



झारखण्ड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्षद

नगर प्रशासन भवन, एच0 ई0 सी0, धुर्वा, राँची

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Ref. No. 273

Ranchi, Dated-. 05.10.2026

From,

Rajeev Lochan Bakshi,
Member Secretary.

To,

The Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi-110032

**Sub: - Submission of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) For the month of
October and November, 2025 Regarding**

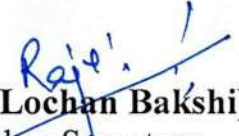
Sir,

With regard to the subject stated above, the monthly progress report (MPR) for the month of October & November, 2025 pertaining to the state of Jharkhand has been prepared and enclosed, herewith for your kind reference and further action, please.

Thanking you.

Encl: -A/a

Your Sincerely,


(Rajeev Lochan Bakshi)
Member Secretary

Rajh

National Mission for Clean Ganga
Format for submission of Monthly Progress Report in the NGT Matter OA
No. 673 of 2018 (in compliance to NGT order dated 24.09.2020)

For the State of Jharkhand (Month of October, 2025)

Overall status of the State:

- I. Total Population calculated: **Urban Population 73,88,032 (projected as per year 2023)**
- II. Estimated Sewage Generation (MLD): **473 MLD**

(Note: This sewage generation is as per the rate of water supply being 80 LPCD as per the current scenario)

III. Details of Sewage Treatment Plant:

- Existing no. of STPs and Treatment Capacity (in MLD):

S.No.	Location	No. of STP	Capacity in MLD	Total A
1	Ranchi	8	13 MLD	44.5 MLD
2	Sahibganj	2	12 MLD	
3	Rajmahal	1	3.5 MLD	
4	Ranchi Smart City (ABD Area)	1	16 MLD	
5	*Ranchi	3	4.8 MLD	109.46 MLD
6	*Jamshedpur	3	71.22 MLD	
7	*Bokaro	5	32.8 MLD	
8	*Dhanbad	14	0.64 MLD	
Total B		37	153.96 MLD	153.96 MLD

- Capacity Utilization of existing STPs: **74%** (Ranchi: 100%, Sahibganj: 65%, Rajmahal: 37%, *Jamshedpur: 80%, *Bokaro: 80%, *Dhanbad: 80%)
- Sewage being treated through Alternate technology (in MLD): **10 MLD**
- Gap in Treatment Capacity in MLD: **319.04 MLD**
- No. of Operational STPs: **37**
- No. of Complying STPs: **37**
- No. of non-complying STPs: **0**

* As per JSPCB in the matter of Hon'ble NGT OA 673/2018.

Details of each existing STPs/FSTPs/Septage in the State

No.	Location	Existing STP Capacity	Capacity Being Utilized	Operational Status of STP	Compliance Status of STP
STPs					
1	Ranchi Municipal Corporation	13 MLD	100%	Yes	Yes
2	Sahibganj Nagar Parishad	12 MLD	65%	Yes	Yes
3	Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat	3.5 MLD	37%	Yes	Yes
4	Ranchi Smart City Mission	16 MLD	-	Yes	Yes
FSTPs					
5	Bundu Nagar Panchayat	0.006 MLD	54%	Yes	Yes
6	Chirkunda Nagar Parishad	0.012 MLD	9%	Yes	Yes
7	Gumla Nagar Parishad*	0.008 MLD	-	-	-
Septage					
8	Giridih Municipal Corporation	0.052 MLD	70%	Yes	Yes
9	Deoghar Municipal Corporation*	0.101 MLD	-	-	-

*FSTP/Septage is under trial run.

Details of under construction STPs/FSTPs/Septage in the State

No.	Location	Capacity of the plant in MLD	Physical Progress in %	Status of I&D or House sewer connections	Completion Timeline
STPs					
1	Adityapur MC	36 MLD	72%	-	December 2025
2	Ranchi MC	37 MLD	88%	-	December 2025
3	Phusro NP	14 MLD	65%	-	December 2025
4	Ramgarh NP	40 MLD	31%	-	March 2026
5	Dhanbad MC	192 MLD	-	-	July 2028
FSTPs					
6	ChakuliyaNPn	0.006 MLD	98%	-	December 2025
7	Simdega NP	0.006 MLD	95%	-	December 2025
8	Chatra NP	0.018 MLD	45%	-	January 2026
9	Lohardaga NP	0.030 MLD	5%	-	March 2026
10	ManjhiaonNPn	0.006 MLD	2%	-	April 2026
11	Mango MC	0.006 MLD	-	-	Work awarded
12	DomchachNPn	0.009 MLD	-	-	Work awarded
12	HussainabadNPn	0.014 MLD	-	-	Work awarded
14	BarkisaraiyaNPn	0.007 MLD	-	-	Work awarded
Septage					
15	Hazaribagh MC	0.064 MLD	77%	-	October 2025
16	Chas MC	0.089 MLD	-	-	July 2026

