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

Original Application No. 373 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF:

SUMIT SAINI

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

HARYANA STATE POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD & ORS.

RESPONDENTS

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Filed by:

Filed on: 15.07.2024

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REPLY BY APPLICANT

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

To,

Honorable judge and Expert Member,
National Green Tribunal,
Principle Bench, New Delhi

विषय : Detail Reply by Applicant on uploaded order copy dated 18th April 2024 , Next hearing date on the matter is fixed on dated 22 July 2024.

श्रीमान जी,

सविनय निवेदन यह है कि मैं सुमित सैनी गांव निवासी दामला, जिला यमुनानगर, हरियाणा का स्थायी निवासी हूँ। मेरे द्वारा माननीय न्यायालय में case No. 373/2022 याचिका दायर की गई है। जिसको अभी तक पूरा 2 साल हो चुका है। इस दौरान ना ही जांच अधिकारियों द्वारा सही से जांच की गई है ना ही हमारी शिकायतों को पूर्ण रूप से सुलझाया गया है हालांकि खुद माननीय कोर्ट मेरे द्वारा बताई गई बातों व दिए गए सबूत, फोटो व video के माध्यम से स्वयं कार्यवाही करने में सक्षम है। जो मैं पहले ही माननीय न्यायालय NGT के समक्ष रख चुका हू। मैं एक बार पुनः माननीय न्यायालय के सामने विस्तृत तर्क व तथ्य इस Letter के माध्यम से रख रहा हूँ। ताकि सही व जल्दी से नियमों का उलंघन करने वालो पर कार्यवाही शुरू हो सके।

केस की अगली सुनवाई माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा 22 July 2024 को निर्धारित की गई है।

मैं माननीय कोर्ट को बताना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21 मुझे और आमजन को जीवन जीने का अधिकार एवं व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के साथ ही सम्मान सहित स्वस्थ वातावरण में जीवन जीने का अधिकार देता है। जिसका पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिवादियों द्वारा उलंघन किया जा रहा है और इसमें सम्बन्धित विभाग, शासन व प्रशासन खुद भी इसका उलंघन कर रहे हैं व इसको लागू कराने में असमर्थ हैं।

इन सब मामलों में Haryana state pollution control board, Haryana government के साथ साथ सभी प्रतिवादी (Respondent) भी सम्मान रूप से जिम्मेदार है। और आरोपित पक्ष स्वयं मामले की जाँच कर रहा है। और हमें किसी भी सम्मपण हो चुकी जाँच का सम्मान रूप से भागीदार नहीं बनाया गया है तो न्याय की अपेक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है।

मैं पुनः कोर्ट के समक्ष SPS Bio chem CNG matter, जिसकी अगली सुनवाई 22-07-2024 को है।, इस विषय के सन्दर्भ में अपनी निम्न लिखित दलीले पेश कर रहा हूँ। और आशा करता हूँ कि इनका संज्ञान लेते हुए हमें माननीय न्यालयल द्वारा पूर्ण न्याय दिया जाए।

Case No. SPS Bio chem pvt. Ltd.

1. जैसे कि मैं शुरू से ही इस केस की जांच CPCB से करवाने के लिए बोल रहा हूँ। क्योंकि HSPCB तो आरोपित पक्ष है। शुरू से ही इनकी जांच संदेह में रही है। क्योंकि Sps bio chem की main company जिसका नाम SP Singla construction है। का पूरे देश में Road व पुल से सम्बन्धित construction का काम है जिसमें इनकी कई राजनितिक व high profile लोगो से सम्बन्ध है। और इनके चरित्र और नैतिकता का पता इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि इनके द्वारा निर्मित कई पुल हाल फिलहाल में धाराशाही हो गए हैं। जो कि हजारों करोडों की लागत से बने थे। मैं अपनी पुरानी लिखित बातों में इसका वर्णन भी कोर्ट के समक्ष पेश कर चुका हूँ। और इनकी पहुँच का आलम ये है। कि फिर भी बिना कार्यवाही के इनको future के लिए भी कई सरकारों से construction का काम मिला हुआ है। इस कम्पनी ने सत्ता पक्ष BJP को लाखों की donation भी Bond के माध्यम से दे रखी है। हमारे गांव द्वारा DC व HSPCB Yamuna Nagar टीम को direct सूचित करने व इस company के अवैध construction के बारे में बताने पर भी स्थानिय प्रशासन द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। तभी हमें कोर्ट का रुख करना पडा था. इसलिए इसकी जांच CPCB द्वारा की जाएं। इसके साथ ही साथ हमें भी जांच के लिए सहयोगी, सम्मिलित व Sample collection दिया जाए। तभी सही मायनों में न्याय होगा।
2. जैसे कि मैं पहले भी कोर्ट को सूचित कर चुका हूँ कि इनके द्वारा constuction

