BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
(WESTERN ZONE BENCH), PUNE

IA No. 218 of 2026 (WZ) in
O.A. No. 09 of 2026 (WZ)

Vasimbhai Aiyubbhai Vahora & Or ... Applicants

VERSUS

Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation & Ors. ... Respondents

REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 2(GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD) TO THE INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION SEEKING INTERIM STAY

I, Irfan Kagzi, Age: 54, working as Environmental Engineer in the office of the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar – 382010, being duly authorized to swear this Reply Affidavit on behalf of GPCB, do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

1. I say and submit that I am an authorized officer of the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as "GPCB" or "the Board"), Respondent No. 2 herein. I am well acquainted with the facts of this matter from the records maintained at the office of GPCB and I am competent to swear this Reply on behalf of Respondent No. 2 in response to the above Interlocutory Application (hereinafter referred to as "the IA").

2. I say and submit that the present IA filed by the Applicants seeking an interim stay of the operation of CTE No. 152999 dated 03/02/2026 is not maintainable, is devoid of merit, is based on a selective and distorted reading of facts and is liable to be dismissed in limine. The prayer for stay is sought against a statutory regulatory Consent to Establish (CTE) order passed by GPCB after due scrutiny an order which enjoys a presumption of regularity and validity. The Applicants have failed to make out any prima facie case,

balance of convenience, or irreparable harm warranting grant of any interim relief.

3. I say and submit that M/s. Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "KAMC") filed a CTE Fresh application before GPCB for installation of a Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator of 9 MT/Month capacity at Survey No. 2694, Near Samarkha Chokdi, Taluka and District – Anand, Gujarat. The said application was duly processed by GPCB after full technical, legal and environmental scrutiny. Considering the latest categorization issued by the CPCB, this common municipality facility is squarely covered under the Blue Category Essential Environmental Services for domestic/household activities, as all municipal facilities are covered under this category. A Copy of the Blue Category Projects-Essential Environmental Services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/ household activities annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R1**

4. I say and submit that the CPCB categorization guidelines expressly clarify that human settlements whether located in rural, urban, or eco-sensitive areas generate sewage, solid waste, and C&D waste which must be managed to prevent adverse impact on environment and human health, and that basic environmental management facilities are required to be established for this purpose. The CPCB further clarifies that such facilities including STPs, MSW management facilities, sanitary landfills, material recovery facilities, bio-methanation, bio-composting, and waste-to-energy units are *"essentially essential environment services which play a vital role in protecting environment and human health"* and are *"primarily set up for prevention, control and abatement of soil, water and air pollution"*. The subject Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator falls squarely within this description, and the Blue Category classification was thus correctly applied by GPCB.

5. I say and submit that with respect to land use, KAMC has established before GPCB that the land bearing Survey No. 2694 was allotted to Anand Municipality by Government Resolution No. LUN/1771/40/1771/G dated 14/03/1972, and that the said land is vested in Anand Municipality for the

purpose of "Slaughterhouse". The facility at the said site was previously operated as a Slaughterhouse as per the approval of the local authority. In view of requirements of environmental protection, public health, and scientific management, the existing facility has been upgraded and repurposed into a Carcass Incineration Plant. A copy of the Notification dated 23.08.1984 annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R2**

6. I say and submit that KAMC submitted before GPCB a Committee Order issued by GUDA dated 16/05/2025, specifically directing the establishment of an incinerator facility for the safe and scientific disposal of animal carcasses instead of burying them in District Anand to be implemented by Anand Mahanagarpalika. This is a statutory direction by a competent government authority which established the public purpose and legal mandate behind the project. GPCB took due note of this direction in processing the CTE application. The Applicants' characterization of the project as an "illegal construction" fundamentally ignores this government mandate and is, accordingly, entirely misconceived. As per the applicable siting criteria and regulations of the local authority, slaughterhouse premises are permitted for allied activities related to animal handling i.e. the proposed carcass incineration activity falls within the same category of land use, involving no change in land use. GPCB was fully satisfied on this issue before granting the CTE. A copy of the Resolution dated 16.05.2025 passed by the Anand Mahanagar Palika annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R3.** A Copy of the Circular passed by the GPCB Dated 05.06.2025 annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R4.**

7. I say and submit that as per the CPCB Guidelines for Carcass Disposal (November 2020), carcasses are required to be managed by adopting the rendering process or incineration, and that incineration is a specifically recognized and prescribed method of scientific carcass disposal under these guidelines. KAMC confirmed before GPCB that its activity is carried out strictly as per CPCB guidelines and does not fall within any specific buffer zone restriction. Detailed compliance with the CPCB Guidelines for Carcass Disposal (November 2020) covering specific points pertaining to

incineration was duly submitted and verified by GPCB and found to be satisfactory. A copy of the Guidelines for Carcass Disposal from Central Pollution Control Board annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R5.**

8. I say and submit that KAMC submitted to GPCB the complete Technical Details of the incinerator, including temperature specifications, combustion parameters, Air Pollution Control Measures, and capacity details, all of which were examined and found to be in conformity with applicable standards. The specifications are as follows: Capacity – 500 to 700 kg/Hr; Total Capacity 9 MT/Month; Stack Height – 30 metres; Air Pollution Control Measures (APCM) – Wet Scrubber, Venturi Scrubber, Recirculation Tank and Moisture Separator attached with Secondary Chamber. These specifications represent technically adequate and appropriate measures for ensuring complete combustion and controlling air emissions from the proposed facility.

9. I say and submit that KAMC also submitted before GPCB a detailed Odour Control Action Plan to ensure that the surrounding atmosphere is not adversely affected by the storage and incineration of carcasses, and a dedicated Action Plan for safe and effective collection and transportation of carcasses to the site. Both plans were examined and found satisfactory by GPCB. The existence of these specific, site-tailored management plans directly contradicts the Applicants' bare allegation that the facility poses an environmental or public health threat to the surrounding area.

10. I say and submit that after full and detailed examination of all of the above material including the CPCB Blue Category classification, land allotment records, GUDA Committee direction, CPCB guideline compliance, complete technical specifications and APCM, odour control plan, and waste transportation plan the CTE Fresh was duly granted by GPCB to KAMC for installation of a Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator of 9 MT/Month. CTE No. 152999 dated 03/02/2026 is the formal order reflecting this grant. The grant of CTE was an independent, considered, and lawful statutory act of this Board and cannot be characterized as a mere "regularization" as alleged by

the Applicants. A copy of the Application for consent to establish under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 along with relevant documents annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R6.**

11. I say and submit that the central allegation in the IA is that CTE No. 152999 dated 03/02/2026 is "ex-post facto" in nature. This allegation is misconceived, misleading, and factually incorrect. The CTE was granted after GPCB independently examined the complete application, technical details, CPCB guidelines, APCM specifications, land use records, GUDA mandate, and all relevant material on record — as set out in detail in Paras 3 to 10 above. The fact that preliminary site preparation had commenced does not render a consent order granted after such full scrutiny into an ex-post facto or illegal order. The Applicants have failed to demonstrate any prejudice arising from the sequence of events.

12. I say and submit that the Applicants' allegation in the IA that GPCB's inspection report dated 29/11/2025 records "civil construction and shed work were already in progress" is a selective reading. Preliminary site preparation and infrastructure work for essential municipal service facilities particularly those driven by a statutory GUDA direction proceeding contemporaneously with the processing of a consent application does not render the eventual CTE illegal. The critical question is whether the incinerator process itself commenced without consent it did not. No Consent to Operate has been applied for or granted. The CTE covers establishment only.

13. I say and submit that the GPCB internal Circular dated 09/10/2015 referred to in the IA provides for a 25% additional "late fee" as a deterrence for delayed applications and this very mechanism demonstrates that the regulatory framework contemplates and regulates such situations rather than treating them as absolutely impermissible. The Applicants' argument that the circular "cannot override" the primary statute is a strawman GPCB has never claimed otherwise. The CTE was granted under the statute. The RTI

reply merely confirms no *separate* format exists for such cases it does not say ex-post facto applications are unlawful. The CTE application was processed under the standard procedure, found technically complete and compliant on all the parameters and hence, validly granted. A Copy of the Consent to Establish (CTE) annexed herewith hereto and marked as **Annexure R7.**

14. I say and submit that the allegation that the CTE order is "completely silent" on reasons is factually incorrect. The CTE order records either on the face of the order or in the underlying processing the CPCB Blue Category classification, land use compliance, GUDA Committee mandate, complete technical specifications including capacity (9 MT/Month), incinerator specs (500–700 kg/Hr, 30 m stack), APCM (Wet Scrubber, Venturi, Recirculation Tank with Secondary Chamber), odour control plan, and waste transportation plan. These collectively constitute the full factual and legal basis for the grant. A consent order of a pollution control board is not a judicial order requiring an elaborate reasoned judgment it is a regulatory decision, the basis for which is found in the totality of the file.

15. I say and submit that CTE No. 152999 was issued on 03/02/2026 in the due discharge of GPCB's statutory functions, pursuant to an application that was already under active processing before the filing of the OA on 16/01/2026. The pendency of an OA before this Tribunal does not create any legal bar on GPCB from continuing to process and decide consent applications already before it.

16. I say and submit that the essential character of the subject facility being a Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator established by a statutory municipal body pursuant to a GUDA direction, equipped with fully compliant APCM, odour control measures, and waste transportation plans, classified under CPCB Blue Category, and in compliance with CPCB Carcass Disposal Guidelines 2020 must be given paramount weight in considering the prayer for stay. The alternative to this facility is the burial of carcasses, which causes documented soil and groundwater contamination and the spread of zoonotic diseases. Staying the CTE would directly impede essential public health

infrastructure and cause irreversible harm to the public interest which is the very interest this Hon'ble Tribunal exists to protect.

17. I say and submit that the Applicants have completely failed to demonstrate any of the three prerequisites for grant of interim stay:

a) Prima facie case: The CTE was granted after detailed technical scrutiny, in accordance with CPCB guidelines, Blue Category norms, GUDA statutory direction, and all applicable laws. The Applicants have produced no scientific or technical evidence to challenge the adequacy of the APCM, the odour control plan, the technical specifications, or the CPCB compliance all of which were verified and found satisfactory by GPCB.

b) Balance of convenience: Overwhelmingly favours GPCB and KAMC. The project is a statutory municipal public health and environmental service facility driven by a government mandate. A stay would halt a necessary public function and perpetuate the environmentally harmful practice of carcass burial.

c) Irreparable harm: The Applicants have made only vague, bare, and speculative allegations of harm without a single measurement, scientific report, or technical data to support any claim of actual or imminent environmental damage from the incinerator facility.

