



कार्यालय कलेक्टर, जिला कोण्डागांव (छ0ग0)

//ज्ञापन//

क्रमांक/4444 /कले0/सामान्य/2021

कोण्डागांव,दिनांक 04/12/2021

प्रति,

सचिव,

छ0ग0 शासन,

आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग,

मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नवा रायपुर अटल नगर

विषय:-

Implementation of District Environment Plan as order dated 19.03.2021 and 29.01.2021 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the matter of O.A. No. 360/2018

संदर्भ:-

छ0ग0 शासन, आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग मंत्रालय महानदी भवन, अटल नगर, नवा रायपुर का पत्र क्र0 एफ04-11/2021 /32 नवा रायपुर दिनांक 26.08.2021

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कृपया संदर्भित पत्र का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। छ0ग0 शासन आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग नवा रायपुर के द्वारा माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण प्रमुख पीठ नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ.ए. क्र0 360/2018 पारित (आदेश 19.03.2021 व 29.01.2020) के संबंध में कार्यवाही की अद्यतन स्थिति जानकारी प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु लेख किया गया है।

तत्संबंध में जिला कोण्डागांव के अंतर्गत उक्त जानकारी आपकी ओर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न कर सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।


कलेक्टर

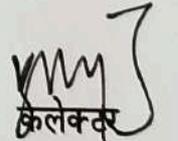
जिला कोण्डागांव

कोण्डागांव,दिनांक 04/12/2021

पृ0क्रमांक/4444A /कले0/सामान्य/2021

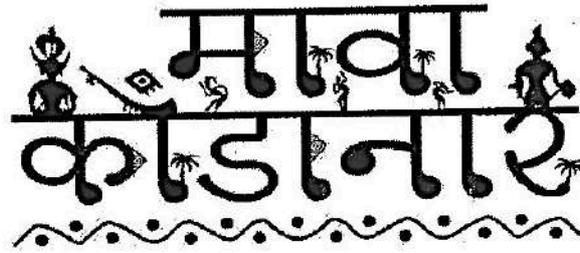
प्रतिलिपि :-

1. सदस्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मंडल, पर्यावास भवन, सेक्टर-19, नवा रायपुर अटल नगर की ओर प्रपत्र सहित सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
2. आयुक्त, बस्तर संभाग जगदलपुर की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।


कलेक्टर

जिला कोण्डागांव

**District Environment Plan for Kondagaon
Chhattishgarh**



Office of District Administration

District Collector Kondagaon

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District Profile

Kondagaon district is located in the Southern part of Chhattisgarh State on the Northern Bastar Plateau. It was separated from Bastar district on 24 January 2012 and formed as 27th district of Chhattisgarh state. Kondagaon is a part of the Bastar division of Chhattisgarh and is spread over an area of 7768 square kilometres (2999 sq. mi). It covers 4.39% of the geographical area of the state and is the 8th largest district area wise. It lies between 19.8470° N, 81.6035° E with a population of around 6 lakhs, Kondagaon ranks 23rd among the districts of Chhattisgarh and houses 2.27% of the state's population.

Kondagaon district is renowned for its bell metal craft, wrought iron, terracotta, tumba and other art forms native to the tribals of Bastar. The district is known as the Shilp Nagri (Craft City) of Chhattisgarh owing to the variety of indigenous crafts produced in the area. 82.22% of the area of the district is under forest cover and an average annual rainfall of 1459.0 mm is received.

Kondagaon is surrounded by Dhamtari and Kanker districts to the north; Narayanpur to the west, Bastar district to the south and Nabarangpur district of Odisha to it's east.

Physiography of the District:

1) Keshkal Escarpment:

From the south of physiographic northern-lowland of the Bastar Division, the land rises steeply for about 150 m to 300 m along the Paralkote-Piratappur-Koelibecia-Antagarh-Kanker line, as observed at Keshkal on the Kanker-Jagdapur road. The steep scarp at the Keshkal line is marked by a Cuddapah and Vindhyan sandstone and quartzite capping of the granites and gneisses as well as by the occurrence of some Dharwar patches. These caps and patches have preserved their elevation because of their resistance to denudation.

2) Cuddapah Rock Formation:

The Cuddapah rocks of Bastar division include quartzites, sandstones, limestones and phyllitic shales and possess nearly horizontal bedding. This rock formation is found in the Mardapal area of Kondagaon block.