work भी गैर कानूनी ढंग से किया गया है बिना किसी अनुमति के इन्होंने plant का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया। हालांकि मैंने Court में भी सम्बंधित Annexure-2 को पेश किया था। जिससे साफ होता है कि इनको क्या क्या permission चाहिए थी। लेकिन जज साहब ने hearing के दौरान कहा कि यह Annexure काफी हमें सही नहीं लग रही। फिर मैंने RTI का use करते हुए इसकी official email उस सरकारी संस्था (SATAT) से मंगवाई जिसके द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों के आधार पर इस Plant का निर्माण हो रहा था। मैंने कोर्ट में यह copy भी Submit किया। परन्तु कोर्ट ने सिर्फ एक टिप्पणी अपने Last order में HSPCB के द्वारा लिखित बात के द्वारा कि जो कि यह है। कि Rests of permission as mentioned in Annexure-2 filed by applicant are not the part of the checklist of HSPCB. इसके अनुसार कम्पनी को निर्माण से पहले गाँव सरपच, BDO, व अन्य permission लेनी थी। किन्तु ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया। और तो और Pollution Department से CTE or CTO की भी permission शिकायत दर्ज होने व कोर्ट में केश दर्ज होने के 6-9month बाद ली गई। अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि सम्बन्धित पक्ष की पहुँच व रसूक कितना है। और इतनी सरेआम गंदगी फैला कर भी अभी तक पिछले 2 सालों से company चल रही है। वो भी बिना रोक टोक। जज साहब ने hearing के दौरान शुरू में एक बार बोला था। कि इसपर 1 week का stay लगा देते हैं। फिर पता नहीं आज तक कोई भी stay order लिखित में पास नहीं हुआ।

- अभी तक 2 साल में इस केस में सिर्फ इतना ही हुआ है कि जो Raw material इस कम्पनी ने, कम्पनी के Area के बाहर store किया हुआ था, बस इसे ही हटाया गया और कम जुर्माना वसूला गया। इसमें भी कई बातें संदेहहास्पद हैं। जैसे कि Pollution Department द्वारा environment compensation money को इतना कम कैसे कर दिया गया। साथ ही साथ कम्पनी ने एक जगह से उठा कर दूसरी जगह थोड़ी दूर Raw material को store करना शुरू कर दिया। जिसका भी मैंने live video जज साहब को hearing के दौरान दिखाया था। परन्तु इसका Penalty और दंड कम्पनी को नहीं लगा। इसके अलावा अब कम्पनी ने सारा का सारा Raw material कम्पनी के अंदर store कर रखा है। जिससे इलाके में वही foul smell, मक्खी मच्छर, मिथेन CH_4 , CO_2 व अन्य विषैली गैसों का उत्सर्जन बना हुआ है। और ये सब जानबूझकर किया जा रहा है। और pollution department भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है। और यह थोड़ा बहुत नहीं है। कम्पनी की आवश्यकता अनुसार 200 TPD के हिसाब से 72000 ton Per year है। इस पर कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दे रहा। कोर्ट ने अपने order में यही लिख दिया है। जो कम्पनी द्वारा बताया गया है कि हम इस पर turpentine डाल देंगे और foul Smell के लिए chemical spray कर देंगे। अब जबकि कोर्ट में स्वयं

Expert जज है। Pollution Department ने भी इसको कही जायज नहीं लिखा। फिर इतनी बड़ी Raw material quantity को ऐसे store करने से सब सही हो जाएगा। केस के शुरू में तो चलो अगर इनकी बात एक बार मान भी ले। जोकि मेरे द्वारा शुरू से ही अस्विकृत थी। परन्तु अब तो मेरे पास इसके खिलाफ भी Picture है। कि पन्नी कैसे खुले में raw material के उपर रह सकती है। और अगर कर भी ले तो क्या गैसें नहीं बनेगी। और chemical spray करके उपर से हवा को और जहरीली बनाने की योजना है। वैसे भी प्रत्यक्ष को प्रमाण की क्या आवश्यकता है। कोई भी आकर देख सकता है या गाँव में पूछ सकता है कि कैसे हम सब भोले भाले गाँव वालों का शोषण किया जा रहा है। क्या थोड़े पेड़ लगाने से या हर्जाना लेने से गैसों का उत्सर्जन कम या खत्म हो जायेगा। क्यों हम गाँव वालों की सेहत से खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है।

