

District Environment Plan for Ramgarh Jharkhand State



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Table of Contents

1.0	District Profile	4
1.1	District Administrative set-up	4
1.2	Local Institutions.....	4
1.3	Natural Resources.....	4
1.4	Geography and Demography.....	5
1.5	Land Use Pattern	6
1.6	Climate.....	6
2.0	Indicative Gap Analysis and action plan for complying with Waste Management Rules.....	7
(i)	Solid Waste Management	7
a)	Current Status related to Solid Waste Management.....	7
b)	Identification of gaps and Action Plan.....	7
(ii)	Plastic Waste Management	14
a)	Current Status related to Plastic Waste Management	14
b)	Identification of Gap and Action Plan	14
(iii)	C&D Waste Management.....	18
a)	Current Status related to C&D Waste.....	18
b)	Identification of Gap and Action Plan	18
(iv)	Biomedical Waste Management.....	21
a)	Current Status related to biomedical Waste	21
b)	Identification of Gap and Action Plan	21
(v)	Hazardous Waste Management.....	24
a)	Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management.....	24
b)	Identification of gaps and Action Plan.....	24
(vi)	E-Waste Management.....	27
a)	Current Status related to E-Waste Management.....	27
b)	Identification of gaps and Action Plan.....	27
3.0	Air Quality Management	30
a)	Current Status related to Air Quality Management.....	30
b)	Identification of gaps and Action Plan.....	30
4.0	Water Quality Management.....	33
4.1	Water Quality Monitoring.....	33
a)	Current Status related to Water Quality Management.....	33

b)	Identification of Gaps and action plan for water quality Monitoring	33
4.2	Domestic Sewage.....	37
a)	Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage.....	37
b)	Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage:	37
5.0	Industrial Wastewater Management	39
a)	Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management.....	39
b)	Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater:.....	39
6.0	Mining Activity Management Plan	41
a)	Current Status related to Mining activity Management.....	41
b)	Identification of gaps and action Plan	41
7.0	Noise Pollution Management Plan	43
a)	Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management	43
b)	Identification of gaps and action plan.....	43

1.0 District Profile

1.1 District Administrative set-up

Ramgarh district is carved out of erstwhile district of Hazaribagh on 12th September 2007. The district headquarter is at Ramgarh town. It is situated on NH 33, around 46 Km away from the state's capital, Ranchi on northern side and 52 Km away from Hazaribagh on southern side. It is bounded in the north-west by the Hazaribagh district, in the North-East by Bokaro district, in the East by Purulia district of West Bengal state and in the south by Ranchi district. The district is situated between 23°25'30" N to 23°58'00" N latitude and 85°12'00" E to 85°53'00" E longitude, having an area of 1360.08 Sq km. Ramgarh district lies in the North Chotanagpur Division. Ramgarh district has one sub-division namely Ramgarh and 6 blocks namely Patratu, Mandu, Ramgarh, Dulmi, Chitarpur and Gola.

1.2 Local Institutions

The administrative headquarters of Ramgarh district is located in Ramgarh town. The district has one sub-division namely Ramgarh. In 2009, Dulmi and Chitarpur blocks were created out of Ramgarh block and thus presently there are a total of six blocks in the district. Ramgarh district comprises of 23 towns (one Statutory towns and 22 Census towns). Owing to the presence of 23 towns in the district 44% of the district's population resides in urban area. There are two Urban local bodies in the district i.e., Ramgarh Nagar Parishad and Ramgarh Cantonment Board.

1.3 Natural Resources

Damodar is the main river of the district and it also forms a major river basin, comprising a number of tributaries. Important amongst them are Naikari, Bhervi or Bhera and Bokaro rivers. Swarnrekha river flows in southeastern part of district. As per State of India Forest report 2019, forest cover of the

district is 329 Sq Km. The district is rich in flora and fauna. Forest has a moderating influence against floods and rain and this they protect the soil against erosion. According to classification of forest types of India by Sir H G Champion and Sh. S K Seth, forests of Ramgarh Forest division fall into following types: -

1) 5B/C-1: Northern dry Sal bearing forest

2) 5B/C-2: Northern dry mixed deciduous forest

The larger chunk of the forest of the division is composed of 5B/C-1 types. The dominant species in 5B/C-1 forest type is Sal along with its associates.

