

**Head Office**

**Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board**  
**Paryavas Bhawan Sector-19, Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar (CG) 492002**  
Email-hocecb@gmail.com

No. / Legal /CECB/ 2026

Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar, Dated / /2026

**~ NOTICE ~**

**Subject: NOTICE – Invitation of Public Comments on Proposed SOP for Poultry Farms**

The Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB) proposes to issue a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the establishment and operation of poultry farms in the State of Chhattisgarh, with the objective of ensuring environmental protection and regulatory compliance. In this regard, comments and suggestions from stakeholders and the general public are hereby invited on the proposed SOP. The comments may be submitted through any of the following modes:

1. **By email** at: hocecb@gmail.com
2. **By physical mail** addressed to:  
*Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board,  
Paryavas Bhawan, Sector-19,  
Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar (C.G.) – 492002*
3. **By participating in the stakeholder consultation meeting** to be held on  
23 February at 12:00 PM  
at *Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board,  
Paryavas Bhawan, Sector-19, Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar (C.G.) – 492002*

  
**Member Secretary**

Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board  
Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar(CG)

No. 121624 Legal /CECB/ 2026

Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar, Dated 3 / 2 /2026

**Copy to:**

1. Notice Board, for publication on the website.

  
**DS Member Secretary**

Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board  
Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar(CG)



## CHHATTISGARH ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION BOARD

Paryavas Bhawan, North Block, Sector-19

Atal Nagar, Nava Raipur (C.G.)

Email add- hocecb@gmail.com

No. /Legal/CECB/2026

Atal Nagar, Date / / 2026

### OFFICE ORDER

**SUBJECT: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF POULTRY FARMS IN THE STATE OF CHHATTISGARH.**

- Direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court:** The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the matter of *Citizen of the Village (Churegaon Gram Panchayat) & Ors. v/s The State of Chhattisgarh & Anr (Special Leave to Appeal (Crl.) No(s).10810/2022)* vide order dated 18.7.2025, has directed State Government and the State Pollution Control Board to lay down guidelines (keeping in view the local conditions) which must be complied with before establishing a poultry farm.
- Expert Committee:** In compliance with the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, CECB constituted a 4-member expert committee comprising of officials of CECB and Livestock Development Department who visited various poultry farms of Chhattisgarh and submitted their recommendations in this regard. The present Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) have been finalized after obtaining comments of the Department of Housing and Environment and after incorporating inputs, suggestions and views received from the members of the Committee and CECB.
- Applicability:** The SOP shall be applicable to all such operators of Poultry Farms in Chhattisgarh who are required obtain Consent from CECB under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 whereas CECB is the regulatory body which shall take action against the violators in case of non-compliance of the SOP.
- Definition(s):**
  - 'Poultry farming'** shall mean raising/rearing or keeping of domesticated birds (such as chicken, ducks, turkeys, geese, quails, guinea fowl, emus, ostriches and other poultry varieties) for commercial production of meat and/or eggs, including all allied operations such as feed storage, bird housing, manure/litter management, hatchery and dead stocks disposal. It includes both large organized enterprises and small /unorganized poultry units. The poultry farms are broadly classified based on their purpose of operation and production stage. The main types are Breeder farms, Hatchery, Layer farms, Broiler farms and Backyard Farms.

- b. '**Breeder farms** (parent stock farms)' are those farms that maintain parent stock birds, including male and female breeders, for the production of fertile eggs used for hatching. These farms maintain genetically improved birds, and fertile eggs are collected daily and sent to hatcheries. They generally operate on a medium to large scale.
- c. '**Hatchery farms**' are those farms that incubate and hatch fertilized eggs received from breeder farms. These farms mainly collect eggs, incubate them in controlled chambers (21 days), hatch, grade, vaccinate and dispatch day-old chickens.
- d. '**Layer farms**' are established for rearing hens for egg production. The birds begin laying eggs at around 18 to 20 weeks of age and continue production for approximately 70 to 80 weeks. Eggs are collected on a daily basis and are sent either for sale or to hatcheries.
- e. '**Broiler farms**' are established to rear birds specifically for meat production. The birds are raised for a short production cycle of about 7 to 9 weeks, after which, upon attaining a market weight of approximately 1.5 to 2.5 kilograms, they are sent for slaughter. These farms generally operate with batch sizes ranging from about 1,000 to more than 100,000 birds.
- f. '**Backyard farms**' are subsistence or small-scale commercial operations, typically rearing fewer than 5,000 birds.