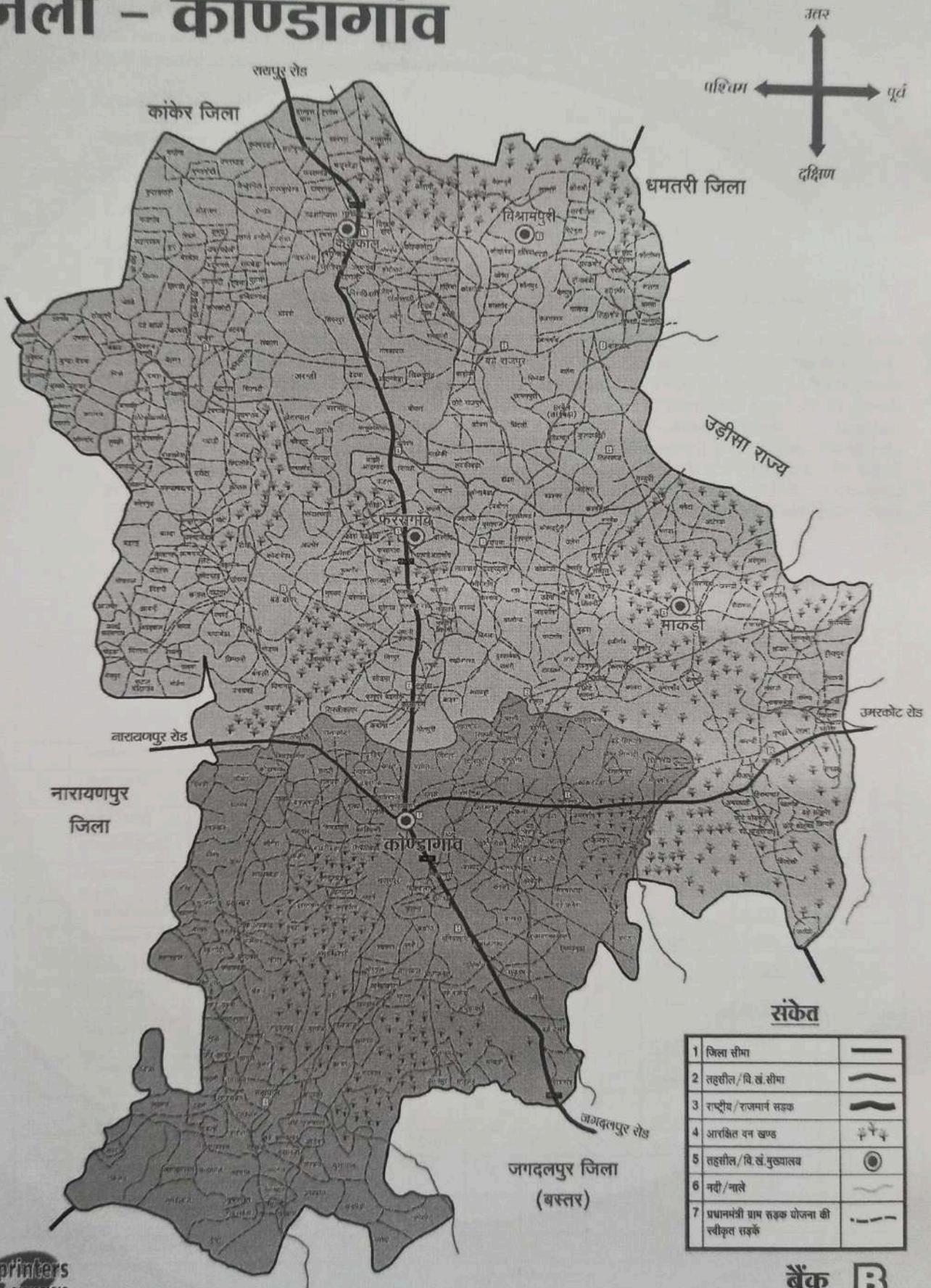
3) The Vindhyan Formation:

The Vindhyan, which are the youngest of the Bastar rocks, occur in small patches on the west and east of Keshkal, along the boundary between Kanker and Kondagaon. They cover the high edge of the North Eastern Plateau with quartzitic sandstones of nearly horizontal bedding.

a. District Administrative Set-up

The district is divided into 5 administrative blocks- Kondagaon, Keshkal, Pharasgaon, Baderajpur and Makdi. The district headquarters is situated in the town of Kondagaon. There are three subdivisions of the district viz. Kondagan, Pharasgaon and Keshkal. Kondagaon, Keshkal, Pharasgaon, Baderajpur, Makdi, Mardapal and Dhanora are the seven tehsils. The three sub tehsils are Anantapur- Bijapur, Gamhri and Badedongar.

जिला - कोणडागाँव



संकेत		
1	जिला सीमा	—
2	तहसील/ वि. ख. सीमा	—
3	राष्ट्रीय/ राजमार्ग सड़क	—
4	आरक्षित वन खण्ड	—
5	तहसील/ वि. ख. मुख्यालय	●
6	नदी/ नाले	—
7	प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की स्विकृत सड़कें	—

District Environment Plan, Kondagaon

b. Local institutions

The district has 383 gram panchayats and 576 villages. Kondagaon town has a Nagar Palika; Keshkal and Pharsagaon are the two Nagar Panchayats. The Zila Panchayat office is situated at the district headquarters in Kondagaon.

c. Natural Resources

Water bodies

[Give details of river systems and tributaries with text not exceeding 200 words]