1.4 Geography and Demography

The present boundary of Ramgarh district is in North – Hazaribagh district, South – Ranchi district, East – Bokaro and Purulia district of West Bengal and West Ranchi district. The district is a part of Chotanagpur plateau. Important physiographic region of the district is damodar trough or upper damodar basin or simply damodar valley. Major area of the district comes under damodar valley. Damodar valley is bounded by Hazaribagh Plateau in north and Ranchi Plateau in south. Barka pahar (Marang Buru) 1049 meters high above sea level located along the Ramgarh-Ranchi border is probably the highest peak.

The present Ramgarh district with a population of 9,49,443 according to 2011 Census. With 2.87 percent of the total population of the State comprised within the district, Ramgarh is a small sized district and ranks 18th in the state in order of population. The population of males and females are 4,94,443 and 4,55,213 with density of population in 2011 is 708 (per sq. km.) of the district. Proportion of rural and urban population as per census report 2011 of Ramgarh district are 55.9 (rural) and 44.1(urban).

1.5 Land Use Pattern

Mainly two types of soil found i.e., red soil and sandy loam soil. Most parts of this district are full of forests and stones. The cultivable land can be divided into two parts namely - Upper land and Lower land. The lands situated on the banks of rivers are fertile. One can get good crop even after using lesser amount of fertilizers in these lands. But the upper land is barren. Rabi and Kharif crops are generally sown here. The main occupation of the people of Ramgarh is cultivation. There are two main agricultural seasons in the district, 1) kharif, and 2) rabi. Rice, maize, ragi, fruits and vegetables are the main crop of the district. The predominant land use/ land cover in Ramgarh district is agricultural land. Besides the gross cropped area which covers 45 per cent of the total geographic area, there is also fallow land that can be potentially brought to agricultural uses.

1.6 Climate

Ramgarh district lies in the sub-humid region of Chotanagpur Plateau and enjoys semi-extreme type of climate. The day temperature rises around 40 °C during the summers and drops down to around 10 °C during the winter. Three broad seasons can be recognized as winter season from November to February, summer season from March to May and rainy season from June to October. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1251.2 mm and more than 80% of the precipitation is received during the monsoon months.

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and action plan for complying with Waste Management Rules

(i) Solid Waste Management

a) Current Status related to Solid Waste Management

Sl No	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Ramgarh Nagar Parishad	32	23590	123875	30 MT
2	Ramgarh Cantonment Board	8	10163	88781	70 MT

Sl No	Local Bodies	No of panchayats	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day (Kg/day)
1	Chitarpur	13	12633	70701	4242
2	Dulmi	10	11713	66238	3974
3	Gola	21	28485	149810	8988
4	Mandu	36	48900	253032	15182
5	Patratu	42	47121	247841	14870
6	Ramgarh	03	30523	161821	9709

b) Identification of gaps and Action Plan

S. No.	Action points for villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timelines for completion of action plan
1	Segregation				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness 		

(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Segregation of waste at source is practiced in the ULBs by household and other waste generators to some extent and it yet to be started at village level.	<p>program for households and bulk waste generators at ULB and local bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of waste collectors appointed by ULBs and local bodies ▪ Promotion of recyclable products 	ULBs, Local bodies, bulk waste generators	12 Months
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% road are covered in ULBs but it is practiced up to certain extent in local bodies ▪ Shortage of sweeping tools & equipment's, manpower and PPEs kits in ULBs and Local bodies 	<p>To improve the cleaning frequency of sweeping and to cover up the 100% of the roads plan will focus on the availability of adequate number of manpower, sweeping tools & equipment and suitable PPEs. Awareness program through organizing events like sweeping day, shramdan etc. at</p>	ULBs, Local bodies	24 Months