4. Pollution Department की मिलीभगत इसी से पता चलती है। कि इनकी रोक सिर्फ कागजों में थी। परन्तु बिना दस्तावेजों के sps bio chem का construction work व operation work दोनों लगातार चलता रहा। कैसे compensation money कम हो गई। कैसे बाद में कम्पनी को orange category में गाँव के रिहाशी इलाके में Plant लगाने की (जो कि Deratmant ने खुद माना है) परमिशन मिल जाती है। जबकि मैं कम्पनी द्वारा कोर्ट में प्रस्तुत इनकी लिखित रिपोर्ट की सच्चाई Point to Point basis पर और इनके सभी झूठ कोर्ट के समक्ष अपनी पिछली Reply के माध्यम से बता चुका हूँ। जोकि सही साबित हो रहा है अब तो इनहोंने Reactor से बचा Material भी आस पास के खेतों में डालना शुरू कर दिया है। जिसको ये पहले बोल रहे थे। कि हम सब 100% use करेंगे। waste water का तो पता नहीं क्या हो रहा होगा। और मेरे द्वारा उजागर की गई सभी Reply को जज साहब Literature बोलते हैं। (हमें ये Literature नहीं चाहिए)। मैं कई बार email के माध्यम से केस को दूसरी कोर्ट में स्थान्तरण करने के लिए गुहार भी लगा चुका है। साथ ही साथ chief Justice को भी लिख चुका हूँ।
5. यह प्लांट गाँव के रिहाशी आबादी से महज 300-400mtr की दूरी पर लग रहा है। जबकि pollution department ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया था कि इस plant द्वारा store की गई press mud से 3km के radius तक foul smell का प्रभाव रहा था। और पर्यावरण को नुकसान हुआ था। और ये plant orange category में आता है। कहा एक तरफ सरकार द्वारा ऐसी Categories कम्पनियों को 'industrial Zone' में बसाने को कहा जाता है। (Annex -1) व दूसरी तरफ इन्हे फिर से रिहाशी इलाके में नियमों के विरुद्ध लगाने की permission दी जा रही है। वो भी इतनी खतरनाक गंदगी वाली फैक्ट्री को। अगर ये इतनी ही स्वच्छ है। तो DC office के पास या city में क्यों नहीं लगा लेते। इसलिए आसपास की

सभी 3-4 गाँव की पंचायतों ने शुरू में ही इसकी द्वारा फैलाई गंदगी को देखते हुए sps bio Chem के खिलाफ व गाँव में प्लांट न लगाने देने का प्रस्ताव sign करके मेरे माध्यम से माननीय न्यायलय Ngt में जमा किया था। साथ ही साथ DC office, cm window , pollution Department को भी ज्ञापन सौंपा था। इन सबकी प्रतियाँ मैं दुबारा attached annexure-3 के माध्यम से भेज रहा हूँ। यह भी सदिग्ध है। कि यह orange नहीं Red Categories में आता है। साथ ही इस कम्पनी के पास 2-2 ईट भट्ठा व 3-4 अन्य कम्पनियाँ जिसमें कई मजदूर रहते व काम करते हैं शराब का ठेका भी है। फिर भी यह प्लांट बिना रोक टोक इतने जन को परेशान करके आराम से चल रहा है। पंचायतों व आम जन द्वारा signed याचिकाओं व उम्मीदों को नजरअंदाज किया गया। जबकि इससे कहीं छोटा मुर्गी फार्म सिर्फ foul smell और flies के कारण गाँव से 500mtr (Page no. 29, Point no. 7) से ज्यादा की दूरी पर लगाने के नियम हैं। तो फिर इतने बड़े प्लांट को कैसे permission या चलाने दिया जा रहा है। मुर्गी फार्म policy की प्रति मैं साथ में attached annexure-4 के माध्यम से कर रहा हूँ।

मैं माननीय न्यायलय NGT से अपील करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त बातों व तथ्यों का संज्ञान लेते हुए हमें उचित न्याय दिलवाने की कृपया करें। कम्पनी को भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए। कि इन्होंने अपने रुतबे और पहुंच का इस्तमाल करते हुए रिहाशी इलाके में कम्पनी लगाने की भूल कर दी जिसको कहीं दूर लगाना चाहिए था। इसलिए यह तुरन्त बन्द होनी चाहिए। ताकि हम गांव वालों का जान माल का नुकसान रुक सके।

धन्यवाद।

याचिकाकर्ता

सुमित सैनी

शहरी स्थानीय
निकाय निदेशालय
हरियाणा



DIRECTORATE OF URBAN
LOCAL BODIES
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To

The Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana,
Industries Department

The Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana,
Environment Department

The Director General,
Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana

The Chief Administrator,
Haryana Urban Development Authority

The Managing Director,
HSIIDC, Panchkula

The Commissioner,
Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon

The Commissioner,
Municipal Corporation, Faridabad

Memo no. DULB/CTP/TP/A2/2016/ 5534-40

Dated: 04/8/16

Subject: Relocation Policy for shifting of Industrial Units operating from residential areas (CWP no. 11226 of 2013 (O&M) titled as Progress Industries Vs State of Haryana and others.

1. Please refer to this office memo no. 53/50/2015-SCI dated 20.3.2015 vide which the committee for formulation of Relocation Policy for shifting of Industrial Units operating from residential area was constituted. (copy enclosed for ready reference)
2. I, have been directed to inform that the Relocation Policy for shifting of Industrial units operating from residential areas has been notified vide notification no. 2/29/2016-R-II dated 20th July, 2016. The copy of the same is enclosed with request to take the necessary action on the points of the policy related to your Department and send the action taken report to this office as this case is listed for 4.10.2016 and the status report regarding implementation of this policy is to be submitted before the Hon'ble High Court.

