals
  - 500 m from any major drinking water reservoir on catchment side.
  - 100 m from any drinking water source like wells, summer storage tanks, other tanks
  - 500 m from nearby poultry, dairy or another livestock enterprises or industry
  - 150-200 m from National Highway (NH)
  - 100 m from State Highway (SH)
  - 10-15 m from rural roads/Internal roads/village panchayats
2. The poultry sheds should not be located within
  - 10 m from farm boundary
3. The poultry sheds should be positioned
  - on East to West direction
  - at least 2 m above the water table
  - at least 0.5 m above ground level

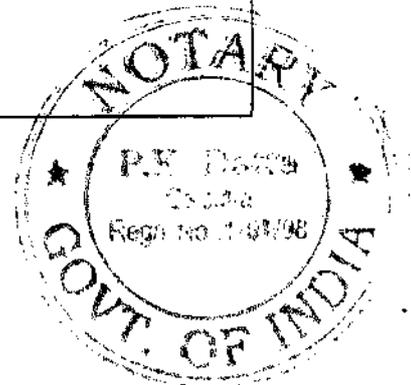


## Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms



Central Pollution Control Board  
(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)  
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar  
Delhi-110032

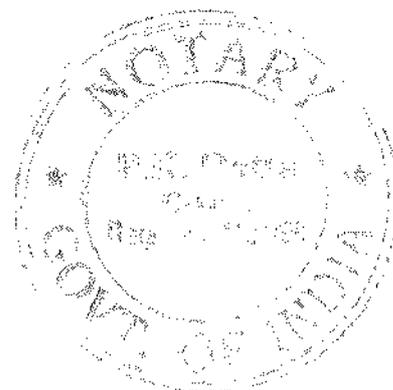
(August 2021)



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## 1.0 Background

Guidelines for Poultry farms were developed in the year 2015, which was applicable to poultry farms handling above 1.0 lac birds. As per CPCB classification of industrial sectors, 'Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery' are categorized into 'Green'.

In the matter of O.A. No. 681 of 2017, Hon'ble NGT, passed the following order on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2020:

*'...Accordingly we allow this application and direct CPCB to revisit the guidelines for categorizing the poultry farms as Green category and exempting their regulation under Air, Water & EP Act. CPCB may issue fresh appropriate orders within three months and in if no further order is issued, all the State PCBs/PCCs will require enforcement of consent mechanism under the above acts after 01.01.2021 for all Poultry Farms above 5000 birds in the same manner as is being done for farms having more than one lac birds. Till then, even without such consent mechanism, the state PCBs/PCCs may strictly enforce the environmental norms and take appropriate remedial action against the any violation of water, air and soil standards statutorily laid down.'*

To comply with the Hon'ble NGT, CPCB has constituted an Expert Committee comprising members from Department of Animal Husbandry, ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research, Shri N.K. Verma, Ex. AD, CPCB, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board & Central Pollution Control Board.

## 2.0 Poultry farming

Poultry farms refers to breeding, hatcheries, layer and broiler farms. Poultry farming is the rearing of domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, goose etc. for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Chickens raised for eggs are usually called laying hens or layers while chickens raised for meat are often called broilers. Chicken are most numerous and popular domesticated poultry species, while other species, e.g. duck, goose form a very small proportion of activities in comparison. Poultry farming in India has witnessed a spectacular growth and transformed itself into a vibrant agri- industry. The leading states having poultry farms are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Kerala and Odisha.

As per the 20<sup>th</sup> livestock census carried out by Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, the state-wise number of poultries (birds) are given below:

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Nos of Poultries (birds) in millions
1	Andhra Pradesh	107.863
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.599

3	Assam	46.712
4	Bihar State	16.525
5	Chhattisgarh	18.711
6	Goa State	0.349
7	Gujarat	21.773
8	Haryana State	46.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.341
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7.366
11	Jharkhand	24.832
12	Karnataka State	59.494
13	Kerala State	29.771
14	Madhya Pradesh	16.659
15	Maharashtra	74.297
16	Manipur	5.897
17	Meghalaya	5.379
18	Mizoram	2.047
19	Nagaland	2.838
20	Odisha	27.439
21	Punjab	17.649
22	Rajasthan	14.622
23	Sikkim State	0.580
24	Tamil Nadu	120.781
25	Telangana State	79.999
26	Tripura	4.168
27	Uttar Pradesh	12.515
28	Uttarakhand	5.018
29	West Bengal	77.322
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.289
31	Chandigarh	0.048
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.089
33	Daman & Diu	0.018
34	Delhi	0.043
35	Lakshadweep	0.226
36	Pondicherry	0.236
<b>Total</b>		<b>851.809</b>

### 3.0 Poultry Farming Process

The poultry farming consist of the following unit operations.

- Breeder Farms (Breeding)
- Hatchery Farm (Hatching)
- Layer farm &
- Broilers



### 3.1 Breeder Farms(Breeding)

Breeder farms specialize in the production of fertilized eggs for either broiler or egg production. Specific ratios of male/female breeders are used to ensure the fertility of hatching eggs. In India both layer and broiler breeders are predominantly housed in cages and the fertile eggs are obtained by artificial insemination. The eggs are collected daily, assessed for quality and stored in plastic / pulp trays in a controlled environment before being transferred to the hatchery for the production of commercial chicks. At the end of their productive phase, breeders are removed and sold for meat processing or byproducts.

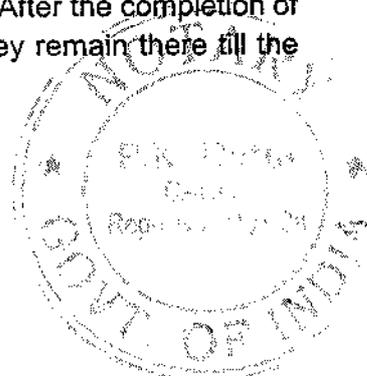
### 3.2 Hatchery farms (Hatching)

The eggs collected from Breeder farms are hatched at special hatcheries. These are centralized facilities and receive fertilized eggs from its own or several other breeder farms. The eggs are stored for a period of 4 to 10 days before being placed in incubators that control temperature and humidity to stimulate embryonic development. Hatching typically takes 21 days. The chicks are vaccinated, graded for uniform quality and dispatched to destinations for further rearing. The day-old broiler chicks are delivered to broiler farms straight run (un-sexed). Chicks from egg laying stock are gender sorted and the female chicks alone are delivered for egg production while male chicks are killed and disposed-off.

### 3.3 Layer (Egg production)

In the layer farms, egg laying hens are reared for egg production. Typical egg laying cycle starts around 18 weeks age of the bird and continues upto 72-75 weeks of age and thereafter diminished gradually to become uneconomical. Birds less than six months of age are termed as pullets and are raised either on floor or on the cages little away from adult farms located in the same or at different premises. The birds are kept and raised in three different houses based on its age i.e. a) Chick house: 0 to 45 days, b) Grower House: 45 days to 18 weeks and c) Layer House: 18 weeks to 72 to 75 weeks. The birds start laying eggs from 18 weeks onwards.

There are two phases of growing period i.e. brooding and growing phase. The brooding phase extends from day one to three to four weeks depending upon the season of rearing. During this period, the birds are provided extra warmth in an enclosed quarter by means of gas brooders, electric hovers, infra-red bulbs or coal brooders. After this initial period, the birds are moved to growing establishments which are typically open houses. The brooding and growing houses may be deep litter type or cage type. After the completion of the growing phase, the birds are moved to laying cages where they remain there till the end of their laying cycle (72 to 75 weeks of age).



### 3.4 Broiler (Meat Production)

Broiler birds are raised especially for meat production for 40 to 45 days or up to weight gain of 2.5 to 3.0 Kg. Most of broiler birds gain slaughter weight (2.5 kg to 3.0 kg) within 40 to 45 days. Broilers are most commonly reared in deep litter shed, where feed and water is given by hanging feeder and watering. After cleaning of the deep litter shed, rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings, and dried leaves bed of 3" thickness is prepared by scratching. Chicks are moved in the shed freely. Depending on the weight of the bird, the birds are sold for slaughtering from 40<sup>th</sup> to 45<sup>th</sup> days.

The rearing of birds is of two types:

#### 3.4.1 Deep Litter System

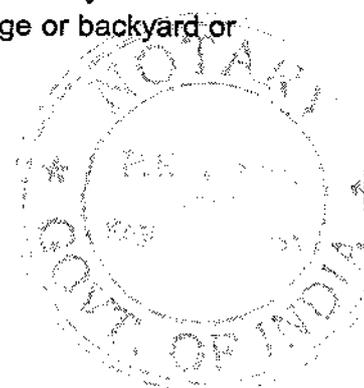
Birds are kept on litter floor which is covered with different kinds of agro materials like rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings and dried leaves etc. depending on their availability. Initially, the depth of the agro material is approx 5 to 6 cm and then topped up by another 5 to 6 cm as the birds grow in size. The birds may remain on this system upto six weeks in case of broilers from where they go for slaughtering. In case of layer, they remain upto 18 weeks of age or may be shifted to cages. The majority of broilers are housed in deep litter sheds. Feed and water are provided manually in small farms and with automatic equipment in large farms.

#### 3.4.2 Cage System

This is widely practiced system for housing commercial layers, breeder layers and of late even broiler breeders. The birds are generally housed in cages erected on raised platforms in open sheds. These cages are arranged in rows. Three or four birds are accommodated in each cage with provision of drinking water and feeding. The water is provided through a nipple fitted to a closed pipe running at head height of the bird. Feed is placed in a trough attached to the front of the cage and distributed often manually or by automation. The droppings of birds slip through perforations instantaneously and are collected on the floor.

## 4.0 Classification of Poultry Farms

Backyard poultry is typically owned by small and marginal farmer and comprises of few birds, largely for self-consumption and very small quantities get commercially sold. The poultry farming practiced by the rural and tribal farmers under free range or backyard or semi-intensive systems is usually referred to as rural poultry farming.



Based on the number of handling of birds, Poultry farms may be classified into three categories.

- Small (5,000-25,000 bird)
- Medium (above 25,000-1,00,000 birds).
- Large (above 1,00,000 birds)

The poultry farms under small category are in un-organized sector run by economically weaker farmers and are of rural background.

### **5.0 Environmental issues & Current practices to address the environmental issues in Poultry Farms**

Environmental nuisance arising from poultry farms is due to the generation of  $\text{NH}_3$  &  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  gases causing odor, dust from feed mill, storage & management of Solid Waste (Manure, Dead Birds and Hatchery Waste) also causing odour & water from cleaning operations. Breeding of flies and rodents etc. are the other issues in poultry farms.

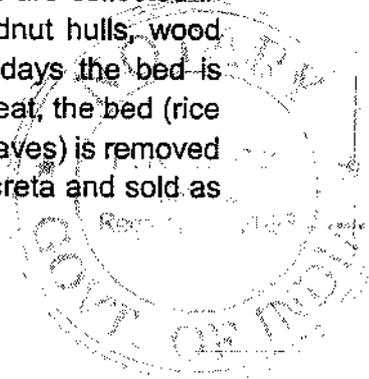
#### *(i) Gaseous emission ( $\text{NH}_3$ & $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) and Feed Mill Dust*

- The gaseous emission viz Ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) and Hydrogen Sulphide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) are emanated from the excreta generated from the birds causes odour. The odour is produced due to anaerobic conditions in the litter occurs due to its storage at one place for longer period. The general practice followed by poultry farms to control odour is by maintaining good ventilation and free flow of air.
- Dust is generated from the feed mill operation during mixing and grinding of various ingredients of feed. The feed mill operations are typically located inside the mill buildings. Dust extraction systems are generally used to collect the dust and to improve the shop floor environment.

#### *(ii) Solid Waste*

Sources of solid waste are (i) Poultry droppings/Manure/Litter (ii) Dead Birds & (iii) Hatchery Waste.

- In case of cage system, excreta are collected just below the bird cages directly on ground, made of stone slabs or concrete or impermeable compacted clay. Litter is collected and kept dry by maintaining good ventilation and free air flow to undergo aerobic composting. The manure is removed once in four to six months & sold to the farmers. In deep litter system, excreta are collected in bed made up of agro residue (rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings, and dried leaves) itself. Once in a day or two days the bed is scratched for mixing of litter. Once the chicken is sold for meat, the bed (rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings, and dried leaves) is removed once the cycle of 42 to 45 days gets over along with the excreta and sold as



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manure. The shed is washed and lime is applied as disinfectant and allows the area for quarantine period.

- Death of the birds in poultry farms is a common phenomenon and their disposal is an issue. Dead birds cause nuisance, odour and aesthetic problems like disease, insect, rodent and predator problems if the birds are not disposed immediately. Dead birds are either burned at relatively high temperatures using different fuels which causing atmospheric pollution and also odour nuisance or buried in the burial pit in the premises.
- During hatching operation, large quantity of solid waste comprising of egg shells, unhatched eggs, dead embryos and chickens and a viscous liquid from eggs etc is generated. This waste is disposed through open burning or through rendering plant.

(iii) *Waste water generation from cleaning operation*

- Water in poultry farms is used for drinking of birds, sprinkling during the summer and for cleaning sheds and equipment in between batch replacement.
- As such there is no process waste water generation from the poultry farming. However, wastewater is generated during cleaning operations. The waste water is collected in holding tank and utilized in gardening in the premises.

(iv) *Other issues:*

- Breeding of flies and rodents, etc. are the other issues in poultry farms

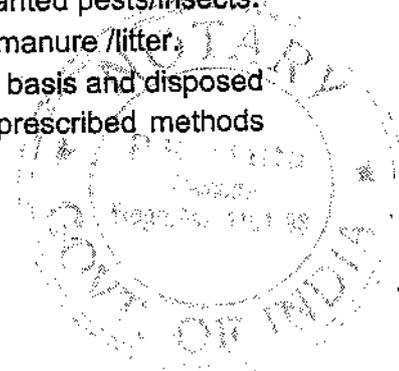
## 6.0 Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms farms:

Following are the revised guidelines addressing environmental issues of Poultry Farms.

### 6.1 Gaseous emission (NH<sub>3</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>S) and Feed Mill Dust

(i) *Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution*

- Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.
- Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.
- Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter.
- Carcasses of dead birds shall be promptly collected on regular basis and disposed appropriately without damaging the environment as per the prescribed methods under section 7.2.3 of the guidelines.



(ii) *Dust from Feed Mills*

- Feed mill and Go-down should be located on a well elevated ground preferably near the entrance of the farm and isolated from other poultry sheds.
- Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of the feed mill.
- Workers in the feed mill shall be provided with dust masks to protect them from dust.
- Provision for vehicle tyre dip shall be made at the entrance to remove impurities/dust carried by vehicle tyres;
- Floor of the feed mill and Go-down shall be concrete and raised above the ground level by a minimum of 2 feet.

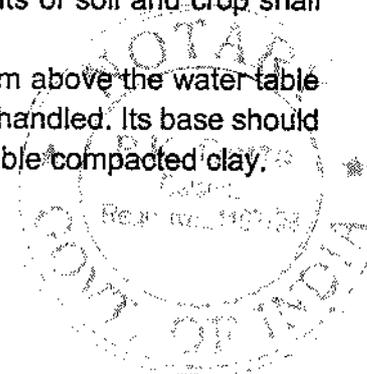
## 6.2 Management of solid wastes (Solid Wastes contains Manure/litter, Hatchery Debris and Dead Birds)

(i) *Manure handling and disposal*

- Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry (by blowing dry air over it or by conveying ventilation air through the manure pit) shall be ensured to prevent obnoxious odour in the area.
- Poultry housing shall be ventilated allowing sufficient supply of fresh air to remove humidity, dissipate heat and prevent build-up of gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia, etc.
- Excreta shall be scratched at least once in two days as needed for mixing of litter and to keep bedding material (rice husk, saw dust, wood shavings etc.) dry in case of deep litter houses the waste material. This waste shall be utilised for composting after completion of the cycle.
- Manure collected under cages on high raised platforms shall be stored for further processing and utilized by using following options:

Sl. No.	Poultry Farms	Methods for Disposal/Utilization of manure
1.	Small Poultry Farms	• Composting
2.	Medium & Large Poultry Farms	• Composting or Biogas production for disposal/utilization of manure/litter • Combination of any of the methods for disposal/utilization of manure/litter
3.	Poultry Farms in Cluster	• Common facilities for Biogas production or Composting or their combination

- Land application of manure to the nutritional requirements of soil and crop shall be balanced.
- The litter / manure storage facilities shall be minimum 2 m above the water table and of adequate size based on type and number of birds handled. Its base should be constructed with stone slabs or concrete or impermeable compacted clay.



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- Manure shall be protected from run off water and cover it to avoid dust and odours in storage pits. The dry manure dump shall be covered with permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.
- Mortalities on farm by proper animal care and disease prevention program shall be reduced.
- Proper facilities (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) shall be provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds
- Domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) shall be disposed as per provisions of "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".

#### Composting of Manure:

- Proper mixing the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) should be done in the pits. Carbon to nitrogen ratios of 20-25:1 is usually recommended. Pure manure can also be composted following the procedure and monitoring all parameters. The composting facilities may be designed through expert institutions in the field as per the size of poultry farms.
- Periodic stirring of compost material should be done for its proper mixing.
- Moisture levels should be maintained between 35 to 50%.
- Temperature monitoring should be done to determine composting conditions.