#### **5. Siting Criteria :**

1. Poultry farm shall be established beyond 500m from residential zones, school, hospital etc in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odor and flies.
2. Poultry farm shall be established beyond 100m from water bodies like river, lakes, canals, ponds and drinking water source of lake water.
3. Poultry farms should have sufficient spaces within the premises for poultry shed, setting up of deep burial pits, compost pits, vegetation etc and shown on map/layout.
4. Poultry sheds should not be located within 10m from farms boundary for cross ventilation and odour dispersion.
5. Display board shall be installed at gate indicating the name of farm, bird capacity and helpline for grievances.

#### **6. Gaseous emission/ odor and dust management-**

1. Poultry farms shall raise green belt (comprising of local species with broad leaves) all around the farm with minimum of two rows spaced apart by not more than 3 m or wind breaking wall with green net all around.
2. Poultry farms should ensure proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry.
3. Manure should be protected from run-off water and from unwanted pest/insects.
4. Dust collection system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of feed mill.

5. Large poultry farms (having birds >1,00,000) shall make provision for vehicle tyre dip system.
6. Ensure regular housekeeping to minimize fugitive dust from feed storage and handling.
7. Feed shall be stored in sealed silos or covered sheds.
8. Storage of raw material shall be raised above ground (protected from moisture, vermin and run off) and placed on impervious floors with bunding where bulk storage is present.
9. Poultry farms shall suppress dust by water fogging as needed.

## **7. Solid waste management-**

**1. Manure/ litter management:** Excreta shall be scrapped at least once in two days to keep the bedding material (rice husk, saw dust, wood shavings etc) dry. Litter should be collected and stored in a covered impermeable platform and shall be disposed off through composting or biogas generation depending upon the scale of generation and requirement. Poultry farms shall not dispose the litter and manure on open lands or into water bodies.

**2. Hatchery waste:** Hatchery waste shall be disposed of through composting, rendering or incineration. Efforts shall be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feed. Poultry farms shall not dispose the hatchery waste on open lands.

**3. Dead Birds Disposal:** Dead birds should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be disposed off within 24 hours through deep burial or by composting. **Deep burial pit** should be atleast 4m in depth and atleast 3m above the ground water table. Deep burial pit shall be covered with vermin/fly proof cover. Layer of lime should be added above each day's disposal followed by a thin layer of soil (at least 40 cm deep layer). When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m. shall be provided and the top of the covered soil should be above the ground level.

**4. Composting:** If Manure/ litter waste, Hatchery Waste and Dead Birds are disposed-off through composting aerobic composting pits lined with imperious material shall be provided. The roof of the composting facility shall be permanent with concrete bottom. Composting facility shall be raised all around to a height of 1.5 m. above the ground level to avoid the predation by the stray dogs etc. Carcasses shall be mixed with litter/manure in 1:2 ratio, and covered with saw dust or soil.

**5. Rendering:** For large commercial farms, rendering of dead birds should be preferred where dead birds are processed in authorized rendering units to produce fat/protein meal.

**6. Other solid wastes:** Spilled feed and waste shall be collected daily and should be either reused or disposed through composting. Plastic feed bags shall be disposed through

authorized recyclers. Segregate syringes, needles, medicines vials etc. and disposed off as per provisions of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