			village, block and ULB level		
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Mechanical road sweeping is not practiced due to lack of sweeping machines	To cover ULBs with Mechanical Road sweeping on availability of fund	ULBs	-
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% collection of solid wastes in ULBs is being done ▪ Local bodies lack facilities for collection of solid waste 	Additional manpower, equipment's, Vehicles and PPE kits required to ensure 100% collection of solid waste in ULBs and Local bodies	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(ii)	Arrangement for door-to-door collection	100% door to door collection of solid wastes in ULBs and Local bodies yet to start door to door collection	Additional manpower, equipment's, Vehicles and PPE kits required to ensure door to door collection of solid waste in ULBs and Local bodies	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	Few waste collection trolleys with separate compartments are available with ULBs	Requirement of waste collection trolley with separate compartment and manpower for ULBs and local	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months

			bodies		
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Few mini collection trucks with separate compartments are available with ULBs	Requirement of mini collection trucks with separate compartment and manpower for ULBs and local bodies	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(v)	Waste Deposition centers (for domestic hazardous wastes)	ULBs and local bodies lack the facility of waste deposition centers for domestic hazardous wastes.	All the industrial town, ULBs and local bodies will create adequate number of waste deposition centers for hazardous waste in a possible span of time. Promotion of agencies who could collect and dispose hazardous wastes	ULBs, Local bodies, Industrial town	36 Months
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	ULBs need to increase the number of waste transport vehicles, loaders, rickshaw and tippers. Local bodies need to start this facility.	ULBs and Local bodies need to purchase vehicles, loaders etc. for waste transport	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	Few bulk waste transport facility is available with ULBs. Local bodies lack bulk waste trucks.	ULBs and Local bodies need to purchase bulk waste trucks as per	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months

			the requirements		
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	ULBs and local bodies need to identify waste transfer points	The ULBs and Local bodies are required to conduct a survey to identify the existing waste transfer points and increase the number to adequacy.	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-waste Management : On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	ULBs and Local bodies need to identify the bulk waste generators	ULBs and Local need to conduct the survey to identify the bulk waste generators and coordinate with them to commission the onsite composting plant	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(ii)	Wet-waste Management : Facility(ies) for central Bio-methanation / Composting	No facility for central Bio-methanation/ composting of wet waste exists in Ramgarh	ULBs, LBs and the industrial town need to initiate the process to set up the plant for central bio-methanation/composting of wet-waste. Sceptic tank	ULBs, Local bodies, industrial town	36 Months

	of wet waste		cleaning machine to be deployed by ULBs/LBs wither by purchase/hiring and waste generation to be tied with fertilizer or compost manufacturing firms.		
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management : Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	The district doesn't have MRF facility	ULBs, local bodies and industrial town need to initiate the MRF for dry waste.	ULBs, Local bodies, industrial town	36 Months
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	At present disposal of non-recyclable wastes is done in dumping yard. ULBs and Local bodies need to make plan for sanitary landfills on scientific basis	ULBs and local bodies will need a proper planning to project the scientific sanitary landfill within a time line.	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	Remediation of legacy dumpsites will be done on scientific basis as per requirements.	Remediation of legacy dumpsites will be done on scientific basis as per requirements.	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	NGOs will be involved for awareness in the ULBs, local bodies and the industries.	NGOs will be involved for management of solid waste	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months

			campaign. Involvement of NGOs/SHGs for recyclable waste collection		
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	ULBs and Local bodies will coordinate with producers and brand-owners in collection of packaging waste	Action plan for linkage of all producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste. ULBs and Local bodies will engage with brand owner and producers for collection of Plastic wastes.	ULBs, Local bodies	24 Months
(viii)	Authorization of Waste Pickers	No	ULBs and Local bodies will authorize the waste pickers as per the rules. Formation of SHGs to look after the welfare of waste pickers in tie-up with NGOs.	ULBs, Local bodies	24 Months
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes	ULBs by-laws comply with SWM Rules 2016 but the LBs don't have any by-laws.	ULBs, Local bodies	12 Months