#### (ii) Hatchery Waste

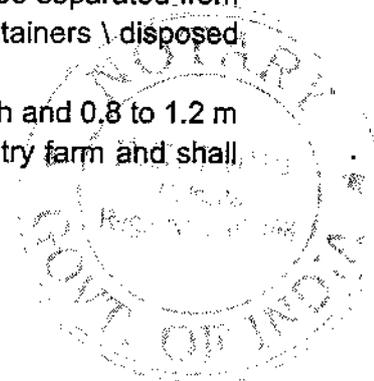
- Efforts shall be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds.
- Extrusion with soya bean meal can be used to make a shell/hatchery meal.
- Un-hatched eggs shall be disposed of by composting or rendering.

#### (iii) Dead Birds Disposal

The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity shall be separated from other live birds promptly and stored in closed containers and disposed off within 24 hours by following any of the disposal methods.

##### A) Burial Method:

- The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be stored in closed containers and disposed off within 24 hours
- The dead bird burial pit shall be of minimum 3 to 4 m in depth and 0.8 to 1.2 m diameter and this size may vary as per the capacity of poultry farm and shall be located above minimum 3 m from the ground water table.



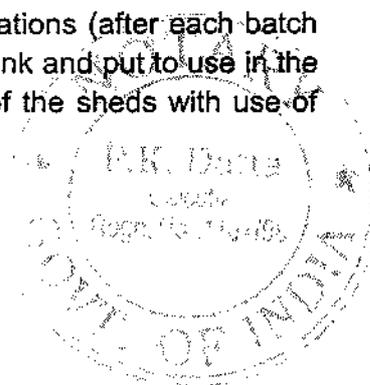
- The dead bird burial pit shall be provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden / metal / concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses.
- Carcasses shall be covered by a thin layer of soil (at least 40 cm deep), along with calcium hydroxide.
- When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m shall be provided with the top of the covered soil well above the ground level.
- The distance between any two burial pits should not be less than 1 m.

#### B) Composting

- The composting facility shall not be located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
- The capacity of the composting facility shall be sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm.
- The roof of the composting facility shall be permanent with concrete bottom.
- The composting facility shall be secured with link mesh all around raised to a height of 1.5 m above the ground level to avoid the predation by straw dogs etc.
- A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature.
- Moisture content of the composting pile shall be approximately 60%. More than this may result in odour problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process.
- Carbon and nitrogen are vital nutrients for the growth and reproduction of bacteria and fungi. The carbon-to-nitrogen ratio shall be in the range of 20:1 and 25:1 for proper composting. This is obtained by carefully balancing the dead bird and carbon sources.
- The optimum temperature for composting is 54 to 66°C which pasteurizes the compost. If temperature falls below 49°C after a week or so, the material should be moved to the secondary stage unit. To facilitate the easy transfer of the first stage material to the secondary stage, the proper designing of the primary stage (first stage) facility is desirable as illustrated in figure 5.5. Failure to do so will result into poor compost. The temperature in the secondary stage unit will begin to raise as beneficial bacterial activity begins and will peak in 5 to 10 days.

#### 6.2 Waste water Management

- The waste water generated from the cleaning operations (after each batch removal) shall be collected in appropriate holding tank and put to use in the green belt. Efforts may be made for dry cleaning of the sheds with use of disinfectant so as to avoid use of water.



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- Water use and spills from drinking devices shall be reduced by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self-watering devices;
- Improve drainage, reduce standing water and water ditches to control mosquitoes and flies
- Use of pressure pumps, hot water or steam in cleaning activities instead of cold water and plain water scrubs may be encouraged to improve sanitation and reduce the quantities of wash water.

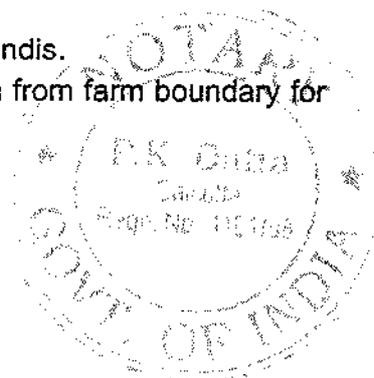
### 6.3 Other issues

- *Control of Flies:* Proper treatment and disposal of manure, ventilation of sheds, control of temperature, good sanitation, swift repairs of leaks, avoidance of feed spills, prompt removal of broken eggs and dead birds shall be ensured for control of flies in the poultry farms. The farm should have provisions of wire nettings, traps, fly-repellents, insecticides etc.
- *Control of Rodents:* Methods for the control of rodents may include: i) Exclusion ii) Trapping Glue boards iii) Tracking powder iv) rodent proof doors and windows to eliminate rodents/pest infestation.
- As per Bureau of Indian Standards 1374: 2007, on poultry feed specifies that the use of antibiotic growth promoters is not recommended in poultry feed, hence use of antibiotics should not be mixed with feed or administered for non-therapeutic purposes without prescription for diseased birds. ***Regulation for use of antibiotics shall be regulated as per the advisory/directions issued by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Ministry of Health and the Drug Controller General of India.***

## 7 Siting Criteria

**New Poultry Farms (Set up after issuance of Guidelines) should preferably be established**

- 500 m from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.
- 100 m from major water course like River, Lakes, canals and drinking water source like wells, summer storage tanks, in order to avoid contamination due to leakages/spillages, if any.
- 100 m from national Highway (NH) and 50 m from State Highway (SH) in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.
- 10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis.
- The Poultry sheds should not be located within 10 m from farm boundary for cross ventilation and odour dispersion.



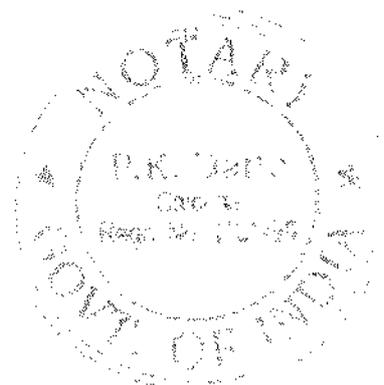
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**8.0 Regulatory/ Monitoring Mechanism for Poultry Farms**

- SPCBs/PCCs shall upload Environmental Guidelines on their website.
- Guidelines shall be applicable to all the category of Poultry Farms.
- Poultry Farms handling birds above 25,000 at single location will have to obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee.
- The Poultry Farms are categorized under "Green" Category, therefore validity of consent will be 15 yrs.
- Animal Husbandry Department of the State/Districts to assist the poultry farms for implementation of Guidelines.

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*Annexure - 'E' 49*

**STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA**

A/118, NILKANTHA NAGAR,

UNIT - VIII BHUBANESWAR - 751012

Form IV (A)(a)

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH UNDER SECTION OF 25 OF  
WATER(PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION)ACT 1974/SECTION  
21 OF AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

(Special format for small scale industries other than 17 specified highly Polluting Categories)

**From:**

VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PRIVATE LIMITED, AT- CHHATANA,  
PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ

City:Morada

Tehsil:Morada N

District:Mayurbhanj

**To**

The Member Secretary,  
State Pollution Control Board, ODISHA  
Bhubaneswar - 751012

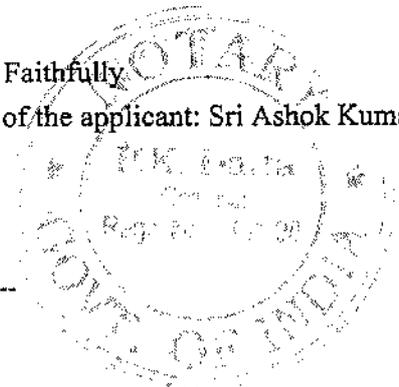
Sir,

I/We hereby apply herewith the Consent to Establish (NOC)for an industry namely **VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PRIVATE LIMITED** for production of **CHICKS**, The site is located at **AT- CHHATANA, PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ , Mayurbhanj**

1. The annexure and other particulars and plans etc are attached here with in triplicate.
2. I/We further declare that the information furnished in the annexure and plans etc. are correct to the best of my / our knowledge.
3. I/We hereby undertake to furnish any other information to be called for with in one month.

Yours Faithfully

Name of the applicant: Sri Ashok Kumar  
Jena





**DATA SHEET**  
**(TO BE FILLED IN BY THE INDUSTRY)**

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**A. BASIC INFORMATION :**

1. Name of the Industry : Venco Research and Breeding Farm Private Limited
- a) Occupier Address & Phone, Fax : Venco Research and Breeding Farm Private Limited, AT- CHHATANA, PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ  
City: Morada  
Tehsil: Morada N  
District: Mayurbhanj
- b) Proposed Factory Address : Chhatana, Morada, Mayurbhanj- 757020
2. Name & Address of Occupier with Telephone & Fax No. : VIDYASAGAR PUNJA A  
Plot No-1450, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Khordha  
0-9437465552
3. Project cost : Plant & machineries: 187 (in lakhs),  
land & Building: 579 (in lakhs),  
Application Wise investment: 25.0 (in Lakhs),  
Others: 367.0 (in Lakhs)
4. Site information
- Location
- a) (Village/Panchayat) /NAC/ Municipality/Municipal corporation/Industrial Estate) : Village ,2000 (in meters)
- (b) Plot No./Khata No. : P-171, 151, 162, K-168/85
- (c) District : Mayurbhanj
- (d) Surrounding of the site
- E : V Land
- W : V Land
- N : S Road
- S : V Land
- (e) Present use of land : Agriculture
- (f) Distance from the nearest human habitation : 2000
5. Total area of the factory (in acre)
- (a) Built up area : 20.0

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<http://odocmms.nic.in/> - (OSPCB)



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6. (b) Vacant area : 29.86  
Existing features within 500 mtrs of the proposed site

Name of Surrounding	Distance(in meters)	Description
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## B. TECHNICAL INFORMATION :

## 1. Product(S) List:

Name of Products	Quantity	Unit
CHICKS	1.8E7	Numbers/Year

## 2. Raw - materials including:

Raw Materials	Raw Materials Name	Raw Materials Quantity
HATCHING EGGS	2.25E7	Numbers/Year

## 3. Plant facility:

Plant Name	Quantity	Unit
HATCHER MACHINE (MAKE- BALA INDUSTRIES)	1.8E7	Numbers/Year
SETTER MACHINE ( MAKE BALA INDUSTRIES)	1.8E7	Numbers/Year

## 4. Fuel consumption:

Fuel Name	Daily Consumption	Unit
ELECTRICITY	2.1	Megawatt
HSD	0.03	Kilo Liters/Day

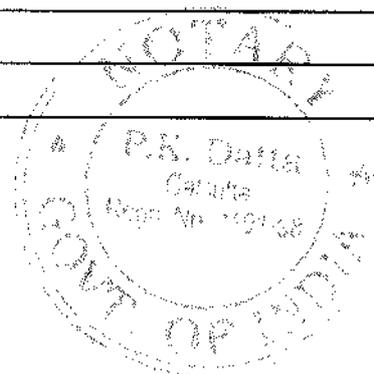
## 5. Brief description of the manufacturing process with flow chart : , (as attached)

## 6. List of reaction vassels/Boilers/Furnance/Heating chambers/Kiln etc.

Type	Number of Stack	Stack Attached to	Height above ground level(in metres)	Capacity	Unit
Natural draft	0	DG OF 500 KVA	0	16	Metric Tonnes/Day

## 7. Water Requirement Detail:

Water requirment for	Quantity(KL)
Industrial	12.0
Domestic	2.5
Others(Plantation)	0.5
Domestic	0.0



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## 8. Source of water supply

Source Type	Source Name	Quantity(KL/D)
Ground Water (within premises)	BOREWELL	15.0



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## C. POLLUTION INVENTORY :

## 1. Source of Air Pollution

Source of Air pollution	Control Measure
-------------------------	-----------------

## 2. WATER

## a) List of waste water generated:

Source of solid waste	Type/Nature of Waste	Other Waste type detail	Quantity (Metric Tonnes/Month)	Quantity Reused	Quantity Sold	Quantity Disposed	Method of collection	Method of disposal	Place of disposal	Distance of discharge point from factor (in metres)
Industrial	Any Other	EGG SHELL	105	0	0	105	COLLECTED BY DRUM	BURNT BY INCINERATOR	DISPOSED BY INCINERATOR	0

## b) Proposed treatment of waste water

Uses	Treatment Arrangement Status	Treatment Type	Name of treatment Unit	Capacity(KL)	Treatment Unit
Domestic	Yes	Primary	SOAK PIT	10	50000

## c) Proposal if any for waste water re-circulation/reuse : NO

## d) Mode of final discharge

Source of solid waste	Type of Waste	Any other waste type detail	Method of disposal	Place of disposal
Industrial	Any Other	EGG SHELL	BURNT BY INCINERATOR	DISPOSED BY INCINERATOR

## (e) Point of final discharge

Source of solid waste	Type of Waste	Any Other waste type detail	Place of disposal	Distance of discharge point from factor (in meters)
Industrial	Any Other	EGG SHELL	DISPOSED BY INCINERATOR	0

## 3. SOLID WASTE

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Source	Nature	Quantity/Day	Mode of Disposal
Industrial	Any Other	105	BURNT BY INCINERATOR

4. **Details of cost of Pollution Control Measures(in rupees)** : 500000
5. **Any other additional information on the proposed industry** N/A

**Certified that the information furnished above are correct**

Signature :

Name of the applicant: Sri Ashok Kumar Jena

Designation: Admin Head

Address of the applicant: Plot No-1450, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Khordha



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<http://odocmms.nic.in/> - (OSPCB)



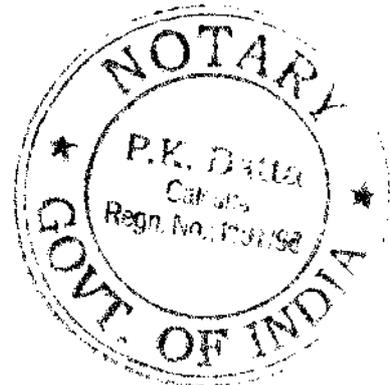
Odisha  
State Pollution Control Board

Online Consent Management System  
Ministry of Environment, Government of Odisha

### On-line Payment Receipt

<b>Receipt No.</b>	SPCB/1521
<b>Depositor Name</b>	VIDYASAGAR PUNJA A
<b>Bank Id.</b>	1700
<b>Bank Name.</b>	NA
<b>Application No.</b>	
<b>Name and Address of Industry</b>	VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PRIVATE LIMITED, AT- CHHATANA, PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ, Morada N, Mayurbhanj
<b>Name of Regional Office</b>	SE 1
<b>Applied For</b>	CTE - Both - new
<b>Payment Date</b>	Wed Apr 20 21:55:09 IST 2022
	<b>Payment Details</b>
<b>CTE (Rs.)</b>	40000.0
<b>Total Amount Paid (Rs.)</b>	40000.00
<b>Transaction Status</b>	Successfully Completed

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22/06/2023, 11:33

Unfiled Document

State Pollution Control Board, Odisha  
Bhubaneswar

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Receipt No.	732098147
Depositor Name	VIDYASAGAR PUNJA A
Money Receipt Number	35831
Bank Name.	NA
Bank Id.	720
Application No.	4673130
Name and Address of Industry	VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PRIVATE LIMITED, AT-CHHATANA, PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ, Morada N, Mayurbhanj
Name of Regional Office	HO
Applied For	CTO - BOTHAW - NEW
Payment Type	LAVY
Payment Date	14-03-2023
Consent Fee	From : 01-04-2023 To : 31-03-2028
<b>Payment Details</b>	
Financial Year	2027 - 2028
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0
Financial Year	2023 - 2024
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0
Financial Year	2024 - 2025
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0
Financial Year	2025 - 2026
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0
Financial Year	2026 - 2027
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0
CTO (Rs.)	71520.0 Additional Payment
Total Amount Paid (Rs.)	178800
In Words.	One Hundred Seventy Eight Thousand Eight Hundred
Transaction Status	Successfully Completed
Receipt No.	184411422
Depositor Name	VIDYASAGAR PUNJA A
Money Receipt Number	3804B
Bank Name.	NA
Bank Id.	720
Application No.	4673130
Name and Address of Industry	VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PRIVATE LIMITED, AT-CHHATANA, PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ, Morada N, Mayurbhanj
Name of Regional Office	HO
Applied For	CTO - BOTHAW - NEW
Payment Type	LAVY
Payment Date	17-06-2023
Consent Fee	From : 01-04-2023 To : 31-03-2028
<b>Payment Details</b>	

22/06/2023, 11:33

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59

Financial Year	2027 - 2028	
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0	
Financial Year	2023 - 2024	
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0	
Financial Year	2024 - 2025	
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0	
Financial Year	2025 - 2026	
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0	
Financial Year	2026 - 2027	
CTO (Rs.)	35760.0	
CTO (Rs.)	71520.0	Additional Payment
Total Amount Paid (Rs.)	71520.00	
In Words.	Seventy One Thousand Five Hundred Twenty	
Transaction Status	Successfully Completed	

Print



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**Application for Consent to Establish under section 25 of  
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and  
section 21 of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act  
1981**

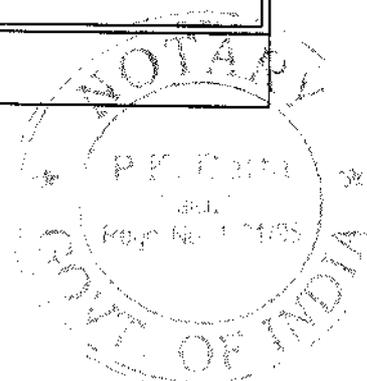


**[For Industrial Projects]**

1. Please read the instructions to fill up the application carefully and make sure that all the relevant information in the application is filled up.
2. Please enclose all the relevant documents and index them appropriately as Annexure – I, II, ... etc.
3. Please make sure that you have paid adequate consent fee along with the consent application.
4. If all the field in the application form is not filled up, the application is not accompanied with adequate fee, or necessary documents are not enclosed then the application will be treated as incomplete and not duly made.

