



Regional Office

# Haryana State Pollution Control Board,

SCO 161 - P, 162, 163 SECOND FLOOR SECTOR 20, HUDA KAITHAL

Email-hspcbrokai@gmail.com



No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/2403

Dated: 15-09-2022

To

The Registrar,  
National Green Tribunal,  
New Delhi

**Sub :** Regarding the submission of status report in the matter titled as Suresh Kumar Vs State of Haryana vide OA No. 431/2021

Kindly refer to subject noted above, please find enclosed the status report in the matter titled as Suresh Kumar Vs State of Haryana vide OA No. 431/2021.

Submitted for kind consideration please.

DA/ Copy of Status report.

CAW

  
Regional Officer  
Kaithal Region

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
SITTING AT NEW DELHI**

In

Original Application No.431 of 2021

IN THE MATTER OF:

Suresh Kumar and anr.

..... Applicant

Versus

State of Haryana

..... Respondents

**INDEX**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No
1.	REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE DULY CONSTITUTED IN THE OA NO. 431/2021 Suresh Kumar & Anr. vs State of Haryana	1-5
2.	ANNEXURE-R1 Copy the order dated 27.01.2022	6-7
3.	ANNEXURE-R2 Deputy Commissioner letter for constitution of team.	8
4.	ANNEXURE-R3 Copy of CPCB guidelines	9-21
5.	ANNEXURE-R4 Copy of inspection report dated 13.04.2022	22-27
6.	ANNEXURE-R5 Copy of show cause notice dated 13.04.2022	28-29
7.	ANNEXURE-R6 Copy of reply of unit dated 04.05.2022	30-32
8.	ANNEXURE-R7 Copy of re-inspection done by the joint committee dated 01.08.2022	33-36
9.	ANNEXURE-R8 Copy of closure order dated 12.09.2022	37-38
10.	ANNEXURE-R9 Copy of compliance report dated 15.09.2022	39-42

FILED BY:

  
Bhupinder Singh,  
Regional Officer,

Date : 15.09.2022  
Place : Kaithal

Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Sonapat

**Report by Regional Office, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Kalthal in the OA  
No. 431/2021 titled as Suresh Kumar & Anr. vs State of Haryana**

**A. Background**

The application has been made before the Hon'ble NGT regarding pollution and adverse effect on the bio-diversity as well as on the agriculture land due to Poultry Farm being run by some persons namely 1) Parmod Sehwaq 2) Jogendra & 3) Rajendra- House no. 3829, defence colony, Near GoI School, village Manaharpur, Barsana Road, Jind, Haryana. It is submitted that Hatchery is illegal and in working in violation of environmental norms. Due to high speed fans, feathers of hens from poultry farm spread all over the agriculture land and are damaging the standing crops. It is also submitted that foul smell emitting from the poultry is a serious health hazardous to the cattle as well as nearby villages.

The said matter OA no. 431 of 2021 was listed before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 27.01.2022 and passed an order the operative part of the Order is as under:

*" Having regard to the seriousness of the allegations, it appears necessary to ascertain the factual position in the matter through a joint committee if the State PCB, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department, and District Magistrate, Jind (Haryana). The State PCB will be the Nodal Agency for coordination and compliance. The joint Committee may meet within four weeks and undertake site visit and look into the grievance of the applicant. Factual and action taken report may be furnished within three months by e-mail at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF."*

Copy of the order dated 27.01.2022 is attached as **Annexure-R1**.

**B. The methodology adopted by the joint team for investigating the matter:**

In compliance of the order issued by this Hon'ble NGT letters dated 24.02.2022 and 26.03.2022 were sent to Deputy Commissioner, Jind to nominate the officer for joint committee for inspection of Poultry Farm in question. Deputy Commissioner, Jind vide letter no. 463 dated 05.04.2022 constitute the committee. Copy of letter dated 05.04.2022 is attached as **Annexure- R-2**. The Poultry Farm was inspected by following officers:

- i. Sh. Vipin Kumar, Assistant Environment Engineer, Jind.
- ii. Dr. Robin Singh, Veterinary Surgeon, Jind.
- iii. Sh. Suresh Kumar, Kanongo, Jind

 The joint committee inspected the said Poultry Farm on 13.04.2022 to check the compliance of Environmental Guidelines issued by CPCB in January, 2022 to regulate the pollution arising from poultry farm.

**C. Detail of compliance as per Environmental Guidelines issued by CPCB in January, 2022**

The unit against whom complaint is made before this Hon'ble Tribunal was found operating in the name of M/s Sehwaq Research & Breeding Farm at village Manoharpur, Jind engaged in egg formation and is a Poultry Farm unit. The Poultry Farm was established

In the year 2008 and have provided 5 no. of Sheds. 4 sheds were in operation phase and one shed was under construction. The total handling capacity of birds at Poultry Farm are 16500 and presently 10000 birds are existing at the said Poultry Farm. During inspection following deficiencies were found by the said Poultry Farm:-

**i. For Minimzation of odour/gaseous pollution**

1. Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured. ----- **Not provided**
2. Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/Insects----- **Not provided**
3. Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter----- **Not provided.**
4. 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----- **Not provided**

**ii. Dust from Feed Mills**

1. Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of the feed mill----- **Not provided**

**iii. Management of solid wastes (Solid Wastes contains Manure/litter, Poultry Farm Debris and Dead Birds)**

1. No excreta was 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.
2. No manure was protected from runoff water and covers it to avoid dust and odours in storage pits. The dry manure dump not covered with permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.
3. Proper facilities (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds was not provided
4. No details was provided for domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) disposed as per provisions of "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".

**iv. Composting of Manure:**

1. No proper mixing facility the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) provided 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 was not designed through expert institutions in the field as per the size of poultry farms.
2. No periodic stirring of compost material done for its proper mixing.
3. Not maintained moisture levels between 35 to 50%.
4. No temperature monitoring done to determine composting conditions

**v. Poultry Farm Waste**

1. No efforts made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds.

2. No un-hatched eggs was disposed of by composting or rendering.

**vi. Dead Birds Disposal**

**Burial Method:**

1. Not complying the provision for the dead birds arising from day to day farm activity and stored in closed containers \ disposed off scientifically within 24 hours
2. No dead bird burial pit was provided as per norms.
3. The dead bird burial pit was not provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden / metal / concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses.
4. The distance between any two burial pits was not provided less than 1 m.