(ii) Plastic Waste Management

a) Current Status related to Plastic Waste Management

Sl No	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Ramgarh Nagar Parishad	2 MT
2	Ramgarh Cantonment Board	4 MT

Sl No	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Block/ Taluk/ Mandal Tehsils	Not estimated
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	Not estimated

b) Identification of Gap and Action Plan

S.No.	Action points for village panchayats/ blocks/municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies responsible	Target time for completion
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	100% door to door collection in ULBs. Local bodies need to start door to door collection of dry wastes including PW	The ULBs, LBs and other industrial town will make 100%, execution project for door-to-door collection of dry waste including PW in a possible span of time.	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months

2.	Facilitate organized collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<p>The gaps in infrastructure linked to SW management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no transfer points and material recovery facility - Limited involvement of informal sector / NGO. - Waste pickers need to be registered and to be linked with PW recyclers - There is no involvement of producers and brand-owners 	<p>Within the district out line's specific plans for Each village panchayat/ block/ municipality/ Nagar panchayat/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ULBs, industrial town and Local body will establish adequate numbers of transfer points and material recovery facility. ▪ The ULBs and the industrial town will keep a check and balance on the requirement of NGOs on a regular basis, whereas local body will start the involvement of the NGOs. ▪ First all the ULBs and the industries will identify the rag pickers and then register them for proper 	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months
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			<p>function. And the same will be done by the local bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ULBs and the industries will make linkage with PW recyclers as well as local bodies will start the same. ▪ Involvement of producers and the brand owners will be done by all the ULBs, and local bodies in a possible span of time. 		
3.	PW collection Centers	ULBs and Local Bodies lack the PW collection centers.	ULBs, industrial town and local bodies will establish adequate numbers of PW collection centers in a possible span of time.	ULBs, Local bodies, industrial towns	24 Months
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Awareness program in the district is partial and not adequate. Some NGOs are working on it to some extent.	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and Other channels will be done on a large, required and possible	ULBs, Local bodies and industries	24 Months

			scale with the help of PR department, industries and NGOs		
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	ULBs and Local bodies have no access to PW recycling/ utilization or disposal facilities	All the responsible agencies will set up plastic waste disposal points in a possible span of time. And the waste will be used by the cement factories, road construction, production plastic waste oil etc.	ULBs, Local bodies, industries, RCD	24 Months

(iii) C&D Waste Management

a) Current Status related to C&D Waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C &D waste generation in MT per day	
Ramgarh Nagar Parishad	1 T
Ramgarh Cantonment	Not estimated
Does the District have access to C&D waste recycling facility?	No

b) Identification of Gap and Action Plan

S. No.	Action points for blocks/ town municipalities/City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	The ULBs and local bodies don't have C&D collection points.	All the ULBs, LBs and other responsible agencies will create adequate number of C&D waste deposition points and identify the common C&D waste deposition points.	ULBs and Local bodies	24 Months
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who	ULBs, local bodies and industrial town don't have this facility. Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>	The local authority will create bylaw to fix fees for collection of C&D waste and permission system to be introduced	ULBs and Local bodies	24 Months

	generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	20 tons in one day or 300 tons in a project) is not identified in the district.	for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month.		
3.	C&D recycling Facility	C&D waste recycling facility is not available in district	C&D recycling facility will be established by ULBs and local bodies in coordination with other districts or ULBs. Plan will be prepared to ensure its financial viability and its sustainability.	ULBs and Local bodies	24 Months
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	There is no policy regarding the usage of C&D waste in ULBs and local bodies	ULBs and local bodies will make the policy for the usage of C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving block, lower layers of road pavements, colony rural roads etc.	ULBs and Local bodies	24 Months
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	There is no sustainable system to create awareness among	All the ULBs and local bodies will create a sustainable system	ULBs and Local bodies	24 Months

		local communities.	to create awareness among local communities in the collaboration with the NGOs.		
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(iv) Biomedical Waste Management