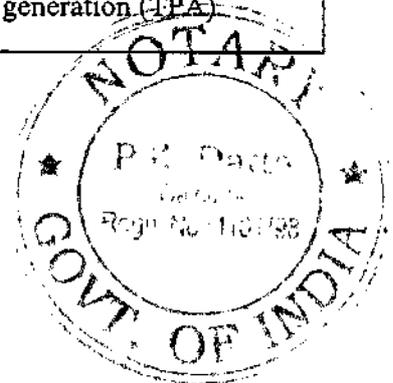
Name of the Project	VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PRIVATE LIMITED	
Location	Location name	AT- CHHATANA, PO/VIA- MORADA, DIST- MAYURBHANJ, Morada
	District	Mayurbhanj
	PIN Code	757020
	General description of the site	
Name of the applicant	VIDYASAGAR PUNJA A	
Designation	Admin Head	
Address for communication	Plot No-1450, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Khordha	
	Mail id	prakash.das@venkys.com
Production Details	Products	Annual capacity
	CHICKS	1.8E7
Manufacturing process		

----This is computer generated application ----  
<http://odocmms.nic.in/> - (OSPCB)



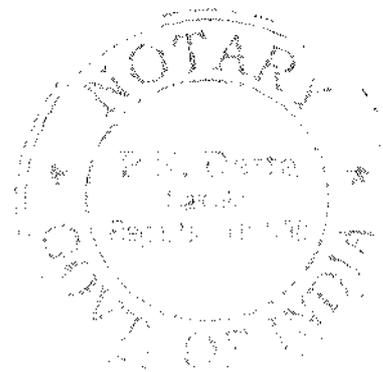
Major plant facility details	Description of facility	Capacity of each unit	Numbers of units proposed	
	HATCHER MACHINE (MAKE BATA INDUSTRIES)	1.8E7	Numbers/Year	
Raw material	Raw material Name	Annual Quantity		
	HATCHING EGGS	2.25E7		
Fuel consumption	Fuel	Annual Quantity		
	ELECTRICITY	2.1		
	HSD	0.03		
Water Consumption	Area of use	Quantity in m3/d	Source of water	
	Ground Water (within premises)	15.0	BOREWELL	
Waste water management	Source of wastewater	Quantity in m3/d	Quantity Recycled/ Rensed	Quantity discharged
Wastewater treatment	Wastewater stream	Quantity (m3)	Type of treatment	Discharge point
Please give a brief description of the receiving water body				
<b>Air Pollution Assessment</b>				
Emission Assessment	Stack description	Height in m	Emission quantity (Nm3/h)	Gas temp in degree C
	DG OF 500 KVA	10	0	0
Emission control measures	Stack description	Air pollution control equipment		
Fugitive emission assessment	Source of fugitive emission	Proposed method of emission reduction		
<b>Solid waste management</b>				
Solid waste generation	Source of generation	Type of waste	Quantity of generation (TPA)	

---This is computer generated application ---  
<http://odocmms.nic.in/> - (OSPCB)



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	Industrial	Any Other	105
Solid waste management	Type of waste	Quantity reused	Quantity disposed of
	Any Other	105	0
Solid waste disposal site description	Type of waste	Area of disposal site	Mode of Disposal
	Any Other	DISPOSED BY INCINERATOR	BURNT BY INCINERATOR
Declaration			
<p>1. I am duly authorised by the company to fill up this application for Consent to Establish</p> <p>2. I have read the instructions carefully and has fully understood it and filled up the details as per the information available with the company.</p> <p>3. I understand that if any information furnished in this application is found to be falsified at a later date then the company shall be fully responsible for the act.</p> <p>4. I also understand that such falsification of facts amounts to violation of section of Water (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</p>			
Signature			
Name		VIDYASAGAR PUNJA A	
Designation		Admin Head	
Date			Place



Annexure - 'F'

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Tel.: 06782-265110

Website: www.ospcb.ori

e-mail: ospcb.balasure@ospcb.ori



REGIONAL OFFICE, BALASORE  
**STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA**  
 (FOREST, ENVIRONMENT & CC DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF ODISHA)  
 Plot No. 1602, Gageswarpur, Balasore - 756019

No. 298 / CTE - 3236/2022Date 02/02/2023**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

In consideration of the online application no. 4163558 & declaration in light of the certificate of Poultry Farm Registration for obtaining Consent to Establish for M/s Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd., the State Pollution Control Board is pleased to convey its consent to establish u/s 25 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under for the following plant facilities and production capacity (Having total Project Cost Of Rs 29.7996 Crore) :

- i. Poultry (Laying & Brooding) & Hatchery Farm of Bird Capacity - 48000 Nos at any point of time.
- ii. Chicks - 5000 Nos per day

This Consent to Establish Order supersedes the earlier Consent Order issued vide this Office Letter No.174/CTE-3236/2022, dt.20.01.2023.

At - Chhatna Mouza over Plot Nos. & Khata Nos. as per Annexure - I (attached with this Order) comprising Total Area of Ac 40.12 dec under Tahasil-Rasgobindapur in the district of Mayurbhanj subject to final outcome of the O.A.No.158 of 2022 filed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata & with the following conditions.

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

1. This consent to establish is valid for the raw materials, product, manufacturing process and capacity mentioned in the application form. This order is valid for five years, which means the proponent shall commence construction of the project within a period of five years from the date of issue of this order. If the proponent fails to do substantial progress of the project within five years, then a renewal of this consent to establish shall be sought by the proponent.
2. The industry shall to comply with the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under with their amendments from time to time such as the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement)



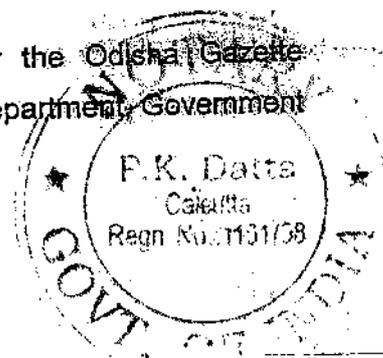
64

- Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time, Hazardous Chemical Rules / Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 etc. and amendments there under. The industry shall comply to the provisions of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, if applicable.
3. The industry is to apply for grant of consent to operate u/s 25/26 of Water (Prevention & Control Pollution) Act, 1974 and 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 at least 3 (three) months prior to the commercial and obtain consent to operate from this Board.
  4. This consent to establish is subject to other statutory clearances to be obtained from Govt. of Odisha and/or Govt. of India as and when applicable.

### SPECIAL CONDITIONS

#### A. GENERAL:-

1. The industry shall abide by the E (P) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under.
2. The Poultry (Layer) Farm shall operate shall establish & operate as per the Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms of Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi (January 2022).
3. The industry shall obtain necessary permission from the central Ground Water Authority for consumption of ground water for industrial use, if applicable.
4. The industry shall maintain the ambient noise standards as prescribed in the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
5. The Board may impose further condition or modify the conditions as stipulated in this order and may revoke this order in case the stipulated condition are not implemented and/or information is found to have been suppressed/wrongly furnished in the application form.
6. The Board reserves the right to revoke / refuse consent to operate at any time during the period for which consent is granted in case any violation is observed and to modify / stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate.
7. In case of public complaint which is found genuine the facility shall be shifted to a suitable place and fresh consent to establish (NOC) shall be obtained.
8. The industry shall submit point wise compliances to the consent conditions every year by the end of March positively to keep this consent order in force.
9. No further expansion/modernization shall be carried out by the industry without prior approval from the Board.
10. The industry shall pay differential fees if any as per the Odisha Gazette Notification dtd. 16.07.2012 of Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha.



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11. Plantation shall be taken up along its boundary and available vacant spaces in the industry premises.

**B. WATER POLLUTION:**

1. The unit shall install provide adequate treatment facility of domestic waste water and wash water generated for compliance of the prescribed water quality standards.
2. The waste water generated from the cleaning operations (after each batch removal) should be collected in appropriate holding tank and put to use in the green belt.
3. Proper drainage/outlet for collection and discharge should be provided for storm runoff/discharges from the farm.

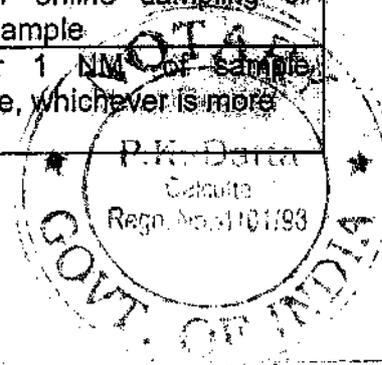
**C. AIR POLLUTION:**

1. The height of the stack / chimney attached to the DG set (H) shall be  $h + 0.2 \sqrt{\text{KVA}}$  where h is the height of the room where the DG set has been installed and KVA is the capacity of the DG set. H and h are expressed in meters above the ground level.
2. The ambient air quality inside the factory premises shall meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed in the Schedule - VII of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
3. (i) Operating Standards and Emission standards (incinerator)

Operating standard	
Parameters	Operating Standards
Combustion efficiency	99%
Temperature of primary chamber	800
Temperature of secondary chamber	1050 ± 50°C

**(ii) Emission standards**

Sl. No	Parameters	Standards	
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	Limiting concentration in mg/ Nm <sup>3</sup> unless stated	Sampling Duration in minutes, unless stated
1.	Particulate matter	50	30 or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
2.	Nitrogen Oxides NO as NO <sup>2</sup>	400	30 for online sampling or grab sample
3.	HCl	50	30 or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more



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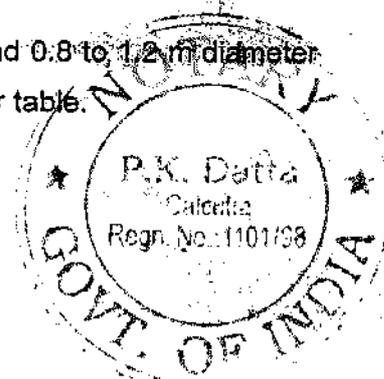
4.	Total Dioxins and Furans	0.1 ngTEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (at 11% O <sub>2</sub> )	8 hours or 5Nm <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
5.	Hg and its compounds	0.05	2 hours or 1 Nm <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more

(iii) **Stack Height:** Minimum stack height shall be 30 meters above the ground and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-iii.

4. Adequate air pollution control system such as cyclone / Bagfilter shall be provided at the outlet of the incinerator for treatment of the flue gas generated from it prior emitting to the atmosphere to meet the prescribed standard of the flue gas.
5. The secondary combustion chambers of the incinerator & the pollution control devices shall be suitably retrofitted, if necessary, to achieve the emission limits.
6. Proper ventilation shall be provided in the farm.
7. Adequate exhaust fans shall be provided in the work zone area.
8. Collect carcasses promptly on regular basis and dispose them appropriately without damaging the environment.
9. Preventive measures shall be taken to avoid unpleasant odour as far practicable.

#### D. SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE:

1. The solid wastes shall be collected, sorted, treated, transported & utilized properly.
2. No open burning or Indiscriminate dumping of any dead birds/ feathers/offals/ unused materials like litter/empty gunnles/containers etc. should be adopted within or outside the farm premises.
3. Use reliable options for collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds.
4. The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be stored in closed containers/disposed off within 24 hours appropriate disposal methods.
5. The dead bird burial pit should be of 3 to 4 m In depth and 0.8 to 1.2 m diameter and located above minimum of 3 m from the ground water table.



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6. The dead bird burial pit should be provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden/metal/concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses.
7. When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m should be provided with the top of the covered soil well above the ground level.
8. The composting facility should not be located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
9. The roof of the composting facility should be permanent with bottom concreted.
10. The composting facility should be secured with link mesh all around raised to a height of 1.5 m above the ground level to avoid the predation by straw dogs etc.

*P. 02/02/2023*

REGIONAL OFFICER

To

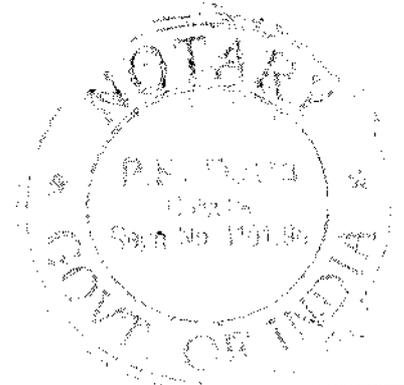
Sri Vidyasagar Punja A , Admin Head  
M/s Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt.Ltd. ,  
At/PO- Chhatna, PS-Rasgobindapur, Via - Moroda  
Dist. - Mayurbhanj - 757016 , Odisha

Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_ / Date \_\_\_\_\_

Copy forwarded to

1. The Member Secretary, S. P. C. Board, Bhubaneswar,
2. The Collector and District Magistrate, Baripada, Mayurbhanj
3. The D.F.O, Baripada, Mayurbhanj
4. The G.M.D.I.C , Baripada, Mayurbhanj
5. The C.D.V.O, Baripada, Mayurbhanj
6. Copy to Guard file

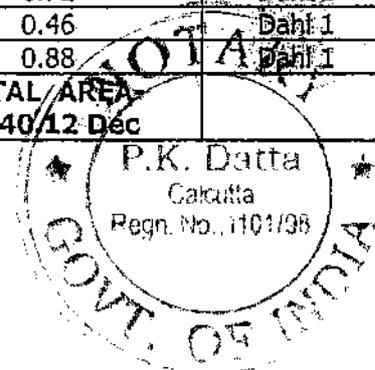
REGIONAL OFFICER



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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**(Plots Use for The Unit)**

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Mauja	Area in Acre	Kisom
1	168/85	150/1069	Chhatana	0.14	Gharabari
2	168/85	151/1070	Chhatana	0.81	Gharabari
3	168/85	97	Chhatana	0.33	Gharabari
4	168/85	98	Chhatana	0.33	Gharabari
5	168/85	153	Chhatana	2.18	Gharabari
6	168/85	154/1135	Chhatana	1.16	Gharabari
7	168/85	150/1132	Chhatana	0.11	Gharabari
8	168/85	174	Chhatana	0.87	Gharabari
9	168/85	177	Chhatana	0.26	Gharabari
10	168/85	149/1133	Chhatana	0.69	Gharabari
11	168/85	149/1131	Chhatana	0.84	Gharabari
12	168/85	157	Chhatana	0.94	Gharabari
13	168/85	164	Chhatana	1.12	Gharabari
14	168/85	148/1130	Chhatana	1.03	Gharabari
15	168/85	148/1134	Chhatana	1.03	Gharabari
16	168/105	163	Chhatana	0.75	Dahi 1
17	168/106	156	Chhatana	0.31	Dahi 1
18	168/106	165	Chhatana	1.04	Dahi 1
19	168/108	160	Chhatana	1.04	Dahi 1
20	168/114	170	Chhatana	0.90	Dahi 1
21	168/114	171	Chhatana	1.39	Dahi 1
22	168/115	186/1185	Chhatana	1.20	Dahi 2
23	168/115	188	Chhatana	1.27	Dahi 2
24	168/116	180/1186	Chhatana	0.47	Dahi 1
25	168/117	169	Chhatana	1.05	Dahi 1
26	168/101	184/101	Chhatana	1.05	Dahi 1
27	168/101	158	Chhatana	2.94	Dahi 1
28	168/101	178	Chhatana	2.06	Dahi 1
29	168/101	86	Chhatana	0.86	Dahi 1
30	168/101	190	Chhatana	0.70	Dahi 1
31	168/101	92	Chhatana	1.50	Dahi 1
32	168/101	87	Chhatana	2.74	Dahi 1
33	168/101	179	Chhatana	1.12	Dahi 1
34	168/101	189	Chhatana	0.17	Dahi 1
35	168/101	93	Chhatana	0.68	Dahi 1
36	168/101	161	Chhatana	0.60	Dahi 1
37	168/101	155	Chhatana	0.29	Dahi 1
38	168/101	166	Chhatana	0.38	Dahi 1
39	168/101	167	Chhatana	0.32	Dahi 1
40	168/101	168	Chhatana	0.35	Dahi 1
41	168/101	96	Chhatana	0.40	Dahi 1
42	168/101	94	Chhatana	0.64	Dahi 1
43	168/101	172/1176	Chhatana	0.72	Dahi 1
44	168/101	170/1175	Chhatana	0.46	Dahi 1
45	168/101	173/1174	Chhatana	0.88	Dahi 1
				<b>TOTAL AREA</b> Ac 40.12 Dec	



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Tel.: 06782-244110  
 Website: [www.ospcbboard.org](http://www.ospcbboard.org)  
 e-mail: [rospcb.balasore@ospcbboard.org](mailto:rospcb.balasore@ospcbboard.org)



REGIONAL OFFICE, BALASORE  
**STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, ODISHA**  
 (FOREST, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE  
 DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF ODISHA)  
 Plot No. 1602, Ganeswarpur, Balasore – 756019

No. 1826 / CTO/3516

Date 26/06/2023

By Regd. Post

CONSENT ORDER NO. 34 / 2023-24(WPC & APC)

Sub: Consent for discharge of sewage and trade effluent u/s 25/26 of Water (PCP) Act, 1974 and 21 of Air (PCP) Act, 1981 and the Rules framed thereunder for existing / new operation of the plant.

Ref: Your online application no. 4673130 & Consent to Establish Order issued vide this office letter No. 298, dt.02.02.2023.

Consent is hereby granted u/s 25/26 of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules framed there under.

Name of the Industry: M/s Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd.