**vii. Composting**

1. The composting facility was not located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
2. The capacity of the composting facility was not sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm
3. The roof of the composting facility was not 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. which was not found at site.
4. A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature was not found.
5. Moisture content of the composting pile was not approximately 60%. More than this may result in odour problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process.
6. No facility provided for 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.
7. No facility was provided for the optimum temperature for composting is 54 to 66 degree Celsius which pasteurizes the compost. If temperature falls below 49 degree Celsius 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 which was not done by the Poultry Farm.

*Handwritten signature*

**viii. Siting Criteria**

1. Not meeting the siting criteria i.e. 10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis
2. The existing poultry sheds are not meeting the distance i.e. 10 m from farm boundary and shed to shed distance for proper cross ventilation and odour dispersion.

Copy of CPCB guidelines is attached herewith as **Annexure- R-3**. Inspection report dated 13.04.2022 is attached as **Annexure- R-4**.

Show cause notice was issued to the Poultry Farm under section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 vide no. HSPCB/2022/207 dated 18.04.2022 for the violation observed by the joint committee during the inspection on 13.04.2022. Copy of show cause notice is attached as **Annexure- R-5**. The Poultry Farm submitted reply to the said show cause notice on 04.05.2022. Copy of reply of unit is attached as **Annexure- R-6**. Therefore, the Poultry Farm was inspected again by the same joint committee on 01.08.2022 to check the compliance made by the unit but still following deficiencies found exists at site:

**1. The unit is not handling and disposing their manure as per norms i.e.6.2(iii)**

Excreta was not 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 was not utilized for composting after completion of the cycle.

**2. The unit is not composting their manure as per norms**

i) No activity for Proper mixing the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) in the pits is being carried out by unit as Carbon to nitrogen ratios of 20-25:1 is usually recommended. Pure manure was not composted following the procedure and monitoring all parameters. No composting facilities provided as per design by expert institutions in the field as per the size of poultry farms

ii). No Periodic stirring of compost material was being done for its proper mixing

iii). No Moisture levels maintained between 35 to 50% in manure.

iv). No Temperature monitoring done to determine composting conditions.

**3. The unit has not provide the composting facility as per norms**

i). No composting facility located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.

ii). Number of composting facility of capacity sufficient provided to handle the average mortalities on the farm not provided.

iii). The unit has not provided the permanent roof of the composting facility with concrete bottom. The composting facility is not 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.

iv). No facility provided for proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature.

v). Moisture content for the composting pile approximately 60% was not maintained. More than this may result in odour problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process.

vi). The carbon-to-nitrogen ratio was not maintained in the range of 20:1 and 25:1 for proper composting as Carbon and nitrogen are vital nutrients for the growth and reproduction of bacteria and fungi. This is obtained by carefully balancing the dead bird and carbon sources.

vii). Not maintaining the optimum temperature for composting is 54 to 66 degree Celsius which pasteurizes the compost. If temperature falls below 49 degree Celsius 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.

**3. The unit is not meeting the siting criteria as per norms**

- (i.) Not sited at 500 m from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.  
ii). Not sited at 10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis

Copy of re-inspection done by the joint committee on 01.08.2022 to verify the compliance made by the Poultry Farm is attached as **Annexure-R-7**.

**D. Detail of action taken against the Poultry Farm for non compliance of Environmental Guidelines**

As the said Poultry Farm was still not found complying on 01.08.2022 with the Environmental Guidelines for poultry farms issued by CPCB therefore case was sent to Head Office, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula by Regional office, Kaithal vide letter no. HSPCB/KAI/2022/1964 dated 03.08.2022 for issuance of Closure direction under section 5 of EP Act, 1986 against the said Poultry Farm. The case was further sent to Environment Department, Govt. of Haryana by Head Office vide letter no. HSPCB-030001/286/2022-planning cell dated 02.09.2022 for issuance of closure order under section 5 of EP Act, 1986. The closure direction under section 5 of EP, Act, 1981 was issued by Environment Department against the said Poultry Farm namely M/s Sehwag Research & Breeding Farm at village Manoharpur, Jind vide no. 16/23/2019-3Env. Dated 12.09.2022. As per the said order the poultry farm has been directed to regulate the activity of poultry farm operated by M/s M/s Sehwag Research & Breeding Farm and to stop the farming activity and exhaust all the birds within 60 days by way of sale, transfer or any other means from the date of closure direction issued to the poultry farm. The order has been delivered to Sh. Rajinder Singh unit representative present during the time of visit on 15.09.2022 for necessary compliance. Copy of closure order is attached as **Annexure R-8** and Copy of compliance of closure order is attached as **AnnexureR-9**.

The report is submitted for kind consideration please.

  
(Vipin Kumar)  
AEE, HSPCB,  
Kaithal

  
(Bhupinder Singh)  
Regional Officer,  
HSPCB, Kaithal

Item No.5

(Court No. 2)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH**

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 431/2021

Suresh Kumar & Anr.

Applicant

Versus

State of Haryana

Respondent

Date of hearing: 27.01.2022

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BRIJESH SETHI, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE PROF. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

**Application is registered based on a complaint received by Post**

**ORDER**

1. Grievance in the application is regarding pollution and adverse effect on the bio-diversity as well as on the agricultural land due to Hatchery (Hens Hatching/poultry Farm) being run by some persons namely 1) Pramod Schwag, 2) Jogendra & 3) Rajendra in H. No. 3829, Defence Colony, Near Gol School, village Manoharpur, Barsana Road, Jind, Haryana. It is submitted that Hatchery is illegal and is working in violation of the environmental norms. It is next submitted that due to high speed fans, feathers of hens from poultry farm spread all over the agricultural land and are damaging the standing crops. It is also submitted that foul smell emitting from the poultry is a serious health hazard the cattles as well as nearby villagers.

2. Having regard to the seriousness of the allegations, it appears necessary to ascertain the factual position in the matter through a joint Committee of the State PCB, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Department, and District Magistrate, Jind, (Haryana). The State PCB will be the Nodal agency for coordination and compliance. The joint Committee may meet within four weeks and undertake site visit and look into the grievance of the applicant. Factual and action taken report may be furnished within three months by e-mail at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

List the matter for consideration on 10.05.2022.

A copy of this order, along with a copy of the complaint, be forwarded to the State PCB, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department, and District Magistrate, Jind, (Haryana) by e-mail for compliance.