a) Current Status related to biomedical Waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	70
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	142
No. of HCFs authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	14 (80 Applied)
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	1
Capacity of CBWTFs	100 Kg/hour
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	Nil
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	163 Kg/day
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	All BMW generated sent to CBWTF, Ramgarh

b) Identification of Gap and Action Plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Health care Facilities	Inventory and identification of HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, Aayush hospitals, animal houses, etc. generating biomedical waste is being done and are being authorized by JSPCBs.	Civil Surgeon and JSPCB will start the process of identification and authorization of rest of the HCFs including clinics, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, Ayush hospitals, animal houses etc. in a possible span of	Civil Surgeon, JSPCB	12 months

			time.		
2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	Ramgarh district has one CBWTF i.e. M/s Biogenetic Private Limited, Hesla Ramgarh. All the biomedical waste generated by HCF in Ramgarh district is sent to this CBWTF.	There is no requirement of additional CBWTF in Ramgarh	-	-
3.	Tracking of BMW	Bar Code System is implemented by all registered HCFs and CBWTFs	The responsible authority will plan for implementation of Bar Code system in all the unregistered HCFs and CBWTFs after registering them in the district.	Civil Surgeon, JSPCB	12 months
4	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Training is organized for hospital staff but not at regular intervals. Training needs to be organized at regular interval for all HCFs.	Civil Surgeon and JSPCB will take the initiative to begin the awareness program and training of healthcare staffs and ULBs officials at all the level in an organized manner. NGOs will be involved in awareness drive.	Civil Surgeon, JSPCB	12 months
5.	Adequacy of Funds	Presently fund is being made available to Government health care facilities but its	Civil Surgeon will estimate the requirement of fund for all Government	Civil Surgeon	12 months

		adequacy is to be checked due to increase in quantity of bio medical waste generation in health care facilities.	health care facilities and demand the fund for bio medical waste management from concerned authorities		
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	There is a District Level Monitoring Committee to monitor compliance of rules by hospitals/HCFs.	The responsible authorities will draw the attention of mechanism to monitor compliance of HCFs and CCBWTFs through District level monitoring committee and JSPCBs.	Civil Surgeon, JSPCB	12 months
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	District Level Monitoring Committee is constituted and it's meeting are being organized	The responsible authorities will review and follow up periodically to the committee for its effective functioning.	Civil Surgeon	06 months
8.	Wastewater Treatment	Most of HCFs are required to install ETP for waste water generated.	The responsible authorities will plan the installation of ETPs by HCFs where applicable.	Civil Surgeon, JSPCB	12 months

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

a) Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No. of Industries generating HW	50
Quantity of HW in the district	605 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	-
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	-
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	605 MT/Annum
No of captive/common TSDF	Nil
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	Nil

b) Identification of gaps and Action Plan

S. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	50 industries generating HW are identified and authorized in district by JSPCB. Other industries are to be reviewed to ensure that they are not generating HW	JSPCB and DIC will conduct a fresh review to ensure the inclusion of all the industries available in the district generating HW.	DIC, JSPCB	24 months

2.	Establishment of collection centers	Some of the industries operate with collection center for HW with linkage to common TSDFs/ recyclers whereas the ULBs in the district lack this.	The ULBs will take the initiative to ensure the adequate no of collection centers established with linkage to TSDFs/ recyclers.	ULBs, DIC, JSPCB	24 months
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	The industries operating in large scale organized trainings of workers involved in handling/ recycling/ disposal of HW in the district but medium and small industries don't have effective training system on regular basic.	The responsible authorities will take a review of all industries and give them strict notice to comply with the provision under HWM rules 2016 and opt for an effective training system organized on regular basic of the workers involved in handling/ recycling/disposal of HW.	DIC, JSPCB	24 months
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Most of industries operating in the state have linkage with the common TSDF / disposal facility. Still there is need of proper review.	The responsible authorities will take a review and ensure that all generators are linked to TSDF in the state	DIC, JSPCB	24 months
5.		Survey need to be carried out to	The responsible authorities will	DIC, JSPCB	36 months