7. Open burning, open dumping or disposal in municipal bins is strictly prohibited.

**8. Waste water management:**

1. Waste water generated from cleaning operations shall be collected in settling/holding tank and after primary treatment to be used in gardening / road dust suppression etc within the premises.
2. Disposal or reuse of treated waste shall comply with standards prescribed by MOEF/ CPCB and CECB from time to time.
3. Water use and spills from drinking devices shall be reduced by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self watering devices.
4. Garland drains shall be provided around sheds and manure storage to divert clean rain water.
5. Storm water from clean areas does not mix with waste laden runoff should be ensured. For large scale commercial farms (having more than 1,00,000 birds) a settling cum filtration system (bio filter) shall be provided for treatment of waste water (in case of sufficient quantity of waste water generation).
6. Poultry farm shall not directly discharge waste water into natural drains, nallah, ponds or nearby fields. Efforts may be made for dry cleaning of the sheds with the use of disinfectant so as to avoid use of water.
7. High pressure, low volume water jets and controlled water flow systems should be adopted. Integration of waste water reuse with manure composting units, gardening / road dust suppression etc. or biogas system shall be encouraged to promote circular utilization of resources.
8. Farms located in close clusters may establish common waste water treatment and reuse facilities.

**9. Control of flies, vermins and rodents:**

1. Farm operator shall ensure prompt removal and processing of manure/litter at regular intervals, ventilation of sheds, control of temperature, good sanitation and housekeeping, clear and dry condition helps in controlling flies. Farms should have provisions of wire nettings, trap, approved fly-repellents and insecticides etc. Proper sanitation and feed storage in rodent proof containers shall be ensured.
2. All opening, cracks and crevices in sheds, feed stores and boundary wall shall be promptly sealed.
3. Use of mechanical traps or bait stations containing approved rodenticides, ensuring these are inaccessible to birds and pets can help in controlling rodents.
4. Removing spilled feed daily and disposing of dead rodent safely shall be ensured.
5. Vegetation/bushes around farm boundaries trimmed to discourage rodent nesting.
6. Fly and rodent control steps should be intensified during monsoon when humidity promotes breeding.

**10. Bio-security and public health:**

1. Restrict public access to farms and ensure disinfection of vehicles and equipment.
2. Regular vaccination and veterinary supervision to prevent zoonotic diseases.
3. Avoid overcrowding; ensure adequate feeder/drinker space; maintain thermal comfort to reduce stress and odour.
4. Farm operator shall ensure that workers are provided with protective gear and sanitation facilities.

**11. Capacity building and awareness :**

1. Farm operator shall train staff on environmental management, bio-security and emergency response.
2. Farm operator should organize periodic workshop in collaboration with livestock development department and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) on safe and best poultry practices.

**12. Record keeping:** Farm operators shall maintain monthly record of the following data and the same shall be produced during inspection:

- flock strength and mortality;
- waste generation & disposal;
- production of compost & biogas;
- water consumption and
- veterinary medicines/vaccines used and disposed.

**13. Penalty:** Failure to comply with SOP shall invite imposition of Environment Compensation (without prejudice to any other action that can be taken under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.)

**Appendix:**

1. Appendix 1: Suggestive waste management schedule.
2. Appendix 2: Monsoon Preparedness Checklist for Poultry Farms.

MEMBER SECRETARY  
Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board

# APPENDICES

**APPENDIX-I: WASTE MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE**

This schedule provides guidance to poultry farm operators for the proper collection, storage, treatment, and disposal of various waste streams generated during poultry farming operations, in accordance with the guidelines of the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB) and CPCB framework.

Sl. No	Type of Waste	Source	Recommended Handling & Treatment	Final Disposal / Reuse	Frequency	Remarks
1.	Dead Birds / Carcasses	Mortality during rearing	Collect immediately; dispose through deep burial pit, incineration, or rendering; maintain mortality register	Safe disposal in bio-secure pit.	Daily	Strictly no open dumping or burning.
2.	Hatchery Waste	Hatchery operations	Segregate waste daily; compost or dispose via rendering/authorized collection.	Treated material reused as manure	Daily	Handle under hygienic conditions
3.	Feed Waste & Dust	Feed milling & feeding	Collect spilled feed and dust; use dust collection units in feed mills.	Reuse as feed supplement or compost.	Daily	Keep feed area clean to avoid pests.
4.	Domestic Waste	Labour quarters / offices	Segregate biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.	Compost biodegradable waste; hand over others to local body.	Daily	Handle separately from poultry waste.
5.	Wastewater (Washings)	Cleaning & washing	Segregate process and stormwater; treat in soak pit/ETP; avoid discharge on land.	Reuse for gardening and road dust suppression after treatment	Continuous	Ensure zero discharge outside premises
6.	Odour & Fly Nuisance Waste	Litter residues / spillage	Apply biological deodorants; maintain dry litter, proper aeration.	Compost or dry before disposal.	Continuous	Intensify during monsoon.