Brijesh Sethi, JM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

January 27, 2022  
Original Application No. 431/2021  
AAA

प्रेषक

उपायुक्त, जीन्द।

प्रेषित

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड,  
कैथल।यादी क्रमांक 463 /स्थानीय  
दिनांक:

05-04-2022

विषय:-

Direction for submission of factual adnaction taken report in O.A. No. 431/2021  
as Suresh Kumar & AM Vs/State of Haryana.उपरोक्त विषय के सम्बन्ध में आपके कार्यालय के यादी क्रमांक  
HSPCP/KAI/2022/3738 दिनांक 29.03.2022 के सन्दर्भ में।विषयाधीन मामले में आप द्वारा सूचित किया गया था कि एक शिकायत सुरेश कुमार  
द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या 431/2021 गांव मनोहरपुर में अवैध हैचरी/पोलट्री फार्म के विरुद्ध माननीय  
राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत की गई है। जिसमें शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा शिकायत की  
गई है कि उक्त हैचरी के कारण आस-पास के खेतों की फसल खराब हो रही है व पशुओं पर  
प्रदूषण के कारण दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपने निर्णय दिनांक  
27.01.2022 को जिलाधीश, जीन्द एवं क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी हरियाणा राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड एवं  
विशेषज्ञ पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में संयुक्त कमेटी का गठन करने बारे लिखा गया  
था।अतः आपके अनुरोध पर निम्न अनुसार कमेटी का गठन किया जाता है व हिदायत  
दी जाती है कि उक्त कमेटी शीघ्र ही मामलों में निरीक्षण करके अपनी रिपोर्ट क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी  
हरियाणा राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड, कैथल को प्रस्तुत करेगी।

- 1- तहसीलदार, जीन्द
- 2- क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी हरियाणा राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड, कैथल।
- 3- उप-निदेशक संघन पशु धन विकास प्रयोजना अधिकारी, जीन्द।

नगराधीश

कृत: उपायुक्त, जीन्द।

पृ0क्रमांक

464-465 /स्थानीय

दिनांक: 05-04-2022

इसकी एक-2 प्रति निम्नलिखित को आगामी आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है:-

- 1- तहसीलदार, जीन्द।
- 2- उप-निदेशक, संघन पशु धन विकास प्रयोजना अधिकारी, जीन्द।

नगराधीश

कृत: उपायुक्त, जीन्द।

## **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)**

## CONTENT

Particulars		Page no
1.	Background	03
2.	Poultry farming	03
3.	Poultry Farming Process	04
3.1	Breeder Farms	05
3.2	Hatchery Farm	05
3.3	Layer (Egg Production)	05
3.4	Broiler	06
	3.4.1 Deep Litter System	
	3.4.2 Cage System	
4.	Classification of poultry farms	06
5.	Environmental issues & Current practices to address the environmental issues in Poultry Farms	07
	(i) Gaseous emission (NH <sub>3</sub> & H <sub>2</sub> S) and Feed Mill Dust	07
	(ii) Solid Waste	07
	(iii) Waste water generation from cleaning operation	08
	(iv) Other issues	08
6	Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms	08
	6.1 Gaseous emission (NH <sub>3</sub> & H <sub>2</sub> S) and Feed Mill Dust	08
	(i) Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution	08
	(ii) Dust from Feed Mills	09
	6.2 Management of solid wastes (Solid Wastes contains Manure/litter, Hatchery Debris and Dead Birds)	09
	(i) Manure handling and disposal	09
	(ii) Hatchery waste	10
	(iii) Dead bird disposal	10
	6.3 Waste water Management	11
	6.4 Other Issues	12
7	Siting criteria	12
8	Regulatory/ Monitoring Mechanism for Poultry Farms	13

## 1.0 Background

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

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

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

Subsequent to the aforesaid order, Hon'ble NGT (PB) in the matter of O.A. No. 320/2021 (Gauri Maulekhi Vs. Union of India &Ors) passed the following order on 10.12.2021

*"...Accordingly, we direct that while the impugned guidelines be immediately enforced, all poultry farms above 5000 birds will also be covered by the said guidelines latest from 1.1.2023. The siting criteria should apply to all consents/renewals hereafter for the above size of the poultry farms. CPCB may issue revised guidelines to all the State PCBs/PCCs in terms of the above order within one month."*

## 2.0 Poultry farming

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

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

SI.No.	States/UTs	Nos of Poultry (birds) in millions
1	Andhra Pradesh	107.863
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.599
3	Assam	46.712
4	Bihar State	16.525
5	Chhattisgarh	18.711
6	Goa State	0.349
7	Gujarat	21.773
8	Haryana State	46.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.341
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7.366
11	Jharkhand	24.832
12	Karnataka State	59.494
13	Kerala State	29.771
14	Madhya Pradesh	16.659
15	Maharashtra	74.297
16	Manipur	5.897
17	Meghalaya	5.379
18	Mizoram	2.047
19	Nagaland	2.838
20	Odisha	27.439
21	Punjab	17.649
22	Rajasthan	14.622
23	Sikkim State	0.580
24	Tamil Nadu	120.781
25	Telangana State	79.999
26	Tripura	4.168
27	Uttar Pradesh	12.515
28	Uttarakhand	5.018
29	West Bengal	77.322
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.289
31	Chandigarh	0.048
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.089
33	Daman & Diu	0.018
34	Delhi	0.043
35	Lakshadweep	0.226
36	Pondicherry	0.236
<b>Total</b>		<b>851.809</b>

### 3.0 Poultry Farming Process

The poultry farming consist of the following unit operations.

- Breeder Farms (Breeding)

- Hatchery Farm (Hatching)
- Layer farm &
- Broilers

### 3.1 Breeder Farms(Breeding)

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

### 3.2 Hatchery farms (Hatching)

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

### 3.3 Layer (Egg production)

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

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

### **3.4 Broiler (Meat Production)**

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

The rearing of birds is of two types:

#### **3.4.1 Deep Litter System**

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

#### **3.4.2 Cage System**

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

### **4.0 Classification of Poultry Farms**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **(ii) Solid Waste**

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

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

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 (NH<sub>3</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>S) and Feed Mill Dust**

*(i) Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution*

- Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.
- Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.
- Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter.
- Carcasses of dead birds shall be promptly collected on regular basis and disposed appropriately without damaging the environment as per the prescribed methods under section 6.2 (iii) of the guidelines.