	Contaminated Sites	identify contaminated sites in the district by DIC and JSPCB.	organize a site survey for the identification of probable soil/sediments/ ground water contaminated sites and responsible parties will be notified to resolve the problem.		
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(vi) E-Waste Management

a) Current Status related to E-Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	Not Available
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	Nil
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	3
No authorized E-Waste recyclers /Dismantler	1

b) Identification of gaps and Action Plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	JSPCB has not completed inventory of E-Waste/ bulk waste generators in the district.	The responsible authorities will conduct the survey and generate inventory of E-Waste/ bulk waste generators in the district.	ULBs, JSPCB	36 Months
2	E-Waste collection points	All the ULBs and local bodies lack the facility of E-Waste collection points/ kiosks/ call centers.	The ULBs and local bodies will identify/register E-waste collection centers in association with producers or their PROs/recyclers.	ULBs, Local bodies	24 Months

3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	<p>There is lack of channelized E-Waste recyclers in the district. The district administration needs to take initiative on collection centers established by producers/PROs and identify the authorized E-Waste recyclers.</p>	<p>The district administration will generate a system to collect information on collection centers established by producers/ PROs/ bulk E-Waste generators/ JSPCB to identify authorized e-Waste recyclers in the state. Bulk e-waste generators to tie with bulk e-waste consumer.</p>	<p>ULBs, Local bodies, industries, JSPCB</p>	24 Months
4	Regulation of Illegal E- Waste recycling / dismantling	<p>The district needs to have a monitoring system of prevalence of informal trading dismantling and recycling of E-Waste in the district.</p>	<p>The responsible authorities in coordination with JSPCB and district administration will establish a monitoring system to check this activity.</p>	<p>ULBs, Local bodies, JSPCB</p>	24 Months
5	Integration of informal sector	<p>There is need to create a mechanism for bringing informal sector in to main stream for the collection and recycling of E-Waste.</p>	<p>The responsible authorities will work on the evolution of mechanism by involving producers /PROs for bring the informal sector into main stream for the collection and recycling of E-Waste.</p>	<p>ULBs, Local bodies, JSPCB</p>	24 Months

			ULBs/LBs could engage the services of authorized agencies for awareness and collection of e-wastes. ULBs/LBs could engage services of SHGs for collection of e-waste.		
6	Awareness and Education	The district needs to organize awareness program about E-Waste management at all the level.	The responsible authorities in the association with JSPCB/producers/PROs/bulk E-Waste generators will campaigning conducting workshops to spread awareness about E-Waste management.	ULBs, Local bodies, JSPCB	24 Months

3.0 Air Quality Management

a) Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district. - Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./PSU agency: - Operated by Industry	1 12
Number of manual monitoring States operated by SPCBs	0
Name of towns/cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	None
No of air pollution industries	To be identified
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Integrated steel Plant/ Thermal Power Plant/Coal Mine & its Transportation/ brick Kilns/ Unpaved Roads

b) Identification of gaps and Action Plan

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	Industries are the main responsible factor of air pollution. Coal mining and its transportation is also a prominent air polluting source. In addition to the industries household wastes are also responsible air polluting agents. ULBs	ULBs, Local bodies, JSPCB and All industries.	12 Months

		and Local bodies will carry out the survey for identification of prominent air polluting sources including hotspots and area of concern pertaining to air pollution in district in association with JSPCB.		
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	The ambient air quality monitoring stations installed and operated by public and private agencies will be instructed to share data with the district on regular basis. Industries which have not installed ambient air qualities monitoring stations will be instructed to do the same with within reasonable time period in coordination with JSPCB	Industries & JSPCB	24 Months
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Manual Air Quality monitoring station by the district authority in association with local office of JSPCB is yet to be installed. Action plan will be prepared to install one CAAQMS in the district. Public and private entities having CAAQMS will be instructed to share their data with the district authorities and JSPCB.	ULBs, JSPCB	24 Months
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	To ensure the improvement of existing air quality and for non-attainment days national ambient air quality standards responsibility will be held by the DTO for public transport, district administration in association with JSPCB for rest of the activities like promotion and control of use of green	DTO, JSPCB, ULBs, Local bodies	4 Years