1. Jugani Nala (V.K. Farsgaon) 2. Chichadi Nala (V.K. Farsgaon)
3. Kokodi River (V.K.Kondagaon) 4. Markandi River (V.K.Kondagaon)
5. Orange River (V.K. Kondagaon) 6. Bhanwardih River (V.K. Farasgaon)
6. Jamkot Pond Umargaon Pond(V.K. Kondagaon) 7. Palli Pond Chilputi Pond(V.K. Kondagaon)
8. Palli Pond Chilputi Pond(V.K. Kondagaon) 9. Nevata Pond No. (V.K. Kondagaon) 2
10. sonabal pond(V.K. Kondagaon) 11. Madanar Pond(V.K. Kondagaon) 12. Kusma Pond (V.K. Kondagaon)
13. Sandhara Pond(V.K. Kondagaon) 14. Nevata Pond No. 1(V.K. Kondagaon) 15. Kopabeda Pond(V.K. Kondagaon)
16. Bahigaon Pond(V.K. Keshkal) 17. Jamgaon Pond(V.K. Keshkal) 18. Nirachhindli Pond(V.K. Keshkal)
19. Surdogar Pond(V.K. Keshkal) 20. Byalpur Talab(V.K. Keshkal) 21. Arandi pond(V.K. Keshkal)
22. Khalemurwend Pond(V.K. Keshkal) 23. Korokotti Pond(V.K. Keshkal)
24. Vishrampuri pond(V.K. Vishrampuri) 25. Banskot Pond(V.K. Vishrampuri) 26. Uridgaon Pond(V.K. Vishrampuri)
27. Lahagaon Pond(V.K. Vishrampuri) 28. Jaitpuri Pond(V.K. Farasgaon) 29. Jugani Pond(V.K. Farasgaon)
30. Kosagaon Pond(V.K. Farasgaon) 31. Farsgaon Pond(V.K. Farasgaon)
32. Chingnar Pond(V.K. Farasgaon) 33. Badedongar Pond No.1(V.K. Farasgaon) 34. Badedongar Pond No.2(V.K. Farasgaon)
35. Keravahi pond(V.K. Makdi)

Availability of water resources

At present the availability of water is 15.538 (mm) in the divisional minor irrigation schemes.

S.No	project Name	Block	Built in irrigation Capacity	Target in Hectores			Actual irrigation Hectores		Full Water filling Capacity(m m)	Updated Water filler(mm)	Percentage
				Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi			
1	Jamkot Pond	Kondagaon	457	170	0	0	0	0	1.648	0.348	75%
2	Umargaon Pond	Kondagaon	280	154	0	0	0	0	1.281	1.181	75%
3	Palli Pond	Kondagaon	203	95	0	0	0	0	1.106	0.095	85%
4	Chilputi Pond	Kondagaon	249	85	0	0	0	0	0.984	0.784	95%
5	Nevata Pond No. 2	Kondagaon	521	279	0	0	0	0	2.708	0.138	65%
6	sonabal pond	Kondagaon	95	76	0	0	0	0	0.553	0.553	100%
7	Madanar Pond	Kondagaon	89	71	0	0	0	0	0.518	0.518	100%
8	Kusma Pond	Kondagaon	160	78	0	0	0	0	0.757	0.325	70%
9	Sandhara Pond	Kondagaon	259	45	0	0	0	0	1.299	0.098	70%
10	Nevata Pond No. 1	Pharsgaon	81	46	0	0	0	0	0.471	0.000	LSL
11	Kopabeda Pond	Pharsgaon	166	17	0	0	0	0	0.967	0.041	60%
12	Bahigaon Pond	Keshkal	61	0	0	0	0	0	0.355	0.355	100%
13	Jamgaon Pond	Keshkal	71	72	0	0	0	0	0.419	0.319	94%
14	Nirachhindli Pond	Baderajpur	243	93	0	0	0	0	1.415	1.415	100%
15	Surdogar Pond	Keshkal	89	20	0	0	0	0	0.547	0.085	38%
16	Byalpur Talab	Keshkal	41	10	0	0	0	0	0.238	0.102	24%

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17	Arandi pond	Keshkal	382	100	0	0	0	0	2.225	2.225	100%
18	Khalemurwend Pond	Keshkal			0	0	0	0			100%
			162	81					0.943	0.943	
19	Korokotti Pond	Keshkal	262	50	0	0	0	0	1.526	1.526	100%
20	Vishrampuri pond	Kondagaon	48	20	0	0	0	0	0.279	0.165	81%
21	Banskot Pond	Kondagaon	324	170	0	0	0	0	1.650	0.296	54%
22	Uridgaon Pond	Kondagaon			0	0	0	0			54%
			457	160					2.662	0.542	
23	Lihagaon Pond	Pharsgaon	186	10	0	0	0	0	1.080	0.331	54%
24	Jaitpuri Pond	Pharsgaon	34	0	0	0	0	0	0.198	0.198	100%
25	Jugani Pond	Pharsgaon	61	20	0	0	0	0	0.355	0.045	22%
26	Kosagaon Pond	Pharsgaon			0	0	0	0			37%
			174	50					1.013	0.149	
27	Farsgaon Pond	Pharsgaon	52	0	0	0	0	0	0.302	0.302	100%
28	Chingnar Pond	Pharsgaon	41	0	0	0	0	0	0.238	0.00	0%
29	Badedongar Pond No.1	Pharsgaon			0	0	0	0			100%
			54	0					0.314	0.314	
30	Badedongar Pond No.2	Pharsgaon	265	100	0	0	0	0	1.543	1.543	100%
31	kerawahi reservoir	Makdi	328	200	0	0	0	0	0.950	0.950	100%
Total			5895	2272	0	0	0	0	30.544	15.886	

Forest coverage

Forest area details are as follows:-

Name of Forest	Reserved Forest area in hectores	Protected Forest area in hectores	Delimited Forest area in hectores	Total area in hectores
Division forest office kondagaon	91388.20	82900.80	91172.900	265461.900
Division forest office keshkal	42663.300	38646.400	6379.075	87688.775

d. Geography & Demography:

Attribute	Value for Kondagaon	Value for Chhattisgarh
area	7768.907 Sq.Km	13789836 Hectares
population	578824	25545198
rural population,	48342	19607961
urban population	536482	5937237
decennial growth rate	17.79	22.01
density of population	75 persons/Sq Km	189
literacy rate	64%	70.28
sex ratio	932	991

d. Land-use pattern:

1. There are minor irrigation schemes built under this division - 35 reservoirs, 04 lift irrigation schemes, 08 diversion schemes, 19 anicuts and 15 stop dams, whose designed capacity in Kharif is 13730 Rabi 1054. Through the above schemes, water is provided to the farmers for rabi irrigation and kharif irrigation.
2. At present the availability of water is 15.538 (mm) in the divisional minor irrigation schemes.
3. In the year 2020-21, against the Kharif irrigation target 2908, 1823 hectares of actual irrigation (achievement) and against Rabi irrigation 965 hectares, 193 hectares of actual irrigation (achievement) has been achieved.

Attribute	Value (Area 000ha)
Geographical Area (According to Revenue Paper)	605.1
Area Under Forest	4084.077Sq km
Net Area Sown	131.6
Cropped Area	137.2
Area Irrigated	4.8
Percentage of Net area Irrigated to total area Sown	61.79

Climate

The eco-climate of Kondagaon is dry sub-humid third megathermal with moderate winter water surplus. This ecoclimate can also support deciduous types of forest vegetation.

The average Temperature of Kondagaon is around 25°C although it varies from around 20°C during Winter (January) to 30°C during the Summer (May). The hottest month of the year is May with temperature varies from 23.9°C to 37.6°C. The coolest month of the year is January, with temperature varying from 11.8°C to 28.1°C.

The rainy period of the year lasts for 8.2 months, from March 16 to November 21, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Kondagaon is July, with an average rainfall of 12.8 inches.

Jugani Nala , Chichadi Nala, Kokodi River, Markandi River, Orange River and Bhanwardih River of the district sometimes get flooded.

Villages affected by flood:-

Bhanwardih River - Village Moolnar/Ranapal/Chaurag Lanjoda/Jugdai/Kosagaon

(Block- Kondagaon/Makdi)

Orange river - Kudhurpara of village Bamhani, Bhattipara of village Kusma

(Block-.Kondagaon)

Chheribeda River - Village Temerugaon (Block-.Kondagaon)

Jugani River - Bhandarsivani/Sirpur (Block- Farasgaon)

If there is a possibility of a flood situation in the said villages, necessary preparations are made in advance and the concerned sub-divisional officers to take immediate necessary steps for the flood-affected people to stay in a safe place, arrange food and water for them and for the safety of life and cattle etc.

Rainfall	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days(number)
SW monsoon (June-Sep)	1338.8	56
NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec)	95.4	8
Winter (Jan- March)	10.1	14
Summer (Apr-May)	14.8	8
	1459.0	76

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with Waste Management Rules

(i) Solid Waste Management

a. Current status related to solid Waste management

Sr. No.	Urban Local bodies	No. of Wards	No. of Househ olds	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	--	--	--	--
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	22	7014	30921(2011)	4.59TPD
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	15	2025	6306	1.4TPD
4	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	15	1922	14005	2.03 Ton
5	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	-	-	-	-
6	Village/Gram Panchayats	3	2005	10025	0.50kg

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	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Whether segregation at source practiced by households and other waste generators	100%	ULB/GP	Completed with improvement
2	Sweeping		Twice a Day		
(i)	Manual Sweeping	Example:	Action plan for reducing gap		

S. No.	Action points For villages/blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % or length of the road not covered for regular sweeping - Gaps in manpower - Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment - Availability of suitable PPEs 	<p>Manual Sweeping has been done twice a day</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>Broomstick, hand drawn cart, tractor with trolley</p> <p>PPEs Provided</p>	ULB	Public and commercial area have twice daily sweeping including night sweeping and residential areas have daily sweeping with improvement.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % or length of road not covered for regular sweeping - Gaps in manpower - Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment - Availability of suitable PPEs 	<p>Manual Sweeping has been done twice a day</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>Broomstick, hand drawn cart, tractor with trolley</p> <p>PPEs Provided</p>	GP	Public and residential areas have twice Weekly Cleaning with improvement.
S. No.	Action points For villages/blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	Whether 100% collection achieved?	Yes, 100% Collection achieved	ULB/GP	100% Achieved with Improvement
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Arrangement for door to door provided: % of blocks/wards covered	Ward -15, door to door collection 100%	ULB/GP	100% Covered all Wards/GP

District Environment Plan, Kondagaon

(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	Check availability and adequacy and if it needs upgradation	Yes, Separate compartment trolley provided on mini tipper.	ULB	available
				GP	Garbage Rickshaw, Hand Trolley available
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Check if adequate or needs upgradation or not required	Yes	ULB	05-rickshaw 01-Mini tippers
(v)	Waste Deposition centres (for domestic	Number of deposition centres required and nos available	Waste Deposition center – 01 no. SLRM	ULB	available
				GP	01 Segregation Shed in each GP

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsibl e agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
	hazardous wastes)	Or Any alternate arrangement.	-	GP	100% Achieved (Dumped in Soak Pit)
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	[Check (i) whether existing fleet is adequate (ii) check whether segregated waste transport possible, etc.]	-		Available separate collection Mechanism of waste 100% waste segregation at source
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	[check adequacy]	-		80% covered on site processing
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	[check whether available / adequacy]	NA	NA	NA
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement a s per Rules)	Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation	01 Nos. SLRM, Taken by ULB and all bulk waste generators on site composting.	ULB	100% ONSITE COMPOSTING BY BWG
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation / Composting of wets waste.	Whether facility exists / functional / needs upgrading	- Composting wet waste at ULB compost shed		Composting operation 100% of wet waste
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste	Whether MRF facility exists? / is there any arrangement to sending the dry-	-	ULB	