Name of the Occupier & Designation: Sri Vidyasagar Punja A, Admin Head

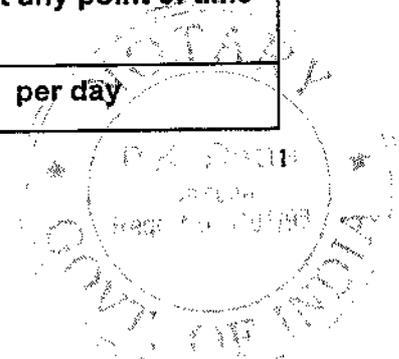
Address of the Unit: At - Chhatna Mouza over Plot Nos. & Khata Nos. as per Annexure – I (attached with this Order) comprising Total Area of Ac 40.12 dec under Tahasil- Rasgobindapur in the district of Mayurbhanj, PS – Rasgobindapur, Pin- 757016, Dist. – Mayurbhanj, Odisha.

This consent order is valid for the period up to 31.03.2028.

This consent order is subject to final outcome of the O.A. No. 54/2023/EZ pending before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata & is valid for the product quantity, specified outlets, discharge quantity and quality, specified chimney/stack, emission quantity and quality of emissions as specified below. This consent is granted subject to the general and special conditions stipulated therein.

**A. Details of Products Manufactured**

Sl. No.	Product	Quantity
01	Poultry (Laying & Brooding) & Hatchery Farm of Bird Capacity	48,000 Nos at any point of time
02	Chicks	5000 Nos per day



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**B. Discharge permitted through the following outlet subject to the standard**

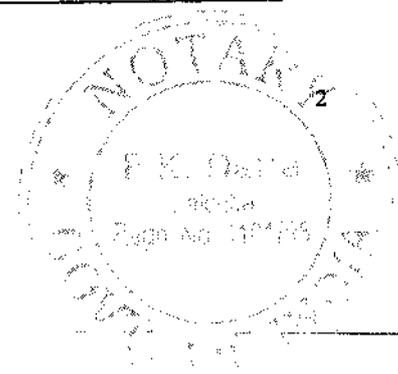
Outlet No.	Description of outlet	Point of discharge	Quantity of discharge KLD or KL/hr	Prescribed standards
1	shed washing/cleaning activities etc.	Collected in adequate Holding tank for use in the green belt	--	pH : 5.5 – 9.0; Total Suspended Solids (TSS) : 200 mg/l; Biochemical Oxygen demand (BOD) : 100 mg/l; Oils & Grease : 10 mg/l
2	Domestic Waste Water	Soak pit Via Septic Tank	-	-

**C. i) Operating Standards and Emission standards (incinerator)**

Operating standard	
Parameters	Operating Standards
Combustion efficiency	99%
Temperature of primary chamber	800
Temperature of secondary chamber	1050 ± 50°C

**ii. Emission permitted through the following stack subject to the prescribed standard**

Sl. No	Parameters	Standards	
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Limiting concentration in mg/ Nm <sup>3</sup> unless stated	Sampling Duration in minutes, unless stated
1.	Particulate matter	50	30 or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
2.	Nitrogen Oxides NO as NO <sup>2</sup>	400	30 for online sampling or grab sample
3.	HCl	50	30 or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
4.	Total Dioxins and Furans	0.1 ngTEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (at 11% O <sub>2</sub> )	8 hours or 5NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
5.	Hg and its compounds	0.05	2 hours or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more



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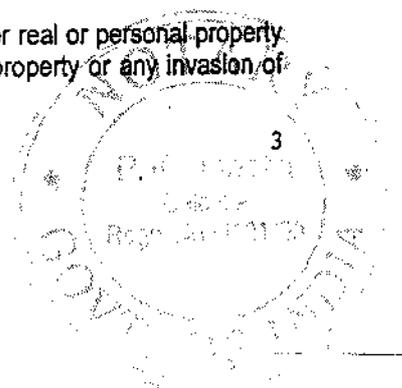
(iii) **Stack Height:** Minimum stack height shall be 30 meters above the ground and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-III.

**C. Disposal of solid waste permitted in the following manner**

Sl No	Type of Solid Waste	Quantity generated (TPM)	Quantity to be reused on site (TPD)	Quantity to be reused off site (TPD)	Quantity disposed off (TPD)	Description of disposal site
1	Dead Birds	2%	Nil	Nil	100%	Deep Burial/Composting/Incineration
2	Poultry Waste	About 8 MT/Cycle	Nil	Nil	100%	Composting

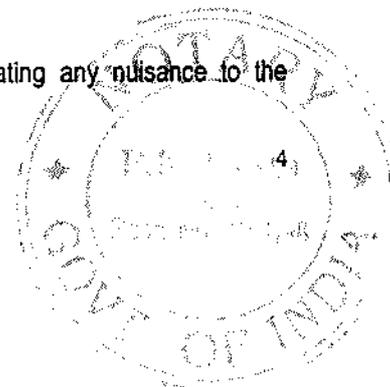
**D. GENERAL CONDITIONS**

1. The consent is given by the Board in consideration of the particulars given in the application. Any change or alternation or deviation made in actual practice from the particulars furnished in the application will also be the ground liable for review/variation/revocation of the consent order under section 27 of the Act of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Acts.
2. The industry would immediately submit revised application for consent to operate to this Board in the event of any change in the quantity and quality of raw material / and products / manufacturing process or quantity /quality of the effluent rate of emission / air pollution control equipment / system etc.
3. The applicant shall not change or alter either the quality or quantity or the rate of discharge or temperature or the route of discharge without the previous written permission of the Board.
4. The application shall comply with and carry out the directives/orders issued by the Board in this consent order and at all subsequent times without any negligence on his part. In case of non-compliance of any order/directives issued at any time and/or violation of the terms and conditions of this consent order, the applicant shall be liable for legal action as per the provisions of the Law/Act.
5. The applicant shall make an application for grant of fresh consent at least 90 days before the date of expiry of this consent order.
6. The issuance of this consent does not convey any property right in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of



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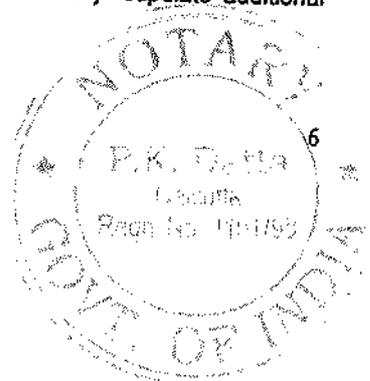
- personal rights, nor any infringement of Central, State laws or regulation.
7. This consent does not authorize or approve the construction of any physical structure or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any natural water course.
  8. The applicant shall display this consent granted to him in a prominent place for perusal of the public and inspecting officers of this Board.
  9. An inspection book shall be opened and made available to Board's Officers during the visit to the factory.
  10. The applicant shall furnish to the visiting officer of the Board any information regarding the construction, installation or operation of the plant or of effluent treatment system / air pollution control system / stack monitoring system any other particulars as may be pertinent to preventing and controlling pollution of Water / Air.
  11. Meters must be affixed at the entrance of the water supply connection so that such meters are easily accessible for inspection and maintenance and for other purposes of the Act provided that the place where it is affixed shall in no case be at a point before which water has been tapped by the consumer for utilization for any purposes whatsoever.
  12. Separate meters with necessary pipe-line for assessing the quantity of water used for each of the purposes mentioned below:
    - a) Industrial cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feed,
    - b) Domestic purpose
    - c) Process
  13. The applicant shall display suitable caution board at the place where the effluent is entering into any water-body or any other place to be indicated by the Board, indicating therein that the area into which the effluents are being discharged is not fit for the domestic use/bathing.
  14. Storm water shall not be allowed to mix with the trade and/or domestic effluent on the upstream of the terminal manholes where the flow measuring devices will be installed.
  15. The applicant shall maintain good house-keeping both within the factory and the premises. All pipes, valves, sewers and drains shall be leak-proof. Floor washing shall be admitted into the effluent collection system only and shall not be allowed to find their way in storm drains or open areas.
  16. The applicant shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems install or used by him to achieve with the term(s) and conditions of the consent.
  17. Care should be taken to keep the anaerobic lagoons, if any, biologically active and not utilized as mere stagnation ponds. The anaerobic lagoons should be fed with the required nutrients for effective digestion. Lagoons should be constructed with sides and bottom made impervious.
  18. The utilization of treated effluent on factory's own land, if any, should be completed and there should be no possibility of the effluent gaining access into any drainage channel or other water courses either directly or by overflow.
  19. The effluent disposal on land, if any, should be done without creating any nuisance to the surroundings or inundation of the lands at any time.





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33. The industry has to ensure that minimum three varieties of trees are planted at the density of not less than 1000 trees per acre. The trees may be planted along boundaries of the industries or industrial premises. This plantation is stipulated over and above the bulk plantation of trees in that area.
34. The solid waste such as sweeping, wastage packages, empty containers residues, sludge including that from air pollution control equipments collected within the premises of the industrial plants shall be disposed off scientifically to the satisfaction of the Board, so as no to cause fugitive emission, dust problems through leaching etc., of any kind.
35. All solid wastes arising in the premises shall be properly classified and disposed off to the satisfaction of the Board by:
- i) Land fill in case of inert material, care being taken to ensure that the material does not give rise to leachate which may percolate into ground water or carried away with storm run-off.
  - ii) Controlled incineration, wherever possible in case of combustible organic material.
  - iii) Composting, in case of bio-degradable material.
36. Any toxic material shall be detoxicated if possible, otherwise be sealed in steel drums and buried in protected areas after obtaining approval of this Board in writing. The detoxication or sealing and burying shall be carried out in the presence of Board's authorized persons only. Letter of authorization shall be obtained for handling and disposal of hazardous wastes.
37. If due to any technological improvement or otherwise this Board is of opinion that all or any of the conditions referred to above requires variation (including the change of any control equipment either in whole or in part) this Board shall after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, vary all or any of such condition and thereupon the applicant shall be bound to comply with the conditions so varied.
38. The applicant, his/heirs/legal representatives or assignees shall have no claim whatsoever to the condition or renewal of this consent after the expiry period of this consent.
39. The Board reserves the right to review, impose additional conditions or condition, revoke change or alter the terms and conditions of this consent.
40. Notwithstanding anything contained in this conditional letter of consent, the Board hereby reserves to it the right and power under section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to review any and/or all the conditions imposed herein above and to make such variations as deemed fit for the purpose of the Act by the Board.
41. The conditions imposed as above shall continue to be in force until revoked under section 27(2) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and section 21 A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
42. In case the consent fee is revised upward during this period, the industry shall pay the differential fees to the Board (for the remaining years) to keep the consent order in force. If they fail to pay the amount within the period stipulated by the Board the consent order will be revoked without prior notice.
43. The Board reserves the right to revoke/refuse consent to operate at any time during period for which consent is granted in case any violation is observed and to modify/ stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate.



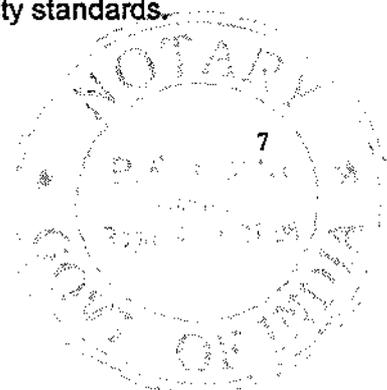
75

**E. SPECIAL CONDITIONS****GENERAL:**

1. The industry shall abide by the E (P) Act, 1986 and Rules framed there under.
2. The Poultry (Layer) Farm shall establish & operate as per the Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms of Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi (January 2022).
3. The industry shall obtain NOC from the Central Ground Water Authority for withdrawal of ground water and submit the same to the Board.
4. The industry shall maintain the ambient noise standards as prescribed standards in the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
5. The unit shall abide by provisions under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
6. The Board may impose further condition or modify the conditions as stipulated in this order and may revoke this order in case the stipulated condition are not implemented and/or information is found to have been suppressed/wrongly furnished in the application form.
7. The Board reserves the right to revoke / refuse consent to operate at any time during the period for which consent is granted in case any violation is observed and to modify / stipulate additional conditions as deemed appropriate.
8. The industry shall submit point wise compliances to the consent conditions every year by the end of March positively to keep this consent order in force.
9. No further expansion/modernization shall be carried out by the industry without prior approval from the Board.
10. The industry shall pay differential fees if any as per the Odisha Gazette Notification dtd. 16.07.2012 of Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha.
11. Plantation shall be taken up along its boundary and available vacant spaces in the industry premises over 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total area @ 1000 trees per acre.

**B. WATER POLLUTION**

1. The unit shall install adequate treatment facility of domestic waste water and wash water generated for compliance of the prescribed water quality standards.



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2. The waste water generated from the cleaning operations (after each batch removal) should be collected in appropriate holding tank and put to use in the green belt.
3. Proper drainage/outlet for collection and discharge should be provided for storm runoff/discharges from the farm.

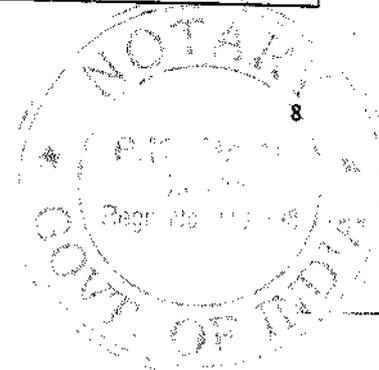
### C. AIR POLLUTION

1. The height of the stack / chimney attached to the DG set (H) shall be  $h + 0.2 \sqrt{\text{KVA}}$  where h is the height of the room where the DG set has been installed and KVA is the capacity of the DG set. H and h are expressed in meters above the ground level.
2. The ambient air quality inside the factory premises shall meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed in the Schedule - VII of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
3. (i) Operating Standards and Emission standards (incinerator)

Operating standard	
Parameters	Operating Standards
Combustion efficiency	99%
Temperature of primary chamber	800
Temperature of secondary chamber	1050 ± 50°C

### (ii) Emission standards

Sl. No	Parameters	Standards	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Limiting concentration in mg/ Nm <sup>3</sup> unless stated	Sampling Duration in minutes, unless stated
1.	Particulate matter	50	30 or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
2.	Nitrogen Oxides NO as NO <sup>2</sup>	400	30 for online sampling or grab sample
3.	HCl	50	30 or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
4.	Total Dioxins and Furans	0.1 ngTEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (at 11% O <sub>2</sub> )	8 hours or 5NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more
5.	Hg and its compounds	0.05	2 hours or 1 NM <sup>3</sup> of sample volume, whichever is more



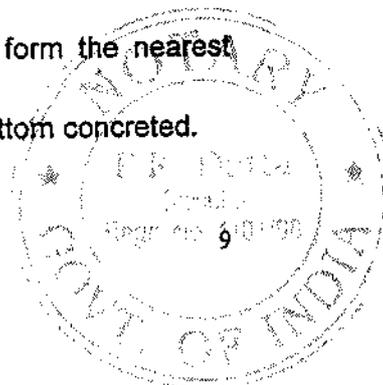
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(iii) **Stack Height:** Minimum stack height shall be 30 meters above the ground and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-III.

4. Adequate air pollution control system such as cyclone / Bagfilter shall be provided at the outlet of the incinerator for treatment of the flue gas generate from it prior emitting to the atmosphere to meet the prescribed standard of the flue gas.
5. The secondary combustion chambers of the incinerator & the pollution control devices shall be suitably retrofitted, if necessary, to achieve the emission limits.
6. Proper ventilation shall be provided in the farm.
7. Adequate exhaust fans shall be provided in the work zone area.
8. Collect carcasses promptly on regular basis and dispose them appropriately without damaging the environment.
9. Preventive measures shall be taken to avoid unpleasant odour as far practicable.

**D. SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE:**

1. The solid wastes shall be collected, sorted, treated, transported & utilized properly.
2. No open burning or Indiscriminate dumping of any dead birds/ feathers/offal's unused materials like litter/empty gunnles/containers etc. should be adopted within or outside the farm premises.
3. Use reliable options for collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds.
4. The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be stored in closed containers\disposed off within 24 hours appropriate disposal methods.
5. The dead bird burial pit should be of 3 to 4 m In depth and 0.8 to 1.2 m diameter and located above minimum of 3 m from the ground water table.
6. The dead bird burial pit should be provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden/metal/concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses.
7. When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m should be provided with the top of the covered soil well above the ground level.
8. The composting facility should not be located within 300 m form the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
9. The roof of the composting facility should be permanent with bottom concreted.



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10. The composting facility should be secured with link mesh all around raised to a height of 1.5 m above the ground level to avoid the predation by straw dogs etc.

The occupier must comply with the conditions stipulated in section A, B, C, D, E, and F to keep this consent order valid.

