

DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN

For

GODDA DISTRICT

Prepared By
Forest Department Godda

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A.No-360/2018, dated 26/09/2019 ordered regarding constitution of District Committee (as part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

In the above said order, it is stated that among others

'Chief Secretaries may personally monitor compliance of environmental norms (Including BMW Rules) with the District Magistrate once every month. The District Magistrates may conduct such monitoring twice every month. We find in necessary to add that in view of Constitutional Provisions under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by a District committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD)

In this regard, Environment & Forest Deptt, Govt of Jharkhand vide letter No-4869, dtd 26.12.2019 instructed the Deputy Commissioners to prepare District Environment Plans by constituting District Environment Committee (as part of District Planning Committee) with representatives from Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB and a Suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired as monitored by the District Collector/District Magistrate.

As per the directions, District Committee in respect of Godda district was formed to evolve and execute District Environmental Plan in the Godda District List of members of Environment Committee; Godda is monitored at Annexure-1

Several meetings of the District Committee to evolve the District Environment Plan in respect of Godda District were held from Jan 2020 to August-2020.

This plan has been prepared in line with the model District Environment Plan (DEP) of CPCB and covers following thematic areas;

1. Waste Management Plan
 - (i) Solid Waste Management Plan
 - (ii) Plastic Waste Management
 - (iii) C&D Waste Management
 - (iv) Biomedical Waste Management
 - (v) Hazardous Waste Management
 - (vi) E-Waste Waste Management
2. Water Quality Management Plan
3. Domestic Sewage Management Plan
4. Industrial Management Plan
5. Air Quality Management Plan
6. Mining Activity Management Plan
7. Noise Pollution Management Plan

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District Environment Committee
Thematic Action Plan Formats

Godda is an administrative district in the state of Jharkhand. The district headquarter is located at Godda town which is situated at 350 km from Ranchi, the State capital. In 1983, Godda district was created from Dumka District.

According to the 2011 census Godda district has a population of 1313551. The district has a population density of 580 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 25.35%. Godda has a sex ratio of 938 females for every 1000 males, a literacy rate of 56.4%.

The district has become one of the most densely populated districts in India. The literacy rate is 56.4% of which male 67.84 and female 44.14%. Hindi and Santhali are the most widely spoken language in the district, although Hindi is the official language.

Location & Geographical Area.

Godda District is situated in East North corner of the Jharkhand. The district is bounded by Bhagalpur district of Bihar in the North & Banka district of Bihar in the west; Sahibganj & Pakur district of Jharkhand in the east; Dumka district in the south.

Topography:

The district is located on the globe between 87°2'44" to 87°31'19" east longitude and 24°30'8" to 25°13'42" north latitude and situated at 76 meters above the sea level on an average. General topography of godda district is plain with patches of small hillocks like Gandeshwari (238m) and Kesgari (268m) pahar in the eastern part of the district. The main rivers of the district are Kanjhia, Harna, Sunder, Shapin, Kao, Cheer, Gerua and Gumani. The general trend of the drainage is from SE-NW. The average rainfall of the district is 2645 mm.

Availability of Minerals:

The district is rich in mineral resources. Coal mineral deposit is present in Godda district. Minor minerals like river bed sand, boulders etc. are also available.

Forest:

The district is very poor in forest resources. The district having a total geographical area of 2266 Km² out of which it has forest covers of 20687.77 hectares, comprises 7297.86 hectares of reserved forest and 7757.53 hectares of protected forest and 5632.38 ha of unclassed forest.

Administrative set up:

The Deputy Commissioner is the Head of the District administration. Godda town is the Head Quarter of the district. At present there are two sub-divisions namely (i) Godda (Sadar) and (ii) Mahagama. The district has 9 revenue circles and Blocks. In Godda District, there are 201 Gaon Panchyats GP.

There are 3 Jharkhand Legislative Assembly constituencies in this district: Godda, Mahagama & Proaiyahat and two partial Legislative Assembly namely Barhet and Borio. All 3 LACs are in the Godda Lok Sabha constituency, which shares some part of Deoghar and Dumka district also.

2.1 Solid Waste Management Plan

1. Solid waste management is one of the most essential services for maintaining the quality of life in the urban areas and for ensuring better standards of health and sanitation. In India, this service falls short of the desired level as the systems adopted are outdated and inefficient. Institutional weakness, shortage of human and financial resources, improper choice of technology, inadequate coverage and lack of short and long term planning are responsible of the inadequacy of services.

Present Scenario in the district:

In Godda District, there are Godda Nagar Parishad, Zila Parishad & (ULB) and 201 Gaon Panchayats. The ULBs on an average generates about 60 Metric Tonnes of waste per day. The quantities of waste are also growing with each passing year.

Si No	Name of Block	Population (as par 2011 census)	No of Household	Total Waste Generated per day (In Kg)	
				Bio degradable waste	Non bio degradable waste
1	Godda	(a) 48469 (b) 221775	(a) 9694 (b) 44355	(a) - (b) 17742	(a) 18310 (b) 4436
2	Basantroy	93448	18690	7476	1869
3	Boarijore	138330	27666	11066	2767
4	Mahagama	166575	33315	13326	3332
5	Meherma	146325	29265	11706	2927
6	Pathargama	115662	23132	9253	2313
7	Poriyahat	187489	37498	14999	3750
8	Sunderpahari	65463	13093	5237	1309
9	Thakurgangti	99603	19921	7968	1992

Note:-For Godda Block figures in first row (a) represent data of Godda Nagar Parishad.

Solid Waste Management Plan for the district is as follows:

Solid waste will be managed in accordance with the SWM Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, according to the table below :-

Si No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Collection, Segregation & Treatment of solid waste	Solid waste to be managed in accordance with the SWM Rules, 2016	ULBs
2	Strengthening the capacities of the ULBs	All ULB staff to be trained to impart adequate knowledge for proper implementation of sustainable SWM Logistic infrastructure to be make available from the Financial allocation made by the Govt. in this regard.	ULBs
3	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws	ULBs will frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 and notify accordingly.	ULBs DIPRO
4	Awareness	Public awareness to be created through IEC campaign with participation of SHGs, NGOs, stuents. Leaflets explaining waste segregation practice to be distributed in all the household.	ULBs NGOs SHGs Insp. of Schools DIPRO
5	Monitoring and Review	EO of ULBs will time to time monitor/review the performance of their respective ULB on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures. District Level Committee will also sit bi-monthly to review the status of execution of SWM.	EO of ULBs Dist. Level Committee

2.1 Urban Local Body (ULB) of Godda, which is Nagar Parishad, is responsible for providing municipal and civic services, which includes the collection, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste generated in the city and road sweeping and drain cleaning in municipal area.

Godda Nagar Parishad (GNP) desires to establish a system of Door to door collection, Transfer, Transportation, developing and operating an integrated municipal solid Waste Processing Facility and Engineered Sanitary Landfill facility in municipal area as per SWM Rules 2016 for Godda through private participation on design, Build, operate and Transfer (DBoT) basis.

Door step collection shall mean collection of MSW from residential units, slums, vegetable/fruit markets, slaughter house, fish/chicken/mutton shops, commercial and institutional areas, Marriage gardens/Hall, Thela/Khomcha, industrial area, public place and streets and any other areas, within the Godda Municipal Area, not excluded elsewhere in this document.

Engineered Sanitary Landfill shall mean the area within the Waste Processing and Landfill facility, designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, bad odor, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion, and utilized for disposal of inert/non process able residue coming out of Waste processing plant.

Municipal Solid Waste includes commercial, residential and other waste generated within the limits of GNP either in solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous waste but including treated bio-medical waste. The term Solid Waste shall further mean the Municipal Solid Waste as described under the SWM Rules 2016 notified by MoEF, Govt. of India, notified on 08 April, 2016 generated in the Concession area by all generators which includes domestic/residential, commercial, institutional green waste generated in the work area inclusive of private markets, recreation centers, public places and from the places of occasional accumulation of such solid waste.

Inert Solid Waste means any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling.

Land filling shall mean the process of disposal of the Residual Inert Matter and process remnants at the Scientific Landfill facility designed with protective measures, against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, windblown litter, bad odor, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, in accordance with the SWM Rules 2016 or any amendment thereto.

Residual Inert Matter shall mean the material left as residue after Processing of Municipal Solid Waste and segregation and removal of the organic matter, compost or organic manure there from, either wholly or in part, and includes per-processing rejects.

2.2 Environmental Compliance - The Concessionaire shall, at all times, ensure that all aspects of the Project Facilities and processes employed in the construction, operation and maintenance thereof shall conform with the laws pertaining to environment, health and safety aspects including rules such as MSW Rules, policies and guidelines related thereto. The Concessionaire shall obtain and maintain from time to time all necessary clearance from the JSPCB or any other similarly empowered Government Agency and for this purpose shall carry out the necessary environmental impact assessment studies and implement appropriate environment management plans in respect of the Project Facilities.