District Environment Plan, Kondagaon

	fraction	waste to any common MRF or		GP	100% Achieved with Improvement
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S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
		sent to Waste to energy plant or % dry-waste converted as RDF or Need to set-up own Waste to Energy plant?	-	-	-
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Does the agency still dispose of waste in dumpsites? Whether sanitary landfill available ? / Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs	ZERO LANDFILL MODEL	ULB	NA(Achieved)
			-	GP	Sanitary Landfill Available
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules?	Dumpsites already Remediated	NA	Dumpsites already Remediated
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged	NA	NA	NA
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste	NA	NA	NA
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes/No	No		
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes/No	YES	ULB/GP	Done notified by law

istrict Environment Plan, Kondagaon

Action plan should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plans need not be prepared in Tabular form as above. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in the above table. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(ii) Plastic waste Management

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	-
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	15.00kg
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	10.00 Kg
	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	0.03MT/Day

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
2	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	-
3	Village/Gram Panchayats	0.50kg

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100% door to door collection	ULB/GP	100% Door to door with improvement separate mechanism used
2.	Facilitate organised collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material	This infrastructure is linked to SW management. May check gaps with respect to:	-		

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
	Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of transfer points and material recovery facility • Involvement of the informal sector / NGO. • Registering waste pickers • Linkage with PW recyclers • Involvement of producers and brand-owners 	Use 3R principle and dry waste send to third party vendor - - - -	ULB	
3.	PW collection Centres	Local Bodies may set-up own centres and also involve producers and brand-owners or their PROs to facilitate setting up of collection centres.	SLRM center-01 nos.	ULB/GP	WITH IMPROVEMENT
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Review existing gaps in creating awareness among public for minimising and recycling PW	1.Action taken by ULB by taking challan/fine for banning plastic. 2.Awareness taken by ulb for example- Nukkad natak, munadi,social media ,etc.	ULB GP	Activities Continue going on

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5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Check if District has access to PW recycling / utilization or disposal facilities..	-	-	-
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S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsibl e	Target time for Complianc e
			cement plants for processing; Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities; Linkage with PWD for usage of PW in road making. Action plan at district should involve Urban and Rural Local bodies		

[Action plan should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form as above. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(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 (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	0.4 MT
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	0.191 MT
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	Yes

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsibl e agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	Check gaps w.r.t: - Separate collection point of C&D Waste - Identification of common C&D waste deposition points	All C&D Waste used by ULB	ULB	All C&D Waste Used by ULB collected from all wards.

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	Check gaps with respect to: - Local by-laws to pay user fee - Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20 tons in one day or 300 tons per project)	No Bulk waste generator and C&D present in ULB.	NA	NA
3.	C&D recycling Facility	Check whether the district has any C&D waste recycling facility	Yes, at ULB at SLRM	ULB	Established C&D recycling plant
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste?	Used C&D waste at road , at pot hole etc.	ULB	100% USED
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.	Yes, awareness by banner,flex, Munadi ,etc.	ULB	DONE

[Action plan for C&D waste management should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form as above, however all the components mentioned should be addressed for overall C&D waste management. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in the above template. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management

a. Current Status related to biomedical waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity	
	Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	[Nos]
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos]	14
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	[Nos]	56
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	[Nos]	Nil
Capacity of CBWTFs	[in kg/day]	Nil
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	[Nos]	47
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	[in kg/day]	72 kg
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	[in kg/day]	0 kg

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities	Check whether all HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, veterinary SPCBs/PCCs	Registration fee: CHC/PHC- Rs. 10000 DH- Rs. 60000 Renewal Charges (after every 1 year): CHC/PHC- Rs. 3500 DH- Rs. 20000	Certification is done by GG Environment Conservation Board. Online registration to be done on https://cgocmms.nic.in/userMaster/authorizationreport search by the Medical Officer of the institution	Criteria for getting certified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bedded- Deep pit, Sharp pit, ETP (4-5 months from registration) ● Non bedded- (1-2 months)
2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	Check if there is any gap between Quantity of Biomedical Waste generated per day and quantity of Biomedical Waste treated and	Criteria for Set -up CBWTF: 75 Km from places waste generation. Including Hence 2 plants are required for the district. One	District Administration & CMHO Kondagaon	2 years

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			is set up in Kokodi. Another can be setup in Makdi. A register of weight BMW to be maintained (colourwise bucket) at each HCF		
		disposed of in the district? No functional CBWTF in the District (90% construction of plant is completed in Kokodi village by August 2020 ; objection by villagers to make it functional)	for setting up such a facility. Currently, Deep pit and Sharp pit is being used in the facilities locally.		
3.	Tracking of BMW	No bar code system as there are no functional CBWTFs	A barcoding machine to be set up in CBWTF worth Rs. 40000. (Private agency charges Rs. 1 per day per bed)	CMHO Kondagaon	2 months
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Training was conducted for health staff on February 2020	Trainings to be organised for ULB staff and health staff for every 6 months Vaccination and Health check up of Health staff, twice a year. A record to be maintained at each HCF	CMHO Kondagaon	Every 6 months