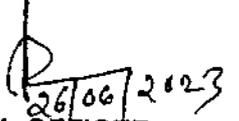
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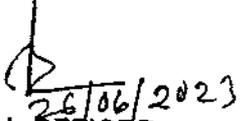
**Sri Vidyasagar Punja A , Admin Head**  
**M/s Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt.Ltd. ,**  
 At/PO- Chhatna,PS-Rasgobindapur,Via - Moroda  
 Dist. - Mayurbhanj - 757016 ,Odisha

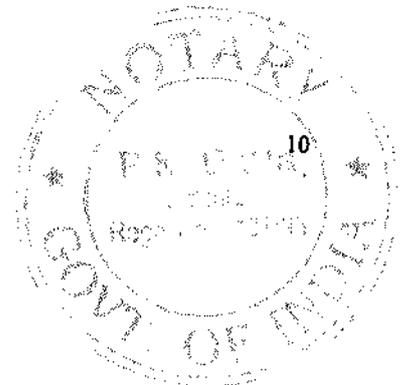
Memo No. 1827<sup>(6)</sup> / Date 26/06/2023

Copy forwarded to

- i) The Member Secretary, S.P.C. Board, Bhubaneswar, Odisha,
- ii) The Collector and District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj
- iii) The D.F.O, Baripada, Mayurbhanj
- iv) The G.M, DIC, Baripada, Mayurbhanj
- v) The C.D.V.O, Mayurbhanj
- v) The Asst. Director of Factories & Boilers, Balasore.
- vi) Copy to Guard File

  
 REGIONAL OFFICER

  
 REGIONAL OFFICER

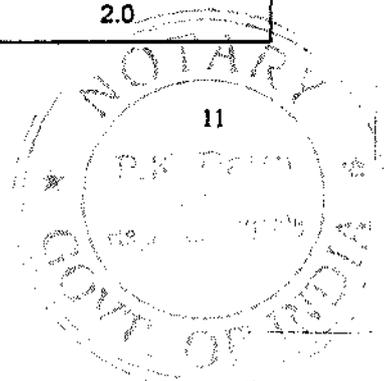


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## ANNEXURE - I

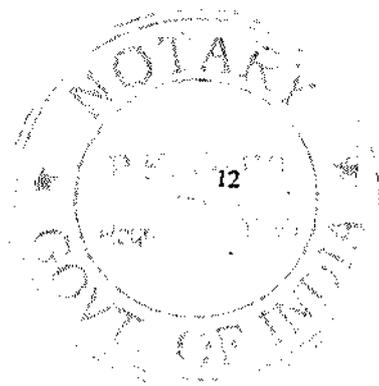
## STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

Sl.No.	Parameters	Standards			
		Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land for irrigation	Marine Coastal Areas
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	Colour & odour	Colourless/Odourless as far as practicable	-----	See 6 of Annex-1	See 6 of Annex-1
2.	Suspended Solids (mg/l)	100	600	200	a. For process wastewater - 100 b. For cooling water effluent 10% above total suspended matter of influent.
3.	Particular size of SS	Shall pass 850	-----	-----	
5.	pH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
6.	Temperature	Shall not exceed 5°C above the receiving water temperature	-----	-----	Shall not exceed 5°C above the receiving water temperature
7.	Oil & Grease mg/l max.	10	20	10	20
8.	Total residual chlorine	1.0	---	-----	1.0
9.	Ammoniacal nitrogen (as N) mg/l max.	50	50	-----	50
10.	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as NH <sub>3</sub> ) mg/l max.	100	---	-----	100
11.	Free ammonia (as NH <sub>3</sub> ) mg/l max.	5.0	---	-----	5.0
12.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 days at 20°C) mg/l max.	30	350	100	100
13.	Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l max.	250	---	-----	250
14.	Arsenic (as As) mg/l max.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15.	Mercury (as Hg) mg/l max.	0.01	0.01	-----	0.001
16.	Lead (as Pb) mg/l max.	01.	1.0	---	2.0



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17.	Cadmium (as Cd) mg/l max.	2.0	1.0	-----	
18.	Hexavalent Chromium (as Cr + 6) mg/l max.	0.1	2.0	-----	1.0
19.	Total Chromium (as Cr) mg/l max.	2.0	2.0	-----	2.0
20.	Copper (as Cu) mg/l max.	3.0	3.0	-----	3.0
21.	Zinc (as Zn) mg/l max.	5.0	15	-----	15
22.	Selenium (as Se) mg/l max.	0.05	0.05	-----	0.05
23.	Nickel (as Ni) mg/l max.	3.0	3.0	-----	5.0
24.	Cyanide (as CN) mg/l max.	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.02
25.	Fluoride (as F) mg/l max.	2.0	15	-----	15
26.	Dissolved Phosphates (as P) mg/l max.	5.0	-----	-----	-----
27.	Sulphide (as S) mg/l max.	2.0	-----	-----	5.0
28.	Phenolic compounds as (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH) mg/l max.	1.0	5.0	-----	5.0
29.	Radioactive materials a. Alpha emitter micro curie/ml. b. Beta emitter micro curie/ml.	10 <sup>7</sup> 10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup> 10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>8</sup> 10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup> 10 <sup>6</sup>
30.	Bio-assay test	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent
31.	Manganese (as Mn)	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	-----	2 mg/l
32.	Iron (Fe)	3 mg/l	3 mg/l	-----	3 mg/l
33.	Vanadium (as V)	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	-----	0.2 mg/l
34.	Nitrate Nitrogen	10 mg/l	-----	-----	20 mg/l



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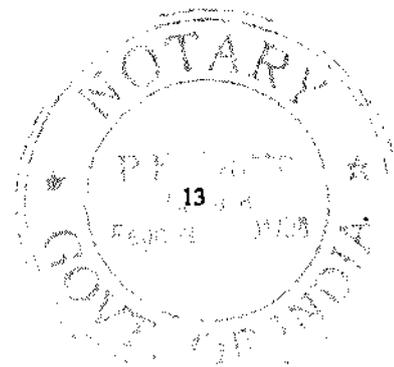
## ANNEXURE - II

## AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Sl. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		
			Industrial Area, Residential, Rural and Other areas	Ecological Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Govt.	Method of Measurement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual* 24 Hours**	50 80	20 80	1. Improve West and Gaeke method 2. Ultraviolet fluorescence
2	Oxides of Nitrogen as NO <sub>2</sub> , µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual* 24 Hours**	40 80	30 80	1. Jacob & Hcchheiser Modified (Na-Argenite Method) 2. Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) or PM <sub>10</sub> , µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual* 24 Hours**	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric -TOEM -Beta Attenuation
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5 µm) or PM <sub>2.5</sub> , µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual* 24 hours**	40 60	40 60	-Gravimetric -TOEM -Beta Attenuation

\* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval.

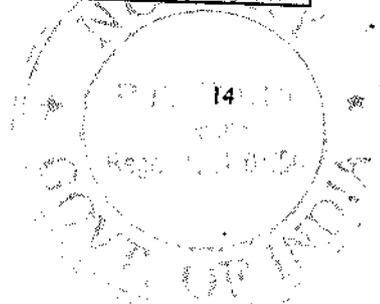
\*\* 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.



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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**(Plots Use for The Unit)**

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Mauja	Area in Acre	Kisom
1	169/85	150/1069	Chhatana	0.14	Gharabari
2	168/85	151/1070	Chhatana	0.81	Gharabari
3	168/85	97	Chhatana	0.33	Gharabari
4	168/85	98	Chhatana	0.33	Gharabari
5	168/85	153	Chhatana	2.18	Gharabari
6	168/85	154/1135	Chhatana	1.16	Gharabari
7	168/85	150/1132	Chhatana	0.11	Gharabari
8	168/85	174	Chhatana	0.87	Gharabari
9	168/85	177	Chhatana	0.26	Gharabari
10	168/85	149/1133	Chhatana	0.69	Gharabari
11	168/85	149/1131	Chhatana	0.84	Gharabari
12	168/85	157	Chhatana	0.94	Gharabari
13	168/85	164	Chhatana	1.12	Gharabari
14	168/85	148/1130	Chhatana	1.03	Gharabari
15	168/85	148/1134	Chhatana	1.03	Gharabari
16	168/105	163	Chhatana	0.75	Dahi 1
17	168/106	156	Chhatana	0.31	Dahi 1
18	168/106	165	Chhatana	1.04	Dahi 1
19	168/108	160	Chhatana	1.04	Dahi 1
20	168/114	170	Chhatana	0.90	Dahi 1
21	168/114	171	Chhatana	1.39	Dahi 1
22	168/115	186/1185	Chhatana	1.20	Dahi 2
23	168/115	188	Chhatana	1.27	Dahi 2
24	168/116	180/1186	Chhatana	0.47	Dahi 1
25	168/117	169	Chhatana	1.05	Dahi 1
26	168/101	184/101	Chhatana	1.05	Dahi 1
27	168/101	158	Chhatana	2.94	Dahi 1
28	168/101	178	Chhatana	2.06	Dahi 1
29	168/101	86	Chhatana	0.86	Dahi 1
30	168/101	190	Chhatana	0.70	Dahi 1
31	168/101	92	Chhatana	1.50	Dahi 1
32	168/101	87	Chhatana	2.74	Dahi 1
33	168/101	179	Chhatana	1.12	Dahi 1
34	168/101	189	Chhatana	0.17	Dahi 1
35	168/101	93	Chhatana	0.68	Dahi 1
36	168/101	161	Chhatana	0.60	Dahi 1
37	168/101	155	Chhatana	0.29	Dahi 1
38	168/101	166	Chhatana	0.38	Dahi 1
39	168/101	167	Chhatana	0.32	Dahi 1
40	168/101	168	Chhatana	0.35	Dahi 1
41	168/101	96	Chhatana	0.40	Dahi 1
42	168/101	94	Chhatana	0.64	Dahi 1
43	168/101	172/1176	Chhatana	0.72	Dahi 1
44	168/101	170/1175	Chhatana	0.46	Dahi 1
45	168/101	173/1174	Chhatana	0.88	Dahi 1
				<b>TOTAL AREA-</b> <b>Ac 40.12 Dec</b>	



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Annexure 6

To,

The Superintending Engineer  
cum Electrical Inspector, Keonjhar  
Baniapat  
Division - I, Keonjhar

Dear Sir,

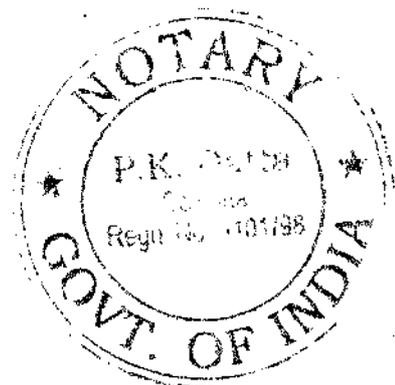
I here with enclose the e-Challan of ED Returns of Gensets of Venco Research  
& Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd, Chhatna bearing e-Challan Reference  
ID: ..... Dated .....  
For the year 2023

Thanking You

Yours Faithfully



(Dr. Th. Helmanfa Singh)  
Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. Ltd, Chhatna



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Sheet 1

## GENERATOR RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE-2023

01. NAME OF THE FARM WITH ADDRESS : VENCO RESEARCH & BREEDING FARM PVT. LTD.

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SL NO	SL.NO.OF GEN.SET	SL.NO.OF ALTERNATOR	CAPACITY IN KVA	INITIAL KWH READING	FINAL KWH READING	DIFFERENCE	M:F	GROSS GENERATION KWH
1	P84136849	N13L514296	140	879.8	691.4	11.6	80	928
2	P84133491	N13L503950	140	6008.9	6024.3	15.4	40	616
3	63077	N19F241529	400	4019.6	4131.6	112.1	120	13452
4	84188009	N14J441465	200	900.2	909.3	9.1	80	728
5	4310139	N1EE185396	200	7710.6	7747.6	37	80	2960
6	25479379	N22K446258	500	279.7	432.6	152.9	160	24464
TOTAL								43148

03. TOTAL UNIT GENERATED = 43148

04. UNIT EXPORT TO GRID : NIL

05. IF THE EXEMPTION FOR PAYMENT OF ED UNDER IPR HAS BEEN ALLOWED

DETAILS OF ORDER & DATE OF THE PERMITTING AUTHORITY MAY BE INDICATED

06. TOTAL DUITABLE UNIT (3-4-5): 43148

07. ELECTRICITY DUTY PAYABLE @ 55 PAISE PER UNIT 23731.4

08. ELECTRICITY DUTY HAS NOT BEEN PAID THE OUTSTANDING AMOUNT  
WITH INTREST @ 18% PER ANNUM : NIL

09. TOTAL ELECTRICITY DUTY PAYABLE (7+8) : RS 23731.4

10. ELECTRICITY DUTY DEPOSITED (AMOUNT WITH CHALLAN NO. AND DATE)

11. BALANCE OUTSTANDING (9-10) : NIL

12. REASONS FOR (8) ABOVE : N/A

13. METER READING TAKEN BY : *Debaris Panolia*

*[Signature]*  
15/6/23

FOR VENCO RESEARCH AND BREEDING FARM PVT. LTD.



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Government of Odisha  
e-Challan

1. Name of Depositor	: Venco Research & Breeding Firm Pvt Ltd, Chhatna
2. Depositor's Address	: AT-Chhatna, PO-Morada, Dist- Mayurbhanja
3. District	: MAYURBHANJ
4. e-Challan Reference Id	: 35B71A5998
5. Total Transaction Amount (in Rs.)	: ₹ 23732 /-
6. Amount In Words	: Rupee Twenty Three Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty Two Only

Department specific information (if any)

Department Reference ID	: ENE-1469481
Address Office	: SF-Cum-EI, Keonjhar

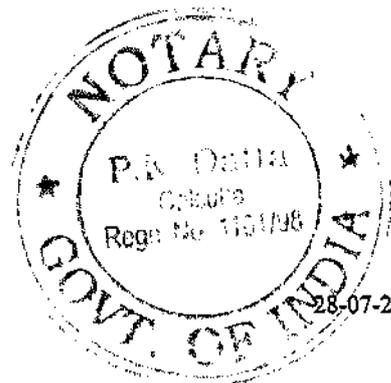
Head of Account

Description	Head Of Account	Amount	Challan No. & Date
ED on selfgeneration	0043-00-101-0034-01006-000	₹ 23732 /-	Not Generated
	Total Amount	₹ 23732 /-	

Bank Details

Bank Transaction Id	: 72047384
Bank Transaction Date & Time	: 05/07/2023 9:09
Bank Transaction Status	: S

This is a computer generated challan and not require any signature or stamp  
Generated on:



86



Dated 01-09-2023

TO  
 Venco Research & Breeding Farm Pvt Ltd  
 Vill/Po: Chhattana, PS: Rasgobindpur,  
 Dist: Mayurbhanj  
 State: Odisha  
 Pin 757018

Dear Sir,

We have visited your site(Chhattana) dated 31-07-2023 for checking of Noise level of each Cummins make DG set which is installed inside the Acoustic Enclosure. It was observed the Noise level within the limit (75 db) as per manufacturer recommendation one meter distance from the Acoustic Enclosure.

Below mention D G set was checked

Engine Number	Model	KVA	OEM	Hours
84310139	QSB 6.7 G12	200	Jakson	7957
84188009	QSB 6.7 G12	200	Powerica	5206
25479379	KTAA19G10	500	Jakson	394
84133491	6BTAAS.9G4	140	Powerica	4609
25448088	QSN14G2	400	Jakson	5030
84136849	6BTAAS.9G4	140	Powerica	10144

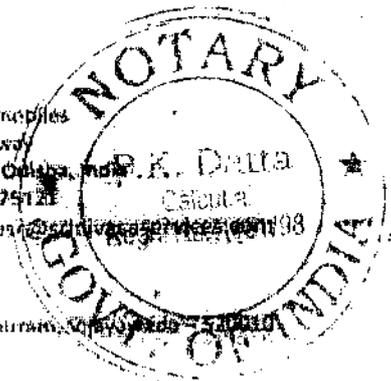
Thanks

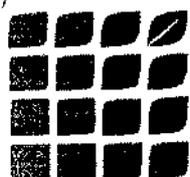
For Pruthi Sales and Service Pvt Ltd



Pruthi Sales & Service Private Limited  
 Pruthi Sales & Service Dealer  
 Plot No. Plot No SC & 60, Sector-A, Phase-1  
 Industrial Area, Bhubaneswar  
 Odisha, India  
 Pin-751019  
 Phone: 0674 2587359  
 Email: pruthi@pruthisalesandservice.com

Branch Office  
 Near Ultra Automobiles  
 Joda-Borbai Highway  
 Marbil - 753035, Odisha, India  
 Phone: 06767-279121  
 E-mail: parts@pruthisalesandservice.com





International Environmental  
Law Research Centre

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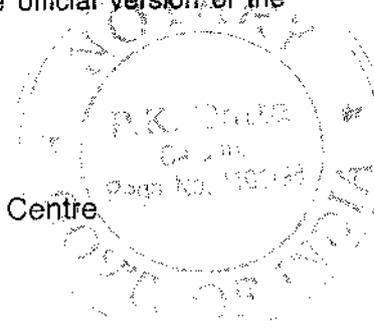
Annexure-'H'

## Odisha Groundwater (Regulation, Development and Management) Bill, 2011

This document is available at [ielrc.org/content/e1126.pdf](http://ielrc.org/content/e1126.pdf)

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**THE ORISSA GROUND WATER (REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND  
MANAGEMENT) BILL, 2011**

A

**BILL**

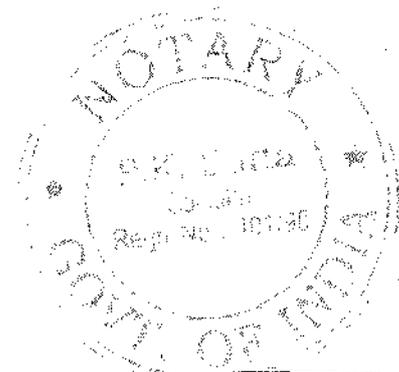
**TO REGULATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF  
GROUND WATER AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR  
INCIDENTAL THERETO.**

**BE** it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Orissa in the Sixty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**CHAPTER I**