Note: MC-Municipal Corporation, NP-Nagar Parishad, NPn-Nagar Panchayat

Details of proposed STPs/FSTPs/Septage in the State

No.	Location	Capacity of the STP proposed in MLD	Status of Project (at DPR Stage/ Under Tendering/ Work to be Awarded)	Likely Date of Completion
STPs				
1	Ranchi	265 MLD	Inception report submitted/received for “ <i>Ranchi Sewerage and Drainage (2006) including integration of existing/ongoing sewerage schemes (Ranchi Sewerage Zone- 1).</i> ”	-
2	Mango	24.8 MLD	Project is under Administrative Approval.	-
3	Jamshedpur	1.2 MLD	Proposed	-
		0.2 MLD		-
		44 MLD		-
		0.05 MLD		-

*A status report on I&D Infrastructure and treatment System projects (total 27nos. STP with total capacity of STP is 113 MLD) proposed under SBM 2.0 is enclosed as **Annexure-5**.*

IV. Details of Industrial Pollution:

- No. of water polluting industries in the State: **388**
- Quantity of effluent generated from the industries in MLD: **248.78**
- Number of industrial units having ETPs: **265**
- Number of industrial units connected to CETP: **123**
- Compliance status of the ETPs: **Complying**
- Number and total capacity of CETPs (details of existing/ under construction / proposed): **Two (02) CETP with a total capacity of 3.52 MLD are located at Ranchi, and one (01) CETP with a capacity of 1200.7 KLD is located at Adityapur.**
- Status of compliance and operation of the CETPs:

Town	Location of CETP	No. of industries	Existing CETP capacity	Whether complying or not	Status of CETPs (existing, under construction & proposed)
Ranchi	Common Effluent Treatment plant (CETP) ZLD, Mauza Pugru, PS-Ranchi. Distt- Ranchi	1	3.5 MLD	Complying	Tupudana Industrial Area CETP operational.
	Matrix Design & Industries Pvt.Ltd (Silk Park), Irba, Ranchi.	1	0.02 MLD	Complying	Not Operational
Adityapur	Adityapur Auto Cluster	121	1200.7 KLD	Compliant	Operational

V. **Solid Waste Management:**

- Total number of Urban Local Bodies- **49** and their Population-**73,88,032 (projected as per year 2023)**
- Current Municipal Solid Waste Generation- **2357 TPD**
- Number, Installed Capacity and utilization of Existing MSW facilities

S. No.	Type of processing	No. of facility/ULB	Installed Capacity	Utilization Capacity	Gap (%)
1	Waste to Energy (Tonnage-Power Output)	Decentralized-01 ULB	0.5 MTPD	100%	Nil
2	Compost Plants	Windrow Vermi decentralized pit composting-42ULBs	320 MTPD 589 MTPD	93%	7%
3	Bio-methanation	Setup-06 ULBs. Operational-02 ULB. Under Trial- 02 ULBs Under Installation/Planned-02 ULBs.	354.58 MTPD 31.1 MTPD 14 MTPD 309.48 MTPD	85%	15%
4	MRF	42 ULBs	617 MTPD	90%	10%

- Action plan to bridge gap between Installed Capacity and Current Utilization of processing facilities (if Gap > 20%): **NA**
- No. and capacity of C&D waste processing plants in TPD (existing, proposed and under construction): **3 nos. –Under construction at Dhanbad, proposed at Ranchi(To be re-tendered), and Jamshedpur (DPR is under preparation).**
- Total no. of wards- **1061**, no. of wards having door to door collection service- **927**, no. of wards practicing segregation at source- **854**.

• Details of MSW treatment facilities:

Existing MSW processing facilities in MTPD

Number	Capacity	Technology
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10	560	Bio methanation & Windrow
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Under construction MSW processing facilities in MTPD

Number	Capacity	Technology
12	1084	Windrow & Bio methanation

Proposed MSW processing facilities in MTPD

Number	Capacity	Technology
26	1060	Windrow & Bio methanation

A status report on SWM projects is enclosed as Annexure-5.