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5.	Adequacy of funds	<p>A budget of 1 lakh rupees for DH; per CHC- Rs. 17000; per PHC- Rs. 8000 for Barcoding system;</p> <p>Rs. 60000 per PHC per year ; Rs. 216000 per CHC per year for outsourcing Biomedical waste was sanctioned in the year 2019-20.</p> <p>As the funds weren't utilised.</p>	Utilise the funds received by reclaiming them	HCF incharge	1 year
6.	Compliance with Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Monthly Reporting is being done. Field visits are yet to be started.	Monitoring to be done by Nodal officer nominated by DMC and SPCB, annually	SPCBs	Annually
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	<p>A 7 member district level Committee is constituted in the district. Last meeting was conducted on 09/09/2019</p>	<p>Annual reporting to be done by all private and Government HCFs Annual reporting to be done by all private and Government HCFs</p> <p>Annual reporting to be done by all private and Government HCFs Annual reporting to be done by all private and Government HCFs</p>	District Administration	District level Monitoring Committee formation
8.	Wastewater Treatment	ETP constructed in District Hospital and 3 private hospitals (KNH Hospital, Ramkrishna Seva Sadan, Netam Hospital)	ETP to be constructed in CHCs and PHCs @ 2 lakh rupees per plant.	CGMSC funded by State	

		wastewater generated.	by HCFs where applicable.		
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[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of BMW Management Rules, 2016. However, Rules also provide mandates to the health department to monitor compliance. Hence, the Action plan for BMW waste management should cover access to biomedical waste management in the entire geographical area of the district village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plans need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of the action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in the above template. If required budgetary requirement for government HCFs may also be mentioned]

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

[Major source of hazardous waste (HW) is industries and facilities located in the districts, who are required to be regulated under Water (P&CP) Act 174, Air (P&CP) Act 1981 and E(P) Act, 1986 and the Rules notified thereof. Many commercial establishments like automobile repair shops, paint workshops, stores, etc. may also generate small quantities of hazardous waste. The district administration should be aware of the type of hazardous waste generation in their district and adequacy of facilities for safe handling and disposal within or outside District. Linkage of district administration with common TSDFs in the State is necessary to establish system for safe disposal of domestic hazardous waste]

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	Nil
Quantity of HW in the district	Nil
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	Nil
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	Nil
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	Nil
No of captive/common TSDF	Integrated TSDF – Nil SLF – Nil standalone incinerators- 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	Check whether all hazardous waste industries are identified	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste industries are	SPCB	NA

		and authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	authorised and a system of safe disposal is in place.		
2.	Establishment of collection centres	Check district has collection centres for hazardous wastes with linkage to common TSDFs / recyclers	Local authorities should ensure that an adequate number of collection centres should be established and are linked to Common TSDFs.	ULBs	---
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	Identify facilities / industries engaged in recycling / pre-processing / disposal of hazardous waste in the district.	Action plan to train the workers on safety aspects through Department of Industries as per provisions under HOWM Rules, 2016	DTIC	---
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Check if the generators of HW have access to common TSDF in the State?	Action plan to ensure all generators are linked to TSDF / Action plan in case there is no TSDF in the district or State – in such case evaluate existing storage and captive disposal facilities through SPCBs/PCCs	SPCBs/PCCs	No. TDSF exist in the district. TDSF is proposed at Village-Kesda, Tehsil Simga District Balodabazar-Bhatapara. No HW generating units exist in the district.
5.	Contaminated Sites	Are there any sites where soils / sediments/ groundwater contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes	Action plan for identification of probable contaminated site, incidents of HW dumping, responsible parties for contaminated site etc. and to remediate contaminated sites...	SPCB	No Contaminated site have been identified.

[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of Hazardous and Other (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Rules also mandate the department of industries to ensure training to workers involved in recycling and handling of hazardous wastes. Action plan for HW waste management should cover HW inventory in the district, check whether rules are implemented effectively, and a systems for monitoring compliance needs to be in place. Action plans need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of the action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

(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	0.10 MT/Year
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	01 Nos. SLRM centers in ULB
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	SRLM Shed Available in all 03 NGT GP's
No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	-

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	Check whether SPCB/PCC has completed inventory of E-Waste in the District. Inventory of bulk waste generators	-		
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centres / kiosks in villages - Blocks / towns / cities	E- Waste collection point in ULB- 01 nos. SLRM center	ULB	
			E- Waste collection point in GP- 03 nos. SLRM center	GP	
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	Check whether District administration has information on collection centres established by Producers / PROs? Administration should also identify authorised E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs / Collection Centres of Producers and PROs / SPCBs / Bulk waste generators / Recyclers / SPCBs / District Administration / Public	-	-

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		E-waste collected in the District.			
4	Regulation of Illegal E- Waste recycling / dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste is in District	-		
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste	-		
6	Awareness and Education	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management?	By awareness taken by ULB – 1- By Distributing pamphlets 2- By banner, Flex. 3- Social media ,etc.		