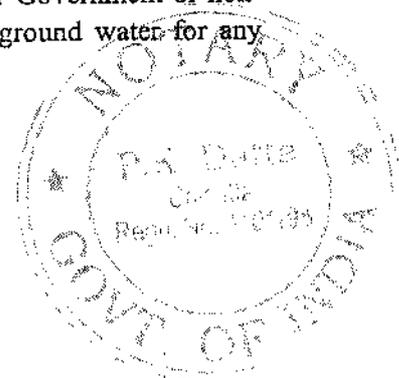
**PRELIMINARY**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Orissa Ground Water (Regulation, Development and Management) Act, 2011.
- (2) It shall extend to the whole of the State of Orissa.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date and in such area or areas as the Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different areas of the State.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise, requires, -
  - (a) "agricultural use" means water used for raising plants, crops or livestock and other allied activities;
  - (b) "artificial recharge to ground water" means the process by which ground water reservoir is augmented at a rate exceeding that under natural condition of replenishment;
  - (c) "Authority" means the Orissa Ground Water Authority established under section 3;
  - (d) "building", includes any structure or erection or part of a structure or erection which is intended to be used for residential, industrial, commercial or other purposes, whether in actual use or not;
  - (e) "domestic use" means water used by the human population for drinking and other domestic purposes and includes consumption of water for such similar relevant purposes for livestock;



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- (f) "Government" means the Government of Orissa;
- (g) "ground water" means water existing in an aquifer below the surface of the ground at any particular location regardless of the geological formations in which it is stationary or moving and include all ground water reservoirs and springs and base flows in streams and rivers;
- (h) "Member" means a Member of the Authority and includes the Chairperson;
- (i) "notified area" means any area notified by the Government used sub-section (2) of section 5;
- (j) "owner" includes a mortgagee in possession, a person who for the time being is receiving or is entitled to receive or has received the rent or premium or any other consideration for any building whether on his own account or on account of, or on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person or who would so receive the rent or premium or any other consideration or be entitled to receive rent or premium or any other considerations if the building were let out to tenant; and include the Head of a Government Department, General Manager of a Railway, the Secretary or other Principal Officer of a local authority, statutory authority or Company, in respect of building under their respective controls;
- (k) "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Act;
- (l) "rainwater harvesting" means the act of collection and storage of rainwater at surface or in sub-surface aquifer;
- (m) "rural area" means any area other than the urban area;
- (n) "sink" means with all its grammatical variations and cognate expressions in relation to a well, includes digging, drilling, or boring of a new well or in existing well or deepening and modification (of radials and galleries) of the existing wells;
- (o) "urban area" means a municipal corporation constituted under the Orissa Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 and a Municipality or Notified Area Council constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950;
- (p) "user of ground water" means any person or persons including an institution, a company or an establishment, whether Government or non-Government who or which extract or use or sell ground water for any



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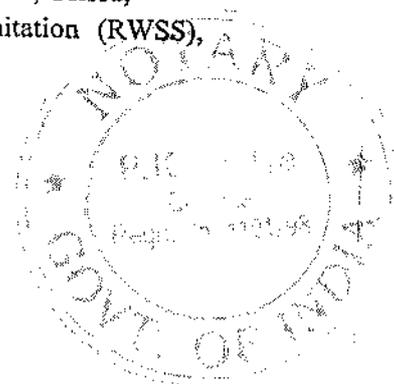
purpose including domestic purpose made either on personal or community basis;

- (q) "watershed" means an area confined within the topographic water divide line as identified and notified by the Government, from time to time, having regard to the purposes of the Act;
- (r) "well" means a well sunk for the search for extraction of ground water by a person, except by the authorized officials of the Central or State Government for carrying out scientific investigations, exploration, development, augmentation, conservation, protection or management of ground water, and shall include open well, dug well, bore well, dug-cum-bore well, tube well and filter point, collector well, infiltration gallery, recharge well, disposal well or any of their combinations or variations.

## CHAPTER II

### CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY

3. (1) The Government shall, for the purpose of effective regulation, development and management of the ground water, by notification, establish with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification an Authority to be known as the Orissa Ground Water Authority.
- (2) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely :-
- (a) Secretary to Government, Department of Water Resources, Government of Orissa, who shall be the Chairperson;
  - (b) Chief Engineer and Director, Ground Water Survey and Investigation (GWS&I), Orissa, who shall be the Member Secretary;
  - (c) Regional Director, South Eastern Region, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Bhubaneswar;
  - (d) Joint Director, Agriculture (Engineering), Directorate of Agriculture and Food production, Orissa;
  - (e) Managing Director, Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (APICOL), Bhubaneswar;
  - (f) Director, Special Projects, Panchayatiraj Department, Orissa;
  - (g) Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS), Orissa;
  - (h) Chief Engineer Rural Works, Orissa;

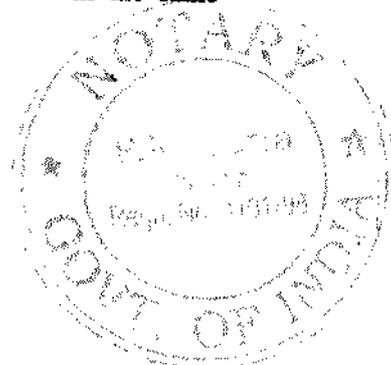


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- (i) Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Orissa; and
  - (j) Chief Executive, Orissa Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneswar.
4. (1) In order to enable the Authority to properly function or exercise the powers under this Act, the Government may provide such member of technical personnel and other staff, as it may consider necessary.
- (2) The functions and the terms and conditions of service including the requisite qualification and experience of such technical personnel and other staff shall be such as may be prescribed.
5. (1) If the Authority after consultation with various expert bodies, including Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest to regulate the extraction or the use or both, of ground water in any form, in any area, it may advise the Government to declare such area to be a notified area for the purposes of this Act.

Explanation. – Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is an authority constituted under the provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ;

- (2) The Government may, on receipt of the advice of the Authority under sub-section (1), by notification, declare any such area to be a notified area with effect from such date, not being earlier than three months after the date of publication of the notification in the official Gazette, as may be specified in the notification.
- (3) Every such notification shall, in addition to its publication in the official Gazette, be published in not less than two daily newspapers in regional language having wide circulation in the State and shall also be served in all or any of the following modes as the Government may think fit, namely;-
- (a) by affixing a copy of the notification in some conspicuous part of the offices of the village Panchayats or Municipalities located in the said area;
  - (b) by proclaiming by beat of drum or by means of loudspeakers the contents of the notification in the said area; or
  - (c) in such other manners as may be prescribed.
- (4) If in the opinion of the Authority, the availability of the ground water has improved in a notified area, it may, in consultation with various expert bodies including CGWA, advise the Government to de-notify such area in the same manner as provided for declaring as area to be notified area.



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- (5) The Authority shall also take steps to ensure that extraction of ground water resources does not exceed the natural replenishment to the aquifers and wherever there is mismatch, steps shall be taken to ensure augmentation of ground water recharge in addition to regulatory measures.
- (6) The Authority shall maintain and upkeep the database on ground water related information.
6. (1) Any user of ground water desiring to sink a well in the notified area for any purpose other than the purpose of domestic use, agricultural use and such other uses specified by Government, from time to time, either on personal or community basis shall apply to the Authority for grant of a permit and shall not proceed with any activity connected with such sinking unless a permit has been granted by the Authority;
- (2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made in such form containing such particulars and in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), if the Authority is satisfied that, -
- (i) it shall not be against public interest to do so, if may grant subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified, a permit authorizing the extraction and use of ground water and the conditions shall include mandatory provision of artificial recharge structures of appropriate size to be constructed by the applicant within a period as specified by the Authority;
- (ii) sinking of such well would be against public interest, it may, by recording reasons thereof, refuse to grant permit:
- Provided that, no person shall be refused a permit unless he has been given an opportunity of being heard.
- (4) The decision regarding the grant or refusal of the permit shall be intimated by the Authority to the applicant within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application.
- (5) In granting or refusing a permit under sub-section (3) the Authority shall have regard to different aspects of ground water regime of the area as may be prescribed.
- (6) The permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed.
7. (1) Every existing user of ground water in the notified area shall, within a period of one hundred twenty days from the date as specified in the notification under sub-section (2) of section 5, apply to the Authority for the grant of a certificate of registration recognizing its existing use in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed:



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Provided that the Authority may entertain any such application after expiry of the said period of one hundred twenty days, if it is satisfied that the user was prevented by sufficient cause from filling application within the said period.

(2) An application under sub-section (1) shall contain such particulars, as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), if the Authority is satisfied that it shall not be against the public interest to do so, it may grant, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified, a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed, authorizing the continued use of ground water or refuse to grant certificate of registration in the Authority is of the opinion that continuance of the use of ground water shall go against public interest;

Provided that no person shall be refused a certificate of registration unless he has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(4) The decision regarding the grant or refusal of the certificate of registration shall be intimated by the competent authority to the applicant within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application and if no decision is intimated within the said period, it shall be deemed to have been granted till the Authority passes order thereon.

(5) In granting or refusing a certificate of registration under sub-section (3), the Authority shall have regards to such aspects as may be prescribed.

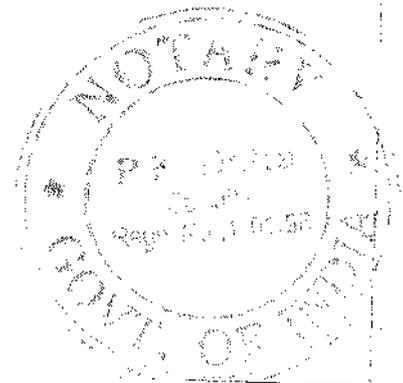
(6) Pending communication of the decision on an application under sub-section (1) every existing user of ground water in the notified area shall be entitled to the continued use of the ground water in the same manner and in the same quantity, as he was entitled prior to the date of filing application.

(7) If a registered well becomes defunct, the user of ground water should immediately bring this fact to the notice of the Authority.

8. On and after establishment of the Authority, every person, who sunk well in any area of the State other than the notified area, shall be liable to register his well with the Authority for the purpose of this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.

9.(1) Every rig owner shall register his machinery with the Authority in such manner and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(2) Every rig owner shall follow the instructions issued by the Authority, from time to time.



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10. At any time, after a permit or certificate of registration, as the case may be, has been granted, the Authority may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, alter, amend or vary the terms of the permit or certificate of registration, as the case may be:

Provided that no order under this section to the disadvantage of the user shall be passed unless the user of ground water has been given an opportunity of being heard:

Provided further that, before taking such action, the Authority shall ensure that the standing crops, if any, are not damaged.

11. (1) If the Authority is satisfied either on a reference made to it in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) the permit or certificate of registration granted under subsection (3) of section 6 or sub-section (3) of section 7, as the case may be, is not based on correct facts; or

(b) the holder of the permit or certificate of registration has without reasonable cause failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the permit or certificate of registration has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder; or

(c) a situation has arisen which warrants limiting the use or extraction of ground water,

It may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the permit or of the certificate of registration may be liable under this Act, after giving the holder of the permit, or of the certificate of registration, an opportunity of being heard, cancel the permit or the certificate of registration, as the case may be.

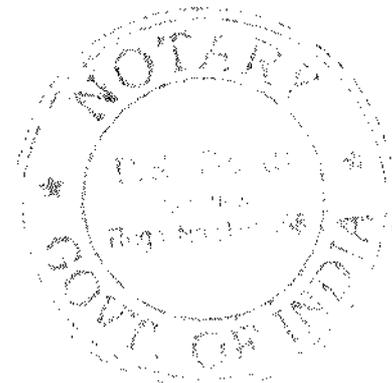
(2) Where a certificate of registration or permit has been cancelled under sub-section (1), the holder of such certificate or permit, as the case may be, shall surrender his certificate of registration or the permit, as the case may be, to the Authority within such period as may be directed by it.

12. (1) the Authority shall function subject to the control and supervision of the Government.

(2) The Authority or any person authorized by it in writing in this behalf shall have powers,-

(a) to enter, at any reasonable time, on any property whether Private or Government owned, with the right to investigate and make any measurement concerning the land or the water located on the surface or underground;

(b) to inspect the well which is being sunk or has been sunk and the soils and other materials excavated there from;



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(b) to take the specimens of soil or other materials or of water extracted from such well in the manner as may be prescribed;

(d) to pass order in writing, the persons sinking a well to keep and preserve in the prescribed manner specimen of soils or any material excavated there from for such period not exceeding three months from the date of completion or abandonment of the work as may be specified by the Authority.

(e) to inspect and to take copies of the relevant record or documents and ask any question necessary for obtaining any information (including diameter or depth of the well which is being or has been sunk; the level at which the water is or was struck and subsequently restored or rested; the types of strata encountered in the sinking of the well and the quality of the water struck) required for carrying out the purposes of the Act;

(f) to direct the user of ground water to install water-measuring devices on any ground water abstraction structure;

(g) to seize any equipment or device utilized for illegal sinking and demolish the work executed fully or partly;

(h) to direct any user of ground water who does not comply with the provisions of the Act and rules framed there under to close down the extraction of ground water, disconnect its power supply and demolish any hydraulic work found to be illegal according to the provisions of this Act and rules made there under;

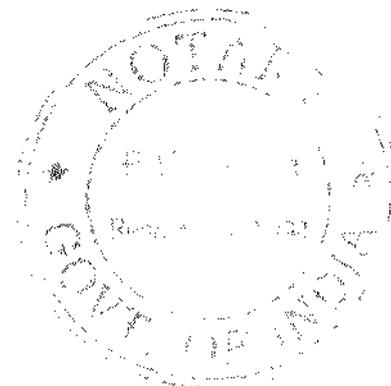
(i) to enter and search at all reasonable time with such assistance, if any, as it considers necessary, any place in which it has reasons to believe that offence under this Act has been or is being committed and pass order in writing to the person who has been or is committing the offence not to extract or use the ground water for a specified period not exceeding thirty days;

(j) to issue such direction, as it may deem fit, with regard to defunct well for prevention of degradation of the ground water; and

(k) to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act or any rules made there under.

(3) Where the user of ground water does not comply with the direction issued under clause (f) sub-section (2) to him within a period of sixty days the Authority itself may install such water measuring device and recover the cost from the defaulting user of ground water.

(4) The power conferred under sub-section (2) includes the power to break open the door or any premises where sinking, extraction and use to ground water may be going on;



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Provided that the power to break open the door shall be exercised only after the owner or any other person in occupation of the premises, if he is present therein, refuses to open the door on being called upon to do so.

(5) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall so far as may be, apply to any search or seizure under this section as they apply to any search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 93 of the said code.

(6) where the Authority seizes any mechanical equipment or device under clause (g) of sub-section (2), it shall, as soon as may be, inform a magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof.

13.(1) Every order made under sub-section (2) of section 12 shall be served. –

(a) by giving or tendering the order of notice by hand or by sending it by post to the user for whom it is intended; or

(b) if such user cannot be found, by affixing the order of notice on some conspicuous part of his last known abode or place of business or by giving or tendering the order of notice to some adult member or servant of his family or by affixing on some conspicuous part of the land or building in which the well is being sunk.

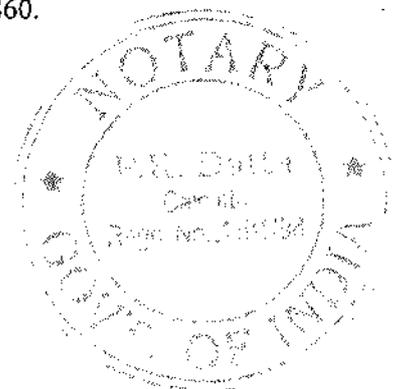
(2) Where the person on whom an order of notice is to be served is a minor, service upon his guardian in the manner as provided in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a service upon the minor.

14. No person shall be entitled to claim any damage or compensation from the Government or the Authority for any loss sustained by him by virtue of any action taken under this Act.

15 (1) The Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, direct that all or any of the powers or duties which may be exercised or discharged by it shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in its order, be exercised or discharged by the Chairperson or the Member-Secretary or any other technical personnel or staff of the Authority specified in this behalf in the order.

(2) The Government may, in consultation with the Authority, by general or special order, in writing, direct that any of the powers or duties which may be exercised or discharged by the Authority, may be exercised or discharged by such officer of the Government as may be specified in the order.

16. All members, technical personnel or staff of the Authority shall, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of the Act or of any rules made thereunder, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.



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17. No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Government, the Authority or any other officer of the Government or any member or any technical personnel or staff of the Authority for anything done or intended to be done in good faith under this Act, or the rules made thereunder.

18. (1) No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be instituted except or by or with the written consent of the Authority or a person authorized in the behalf by the Authority.

(2) No court inferior to that of a Magistrate First Class shall try any offence under this Act.

## CHAPTER II

### RAINWATER HARVESTING FOR GROUND WATER RECHARGE

19.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Authority may, for the purpose of improvement of ground water in the State, undertake and promote various schemes in the State for rainwater harvesting through construction of feasible recharge structures in rural and urban areas with adequate thrust on watershed management and mass awareness programmes.

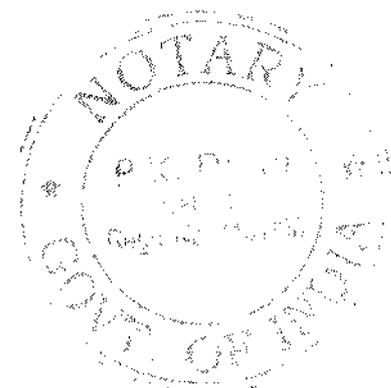
(2) Subject to the direction of Government, the Authority may issues guidelines for identifying recharge worthy areas in the State for the purpose of recharging ground water by harvesting rain water.

(3) The Authority may give appropriate direction, -

(a) to any Department of Government whose activity has direct or indirect impact on the ground water under the notified area to include rain water harvesting in its developmental schemes.