3.1 Details of Project Site - The proposed site for sanitary landfill development is located at **Dharmudih** village having Rakba-5 Acres at Thana Number 520, Khata-87 and Dag-934. The site is observed to be an open land with agricultural activities in nearby area. The site is located at an average distance of around 10 km from the Godda City. Total surveyed area of site is 5.00 acres.

Capacity - The Concessionaire shall design the Waste Processing Facilities so as have a minimum capacity for processing 25 metric tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste per day throughout the landfill Life. At present Godda Nagar parishad uses 21 Tripper, 04 Tractor and 30 trolleys to collect solid waste from the town area of the district.

Weigh Bridge – The Concessionaire shall provide one weigh bridge of rated capacity of 25 metric tonnes each at the entry gate of the Processing Facilities.

3.2 Municipal Solid Waste Inspection/Receiving/Manual segregation Area

GNP shall, for the purpose of inspection/Receiving/Manual segregation of Municipal Solid Waste, as required under this agreement shall, provide a separate area, which shall meet the minimum technical specifications set out in **BOQ/Drawings**.

3.3 Storm Water Drainage System

GNP shall provide the storm water drainage system within the Waste Processing Facility as given in respective drawings and in such a manner as to ensure that.

- (a) It is independent from the Leachate System (as provided in Clause 3.4) below)
- (b) The run-off rain water from the hinterland does not enter the Municipal Solid Waste storage and processing area
- (c) There is no stagnation of rain water in the Site.

3.4 Leachate System

- (a) GNP shall,
 - (i) Construct leachate collection tank/s and provide a leachate collection network which shall meet the O&M Requirements;
 - (ii) Ensure that the leachate from the Waste Processing Facility is carried to the leachate Collection Tank without any stagnation (except in storage/holding tanks)

(c) Overall design of the leachate system should be such as to ensure that there is no percolation of the leachate into the ground and it does not come into contact with any water body.

3.5 Green Belt

GNP shall provide a vegetative cover as given in layout drawing and approved by PMC. The species of trees for providing vegetative cover shall be approved by the PMC.

3.6 Specific facilities for Waste Processing Facilities

In addition to the facilities mentioned in Part a above, GNP, based on the DPR prepared by him and approved by Project Monitoring consultant and GNP and/or UDD Ranchi, provide specific facilities for Processing of Municipal Solid Waste like waste to RDF and/or waste to compost and/or Waste to Energy or any other facility as considered fit by concessionaire for Godda.

The Design and drawing of all the facilities shall be submitted to PMC and GNP and/or UDD Ranchi for approval and shall be considered as good for construction only after due approval of these authorities.

3.7 Landfill Rejects from Waste Processing Facility

Landfill Rejects from proposed waste Processing plant shall not exceed 25% of the waste received at Weighbridge. Any violation to this clause will be considered as concessionaire event of default.

4.1 The following standards in order of preference shall be adopted in consultation with the Project Monitoring Consultant, unless otherwise specified:-

- (a) Solid Waste Management Rules 2016
- (b) Any other standards specified by statute and Applicable Laws
- (c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- (d) Suitable specification/standard devised by the Independent Consultant
- (e) Any other standard proposed by GNP and approved by the Project Monitoring Consultant

4.2 Prior to commencement of any construction activity, GNP shall also finalise in consultation with the Independent Consultant:

- (a) An operations and maintenance plan for the Project Facilities during the Implementation Period (O&M Plan-Implementation Period) and which shall, inter alia, include an Environmental Management Plan

4.3 Special Operational Conditions

Except with specific approval from the Independent Consultant, GNP shall ensure the following:

- (a) Provide a benching (terrace) of 3.5m width for every 5 m height of filling within the Engineered Sanitary Landfill.

(b) The slope of the Engineered Sanitary Landfill face shall be in accordance with the guidelines of CPHEEO manual.

4.4 Vegetative cover

(a) GNP shall, in accordance with MSW Rules ensure the provision of a vegetative cover after laying of the Final Cover.

(b) The selection of the varieties of plants and trees to be planted shall be decided in consultation with the project Monitoring Consultant/GNP and shall form part of the Post Closure Maintenance Plan.

5.1 Starch Iodine Test

GNP shall carry out Maturity Test as per procedure set out below to ascertain whether the Residual Inert Matter is Fit for Land filling. Only the Residual Inert Matter which is completely degraded is termed as Fit for Land filling.

Objective	To determine the maturity of the composting sample
Reagents & Chemicals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 35% perchloric acid (v/v) 2. 2% Iodine solution 3. Dissolve 4 gms of iodine (AR grade) and 8 gms of Potassium iodide in 500 ml distilled water
Method	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weigh 1 gm of air dried sample in a 100 ml beaker 2. Add 20 ml of 35% perchloric acid beaker, keep the mixture to react for 20 minutes 3. Filter the slurry through Whatman No-542 filter paper in 250 ml conical flask 4. Add 2 ml of iodine solution to the filtrate and observe the colour change
Results	
Golden Yellow Colour	Indicates Complete degradation
Reddish Brown Colour	Indicates incomplete degradation
Greenish Blue to Blue Colour	Indicates no degradation

5.2 Carbon – Nitrogen Ratio (CN Ratio) Test

The Samples shall be tested for the C/N ratio (Organic water-soluble Carbon/Organic water-soluble nitrogen). The C/N ratio shall be less than 7. If this acceptance criteria is not fulfilled all the heaps of Residual Inert Matter is “not fit for landfilling” and further stabilization is required. They will be recycled back to the treatment facility. The Test of C/N Ratio will be carried out regularly on daily basis. The results of the tests should be documented on daily basis and certified by the Independent Consultant.

The Analysis Procedure for finding the C/N Ratio for the MSW is based on the following Standards:

Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio: IS 10158, 1982, Reaffirmed 1995, Serial No 4 and 6. The procedure as laid down in the standard to be followed.

Waste Management Plan of Zila Parishad

6.1 The solid waste management would be done in panchyats following Decentralized Waste Management Systems and using components of intergrated Solid Waste Management System.

The geography and most cost efficient method would be, to follow decentralized waste management system as the population of Godda is scattered and density is low. The houses are mostly made up of green materials with Pucca houses. The availability of land is not a constrain so we can treat waste in decentralized way.

Most Preferred	
At Source Reduction & Rules	Waste minimization and sustainable use/multi use of products [e.g. reuse of carry bags/packaging jars]
Recycling	Processing non-biodegradable waste to recover commercially valuable materials [e.g. plastic, paper, metal, glass and e-waste recycling]
Composting	Processing organic waste to recover compost [e.g. windrow composting, in-vessel composting, vermin composting]
Waste to Energy	Recovering energy before final disposal of waste [e.g. RDF, biomethanation, co-processing of combustible non-biodegradable dry fraction of MSW, incineration]
Landfills	Safe disposal of inert residual waste at sanitary landfills
Least Preferred	

Integrated Solid Waste Management System Hierarchy

At source reduction and reuse: The most preferred option for waste management in the ISWM hierarchy is to prevent the generation of waste at various stages including in the design, production, packaging, use, and reuse of products. Waste prevention helps to reduce handling, treatment, and disposal costs and various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions, and generation of greenhouse gases (GHG). Minimization of waste generation at source and reuse of products are the most preferred waste prevention strategies.

The finance for the waste management would be generated through convergence of central funds under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen, MGNREGA and 15th FC. The model is decentralized so PRI members primarily mukhiya would be responsible for implementation of the waste management plan along with Village water and sanitation committee under the guidance of PHED department and district rural development agency.

Solid Waste Management

6.2 Approach

- Segregated waste is to be collected from source and non biodegradable waste sent to landfill site present in individual villages.
- Recycling: Segregation of recyclable materials and recycling of constituents to the extent possible for various applications based on cost-effectiveness. Marketable recyclable waste to be sent sale in Godda (Electronic and E waste.)
- Composting: Biodegradable waste to be sent to compost facility for converting into compost which forms as a valuable resource to support agriculture.
- Vermi composting would be encouraged for turning waste to gold.
- Market & slaughter house waste from the panchyats to be composted.
- Utilizing construction debris & inerts for possible use as building material and filling low lying areas and construction of temporary connecting roads.
- Landfill: All the inert waste and rejects from various technological options are sent to secured landfill for disposal.
- Plastic waste would be send to land fill sites designated for each panchyats.

2.2 Plastic Waste Management

1. Definitions-

(a) "plastic" means material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer such as polyethylene terephthalate, high density polyethylene, Vinyl, low density polyethylene,

polypropylene, polystyrene resins, multi-materials like acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, polybutylene terephthalate;

(b) “plastic waste” means any plastic discarded after use or after their intended use is over;

Present Scenario in the district:

The ULBs on an average generates about 1.8 Metric Tonnes of Plastic Waste (PW) per day. Rural areas of the district also produce about. 0.8 MT of Plastic Waste. It has been observed that disposal of plastic waste is a serious concern due to improper collection and segregation system. A very small amount of total plastic waste is effectively recycled; the remaining plastic is sent to landfills etc.