D.A: As enclosed

(Sunil Verma)
Assistant Town Planner,
for Director Urban Local Bodies,
Haryana, Panchkula

Endst. No. DULB/CTP/TP/A2/2016/ 5541-71 dated: 04/8/16

A copy of the above is forwarded alongwith the copy of the notified policy to the following with request to carry out survey regarding number of Red,

Orange, Green and House Hold Units located within the residential and send the action taken on these industries/ unit as per the clause no. 8.5 of the policy.

- i. All the Commissioners of the Municipal Corporations of Haryana State
- ii. All the Deputy Commissioners in the State

(Sunil Verma)

Assistant Town Planner,
for Director Urban Local Bodies,
Haryana, Panchkula.

CC:

1. PS to CS, Haryana for kind information of Chief Secretary, Haryana
2. PS to PS, ULB for kind information of Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Urban Local Bodies, Haryana, Chandigarh
3. PA to DULB for kind information of Director, Urban Local Bodies, Haryana, Panchkula

**Haryana Government
Urban Local Bodies Department
Notification**

Date: 27th July, 2015

No. 2/29/2016-R-II, In exercise of the power conferred by Section 393 (2) (a) of the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and power conferred by Section 250 (a) of Haryana Municipal Act, 1973, the Governor of Haryana hereby directs for the information of general public the following Relocation Policy for shifting of Industries operating in the Residential Areas.

1. Introduction/Background:-

The formulation of the relocation policy has been necessitated consequent to orders of Hon'ble High Court in CWP No. 11026 of 2013 (O & M) filed as Progress Industries vs State of Haryana and others. The court issued directions to the State for framing a policy for shifting the industrial units operating in the residential areas.

2. Operative part of the order of the High Court:-

The above mentioned Civil Writ Petition alongwith other CWP Nos. 13134 to 13140 of 2013 were listed together for hearing and disposed of by a common judgment filed as CWP No.11226 of 2013 (O&M) titled as Progress Industries Vs. State of Haryana and others on dated 9.07.2014. All the aforementioned 6 writ petitions preferred by the petitioner(s) originated due to the closure of the factories by the respondents (Joint Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Solihalgam and Faridabad) on the ground that they were running in notified residential area localities and such industrial activities could not be permitted in violation of the notified zoning/master plan.

In addition to above, there was another prayer with regard to framing of policy for shifting such units from the residential area. It was felt that it was dire need of the day not only in the interest of public at large, but also in the interest of the Industrial units and in addition, this would avoid unnecessary litigation. It was, therefore, directed that the Government shall do the needful after giving due publicity and after hearing all concerned.

First part of the order of the court pertains to the shifting of the manufacturing units out of the residential areas in case not permitted under the Municipal Committee Act and units in contravention of the municipal laws. The Hon'ble High Court mandated that there should be a non-discriminatory treatment of the manufacturing units operating in the residential areas in the municipal limits. Therefore, the policy needs to apply uniformly in all such similarly situated cases.

The second part of the order of the Hon'ble High Court refers to the running of the dangerous and hazardous factories specifically the pollution causing units. For the purpose of making policy recommendations, both have been considered.

3. Constitution of Committee:-

In pursuance of order dated 24.02.2015, Sh. Deepinder Singh Dhaw, Chief Secretary, Haryana and Sh. S.K. Roy, Principal Secretary to Government, Haryana, Urban Local Bodies Department assured that they will make efforts to frame the policy for the entire State of Haryana and they will also direct the Pollution Control Board to identify the polluting industries and their categories. They assured the Hon'ble High Court that the requisite policy will be framed within four months. Affidavit filed by Sh. Roy in Court was taken on record.

Since framing of a State Level Policy for shifting of industries from the residential areas is a major policy decision, involving different departments, therefore Chief Secretary of Govt. Haryana approved the Constitution of the following committee, for formulating the policy:-

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1.	Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Industries Department	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Urban Local Bodies Dept.	Member
3.	Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Environment Dept.	-do-
4.	Director General, Town and Country Planning Dept. Haryana	-do-
5.	Chief Administrator, HUDA	-do-
6.	Managing Director, HSIIDC	-do-
7.	Director, Urban Local Bodies, Haryana	-do-
8.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Faridkot	-do-
9.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon	-do-

The committee was required to formulate the policy and notify the same before the next date of hearing, which was 15.07.2015.

The committee observed in its first meeting that a similar exercise of relocation of industrial units from the residential areas was implemented by the State of Delhi under an order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The policy of Delhi, since it was approved by the highest court of India, was taken as the reference document for the preparation of the policy for Haryana State.

