GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER:::::BARPETA
(MAGISTRACY BRANCH)

No. BMJ-33/2021/614 Date: 28 /10/2021

From: Tej Prasad Bhusal, ACS
Deputy Commissioner,Barpeta

TO : The Addl. Secretary to the Govt. Of Assam
Environment and Forest Department, Dispur, Ghy-6

Sub : Compliance to the order dated 05.07.2021 passed by Hon'ble NGT in the matter of O.A. 360/2018.

Ref : No. FRM.184/2019/1118 Dtd. 28/09/2021

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above , I have the honour to submit herewith the District Environment Plan in respect of Barpeta District in connection with compliance to the order dated 05.07.2021 passed by Hon'ble NGT in the matter of O.A. 360/2018 for favour of your kind information & necessary action.

Enclo: As stated above

Yours faithfully

Deputy Commissioner
Barpeta 28/10/21

Memo No. BMJ.33/2021/614-A
Copy to – Date: 28/10/2021

1. The Member Secretary , Central Pollution Control Board, Minitry of Environment and Forest ,Govt of India, New Delhi for information.
2. The Member Sectary , Pollution Control Board, Assam, Bamunimaidam, Ghy-21 for information & necessary action.
3. The Regional Executive Engineer, Pollution Control Board, Assam RLO Bongaigaon for information & necessary action.

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Deputy Commissioner
Barpeta 28/10/21

DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN
BARPETA DISTRICT

(As per Hon'ble NGT order in O.A. No. 360/2018)

Contents

BRIEF PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Barpeta is renowned in the Historical map of Assam as the "Land of the Satras". These Satras bear the testimony of the great Assamese reformer, saint, Scholar and Cultural exponent Srimanta Sankardeva and his able disciple Shri Shri Madhabdeva who arrived from Upper Assam back in the 16th century to lay down strong foundation of Assamese Culture in the region through his socio-religious Vaishnava-reform movement. This reform movement left a historic legacy. The Barpeta Satra and various other Satras scattered around the district attract devotees from every nook and corner of Assam.

. Barpeta has been a place of great religious importance. Known by various names like Tatikuchi, Porabhita, Mathura, Vrindavan, Choukhutisthan, Nabaratna-Sabha, Icchakuchi,Pushpak Vimana, Kampur and Barpeta. It was Koch King Naranarayan who founded Barnagar (Sorbhog) The present District formed an integral part of the Koch-Hajo and the Ahom Kingdom till British Administration took over. From the ancient period Barpeta witnessed the rule of the Varmans (380-654) the Salasthamas (655-985) the Palas (985-1260) the Kamatas (1260-1509) & the Koches from 1509. During the Kamata & Koch rule major historical development took place. During this period large number of local feudatory-chiefs who are primarily land lords called 'Bhuyans' ruled the region. Number of villages constituted a 'Chakla' placed under a Bhuyan was patronised by the Kamatas. These Bhuyans arrived from eastern part of India like Kanauj, Gauda and Bengal who in passage of time became general Assamese caste and accepted the Vaishnava faith under influence of Shrimanta Sankardeva.

Geographical Location

The Barpeta District was carved out of erstwhile Kamrup District of Assam in July 1983. The district derived its name from the head-quarter town of Barpeta. Created as a Civil Sub-Division in 1841 by the British Administration, John Batlor was the first administrative Officer of erstwhile Civil Sub-Division. Today the District consists of one- Civil Sub-Divisions, Barpeta. This Lower Assam District covers an area of 2645 square K.Ms and is bounded by Baksa District in the North, Nalbari District in the East, Kamrup and Goalpara District in the South and Bongaigaon District in the West. The latitude and longitude of Barpeta is 26.19' North & 91.00' East respectively.

Topography

The general Topography of the Barpeta District varies from low-lying plains to highland having small-hillocks in the South-West-corner of the District, namely Baghbar, Fulora and Chatala overlooking the scenic and mighty Brahmaputra river.

Climate

The climate of Barpeta remains mild and pleasant round the year. Tropical monsoon climate of the District provides two distinct seasons- Summer and Winter. The Summer season of March to May is followed by the Monsoons from June to September. This is followed by cool winter season from October to February.