Si No	Name of Block	Population (as par 2011 census)	No of Household	Estimated quantity of PW generated per day (in MT)
1	Godda	221775	44355	1.8
2	Basantroy	93448	18690	0.1
3	Boarijore	138330	27666	0.1
4	Mahagama	166575	33315	0.1
5	Meherma	146325	29265	0.1
6	Pathargama	115662	23132	0.1
7	Poriyahat	187489	37498	0.1
8	Sunderpahari	65463	13093	0.1
9	Thakurgangti	99603	19921	0.1

2. Plastic Waste Management Plan for the district is as follows:

Plastic waste to be managed in accordance with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2018 with an emphasis on the 3R principles of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle; ULBs will manage the Plastic Waste generated under their respective jurisdiction while PHE will manage plastic waste in respect of rural as per proposal being prepared for engagement of GP wise vendor for Plastic Waste collection.

Si No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Implementation of Collection	Door to Door collection, Segregated Waste collection, Plastic waste collection at MRF, Authorization of PW pickers, PW collection Centers to be ensured	ULBs
2	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders	List of PROs of producers/NGO to be collected and steps to be taken for initiating linkage as per SWMR-2016-ULB	ULBs
3	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW	Each ULBs in consultation with DI&CC will prepare plan for setting up facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW. Plan to be submitted in next Dist Committee meeting.	ULBs GM DI & CC
4	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016	To Ensure Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016, ULBs in association with Dist administration will conduct Surprise inspection on the commercial establishments for the eradication of banned plastic and imposes fine for those who store, sell and use the same. Public Awareness and participation also to be created in this regard	ULBs
5	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners	ULBs will identify Producers/Brand-owners and will act in accordance with Govt. policies/notifications in this regard	ULBs

3. Plastic waste management.- (1) The plastic waste management by the urban local bodies in their respective jurisdiction shall be as under:-

- (a) plastic waste, which can be recycled, shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler and recycling of plastic shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastic, as amended from time to time;
- (b) local bodies shall encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc. The standards and pollution control norms specified by the prescribed authority for these technologies shall be complied with;
- (c) thermo set plastic waste shall be processed and disposed of as per the guidelines issued from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board;
- (d) thermo set plastic waste shall be processing facilities of plastic waste shall be disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 or as amended from time to time.
- (2) The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalisation and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely:-
 - (a) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste;
 - (b) ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
 - (c) ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers;
 - (d) ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guideline issued by the Central Pollution Control Board;
 - (e) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities;
 - (f) engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and
 - (g) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.

4. Responsibility of Gram Panchyat.-(1) Every gram panchyat either on its own or by engaging an agency shall set up, operationalise and co-ordinate for waste management in the rural area under their control and for performing the associated functions, namely:-

- (a) ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, plastic waste and channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration; ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
- (b) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities, and
- (c) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.

5. Prescribed authority.-(1) The State Pollution Control Board and pollution Control Committee in respect of a union territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to registration, manufacture of plastic products and multilayered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes.

6. Responsibility of retailers and street vendors.-(1) Retailers or street vendors shall not sell or provide commodities to consumer in carry bags or plastic sheet or multilayered packaging, which are not manufactured and labeled or marked, as per prescribed under these rules.

(2) Every retailers or street vendors selling or providing commodities in, plastic carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets which and not manufactured or labeled or marked in accordance with these rules shall be liable to pay such fines as specified under the bye-laws of the local bodies.

2.3 C&D Waste Management

Municipalities and Gaon Panchayats has been asked to ensure that the wastes are disposed without affecting the nearby Environment.

Si No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of C&D waste generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey and Investigate the C&D generators under the jurisdiction of ULB. 2. Identify regular bulk waste generators (Contractors or Builders) 3. Distribution of Staffs in Collecting, Transporting and Processing of C&D 4. Treatment of C&D Waste or Transformation 	ULBs Staffs
2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contractors/Builders should have registration id in the ULBs to collect & transfer the C&D Wastes to the C&D Deposition Center for treatment. 2. The Generators should contact the ULB staffs or Constructors/Builders 3. 3. The generators should be charged as per by law. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C&D Wastes generators 2. Contractors/Builders 3. ULBs Staffs 4. C&D Deposition Center Staffs
3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and allocation of land for deposition center 2. Construction and fencing or deposition center. 3. Identify the transportation point. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ULB 2. NGOs
4	Implementation of By-Laws for C&D Waste Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publish notification for registration of C&D Waste generators, generator charge, transportation cost, selling price, etc. By-Laws. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ULBs Staffs 2. C&D Deposition center Staffs
5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involve NGOs or to startups to establish a C&D Waste recycling Plant 2. 2. Any ULB initiative (if possible) 	ULBs, Startup, ULB

In rural areas most of Household is made using local raw materials and rarely house are demolished. In exceptional cases these materials are locally utilized as land fill materials.

2.4 Biomedical Waste Management

1. 'Biomedical Waste' (BMW) means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities

Present Scenario in the district:

There are 32 No of healthcare facilities including Pvt. Nursing Homes in the district and 34 Nos of Clinical Lab/Dental Clinic in the district which produces about 3.5 MT Bio Medical Waste and 2.0 MT of general solid Waste.

Biomedical waste Management plan for the district is as follows:

Si No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Collection, Segregation & Treatment of Solid waste	Biomedical Waste to be managed in accordance with the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	All HCF Concerned
2	Preparation of 'Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation'	Inventorisation of Occupiers and data on bio-medical waste generation, treatment & disposal which are to be updated at least two times each year	Jt. DHS, Godda 1. Dist. Vet. Officer 2. All BDOs
3	Capacity building/training of HCFs	HCF should be made aware of their roles and responsibilities under the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 For proper management of the waste in the healthcare facilities the technical requirements of waste handling are needed to be understood and practiced by each category of the staff in accordance with the BMWM Rules, 2016	Jt. Director Of Health Services, Godda
4	Authorization of HCFs	Every HCFs and Clinical Establishment will be asked to get authorization from PCB Jharkhand As per the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	PCB Jharkhand Jt. DHS, Godda EO of All MBs
5	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)	Matter relating to setting up a Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs) in the district will be taken up with Health Deptt./PCB	Dist Admin PCB Jharkhand Jt. DHS, Godda
6	Monitoring and Review	District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, Godda to monitor the compliance of the provisions of these rules by the HCFs The District Level Monitoring Committee will comprise of ADC (Health), Jt. DHS, Godda, representatives from PCB Assam, Public Health Engineering Department, ULBs, Indian Medical Association among others Jt. DHS, Godda will be the Member Secretary of this Committee.	District Level Monitoring Committee

At present each healthcare facility has constructed a burial pit of the size 10'x10'x10' in their premises where yellow category waste are disposed. At each facility centre a sharp pit has also been constructed to dispose sharp waste.

- b) Each facility centre has five types of color coded bins where different category of medical waste are segregated and there after it is disposed in the pit.
- c) In govt. health facility centers at district and block level bio medical storage centers have been constructed to store category wise waste for disposal at central Treatment facility (CTF) but nearby no CTF have been established so far to send the medical waste.

In future health department will hire an occupier to perform above works.

2. Duties of the occupier.-It shall be the duty of every occupier to-

- (a) take all necessary steps to ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment and in accordance with these rules;
- (b) make a provision within the premises for a safe, ventilated and secured location for storage of segregated biomedical waste in colored bags or containers in the manner as specified in Schedule I, to ensure that there shall be no secondary handling, pilferage of recyclables or inadvertent scattering or spillage by animals and the bio-medical waste from such place or premises shall be directly transported in the manner as prescribed in these rules to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility or for the appropriate treatment and disposal, as the case may be, in the manner as prescribed in Schedule I;
- (c) pre-treat the laboratory waste, micro-biological waste, blood samples and blood bags through disinfection or sterilization on-site in the manner as prescribed by the World Health Organization (WHO) [guidelines on Safe management of wastes from health care activities and WHO Blue Book, 2014 and then sent to the Common bio-medical waste treatment facility for final disposal];
- (e) dispose of solid waste other than bio-medical waste in accordance with the provisions of respective waste management rules made under the relevant laws and amended from time to time;
- (f) not to give treated bio-medical waste with municipal solid waste;
- (g) provide training to all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio medical waste at the time of induction and thereafter at least once every year and the details of training programmes conducted, number of personnel trained and number of personnel not undergone any training shall be provided in the Annual Report;
- (h) immunize all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio-medical waste for protection against diseases including Hepatitis B and Tetanus that are likely to be transmitted by handling of bio-medical waste, in the manner as prescribed in the National Immunization Policy or the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued from time to time;
- (i) establish a Bar-Code system for bags or containers containing bio-medical waste to be sent out of the premises [for the further treatment and disposal in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board by 27th March, 2019];
- (j) ensure segregation of liquid chemical waste at source and ensure pre-treatment or neutralization prior to mixing with other effluent generated from health care facilities;

(k) ensure treatment and disposal of liquid waste in accordance with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);

(o) report major accidents including accidents caused by fire hazards, blasts during handling of bio-medical waste and the remedial action taken and the records relevant thereto, (including nil report) in Form I to the prescribed authority and also along with the annual report;

(q) inform the prescribed authority immediately in case the operator of a facility does not collect the bio-medical waste within the intended time or as per the agreed time;

(a) Take all necessary steps to ensure that the bio-medical waste collected from the occupier is transported, handled, stored, treated and disposed of, without any adverse effect to the human health and the environment, in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the central pollution control board from time to time;

(b) Ensure timely collection of bio-medical waste from the occupier as prescribed under these rules;

(3) No occupier shall establish on-site treatment and disposal facility, if a service of common bio-medical waste treatment facility is available at a distance of seventy-five kilometer.