		fuels, E-mobility, LPG based cooking, carpeting in open areas/ kerbs, afforestation in urban centers, city forests etc. Action plan for control of air pollution in district will be prepared in coordination with JSPCB.		
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	Ramgarh district has specific hotspot with respect to air pollution caused by industrial activity, traffic junctions etc. Other air pollution hot spots will be identified in coordination with JSPCB.	ULBs, Local bodies, JSPCB	24 months
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	To disseminate the information on local air quality in towns and cities located in the district hoardings are installed, awareness campaigns are organized by the NGOs. Mobile App / Online portal are also planned to be developed for dissemination of the air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.	ULBs, Local bodies, DIO, DPRO, JSPCB	12 Months

4.0 Water Quality Management

4.1 Water Quality Monitoring

a) Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	1. Damodar River- 74.88 Km 2. Nalkari River- 27.06 Km 3. Bhera River- 22.50 Km
Length of Coastline (if any)	Not Applicable
Nalas/Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	8 Nos (Hurhuri Nala, Gomti Nala, Barki Nala, Kurum Nala, Meramgarh Nala, Kochi Nala, Sherbhukhi Nala, Dhobdhab Nala)
Lakes/Ponds	Data not available
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	70 MT
Quantity of industrial waste water	-
Percentage of untreated sewage	Data not available
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	9587
Ground water polluted areas if any	Nil
Polluted river stretches if any	Nalkari river along Patrattu

b) Identification of Gaps and action plan for water quality Monitoring

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
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1.	Inventory of water bodies	District has rivers like Damodar, Nalkari etc. it also has natural drains, ponds and dams. To maintain data of all the above water resources a monitoring cell has to be formed by ULBs and local bodies in coordination with PHED department which will also look after its water quality.	ULBs, Local bodies, PHED Dept	24 Months
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	To check and maintain the quality of the water bodies in the district the responsible cell is projected to be formed which will monitor the data and quality periodically for specific parameters in association with JSPCB. The cell will also maintain the data on hoarding on river banks, official websites etc.	ULBs, Local bodies, PHED Dept, JSPCB	24 Months
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	There is one identified hot spot of water contamination in Nalkari river in Patratu. There may be some hotspot of water contamination in the district which will be identified after the monitoring cell is formed. Action points for the restoration of water quality will be implemented in association with JSPCB and PHED department.	ULBs, Local bodies, PHED Dept, JSPCB	24 Months
4.	Protection of river / lake water front	To control and gradually stop river side open defecation, dumping of Solid waste on river banks, idol Immersion etc. the	ULBs, Local bodies, PHED Dept, JSPCB	24 Months

		responsible agencies will take the following initiatives:- Hoarding installation, organizing plays like Nukkad Natak, Prabhat pheri etc.		
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	The responsible departments and ULBs will set up the STPs at all the sewerage and waste water discharge points into water bodies in the district. ULBs and local bodies will prepare inventory of sources of water pollution under their jurisdiction in coordination with PHED department and JSPCB	ULBs, Local bodies, PHED Dept, JSPCB	24 Months
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	Ramgarh district is not a coastal region. Thus, oil spill disaster management is not needed here.	-	-
7.	Protection of flood plains	For the protection of river course from encroachment the responsible department will take action against such elements and plan for the embankment of the rivers flowing through the cities, towns and encroachment suspected areas.	ULBs, Local bodies, PHED Dept	36 Months
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Keeping the rain water harvesting norms infrastructures will be built. Rain water harvesting awareness programs will be organized and executed. The concerned department will spot the area where rejuvenation of	ULBs, Local Bodies, PHED dept, JSPCB	36 Months

		ground water is required. ULBs and local bodies will prepare plan for rejuvenation of groundwater in their area in coordination with PHED department and JSPCB		
9.	Complaint's redressal system	For a convenient public complaint redressal system an online portal/app has to be developed. In addition to this the provision of a written complaint to ULBs/district administration will be available for the same.	ULBs, Local Bodies, DIO, DPRO	24 Months