(ii) *Dust from Feed Mills*

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

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

(i) *Manure handling and disposal*

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

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

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

- 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.

- 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.

- 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

## 8.0 Regulatory/ Monitoring Mechanism for Poultry Farms

- SPCBs/PCCs shall upload Environmental Guidelines on their website.
- Guidelines shall be applicable to all the category of Poultry Farms.
- Poultry Farms handling birds above 25,000 at single location will have to obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee.
- As per the directions of Hon'ble NGT dated 10.12.2021 (O.A. No. 320/2021: Gauri Maulekhi Vs. Union of India & Ors, poultry farms handling above 5,000 birds at single location shall also obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee w.e.f. 01.01.2023
- The Poultry Farms are categorized under "Green" Category, therefore validity of consent will be 15 yrs.
- Animal Husbandry Department of the State/Districts to assist the poultry farms for implementation of Guidelines.

\*\*\*\*\*



**Regional Office**  
**Haryana State Pollution Control Board,**  
 SCO 161 - P, 162, 163 SECOND FLOOR SECTOR 20, HUDA KAITHAL  
 Email-hspcbrokai@gmail.com



No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/

Dated:

**Inspection Performa for Poultry Farm**

1. Name and Address of the Unit: *M/S Sehwal Research & Breeding farm  
Village. Manoharpur. Jind*
2. Date of Inspection: - *13/04/2022*
3. Date of Establishment: *2008 (As informed by unit)*
4. Name of the unit Prop./Directors/Partners: - *Sh. Parmal Sehwal*
5. E-mail ID and Contact No.: - *92156-56800*
6. Latitude and Longitude: *Lat- 29.365, Long- 76.369336*
7. Total no. of birds: - *Poultry - 10,000 birds - for Egg formation only*
8. Total no. of Sheds: - *04 - (03 - operational  
01 - Under Construction)*
9. Whether covered under Consent Management?: - *Not Covered*

Compliance status of directions issued by CPCB, Jan., 2022 & HSPCB vide letter  
 I/96677/2022 dated 15.02.2022.

Sr. No.	Directions Jan., 2022 regarding Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms	Compliance status
6.1	Gaseous emission (NH <sub>3</sub> & H <sub>2</sub> S) and Feed Mill Dust	
	<i>Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution</i>	
(i)	Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.	- NO -
(ii)	Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.	- NO -
(iii)	Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter.	- No - open Culture type - Construction
(iv)	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	- No - No scientific disposal facility observed at site
	<i>Dust from Feed Mills</i>	
(i)	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.	- Yes
(ii)	Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and	- No -

(only closed shed Area provided)

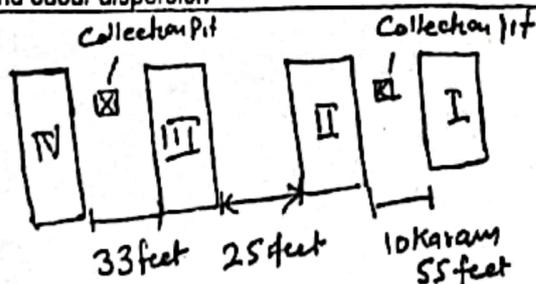
(iii)	Workers in the feed mill shall be provided with dust masks to protect them from dust.	- Yes -
(iv)	Provision for vehicle tyre dip shall be made at the entrance to remove impurities/dust carried by vehicle tyres;	- Yes -
(v)	Floor of the feed mill and Go-down shall be concrete and raised above the ground level by a minimum of 2 feet.	- Yes
6.2	<b>Management of solid wastes (Solid Wastes contains Manure/litter, Hatchery Debris and Dead Birds)</b>	
	<b>Manure handling and disposal</b>	
(i)	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.	Yes. Blower has been provided on each operation shed
(ii)	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.	- Yes
(iii)	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.	No - only collection Pit (common for Waste Water & Manure has been provided)
(iv)	Manure collected under cages on high raised platforms shall be stored for further processing and utilized by using following options: <b>Sl. No. Poultry Farms Methods for Disposal/Utilization of manure</b> 1. Small Poultry Farms <input type="checkbox"/> Composting - Collected in pit & disposed directly in fields as manure 2. Medium & Large Poultry Farms <input type="checkbox"/> Composting or Biogas production for disposal/utilization of manure/litter <input type="checkbox"/> Combination of any of the methods for disposal/utilization of manure/litter 3. Poultry Farms in Cluster <input type="checkbox"/> Common facilities for Biogas production or Composting or their combination	Same has been done - NA - NA
(v)	Land application of manure to the nutritional requirements of soil and crop shall be balanced	- NA -
(vi)	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.	- Yes

(vii)	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.	- No - Cowly collector pit provided
(viii)	Mortalities on farm by proper animal care and disease prevention program shall be reduced.	- Yes.
(ix)	Proper facilities (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) shall be provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds	Not-Provided
(x)	Domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) shall be disposed as per provisions of "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".	No detail available

Composting of Manure:		
(i)	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	- No -
(ii)	Periodic stirring of compost material should be done for its proper mixing.	- No -
(iii)	Moisture levels should be maintained between 35 to 50%.	- No -
(iv)	Temperature monitoring should be done to determine composting conditions	- No -
<b>Hatchery Waste</b>		
(i)	Efforts shall be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds	- No -
(ii)	Extrusion with soya bean meal can be used to make a shell/hatchery meal.	- Yes -
(iii)	Un-hatched eggs shall be disposed of by composting or rendering.	- NA
<b>Dead Birds Disposal</b>		
<b>Burial Method:</b>		
(i)	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	- No - (disposed through fisheries farm)

(ii)	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	- No -
(iii)	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.	- No -
(iv)	Carcasses shall be covered by a thin layer of soil (at least 40 cm deep) along with calcium hydroxide.	- NA -
(v)	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.	- Yes -
(vi)	The distance between any two burial pits should not be less than 1 m.	- No -
	<b>Composting</b>	
(i)	The composting facility shall not be located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.	- No -
(ii)	The capacity of the composting facility shall be sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm.	- No -
(iii)	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.	- No -
(iv)	A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature.	- No -
(v)	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.	- No -
(vi)	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.	- No -
(vii)	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.	- No -