4. Relocation of Industry in Delhi:-

A similar exercise arising out of a Supreme Court Order was implemented in the capital city of Delhi, where approx. 1,29,000 units that employed nearly 14, 40,000 workers were identified for relocation from residential areas. The committee decided that it will be instructive and useful to study the case of Delhi in some detail and draw lessons from the same for the purpose of making policy recommendation in the Haryana case especially in view of the fact that the highest court of the country had seen and notified the policy prescriptions in case of Delhi.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide Judgment dated 7th May, 2004 delivered in the matter of closure/shifting of unauthorized industrial activities in Delhi in residential/non-conforming areas, had passed certain directions in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4677 of 1985 titled "M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India & Others" which inter-alia included :-

- 4.1 "All Industrial units that have come up in residential/non-conforming areas in Delhi on or after 3rd August 1990 shall close down and stop operating as per the following schedule:-
- 4.1.1 Industrial units pertaining to extensive (Extensive Industries have been classified as 'F' Category, Extensive industries include Auto parts, castings, and, chemicals, paint, varnish etc.) industries within a period of four months;
 - 4.1.2 Industrial units pertaining to light and service industries within five months;
 - 4.1.3 Impermissible household industries within six months and
 - 4.1.4 5,000 industrial units on waiting list for allotment of industrial plots within 18 months.
 - 4.1.5 House hold units that have been classified as per the attached list may continue to operate from the residential areas".

In case of Delhi, 122 household industrial activities were allowed to operate in the residential areas after obtaining necessary licenses from the relevant authority.

5. Consultation Committee-State Holder Comments:-

In compliance of the court under a committee for the purpose of policy formulation was constituted and after due deliberations with various experts and state holders has attempted to address the

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issue. Keeping in view the spirit of the order of Hon'ble Court, the committee formed under the chairmanship of the Municipal Secretary Industries met every 15 days and held extensive consultative sessions to formulate a rational and practically implementable policy. A total of seven meetings were held with various stake holders at Chandigarh and Delhi to consider diverse viewpoints regarding shifting and relocation of industry.

6. Representations of the Industrial Associations:-

Industries Association of Jagadhri had in the year 2000 and later in the year 2005 given representations to the Director Town and Country Planning to recognize the typical nature of industrial activity of the Jagadhri town. During the preparing of the draft development plans, the Department was urged to declare the town as an industrial town and identify / allocate larger geographic areas for the manufacturing units and declare certain industry occupied areas as industrial zones, as major industrial activity was prevalent in those areas and it was not possible to distinguish between residential and industrial activity areas, as both co-existed.

6.1 Deliberations with Jagadhri Metal Association:-

During the deliberations, the representative of industrial units, broadly agreed that industrial units falling under the red category should be closed or shifted from the residential area. The units falling under orange category should be allowed to continue subject to compliance of rules and procedures and stipulations of Haryana State, Water and Air Pollution Control Board as well as other authorities of the State Government. The units falling under the Green category should be exempted from shifting as per the court order. The industry representatives were of view that the residential area wherein industrial units have occupation of more than 70% physical/ geographic area, (eg: Faridabad has a number of such industries occupied areas) should be declared/considered as industrial zone in-situ.

7. Inter Departmental Consultations:-

Inter Departmental consultations were held with Departments of Labour, HUDA, Urban Local Bodies and Town & Country Planning Department and the comments thereof alongwith counter comments of Department of Industries are given at Annexure -A.

8. Policy Recommendations:-

The following norms shall be followed with regard relocation of Industrial units working in residential areas:-

- 8.1 Clusters of Industrial concentration in controlled area pockets delineated as "residential areas" in the development plans, having more than 70% plotted geographic area within the cluster under industrial activity/use would be considered for regularization on the basis of actual surveys after review of the development plans by following the due procedure prescribed under the Act.
- 8.2 The due process shall diligently be followed before reviewing the development Plan by inviting comments from the general public on the draft need to be followed strictly in such a situation before modifying and revising the development plan.
- 8.3 In case a decision is taken to modify the land use and the development plan, the necessary provision with respect to charging of fees, prescription of zoning etc. need to be made/adopted accordingly.
- 8.4 Some Departments i.e. H.B, T.C.P, Labour and Haryana State Pollution Control Board have opposed the idea of regularization of industrial colonies opening from the residential area, a conscious view needs to be taken whether a larger public interest would be served by shifting such a large number of industrial units en-mass or they be retained by modifying the development plan, especially the areas, where the current existing land use is determined

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 after conduct of actual survey on the ground (Ground Truthing exercise) and found to be predominantly industrial as mentioned above, although the area is earmarked as residential.

8.5 Categorization for the purposes of Relocation;

The following categorization for the purposes of relocation shall be for industrial units (for manufacturing Industries) only.

- 8.5.1 Red category Industries-To be shifted with immediate effect by giving them six months time.
- 8.5.2 Orange category Industries-To be shifted with immediate effect as in case of red category, but if these units comply with Pollution Control Norms, then they may be given two years of time to shift to conforming areas.
- 8.5.3 Green category Industries-These units may continue to be dealt with as per the existing provisions and norms of the Pollution Control Department and other relevant approvals from the concerned authorities.
- 8.5.4 House Hold Units-Matched list of manufacturing activities can continue in residential areas provided they are not operating from HUDA sectors or other planned and approved residential areas.
- 8.5.5 Only non-hazardous and non-noxious industries having clearance from Pollution Control Department shall be permitted to operate from the residential areas.