18. I say and submit that the prayer of the IA seeking a direction to GPCB not to grant any further approvals or Consent to Operate is an impermissible judicial fetter on the statutory functions of GPCB under the Water Act and Air Act. GPCB is bound by statute to process and decide applications filed before it. Such a blanket direction would transgress the separation of powers and is contrary to settled principles of administrative law. This prayer deserves to be refused outright.

19. I say and submit that save and except what has been specifically admitted hereinabove, Respondent No. 2 denies each and every averment, allegation, and contention in the IA as if specifically traversed and denied. The IA is an attempt to stall a legitimate, lawful, technically sound, and essential public

utility project through bare procedural objections unsupported by any material evidence, and is liable to be dismissed with costs.

20. In view of the aforesaid facts and submissions, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to:

a. Dismiss the present Interlocutory Application with costs;

b. Decline to grant any interim stay of CTE No. 152999 dated 03/02/2026 issued by Gujarat Pollution Control Board;

c. Decline to issue any direction restraining Respondent No. 2 from performing its statutory functions under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, including the processing or grant of any Consent to Operate application, if and when filed;

d. Pass such other and further orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

Place: Gandhinagar

Date:

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DEPONENT

Authorized Officer, GPCB

NOTARY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NILESH R. PANDYA GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT INDIA Reg. No. 8563

IDENTIFIED BY ME

ADVOCATE/PERSON NAME

SIGNED BEFORE ME

NILESH R. PANDYA NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA

29 MAY 2026

29 MAY 2026

NILESH R. PANDYA GOVT. OF INDIA REGD.NO. 8563 GANDHINAGAR (GUJ.STATE) NOTARY

VERIFICATION

I, Irfan Kagzi, Age: 54 years, working as Environmental Engineer, the Deponent herein, do hereby verify on solemn affirmation that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 20 above are true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge, information, and belief. Nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Solemnly affirmed and verified at Gandhinagar on this 29th day of May, 2026.

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DEPONENT

(Authorized Officer, GPCB)

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LIST OF THE DOCUNMENTS

SR NO	PARTICULARS	Page No
1.	A Copy of the Blue Category Projects-Essential Environmental Services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/ household activities	11-13
2.	A copy of the Notification dated 23.08.1984	14-15
3.	A copy of the Resolution dated 16.05.2025 passed by the Anand Mahanagar Palika	16
4.	A Copy of the Circular passed by the GPCB Dated 05.06.2025	17-20
5.	A copy of the Guidelines for Carcass Disposal from Central Pollution Control Board	21-39
6.	A copy of the Application for consent to establish under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 along with Relevant documents	40-51
7.	A Copy of the Consent to Establish (CTE)	52-56

2.4 Blue Category Projects- Essential Environmental Services for management of environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities

Essential Environmental Services may be defined as those facilities which are essential to control, abate and mitigate pollution generated from Domestic and Industrial activities. Such Essential environment services for Industrial Activity includes CETP, CHWTSDF, Effluent conveying system etc. and essential environment services for domestic activities includes STP, MSW etc. Both the type of EES plays a vital role in Environment Management. However, during the treatment of waste, some EES generates/handle hazardous waste/infectious waste. The EES which do not generate Hazardous Waste, and which otherwise have large littering potential can be categorised as Blue Category Projects. Further, there are past legal references wherein Hon'ble Apex court has also considered the importance and requirement of such Essential Environment Services.

Human settlements whether located in rural/urban/eco-sensitive area generate sewage, solid waste, and C&D waste, which are required to be managed to prevent adverse impact on environment and human health. Basic environment management facilities are required to be set-up to manage such waste which includes STP, C&D waste processing facility, MSW management facility like sanitary landfill, material recovery facility & waste processing units, bio-methanation, bio-composting, waste to energy, etc.

These facilities are basically essential environment services which play a vital role in protecting environment and human health. These facilities may also bring value addition by producing various by-products such as secondary raw material, compost, energy, etc. and promotes circular economy and sustainable development by converting waste into wealth. Moreover, these categories do not generate hazardous or infectious wastes.

As the role and importance of these facilities is different in nature as compared to other activities and industries in the sense that they are primarily set-up for prevention, control and abatement of soil, water and air pollution. It is more appropriate to have a separate colour category-Blue Category for essential environmental services facilizes related to environmental pollution arising from domestic/household activities. These activities are required to meet all the prescribed environmental norms/rules notified from time to time and the pollution index for such Essential Environmental Services (EES) shall continue to be calculated as per the formula and consent to operate will be governed based on the pollution index. However, the

category of the EES will be termed "Blue Category sector" and as an incentive for the essential services, additional 2 years validity for consent to operate (as per PI) will be provided.

The list of EES facilities is given at **Annexure-II**.

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ii. LIST OF BLUE CATEGORY SECTORS- Essential Environmental Services for Domestic/Household Activities:

S. No.	Sector	W1	W2	W3	PI_W	A1	A2	A3	PI_A	H1	H2	PI_H	Pollution Index (PI)	Category	Remarks	Concerned Division
1.0	**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY**															
1.1	Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (Sanitary landfill/ Integrated Sanitary landfill with material recycling facility/ refused derived fuel, etc.)	35	30	15	**80**	35	25	0	**60**	0	0	**0**	86.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.2	Waste to energy power plants	0	15	30	**45**	35	25	35	**95**	10	50	**60**	97.6	Blue		UPC-II
1.3	Bio-mining of legacy waste projects	35	30	25	**90**	35	25	0	**60**	0	0	**0**	93.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.4	Municipal Solid Waste Bio-methanation plant (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	30	25	25	**80**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	82.0	Blue		UPC-II
1.5	Municipal Solid Waste Composting Facility (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	30	25	15	**70**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	74.5	Blue		UPC-II
1.6	Municipal Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility (Quantity of MSW ≥ 5 TPD)	20	25	15	**60**	0	30	0	**30**	0	0	**0**	66.0	Blue		UPC-II
2.0	Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Processing Plants	10	0	15	**25**	25	25	0	**50**	0	0	**0**	56.3	Blue	Wastewater of high TDS of inorganic nature is generated.	UPC-I
3.0	**SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT**															
3.1	Sewage Treatment Plant (5 MLD and above)	20	0	35	**55**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	59.5	Blue		WQM-I
3.2	Sewage Treatment Plant (less than 5 MLD)	20	0	25	**45**	0	20	0	**20**	0	0	**0**	50.5	Blue		WQM-I

Government of Gujarat,
Revenue Department,
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar,
Dated the 26-3-84

-96-71-

No. [illegible]

NOTIFICATION

1. Whereas sub-section (1) of Section 80 of the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963 (Gujarat Act No. 34 of 1964) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) provides for vesting of Government lands in a Municipality by way of gift or otherwise.

2. And whereas Government of Gujarat has decided to vest in the Municipalities, now forming part of the former Gujarat areas of the earstwhile Bombay State, all open plots within the Municipal limits existing as on 31/12/1980 except those which are specifically reserved by Government for its own purpose.

3. Now THEREFORE in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 80 of the said Act, the Government hereby vests in the Anand Municipality all vacant plots and lands situated within the limits (existing as on 31/12/80) of the said Municipality and belonging to the Government mentioned in Schedule No. I for local public purposes except plots and lands described in Schedule No. II appended hereto which are reserved by Government.

4. The said vacant plots and lands mentioned in Scheduled No. I :-

(a) shall be under the direction, management and control of the said Municipality and held and applied by it as trustee subject to the provisions and for the purpose of the said Act.

(b) shall belong to said Municipality and be used by it for local public purpose or could be disposed off by it and the proceeds derived from the sale of such plots and lands be utilized by the said Municipality for the purposes of the said Act.

(c) shall be vested subject to the terms and conditions laid down in G.R. R.D. No. NPJ/1082/51343/G.1 dated 22.4.1982.

5. In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 80 of the Act, the said plots and lands vested in the said Municipality shall be resumable by Government if required by it, for any Government or public purpose, without any notice to the said Municipality.

For resuming the land accordingly the Collector will issue order and it will be sufficient and final.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat,

(N.V. Modi)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat,
Revenue Department.

18[illegible]1/-
GRM-[illegible]-M-

Date : [illegible]

(Accompaniment of Notification No. / NPJ/1481/5900a/G.1

Plots/lands vested in to the Anand Municipality. SCHEDULE NO.I

Sr.	Name of Municipality and Dist./Taluka.	Details of plots/lands vested. Plots/lands admeasuring less or more than 500 Sq.mts. S.No./ Hissa No. /in sq.mts.	Kharabaa lands Area and boundary in sq.mts.	Government waste/lands bearing S.No. and area in sq. mts.		Remarks,
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
				R.S.No.		
1.	Anand Municipality	-	-	17/P	199207.00	Open Space garden.
2.	Ta. : Anand	-	-	805/P	11432.00	Primary School, Hostel and educational purpose.
3.	Dist. : Kheda.	-	-	892	4654.00	Town centre.
4.		-	-	898/925	28834.00	Town centre.
5.		-	-	1043	11635.00	Mun. Housing.
6.		-	-	1428/A	118280.00	Town centre.
7.		-	-	2208	4654.00	Slum clearance
8.		-	-	2694	2630.00	Slaughter house.
9.		-	-	2820/A	20032.00	Mun.industrial Estate.
				Total :	401258.00 Sq. mts.	Sr.No.1 to 9 are earmarked to Anand Municipality, by G.R.R.D.No.LAN/ 1771/CO/177/G Dated 14.3.1972.