Rivers

The river Brahmaputra flows from east to west across the Southern part of the district. The tributaries of these river that flows through the District are Beki, Manah, Pohumara, Kaldia, Palla, Nakhanda, Marachaulkhowa and Bhelengi flowing from North to South. Rivers Pohumara and Kaldia joins near Barpeta town to form river Nakhanda whereas Palla and Beki join with Nakhanda to ultimately form Chaulkhowa river.

Soils

The Soil of Barpeta District may be classified as Sandy, Sandy-loamy and forest-soils.

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

(i) Solid Waste Management

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

Present Scenario in the district:

In Barpeta District, there are 5(Five) ULBs, and 102 Gaon Panchayats. The ULBs on an average generates about 5.08 Metric Tonnes of waste per day. The quantities of waste are also growing with each passing year.

a. Current status related to solid Waste management

Sl. No.	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of House holds	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day(TPD)
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)				
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
	Barpeta MB	22	9,230	42,649	12.2
	Howly MB	4	7000	35571	4.795
	Barpeta Road MB	10	3686	18301	6.2
	Sorbhog MB	4	1210	10000	1
	Sarthebari MB	4	1309	12010	1.2

Sl. No.	Local Bodies	No of Village panchayats / Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Block	10	251556	1136292	70.42
2	Gram Panchayats	102	251556	1136292	70.42

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S. No.	Action points Forvillages / 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	15 out of 44wards	To be achieved in 100% wards once landfill site set up is available. Awareness is done by various mean like leaflets, miking, street play, hoardings etc.	ULB	1 year
		Not Yet		Block & GP	1 year
2	**Sweeping**				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	Yes	Roaster prepared for various wards.	ULB	N/A
		% or length of road not covered for regular sweeping Gaps in man power Gaps in availability of sweeping tools/equipment Availability of suitable PPE s	Done on regular basis including method cleaning, frequency of sweeping etc	Block & GP	N/A
3	**Waste Collection**				
(i)	100% collectionof solid waste	No, 60% collection is going on	Remaining waste will be collected effectively once landfill site set up will be ready.	ULB	08Months
		Not Yet	Will be collected effectively once landfill side set up will be ready	Block& GP	1year

(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% ward	There is no ward left for door to door collection, though some wards are partially covered. An NGO for that purpose is still under search.	ULB	06Months
			Not Yet done. Will start the process as soon as possible. Dustbins are provided from other source	Block& GP	1 year
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	E-Rickshaws- 11Nos. Tri-cycle- 65 Nos.	Sufficient vehicles are already there.	ULB	N/A
		Not Yet	Not Yet	Block& GP	N/A
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Not Available	25 Nos. of Mini collection trucks will be required for the same purpose	ULB	06 Months
			Not Yet	Block& GP	6 Months
(v)	Waste Deposition centers (for domestic)	Available: 5 No. Requirement: 30Nos.	Five Material Recovery Facility is available for storage of segregated dry waste. Additional such facility is required to cope up with the increasing waste generation.	ULB	1 Year

		Not Yet	Not Yet	Block& GP	1 Year
	(hazardous wastes)	No facilities are available yet for hazardous waste.	Treatment plant will be planned after landfill set up.	ULB& Block& GP&PCB	2 Years
4.	**Waste Transport**				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	Available vehicles for the purpose: 1. Tipper- 8 Nos. 2. E-Rickshaw- 11 Nos. 3. Tri-cycle- 25 Nos.	Requirement of vehicles: 1. Auto-tipper- 10 Nos. 2. Excavator- 2 No.	ULB& Block& GP	06 Months
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	Tipper- 8 Nos.	N/A	ULB& Block& GP	N/A
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	No permanent land for Land fill site	Various lands are identified but yet to be allotted for the purpose.	ULB& Block& GP	01 Year
5	**Waste Treatment and Disposal**				
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	No Bulk waste generators available	Decentralized pit composting is encouraged, which are in practice by some households.	ULB& Block& GP	3 Months
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Biomethanation / Composting ofwets waste.	N/A	N/A	ULB& Block& GP	2 Years
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	5 No. MRF exist	segregated waste in MRF operation are stored, which are collected by informal waste picker for selling/recycling	ULB& Block& GP	N/A