6.3	<b>Waste water Management</b>	
(i)	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.	- Yes (with manure) at two sites
(ii)	Water use and spills from drinking devices shall be reduced by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self-watering devices;	- Yes.
(iii)	Improve drainage, reduce standing water and water ditches to control mosquitoes and flies	- Yes
(iv)	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.	- Yes.
6.4	<b>Other issues</b>	
(i)	<b>Control of Flies:</b> 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.	- Yes.
(ii)	<b>Control of Rodents:</b> 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.	- Yes.
(iii)	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.	- Yes.
7	<b>Siting Criteria</b>	
(i)	500 m from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies	- Yes
(ii)	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.	- Yes.
(iii)	100 m from national Highway (NH) and 50 m from State Highway (SH) in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.	- Yes
(iv)	10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis	- No -
(v)	The Poultry sheds should not be located within 10 m from farm boundary for cross ventilation and odour dispersion	Details given Below



The site of the Unit M/S Schwag Research & Breeding farm  
Village. Naha Manoharpur Jind was visited by the team

Consisting of Sh. Dr. Robin Singh, Veterinary Surgeon, Sh. Anil Kumar  
Kanungo Kinans, Sh. Yogender Palwan & Vipin Kumar A.E.S.  
~~has~~ During visit it was found that the said Unit has  
Installed Total 4 Nos of Shed. 03 are operational  
and other 01 is under Commissioning.

\* Unit has provided 2 No of Collector Pits which is being  
used for collection of effluent & manure.

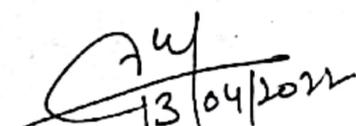
\* Unit has provided covered shed for the feed mill sector  
(No APCM provided)

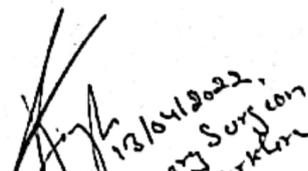
\* Unit has not provided any scientific disposal for the  
dead birds at site.

\* During visit the effluent was not found at site so  
water sample could not be collected by the team.

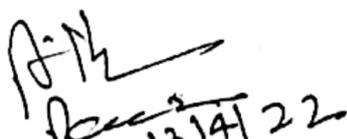
\* The Unit is involving in only in Egg formation only

\* The Unit has not provided provisions for manure  
management as per guideline issued by competent  
authority at site.

  
13/04/2022  
Vipin Kumar  
A.E.S.  
HS PCB

  
13/04/2022  
Dr. Robin Singh  
Vet. Surgeon  
Govt. Bikaner

  
21/12/2021  
Anil Kumar  
13-4-2022

  
13/4/22  
Anil Kumar



**Regional Office**  
**Haryana State Pollution Control Board,**  
 SCO 161 - P, 162, 163 SECOND FLOOR SECTOR 20, HUDA KAITHAL  
 Email-hspcbrokal@gmail.com



No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/207

Dated: 18/4/22

To

M/s Sehwaq Research and Breeding Farm,  
 Village Manoharpur, Jind

**Sub:- Show cause notice for closure under section 6 & 16 of EP Act, 1986 to regulate the activity of the poultry farm and to stop the farming activity regarding poultry farm.**

Whereas, a matter vide No. 431/2021 titled as Sh. Suresh Kumar Vs State of Haryana against your Hechery has been pending before Hon'ble NGT New Delhi.

Whereas the site of the your unit was visited on 13.04.2022 by the team consisting of Dr. Robin Singh, Veterinary Surgeon, Sh. Anil Kumar, Kanoongo, Sh. Yogender Patwari and Sh. Vipin Kumar, AEE. During visit it was found that your unit is having 10,000 Birds and having 04 Nos. of Sheds (03 Operational & 01 under construction).

Whereas, CPCB has issued the directions regarding the poultry farms in January, 2022 and endst. By HSPCB vide letter No. I/96677/2022 dated 15.02.2022.

Whereas during inspection the following deficiencies were observed :-

**For Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution**

1. Not provided proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.
2. Not provided manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.
3. Not provided well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter.
4. Not provided 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

**Dust from Feed Mills**

1. Not provided Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of the feed mill.

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

1. No excreta was 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.
2. No manure was protected from runoff water and covers it to avoid dust and odours in storage pits. The dry manure dump not covered with permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.
3. Not provided proper facilities (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds
4. No details was provided for domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) disposed as per provisions of "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".

**Composting of Manure:**

1. No proper mixing facility the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) provided 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 was not designed through expert institutions in the field as per the size of poultry farms.
2. No periodic stirring of compost material should be done for its proper mixing.
3. Not maintained moisture levels should be maintained between 35 to 50%.
4. No temperature monitoring done to determine composting conditions

**Hatchery Waste**

1. No efforts made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds.
2. No un-hatched eggs was disposed of by composting or rendering

**Dead Birds Disposal**

**Burial Method:**

1. Not complying the provision for the dead birds arising from day to day farm activity and stored in closed containers & disposed off scientifically within 24 hours
2. No dead bird burial pit was provided as per norms.

... was not provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden / metal / concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses

4. The distance between any two burial pits was not provided less than 1 m.

#### Composting

1. The composting facility was not located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
2. The capacity of the composting facility was not sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm
3. The roof of the composting facility was not 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.
4. A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature.
5. Moisture content of the composting pile was not approximately 60%. More than this may result in odour problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process.
6. No facility provided for 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.
7. No facility for 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.

#### Siting Criteria

1. Not meeting the siting criteria i.e. 10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis
2. The existing poultry sheds are not meeting the distance i.e. 10 m from farm boundary and shed to shed distance for proper cross ventilation and odour dispersion

By doing so, you have rendered yourself liable for action under section 5 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, which could amount to closure/regulation of farming activity in your poultry farm besides disconnecting electrical connection, including other captive powers.

However, before proceeding further, Board intends to provide you an opportunity to submit compliance of the cited above and point wise compliance of the order issued by the Environment Department to Govt. of Haryana vide dated 29.05.2013 which lead to closure/regulation of farming activity in your poultry farm. A scheme should be offered in the form of new / additional / up gradation of the existing infrastructure and it should be structurally adequate & efficient to meet the norms laid down under the Acts/ Rules/ directions/ Instructions/Notifications issued there under for the category of unit managed by you if required.

In case of non compliance / failure on this account within 15 days, the case will be processed for action under Section 5 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 i.e. closure/regulation of your poultry farm including other captive powers have to be taken besides other legal action as per provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Endst. No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/ 208

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula for information and further necessary action.