(b) in respect of all urban areas with a population of five lakhs or more, to an owner of the building having a plinth area more than two hundred square meters or more than three floors irrespective of the plinth area, to construct appropriate ground water recharge structure in such manner and within such period as may be specified in such direction and any violation to comply with such direction without prejudice to any penalty that may be imposed on such owner under this Act, the authority may construct or cause to be constructed the recharge structure and the expenses incurred for such construction shall be recovered, from the owner to whom such direction was given, if not paid within the prescribed period, as an arrear of land revenue.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, where in any urban area falling under any notified area, -



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(a) any local authority or any other authority in charge of approving the building plan shall impose a condition for rooftop rainwater harvesting structure in the building plan having a plinth area more than two hundred square meters or more than three floors irrespective of the plinth area, while according approval for construction of such building;

(b) any agency charged with the duty of supply of electric energy to a building and any agency charged with the duty of supplying water shall not give electric connection or water connection, as the case may be, to any newly constructed building or convert to a permanent use any connection already taken, unless the application for such connection is accompanied by a No Objection Certificate from the Authority:

Provided that temporary water supply connections and electric connections may be given by the agencies, if the application is accompanied by a plan, sanctioned by the authority competent to sanction such building plan.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### MISCELLANEOUS

20. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder, or obstructs the Authority or any other person authorized by it to exercise any of the powers under this Act, shall be punishable with –

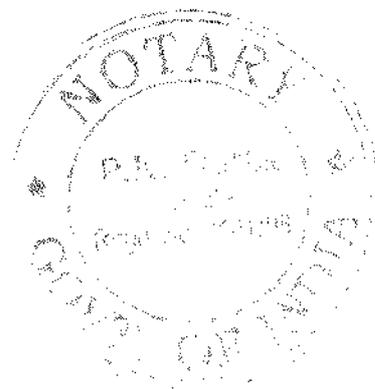
(i) for the first offence with fine which may extend to rupees ten thousand, and

(ii) for the second and subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to rupees fifteen thousand or with both.

21. (1) Any offence committed under this Act may be compounded by the Authority or any officer authorized in this behalf by the Government, by general or special order, either before or after the institution of the proceedings subject to such conditions and with such amount as may be prescribed.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded under sub-section (1), after institution of prosecution, such composition shall have effect of an acquittal on the accused with whom the offence has been compounded.

22. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of or was responsible to the Company for the conduct of the business of the Company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:



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Provided that, nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment under this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed with the consent or in connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of any Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer of the Company, such Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation – For the purpose of this section, -

- (a) “Company” means any corporate body and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
- (b) “Director” in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

23. (1) Any person aggrieved by the decision or action of the Authority under this Act may, within a period of sixty days from the date on which the action is taken or the decision is communicated to him, and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, may appeal to the Agriculture Production Commissioner:

Provided that the appellate authority may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) on receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the appellate authority shall, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, dispose of the appeal as expeditiously as possible.

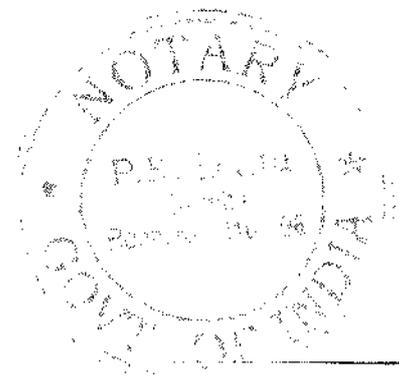
Explanation. – For the purpose of this section the Agriculture Production Commissioner means an officer who has been appointed by the Government from time to time.

24. No act or proceeding of the Authority shall be questioned or shall be invalidated merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Authority.

25. (1) The Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers; such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) the functions and terms of conditions of service of the employees of the Authority under sub-section (2) of section 4;



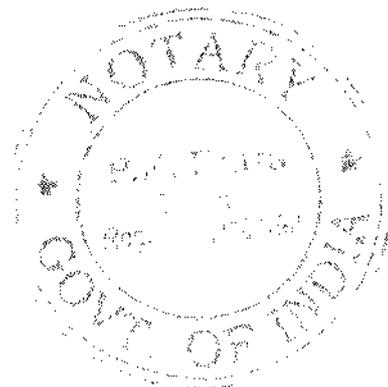
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- (b) any other manner of effecting service of the notification under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 5;
- (c) the form of application under sub-section (2) of section 6 and the particulars that may be furnished with the application;
- (d) factors to be considered for grant or refusal of permit as required under sub-section (5) of section 6;
- (e) the form of permit under sub-section (6) of section 6;
- (f) the form of application and the particular to be mentioned in such application under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7;
- (g) certificate of registration under sub-section (3) of section 7;
- (h) factors to be considered for grant or refusal of certificate of registration as required under sub-section (5) of section 7;
- (i) manner of registration of existing well under section 8;
- (j) manner of registration of rig owner and the rate of fee to be paid under sub-section(1) of section 9;
- (k) the manner in which the specimens of soils or other materials shall be kept and preserved under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 12;
- (l) the conditions on which and the amount payable for composition of the offence under section 21;
- (m) the amount of fees to be accompanied with the application for appeal under section 23; and
- (n) any other matter which is to be, or may be prescribed under this Act.

26. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by order, do anything which appears to it to be necessary or expedient to remove the difficulty;

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of the period of two years from the date of commencement of the Act.

(2) Any order made under this section, shall be laid before the State Legislature.



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### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

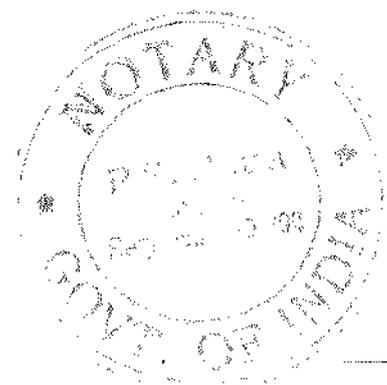
Even though the average stage of ground water development in Orissa is low in comparison to other States of the country, based on the regional hydro-geologic, agro-climatic and socio-economic status, the ground water utilization in some of the Blocks have been rather intensive. To prevent quantitative and qualitative degradation, the extraction of ground water should not exceed the scope of its natural recharge. There are wide variations in patterns of ground water recharge and utilization in different Blocks of the State. The prevailing situation is likely to be further impacted due to the on-going urbanization, industrialization and climate change processes.

Keeping these facts in view, a new legislation titled "The Orissa Ground Water (Regulation, Development and Management) Bill, 2011" is being proposed for enactment. In brief, the Bill envisages setting up the Orissa Ground Water Authority to enforce its various provisions. In consultation with the experts, the Authority will identify ground water problematic areas in the State and advise the Government to notify the same. In the notified areas the users of ground water have to seek prior permissions to construct new wells except for the purpose of domestic and agriculture use and such other uses to be notified by the Government from time to time. The Authority shall maintain database of all existing and new wells for regular monitoring of ground water status in the State. All the rig-owners operating in the State have to be registered with the Authority. In Specific urban areas for certain types of building, rooftop rainwater harvesting will also be made mandatory. In the Bill, various penalties have been prescribed for contravention of its provisions. The Government of Orissa shall be authorized to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

**NAVEEN PATNAIK**

**Member- in-Charge**



Annexure - I

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**DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY SERVICES  
ODISHA: CUTTACK**

Letter No. 15524 / Vet. date 05.10.2020  
XI-33/2018

From

Sri Ratnakar Rout, IAS,  
Director

To

The Addl. Secretary to Govt.  
F & ARD Department, Odisha

**Sub: Water Tax Enforcement on Poultry Farm.**

Sir,

Enclosed please find herewith the Letter No. AOPA/0196 20-21 dt. 12.08.2020 of president All Odisha Poultry Association, Chandrasekharpur, Dist- Khordha in regards water tax enforcement on commercial poultry farm by Mayurbhanja Irrigation Division, Baripada (letter enclosed).

It is to mention here that, the State Govt. is kind enough to initiate many promotional efforts for sustainability of Poultry farming and declared poultry industry as "Agriculture". Due to the active support of Poultry Entrepreneurs, our State is self sufficient in Meat Production and is going forward to achieve the Self-sufficiency in egg production in near future. Further, all the sub soil water sources have been made by the Poultry Entrepreneurs on their own cost.

Therefore, it is requested to take up the issue with the Department of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha to issue necessary guidelines to all the Irrigation Divisions not to charge water tax on Poultry Farming (Layer farm, Breeder farm, Hatcheries & Broiler farm) like other exemptions already implemented as per Odisha Poultry Policy-2015.

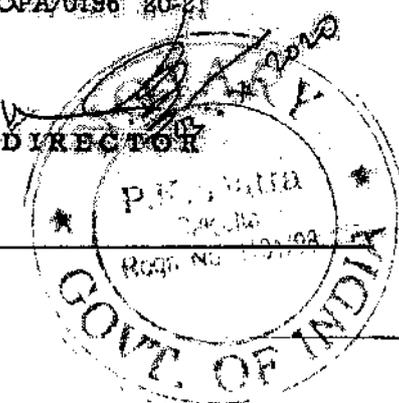
Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

  
 DIRECTOR  
 05

Memo No. 15524 / Vet. Dt. 05.10.2020

Copy forwarded to Dr. H.M. Dash, President All Odisha Poultry Association, Khordha for information with reference to letter no., AOPA/0196 20-21 dt.12.08.2020.

  
 DIRECTOR

Annexure - 'J' 103

# The Odisha Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 1388, CUTTACK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 03, 2015/ASWINA 11, 1937

[No. 12095-10V(A)-63/2015/FARD.]

FISHERIES & ARD DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

The 3rd October, 2015

**SUBJECT : Odisha Poultry Policy, 2015.**

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

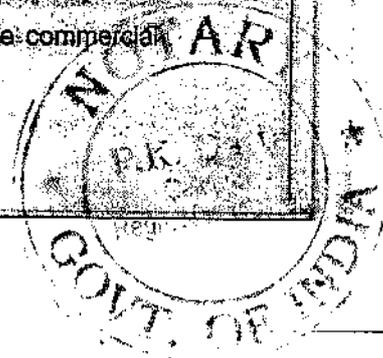
Odisha is the eighth largest producer of poultry egg in the Country. As per available statistics, there are 62 poultry layer farms in the state with total bird strength of 40.5 lakhs layer birds representing around 2.5 percent of the Country's layer population. There are about 5000 commercial broiler farms in operation with bird capacity of around 86 lakh in the state broiler placement is around 20-25 lakh day-old-chick (DOC) per week and around 18-23 lakh adult broiler birds per week are entering into the market for meat purpose.

As per the recommendations of Indian Nutritional Academy, Hyderabad, there should be consumption of 182 eggs per head per annum. At the national level 56 eggs per person are consumed annually while the state average is 55 eggs per person annually. The State is more or less self-sufficient in broiler production as per the estimated demand.

Backyard Poultry has been widely accepted by the rural poor due to low investment in terms of infrastructure. Poultry thus provides supplementary income to small and landless farmers and is taken care of by the family, especially the women folk.

### 1.1. Performance of Poultry Sector:

The poultry sector in the State is divided into traditional and commercial production systems. The rural-based traditional system contributes 60% of the total poultry population and supplies most of the poultry meat and eggs consumed in rural areas. It also supplies about 10% of the poultry products in urban and peri-urban areas, where commercial production is largely practiced. Between 2007 and 2012, egg production increased from 25 lakhs to 34 lakhs per day. The increase was associated with establishment of some new large-scale commercial



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layer farms. The per capita availability of eggs also increased from 36 to 55 eggs per person per annum in the same period. Similarly, Broiler farming in the State has taken a quantum leap in the last three decades. Presently, about 5000 broiler farms are in operation with Commercial Broiler Bird Strength of 86 lakhs. It has created indirect employment for a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers for farm management, marketing of inputs and poultry products, etc.

Odisha is one of the leading State to have declared Poultry as Agriculture and initiated many promotional efforts such as (1) Reduction of electricity tariff for poultry farming, (2) Reimbursement of VAT on Maize and broken rice used for poultry feed, (3) Supply of egg in mid day meal scheme at primary schools. The conducive agro-climatic condition, lower land prices and less variation in seasonal climates is suitable for investors for poultry farming.

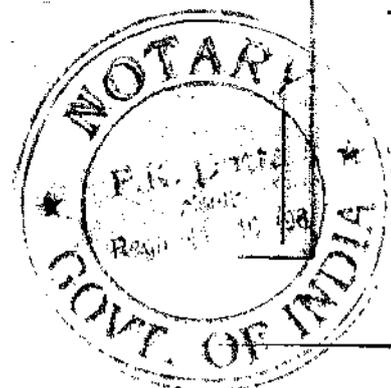
Broiler farming in the State has taken a leap in the last three decades, but the growth in layer sector in the State is not up to the desired level. There is a need to prioritize commercial layer poultry development in the State, as egg production of the State at present is 34 lakh per day, while the consumption is 65 lakh per day. The difference is met by importing eggs from Andhra Pradesh.

Considering the critical gap between production, requirement and procurement of egg from other states, it is essential to augment the egg production. The increase in egg production of the State not only will eradicate the protein hunger of the State but also can create huge employment opportunities for people. The scope in this sector is enormous. It would be possible to meet the above requirements through production of 100 lakh eggs per day within the State itself through entrepreneurship development. The technology developments are essential to achieve enhanced production potential in backyard poultry.

#### 1.2. Issues and Challenges:

Un-employment and under-employment in rural areas is a matter of concern. There is an urgent need to increase the avenues of employment in rural areas through agro-based rural industrialization. Commercial Poultry Farming can bring avenues for employment in the State.

Poultry farming being a high cost intensive project coupled with high risk such as vagaries of Nature, Bird flu, etc., some policy decisions are needed for providing fiscal incentives to the poultry entrepreneurs.



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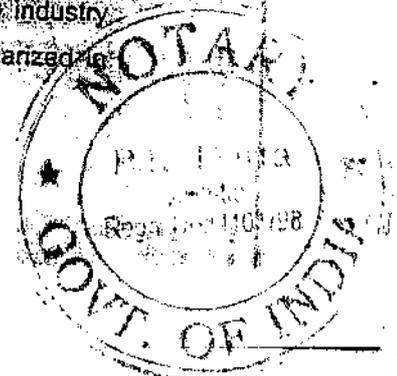
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Availability of Foundation Parent-stock Poultry birds for production of hatching eggs is a great concern. Suitable strategy will be made in consultation with Government of India to ensure availability of parent stock chicks.

Availability of dual purpose Day-old-chick at an affordable price is critical for productivity enhancement through backyard poultry farming. As per the recommendations by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the dual purpose parent stock poultry breeds will be maintained at State owned Poultry Breeding farms for supply of chicks to the farmers for backyard poultry. Under SGSY Infrastructure Development Fund, 48 District poultry hatcheries have been established. Some of these Hatcheries will be made functional by Department for producing day-old-chicks of dual purpose poultry breed suitable for backyard farming and the rest Hatcheries will run through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bhubaneswar will collaborate for ensuring regularity in supply of Hatching eggs/ Parent Stock day-old-chicks required for the State Govt. Poultry Farms and Hatcheries. State Duck Breeding Farm will continue to maintain the parent stock duck breeds such as Khaki Campbell, White Pekin for promoting Duck farming. Other avian species such as Japanese Quail can also be promoted in the State.

The linkage between Research - Extension - Farmer is not adequate. Strong extension effort needs to be taken up to reduce the gap between Research and Extension. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) should undertake some field oriented Research activities such as use of alternate feed for backyard Poultry farming. Production performance and economics of production of dual purpose breeds should be taken up. Under National Livestock Mission such activities will be taken up.

Availability of hygienic poultry meat for consumer is a concern as there are inadequate modern processing facilities available in the State. Under National Mission for Food Processing Policy, 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs is available as subsidy for establishment of poultry processing unit. All organizations such as Govt./Public Sector Units/ Joint Ventures/ Non-Government Organisations/ Cooperatives/ Self Help Groups/ Private Sector/ Individuals can avail the financial assistance. Fiscal incentives are also available for establishment of big poultry processing industry under the Odisha Food Processing Policy. Such schemes will be popularized.



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order to create a marketing chain and ensure food safety as per the Food Safety Standard Act, 2006 and cater to public health concerns as a whole.

Poultry manure poses a major environmental problem. Initial support to farmers for using Poultry manure as a source of bio-fuel and organic fertilizer in the crop field will be provided, which will have a demonstrative effect in future.

Avian Influenza outbreak has time and again caused serious setback to the poultry industry. All commercial farms will adhere to bio-security measures and Disease surveillance will be strengthened to keep a watch over backyard poultry. Routine vaccination, de-worming of poultry reared in backyard condition will be carried out. Community level Vaccinators will be trained for vaccination and de-worming of the poultry birds.

Proper Institutional structure for administrative coordination at District and State level need to be set up for quick disposal of pending issues for entrepreneurship development in poultry sector. The State level and District level Executive Committee constituted for implementation of National Livestock Mission has a mandate to oversee the Mission implementation, where Poultry Development is a component.

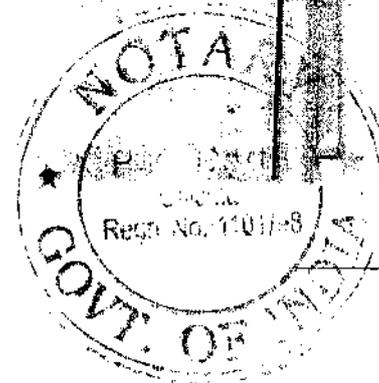
There are many indigenous poultry germ-plasm available in the State. Efforts will be made to improve and conserve these breeds. One or two farms can be dedicated for ex-situ conservation of native germ-plasm.

## 2. POLICY OBJECTIVES:

The Poultry Policy aims to address various interlinked concerns through a simultaneous and multi-pronged action with an emphasis on improvement in production technology and infrastructure, driving capital formation, re-structuring the incentives and streamlining the institutions.