8.6 Facilitation for shifting of Industry to conforming Industrial Zones:-

The State Government shall facilitate shifting/relocation of Industrial units to the conforming areas. In case of short fall of the industrial zone space, additional zones shall be identified and notified by the Department of Town & Country Planning Department / Urban and Local Bodies as per their respective mandates, in consultation with the Dept of Industries. Accordingly existing/new Development Plans shall be marked on map and the designated industrial zones shall be earmarked as the new hub of manufacturing.

- 8.6.1 Keeping in view the demographics, the social & economic impact on the shifting of industry from the residential areas, a phased but time bound shifting is planned.
- 8.6.2 State shall identify and notify zones and areas for the industry.
- 8.6.3 State shall facilitate the Change of land use for the mass scale shifting and relocation of the industry to conforming areas. The new Haryana Enterprises Promotion Policy-2015 envisages 33 blocks as No CIU zones and 75 Blocks as Auto CIU zones for the purpose of establishing Industries. These provisions of the policy can be fruitfully utilized for the shifting units out of residential areas.
- 8.6.4 Modernisation and technological up-gradation shall also be encouraged and incentivized.
- 8.6.5 Green and clean technology adoption as provided in the new Enterprises policy shall be incentivized.
- 8.6.6 Applicable norms with regard to pollution control shall be enforced.
- 8.6.7 Suitable incentives and other measures, for shifting and relocation of industrial units not conforming to the land use norms shall be provided as per the provisions of the new Enterprises Promotion Policy.

9.6.0 Tiny Industries operating from the residential area that are non hazardous and cottage industries are meant to augment family incomes of the poor/lower middle class of society shall be identified and permitted to operate.

9. Future Plan and prescriptions:-

- 9.1 To take specific measures to encourage cluster based industrial infrastructure.
- 9.2. Pollution norms shall be strictly enforced in the residential areas. Zero tolerance shall be enforced for effluent air and noise pollution.
- 9.3 In order to prevent re-occurrences of such non conformance, geo referenced smart card linked to filing EH-2 shall be made a mandatory instrument for availing incentives. These cards shall be made by empowered agencies on a quarterly basis on PPP mode. The recent introduction of JAM (Janyog Adhar Memorandum) by Ministry of NSRF can also be adopted for this purpose.

10. Implementation and Monitoring:-

Since, majority of units to be impacted by this policy are located within Municipal limits in different towns of the State, for effective implementation of the policy for relocation of the industry already running in residential area of the District, a committee under the chairmanship of Commissioner, Municipal Corporation and where Municipal Corporation is not existing of Deputy Commissioner will be constituted with the following members:-

1.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation/ Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
2.	District Town Planner of the concerned District	Member
3.	Block Officer, HUDA of the concerned District	Member
4.	Block Officer of PSIDCO of the concerned District	Member
5.	Secretary, Municipal Committee of the concerned District	Member
6.	RO, Pollution Control Board of the concerned District	Member
7.	Joint/Deputy Director/ DCO of the concerned District	Member Secretary

10.1 A Monitoring mechanism shall be put in place to ensure that the re-location policy is implemented in the letter and spirit.

11. Revoking earlier permissions:-

All other permissions, licenses, consents for the purpose of the manufacturing/conducting business for the Red and Orange units shall stand revoked from the respective dates of end of the period mentioned in para 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 beginning from the date of notification of this policy.

12. House Hold Industry:-

The traditional house hold industry that has been operating from the residential areas of the old towns, within the MC limits shall be permitted to operate. The same shall however, not be applicable to HUDA and other planned and approved residential colonies as these are governed by their own Acts, Rules and Bylaws. A list of house hold Industries and showing the permissible activities and the negative list of Industries is enclosed herewith.

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(Refinery) Notes:

- i) A public utility service involving any of the activities referred to above shall be permitted subject to environmental laws.
- ii) Further additions /alterations to the list of Prohibited Industries could be made if considered appropriate and in public interest by the State Government to do so.

Anil Kumar
Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana
Urban Local Bodies Department

Order No. 2/29/2016-R-II

Dated: 20th July, 2016

2016 (copy)
20/7/16

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, Haryana, Chandigarh with the request that the above notification in English may please be published in the Haryana Government Gazette (Extra Ordinary). He is requested to supply 150 printed copies to the said notification to this office for record.

Sof.
Superintendent Committee-II
for Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana
Urban Local Bodies Department

Dated: 20th July, 2016

Order No. 2/29/2016-R-II

A copy of the above mentioned notification is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. Director General, Information, Public Relation & Cultural Affairs, Haryana, Director, Urban Local Bodies Department, Haryana, Boys No.11-14, Sector-4, Panchkula.
2. All Deputy Commissioners in Haryana State.
3. All Commissioners, Municipal Corporation, Haryana.
4. All Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil), Haryana.
5. All Presidents/S.O./Secretary, Municipal Council/Committee, Haryana.