[CPCB is the prescribed authority to grant Extended Producer Authorisation to various Producers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment being placed on market. Targets for collection of their E-Waste is given to each Producer. Every Producer should have installed a network of collection centres pan India, accordingly, every district should be covered. SPCBs/PCCS are given a mandate to ensure implementation of EPR authorisation. Therefore district administration should have all information about collection centres / call centres established by various producers in the District. Such information should be disseminated to public and local administration. Action plan for E-Waste management should cover the aspects of inventory, collection centres for e-waste channelization, linkage with Producers of their PROS, linkage with recyclers, information of bulk waste generators and effective EPR verification by SPCBs. Action plans need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of the action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

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:	Operated by SPCB/State Govt /Centralgovt./PSU agency : Nill Operated by Industry - Nill
Number of manual monitoring States operated by SPCBs	Nill
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	Nill

No of air pollution industries	23Nos
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Small Industry Unpavedroads

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?	Carry out inventory of air pollution sources in District including hotspots or areas of concern pertaining to air pollution in association with SPCBs/PCCs may	SPCBs/PCCs	All Air polluting industries are identified as source of air pollution
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Plan to get access to available air quality monitoring stations in the District operated by both Public and private agencies.	SPCB	Ambient air quality data of major cities is available at Boards Website https://enviseeb.org/data.htm
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Like weather station, District may also have ambient air quality monitoring at major urban settlements or populated areas. Action plan may propose setting up at least one CAAQMS in the District. Also access data generated by CAAQM stations installed by other pvt/public agencies. District authority in association with local office of SPCB/PCC should also ensure that at least one manual Air Quality monitoring station is available in each city. [District	District Administration/SPCB	---

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No of air pollution industries	23Nos
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Small Industry Unpavedroads

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?	Carry out inventory of air pollution sources in District including hotspots or areas of concern pertaining to air pollution in association with SPCBs/PCCs may	SPCBs/PCCs	All Air polluting industries are identified as source of air pollution
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Plan to get access to available air quality monitoring stations in the District operated by both Public and private agencies.	SPCB	Ambient air quality data of major cities is available at Boards Website https://enviseeb.org/data.htm
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Like weather station, District may also have ambient air quality monitoring at major urban settlements or populated areas. Action plan may propose setting up at least one CAAQMS in the District. Also access data generated by CAAQM stations installed by other pvt/public agencies. District authority in association with local office of SPCB/PCC should also ensure that at least one manual Air Quality monitoring station is available in each city. [District	District Administration/SPCB	---

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		admin may set-up its own network of CAAQMS or manual stations]		
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	Action plan should be prepared for both improvement of existing air quality as well as for non-attainment days to national ambient air quality standards. [Measures may include multi sectoral approach for air pollution control such as promotion of public transport, use of green fuels, E-mobility, LPG based cooking, carpeting open areas/kerbs, etc. Action plans envisaged in NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred]	District Administration	---
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	hotspot with respect to air pollution (such as stubble burning, illegal waste burning, unauthorised operations, cluster activities, forest fires etc.) should be identified and localised action plan for mitigation of the same should be prepared	District Administration	---
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	Plan for dissemination of information on local air quality in towns and cities located in the District. May consider developing Mobile App /Online portal for dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.	District Administration	Public complaint redressal system available at CECB portal - enviseecb.org/com_sugg.htm

[The district administration is expected to know the air quality in the district, identify air polluting sources both industrial and urban area sources and shall monitor mitigation measures and compliance of air polluting sources. District level air quality management plan is necessary to monitor and implement programs for improving air quality in the district. Action plans prepared for 100+ non-attainment cities under NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred for drawing district action plans. Action plans need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC may be part of an action plan for control of industrial air pollution. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

Water Quality Management

Water Quality Monitoring

a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	River Bhawardi (94.26 kms) River Barda(83.43kms) River Narangi(96.48kms)
Length of Coastline (if any)	-
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	51 Nalas
Lakes / Ponds	35 Tank in this Division
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	[MLD]
Quantity of industrial wastewater	[MLD]
Percentage of untreated sewage	[%]
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	9305/All Permitted
Groundwater polluted areas if any	[Name of areas]
Polluted river stretches if any	[Length in Km]

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
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell shall maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals / natural drains / creeks / estuaries / groundwater / ponds / lakes / etc.) in district including its water quality		
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Check availability of data on water bodies. Create a district level monitoring cell for periodic monitoring of water bodies for specific parameters in association with SPCBs.		

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		It is also necessary to disseminate information pertaining to water quality in the form of hoardings on river banks, official websites, etc.		
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Check trends of water quality and identify hotspots of surface water and groundwater. Establish a system or separate cell to monitor water quality. Implement action points for restoration of water quality in association with SPCBs and the department of environment.		
4.	Protection of river / lake waterfront	Action plan should be prepared for control river side open defecation, dumping of Solid waste on river banks, for idol immersion etc.		
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Check whether inventory of all sewage and wastewater discharge points into water bodies in the district. Action plan to complete inventory.		
6.	Protection of floodplains	Check whether there is regulation for protection of floodplain encroachment? Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of encroachment.		
7.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Check availability of groundwater and if required prepare action plan to		

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
		rejuvenate ground water in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rain water harvesting		
8.	Complaints redressal system	Check whether there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online should be available at district level		

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	0
No of Class-I towns and above	0
No of Towns STPs installed	0
No of Towns needing STPs	0
No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	NIL
No of towns not having sewerage network	NIL
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	1.2[MLD]
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	0
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	NIL
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	0
Total available Treatment Capacity	0

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 Plants (STPs)	Check whether existing capacity of	NA	NA

		Is STPs adequate for treatment of sewage? If no, action plan for additional treatment capacity required should be prepared in association with ULBs / department of UD,		
2.	Underground sewer age network	Check available sewerage network and prepare Action plan for laying of sewerage network in town and cities. The project may be executed through ULBs and Department of UD.	NA	NA

[Action plan for installing new /up-grading sewage treatment and laying of sewerage network is the mandate of local bodies, being cost intensive action points, the district administration may draw action points in consultation with ULBs and Urban development department. Action plans need not be prepared in Tabular form. ULBs, SPCBs/PCC and UDD may be part of an action plan for collection and treatment of sewage. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in the above template.]