(iv)	Disposal of inertand non-recyclable wastes: Sanitary Landfill	Sanitary Landfill not available currently	On progress	ULB &Block& GP	2 Years
(v)	Remediation ofhistoric / legacy dumpsite	Completed	Completed using excavator and compost.	ULB &Block& GP	Achieved
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Involved	Involved and introduced user fee for meet the need.	ULB &Block& GP	N/A
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	N/A	N/A	ULB &Block& GP	1 Year
(viii)	Authorization ofWaste Pickers	No	N/A	ULB &Block& GP	6 Months
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws tocomply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes	N/A	ULB& Block& GP	Achieved

(ii)Plastic waste Management

The ULBs on an average generates about 0.71 Metric Tonnes of Plastic Waste (PW) per day. Rural areas of the district also produce about 0.90 TPD of Plastic Waste. It has been observed that disposal of plastic waste is a serious concern due to improper collection and segregation system. A very small amount of total plastic waste is effectively recycled; the remaining plastic is sent to landfills etc.

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day (TPD)
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	-
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	

I	Barpeta M.B.	1.2
II	Howly MB	1.2
III	Barpeta Road MB	1
IV	Sorbhog MB	0.07
V	Sathebari MB	0.10

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	0.90 TPD
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	102 GP

(b)Identification of gaps and Action plan:

S.No.	Action points For village panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification ofgap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of drywaste including PW	60% (partial)	After adequate manpower engaged, 100% will be achieved.	ULB	6 Months
			After adequate manpower engaged 100% will beachieved.	Block& GP	6 Months
2.	Facilitate organized collection of PWat Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	Material Recovery Facility is established for storage of plastic waste along with various other dry wastes. • NGO was engaged for collection.	To meet up with the increasing demand, more facilities need to be established.	ULB	1 Year
			To meet up with the increasing demand, more facilities need to be established	Block& GP	1 year

3.	PW collection Centres	Material Recovery Facility is established for storage of plastic waste along with various other dry wastes. NGO was engaged for collection.	To meet up with the increasing demand, more facilities need to be established	ULB	1 Year
			To meet up with the increasing demand, more facilities need to be established	Block& GP	1 Year
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Awareness done through various means including Street play, Video screening, Leaflets, School level seminars etc.	More such awareness activities to be done to minimize the use of single use plastic	ULB& Block& GP	6 Months
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	N/A	N/A	District Administration	N/A

(ii) C & D Waste Management

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

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	0.228 TPD
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	N/A

b. Identification of gaps 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.	No separate facility for collection/treatment of C&D waste as the generation is minimum under the ULB.	The generation of C&D is comparatively minimum which is reused by the generators themselves.	ULB& PWD	N/A
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?	• Bye-law prepared at ULB level. • User fee is fixed accordingly	N/A	ULB& PWD	N/A
3.	C&D recycling Facility	Generated C&D waste are reused by generators themselves, hence no remaining waste left.	N/A	ULB& PWD	N/A
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non- structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Yes	Policy on usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads is available.	ULB& PWD	N/A
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Yes	Awareness created through miking and direct interaction with C&D waste generators	ULB& PWD	N/A

(iv)Biomedical Waste Management

a. Current Status related to biomedical waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	**Quantity**
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	44 nos
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	19 nos
No. of HCFs authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	7 nos
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	1 nos
Capacity of CBWTFs	Own facility (inclinator -1 capacity 50 kg per hour, Autoclave-1& 2 non function at present capacity 25 kg per cycle)
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	55 nos
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	453.83 kg per day
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	453.83 kg per day

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

SL. No.	**Action points**	**Gaps**	**Action Plan**	**Responsibl eagency**	**Timeline for completion ofaction plan**
1.	Inventory and Identification ofHealthcare Facilities	Check whether all HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, Veterinary hospitals, Aayush hospitals, animal houses, etc generating biomedical waste area identified and authorised by SPCBs/PCCs	Action plan for completing/ Updating of Inventory and	All HCF concerned	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities including clinic and hospital have been completed. Action has been initiated for veterinary hospital, Animal Houses etc.
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 disposed in the district? In case of no accessto CBWTFs, adequacy of existing disposal of BMW	Action plan for or providing access to CBWTF with 75Km from placeswaste generation. Identification of site for setting up such facility. Action plan for management of BMWthrough captive facilities in case of no access toCBWTF	Health Deptt.	One common bio medical waste treatment facilities(CBWTF) will be set up by M/S Ksepya environment management Pvt. Ltd. At Bhawanipur, Dist Barpeta to cater the BMW of lower Assam region. The proposal is under consideration at State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority

3.	Tracking of BMW	Code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTs?	Plan for implementation of bar code systemby all HCFs and CBWTFs in the District.	Health Deptt.	N/A
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare staff	Whether training has been organized for all stakeholders?	Action plan for awareness programs and training to healthcare staff and ULB officials	Health Deptt.	Awareness on various provision of BMW rule 2016 are carried out.
5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.?	Action plan for ensuring adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management by State Govt.,.	Health Deptt.	Under process
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to monitor compliance by Hospitals / HCFs?	Draw action plan to monitor compliance of HCFs andCBWTFs through SPCBs/PCCs.	Health Deptt.	06 month
7.	District Leve lMonitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constitute and meetings arebeing organized?	Action plan w.r.t Periodicity of reviews and follow-up by DLMC. Identify teams in health department to monitor compliance.	Health Deptt.	Under process
8.	Wastewate rTreatment	Check if HCFS are Required to install ETPs for wastewater generated.	Action plan for installation of ETPs by HCFs where applicable.	Health Deptt.	All the HCFs have captive ETP. Action Plan has been initiated as per Hon'ble NGT direction

Hazardous Waste Management

c. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

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

Details of Data Requirement	**Present Status**
No of Industries generating HW	4 nos(Service sector units)
Quantity of HW in the district	2.5 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	NA
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	NA
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	Recyclable 1.8 MT/Annum Utilizable-0.70 MT/Annum
No of captive/common TSDF	NA
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	NA

d. Identification of gaps and action plan:

SL. No.	**Action points**	**Identification of Gaps**	**Action Plan**	**Responsible agency**	**Timeline for completionof action plan**
1.	Regulation of industriesand facilities generating Hazardous Waste	No industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste are available under ULB jurisdiction and authorizedby SPCBs/PCCs	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste Industries are authorized and system	PCB	All major H.W generating units are identified. Identification of Service sector units are in the process

2.	Establishment o fcollection centres	No separate collection centre is available at ULB as the collection is negligible	N/A	PCB	No TSDF and recycling faculties of H.W are available in the district. Recyclable H.W are collected by authorized vendors with linkage 2 recyclers outside the district
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	N/A	N/A	PCB	
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	N/A	N/A	PCB	All the H.W generating units have captive storage facilities. Disposal of H.W to registered recyclers through e-auction.
5.	Contaminated Sites	No	N/A	PCB	No incidence of unorganized H.W dumping has been reported till date. No contaminated site have been identified

(iii) E-Waste Management

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

At present E-waste management is in nascent stage in the district and only informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in the District

a. Current Status related to E-Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	**Present Status**
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	**1.05 to 1.10 MT/Year**
Collection centers established by ULBs	0 Nos.
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	No bulk E-waste producer is available under ULB jurisdiction
No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	0 Nos.

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	N/A	N/A	SPCB/ PCC	Inventorization and identification of bulk users completed
2	E-Waste collection points	Not available	N/A	ULB	N/A
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	N/A	N/A	DLMC/ULB	

4.	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling / dismantling	N/A	N/A	DLMC	
5.	Integration of informalsector	N/A	N/A		Producer of Electrical and Electronic equipments as listed in schedule 1of E-waste rule 2016 are not available in the district.
6.	Awareness andEducation	• Awareness done. • Bye-law prepared.	Action plan will be prepared based on significant generation of E-waste at ULB.	Education/ DIPRO	01 year

Air Quality Management

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

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:	N/A
Number of manual monitoring States operatedby SPCBs	Ambient air quality monitoring has been regularly carried out at the main town of Barpeta District. No drastic effect on ambient air quality has been noticed.
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	N/A

No of air pollution industries	97 Nos
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Garbage and stone crusher units

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completionof action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?		PCB	Burning of Garbage at MSW dumping site, stone crusher unit near by NH -31
2.	Ambient Air quality data?		PCB	Enclosed as Annexure 1
3	Setting up of ontinuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station		PCB	Under process
4.	District Level Action Plan forAir Pollution.		PCB	Barpeta is not under the preview of non attainment cities in air quality as prescribed by CPCB, Delhi
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District		PCB	Illegal waste Burning at MSW dumping site, stone crusher unit nearby NH -31
6.	Awareness on Air Quality		PCB	Available at PCBA & CPCB portal