R. Singh
Superintendent Committee-II
for Principal Secretary to Govt. Haryana
Urban Local Bodies Department

CJP
Chandigarh
20/7
ATG
25/7/16
MR
Copy sent to
Mr. Anil Kumar
Urban Local Bodies
Dept. Chandigarh
20/7/16
AK

2016-07-20 16:30:10
21 JUL 2016

Annexure - 2

2/16/23, 4:14 PM

Satat : FAQ

Following major approvals are required. However the list are not exhaustive and State / district Authorities may be approached for further clearances required (if any)

S.No	Approvals Required	Before Construction (New Factory)	After Construction but Before Production / Operation	Annual Renewal
1	Land conversion to Non Agricultural (applicable for non-industrial land)	Conversion and registration	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	DIC (District Industry Centre)	Registration as MSME(Micro , Small & Medium Enterprises)	Not Required	Not Required
3	Fire	NOC (No Objection Certificate)	License	Required
4	Health & Safety	NOC	License	Required
5	IOF(Indian Ordinance Factories) - Plan approval	NOC, BoCW Registration(Building & Other Construction Workers Registration)	License (Sub contractor License)	Required
6	DTCP - District Town & Country Planning	Plan Approval & Tax	Not Required	Not Required
7	Local Panchayat	Plan submission, NoC and Tax payment based on construction area	Yearly tax (if applicable)	Not Required. Tax to be paid (if applicable)
8	BDO(Block Development Officer) - Running License	Not Required	Running License	Required
9	PCB(Pollution Control Board)	Consent for Establishment	Consent for Operation	Required
10	PESO(Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization)	Consent for Establishment	Consent for Operation	Required
11	MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)	CFA(Central Financial Assistance) Approval	CFA approval after 72 hours plant operation	Not Required

Mob. : 9812022608



पासकर्ता

ग्राम पंचायत दामला

खण्ड जगाधरी, जिला यमुना नगर (हरियाणा)



क्रमांक : दिनांक : 03/01/2023

सेवा में,

माननीय न्यायालय
NGT, New Delhi

श्रीमान जी,

निवेदन यह है कि ग्राम पंचायत दामला में आबादी के पास M/S SPS bio chem Pvt Ltd, द्वारा waste to energy CNG plant लगाया जा रहा है जिसमें बड़ी मात्रा में biodegradable waste (press mud - शुगर मिल की मल्लू) का उपयोग किया जाएगा। जोकि काफी दुर्गंध के साथ साथ मच्छी व मच्छर के पनपने का भी कारण बनती है। इससे पर्यावरण भी दूषित होगा व लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए गांव दामला व इसके आस पास के सभी गांव भी (दुधला, दुधली, रेतगढ़) इस plant को अपनी गांव की सीमा व आबादी के पास नहीं लगाने देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के नव निर्वाचित सरपंच व पंच मिलकर माननीय न्यायालय से अपील करते हैं। कि हमारी इस application को case No. 373 (Sumit Saini vs HSPC) के साथ सम्मिलित किया जाए। व इस Plant को गांव में लगाने व चलाने से तुरंत प्रभाव से रोका जाए। हम सब ग्रामवासी आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद,

निवेदन कर्ता, सरपंच व समस्त पंच, ग्राम पंचायत दामला

सरपंच Gr/R Beeksh'
ग्राम पंचायत दामला
खण्ड जगाधरी, जिला यमुनानगर

Mohit Kumar

Sushil Kumar

Bhanna

Kanchha

Dharampal

Neha Rani

Shally Kamloj

Sonia Sharma

Shamender Singh

Laxmi Singh

Sumita Pan

Ankur

Rajat

Sandeep

कार्यालय :

गांव व डा0 दामला, जिला यमुना नगर-135001 (हरियाणा)

खण्ड समिति जगाधरी

वार्ड न० 3 दामला

सेवा में,

माननीय न्यायालय
NGT, New Delhi

श्रीमान जी,

निवेदन यह है कि ग्राम पंचायत दामला में आबादी के पास M/S SPS bio chem Pvt Ltd, द्वारा waste to energy CNG plant लगाया जा रहा है जिसमे बड़ी मात्रा में biodegradable waste (press mud - शुगर मिल की मल्ली) का उपयोग किया जाएगा। जोकि काफी दुर्गंध के साथ साथ मच्छर व मच्छर के पनपने का भी कारण बनती है। इससे पर्यावरण भी दूषित होगा व लोगो के स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए गांव दामला व इसके आस पास के सभी गांव भी (दूधला, दुधली, रेतगढ) इस plant को अपनी गांव की सीमा व आबादी के पास नही लगाने देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम सभी हल्का वासी व नव निर्वाचित सदस्य खण्ड समिति जगाधरी मिलकर माननीय न्यायालय से अपिल करते हैं। कि हमारी इस application को case No. 373 (Sumit Saini vs HSPC) के साथ सम्मिलित किया जाए। व इस Plant को गांव मे लगाने व चलाने से तुरंत प्रभाव से रोका जाए। हम सब ग्रामवासी आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद,

निवेदन कर्ता,

नेहा सैनी

सदस्य वार्ड नं 3, दामला
खण्ड समिति जगाधरी,

Neha Saini

ग्राम पंचायत

ग्राम पंचायत दुधला, खण्ड जगाधरी, जिला यमुनानगर(हरियाणा)

संदर्भ संख्या.....३.....