- No. and area (in acres) of uncontrolled garbage dumpsites-**41** and Sanitary Landfills is under construction-**03**.
- No. and area (in acres) of legacy waste within 1km buffer of both side of the rivers. - **Nil**
- No. of drains falling into rivers and no. of drains having floating racks/screens installed to prevent solid waste from falling into the rivers: **47** no of drains in **8 ULBs** identified in O.A.673/2018. (**Annexure-3**)

Status of ULB wise Management of Solid Waste

ULB	Total MSW generation in MTPD	Total MSW being processed in MTPD	Existing MSW facilities	Utilization Capacity of the existing MSW facilities	Total Proposed MSW Facilities & Completion Timeline
49	2357	2177	10	560 TPD	26 Nos, October 2025

• **Bio-medical Waste Management: (Domestic)-**

- Total Bio-medical generation: 6141.308 Kg/day
- No. of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities:
 - a. Bedded: 1399
 - b. Non- Bedded: **1093**
- Status of Treatment Facility/ CBWTF: **Six CBWTF at Lohardaga, Ramgarh, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Dugni and Saraikela are operational.**
- Total Quantity of Bio-Medical Waste treated: 5988.263 **Kg/day**
 - i. Captive Facility: 144.4530 **Kg/day**
 - ii. CBWTF: 5843.81 **Kg/day**
- CBWTF Treatment Capacity:
 - i. M/s Bio-Genetic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Ramgarh: BMW Disposal Capacity- 600 Kg/day
 - ii. M/s Bio-Genetic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Dhanbad: Incineration of BMW- 600 Kg/day

- iii. M/s Medicare Environment Management Pvt. Ltd., Lohardaga:
Incineration of BMW- 200 Kg/hr
- iv. M/s Adityapur Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. (CBWTF) – 200 Kg/hr
- v. M/s Greenland Waste Management enterprises- 200 Kg/hr
- vi. M/s Prakriti waste management- 300 kg/hr

VI. **Hazardous Waste Management: (Domestic) - As per Annual report 2024-25**

- Treatment Capacity of all TSDFs:

Sl. No.	TSDF Details	Operator
1.	Adityapur Waste Management Pvt. Ltd, Dugni, SaraikelaKharsawan	• The common treatment facility, situated at Plot No.-43; Khata No.- 529; Dugni Mouza; Dist- Saraikela - Kharswan ; Jharkhand -833220, and spread across 24 acres of land in Adityapur Auto Cluster (AAC). • Hazardous Waste treatment capacity- 17400 TPA • Secured Land Fill & Treatment/Stabilization-17400 TPA • Pre - Processing & using, sale Alternative Fuel & Raw Material-750 TPA • Incineration in Common Hazardous waste and Bio medical waste incinerator-3600 TPA

- Details of List of Authorized Recyclers / Utilizers /Pre-processors/ Co-processors of Hazardous Waste in the State

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste authorized for recycling	Authorized Recycling / Utilization / Co-Processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)
1	M/s. NilaynarayanPolychem LLP, At- Kandra Industrial Area, Govindpur, Dhanbad.	Recycling of Hazardous Waste	81600	8797.4
2	M/s. Prince Construction, C-2 P and C-3 P, Kandra Indl. Area, Dhanbad	Alternate Oil/ Transformer Oil/Chemical Oil	4860	206.114

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste authorized for recycling	Authorized Recycling / Utilization / Co-Processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)
3	M/s. Samalia Hi-Tech Co., At- Sindri Industrial Area, Plot No- 1/B-7 1B-9, Domgarh, Sindri, Dist- Dhanbad	Used Oil	9000	8
4	M/s Bolbum Petroleum, 3rd Phase, AIA, S. Kharsawan	Used Oil and Waste oil	4968	612.48
5	M/s Jamshedpur Lubricant, 6th phase, AIA, S. Kharsawan	Used Oil and Waste oil	3312	873.69
6	M/s Mangalam Lubricants Pvt. Ltd., At.-Ranchi Khunti Road, Po-Hardag, Dist.-Ranchi- 835221	Used Oil and Waste oil	Recycling Capacity Used Oil- 16650 MTPA Waste Oil- 7400 MTPA	3088.863
7	M/s Tirupati Chemicals and Industries, At.+ Po- Mahilong, Dist.- Ranchi.	Closed		
8	M/s. Shree Durga Industries, At- Plot No- I/B-4, Domgarh, PO- Domgarh, PS- Sindri, Dist- Dhanbad.	Alternate Oil/Transformer Oil/Chemical Oil	1400 MTA	-
9.	Adyayan Industries Pvt. Ltd, At.- Tupudana Industrial Area, Po-Hatia, Dist.- Ranchi.	1. Lead Metal Bearing Residue 2. Discarded Lead Acid battery containers 3. Lead Ash	Lead Metal Bearing Residue- 4.0 TPD Discarded Lead Acid battery containers - 15.60 TPD Lead Ash - 13.0 TPD	-
10.	M/s Falak Ind. Fuel Pvt. Ltd, Bahargora, E.S.	Used Oil & Waste oil	21900 MT	2383.193