  
Regional Officer  
Kathal Region  
Dated: 18/4/22

  
Regional Officer,  
Kathal Region



To  
The Regional Officer  
Haryana State Pollution Control Board  
Kathal Region

Put up with file Ph  
Verify and submit  
your report  
F.R.  
AEE-I, AEE-II, JEE/Sc-'B'  
Asstt./Clerk, DEO-1/DEO-II,

**Subject : Regarding show cause notice for closure under section 5 & 15 of EP Act, 1986 to regulate the activity of the poultry farm and to stop the farming activity regarding poultry farm.**

Dear Sir,

Our unit was visited on 13.04.2022 by a joint team and following deficiencies were observed by the team. As we have sold all birds so that there is no pollution in our laying unit and we also have made some compliances to the observation made by the team.

**For Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution**

1. There is proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points for keeping it dry.
2. After you inspection we have protected the manure from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.
3. We already have made concrete pits or well-designed storage facilities for the collection of manure /litter.
4. After your inspection we have made burial pit according to the environmental guidelines for poultry farms 2022.

**Dust from Feed Mills**

1. We request you to kindly give us one months time for installation of Dust collector system in the feed mill.

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

1. As there is no bird in the laying unit, From the next time we will start mixing (rice husk, saw dust, wood shavings etc.) for keeping manure dry.
2. We have covered the manure pit and it has been protected from runoff water and covered it to avoid dust and odours in storage pits. We will be needing one month time to built the bed to keep manure dry and it will covered by the permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.
3. We have made proper (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) according to the environmental guidelines for poultry farms 2022.

4. As this is not applicable to us there is no hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes etc.) in our laying unit.

#### Composting of Manure:

1. We request you to kindly give us one month time for making a proper bed to keep the manure dry in our unit.

#### Hatchery Waste

1. As our hatchery building is under construction, therefore, there is no hatchery waste in our unit. Hatchery waste criteria does not apply to us.

#### Dead Birds Disposal

##### Burial Method:

1. After your inspection we have built up a burial pit for dead birds according to environmental guidelines for poultry farms 2022 6.2 (III). We have complied with the objection raised by your team for dead birds disposal.

#### Composting

1. We will be needing one month's time for proper composting facilities.

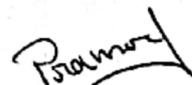
#### Siting Criteria

1. As our laying unit has been operational since 2009, so the siting criteria does not apply to us. I am also attaching a Jamabandi of the laying unit where clearly <sup>mentioned</sup> ~~mentioned~~ that the unit was already operational before 2013. We have also witnesses from the Manoharpur village that our unit is operational since 2009.

As we have compliance with the objection raised by the committee members, only on two points: composting of manure and installing a dust collector machine, we request you to kindly give us one month's time to comply with the objections raised by the team.

As I request you to kindly visit our laying unit again as there is no pollution in our unit.

Thanks and Regards,



Pramod Sehwa

M/s Sehwa Research and Breeding Farm,

Village Manoharpur, Jind

9215656800





**Regional Office**  
**Haryana State Pollution Control Board,**  
 SCO 161 - P, 162, 163 SECOND FLOOR SECTOR 20, HUDA KAITHIAL  
 Email-hspcbrokal@gmail.com



No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/

Dated:

**Inspection Performa for Poultry Farm**

1. Name and Address of the Unit: **ML Sehwal Research & Breeding Farm**  
 Mahoharpur, Jind
2. Date of Inspection: - **01/08/2022**
3. Date of Establishment: **2008 (As informed by Unit.)**
4. Name of the unit Prop./Directors/Partners: **Sh Parmod Sehwal**
5. E-mail ID and Contact No.: - **92156-56800**
6. Latitude and Longitude: **Lat-29.365967, long. 76.369336**
7. Total no. of birds: - **Birds - 16500 Birds (Egg formation only)**
8. Total no. of Sheds: - **05 Nos - 4 operational  
1 non-operational**
9. Whether covered under Consent Management?: - **Not Covered -**

**Compliance status of directions issued by CPCB, Jan., 2022 & HSPCB vide letter I/96677/2022 dated 15.02.2022.**

Sr. No.	Directions Jan., 2022 regarding Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms	Compliance status
6.1	<b>Gaseous emission (NH<sub>3</sub> &amp; H<sub>2</sub>S) and Feed Mill Dust</b>	
	<b>Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution</b>	
(i)	Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.	- Yes
(ii)	Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.	- Yes (Covered Area provided)
(iii)	Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure /litter.	- Yes. Closed/Covered type constructed for collection of manure
(iv)	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	- Burial pit provided.
	<b>Dust from Feed Mills</b>	
(i)	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.	- Yes
(ii)	Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of the feed mill.	- No feed is being prepared at site. - feed is being prepared from Mills situated far from the farm & strictly for the farm & strictly
(iii)	Workers in the feed mill shall be provided with dust masks to protect them from dust.	- Yes
(iv)	Provision for vehicle tyre dip shall be made at the entrance to remove impurities/dust carried by vehicle tyres;	- Yes.
(v)	Floor of the feed mill and Go-down shall be concrete and raised above the ground level by a minimum of 2 feet.	- Yes

6.2	Management of solid wastes (Solid Wastes contains Manure/litter, Hatchery Debris and Dead Birds)	
	<i>Manure handling and disposal</i>	
(i)	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.	Yes. Blowers has been provided Shed wise
(ii)	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.	- Yes.
(iii)	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.	No-
(iv)	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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Composting	Collection in pits. Manure being dried and used in farming Activities.
	2. Medium & Large Poultry Farms <input type="checkbox"/> Composting or Biogas production for disposal/utilization of manure/litter <input type="checkbox"/> Combination of any of the methods for disposal/utilization of manure/litter	- NA
	3. Poultry Farms in Cluster <input type="checkbox"/> Common facilities for Biogas production or Composting or their combination	- NA
(v)	Land application of manure to the nutritional requirements of soil and crop shall be balanced	- NA
(vi)	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.	- Yes
(vii)	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.	- Yes Collection pit with covering facility provided (2 Nos)
(viii)	Mortalities on farm by proper animal care and disease prevention program shall be reduced.	- Yes
(ix)	Proper facilities (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) shall be provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds	Burial Pits - 2 Nos provided for disposal of dead birds
x)	Domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) shall be disposed as per provisions of "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".	Yes.