218

ANNEXURE R 3

શહેરી વિકાસ અને શહેરી ગૃહ નિર્માણ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગરના નોટિફિકેશન કમાંક નં. KV-13 of 2025 - UDUHD/COC/n-file/18/2024/6137/1, તા.૦૧/૦૧/૨૦૨૫, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર, આણંદ મહાનગરપાલિકાએ આણંદ મહાનગરપાલિકા જાહેર થવાથી, આણંદ મહાનગરપાલિકાના નિયુક્ત વહીવટદારશ્રીને જી.પી.એમ.સી. એક્ટ ૧૯૪૯ ની કલમ-૭એની પેટા કલમ(૧)ના ક્લોઝ(૨) નીચે મળેલી સત્તાઓ તથા ફરજો મુજબ

સામાન્ય સભા ઠરાવ નં.૧૨ તા.૧૬/૦૫/૨૦૨૫

મ્યુનિ.કમિશ્નરશ્રીનો પત્ર નં.MCO/ADM/01/2025-26/04 તા.૧૫/૦૫/૨૦૨૫ની દરખાસ્ત જોઈ

ઠરાવ કર્યો કે, સેનિટેશન વિભાગના રિપોર્ટ મુજબ આગામી સમયમાં મુસ્લિમોનો બકરી ઈદનો તહેવાર આવતો હોય,મુસ્લિમ સમુદાય દ્વારા બકરીની કુરબાની આપતા હોય,બકરીની કુરબાની બાદ નીકળતો લાધો (જાનવારોનો કટીંગ કર્યા બાદનો વેસ્ટ) અત્રેથી ઘણા વર્ષોથી સામરખા ચોકડી પાસે આવેલ કતલખાનાવાળી જગ્યાએ ખાડા ખોદી દાટીને નિકાલ કરવામાં આવે છે.પરંતુ હાલ સદર સ્થળે જુની દાટેલી જગ્યા ઉપર જુનો દાટેલ લાધો (જાનવારોનો કટીંગ કર્યા બાદનો વેસ્ટ) બહાર નીકળે છે જેથી ખાડો ખોદી શકાય તેમ ન હોય,તેમજ સદર સ્થળની આજુ-બાજુમાં આવેલ દુકાનોના માલિકો દ્વારા ખુબજ વિરોધ કરવામાં આવેલ હોય જેથી બકરી ઈદ તહેવાર નિમિત્તે બકરીની કુરબાની બાદ નીકળતા લાધા (જાનવારોનો કટીંગ કર્યા બાદનો વેસ્ટ)ના નિકાલ અર્થે અત્યારથી બીજી અન્ય કોઈ જગ્યા નક્કી કરી કરવા અન્યથા સદર કામગીરી માટે મોટું ઇન્સીનરેટર પ્લાન્ટ સામરખા ચોકડી પાસે આવેલ જૂના કતલખાના વાળી જગ્યાએ તાત્કાલિક અસરથી ઇન્સ્ટોલ કરવામાં આવે તો. સદર બકરીની કુરબાની બાદ નીકળતો લાધો (જાનવારોનો કટીંગ કર્યા બાદનો વેસ્ટ)નો કાયમી નિકાલ થઈ શકે તેમ છે.સદર ઇન્સીનરેટર મશીનના કોટેશન મુજબ ૫૦૦ કી.ગ્રા./કલાક ની કેપીસીટીના ઇન્સીનરેટર મશીનનો અંદાજીત ખર્ચની રકમ રૂા.૧,૧૧,૦૦,૦૦૦/-પુરાને મંજુરી આપવામાં આવે છે તેમજ સદર ખર્ચની રકમ સ્વભંડોળ/ગ્રાન્ટમાંથી કરવા મંજુર તેમજ આગળની નિયમોનુસારની કાર્યવાહી કરવા મ્યુનિસિપલ કમિશ્નરશ્રી, આણંદને સત્તા આપવાની ભલામણ મંજુર કરવામાં આવે છે.

ખરી નકલ

રીડર

મ્યુનિસિપલ સેક્રેટરી

નકલ રવાના મ્યુનિ. કમિશ્નરશ્રી તરફ

ANNEXURE R 4

ગુજરાત પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ બોર્ડ

ગાંધીનગર

પરિપત્ર

વંચાણે લીધેલ: ૧. સાઇટીંગ ક્રાઇટેરીયા ના ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ પરિપત્ર નં. ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ/વી.એસ.ડી.-સી-૬-૨૦૨૧(૨)/જનરલ/એમ.એસ.-૬ તા. ૦૫/૦૬/૨૦૨૨.

૨. સાઇટીંગ ક્રાઇટેરીયા ના ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ પરિપત્ર નં. ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ/વી.એસ.ડી.-સી-૬-૨૦૨૧(૨)/જનરલ/૭૪૩૩૩૫ તા. ૩૦/૦૫/૨૦૨૩.

૩. સાઇટીંગ ક્રાઇટેરીયા ના ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ પરિપત્ર નં. ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ/વી.એસ.ડી.-સી-૬-૨૦૨૧(૨)/જનરલ/૭૬૧૫૭૫ તા. ૧૯/૧૨/૨૦૨૩.

૪. સાઇટીંગ ક્રાઇટેરીયા ના ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ પરિપત્ર નં. ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ/વી.એસ.ડી.-સી-૬-૨૦૨૧(૨)/જનરલ/૮૧૯૮૩૬ તા. ૨૨/૦૮/૨૦૨૪.

૫. પર્યાવરણ, વન અને જળવાયુ પરિવર્તન મંત્રાલયની પાણી પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ (મંજૂરી, ઇનકાર અથવા સંમતિ રદ કરવા) માર્ગદર્શિકા, ૨૦૨૫.

૬. પર્યાવરણ, વન અને જળવાયુ પરિવર્તન મંત્રાલયની હવા પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ (મંજૂરી, ઇનકાર અથવા સંમતિ રદ કરવા) માર્ગદર્શિકા, ૨૦૨૫.

૭. નર્મદા જળસંપત્તિ, પાણી પુરવઠા અને કલ્પસર વિભાગના ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક એમ.આઇ.એસ.૧૦૨૦૧૦:૧૭૧-૬ તા. ૨૧/૦૮/૨૦૧૮.

નવા ઔદ્યોગિક એકમ સ્થાપવા / એકમના વિસ્તરણના કિસ્સામાં વંચાણે લીધેલ સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા લાગુ પાડવામા આવેલ છે. તાજેતરમાં પર્યાવરણ, વન અને જળવાયુ પરિવર્તન મંત્રાલય દ્વારા પાણી પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ (મંજૂરી, ઇનકાર અથવા સંમતિ રદ કરવા) માર્ગદર્શિકા, ૨૦૨૫ અને હવા પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ (મંજૂરી, ઇનકાર અથવા સંમતિ રદ કરવા) માર્ગદર્શિકા, ૨૦૨૫ પ્રકાશિત કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

ઉક્ત માર્ગદર્શિકામાં ધ્યાને લેતા સામે આવતી બાબતો અંગે પુખ્ત વિચારણાને અંતે ઉક્ત પરિપત્રમાં નીચે મુજબ ફેરબદલાવ કરવામાં આવે છે.

હવે પછીથી નવા ઔદ્યોગિક એકમ સ્થાપવા કે એકમના વિસ્તરણના કિસ્સામાં નીચે મુજબના સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા લાગુ પડશે.

ક્રમ	સ્થળ	અંતર (મીટરમાં)		
		ઔદ્યોગિક એકમની કેટેગરી (સી.પી.સી.બી.ની કેટેગરી મુજબ)		
		રેડ	ઓરેંજ	ગ્રીન
૧	રહેણાંક વિસ્તાર / સ્કુલ / કોલેજ	૫૦૦	૨૦૦	૧૦૦
૨	નદી / તળાવ / સરોવર (સરકારી રેકોર્ડ મુજબ)	૫૦૦	૭૫ (ઔદ્યોગિક ગંદુ પાણી ઉત્પન્ન થતું હોય તેવા એકમો માટે)	૩૦
			૩૦ (ઔદ્યોગિક ગંદુ પાણી ઉત્પન્ન ન થતું હોય તેવા એકમો માટે)	
૩	(અ) ઔદ્યોગિક એકમની બહારથી પસાર થતા કુદરતી નાળાના કિસ્સામાં કુદરતી નાળાથી ૧૨ મીટર કે કુદરતી નાળાની પહોળાઇ બન્નેમાંથી જે વધારે હોય તેટલુ અંતર છોડવાનું રહેશે. તેમજ કુદરતી નાળાની મૂળ સ્થિતિ જાળવવાની રહેશે. (બ) ઔદ્યોગિક એકમમાંથી પસાર થતા કુદરતી નાળાના કિસ્સામાં કુદરતી નાળાની બન્ને બાજુ ૧૨ મીટર કે કુદરતી નાળાની પહોળાઇ બન્નેમાંથી જે વધારે હોય તેટલુ અંતર છોડવાનું રહેશે. તેમજ કુદરતી નાળાની મૂળ સ્થિતિ જાળવવાની રહેશે.			
૪	રોડ / રેલ્વે / નહેર (કેનાલ) / પુરાતત્વિય સ્મારકો / ઐતિહાસિક ઈમારતો / દેવસ્થાનો થી ઔદ્યોગિક એકમના અંતર બાબતે સરકારનાં સંલગ્ન વિભાગ જેવા કે, માર્ગ અને મકાન / પંચાયત / નેશનલ હાઈવે ઓથોરિટી ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા (એન.એચ.એ.આઇ.) / રેલ્વે / ઈરીગેશન / પુરાતત્વ વિભાગ / સંલગ્ન સરકારી વિભાગ દ્વારા નિર્ધારિત નિયંત્રણ રેખા અનુસાર ઓછામાં ઓછુ અંતર રાખવાનું રહેશે.			
૫	વન વિસ્તાર કે દરીયા કિનારાથી ઔદ્યોગિક એકમના અંતર બાબતે સંલગ્ન વિસ્તારની કેટેગરી (જેવી કે, રાષ્ટ્રીય ઉદ્યાન, આરક્ષિત વન, ઈકો સેન્સિટિવ ઝોન, અભ્યારણ્ય, સી.આર.ઝેડ. વિગેરે) પ્રમાણે સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા વખતો-વખત પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવામાં આવેલ જાહેરનામાં અનુસાર ઓછામાં ઓછુ અંતર રાખવાનું રહેશે.			

D. M. Thakar

સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા લાગુ પાડતી વખતે નીચે મુજબની વિગતો ધ્યાને લેવાની રહેશે:

૧. રહેણાંક વિસ્તાર એટલે કે જ્યાં એક સમુહમાં (ક્લસ્ટર) પંદર (૧૫) કે તેથી વધારે પાકા ઘરો આવેલ હોય તેવો વિસ્તાર (ઔદ્યોગિક એકમ દ્વારા બનાવેલ વર્કર્સ ક્વાર્ટર્સ / લેબર કોલોની સિવાય).

૨. CTE / CCA ધરાવતા ઔદ્યોગિક એકમના વિસ્તરણના કિસ્સામાં જો વિસ્તરણ હયાત પ્રિમાઇસીસમાં જ કરવાના હોય અને એકમની કેટેગરીમાં બદલાવ થતો ન હોય તો તેવા કિસ્સામાં સાઇટીંગ ક્રાઇટેરીયા લાગુ પડશે નહી.
વધુમાં આવા કિસ્સામાં જરૂર જણાય તો Environment Management System માં Stringent Norms તેમજ વધારાની Specific Conditions પાઠવી શકાશે.

૩. નામદાર સર્વોચ્ચ અદાલત, નામદાર એનજીટી કે નામદાર વડી અદાલતના હુકમો કે તેના આધારે બનાવેલી વિસ્તાર વિશિષ્ટ નીતિ (એરીયા સ્પેસિફિક પોલીસી), ઉદ્યોગ વિશિષ્ટ નીતિ (ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ સ્પેસિફિક પોલીસી) અને સરકારના જાહેરનામાં લાગુ પડતા હોય તેવા કિસ્સામાં સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા માટે સંલગ્ન હુકમોની જોગવાઇનું પાલન કરવાનું રહેશે.