Water Quality Management

Water Quality Monitoring

a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	Saol Khoa, Beki-330 km , Manas River-400 km, Pohumara River
Length of Coastline (if any)	1.5 km approximately
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	NIL
Lakes / Ponds	8 Nos.
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	0.30 MLD
Quantity of industrial wastewater	0.03 MLD
Percentage of untreated sewage	80%
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	NIL
Groundwater polluted areas if any	No
Polluted river stretches if any	No

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	Monitoring cell in ULB is available to look after the pond & river under ULB jurisdiction regarding pollution.	PCB	**1**.Beki River at NH-31 crossing near Brahmaputra River(surface water). **2**.Nabin Chadra Brahmma parks pond. (Monitoring report Enclosed)
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	No report on pollution of water bodies.	PCB	Periodic monitoring has been carried out as per MINARS programme. No drastic change of water quality has been noticed.
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Monitoring cell in ULB is available to look after the pond & river under ULB jurisdiction regarding pollution.	ULB/GP/PCB	Under process
4.	Protection of river / lakewater front	-do-	PCB Assam RLO Bongaigaon	STP to be installed at some and nearby location of the town area.
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.	Protection of flood plains	Action plan for the same under process	WR Department	Under process
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Ground water is at satisfactory level	PCB Assam RLO Bongaigaon	N/A
9.	Complaints redressal system	Available at ULB	Dist. Administration	Under process

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

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

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

S. No.	**Action points**	**Gaps and Action Plan**	**Responsibl eagency**	**Timeline for completion of action plan**
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	N/A	ULB/GP	N/A
2.	Underground Sewerage network	N/A	ULB/GP	N/A

Industrial wastewater management

Barpeta is broadly a rural district and industrialization has not started at large scale in the district. As mainly a non-industrialized district, its environmental pollution is also at minimum level. There are only non polluting small scale industries functioning in the district. So no action plan can be prepared for industrial wastewater management.

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Greenand White industries in the District	12 Nos of Red industries, 5 Nos of Orange industries 7Nos of Green industries, 0 Nos of White industries]
No of Industries discharging wastewater	24 Nos
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	0.0272 MLD
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	0.0272 MLD
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	NA
No of Industries meeting Standards	24 Nos
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	NIL

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and ActionPlan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of actionplan
1.	Compliance to discharge normsby Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not Meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the standards.	PCB	The Board has make mandatory provision to comply the waste water quality standards for annual consent to operate of the unit
2.	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is anycomplaint redressing systembased on MobileApp / Online, is available? If not, acomplaint redressing systembased on MobileApp / Online portalmay be prepared at district level.	PCB	NA

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

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of actionplan
1.	Compliance to discharge normsby Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the standards.	PCB	The Board has make mandatory provision to comply the waste water quality standards for annual consent to operate of the unit
2.	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is any complaint redressing systembased on MobileApp / Online, isavailable? If not, a complaint redressing systembased on MobileApp / Online portalmay be prepared at district level.	PCB	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 beenclosed] [Sand Mining]
No of licenced Mining operations in the District	10 Nos
% Area covered under mining in the District	0.061%
Area of Sand Mining	1.63 Sq Km
Area of sand Mining	[River bed]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsibl eagency	Timeline for completion of actionplan
1.	Monitoring of Miningactivity	A district level task teammay be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status wither respect to environmental compliance	DFO Office Nk Division ,Ragia/ Disi. Police / Dist. Admnistration	03 months
2.	Inventory of illegal miningif 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	DFO Office Nk Division ,Ragia/ Disi. Police / Dist. Admnistration	Under Process
3.	Environment complianceby 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 .	PCB Assam RLO Bongaigaon	06 Months

Noise Pollution Management plan

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

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

Noise Pollution Management plan for the district is as follows-

(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	[PCB Assam RLO Bongaigaon] [No of analyzers available]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/NoiseLevel Meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that is 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.	PCB	Presently to check noise/sound level no meters are available at DTO ,Barpeta but available at PCBA ,RLO Bongaigaon.
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,	PCB	Ambient air quality in terms of noise level at residential, commercial and silent zone are found with in the permissible limit
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of sign boards installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities . An action plan may be prepared by district authority.	PCB/ULb	06 months
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.	PCB/Ulb/Police Deptt.	03 months

Conclusion

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

Sd/-
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Cum
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