Industrial wastewater management

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	Red-00, Orange-00, Green-44, White-12
No of Industries discharging wastewater	NA
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	NA
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	NA
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	NA
No of Industries meeting Standards	NA
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	NA

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion
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1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the standards.	NA	NA
2.	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online portal may be prepared at district level.	NA	NA

Mining Activity Management plan

a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	Name of mines-list may be (enclosed) (Sand Mining) (Bauxite)/(granite)(ordinary)stone) Other (specify)
No of licenced Mining operations in the District	5 sand mining 2 bauxite 1 granite 1 ordinary stone
% Area covered under mining in the District	0.004759km ²
Area of Sand Mining	0.07059
Area of sand Mining	[River bed]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion
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				of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status with respect to environmental compliance	A District level Task force team has been constituted. A team is scheduled during every second week of month as proposed by DM District Kondagaon.	District level Task force visit mining areas on a regular basis to check whether the mining activities are carried out as per environment rules and regulations.
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity in the District through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity	District level Task force team has been constituted for continuously monitoring of illegal mining activity through surveillance patrolling and enforcement	The District level Task force inspects the entire district to monitor illegal mining activities on a regular basis.
3.	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs/PCC, MoEF&CC department of mines etc. SPCBs/PCC may be involved in this activity .	Environment Compliance is made before every EC grant or renewal process and is periodically verified by Mining Inspector	Compliance of Environment clearance conditions are verified in every 03 month by SPCB

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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	NA

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

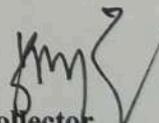
S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Timeline for completion of action plan
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1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that are ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PCC have noise level meters. District administration may ensure through an action plan that concerned agencies and environmental cell under district administration have adequate number of portable noise level meters.	According to the guidelines issued by the state government, information is being given to the common citizens and drivers regarding noise pollution in the district that no noise pollution system should be used in vehicles or other public places without installing noise control, district For the prevention of noise pollution in the district, 26 sound lev meters are supplied to the district, from January to July 2021, the number of cases under the Noise Act is zero.																								
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	ULBs shall ensure that ambient sound levels comply with notified standards for residential, sensitive zones. An action. Apart from portable analyzers, fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations may be installed in major cities and towns, such stations may be installed aby ULBs and SPCB/PCC,	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NOISE LEVEL MONITORING REORT LOCAT ION %& TRAFFIC OFFICE KONDAGAON</u></p> <p>07.2021 TIME O 10.00PM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CATION –A INDUSTRIAN AREA ADAKACHEP</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Duration</th> <th>Lmin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>9.26 AM</td> <td>2 MIN</td> <td>54.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.32 AM</td> <td>2 MIN</td> <td>54.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.50AM</td> <td>2 MIN</td> <td>41.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CATION –B RESIDENTIAL AREA D.N.K COLO</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Duration</th> <th>Lmin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10.26 AM</td> <td>2 MIN</td> <td>44.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.35 AM</td> <td>2 MIN</td> <td>45.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.50AM</td> <td>2 MIN</td> <td>45.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time	Duration	Lmin	9.26 AM	2 MIN	54.9	9.32 AM	2 MIN	54.5	9.50AM	2 MIN	41.6	Time	Duration	Lmin	10.26 AM	2 MIN	44.1	10.35 AM	2 MIN	45.7	10.50AM	2 MIN	45.4
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District Environment Plan, Kondagaon

			CATION -C SILENT ZONE GOVT GUNDADHUR		
			Time	Duration	Lmin
			11.30 AM	2 MIN	44.3
			11.40 AM	2 MIN	42.7
			12.10AM	2 MIN	43.5
			CATION -D COMMARCIAL AREA BAZARPAR		
			Time	Duration	Lmin
			13.02 AM	2 MIN	46.9
			13.10AM	2 MIN	48.5
			13.50AM	2 MIN	46.9
			In district Kondagaon, the information of which was prepared by checking with the Saund Level Meter at various places. In any such place of the city, the high noise level was found to be right as per the standards.		
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of sign boards are installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities . An action plan may be prepared by district authority.	NA		
4.	Complaint redressing system	Action plan may envisage implementing a public complaint redressal system for noise pollution. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district.	All the police station in-charges and traffic branch in-charge of the district have been directed that the drivers and common citizens are being advised not to use noise pollution and pressure horns and not to play sound boxes in high volumes in vehicles. Action has been taken by the police station and the traffic police against the drivers in total 15 cases in the pressure horn from January to July 2021.		

[District administration may ensure that concerned agencies responsible for control of noise pollution are equipped with an adequate number of noise level meters. There should be a system to monitor ambient sound levels to ensure that national ambient noise standards are complied with. Action plan may be implemented through responsible agencies namely SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in the above template.]


Collector
District Kondagaon