*Pranav*

*Suresh*

*Dr. Rasm  
Vid  
Kamran*

Composting of Manure:		
(i)	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	- NO
(ii)	Periodic stirring of compost material should be done for its proper mixing.	-NO
(iii)	Moisture levels should be maintained between 35 to 50%.	-NO
(iv)	Temperature monitoring should be done to determine composting conditions	-NO
Hatchery Waste		
(i)	Efforts shall be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds	- Yes
(ii)	Extrusion with soya bean meal can be used to make a shell/hatchery meal.	- Yes.
(iii)	Un-hatched eggs shall be disposed of by composting or rendering.	-NA
Dead Birds Disposal		
Burial Method:		
(i)	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	Yes Through deep Burial Method
(ii)	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	-Yes.
(iii)	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.	-Yes
(iv)	Carcasses shall be covered by a thin layer of soil (at least 40 cm deep) along with calcium hydroxide.	-Yes. Deep Burial facility Provided
(v)	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.	-Yes
(vi)	The distance between any two burial pits should not be less than 1 m.	-Yes
Composting		
(i)	The composting facility shall not be located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.	-NO
(ii)	The capacity of the composting facility shall be sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm.	-NO

(v)	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.	No-
(vi)	A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature.	No-
(vii)	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.	No-
(viii)	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.	-NO-
(ix)	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.	-NO
6.3	<b>Waste water Management</b>	
(i)	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.	-Yes Collection Tank Provided
(ii)	Water use and spills from drinking devices shall be reduced by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self-watering devices;	-Yes-
(iii)	Improve drainage, reduce standing water and water ditches to control mosquitoes and flies	-Yes-
(iv)	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.	-Yes-
6.4	<b>Other issues</b>	
(i)	<b>Control of Flies:</b> 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.	-Yes- Being a daily basic Activity
(ii)	<b>Control of Rodents:</b> 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.	-Yes-
(iii)	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.	-Yes-
7	<b>Siting Criteria</b>	
(i)	500 m from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies	Yes
(ii)	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.	-Yes-
(iii)	100 m from national Highway (NH) and 50 m from State Highway (SH) in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.	-Yes-
(iv)	10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis	No
(v)	The Poultry sheds should not be located within 10 m from farm boundary for cross ventilation and odour dispersion	No

Sh Parmod Sehgal  
(owner)

As per details furnished by  
Ravi Kant - 2011. Bureau document provided  
01/05/2022  
Nishu Kumar AELHI PE

Dr. Robin  
V. S. Bhatia  
Suresh Kanwar  
Sunish G. P. S.

**Government of Haryana  
Environment and Climate Change Department  
Order**

Whereas, the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board has intimated that poultry farm operated by M/s Sehwaq Research & Breeding Farm, Manoharpur, Jind was inspected by the concerned field officer on 13.04.2022 and he has reported that the said poultry farm is not complying with the directions issued by Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Haryana regarding poultry farms;

Whereas, a Show Cause Notice was issued to the unit by the Regional Officer Kaithal Region vide letter no. HSPCB/KAL/2022/207 dated 18.04.2022 and the unit has submitted the reply of SCN. After receiving the reply of SCN, the unit was again inspected on 01.08.2022 and some deficiencies were found still existing as per last inspection;

Whereas, the Regional Officer, Kaithal has requested vide his letter no. HSPCB/KAL/2022/196-I dated 03.08.2022 to issue directions under section 5 of the EP Act to regulate the activity of the poultry farm and to stop the farming activity of above said poultry farm. Following shortcomings were found during the inspection of the above said poultry farm:-

1. The unit not complying with the direction issued by Env. Dept., No Govt. of Haryana vide letter dated 29.05.2013 regarding poultry farms.
2. The unit is not handling and disposing their manure as per norms.
3. The unit is not composting their manure as per norms.
4. The unit has not provide the composting facility as per norms
5. The unit is not meeting the siting criteria as per norms.

Whereas, vide their letter No. HSPCB-030001/286/2022-Planning Cell dated 02-09-2022, the Chairman, HSPCB has recommended to issue directions to the above said poultry farm under section 5 of the EP Act;

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, it is hereby ordered to regulate the activity of the poultry farm operated by M/s Sehwaq Research & Breeding Farm, Manoharpur, Jind and to stop the farming activity and exhaust all the birds within 60 days by way of sale, transfer or any other means from the date of closure directions to the poultry farm.

Dated:- 09.09.2022

**Pardeep Kumar, IAS  
Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department**

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to Deputy Commissioner, Jind for further necessary action.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector 6, Panchkula for further necessary action w.r.t. their letter No. HSPCB-030001/286/2022-Planning Cell dated 02-09-2022.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated:12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Panchkula, Haryana with the request to direct the concerned Veterinary Surgeon to associate with Regional Officer, Kaithal, HSPCB to implement the above said directions and to ensure that the birds are not harmed in any way in the process of transfer and subsequently closure of the said poultry farm.

*pc*  
Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated:12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the SDM (Civil), Jind with the request to dispose of the birds by the way of sale through auction after following the due approved procedure.

*pc*  
Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated:12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the Regional Officer Kaithal, Haryana w.r.t his letter No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/1964 dated 03.08.2022 State Pollution Control Board, for further necessary action.

*pc*  
Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated:12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to M/s M/s Schwag Research & Breeding Farm, Manoharpur, Jind for information.

*pc*  
Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department



**Regional Office**  
**Haryana State Pollution Control Board,**  
 SCO 161 - P, 162, 163 SECOND FLOOR SECTOR 20, HUDA KAITHAL  
 Email-hspcbrokai@gmail.com



No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/ 2373

Dated: 15.09.2022

To

The Chairman,  
Haryana State Pollution Control Board,  
Panchkula.

**Sub: Compliance of closure direction u/s 5 of Environment Protection Act 1986, against the poultry farm i.e M/s Sehwag Research and Breeding Farm, Village Manoharpur, District Jind**

**Ref: Environment Department letter No. 16/23/2019-3 ENV dt 12.09.2022.**

In this connection, it is submitted that in compliance of the orders passed by Hon'ble Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana, Environment and Climate Change Department Haryana regarding the regulation of poultry farming activity at unit i.e M/s Sehwag poultry Farm, Village Manoharpur, District Jind vide letter reference under.

The copy of orders has been handed over to Sh. Rajender Singh (Representative of unit) on 15.09.2022 and intimated to stop the farming activity and to exhaust the birds within 60 days by way of sale, transfer or any another means from the date of closure directions issued to said poultry farm.