૪. જી.આઈ.ડી.સી. વિસ્તારમાં આવનાર ઔદ્યોગિક એકમને સદર સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા લાગુ પડશે નહી પરંતુ જીઆઈડીસી દ્વારા જે નિતી અમલમાં મુકેલ હશે, તેનું પાલન કરવાનું રહેશે.

૫. પર્યાવરણીય મંજુરી મેળવેલ ન હોય તેવા ખાનગી એસ્ટેટમાં આવતાં તમામ ઔદ્યોગિક એકમોને સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા લાગુ પડશે.

૬. સ્થાનિક સ્વરાજ્ય સંસ્થાના કાર્યક્ષેત્રમાં આવનાર સર્વિસ સેકટરના એકમો જેવા કે, હોટેલ, ઓટો મોબાઈલ સર્વિસ સ્ટેશન, હેલ્થ-કેર યુનિટ, રેલવે વર્કશોપ/સ્ટેશન, તમામ પ્રકારની લેબોરેટરી, ગોલ્ડ હોલમાર્ક યુનિટ, મહાનગરપાલિકા / નગરપાલિકા / સ્થાનિક સ્વરાજ સંસ્થાના સિવેજ ટ્રીટમેન્ટ પ્લાન્ટ વિગેરેને સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા માટે સ્થાનિક સ્વરાજ્ય સંસ્થાના નિયમો લાગુ પડશે.

૭. કેન્દ્રીય પ્રદૂષણ નિયંત્રણ બોર્ડ (CPCB) દ્વારા વર્ગીકૃત કરેલ Blue કેટેગરી ના એકમો જેવા કે મ્યુનીસીપલ સોલીડ વેસ્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ ફેસીલીટી (સેનીટરી લેન્ડફીલ / મટીરીયલ રીસાયક્લીંગ સાથેની ઈન્ટીગ્રેટેડ સેનીટરી લેન્ડફીલ / રીફ્યુઝ્ડ ડીરાઈવ્ડ ફ્યુઅલ, વિગેરે), વેસ્ટ ટુ એનર્જી પાવર પ્લાન્ટ્સ, લીગસી વેસ્ટના બાયો-માઈનીંગ પ્રોજેક્ટ્સ, મ્યુનીસીપલ સોલીડ વેસ્ટના બાયો-મીથેનેશન પ્લાન્ટ્સ, મ્યુનીસીપલ સોલીડ વેસ્ટ કમ્પોસ્ટીંગ ફેસીલીટી, મ્યુનીસીપલ સોલીડ વેસ્ટ રીકવરી ફેસીલીટી, કન્સ્ટ્રક્શન & ડીમોલીશન વેસ્ટ પ્રોસેસીંગ પ્લાન્ટ્સ, વિગેરેને સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા માટે સ્થાનિક સ્વરાજ્ય સંસ્થાના નિયમો લાગુ પડશે.

૮. રાજ્યમાં અર્બન ડેવલોપમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી દ્વારા ડેવલોપમેન્ટ પ્લાન જાહેર કરી વિસ્તારોનો use zone અને તેમાં permissible use નિયત કરેલ છે. આથી, જો ઔદ્યોગિક પ્રવૃત્તિ અને સૂચિત સ્થળ જે-તે જાહેર કરેલ ડેવલોપમેન્ટ પ્લાન પ્રમાણે લાગુ પડતા ઝોનિંગ (use zone)

D-M-Maker

અને permissible use પ્રમાણે પરવાનગી પાત્ર હોય તો બોર્ડની સીટીઈ (CTE) માટે પાત્ર ગણી શકાશે. ઊ.દા. રહેણાંક/ કોમર્શિયલ/ એગ્રિકલ્ચર વિગેરે ઝોનમાં જે-તે permissible use માં સમાવિષ્ટ ઔદ્યોગિક પ્રવૃત્તિ મંજૂરીપાત્ર ગણી શકાશે.

અત્રે, ઝોનિંગ (use zone) સિવાયના બોર્ડ દ્વારા જાહેર કરેલ અન્ય siting criteria યથાવત રહે છે.

૯. ઉકત સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયાના અનુપાલનની જવાબદારી ઔદ્યોગિક એકમની રહેશે. ખોટી અથવા ક્ષતિ પુર્ણ મહિતી આપનાર ઔદ્યોગિક એકમને આપેલ પરવાનગી રદ્ થવા પાત્ર રહેશે.

૧૦. સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા બાબતે આ પરિપત્રમાં સમાવેશ ન થતા હોય એવા કિસ્સાઓને બોર્ડની સાઈટીંગ ક્રાઈટેરીયા માટેની સમિતિમાં મુકવાના રહેશે.

આ પરિપત્ર ફાઇલ નં. ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ/વી.એસ.ડી.-સી-૬-૨૦૨૧(૨)/જનરલ ઉપર અધ્યક્ષશ્રીની મંજુરી લીધા બાદ બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે.

D.M.Makwana

(ડી. એમ. ઠાકર)
સભ્ય સચિવ

નં. ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ/વી.એસ.ડી.-સી-૬-૨૦૨૧(૨)/જનરલ/ 11 તા. 5 JUN 2025

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૩) તમામ યુનિટ, વડી કચેરી, ગાંધીનગર

૪) તમામ પ્રાદેશિક કચેરીઓ, ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ

૫) કાયદા અધિકારીશ્રી, ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ વડી કચેરી .....ગાંધીનગર

૬) આઇટી સેલ, ગુ.પ્ર.નિ.બોર્ડ વડી કચેરી ગાંધીનગર.....પરિપત્રની નકલ વેબસાઇટ પર મુકવા જરૂરી કાર્યવાહી અર્થે.

Guidelines for Carcass Disposal

Central Pollution Control Board
Delhi
November 2020

CONTENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In India large number of cattle die of natural causes in villages and municipal areas every year. However, there is no organized and scientific system for the disposal of carcasses, in the absence of which, it has become a major environmental hazard. In most cases, whereas the hides are removed for leather, the remaining carcass is left to putrefy in open without any control resulting in highly repellent stench permeating into surrounding atmosphere. As no enclosure is provided, vultures and dogs are attracted to such sites polluting the environment and creating health hazards and can also cause air accidents

Further, it is mandatory under Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Disease in Animal Act, 2009 to dispose-off the fallen animals/carcasses properly. This Guideline outlines available methods for carcass disposal, the related environmental issues, the required pollution control measures to be implemented and the way forward to address issues related to carcass disposal in the country.

2.0 Current practices of carcass disposal

2.1 Carcass utilization plant:

Utilization of dead animals has many benefits. According to one estimate among dead animals 30% of cattle, 20 % of buffaloes, 46% goats and 50% sheep on an average are not flayed and 9 million bovine hides and 9 million ovine and caprine skins are lost annually due to non-recovery in India . After flaying, carcasses of dead animals can be processed to produce valuable meat-meal, bonemeal and technical fat. These products have good demand as feed ingredients of poultry and dairy animals. The economic utilization of dead animals, is imperative to reduce the spread of diseases. It also reduces the feed grounds for vultures and saves aircraft from bird hits. However, factors such as social, economic and climatic conditions as well as lack of technical knowhow and efficient processing machinery have hampered efficient utilization of carcass utilization in the country.

Carcass Utilization involves integrated utilization of all tissues of fallen carcass for value added product which find application in animal feed/leather industry/fertilizer/chemical Industry . The process includes lifting of fallen animals, flaying, preservation of hides and skins, rendering (cooking) of the flayed carcass, preparation of meat meal, bone meal, tallow, besides treatment of effluent waste water and conversion of rumen contents into manure. Machinery/Equipment used in the process includes flaying tools, wet rendering cooker, meat mincer, bone crusher, drier and pulveriser, transportable flaying and lifting device

2.1.1. Production Process

Rendering involves removal of hides/skin at the flaying yard from the Carcass, separation of rumen contents and horns and hooves. The rest of the animal body consisting of flesh, tissues and bones is cooked in a cooker for obtaining tallow and cooked meat and bones. Limited amount of water is added in the cooker for the production of steam. The separation of cooked meat from bones is carried out manually. The separated bones are crushed in the bone crusher for obtaining bone meal. The separated cooked meal is generally sun dried. However, during rainy season this meat is first minced in the meat mincer and then dried in a rotary drier. The dried meat is pulverized in the pulverizer for producing meat meal. The meat meal can also be mixed with bone meal for making meat cum bone meal.

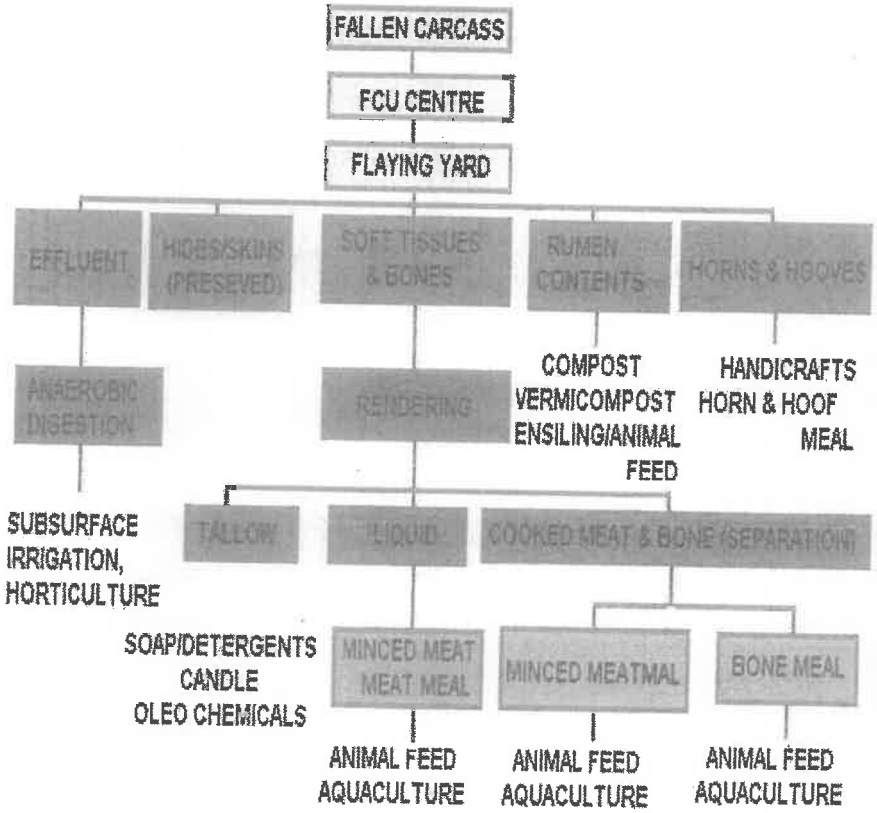
Rendering is essentially done in dry or wet process. In a wet rendering process, steam enters the rendering tank, along with the biomass. In dry process, steam is confined in a jacket that surrounds the tank containing the material being rendered The dry rendering process yields are 20 per cent higher than the wet rendering process as the water soluble extractive and proteins suspended are not discarded. In other words in dry rendering process, the meat and bones are cooked in its own fluid and

fried in its own fat. As the yield is in dry rendering is higher, it should be adopted wherever feasible

The slurry containing tallow is collected into an open pan from the rendering vessel. It is allowed to cool so that fat will solidify on the top layer. Fat is scooped off and collected in a separate vessel. There are impurities such as water with soluble proteins and some minerals. Hence the fat containing water and other impurities iscooked in an open pan by adding alum and salt. Water is evaporated and then purified tallow is collected.