7.	Packaging Waste	Feed bags & containers	Segregate recyclable/non-recyclable; clean and send to recycler.	Reuse clean bags; send damaged ones for recycling.	Weekly	Maintain record of disposal.
8.	Poultry Litter / Manure	Shed floor	Collect regularly to keep litter dry; store on impervious floor under cover; treat through composting, biogas, or pelleting.	Use as organic manure/fertilizer after compost maturity.	Daily removal & Monthly disposal	Compost to meet FCO standards before use.
9.	Bio-Medical Waste (Vaccination Residues)	Vaccination / medication	Collect and store in labelled containers; hand over to authorized BMW facility.	Incineration / disposal by authorized agency	As generated	Handled by specialized farm if integrated.
10.	Stormwater Runoff	Rainwater from roofs / open areas	Provide g�arland drains and first-flush collection pit; prevent contamination.	Divert clean runoff to rainwater harvesting.	Seasonal	Essential during monsoon.

**APPENDIX-II: MONSOON PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST FOR POULTRY FARMS**

This checklist shall be used by poultry farm owners, managers, and inspecting officers of the competent authority to ensure that all preventive measures are in place before and during the monsoon season. The objective is to minimize odour, leachate generation, fly nuisance, and water contamination during heavy rainfall.

**A. Litter and Manure Management**

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required
1	All litter and manure storage areas are covered with roof and side protection to prevent rainwater entry.		
2	Manure pits and composting platforms are lined and elevated from ground level.		
3	Old and decomposed litter removed before onset of monsoon.		
4	Leachate collection pit provided near manure storage area.		
5	Litter turning frequency increased to maintain dryness.		
6	Composting carried out under covered shed or plastic sheet.		

**B. Drainage and Runoff Management**

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required
1	Proper slope and surface drainage provided around sheds		
2	Garland drains constructed around farm area to collect rainwater runoff.		
3	First flush runoff diverted to collection pit or treatment system.		
4	Drains cleaned and desilted before monsoon.		
5	No direct discharge of stormwater into nearby nullahs or water bodies.		

**C. Wastewater and Leachate Control**

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required
1	All wastewater collected in lined drains and directed to		

	treatment system.		
2	Soak pits or wetlands checked and cleaned.		
3	Overflow or seepage from pits prevented.		
4	Treated water reused for washing or gardening within premises.		

#### D. Odour, Fly, and Pest Management

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required
1	Odour control measures (biofilters / microbial spray) applied regularly.		
2	Fly traps and insect control measures installed.		
3	No accumulation of feed spillage or decomposed litter around sheds.		
4	Rodent traps and pest control programme intensified.		

#### E. Dead Bird and Hatchery Waste Management

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required
1	Dead birds disposed daily through approved method (deep burial / incineration).		
2	Burial pits are covered and located away from water sources.		
3	Hatchery waste stored in closed containers and composted or rendered properly.		

#### F. Infrastructure and Emergency Preparedness

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required
1	Power backup (generator / inverter) available for ventilation and pumps.		
2	Roofs, gutters, and water pipes checked for leakage or blockage.		
3	Feed storage areas elevated and protected from moisture.		
4	Emergency contact list (Veterinary Officer, Local Body) displayed.		
5	Drainage map and emergency flow route maintained on-site.		

#### G. Bushes/Vegetation Maintenance

Sl. No.	Activity	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks / Corrective Action Required

1	Overgrown vegetation/bushes near sheds trimmed to prevent rodent nesting.		
2	Buffer zone (space between shed and boundary of farm) free of litter, waste, or stagnant water.		

I hereby certify that the above preparedness measures have been implemented to ensure safe and hygienic operation of the poultry farm during the monsoon season.

Name & Signature of Farm Owner / Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name & Signature of Inspecting Officer (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_