4.2 Domestic Sewage

a) Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	1
No of Class-I towns and above	1
No of Towns STPs installed	Nil
No of Towns needing STPs	1
No of ULBs having partial under ground Sewerage network	Nil
No of towns not having sewerage network	1
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District From Class II cities and above	Not estimated
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	Not estimated
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage(directly or indirectly)	Not estimated
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	Not estimated
Total available Treatment Capacity	Nil

b) Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Sewage Treatment Plant (STPs)	The district doesn't have any STP yet. The ULBs are taking initiative to set up required number of STPs in the district for proper treatment of the sewages. Local bodies will also	ULBs, Local bodies	36 Months

		identify the feasibility of establishing STPs as per requirements.		
2.	Underground Sewerage network	ULBs and local bodies don't have any sewerage network. For laying the underground sewerage network ULBs are working to make projects to execute it in a possible span of time. Local bodies will for underground sewerage network as per the requirements.	ULBs, Local Bodies	4 Years

5.0 Industrial Wastewater Management

a) Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the district	Nos of Red industries: 168 Nos. Nos of Orange industries: 33 Nos. Nos of Green industries: 41 Nos.
No of Industries discharging wastewater	22
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	Not estimated
Quantity of treated industrial waste water discharged into Nalas/ Rivers	Not estimated
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	19
No of Industries meeting Standards	-
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	-

b) Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline For completion of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Industries not in compliance to discharge norms will be identified by the JSPCB and action will be initiated against defaulting industries by JSPCB.	JSPCB	12 Months

2.	Complaint redressal system	For a convenient public complaint redressal system an online portal/ app has to be developed in coordination with JSPCB	DIO, JSPCB	12 Months
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6.0 Mining Activity Management Plan

a) Current Status related to Mining activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	Coal Mines – 22 Nos Stone Mines – 9 Nos
No of licensed Mining operations In the district	70 Nos. (Mineral based Industries – 55 Nos. Stone Crusher – 15 Nos.)
% Area covered under mining in the district	Coal – 112.1255 Sq Km (8.58 %) Stone – 0.1967 Sq Km (0.015%)
Area of Sand Mining	Nil
Area of sand Mining	Riverbed

b) Identification of gaps and action Plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level mining task force has been constituted. Mining department will identify the mining activity and its status with respect to environmental compliance. Periodic report of mining activity will be submitted to District level mining task force.	DMO	6 months
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	District level mining task force is constituted and its meeting are held regularly for control of	Police, Mining dept	6 months

		illegal mining activity. Mining department in coordination with police will identify all illegal mining activity sites and control illegal activity through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement.		
3.	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Mining department and JSPCB will carry out periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by JSPCB, MoEF&CC, department of mines etc. Periodic verification report will be submitted to District level mining task force.	DMO, JSPCB	12 months

7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan

a) Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	Nil

b) Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters	Industries in the district like Tata, CCL etc. do operate either with their own sound/ noise level meters or consult the 3rd party. Other concerned agencies like ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police etc. lack the noise level meter. Portable noise level meter will be procured and distributed to all monitoring authorities.	ULBs, Local bodies, District administration	12 months
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring	ULBs and Local bodies are planning to install sound level monitoring stations to ensure the notified standard of ambient noise level for residential and sensitive zones. Portable noise analyzers will be procured	ULBs, Local bodies, JSPCB	12 months

		and distributed among enforcement authorities.		
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	The ULBs and local bodies will install the sign board in already identified silence zones in the district.	ULBs, Local bodies	12 months
4.	Complaint redressing system	For convenient public complaint redressal system about noise pollution an online portal/app is to be developed.	ULBs, Local bodies, DIO	24 Months