The process flow chart is given in figure 1.0

Figure 1.0 Carcass utilization plant



2.1.2 Carcass Utilization Products: 3 main products are obtained from this technology:

a) **Tallow or fat** is obtained by `clarifying' fatty tissues and from the cooker, the former being white superior grade and the

latter slightly yellowish. These are familiar products and find a ready market in soap-manufacturing.

b) **Meat Meal** is a protein-, vitamin- and mineral-rich material used as a supplement in poultry feed. It is completely sterile and free from pathogens since it is processed at high temperatures. It is a valuable substitute for fish meal since it is much cheaper and also eliminates need for some other additives. Meat meal can also be used as Pig Feed.

c) **Bone Meal** is rich in phosphorous and calcium, is famous as fertilizer especially for horticulture, floriculture and home gardens. Bone meal is also an extremely beneficial supplement in poultry feed for both layers and broilers. It is also a powerful nutritional supplement in the growth phase of dogs.

2.1.3 Equipment & Machinery

(i) **Carcass cooker;** Carcass cooker is a pressure vessel to operated at a pressure of 35-40 psi. The Cooker handles one large carcass (250 Kg) at a time, larger capacity vessels not being preferred since the timing of carcass arrivals is unpredictable and each carcass should be processed immediately on arrival to prevent putrefaction.. At least 2 Cookers are recommended for each unit for reasons as above. Overhead rails, trolley, chain and pulley etc for loading and unloading Cookers are provided for convenient material handling. The Cookers are to be installed on platforms with grates, chimney, dampers etc. for operating with biomass fuels.

(ii) **Meat Mincer:** This medium-duty motorised machine with SS body is for mincing the cooked meat emanating from the Cooker. It is supplied with extra plates for different output sizes.

(iii) **Bone Crusher:**This machine powders the digested bone from the Cooker to yield bone meal.

(iv) **Vibratory Sieve:** This sieves the Bone Meal to desired size as per user specifications.

(v) **SS Tallow Clarification Vessels:** Tallow tapped off from the cooker is clarified in SS vessels.

(vi) **SS Drying Tray:** Cooked and minced flesh is gently dried on SS trays over an open hearth to yield Meat Meal.

Other equipments

The following other items are also required in the plant :

- Flaying Bed
- Hoist with chain & pulley
- Cleaver, knives, apron, handtools etc
- Wheel barrows
- Tallow Storage SS bins
- Balance (500 kg.)

2.1.4 Essential requirement for setting up of carcass utilization plant

- **Raw Material availability:**At least 4-6 carcasses should be available in a radius of 6-8 kilometers per day for viable operations.
- **Infrastructure:** Adequate water supply should be available
- **Logistics :**Vehicle for transportation of carcasses is needed
- **Workshed :**A covered area of about 1200-1500 sq. ft. is required

"CSIR-CLRI Technology for Collection of fallen Carcass and its Utilization" is enclosed at **Annexure I**

2.2 Incineration: -

Incineration is the thermal destruction of carcasses by auxiliary fuel such as diesel or natural gas etc. or by using electric energy. It reduces carcasses to ash and is generally bio-secure.

This technology can be applied as:

- fixed, whole-carcass incineration,
- mobile air curtain whole carcass incineration,
- municipal incinerators,

- **Fixed whole carcass incineration** occurs in an established facility in which whole carcasses or carcass portions can be completely burnt and reduced to ash. This process is normally fuelled by natural gas.

  Mobile air curtain whole carcass incineration is a mobile system which can be taken on-site. Whole carcasses can be burnt and reduced to ash using wood as a fuel. Because it can be used on site, there is no requirement for transportation of the animal material. It also produces effective inactivation of pathogens and may actually achieve higher temperatures (1000 deg.C).

  Municipal incinerators are pre-established facilities which are normally used for the burning of household waste. Although they may not be currently licensed to burn carcasses, use of these facilities allows an expanded capacity for effective inactivation of pathogens.

2.3 Deep Burial: -

Burial is a method in which carcass is buried in the ground. It is a common and oldest method of carcass disposal and requires thoughtful selection of the burial site. After deep burial, carcass is covered with covered with slaked lime, bleaching powder and crystal salt to address environmental issues related to deep burial.

2.4 Other methods

Other methods of disposing carcass include pyre burning, composting etc.

3.0 Environmental Issues associated with Carcass Disposal Methods: -

Environmental issues associated with different carcass disposal methods are mentioned below:

3.1 Rendering:

Environmental issues related to carcass rendering process are odour as well as trade effluent generated from various process steps followed for rendering. Besides, solid waste is generated from the Effluent Treatment plant

3.2 Environmental issues of Incineration: -

Environmental issues related to incineration are emission of flue gases causing air pollution and disposal of remaining solid waste.

3.3 Environmental issues of Deep Burial: -

- Deep burial may cause soil contamination if pathogens inactivation is not carried out.
- It can also lead to ground water contamination, particularly in cases where ground water table is shallow.

3.4 Pyre burning

Scientific analysis is required to assess environmental impact due to burning with focus on increased dioxin levels and groundwater contamination.

4.0 Control Measures:

4.1 Transportation of Carcasses to Disposal Site: -

i. Separate system should be instituted for collection of carcass.

ii. The transport of materials must be carried out by vehicles, which are easy to clean and disinfect. The bottom of the vehicles must be water proof to prevent infective material or liquid from leaking out during transportation

iii. It should not be overloaded - half a metre or more (depending on distance to be travelled and temperature) should be left clear for expansion of carcasses.

iv. Carcasses should not be slashed before loading. Vehicles should travel slowly to avoid splashing of contaminated material.

v. Staff should carry a supply of an approved disinfectant and basic equipment to deal with minor spills during a journey.

vi. The diseased animal should not be touched without protective clothing and gloves

vii. All vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises and after unloading.

viii. The quantity of wash water generated during cleaning of vehicles should be connected to Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) only and should not be allowed to discharge directly on land

4.2 Carcass utilization plant

i. The parameters of concern in the effluent generated from a carcass utilization in the effluent include BOD , COD,TSS & O&G. The effluent is biodegradable and a combination of anaerobic and aerobic treatment system or two stage aeration system may be adopted for treatment of the effluent. O&G Trap is to be essentially provided to treat the effluent generated from the plant. Disinfection method using chlorination should be adopted for treatment of effluent prior to discharge . Effluent generated from various process steps to be treated in ETP and treated effluent should comply with Standards for water pollutants notified under E(P) Act, 1986 or as may be prescribed by SPCBs/PCCs.

ii. The operations in the rendering plant release a huge amount of steam. Without proper ventilation, the working conditions may become incongenial. Therefore, the building should be well ventilated.

iii. The rendering plant emits a large quantity of obnoxious gases, since it handles dead, even decomposed animals also. In such cases, it is preferable to have one of the following arrangements for reducing the odour.

a) Pass the fumes from the rendering vessel into the boiler stock where they are burnt and dispersed.

b) Disperse the hot vapors in cooling water where they are dissolved and discharged into the effluent disposal system. The equipment is called condenser

c) Chemical treatment like chlorination or absorption by activated carbons.

d) Generally, dry rendering equipment produces much less offensive odours than wet rendering.

iv. The sludge generated from the ETP has to be dewatered and disposed-off properly, as per directions of respective state pollution control boards. Also the process solid waste generated from the

carcass utilization plant has to be properly treated/ disposed-off, after recovery of valuable products.

v. As personnel hygiene is important, arrangement must be made for the workers to wash and change clothes while leaving the plant after their work is completed.

vi. The room for salting and storing of hides must be easy to clean and disinfected. The floor and walls should be covered with tiles and sewerage for waste water should be provided.

vii. To minimize the danger of infection, it is necessary to keep the hides in salted condition for at least for 14 days before delivery to the tannery.

viii. Precautions must be taken to prevent the entry of animals and birds to this section.

ix. The various units of the plant should be so chosen so as to provide a continuous uninterrupted flow of operations between each individual unit of equipment without exposing the materials to air contamination. Wherever possible, a covered screw conveyor may be installed to transport any material from one point of processing to the other.

x. The carcass utilization should be operated under the supervision and control of Veterinary/Animal Husbandry Department of the State and the Local Bodies

4.2 Measures to be taken for Incineration:-

i. Complete combustion of carcasses to be ensured.

ii. Air pollution control devices should be installed and the emission from incinerators should comply the General Emission Standards mentioned under Standard for incineration section in SWM Rules,2016

4.3 Measures to be taken for Deep Burial:-

(i) It is crucial to select a site which is well-protected from people and scavenging animals. General factors to be considered are:

- Accessibility to disposal site by heavy transport vehicles;

- Nature of soil/rock formation in the available area;
- Level of water table: The deep burial site should be relatively impermeable and no shallow well should be close to the site. The ground water table level should be a minimum of six meters below the lower level of deep burial pit
- Proximity to habitation and water catchment areas, bores and wells: The pits should be distant from habitation, and sited so as to ensure that no contamination occurs of any surface water or ground water. The area should not be prone to flooding or erosion
- Presence of services such as water, gas, electricity, telephone lines, drainage, sewerage and other improvements or structures, including aerial lines;

The location of the deep burial site should be authorised by the prescribed authority.

(ii) A pit or trench should be dug about 2 meters deep. Lime should not be placed directly on carcasses, because in wet conditions it slows and may prevent decomposition. A layer of 10 cm of soil shall be added to initially cover the wastes. The pit should be half filled with waste, then covered with lime within 50 cm of the surface, before filing the rest of the pit with soil. Lime is added to pits, to prevent earthworms from bringing contaminated material to the surface after pit closure.

(iii) It must be ensured that animals do not have any access to burial sites. Covers of galvanised iron/wire meshes may be used.

(iv) Burial must be performed under close and dedicated supervision.

(v) The institution shall maintain a record of all pits for deep burial.

5.0 Status of carcass disposal in India

(i) Methods currently adopted for carcass disposal include rendering, incineration and deep burial, of which deep burial is the most common practice for carcass disposal in the country. Very few cities have carcass

utilization plants and incinerators. One such carcass utilization plant is installed in Delhi and incinerator is under installation in Chandigarh.