3. Segregation, packaging, transportation and storage.- (1) No untreated bio-medical waste shall be mixed with other wastes.

(2) The bio-medical waste shall be segregated into containers or bags at the point of generation in accordance with Schedule I prior to its storage, transportation, treatment and disposal.

4. Monitoring of implementation of the rules in health care facilities.-

(1) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall review the implementation of the rules in the country once in a year through the State Health Secretaries and Chairmen or Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry may also invite experts in the field of bio-medical waste management, if required.

2.5 Hazardous Waste Management

“Hazardous Waste” means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances.

Since godda district does not have any major industry except hospitals & clinics it does not produce any hazardous waste in bulk volume. On an average about 400 Kg of hazardous waste are produced in the district daily. However for small amount of any hazardous waste the following approach will be adapted:-

Si No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Preparation of ‘Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators’	Including Manufacturer/recycler/refurbished/handler of Lead Acid battery and other lead scrap/ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001	1. GM, DI&CC Godda, 2. EO of ULBs 3. PCB, Jharkhand 4. All BDOs
2	Awareness/training of Waste Generators	ULBs take necessary steps for public awareness and importance of segregation of potentially hazardous domestic waste. Training in Handling/disposal will be provided to informal sector persons who are engaged in trading, dismantling and recycling of ewast/batteries.	1. GM, DI&CC Godda, 2. Representative from PCB Jharkhand
3	Authorization of Industries		PCB Jharkhand
4	Waste deposition centers for domestic hazardous waste	ULBs will establish waste deposition centers for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal.	ULBs
5	Monitoring of Compliance	District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, Godda to monitor the compliance of the provisions of Hazardous waste Management Rules The District level Monitoring Committee will comprise of ADC GM, DI&CC Godda representatives from PCB Jharkhand, Public Health Engineering Department, ULBs as members among others. GM, DI&CC Godda shall be the Member Secretary of this Committee.	District Level Monitoring Committee

Health Dept. Godda shall arrange an occupier for management of hazardous and other wastes

1. Responsibilities of the occupier for management of hazardous and other wastes.-(1)

For the management of hazardous and other wastes, an occupier shall follow the following steps, namely:-

- (a) Prevention;
 - (b) Minimization;
 - (c) reuse,
 - (d) recycling;
 - (e) recovery, utilization including co-processing;
 - (f) safe disposal.
- (2) The occupier shall be responsible for safe and environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.
- (3) The hazardous and other wastes generated in the establishment of an occupier shall be sent or sold to an authorized actual user or shall be disposed of in an authorized disposal facility.
- (4) The hazardous and other wastes shall be transported from an occupier's establishment to an authorized actual user or to an authorized disposal facility in accordance with the provisions of these rules.
- (5) The occupier who intends to get its hazardous and other wastes treated and disposed of by the operator of a treatment, storage and disposal facility shall give to the operator of that facility, such specific information as may be needed for safe storage and disposal.
- (6) The occupier shall take all the steps while managing hazardous and other wastes to-
- (a) contain contaminants and prevent accidents and limit their consequences on human beings and the environment; and
 - (b) provide persons working in the site with appropriate training, equipment and the information necessary to ensure their safety.

2. Responsibilities of State Government for environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.-(1)

Department of Industry in the state or any other Government agency authorized in this regard by the state Government, to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for recycling, pre-processing and other utilization of hazardous or other waste in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters;

- (2) Department of labour in the State or any other Government agency authorized in this regard by the State Government shall,-
- (a) Ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in recycling, pre-processing and other utilization activities;
 - (b) Assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up such facilities;

- (c) undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in recycling, pre-processing and other utilization;
 - (d) undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety and health of workers involved in recycling, pre-processing and other utilization.
- (3) Every State Government may prepare integrated plan for effective implementation of these provisions and to submit annual report to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in the Central Government.

3. Grant of authorization for managing hazardous and other wastes.-

(1) Every occupier of the facility who is engaged in handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes shall be required to make an application in Form 1 to the State Pollution Control Board and obtain an authorization from the State Pollution Control Board within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of these rules. Such application for authorization shall be accompanied with a copy each of the following documents namely:-

- (a) consent to establish granted by the State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (25 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (21 of 1981);
- (b) Consent to operate granted by the State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (25 of 1974) and/or Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (21 of 1981);
- (c) in case of renewal of authorization, a self-certified compliance report in respect of effluent, emission standards and the conditions specified in the authorization for hazardous and other wastes:

Provided that an application for renewal of authorization may be made three months before the expiry of such authorization:

4. Power to suspend or cancel an authorization. - (1) The State Pollution Control Board, may, if in its opinion the holder of the authorization has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorization or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or suspend the authorization issued under rule 6 for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest.

(2) Upon suspension or cancellation of the authorization, the State Pollution Control Board may give directions to the person whose authorization has been suspended or cancelled for the safe storage and management of the hazardous and other wastes, and such occupier shall comply with such directions.

5. Storage of hazardous and other wastes.- (1) The occupiers of facilities may store the hazardous and other wastes for a period not exceeding ninety days and shall maintain a record of safe, transfer, storage, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing and utilization of such wastes and make these records available for inspection:

Provided that the State Pollution Control Board may extend the said period of ninety days in following cases, namely:-

- (i) Small generators (up to ten tones per annum) up to one hundred and eighty days of their annual capacity;
 - (ii) Actual users and disposal facility operators up to one hundred and eighty days of their annual capacity;
 - (iii) Occupiers who do not have access to any treatment, storage, disposal facility in the concerned State; or
 - (iv) The waste which needs to be specifically stored for development of a process for its recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing or utilization;
 - (v) In any other case, on justifiable grounds up to one hundred and eighty days.
- (2) The State Pollution Control Board shall monitor the setting up and operation of the common or captive treatment, storage and disposal facility regularly.

6. Transportation of hazardous and other wastes.- (1) The transport of the hazardous and other waste shall be in accordance with the provisions of these rules and the rules made by the Central Government under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time in this regard.

7. Manifest System (Movement Document) for hazardous and other waste to be used within the country only.- (1) The sender of the waste shall prepare seven copies of the manifest in Form 10 comprising of color code indicated below and all seven copies shall be signed by the sender:

Copy number with color code	Purpose
(1)	(2)
Copy 1 (White)	To be forwarded by the sender to the State Pollution Control Board after signing all the seven copies.
Copy 2 (Yellow)	To be retained by the sender after taking signature on it from the transporter and the rest of the five signed copies to be carried by the transporter.
Copy 3 (Pink)	To be retained by the receiver (actual user or treatment storage and disposal facility operator) after receiving the waste and the remaining four copies are to be duly signed by the receiver.
Copy 4 (Orange)	To be handed over to the transporter by the receiver after accepting waste.
Copy 5 (Green)	To be sent by the receiver to the State Pollution Control Board.
Copy 6 (Blue)	To be sent by the receiver to the sender.
Copy 7 (Grey)	To be sent by the receiver to the State Pollution Control Board of the sender in case the sender is in another State.

1. Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-waste.

At present E-waste management is in nascent stage in the district and only informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in the District. On an average about 200 Kg of electronic waste are produced daily in the district.

Sl. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Inventorization of e-waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed list of e-waste will be made 	SPCB Jharkhand
2.	Collection of E-Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection Centers to be established by ULBs in District. • Door to door collection. • Authorizing E-Waste collectors. 	EO of ULBs
3.	Control E-Waste related pollution and Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal. 	Dist Administration, GM DI&CC, ULBs NGOs
4.	Checking and monitoring of e-waste generation & their disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking and monitoring of collection, generation & disposal of e-waste will be done of regular integrals. 	SPCB Jharkhand in Co-ordination with Dist administration.