दिनांक ५-१-२०२३

सेवा में,
माननीय न्यायालय,
NGT, New Delhi
श्रीमान जी,

निवेदन यह है कि ग्राम पंचायत दूधला में आबादी के पास M/s SPS Bio Chem Pvt. Ltd. द्वारा Waste to energy CNG Plant लगाया जा रहा है जिसमें बड़ी मात्रा में Biodegradable waste (press mud-शुगर मिल की मल्ली) का उपयोग किया जाएगा। जोकि काफी दुर्गंध के साथ साथ मच्छरी व मच्छर के पनपने का भी कारण बनती है। इससे पर्यावरण भी दूषित होगा व लोगो के स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए गांव दूधला व इसके आस-पास के सभी गांव भी (हरगढ, दामला) इस प्लांट को अपने गांव की सीमा व आबादी के पास नहीं लगाने देना चाहते है। इसलिए हम सभी ग्राम पंचायतो के नव निर्वाचित सरपंच व पंच मिलकर माननीय न्यायालय से अपिल करते है कि हमारी इस दरखास्त को केस नं. 373 (Sumit Saini Vs HSPC) के साथ सम्मिल किया जाए। व इस प्लांट को गांव में लगाने व चलाने से तुरंत प्रभाव से रोका जाए। हम सब ग्रामवासी आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद

निवेदन कर्ता

Dippi Saini
DIPPI SAINI
SARPANCH
Gram Panchayat, Dudhla

सरपंच व सम्मत पंच,
ग्राम पंचायत दूधला।

हरवीर सिंह
Vikas Kumar
Gulshan Kumar

Parveen Kumar

Taj Mehra
Arjun Ah
दीना

सुमित सैनी

सेवा में,

माननीय न्यायालय,
NGT, New Delhi.

सुमित जी,

निवेदन यह है कि ग्राम पंचायत रोडचप्पर में आबादी के पास M/s SPS bio chem Pvt Ltd. द्वारा waste to energy CNG plant लगाया जा रहा है जिसमें बड़ी मात्रा में biodegradable waste (press mud - शहर मील की मलबी) का उपयोग किया जाएगा। जोकि काफी दुर्गंध के साथ साथ मच्छी व मच्छर के जनपन का भी कारण बनती है। इससे पर्यावरण भी क्षति होगा व लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए गांव दामटा व इसके आस पास के सभी गांव (दूधवा, दूधली, रेतगढ़) इस plant को अपनी गांव की सीमा व आबादी के पास नहीं लगाने देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के नव निर्वाचित सरपंच व पंच मिलकर माननीय न्यायालय से अपील करते हैं कि हमारी इस application को case no. 373 (Sumit Saini vs HSPC) के साथ सम्मिलित किया जाए। व इस plant को गांव में लगाने व चलाने से तुरंत प्रभाव से रोका जाए। हम सब ग्रामवासी आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद,

निवेदन कर्ता,

सरपंच व समस्त पंच,
ग्राम पंचायत रोडचप्पर

किरण देवी
Sarpanch

Gram Pan. Road Chhapper
Block Jagadhri. (Yamuna Naga)
Gicudar
Bechar

SAVITA

Parud Kumar

I/110439/2022

File No.HSPCB-080002/112/2020-COORDINATION CELL-HSPCB

885

**HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
C-11, SECTOR-6, PANCHKULA**

Ph. 0172-2577870-73

**Email:hspcbcoordination@gmail.com
Website: hspcb.gov.in**

Dated:-29/04/2022

To

Sr. Env. Engineer , Publicity Cell,
HSPCB, Panchkula.

Sub: Regarding "Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farm".

Kindly refer to the subject noted above.

In this connection, please find enclosed herewith a copy of Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farm issued by Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India.

I have been directed by the competent authority to request you to publish the same in the newspaper.

DA/as above

Signed by Sanjiv Kumar
Date: 29-04-2022 11:22:47
Reason: Approved

Sr. Env. Engineer (H.Q)
For Member Secretary

Copy to:

A copy of above is forwarded to the SEE, IT Cell, HSPCB to request for upload the guidelines of poultry farms on the portal of HSPCB.

DA/as above

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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

(January 2022)

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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 NH_3 & H_2S 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 (NH_3 & H_2S) and Feed Mill Dust

- The gaseous emission viz Ammonia (NH_3) and Hydrogen Sulphide (H_2S) 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, odor 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 (NH₃ & H₂S) 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 6.2 (iii) of the guidelines.

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(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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting
2.	Medium & Large Poultry Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 \ 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.

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- 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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