(ii) Carcass disposal sites are yet to be identified in most of the states

(iii) Most of the disposal sites are not scientifically developed

(iv) The disposal sites do not have necessary approvals (Consent, Authorization) from the regulatory bodies in most of the cases

5.0 Role of concerned organizations

5.1 Implementing agencies:

The implementing agencies shall include Municipalities / Department of Animal Husbandry of the States. States may involve NGOs, SHGs, Co-operatives.

The following provisions of the Section 393 of India Code Disposal of dead animals (Disposal of dead animals) should be implemented by these agencies

(1) Whenever any animal in charge of any person dies, the person in charge thereof shall within twenty-four hours either—

(a) convey the carcass to a place provided or appointed under section 352 for the final disposal of the carcasses of dead animals, or

(b) give notice of the death to the Commissioner whereupon the shall cause the carcass to be disposed of.

(2) In respect of the disposal of the carcass of a dead animal under clause (b) of sub-section (1) the Commissioner may charge such fee as he may by public notice prescribe.

The implementing agencies to ensure the following:

- No person shall deposit or otherwise dispose of the carcass or parts of any dead animal at a place not provided or appointed for this purpose
- Bye law to be framed by the local bodies for imposing of Penalty for non compliance of above. Spot fine in the range of Rs.100 to 5000 may be imposed based on the scale of. Such spot fines

may be imposed and collected by officers and Supervisory Staff authorized by the Municipal Authorities including Police personnel. The amount of fine imposed, if not paid on the spot, shall be recoverable in manner deemed appropriate by the Municipal Authority."

- A citizen charter has to be put in place by the local body for prompt disposal of carcasses in a time bound manner, with services which run 24X7. Accordingly, a dedicated on-call service should be established at ULB level for citizens to avail collection and transportation and disposal of animal carcasses.
- The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for setting up carcass disposal facility to local authorities in his/her district.
- The local authorities and Panchayats shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of carcass disposal facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency, adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- Adequate buffer zone and green belt to be provided around the carcass disposal site to minimize the impact of the carcass disposal on human habitation
- The fund for setting up of the facilities may be obtained from schemes like National Livestock Mission or Animal Husbandry Department of the States.
- Based on pollution load generation a comprehensive wastewater treatment facility, solid waste management including gaseous emission/ odour control measures shall be implemented by the operator of the facility for carcass disposal.
- The local authorities and Panchayats shall make an application, obtain authorisation and consent for setting up carcass disposal

facility from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee.

5.2 **Regulatory bodies**

- The regulatory bodies to ensure that the implementing agencies provide necessary infrastructure for carcass in areas falling in their jurisdiction
- The concerned State Boards shall grant consent & authorization to such carcass disposal facilities, after ensuring that necessary measures have been taken to control environmental pollution from such sites
- The respective State Boards shall regularly monitor the activities of such facilities to ensure that the emissions and discharges are within the stipulated norms.

6.0 Conclusion: -

a) Carcass should be utilized by adopting rendering process or incineration and priority may be given to carcass utilization plant which are run by adopting rendering process at all the major towns to process the dead animal carcasses in a scientific manner.

b) Carcass disposal to be done under the supervision Veterinary/Animal Husbandry Department of the State and the Local Bodies.

c) Disposal of carcasses through deep burial method may be adopted only in where facilities listed in 6 (a) & (b) above are yet to be developed. Deep burial with adequate precautions may be adopted in case of mass mortality that may result from vagaries of nature or a mass die-off due to communicable disease, to avoid zoonotic transmission

d) Scientific analysis required to assess environmental impact due to burning with focus on increased dioxin levels and groundwater contamination

e) The implementing agencies to ensure that necessary infrastructure required for utilization and disposal of carcass is set up in the area under their jurisdiction

f) The regulatory agency to ensure that necessary pollution control measures are implemented and monitor to ensure compliance with the stipulated norms

Annexure I

CSIR- CLRI Technology for Collection of fallen Carcass & its utilization

1.	Name of Product / Process/Technology	**Collection of Fallen Carcass and its utilization**
2.	Application / Use	It involves integrated utilization of all tissues of fallen carcass for value added product. Finds application in Animal feed/Leather industry/Fertilizer/Chemical Industry
3.	Salient features of technology/process	It is an eco-friendly and sustainable technology developed by CLRI for total utilisation of fallen animals (cattle and buffalo). It provides economically useful products from waste. The process includes lifting of fallen animals, flaying techniques, preservation of hides and skins, rendering (cooking) of the flayed carcass, preparation of meat meal, bone meal, tallow, besides treatment of effluent waste water and utilisation for agri-horticultural purposes and conversion of rumen contents into manure. Transportable devices for effective collection of fallen carcass are enclosed in Annexures 1 & 2.
4.	Raw materials	Fallen animals (cattle and buffalo)
5.	Machinery/Equipment	Flaying tools, wet rendering cooker, meat mincer, bone crusher, drier and pulveriser, transportable flaying and lifting device.
6.	Status of technology	Well developed and available at CSIR-CLRI.
7.	Minimum economic unit and total investment	3-4 carcasses per day Rs. 20 lakhs.(It may go upto Rs.40Lakhs when transportable device is included)
8.	Technology transfer methodology	As per CSIR guidelines
9.	Technology demonstration – cum – Training facilities	Demonstration can be done at Bardouli, Gujarat or some other location, if possible.
10.	Product acceptability	Excellent Market potential
11.	Marketability	Highly potential
12.	Is this technology locationspecific? If so, please elaborate	Need to ensure availability of 3-4 carcasses per day within a radius of about 30 Kms.
13.	Any gender-bias in technology utilisation?	No. Traditionally flaying activities are carried out by males in rural areas.

14.	Is any video-cassette available on the technology?	Requires to be arranged, if necessary.
15.	Any other relevant information not covered above	The centre can cater to the needs of a group of villages within a radius of 15 Kms. The likely benefits provided by the technology is not only economical but also in social and environmental spheres provides employment to rural poor and clean environment. Efficient carcass recovery not only reduces losses but also facilitates the availability of cheap and quality leathers to rural folk. Production of quality meat meal, bone meal would help to prepare animal feeds of better quality and help the feed industry to be less dependent on imports.
16.	Terms and conditions for technology transfer	Negotiable under the framework of CSIR guidelines.
17.	If required, can you provide prototype/working model for display/demonstrations	Yes
18.	Name and address of technology generating institute/ individual	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, India.
19.	Name and address of technology transfer agency, if different from above	Same as above (Sl. No.18)

Contact address:
Director
CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute Adyar,
Chennai - 600 020.
Phone: 91-44-24910897 / 24910846 / 24437158
Fax: 91-44-24912150
E-Mail: directorclri@gmail.com, director@clri.res.in,
ppbd@clri.res.in, bpdclri@yahoo.com
Website: www.clri.org

Annexure 1

1.	Name of the Device	**Transportable Device for lifting of Carcass**
2.	Application / Use	➢ Collection of fallen animal especially in rural areas. ➢ Ensure economic utilization of the hide/skin and even other body parts of a dead animal. ➢ Ensure cleanliness of environment by not allowing it to be spoilt by the putrefaction of carcass.
3.	Salient features	The device can be fitted on the rear side of a vehicle and can be operated by a flayer cum driver to lift the animal and also flay the hide if the animal is dead. This device has several advantages over the existing methods presently used for lifting animals. The device has tremendous potential to improve the availability of quality hides from fallen animals to Indian leather industry if used by flayers and their societies in the country. The device also ensures proper collection of the remaining parts of the carcass for further processing into valueadded products like bone meal, meat meal, tallow etc.
4.	Any other relevant information not covered above	It ensures economical utilization of fallen carcass, while keeping the environment pollution free. The knowledge lead has been applied for patent protection (Indian Patent application no. 200Del2007).
5.	Name and address of technology generating institute/ individual	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, India.

Annexure 2

1.	Name of the Device	**Transportable Device for lifting and flaying animals**
2.	Application / Use	➢ Collection of fallen animal especially in rural areas. ➢ Ensure economic utilization of the hide/skin and even other body parts of a dead animal. ➢ Ensure cleanliness of environment by not allowing it to be spoilt by the putrefaction of carcass.
3.	Salient features of technology/process	An improved transportable device for flaying of fallen animals from rural and urban areas has been innovated. The design features are exclusive for lifting and flaying of dead animals. The device is mechanized vehicle which uses power transmission system for loading, hoisting for flaying, carrying and unloading of the fallen animals. It has several advantages, in view of its (a) easy operability (b) reduction in time for flaying (c) provision for carrying and unloading two large or three small dead animals after flaying (d) hydraulic or mechanical system which increases efficiency (e) drastic reduction (by 50%) for capital investment (f) designed exclusively for flaying of dead animals.
4.	Any other relevant information not covered above	It ensures economical utilization of fallen carcass, while keeping the environment pollution free. The knowledge lead has been applied for patent protection (Indian Patent application no. 269DEL2011).
5.	Name and address of technology generating institute/ individual	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, India.

ANNEXURE R 6

Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation - 121236

FORM-I

[See Rule 9 (1)]

(To be submitted in triplicate)

Application for consent establishing/operating the industrial plant/plants under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

18/12/2025

From:
Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation
PLOT NO:, Sr.No 2694, Nr. Samarkha chokdi, Anand , Anand - 388001 DIST: Anand, TAL: Anand

To:
GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector-10/A,,
Gandhinagar - 382010,
(T) 079-23222756

I/We hereby apply for consent / renewal of consent under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to establishment / operate the industrial plant / plants owned by

_____

to be located / located at _____

_____

1. Full name of the applicant with designation and address and Telephone / Telex number : Sr.No 2694Nr. Samarkha chokdi, Anand
2. Full address of the factory / industrial plant/s (Survey No. village plot No. location of premises etc.) with telephone/telex Nos : PLOT NO:, Sr.No 2694, Nr. Samarkha chokdi, Anand , Anand - 388001 DIST: Anand, TAL: Anand
3. Names of full time directors / partners / owners with addresses and telephone nos.