2. Responsibilities of State Government for environmentally sound management of E-waste.-

(1) Department of Industry in State or any other government agency authorized in this regard by the State Government, to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste dismantling and recycling in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters.

(2) Department of Labour in the State or any other government agency authorized in this regard by the State Government shall:-

- (a) ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in dismantling and recycling;
- (b) assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up dismantling facilities;
- (c) undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in dismantling and recycling;
- (d) undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety & health of workers involved in dismantling and recycling.

3. Power to suspend or cancel an authorization.-(1) The State Pollution Control Board may, if in its opinion, the holder of Manufacturer or Dismantler or Recycler or Refurbisher Authorization has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorization or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or suspend the authorization

issued under these rules for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest and inform Central Pollution Control Board within ten days of cancellation.

- 4. Procedure for storage of e-waste.** - Every manufacturer, producer, bulk consumer, collection centre, dealer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler may store the e-waste for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days and shall maintain a record of collection, sale, transfer and storage of wastes and make these records available for inspection:

Provided that the concerned State Pollution Control Board may extend the said period up to three hundred and sixty five days in case the waste needs to be specifically stored for development of a process for its recycling or reuse.

- 5. Accident reporting.** - Where an accident occurs at the facility processing e-waste or during transportation of e-waste, the producer, refurbisher, transporter, dismantler, or recycler, as the case may be, shall report immediately to the concerned State Pollution Control Board about the accident through telephone and e-mail.

- 6. Liability of manufacturer, producer, importer, transporter, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler.**- (1) The manufacturer, producer, importer, transporter, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler shall be liable for all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the e-waste;

(2) The manufacturer, producer, importer, transporter, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler shall be liable to pay financial penalties as levied under the Provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made there under for any violation of the provisions under these rules by the State Pollution Control Boards with the prior approval of the Central Pollution Control Board in accordance with the guidelines published by the Central Pollution Control Board.

3. Water Quality Management Plan

1. There is no polluted river stretch or waste water producing industry in the district. However time surprise checking would be done to ensure that no untreated water from any industry is released in the water bodies.

Sl. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of water resources in District.	Inventory of water resources in District covering Rivers and other natural water bodies, Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers Lakes/ Ponds, etc which is to be completed within Nov, 2019 Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge are also be assessed.	CEO Zilla Parishad DFO ULBs
2	Collection of water Quality Data	A monitoring cell with representatives from PHE, WR, UWS etc will be constituted. The cell will updated action will be taken accordingly.	EE PHE.
3	Control of Groundwater Water Quality	A plan for controlling GW will be prepared.	EE PHE, ULBs
4	Control of River side Activities	River side activities like River Side open defecation, Dumping of SW on river banks, Idol immersion etc. to be controlled.	Dist. Admin EE PHE, BDOs EO of ULBs
5	Awareness Activities	District level campaigns on protection of water quality and Control of Water Pollution in Rivers	EE PHE BDOs
6	Protection of Flood plains	Encroachment of flood plains to be regulated.	Dist. Admin Circle Officers.
7	Rainwater Harvesting	A Separate Action Plan for Rain Water harvesting in line with Govt policy would be prepared.	

2. Hon'ble NGT in its order dtd 17/09/2019 in the OA No. 829/2019 ordered that no untreated sewage/industrial effluent be discharged into any water bodies. In this regard it is stated that the district has water bodies like River Gerua, Kanjhiya, Harna, Triveni, Dhibri, Sakri, Sunder, Kauwa, Shapin and Gumani which have all about 160 KM of stretch. In addition to these there is a Sunder dam and about 800 ponds and lakes which cover around 1500 Acres area. No costal area exists in this district. Steps have already been taken to prevent in throwing garbage and other solid and liquid waste in the water bodies either by public or by ULB/PRI. GM, DI&CC Godda has already submitted a report stating the fact that there is no waste water producing industry in the district.
3. That, the occupier shall keep process effluent in close-circuit and quality of effluent from other sources in conformity with the standard (s) and the discharge quantity as below:

SN	Parameter	Standard
1	Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
2	Oil & Grease	10 mg/L
3	BOD	30 mg/L
4	COD	250 mg/L

**Guidelines For maintaining wholesomeness of water bodies after Idol Immersion on
different festival occasions**

4.1 Background :

Many festivals such as Karma, Sarhul, Durga puja, Ganesh puja, Vishwakarma puja, Saraswati puja, Kali Puja, Chatthaetcare celebrated in the state of Jharkhand as a social and community activity. With time, the celebration of these festivals has changed in terms of their scale and involvement of people.

The Idols are immersed in water bodies. Such water bodies include rivers, lakes, ponds, wells etc. Consequent pollution of such water bodies has been a matter of concern and there have been public interest litigations as well. In addition to silting, toxic chemicals used in making idols tend to leach out and pose serious problems of water pollution. Studies carried out to assess deterioration in water quality due to immersion of idols have revealed that water quality gets deteriorated in conductivity, biochemical oxygen demand and has concentration of heavy metals.

4.2 Guidelines and Recommendations.

- i. Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) shall undertake water quality assessment preferably in Class-I cities (having population more than one lac). Water quality monitoring shall be conducted at three stages – pre-immersion, during immersion and post immersion. Considering the size of water body, an appropriate number of sampling locations shall be determined in order to get a fairly representative assessment of water quality. For ascertaining water quality, physicochemical parameters such as pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Bio-chemical oxygen demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, conductivity, turbidity, total dissolved solids, total solids and (cadmium, chromium, iron, nickel, lead, zinc and copper) may be analysed.
- ii. Efforts have to be made by local bodies to identify adequate number of designated immersion centers to avoid overcrowding and also to reduce pollution load on water bodies. Such places should be notified and adequate publicity arranged preferably a month before such festivals.
- iii. It would be appropriate to use traditional clay for idol making rather than baked clay. Use of painted idols should be discouraged. In case painted idols are used, water soluble and non-toxic natural dyes may be used. Use of toxic and non-degradable chemical dyes should be strictly prohibited. Natural colors used in food products and permitted in Pharmaceuticals may be preferred.
- iv. In order to create awareness among the devotees and Citizens, Local Bodies, shall undertake awareness programme in advance before the festivals and the conditions on immersion of idols or puja material should be spelled out in the permission itself.
- v. In order to protect the quality of water the places such as drinking water source should be avoided.

- vi. A co-ordination committee comprising District Administration, Police, Forest Officials, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB), Non-Government Organization and representatives of religious groups may be set up for guiding the public in carrying out immersion with minimal adverse impacts on water bodies.
- vii. In case immersion of idols in rivers and lakes, arrangements may be made for construction of temporary confined ponds/bunds for the purpose of immersion of idols including disposal of material used for worship. After the completion of immersion, supernatant river water/pond water may be disposed in river/pond/lake after checking for colour and turbidity. If necessary, treatment should also be done prior to disposal.
- viii. Prior to immersion, worship material like, flowers, vastras (clothes), decorating material (made of paper and plastics), etc. should be removed. Such material may be separately collected either for recycling or composting if bio-degradable or for disposal, if non bio-degradable. The puja pandals may contact the local forest officials and hand over the bio-degradable material for further composting.
- ix. Within 24 hours of the immersion of idols, the left over material (near rivers, lakes, etc.) Should be collected by the local bodies and disposed of. If required, local body may levy costs.
- x. At the immersion sites, burning solid wastes should not be allowed.
- xi. People should be encouraged to go for smaller size idols.
- xii. Media should be educated about the ill effects of such activities on holy water bodies & encouraged to publicize these guidelines to minimize the adverse effects on water bodies.

4. Domestic Sewage Management Plan

Sl. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of Sewage Management	Survey and identification all Households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage.	ULB
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	<p>1. Some Household may have its own Sewage management infrastructure so as to pull down this water to maintain water level in earth and to reuse this water at various there domestic works after removing contaminants. i.e. Grey water after removing contaminants may be used in gardens, toilet flushing etc.</p> <p>2. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home of though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant.</p>	Beneficiary, ULB
3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network	Proper drains constructed with proper technique connecting with all Households under ULB to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage.	ULB
4	Inventory of Sewage Management	Survey and identification all Households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage.	ULB
5	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	<p>1. Some Household may have its own Sewage management infrastructure so as to pull down this water to maintain water level in earth and to reuse this water at various other domestic works after removing contaminants. i.e. Grey water after removing contaminants may be used in gardens, toilet flushing etc.</p> <p>2. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant.</p>	Beneficiary, ULB

Sewage management of the town area will be done by Godda Nagar Parishad and sewage management of the rural area will be done by Godda Zila Parishad in association with C.O., B.D.O. and Mukhia of the respective areas.