### Objectives:

- To enable a conducive environment for commercial poultry farming in the State.
- To promote backyard poultry farming for livelihood.
- To produce 100 lakh egg per day and 100 TMT broiler meat per annum.
- To promote creation of infrastructure like laboratories, processing units etc. and boost processing and distribution facilities



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Commercial Poultry farming will be encouraged to create employment for the educated youths. State incentives viz. capital assistance and marketing for poultry products are essential.

Backyard poultry will be promoted in rural areas for securing better livelihood and living conditions for farmers, particularly the women. Other birds like Duck, Japanese Quail, turkey will be encouraged in some niche areas. Duck-fish farming will also be tried in suitable areas. State Government and Central government Agencies (Central Avian Research Institute, Central Poultry Development Organisation) will supply chicks/ducklings for backyard sector. Convergence with National Livestock Mission launched in the Year 2014-15 will be made, which has a lot of scope for productivity enhancement through Rural Backyard Poultry.

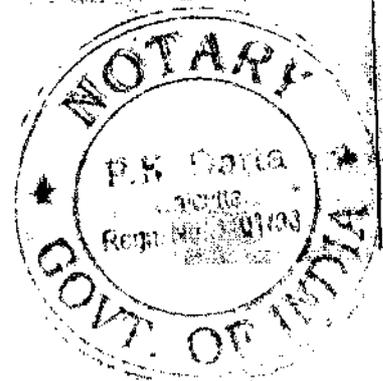
The Poultry Policy covers the species suitable for backyard and commercial farming. It includes Chicken, Japanese Quail, Duck.

### 3. SCHEMES FOR POULTRY FARMING:

**3.1 Commercial Layer Farming:** Commercial Layer Poultry farming can be the main source of family income or can provide subsidiary income and gainful employment to unemployed youths in the State. It is proposed to take up bankable projects for establishment of 60 lakhs commercial layer birds in next three years.

- a. Expansion of existing Commercial Layer Poultry Units: As per State Agriculture Policy-2013, Capital Investment Subsidy is available for establishment of Commercial Layer Poultry Layer Unit. It is planned to encourage those entrepreneurs for expansion of the existing Commercial Poultry Layer Units for an additional capacity of 10 lakhs over a period of 4 years.
- b. Setting up new Commercial Poultry Layer Farms: It is planned to encourage prospective entrepreneurs for setting up new Commercial Poultry Layer Units for an additional capacity of 50 lakhs over a period of 4 years. Under State Agriculture Policy-2013, Capital Investment Subsidy will be availed for establishment of Commercial Poultry Layer Unit.

Financial assistance in shape of loan will be available from Commercial and Cooperative Banks for poultry farming. The technical officers of the Fisheries & Animal Resources Development (F & ARD) Department, Krishi Sahayak Kendra and Banks will provide guidance to the entrepreneurs for preparing the project report to obtain bank loan. NABARD being the apex institution for all matters relating to policy, planning and operations in the field of agricultural credit also will assist in formulation of Model Project Report.



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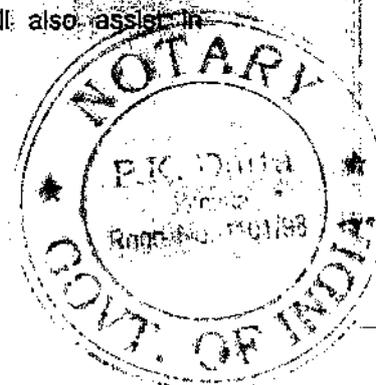
**3.2 Commercial Broiler Farming:** Commercial Broiler farming will be promoted in the State for creating self employment opportunity. Presently, about 5000 broiler farms are in operation with the commercial Broiler bird strength of 86 lakhs. Broiler placements are to the extent of 20-25 lakhs DOC (day-old-chicks) per week. 18-23 lakh adult broiler birds per week are entering into the market for meat purpose. In order to enhance the production of broiler meat from present level of 70 TMT to 100 TMT per annum, it is planned to encourage those entrepreneurs for new establishment/ expansion of the existing Commercial Broiler Units with an additional capacity of 40 lakhs over a period of 4 years.

Broiler farming can be undertaken either individually or through Integrators where, Integrators supply day-old-chicks, feed required for the birds and also ensure the marketing of birds through their own channels. A broiler farm with strength of upto 2,000 birds can be profitably run using the family labour alone without the requirement of additional man power. Adequate provision under Capital Investment Subsidy under State Agriculture Policy will be made to attract entrepreneurs to set up new broiler unit or for expansion of existing units.

There are many integrators who are involved in the enterprises of broiler farming in the state. Tie up with integrators for cluster broiler farming will be promoted and tri-partite agreement among the farmers, integrators and bankers can be made.

Financial assistance will be available from Commercial and Cooperative Banks for poultry farming to set up additional 40 lakh broiler capacities over a period of 4 years. Entrepreneurs will be encouraged for establishment of the existing Broiler Units through capital incentive subsidy available under Poultry Venture Capital Fund through NABARD and State Agriculture Policy-2013. The capital investment subsidy under Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF) of National Livestock Mission through NABARD and State Agriculture Policy-2013 will be 40% of the fixed capital (excluding the cost of the land) and 50% for SC/ ST/ Women/Graduates of Agriculture and Allied Disciplines, subject to a limit of 50,00 lakh.

The Technical Officers of the F & ARD Department, Krishi Sahayak Kendra and Banks will provide guidance to the entrepreneurs in preparing the project report to get bank loan. NABARD being the apex institution for all matters relating to policy, planning and operations in the field of agricultural credit will also assist in formulation of Model Project Report



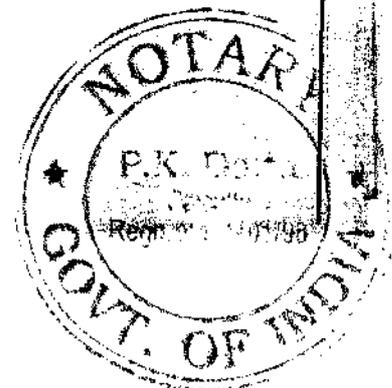
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**3.3 Backyard Poultry Farming:** Backyard Poultry rearing is widely accepted in rural areas of the State. This provides livelihood to poor households. The local poultry birds produce less quantity of egg and meat. The dual purpose colour birds which are phenotypically similar to country birds grow at a faster rate and produce more eggs in the backyard poultry production system. The organized backyard poultry can be seen as vehicle in the eradication of rural poverty and protein hunger to a great extent. It is proposed to promote backyard poultry production through rearing of low- input-technology birds such as Vanaraja, Black Rock, Chhabro, Giriraja, Gramapriya, Kuroiler, Colour Plus, Rainbow Rooster etc. including any other low-input-bird approved by Government of India. These chicks can be procured from Government & private Poultry hatcheries. As per Government of India Rural Backyard Poultry Scheme guidelines, 20 chicks will be given initially, followed by 15 and 10 chicks with interval of 16 weeks each. Each unit will get assistance for construction of night shelter for birds and for procurement of 45 nos. of four-week-old chicks. More numbers of farmers of rural area will be covered each year under this programme by availing funds from Central, State Government and other sources.

Disease prevention and control through routine vaccination and deworming will be taken up intensively in poultry birds maintained in Backyard Rearing System. The supply of required quantity of vaccines against the diseases such as New Castle, Fowl Pox along with proper cold chain management will be ensured. Some District Disease Diagnosis Laboratories will be strengthened for diagnosis of poultry diseases. Efforts will be taken to reduce morbidity and mortality of poultry birds. Department will collaborate with Odisha College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, O.U.A.T., Bhubaneswar, Research Institutes like Central Avian Research Institute, Bhubaneswar and Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bhubaneswar for prevention and control of poultry diseases.

**3.4 Backyard Duck Farming:** Duck rearing will be encouraged in some niche areas. Duck- fish farming will also be tried in suitable areas. Under State Agriculture Policy-2013, Capital Investment Subsidy is available for commercial Duck Farming (Minimum Unit size-4000 nos.). Small duck units will also be promoted in Backyard sector through ongoing schemes. Central Avian Research Institute, Bhubaneswar and Departmental Duck Farms will supply ducklings to farmers.



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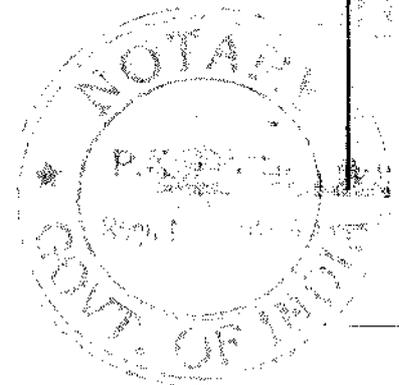
### 3.5 Other Support Schemes:

- a. Steps will be initiated to survey and characterize the native poultry germ-plasm of the State and necessary measures for conservation and improvement will be taken up under State Plan Scheme.
- b. Training of Community level Poultry Vaccinators will be standardized and they will be issued with ID card and certificate for field operation. This activity would be taken up by converging ongoing Schemes/ Projects like Odisha Community Tank Management Project, Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Project, Odisha Livelihood Mission and others.
- c. Small poultry meat processing units will be set up in urban areas through Odisha Poultry Federation for safe hygienic poultry meat production. Support available under NMFP and Odisha Food Processing Policy for setting up poultry meat processing unit will be availed.
- d. One new scheme will be implemented for wide spread use of Poultry manure as renewable energy source and organic manure for crop production. Odisha State Agriculture Policy 2013 speaks about promotion of Organic farming. As farm Yard Manure is in short supply, poultry manure can be a better alternative. This would significantly minimize environmental impacts of the poultry industry as well as improve the health of the Soil and bring about sustainability in Agriculture farming. On farm trial and demonstration will be taken up to educate farmers regarding use of poultry manure as crop land fertilizer and to significantly minimize environmental impacts of the poultry industry.

4. **Effective date of the Scheme:** The benefit of the scheme will be effective from the date of release of Govt. Notification.

### 5. The Poultry Entrepreneurs will also get following benefits:

- a. 100 percent stamp duty exemption will be allowed on purchase of land in any part of the state (maximum 10 acre for one layer unit and 6 acre for one unit of broiler parent bird) for which furnishing of bank guarantee and a certificate from the Chief District of Veterinary Officer of the concerned District will be mandatory.



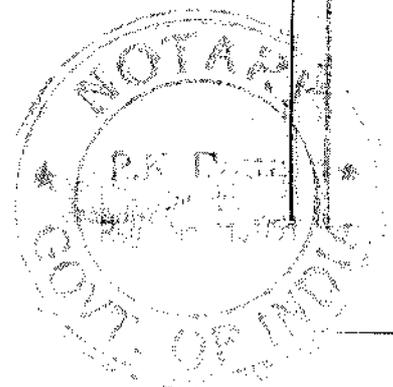
- 111
- b. Exemption of conversion charges u/s 8(A) of the OLR Act for conversion of agriculture land to homestead land for Poultry Farms will be allowed.
  - c. Feed Mixing Plant catering to the exclusive need of poultry farm as a captive unit and using electricity within 20% of the total contract demand of the farm will be treated as agriculture/ allied activity, for the purpose of electricity tariff.
  - d. Convergence of subsidy/ incentives to be encouraged from Government departments/ Organizations / Institute for this purpose.
  - e. Government land can be given on lease basis for setting up of poultry units.

6. The wide extension & publicity of the schemes will be done through Director, I & PR, Odisha.

7. One District level Coordination Unit under the Chairmanship of District Collector will be set up for assisting the entrepreneurs through single window system. Similarly, a State level Coordination committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner will be set up for review and monitoring in every quarter.

8. APICOL and Directorate of AH & VS will set up Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for working out the targets and region wise spread of the units in the State and for organization of Workshops/ Investment Campaigns/ Meetings etc. for implementation and monitoring of the Poultry development activities. The local entrepreneurs will be briefed about the Poultry Policy and encouraged for investment in the State. The PMU will also suggest NABARD for revision of unit cost based on the technology up-gradation and systems presently being followed. Suggestions received from the entrepreneurs shall be given sincere thought for implementation.

9. Administrative order regarding implementation of the scheme, availability of the facilities mentioned, scrutiny and recommendation on the project submitted by entrepreneur, Application Proforma/ Sanction format and other related documents, co-ordination with the banks, monitoring of the schemes will be issued by the administration department separately. The effective implementation and monitoring of the Scheme will be done by Project Monitoring Unit.



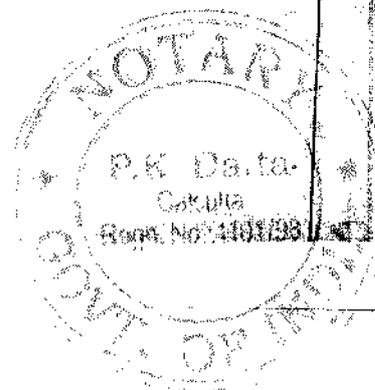
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## Annexure-I

## District Wise Target for New/ Expansion of Layer Poultry Birds

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Target for commercial layer birds (In Lakh)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	Angul	1.0	1.0	1.0		3.0
2	Cuttack	1.0	1.5	1.0		3.5
3	Dhenkanal	1.0	0.5	1.0		2.5
4	Ganjam	1.0	1.5	1.0		3.5
5	Kendrapada	1.0	1.0	1.0		3.0
6	Mayurbhanj	1.0	1.5	1.0		3.5
7	Puri	1.0	0.5	1.0		2.5
8	Balasore	0.5	1.0	0.5		2.0
9	Bhadrak	0.5	1.0	0.5		2.0
10	Bargarh	0.5	1.0	0.5		2.0
11	Jagatsinghpur	0.5	1.0	0.5		2.0
12	Khordha	0.5	1.5	0.5		2.5
13	Jajpur	0.5	0.5	0.5		1.5
14	Jharsuguda	0.5	1.0	0.5		2.0
15	Kalahandi	0.5	1.0	0.5		2.0
16	Keonjhar	0.5	0.5	0.5		1.5
17	Koraput	0.5	0.5	0.5		1.5
18	Nayagarh	0.5	1.5	0.5		2.5
19	Rayagada	0.5	1.5	0.5		2.5
20	Sambalpur	0.5	1.5	0.5		2.5
21	Sundergarh	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
22	Bolangir	0.5	1.5	0.5		2.5
23	Deogarh	0.2	0.5	0.2		0.9
24	Gajapati	0.2	0.5	0.2		0.9
25	Kandhamal	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
26	Malkangiri	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
27	Nawarangpur	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
28	Nuapada	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
29	Subarnapur	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
30	Boudh	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1
	Total	16.5	27.0	16.5		60.0

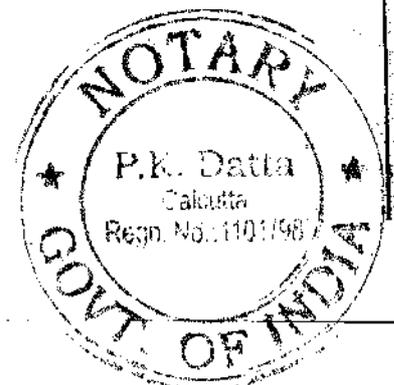


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## Annexure-II

## DISTRICT WISE TARGET FOR NEW/ EXPANSION OF BROILER BIRDS IN LAKHS

Sl. No.	Name of the District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	Anugul	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
2	Balangir	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
3	Balasore	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
4	Baragarh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
5	Bhadrak	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
6	Boudh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
7	Cuttack	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
8	Deogarh	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
9	Dhenkanal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
10	Gajapati	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
11	Ganjam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
12	Jagatsinghpur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
13	Jajpur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
14	Jharsuguda	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
15	Kalahandi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
16	Kandhamal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
17	Kendrapada	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
18	Keonjhar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
19	Khurda	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
20	Koraput	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
21	Malkanagiri	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
22	Mayurbhanj	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
23	Nuapada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
24	Nabarangapur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
25	Nayagada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
26	Puri	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
27	Rayagada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
28	Sambalpur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
29	Sonepur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
30	Sundargarh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
	<b>State Total:</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>



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This will come into force with immediate effect from date of issue of this Resolution in *Odisha Gazette*.

The Finance Department vide their File No.FIN-ESI-MEET-0016-2014 dated 07th September, 2015 have concurred in the Policy. This has been concurred in by Energy Department vide their UOR No.738(PRS)E dated 21st September, 2015 & Revenue & Disaster Management Department vide their UOR No.104PSR&DM dated 10th September, 2015

This has got the approval of the Cabinet in their 18th meeting held on 30th September, 2015.

**ORDER**

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the extraordinary issue of the *Odisha Gazette* and copies thereof be forwarded to all Departments/ all Heads of Department/ Accountant General, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

By Order of the Governor

BISHNUPADA SETHI

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

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BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA  
(Under Section 18(1) read with Section  
14(1) and 15(1) of the National Green  
Tribunal Act, 2010)

Original Application No. 54/2023/EZ

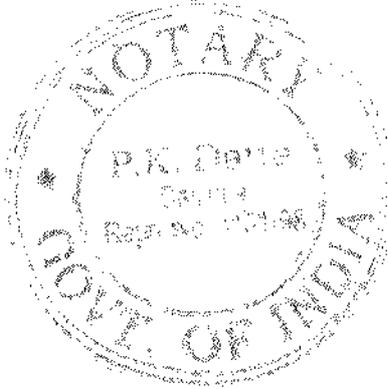
Pravash Kar Mohapatra

Applicant

-Versus-

Ministry of Environment, Forest  
and Climate Change & Ors.

Respondents



AFFIDAVIT-IN-OPPOSITION

affirmed by Vidyasagar Punja A on  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of August, 2023

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