No.	Full Name Mobile No	Address	PAN NO	Nationality	DIN No
1	samjibhai koyabhai Garwal M:9879523466	Anand Manipal Quartos Anand D:ANAND, T:--, V:Anand	AAALA6278N	Indian	

Deputy Municipal Commissioner
Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation

4.	Plant/project cost (Rs. in Lakhs).	:	378.830 (Three Crore Seventy Eight Lakh Eighty Three Thousand)
5.	Specify whether small, medium or large scale.	:	Small
6.	Date of commission of industrial plant/s or proposed date of commissioning.	:	11/08/2025
7.	Total number of employee.	:	10
8.	Specify whether small, medium or large scale.	:	Red

9. Name of raw materials with its quantity
No Record Available

10. Name of products with its quantity
No Record Available

11. Details of Fuel Consumption

SrNo.	Fuel Type	Quantity	Unit Type
1	Natural Gas	300.000	Cubic Meter/Day

12. Details of Air Emmission

The Flue Gas Emission Stack Details:					
SrNo.	Utility	Fuel Type (Fuel Name)	APCM	Stack	Parameter
1	Dead Animal Incinerator 0.70 (Kcal/Hour)	Natural Gas (LPG/PNG gas) - 300.00 (Cubic Meter/Day)	Scrubber,V Enturi with water recirculation tank, Moisture Separator.	Dead animal Carcass Incinerators System H:30.00 (Meters) D:0.00 (Centimeters)	SO2, Particulate Matter, NOX

13. Any other relevant information.

Deputy Municipal Commissioner
Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation

Declaration::

a) I/We declare that the above furnished information is true and correct to the best of my / our knowledge. I/We am/are aware that furnishing any wrong information is punishable under Section 38(f) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

b) I/We hereby submit that in case of any change from what is stated in this application in respect of raw materials, products, process of manufacture and treatment and/or

disposal of effluent, emission, hazardous wastes etc. in quality and quantity; a fresh application for Consent shall be made and until the grant of fresh Consent is granted, no change shall be made. I/ We am/are aware that the violations of Section 21 attract penal provisions under the relevant provisions of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

c) I/We herewith submit an affidavit on the basis of which consent for establishment will be issued to me/us and I/ We will be held responsible under Section 39 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or any misleading / wrong representation.

d) I/We undertake to furnish any other information within one month of its being called by the State Board.

Yours faithfully,

Authentic Signature :

Name of the application :

Designation :

Address :

Deputy Municipal Commissioner
Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation

Accompaniments:

(i) Site plan
(ii) Layout Plan showing location of all vents, Stacks and other emission points
(iii) Process flow sheet
(iv) Analysis Report of emissions
(v) Details of air pollution control devices

GPCBID: 121236, InwID: 427910, Print by:
121236
Print Date: 18/12/2025 03:19:39

ANNEXURE - 2

Odour Control Action Plan for Storage and Incineration of Carcasses:

1. Objective

To prevent, minimize, and control odour emissions arising from the storage and incineration of carcasses, ensuring that the surrounding atmosphere and nearby receptors are not adversely affected.

2. Scope

This action plan applies to all activities related to carcass receipt, handling, temporary storage, incineration, ash handling, and associated housekeeping within the facility.

3. Potential Sources of Odour

- Temporary storage of carcasses prior to incineration
- Handling and loading operations
- Leakage or spillage from containers

4. Odour Control Measures – Storage Area

4.1 Enclosed and Controlled Storage

- Carcasses shall be stored only in a **designated, enclosed storage area** with restricted access.
- Storage containers shall be **leak-proof, corrosion-resistant, covered, and clearly labeled.**

4.2 Time and Temperature Control

- Storage duration shall be **kept to the minimum possible**, preferably less than 5 to 6 hours.
- If required, **chilled or refrigerated storage** shall be provided to retard decomposition and odour generation.

4.3 Ventilation and Air Treatment

- Storage areas shall be maintained under **negative pressure** to prevent odour escape.
- Exhaust air shall be routed through **odour control systems** such as bio-filters, activated carbon filters, or wet scrubbers.

4.4 Housekeeping and Disinfection

- Daily cleaning and disinfection of storage floors, containers, and handling equipment.
- Use of approved disinfectants and deodorizing agents.
- Immediate removal and cleaning in case of any spillage.

5. Odour Control Measures – Incineration Process

5.1 Efficient Incineration Operation

- Incinerator shall be operated at **design temperatures and residence time** to ensure complete combustion of carcasses.
- Continuous monitoring of temperature to avoid incomplete burning, smoke, and odour.

5.2 Air Pollution Control Devices (APCDs)

- Installation of appropriate APCDs such as **Secondary Combustion Chamber, Wet Scrubber, Venturi & Recirculation Tank.**
- All exhaust gases shall pass through APCDs before release to the atmosphere.

5.3 Stack Design and Dispersion

- We have kept Stack Height of 30 Meters which is required as per CPCB/GPCB Guidelines to ensure effective dispersion of treated flue gases.

6. Odour Control during Handling and Transportation (Within Facility)

- Carcasses shall be transferred quickly from storage to incinerator.
- Covered trolleys/containers shall be used at all times.
- Handling areas shall be washed and disinfected after each operation.

7. Preventive and Management Measures

- Strict prohibition of carcass accumulation beyond approved limits.
- Preventive maintenance of incinerator, APCDs, and ventilation systems.
- Availability of **odour neutralizing chemicals** for emergency use.

8. Monitoring and Inspection

- Regular odour surveillance in and around the facility boundary.
- Maintenance of inspection and cleaning records.
- Immediate corrective action in case of any odour complaint.

9. Training and Awareness

- All personnel involved shall be trained on odour control practices, hygiene, and emergency response.
- Refresher training shall be conducted periodically.

10. Complaint Redressal and Emergency Response

- A designated officer shall be responsible for addressing odour-related complaints.
- Any abnormal odour incident shall be recorded, investigated, and rectified immediately.
- This odour control action plan shall comply with CPCB/GPCB Guidelines.

- Incinerator shall be operated at **design temperatures and residence time** to ensure complete combustion of carcasses.
- Continuous monitoring of temperature to avoid incomplete burning, smoke, and odour.

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- A designated officer shall be responsible for addressing odour-related complaints
- Any abnormal odour incident shall be recorded, investigated, and rectified immediately.
- This odour control action plan shall comply with CPCB/GPCB Guidelines.

ANNEXURE - 3

CPCB Incineration-Related Compliance Points (Carcass Disposal - Nov 2020)

1. Incineration as Preferred Disposal Option

- The guidelines *prioritize incineration* (as well as rendering) over other methods. Carcasses **should be disposed of by incineration** where facilities are available.

2. Infrastructure & Facility Availability

- **Municipal Authorities / Implementing Agencies** must ensure **incineration facilities is established and available under their jurisdiction** & we have Established the same.

3. Operated by Trained Personnel

- Incineration **must be practised on-site** only by **adequately trained manpower** equipped to operate the facility safely and in compliance with environmental norms & we are having the Team for the same.

4. Controlled Combustion with Air Pollution Controls

- Incineration should use **high-temperature combustion** to convert carcasses to inert gases and ash while deactivating pathogens.
- **Air pollution control devices** must be installed and approved by the pollution authority/CPCB to control emissions and protect air quality.

5. No Hazardous Accelerants

- Use of gasoline or other highly explosive accelerants is **explicitly prohibited** in incineration operations.

6. Fire/ Safety Preparedness

- Fire-fighting officials should be **notified** and included in planning; fire retardant equipment and protective gear will be available for all operators at Plant.

7. Pathogen Inactivation & Ash Handling

- Incineration must achieve **pathogen destruction and sterilization**, reducing carcasses to sterile ash. Handling and disposal of the ash must comply with related hazardous waste management and landfill rules where applicable.

8. Environmental & Regulatory Oversight

- Operators must maintain **compliance records**, and the facility must operate according to applicable **CPCB/GPCB emission norms/standards** for thermal facilities (which include temperature and pollutant criteria for flue gas emissions, where applicable to incinerators as defined under general hazardous waste incineration standards).

9. Authorization & Monitoring

- Carcass incineration facilities should hold **authorization from respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)** and are subject to inspection and monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental rules.

• Colour Code Categories (Applicable to Animal Carcass)

Under the *Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules*, which GPCB enforces in Gujarat, different waste types are segregated at source using a standard colour coding.

Yellow Category

Colour: Yellow
Types of Waste:

- Animal tissues, organs, body parts, carcasses, bleeding parts, fluids, blood
- Includes experimental animals and wastes from veterinary hospitals and institutions
  Treatment/Disposal:
- Incineration or deep burial (as per rules and authorized facility operations)
  Application:
- Stored in **yellow bags/containers** as part of biomedical waste segregation
  Notes:
- Deep burial of carcasses is permitted only in rural/towns with limited facilities (subject to regulatory approval and controls)
  Summary: Animal carcass waste is classified here and must be segregated in yellow coded containers for appropriate treatment/disposal.

---

1. Industrial Classification (Red/Orange/Green/White)

- GPCB categorizes *industries* (not waste types) by pollution potential: **Red** (high pollution), **Orange** (moderate), **Green** (low), **White** (negligible/no pollution).
- This classification is **not directly about waste colour codes**; it's about overall industrial pollution risk.

2. Waste Segregation and Colour Codes

- Animal carcasses generated in healthcare or veterinary settings — is segregated using the **standard biomedical waste colour code** (Yellow, Red, Blue/White, Black) under national rules enforced by GPCB.
- **Animal carcasses are specifically assigned to the Yellow category** along with other anatomical waste.

Colour	Waste Included	Example Includes	Treatment
Yellow	Anatomical & animal waste	Animal carcasses, tissues, organs	Incineration / deep burial
Red	Contaminated recyclable materials	Tubing, plastic sets (recyclable)	Autoclave / microwaving
Blue/ White	Sharps & glass/metal implants	Needles, broken glass	Autoclave / sterilization
Black	Other solid biomedical waste	Discarded medicines (non-cytotoxic), other solid waste	Landfill (secured)

63

ANNEXURE - 4

Action Plan for Safe and Effective Waste / Carcass Collection and Transportation

1. Objective

To ensure the safe, hygienic, and environmentally compliant collection and transportation of waste and animal carcasses from the site to the designated disposal facility, minimizing health, safety, and environmental risks.

2. Scope

This action plan applies to all personnel, contractors, vehicles, and equipment involved in waste and carcass handling, collection, temporary storage, and transportation from the site to the approved disposal or treatment facility.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- **Site Manager:** Overall supervision, compliance with regulations, and coordination with authorities.
- **HSE Officer:** Monitoring safety practices, PPE usage, and hygiene standards.
- **Collection Team:** Safe handling, loading, and securing of waste/carcasses.
- **Transport Supervisor:** Vehicle readiness, route management, and documentation.

4. Waste / Carcass Identification and Segregation

- Waste and carcasses shall be identified, classified, and segregated at the source.
- Carcasses will be handled separately from general waste.
- Only leak-proof, labelled, and covered containers shall be used.

5. Collection Procedures

- Collection shall be carried out on daily basis based on the calls received on the tollfree numbers or immediately upon identification of carcasses.
- Personnel will wear appropriate PPE (gloves, masks, boots, coveralls).
- Carcasses will be lifted using tools/equipment to avoid direct contact.
- Containers will be sealed immediately after loading.