5. Industrial Quality Management Plan

1. Present Scenario in the district.

There are only 1125 Nos of registered Industries in the district with the following category-wise breakup

Sl. No.	Category	Number of registered industry
1	Heavy Industries	Nil
2	Medium Industries	Nil
3	Small Industries	4
4	Micro Industries	1121

Sl. No.	Category	Number of registered industry
1	Red Category Industries	
2	Orange Category Industries	
3	Green Category Industries	
4	White category Industries	

There is no waste water producing industry in the district. However time to time surprise checking would be done to ensure that no untreated water is released in the water bodies.

2. Main guidelines for industries are as follows:-

- (i) All industries of Red, Orange and green category have to take consent to Establish certificates from state pollution control Board, Jharkhand before their Establishment most and similarly all have to take consent to operate (CTO) certificates before operating the units.
- (ii) Industry sites will be away from town and in the case of rural area it should be at least 2 km away from the main road.
- (iii) There should be proper drainage system in the layout of the unit to drain waste water, rain water, waste chemicals etc.
- (iv) Before the establishment of the industrial unit there will be proper arrangements to control noise, air and water pollutions. For this plantation work, use of water sprinklers, high chimneys, and use of efficient fuel system will be done.
- (v) The waste produced from the industrial unit should be minimum and should be linked with waste disposal system of the district.
- (vi) For use of ground water, No objection certificate will be taken from central Board for conservation of ground water.

6. Air Quality Management Plan

1. Main Sources of Air Pollution in the district are Industrial (Brick Industry/crusher), Vehicular traffic, and Dhabas & Domestic cooking (Rural areas). This plan aims to reduce the sources and amount of pollutants responsible for reducing the ambient air quality.

Sl. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Air Quality Monitoring and Collection off data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be monitored in association with PCB. PCB will be requested to set up facility in Dhubri district to monitor Air Quality 	PCB
2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources	Inventory of potential Air Polluting Sources will be made for better monitoring.	GM, DI&CC, Godda PCB
3	Monitoring of polluting vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress will be given for setting up more Auto Emission Testing Centers in the district in addition to the existing centers. DTO will ensure that all Auto Emission Testing Centers functions as per Govt. norms. 	DTO GM DI&CC
4	Monitoring of compliance by Industries/Brick kilns	They will monitor for violation and submit report to PCB, DC	GM, DI&CC Godda PCB
5	Creation of Awareness	Public awareness to be created through IEC campaign with participation of SHGs, NGOs, students.	Dist. Administration/NGOs DIPRO
6	Promotion of Clean fuel/new tech. chulhas		BDOs NGOs

2. Distribution of gas cylinder to about 10,000 villagers has reduced air pollution to a great extent. In future no of beneficiaries will increase. Following measures are proposed for the district:-

- There will be 4 air quality Index board in godda town and one each at other 8 block headquarters to monitor air quality in the district.
- There will be 2 machines in godda town & one each at other block head quarters to check air (fumes) pollution level of vehicles.

3. The quality of air (at the gas control facilities within the Site, at buildings on or near the Engineered Sanitary Landfill and along any preferential migration paths) shall meet the standards (“Acceptable Levels”) as set out in following table:-

Sl. No.	Description	Acceptable Levels
1	Sulphur dioxide	120 µg/m ³ (24 hours)
2	Suspended Particulate Matter	500 µg/m ³ (24 hours)
3	Methane	Not to exceed 25% of Lower Explosive Limit (equivalent to 650 mg/m ³)
4	Ammonia daily average	0.4 mg/m ³ (1 hour average)
5	Carbon monoxide	2 mg/m ³ (1 hour average) 1 mg/m ³ (8 hour average)

7. Mining Activity Management Plan

1. Present Scenario in the district.

Sl. No.	Action Areas	Details	Status
1	Inventory of Mining in District	Type of Mining Activity	Sand – NA Chips/Gravel – 3362 m ³ /day Stone – 1982 m ³ /day Earth – NA
		No of Mining licenses given in the district	10 Nos.
		Area covered under sand mining	6.6419 Km ²
		Area covered under coal mining	22.2232 Km ²
		Area covered under stone mining	0.0742 Km ²
2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions	No. of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	10 Nos.
		No. of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs/PCCs	09
3	Mining related environmental Complaints	No. of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	Nil
4	Action against non-complying mining activity	No. of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	Nil
		No. of directions issued by SPCBs	NA

Mining Activity Management plan for the district is as follows.

Sl. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Preventing illegal mining	(a) Identification of river stretches where there are chances for illegal sand mining and Frequent surprises checks in those river stretches by Circle Level Committees. (b) Circle level Committee to be headed by the Circle officer and will comprise among others officials from Forest Dept. BDO. etc	Circle Officer DMO, DFO, BDOs
2	Monitoring	(a) Checking for Violation of approved mining plan/environmental norms by the Mahaldars (b) DMO will notify a Phone number to receive mining related complains will give wide publicity of the number.	PCB, Jharkhand & DMO

- Coal Projects for ECL Projects central govt has imposed many conditions in stage II clearance which will be monitored by DFO godda and many conditions are imposed by state govt while granting Env't clearance which will be monitored by CPCB members and DMO godda.

On 11-05-2005, Govt of India, The Ministry of Environment and Forests hereby accords environmental clearance to the above mentioned coal mining project of M/S Eastern Coalfields Limited for 17.0 MTY production by opencast method involving total lease area or 1978.0 ha under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 as amended on 04.05.1994 and 10.04.1997 subject to strict compliance of the terms and conditions mentioned below:

A. Specific conditions

- (i) The environmental clearance is subject to approval of the State Land use Department, Government of Jharkhand for diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural use.
- (ii) Top soil should be stacked with proper slope at earmarked site(s) only with adequate measures and should be used for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas.
- (iii) OB dumps should be stacked at earmarked dump site(s) only and should not be kept active for long period. Proper terracing of OB dump should be carried out so that the overall slope will come down to 28 degree. The excavated area should be concurrently backfilled with the mining operation. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas should continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests on yearly basis.
- (iv) Catch drains and siltation ponds of appropriate size should be constructed to arrest silt and sediment flows from soil, OB and mineral dumps. The water so collected should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development etc. The drains should be regularly desilted and maintained properly.

Garland drains of appropriate size should be constructed, to collect surface run-off from the OB and waste dump site (s) and taken to settling pond before discharge.

- (v) Dimension of the retaining wall at the toe of dumps and OB benches within the mine to check run-off and siltation should be based on the rain fall data.
- (vi) Green belt should be raised by planting the native species around the ML area, OB dump sites, colony etc. in consultation with the local DFO/ Agriculture Department. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha.
- (vii) The project authority should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, Patna.
- (viii) Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality should be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operation. The monitoring should be carried out four times in a year pre-monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the data thus collected may be sent regularly to MOEF, Central Ground Water Authority and CGWB, Patna.

- (ix) The project authorities should obtain prior approval of the competent authority for drawal of requisite quantity of ground water.
- (x) The project authorities should meet the water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells go dry due to de-watering of the mine.
- (xi) Coal handling plant should be provided with adequate number of high efficiency dust extraction system. Loading and unloading areas including all the transfer points should also have efficient dust control arrangements. These should be properly maintained and operated.
- (xii) Consent to operate should be obtained from SPCB before starting mining activities for expanded quantity of coal.
- (xiii) Vehicular emissions should be kept under control and regularly monitored.
- (xiv) The project proponent should take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered fauna such as bean python etc. spotted in the study area in consultation with the concerned forest officials. Action plan for conservation of endangered fauna should be prepared and submitted to the Ministry and its Regional Office within 3 months.
- (xv) Land oustees and land losers should be compensated as per the State Government norms.
- (xvi) A Final Mine Closure plan along with details of Corpus Fund should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests 5 years in advance of final mine closure for approval.
- (xvii) Digital processing of the entire lease area using remote sensing technique should be done regularly once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report submitted to MOEF and its regional office.

B. General Conditions.

- (i) No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (ii) No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral coal and waste should be made.
- (iii) Atleast four ambient air quality monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as the buffer zone for RPM, SPM, SO₂, NO_x, and CO monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the Stage Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality (RPM, SPM, SO₂, NO_x, and CO) should be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar and to the State Pollution Control Board/Central Pollution Control Board once in six months.
- (iv) Drills should either be wet operated or with dust extractors.
- (v) Fugitive dust emissions from all the sources should be controlled regularly monitored and data recorded properly. Water spraying arrangements on haul roads, wagon loading, dumps; loading & unloading points should be provided and properly maintained.

- (vi) Adequate measures should be taken for control of noise levels within prescribed standards. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs/muffs.
- (vii) Industrial wastewater (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422(E) dated 19th May 31st December 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap should be instated before discharge of effluents from workshop.
- (viii) Acid mine water, if any has to be treated and disposed of after conforming the standard prescribed the competent authority.
- (ix) Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.

Occupational health surveillance programme of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to coal dust and take corrective measures, if needed.