This is submitted for your kind information and further necessary action please.

- DA/1. Copy of order dt 12.09.2022
- 2. Compliance report of orders dt 12.09.2022

*[Signature]*  
 Regional Officer,  
 Kaithal Region  
 Dated: 15.09.2022

Endst. No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/ 2374-2376

A copy of above is forwarded to followings for information further necessary actions:-

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Jind,
2. The Sub Divisional Magistrate ( Civil ), Jind
3. The Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Jind

*[Signature]*  
 Regional Officer,  
 Kaithal Region

*[Handwritten mark]*

*[Handwritten mark]*

2095  
15/9/2022

Government of Haryana  
Environment and Climate Change Department  
Order

FORM 1  
AEE-I, AEE-II, JEE/DO-13  
Asst. / C. / S. DEO-1/DEO-II  
FEE

Whereas, the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board has intimated that poultry farm operated by M/s Sehway Research & Breeding Farm, Manoharpur, Jind was inspected by the concerned field officer on 13.04.2022 and he has reported that the said poultry farm is not complying with the directions issued by Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Haryana regarding poultry farms;

Whereas, a Show Cause Notice was issued to the unit by the Regional Officer, Kaithal Region vide letter no. HSPCB/KAL/2022/207 dated 18.04.2022 and the unit has submitted the reply of SCN. After receiving the reply of SCN, the unit was again inspected on 01.08.2022 and some deficiencies were found still existing as per last inspection;

Whereas, the Regional Officer, Kaithal has requested vide his letter no. HSPCB/KAL/2022/1964 dated 03.08.2022 to issue directions under section 5 of the EP Act to regulate the activity of the poultry farm and to stop the farming activity of above said poultry farm. Following shortcomings were found during the inspection of the above said poultry farm:-

1. The unit not complying with the direction issued by Env. Deptt., Govt. of Haryana vide letter dated 29.05.2013 regarding poultry farms.
2. The unit is not handling and disposing their manure as per norms.
3. The unit is not composting their manure as per norms.
4. The unit has not provide the composting facility as per norms
5. The unit is not meeting the siting criteria as per norms.

Whereas, vide their letter No. HSPCB/030001/286/2022-Planning Cell dated 02-09-2022, the Chairman, HSPCB has recommended to issue directions to the above said poultry farm under section 5 of the EP Act;

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, it is hereby ordered to regulate the activity of the poultry farm operated by M/s Sehway Research & Breeding Farm, Manoharpur, Jind and to stop the farming activity and exhaust all the birds within 60 days by way of sale, transfer or any other means from the date of closure directions to the poultry farm.

Dated:- 09.09.2022

Parddeep Kumar, IAS  
Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to Deputy Commissioner, Jind for further necessary action.

Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector 6, Panchkula for further necessary action w.r.t. their letter No. HSPCB/030001/286/2022-Planning Cell dated 02-09-2022

Copy Received

*[Signature]*

Sh. Rajinder Singh  
(Representative of Unit)

(92153-26676)

Date - 15/09/2022

Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Panchkula, Haryana with the request to direct the concerned Veterinary Surgeon to associate with Regional Officer, Kaithal, HSPCB to implement the above said directions and to ensure that the birds are not harmed in any way in the process of transfer and subsequently closure of the said poultry farm.

*/c* Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the SDM (Civil), Jind with the request to dispose of the birds by the way of sale through auction after following the due approved procedure.

*/c* Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to the Regional Officer Kaithal, Haryana w.r.t his letter No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/1964 dated 03.08.2022 State Pollution Control Board, for further necessary action.

*/c* Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department

Endst. No. 16/23/2019-3Env.

Dated: 12.09.2022

A copy is forwarded to M/s M/s Schwerg Research & Breeding Farm, Manoharpur, Jind for information.

*/c* Under Secretary, Environment  
for Special Secretary to Govt. of Haryana  
Environment & Climate Change Department





Regional Office

# Haryana State Pollution Control Board,

SCO 161 - P, 162, 163 SECOND FLOOR SECTOR 20, HUDA KAITHAL

Email-hspcbroka@gmail.com



No. HSPCB/KAI/2022/

Dated:

## COMPLIANCE OF CLOSURE REPORT

( Lat - 29.36596. Long - 76.369336 )

Closure / Regulation Compliance for: M/s Shwag Research & Breeding farm  
Manoharpur Jind

Closure / Regulation order no.: 16/23/2019-3 ENV - 12-09-2022

Closed / Regulated on: 15-09-2022 at 12:15 PM

Reprehensive of unit: Sh. Rajinder Singh (9215326676)

Name & Address of Owner: Sh. Parmod Shwag s/o Rajinder Singh, H.No-3829, Urban Estate Jind

Date of inspection: 15-09-2022

Sr. No.	Location of shed	No. of Birds	Remarks
1.	Shed No1	4200	(Poultry Activity found) <sup>only</sup> for Egg formation only.
2.	Shed No 2	4270	
3.	Shed No 3	5479	
4.	Shed No-4	2000	
5.	Shed No-5	NIL	No farming Activity found
Total No. of Birds			

Note: - The total capacity of birds is 24000 Birds at the time of compliance of closure directions. Unit is further directed no to add any new birds till compliance of the directions.

The unit is not produced any stay order on enquiry.

\* Unit has provided arrangement i.e raised the wall height through Steel Jali Towards the Complainant fields to solve the problem (10feet)

*Signature of Representative of Unit*

*Signature of Officer of HSPCB*  
15/09/2022  
at 12:15 PM  
Vipin Kumar  
AEE

Signature of representative of unit

Sh. Rajinder Singh (Representative of unit)

Signature of Officer of HSPCB

मौके पर शिकायतकर्ता श्री सुरेश कुमार s/o चतर सिंह को बुलाया गया जो व जामा कि शिकायतकर्ता को Shed No-1 और 2 में निचले वाले पंखों व छत में शिकायत थी जिस पर पोल्ट्री कार्य में Shed No-1 पर अपना कार्य पूरी कर लिया है और अब केवल Shed No.2 के कारण ही परेशानी है उक्त अगले 15 दिनों में Shed No.2 को पूरी रूप से जाली लगाकर व अगले 30 दिनों में पूरी करने पर ही शिकायत को समाप्त पूर्ण रूप से हो पाएगा।

*Signature of Officer of HSPCB*  
Sh. Suresh Kumar s/o Chatter Singh  
Village - Manoharpur Jind  
(94660-14763)