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste authorized for recycling	Authorized Recycling / Utilization / Co-Processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)
Total				15969.74

- Details of on-going or proposed TSDF: *Nil*
- Details of on-going or proposed TSDF: *Nil*

VII. **Plastic Waste Management:**

- Total Plastic Waste generation: **43332 TPA**
- Treatment/ Measures adopted for reduction or management of plastic waste: **violations were registered, plastic carry bags were seized from traders and fine has been imposed on them; In Chas & Jamshedpur Road construction has been done by using plastic waste and reused by M/s ACC Limited Chaibasa Cement Works (registered with JSPCB) having facility of Co-processing plastic wastes. The State Govt. has decided to declare the entire area of the State of Jharkhand as the "Plastic Carry Bags Free Area".**
(Annexure-4)

- VIII. Details of Alternate Treatment Technology being adopted by the State/UT: N.A.
- IX. Identification of polluting sources including drains contributing to river pollution and action as per NGT order on in-situ treatment.
- X. Details of Nodal Officer appointed by Chief Secretary in the State/UT: Urban Development & Housing Department.
- XI. Latest water quality of polluted river, its tributaries, drains with flow details and ground water quality in the catchment of polluted river: Details are enclosed as ***Annexure-6.***
- XII. Ground water regulation: The Water Resource Department, GoJ have identified the contaminated hand pumps and sealed those hand pumps whose water is not fit for drinking. The contamination of the groundwater is caused mainly due to the presence of Fluoride in excess in few in identified blocks of 12 districts of Jharkhand (Ranchi, Gumla, Garwha, Khunti, Palamu, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Kodema, Pakur, Sahebganj). Portable water is supplied to the Communities in the identified critical blocks through water tanker owned by local bodies and log book is maintained. Periodic assessment of 24 districts and 263 blocks of Jharkhand for

groundwater resources was conducted by Jharkhand in 2009, 2011, 2013 & 2017, 2020, 2022 and 2023 which also covers the area related to 7 polluted stretches and based on which a comparative statement of dynamic ground water resources as published in Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2023 which is attached as Annexure VI. As per the report of CGWA, Baliapur, Golmuri Cum Jugsalai Jamshedpur Urban, Chitarpur and Bermo are among the overexploited blocks, and Topchanchi, Dhanbad Urban, Jainagar, Ramgarh, Silli and Ranchi Urban are among critical blocks and Karon, Sarwan, Sonaraithadhi, Gobindpur, Dhanbad, Bhawanathpur, Giridih, Daru, Koderma, Khelar and Ormanjhi are among semi-critical blocks along the seven polluted river stretches. Groundwater quality monitoring shall be carried out at least twice in the year (winter: December-January and summer: May- June) at strategic locations to ascertain quality of groundwater.

XIII. Good irrigation practices being adopted by the State:

Rain Water Harvesting: As reported by WRD, 106 nos. Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) Structures is proposed to be taken up reference under the Ganga and Damodar basins. Policy made by the department of UD&HD Jharkhand has been attached with the report as **Annexure-1**.

XIV. Demarcation of Floodplain and removal of illegal encroachments: As per the report submitted by Water Resource Department, GoJ, along 83 km stretch of river Ganga falling under Sahebganj district, there is inundation mostly in areas lying to the right of the river Ganga when its level rises during high flood. The total area which gets flooded has been worked out around 54.47 square km by the Consultant WAPCOS. The demarcation of flood plain zone has also been done by the Consultant based on recorded HFL of the river along the said stretches. There is no report of any illegal encroachment over existing embankment of the river in the aforesaid stretch. Along 146 km Stretch of river Damodar Falling under Dhanbad and Bokaro district, there is inundation mostly in areas laying to the right and left of the river Damodar when its level rises during high flood. The total area which gets flooded has been worked out around 34 square km. The demarcation of flood plain zone has been done on basis of HFL of the river along the said stretches. There is no report of any illegal encroachment over existing embankment of the river in the aforesaid stretch. The action plan for demarcation of Flood Prone Zone of other river stretches (Ganga Along Taimuchu, Sankh- Kongserabasar to Bolba, Subernarekha-Hatia dam to Jamshedpur, Jumar-Kanke dam to Kadal, Konar- Along Tilaiya and Konar,

Nalkari- Along Patratu) was under formulation by M/s P.K. Infra, Gaziabad. Due to unsatisfactory work, the agreement was rescinded. Regarding the preparation of DPR of protection & management of Flood Plain Zone within the towns situated along these selected stretches of river in the state of Jharkhand, the process of appointment of new Consultant has been initiated.