- (x) Environmental laboratory should be established with adequate number and type of pollution monitoring and analysis equipment in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.
- (xi) A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set up under the control of a senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the organization.
- (xii) The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purposes. Year-wise expenditure should be reported to the Regional Officer, Bhubaneswar of the MOEF and to the Ministry.
- (xiii) The Regional Officer of the Ministry located at Bhubaneswar shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer(s) of the Regional Officer by furnishing requisite data/information/monitoring reports.
- (xiv) A copy of the clearance letter will be marked to the concerned Panchayat/local NGO, if any, from whom any suggestions/representation has been received while processing the proposal.
- (xv) The project authorities should inform to the Regional Office located at Bhubaneswar regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
- (xvi) State Pollution Control Board should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional Office, District Industry Centre and Collector's\Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
- (xvii) The project authorities should advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days

of the issue of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board and may also be seen at web site of the Ministry of Environment and Forests at <http://envfor.nic.in>.

1. The Ministry or any other competent authority may alter/modify the above conditions or stipulate any further condition in the interest of environment protection.
2. Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of the this clearance and attract action under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
3. The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules.

3. Guidelines for stone mining & crushers- state level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Jharkhand generally imposes following conditions:-

A. Specific Conditions.

1. This Environmental Clearance is valid subject to the following condition below That this project has-
 - a. Obtained all legal rights to operate at concerned place.
 - b. Complied with all existing concerned laws of the land and
 - c. Complied with the decisions of SEIAA on the issue of Environmental Clearance till date.
2. If the undertaking given by the proponent is found to be wrong and if the mining Lease granted by the Department of Mines and Geology in such an area where the land of any part of it under lease is found at any level or by any authority to be inside notified forest or demarcated forest or Jungle Jhari area (as recorded in revenue records). SEIAA decides that the E.C. issued will be treated as invalid/cancelled with immediate effect.
3. Decision taken by SEIAA on 07.05.2013 regarding distance from forest boundary is substituted as follows :- “For renewal cases of mining lease position of earlier lease as and where it was legally running is allowed and in case of new lease it should be at a distance of 250 meter from the nearest forest boundary”
4. Condition laid down in all earlier minutes of proceedings regarding requirement of CTO/CTE by JSPCB is substituted as follows :-
“Proponent will comply with all other mandatory provisions of status if so required”
5. The environmental clearance is subject to renewal of mining lease by the Department of Mines, Government of Jharkhand to PP and all other Statutory Conditions as imposed by various agencies/ District Authorities are complied with.
6. No mining shall be undertaken in the forest area without obtaining requisite prior forestry clearance. Minimum distance shall be maintained from Reserved/ Protected Forest as stipulated in SEIAA Guidelines.

7. Environmental clearance is subject to final order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/National Green Tribunal/MOEF Guidelines applicable to Minor Minerals.
8. Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority, as may be applicable to this project (in case any fauna occurs/in found in the project area). No damage is to be done to fauna if found in ML area (as mentioned in various schedules). In case found they should be given protection, collected alive with the help of the expert and transferred them or handing over them to the concerned authorities. Conservation Plan, if applicable has to be adhered to.
9. The mining operations shall be restricted to above ground water table and it should not intersect the groundwater table. In case of working below the ground water table, prior approval of the Ground Water Directorate, Government of Jharkhand/ Central Ground Water Board shall be obtained. Benches height and slope shall be maintained as per approved Mining Plan. The Mining Plan has to be got approved by concerned authorities as per SEIAA guidelines. Safety measures shall be adopted in line with DGMS Guidelines.
10. PP shall maintain minimum distance from Reserved/ Protected Forests as stipulated in applicable guidelines.
11. The project proponent shall ensure that no natural watercourse and/or water resources shall be obstructed due to any mining operations. Adequate measures shall be taken for conservation and protection of the first order and the second order streams, if any emanating/ Passing through the mine lease area during the course of mining operation.
12. The top soil. If any shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and it should not be kept unutilized for long. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.
13. There shall be no external dump(s). Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas shall continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi and its nearest Regional Office on six monthly bases.
14. Catch drains and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, sub-grade and mineral dump(s) to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the agricultural fields, and other water bodies. The water so collected should be utilized for watering the mine area, haul roads, green belt development etc. The drains shall be regularly desilted particularly after the monsoon and maintained properly.
15. Dimension of the retaining wall at the toe of the OB benches within the mine to check run-off and siltation shall be based on the rain fall data.
16. Greenbelt shall be developed all along the mine lease area and haul roads. The Project proponent shall do tree plantation in at least 33% of the space, preferably along the

periphery and in vacant space. Fast growing and local species will be planted. In case land is not available within the lease area or it is not possible to plant trees due to nature of land then PP will do necessary afforestation at other places/land.

17. Effective safeguard measures such as regular water sprinkling shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution and having high levels of particulate matter such as loading and unloading point and transfer points. Extensive water sprinkling shall be carried out on haul roads which should be made pucca with suitable water drainage arrangements. It should be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
18. The project proponent should implement suitable conservation measures to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with the Ground Water Directorate, Government of Jharkhand/ Central Ground Water Board.
19. The project proponent shall if required, obtain necessary prior permission/NOC of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of water required for the project.
20. Suitable rainwater harvesting measures shall be planned and implemented in consultation with the Ground Water Directorate, Government of Jharkhand/ Central Ground Water Board.
21. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Measures shall be taken for maintenance of vehicles used in mining operations and in transportation of mineral. The mineral transportation shall be carried out through the covered trucks only and the vehicle carrying the mineral shall not be overloaded. No transportation of ore outside the mine lease area shall be carried out after the sunset.
22. No blasting shall be carried out after the sunset. Blasting operation shall be carried out only during the daytime. Controlled blasting shall be practiced. The mitigative measures for control of ground vibrations and to arrest fly rocks and boulders should be implemented.
23. Drills shall either be operated with the dust extractors or equipped with water injection system.
24. Effective safeguard measures should be taken to control fugitive emissions so as to ensure that RSPM (PM10 and PM2.5) levels are within prescribed limits.
25. Pre-placement medical examination and periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project shall be carried out and records maintained.
26. The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered fauna.
27. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, septic tanks, safe drinking water, medical health care, etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.

28. Proper safety measures as per statutory requirement are to be implemented around the mined out pit prior to closure of site.
29. A final mine closure plan along with corpus fund duly approved by Competent Authority shall be submitted to the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi and to concerned DMO in advance of final mine closure for approval.

B. General conditions.

1. No change in mining technology and scope of working should be made without prior approval of the statutory authorities/ Department of Mines, Government of Jharkhand/ Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi during the EC period.
2. No change in the calendar plan including excavation, quantum of mineral and waste should be made.
3. The project proponent shall make all internal roads pucca and shall maintain a good housekeeping by regular cleaning and wetting of the haul roads and the premises.
4. The project proponent shall maintain register for production and dispatch and submit return to the Board.
5. The Project proponent shall not cut trees/carry out tree felling in leased out area without the permission of competent authority.
6. Measures should be taken for control of noise levels below prescribed norms in the work environment. Workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs/muffs.
7. Industrial waste water (workshop and waste from the mine) should be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards Oil and grease trap should be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.
8. Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance program of the workers should be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and take corrective measures, if needed.
9. Dispensary facilities for First Aid shall be provided at site.
10. A separate environmental management/monitoring cell with suitable qualified personnel should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to be the Head of the Organization.
11. The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures should be kept in separate account and should not be diverted for other purpose. Year wise expenditure should be reported to the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi. PP shall carry out CSR activities as per Government Guidelines (% of Profit/ turnover) or at least Rs 1 per ton whichever is higher.
12. The Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi directly or through its Regional Office, shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities

should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) by furnishing the requisite data/information/ monitoring reports.

13. The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions including results of monitored data (both in hard copies as well as by e-mail) to the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Ranchi and its concerned Regional Officer.
14. The proponent shall upload the status of compliance of the environmental clearance conditions, including results of monitored data on their website and shall update the same periodically. It shall simultaneously be sent to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board and its concerned Regional Officer. The criteria pollutant levels namely; SPM, RSPM, SO₂, NO_x (ambient levels) or critical sectoral parameters, indicated for the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the project shall be monitored and displayed at a convenient location near the main gate of the company in the public domain.
15. A copy of the clearance letter shall be sent by the project proponent to concerned Panchayat, Zila Parishad/ Municipal Corporation, Urban Local Body and the Local NGO, if any, from whom suggestions/ representations, if any, were received while processing the proposal. The clearance letter shall also be put on the website of the company by the project proponent.
16. The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March in Form-V as is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent to the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be put on the website of the company along the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall also be sent to the concerned Regional Officer of JSPCB by e-mail.
17. All statutory clearances shall be obtained before start of mining operations.