6. Transportation Procedures

- Vehicles shall be dedicated, enclosed, leak-proof, and clearly marked.
- Vehicles will be disinfected before and after each trip.
- All the Collection Vehicles will be secured to prevent spillage during transit.
- Approved routes and disposal sites shall be used at all times.

7. Health, Safety, and Environmental Controls

- Handwashing and sanitation facilities will be provided for workers.
- No unauthorized personnel allowed during handling or transport.

8. Emergency and Incident Response

- Kits will be provided all the workers in collection areas and vehicles.
- Corrective actions to be implemented and documented.

9. Training and Awareness

- All personnel involved shall be provided training on safe handling, maintaining hygiene, and emergency response.
- Refresher training to be conducted periodically.

10. Documentation and Monitoring

- Maintain records of collection, transport, disposal, and vehicle disinfection.
- Regular inspections and audits will be done to ensure compliance.

11.Spinkler Spray System

- To Control and Minimize any odour generated from the incineration plant,a sprinkler spray system been installed.The system operates as and when required to suppress foul smell and maintain a hygienic and pollution- free environment in and around the plant premises.
- In order to prevent odour nuisance arising from the incineration process,an automatic sprinkler spray arrangement has been provided at the incineration plant.The spray system helps in neutralizing odour,reducing airborne pollutants,and ensuring compliance with environmental and safety norms.
- A sprinkler spray system has been installed at the incineration plant to control odour emissions.The system is activated whenever any smell is observed,thereby maintaining environmental hygiene.

12. Compliance

- This action plan shall comply with applicable local environmental, public health, and veterinary regulations and will be reviewed and updated on Daily Basis.

65/C

ANNEXURE – 5

Land Bearing Survey.No.2694 of Anand is Vested to Anand Mahanagar Palika for the purpose " slaughter house" **Earlier, the facility at the said site was being used as a slaughter house as per approval of the local authority. In view of environmental protection, public health concerns, and scientific waste management requirements, the existing facility has now been upgraded and repurposed into a carcass incineration plant.** The upgraded incineration facility is a common municipal infrastructure intended solely for the safe and scientific disposal of animal carcasses, and no slaughtering activity is presently carried out at the site. This upgradation ensures improved hygiene, prevention of disease transmission, and compliance with applicable environmental rules and regulations of the competent authorities.

The land possession documents indicate that the proposed site is designated for slaughter house usage as per the records of the local authority. The proposed carcass incineration facility is a common facility of the local government, intended exclusively for scientific and safe disposal of animal carcasses generated within the municipal limits.

As per the siting criteria and applicable rules and regulations of the local authority slaughter house premises are permitted for allied activities related to animal waste handlin and disposal. The proposed carcass incineration activity falls within the same category c usage and does not involve any change in land use.

Land Allocated to Anand Municipality by G.R.L.D.No.LUN/1771/40/1771/G, DATE: 14-03-1972.

Copy Enclose.

Plot/Lands Vested in to the Anand Municiplaty.

ANNEXURE R 7

GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARI
PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, SECTOR 10-A
GANDHINAGAR - 38201(
(T) 079-2323215
GPCB

By speed post

"Consent to Establish"
CTE NO: 152999

NO: GPCB/CTE-AND-433/ID-121236/ **Date: /02/2026**

To,
M/s. Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation,
Survey No: 2694, Nr. Samarkha chokdi,
Tal & Dist: Anand-388001.

Sub: Consent to Establish (NOC) under Section 25 of Water Act, 1974 and Section 21 of Air Act, 1981.
Ref: Your online Consent to Establish (NOC) application Inward No.**427910** dated: **19/12/2025**.

Sir,

Without prejudice to the powers of this Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and without reducing your responsibilities under the said Acts in any way, this is to inform you that this Board grants Consent to Establish (NOC) to establish common environment management facility for dead animal carcass incineration at **M/s. Karamsad Anand Municipal Corporation, Survey No: 2694, Nr. Samarkha chokdi, Tal & Dist: Anand-388001.** for the manufacturing of the following item with following terms & conditions. The Validity period of the order will be up to **18/12/2032.**

Sr. No.	Product	Capacity
1.	Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator	9 MT/Day

1. Specific Conditions:

1.1 Applicant shall have to obtain Environment Clearance from the releva authority, if at any stage project activity is covered under the EIA Notificati dated: 14/09/2006 and subsequent amendments, if applicable.
1.2 Applicant shall obtain prior permission of Central Ground Water Authority withdrawal of ground water/use of borewells, if applicable.
1.3 Management of Solid Waste generated from industrial activities shall be as p Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (solid waste as defined in Rule-3(46).
1.4 As per provision of Rule - 18 of Solid Waste Management Rules-2016 industrial units using fuel and located within 100 km from the refused deriv fuel (RDF) plant shall made an arrangement to replace at least five percent their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.
1.5 Applicant shall have to comply with CPCB guideline for carcass disposal Novermebr-2020 as amended time to time.

1.6 Applicant shall have to ensure safe and effective waste/carcass collection and its further transportation to the site.
1.7 Applicant shall have to implement odour action plan as submitted on 20/01/2026 and ensure surrounding atmosphere may not be affected due to storage and incineration activity of carcass.
1.8 Applicant shall ensure complete combustion of carcass.

2. CONDITION UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1974:

2.1 The water consumption and waste water generation shall be as under:

Type	Water Consumption	Waste Water Generation
Industrial	2 KL/Day	2 KL/Day
Domestic	1 KL/Day	0.80 KL/Day
Gardening	Nil	Nil

2.2 The total quantity of the industrial effluent to be generated from the washing and scrubbing shall not exceed **2 KL/Day**.
2.3 Generated industrial effluent shall be treated into adequate ETP and treated effluent shall be utilized on land for gardening/plantation purpose within plant premises conforming to following standards:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Permissible Limit
1.	Suspended Solids	200 mg/l
2.	Total Dissolved solid	2100 mg/l
3.	pH	5.5 to 9
4.	BOD (3 days at 27^0C)	100 mg/l
5.	Arsenic	0.2 mg/l
6.	cyanide	0.2 mg/l
7.	Chloride	600 mg/l

2.4 The total quantity of the domestic wastewater (sewage) shall not exceed **0.80 KL/Day**.
2.5 Sewage shall be disposed of through septic tank/soak pit system.
2.6 The board reserves right to review and/or revoke the consent and/or make modifications in the conditions which it seems fit in accordance with provisions of Water Act, 1974.

3. CONDITIONS UNDER AIR ACT, 1981:

3.1 The following shall be used as fuel in Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator System.

Sr. No.	Fuel	Quantity
1.	Natural gas	300 M^3/Day

3.2 The applicant shall install & operate air pollution control system in order to achieve norms prescribed herewith.
3.3 The flue gas emission through stack attached to Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator System shall conform to the following standards:

GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, SECTOR 10-A
GANDHINAGAR - 382010
(T) 079-2323215
GPCB

Sr. No.	Stack Attached To	Stack Height	APCM	Parameter	Permissible Lim
1.	Dead Animal Carcass Incinerator System-0.70 (Kcal/Hour)	30 Meter	Wet Scrubber, Venturi, recirculation tank	Particulate Matter	50 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				HCL	50 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				SO_2	200 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				CO	100 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				Total organic Carbon	20 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				HF	4 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				NO_x	400 mg/Nm3 (half hourly avg. value)
				Total dioxins and furans	0.1 ng TEQ/Nm
				Cd+ Th+ their compounds	0.05 mg/Nm3
				Hg and its compounds	0.05 mg/Nm3
				Sb+ As+Pb+Cr+Co+ Cu+Mn+Ni+V+ their compounds	0.5 mg/Nm3

3.4 There shall be no process gas emission from the manufacturing activities as w as any other ancillary industrial operations.

3.5 Stack monitoring facilities like port hole, platform/ladder etc., shall be provid with stacks/vents Chimney in order to facilitate sampling of gases being emitt into the atmosphere.

3.6 There shall no any fugitive emission and/or odour pollution due to manufacturi activities and ancillary operations. Adequate measures shall be taken thereof.

3.7 The concentration of the following parameters in the ambient air within t premises of the industry and a distance of 10 meters from the source (other th the stack/vent) shall not exceed the following levels. Applicant shall comply w the National Ambient Air Quality Standards notified by Central Pollution Cont

Board, New Delhi time to time under the provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Parameter	Permissible Limit Annual	Permissible Limit 24 Hrs. Average
Particulate matter-10 [PM10]	60 Microgram/M^3	100 Microgram/M^3
Particulate matter-2.5 [PM2.5]	40 Microgram/M^3	60 Microgram/M^3
Sulphur Dioxide	50 Microgram/M^3	80 Microgram/M^3
Nitrogen Dioxide	40 Microgram/M^3	80 Microgram/M^3

3.8 All measures for the control of Environmental pollution shall be provided before commencing production.

4. CONDITIONS UNDER HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTES (M&TM) RULES, 2016

4.1 Applicant shall have to comply with provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and its amendments.

4.2 The applicant shall provide temporary storage facilities for each type of Haz Waste as per Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and its amendments.

4.3 Hazardous Waste generated shall be disposed off in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and its amendments and unit shall have to obtain authorization of the Board for all applicable categories of Hazardous wastes.

4.4 The applicant shall obtain membership of common TSDF site for disposal Hazardous Waste as categorized in Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and its amendments.

4.5 The applicant shall explore possibilities of Co-processing of hazardous waste at authorized Cement kiln and make arrangement thereof OR The applicant shall obtain membership of Common Hazardous Waste incinerator for disposal of incinerable waste.

4.6 The applicant shall explore possibility and apply for authorization for recovery / reuses of any Hazardous Wastes.

5. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

5.1 Adequate plantation shall be carried out all along the periphery of the industrial premises in such a way that the density of plantation is at least 1000 trees per acre of land and a green belt of 10 meters width is developed.

GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, SECTOR 10-A
GANDHINAGAR - 382010
(T) 079-2323215
GPCB

5.2 In case of change of ownership/management the name and address of the new owners/partners/directors/proprietor should immediately be intimated to the Board.

5.3 Applicant shall however, not without the prior consent of the Board bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gaseous emission or sewage waste from the proposed industrial plant. The applicant is required to make applications to this Board for this purpose in the prescribed forms under the provisions of the Water Act,1974, the Air Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

5.4 The concentration of Noise in ambient air within the premises of industrial unit shall not exceed following levels:

Between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M. : 75 dB(A)

Between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. : 70 dB(A)

5.5 Applicant is required to comply with the Manufacturing, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act-1986.

5.6 If it is established by any competent authority that the damage is caused due to their industrial activities to any person or his property in that case, they are obliged to pay the compensation as determined by the competent authority.

For and on behalf of
Gujarat Pollution Control Board

(B.D. Prasad)
Environmental Engineer