C. Other Points

1. The Authority reserves the right to add any new condition or modify the above conditions or to revoke the clearance if conditions stipulated above are not implemented to the satisfaction of Authority or for that matter for any other Administrative reason.
2. The Environmental Clearance accorded shall be valid for the period of renewal of lease for the mine (generally 05 years). The PP shall not increase production rate and alter lease area during the validity of Environmental Clearance.
3. In case of any deviation or alteration in the project proposed from those submitted SEIAA, Jharkhand for clearance, a fresh reference should be made to SEIAA to assess the adequacy of the conditions imposed and to incorporate any new conditions if required.

4. The above stipulations would be enforced among others under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1986, Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and rules made there under and also any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/ High Court of Jharkhand and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.
5. Any Appeal against this Environmental Clearance shall lie with the National Green Tribunal, if preferred, within a period of 30 days as prescribed under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

4. **Guidelines for Sand Mining:** - Jharkhand State sand mining policy 2017 broadly and effectively guide sand mining in the state in an environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner.

The salient features of Jharkhand State Mining Policy 2017 are as follows:-

1. **Preparation of District Survey Report:-**

- a. A District Survey Report for each district be prepared by the committee headed by Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chairman DEIAA, as envisaged in Para 7 (iii) of Part-II-Section-3-Sub Section (iI) of Extraordinary Gazette of MoEF&CC, Government of India, New Delhi dated 15.01.2016.
- b. The State shall issue necessary guidelines or directives as and when required for an **effective preparation of District Survey Report.**

2. **Categorization of Streams/Rivers:**

- a. Identification of the sand available in different order of streams such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th order or more shall be carried out by the District Survey Committee based on its size and capacity.
- b. Based on District Survey Report the Survey Committee shall category-1 and 3rd order and 2nd order stream/river as Category-1 and 3rd order and above as Category-2.
- c. However, based on recommendation of District Survey Committee and depending upon local conditions/requirements, the State may review and change the positioning of a particular order of stream/river into a particular category of Category-1 or Category-2.

3. **Management of Sand Deposits of Category-1 Streams/Rivers:**

- a. The sand deposits of Category-1 stream/rivers will be kept fully free from domain of grant of mining lease.
- b. The sand from this category can be used only for non-commercial purposes such as domestic purpose. Community purposes, Government Sponsored Schemes etc. or as defined in Appendix-IX of Part-II-Section-3-Sub Section-(ii) of Extraordinary Gazette of MoEF&CC, Government of India New Delhi dated 15.01.2016.

- c. Gram Panchayat/Local Self Government shall be responsible for supervision of sand collection from such area.
- d. There shall be no transfer or subletting of the sand deposits from these Streams/Rivers.
- e. The sand from these Streams/Rivers shall be free from any taxes, royalty or levy.
- f. For the purpose of maintenance of the approach road, management, supervision etc. a nominal Maintenance Charge shall be levied by Gram Panchayat/Local Self Government per unit volume of sand lifted/collected/dispatched, as per the rate decided by Department of Industries, Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhnad.
- g. It shall be responsibility of Gram Panchayat/Local Self Government to ensure that sand from these deposits is not used for any commercial purposes and to regulate the same, a receipt-cum-dispatch challan will be issued by the Gram Panchayat/Local Self Government in the format as prescribed by the State.
- h. The maintenance charge so collected shall be deposited in the account of Gram Panchayat/Local Self Government.
- i. The book keeping of this account shall be maintained by Gram Panchayt/Local Self Government according to prevailing rules and guidelines of the Gram Panchyat/Local Self Government.
- j. Under no circumstances the sand shall be allowed to be stored from these Streams/Rivers.
- k. As mentioned in para 7-(i)-(B) of Part-II-Section-3-Sub Section-(ii) of Extraordinary Gazette of MoEF&CC, Government of India, New Delhi dated 15.01.2016 such usage of sand shall be exempted from environmental clearance.
- l. This shall be the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat/Local Self-Government to restrict sand mining in prohibited areas as directed by the Department.
- m. Under no circumstances mechanized lifting of sand shall be allowed from these category of streams/rivers.
- n. The Deputy Commissioner shall put in place proper administrative/enforcement mechanism to ensure no commercial/illegal extraction of sand from these orders of streams/rivers.

4. Management of Sand Deposits of Category-2 Streams/Rivers:-

- a. The Sand deposits of Category-2 shall be managed by State Government through Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Limited (JSMDC).
- b. All the sand deposits in Category-2 Shall be allocated to JSMDC for a minimum period of 5 years or more as decided by the Government.
- c. Sand shall be sold by the JSMDC on commercial basis.
- d. The sale price of sand shall be decided by JSMDC in consultation with the Government.

- e. JSMDC shall obtain all clearances such as Environment Clearance, Mining Plan or any other statutory requirements for sand mining, storage and sale.
- f. JSMDC shall ensure compliance of all applicable rules, regulations, guidelines, directives of honorable courts etc.
- g. JSMDC shall ensure that no Sand mining is carried out in any such zone or depth as prohibited under MoEF&CC Guidelines.
- h. JSMDC shall a transparent, fair and effective delivery system.
- i. JSMDC shall adopt appropriate technology such as RFID/GPS tracking of vehicles, CCTV surveillance, central monitoring, cashless online sale etc. to prevent illegal mining and transportation of sand.
- j. For the management of sand ghats JSMDC would get 15% of the Sale proceeds as agency commission charge. JSMDC after deducting all the expenditure made for operation and management of Sand ghats along with the additional 15% of commission charge will pay back the rest amount collected out of sand sale to the Government exchequer.

The Government may review the Sand Mining Policy in future as and when required and issue Guidelines or Amendments accordingly, which will be effective for godda district also.

8. Noise Pollution Management Plan

8.1 Noise can be defined as unwanted or undesired sound and Noise pollution simply means when there is a lot of noise in the environment which is consequentially harming the environment. Like smoking, noise pollution affects active and passive recipients when noise levels cross certain safe boundaries. Noise Pollution affects both human health and behavior. Noise pollution also impacts the health and well-being of wildlife.

Most activities that cause pollution are essential to meet the needs of the growing population and development. Therefore preventive measures to minimize pollutants are more practical than their elimination.

8.2 Noise Pollution Management plan for the district is as follows.

Sl. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Noise level Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCB or its authorized Agency will conduct Noise level Monitoring. Monitoring equipment/noise measuring devices will be procured. 	PCB
2	Categorization of areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorization of areas into industrial, commercial residential or silence areas/zones will be completed soon. Sign boards will be installed in Silent zones. 	PCB All EO of ULBs
3	Restriction on use of loud speakers/ PA system etc and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loud speaker or a public address system will not allowed to be used without obtaining written permission from the authority. A loud speaker or a public address system will not allowed to be used at night (between 10.00 pm. To 6.00 a.m.) Special team for monitoring during festivals. 	District Administration (SP, SDO, BDO)
4	Monitoring of polluting vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTO will take steps for monitoring/ checking of vehicles to ensure environmental norms are followed by the vehicles. 	DTO
5	Creation of Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps will be taken to make 	Dist Administration/NGOs

8.3 According to notification No.-478 dated 07.02.2020 of Forest, Environment and climate change department, Jharkhand Government following Ambient Air Quality standard in respect of Noise has to be maintained :-

Area Code	Category of Area/Zone	Limits in dB	
		Day Time	Night Time
(A)	Industrial Area	75	70
(B)	Commercial Area	65	55
(C)	Residential Area	55	45

Note:-1. Day time means from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM.

2. Night time means from 10.00 PM to 6.00 AM.

For violation of above mentioned limits SDO, Police dept. (DSP) and Transport dept (DTO) will take action against the violators. No loudspeaker will be allowed at night time and no pressure horns will be allowed in vehicles except heavy vehicles running on Highways.

Efforts have been made to make a District Environmental Plan in line with the model District Environment Plan of CPCB covering the topics given therein. The users of this Plan should-bear in mind that this plan is not a-substitute to Govt. rules and regulations but skeletal framework with action points and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

These are only suggestive but not exhaustive.

(Bhor Singh Yadav, IAS)
Deputy Commissioner, Godda cum
Chairman District Level Environment Committee.
Godda.

District Environment Committee, Godda

1. Deputy Commissioner, Godda District	Chairman
2. Superintendent of Police, Godda	Member
3. Divisional Forest Officer, Godda	Member Secretary
4. Additional Deputy Commissioner (DDC), Godda	Member
5. Civil Surgeon, Godda	Member
6. Executive Engineer, PHE, Godda	Member
7. District Mining Officer, Godda	Member
8. District Transport Officer, Godda	Member
9. Chief Inspector of Factories (or Representative)	Member
10. Regional Officer, Pollution Control Board, Jharkhand, Dumka	Member
11. Chairperson, Godda Zilla Parishad	Member
12. Genral Manager, District Industry Center, Godda	Member
13. CEO, Godda Zilla Parishad	Member
14. Executive Engineer, Water Resource dept., Godda	Member
15. Dr. Ranjan Kumar, Asst. Professor, Godda College, Godda	Member
16. Dr. Manish Kumar, Asst. Professor, Godda College, Godda	Member