- XV. **Maintenance of e-flow:** The Water Resource Dept., GoJ has submitted regulation/maintenance of E-flow is not required as there is no dam/barrage constructed in river Ganga Up Stream side of Sahebganj within territorial boundary of Jharkhand State. Regarding the 7 said river stretches, an action Plan of Flood Prone Zone along Seven polluted river stretches (Garga-Along Taimuchu, Sankh-Kongserabasar to Bolba, Subarnarekha-Hatia dam to Jamshedpur, Damodar-Phusro Road BDG to Torio, Jumar-Kanke dam to Kadal, Konar- Along Tilaiya and Konar, Nalkari- Along Patratu) was under formulation by M/s P.K. Infra, Gaziabad. Due to unsatisfactory work, the agreement was rescinded. Regarding the preparation of DPR for regulation of environmental flow within the towns situated along these selected seven polluted stretches of river in the state of Jharkhand, the process of appointment of a new Consultant has been initiated.
- XVI. Plantation activities along the rivers: The work has started to set up a Bio-diversity Park at Mehndipur, Sahebganj as per the guidelines of NGT and the fund is being Mobilised from CAMPA Jharkhand. The details about afforestation along the river stretches has been tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Total Distance Covered (Kms)	Total No. of Trees Planted
1.	Garga River	5	15000
2.	Damodar River	39	117000
3.	Konar River	11	33000
4.	Swarnrekha River	109	327000
5.	Nalkari River	5	15000
6.	Jumar River	35	105000
7.	Sankh River	12	36000

- XVII. Reuse of Treated Water: Policy made by the department has been attached with the report as **Annexure-2**.
- XVIII. Model River being adopted by the State & Action Proposed for achieving the bathing quality standards: **River Swarnrekha**
- XIX. Status of Preparation of Action Plan by the 13 Coastal States: **NA**

- XX. Regulation of Mining Activities in the State/UT: **NA**
- XXI. Action against identified polluters, law violators and officers responsible for failure for vigorous monitoring: Environmental Compensation has been charged upon 5 units:
- Bokaro Thermal Power Station, D.V.C.- Bokaro River
 - Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, D.V.C. – Damodar River
 - HIDALCO Muri- Swarnrekha River,
 - K.G Industries and Grasim Industry, Rehela: Koel River
 - Amrapali OCP- Damodar River.
- XXII. Status of Grievances redressal portal in the on-going NGT OA No. 673 of 2018: **All 8 (Eight)-grievances have been disposed off.**
- XXIII. Action Taken Status for prohibition of immersion of idols, puja material and other items of religious offerings in river & other water bodies in particular during the occasion of festivals: **Draft “Jharkhand Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (Procedure for Idol Immersion) Rules” has been prepared and is under review in the State/Sub-committee.**

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Town	Location of CETP	No. of industries	Existing CETP capacity	Whether complying or not	Status of CETPs (existing, under construction & proposed)
Ranchi	Common Effluent Treatment plant (CETP) ZLD, MauzaPugru, PS-Ranchi. Distt- Ranch	1	3.5 MLD	Complying	Operational
	Matrix Design & Industries Pvt.Ltd (Silk Park), Irba, Ranchi.	1	0.02 MLD	Complying	Not Operational
Adityapur	Adityapur Auto Cluster	121	1200.7 KLD	Compliant	Operational

V. **Solid Waste Management:**

- Total number of Urban Local Bodies- **49** and their Population-**73,88,032 (projected as per year 2023)**
- Current Municipal Solid Waste Generation- **2357 TPD**
- Number, Installed Capacity and utilization of Existing MSW facilities

S. No.	Type of processing	No. of facility/ULB	Installed Capacity	Utilization Capacity	Gap (%)
1	Waste to Energy (Tonnage-Power Output)	Decentralized-01 ULB	0.5 MTPD	100%	Nil
2	Compost Plants	Windrow Vermi decentralized pit composting-42ULBs	320 MTPD 589 MTPD	93%	7%
3	Bio-methanation	Setup-06 ULBs. Operational-02 ULB. Under Trial- 02 ULBs Under Installation/Planned-02 ULBs.	354.58 MTPD 31.1 MTPD 14 MTPD 309.48 MTPD	85%	15%
4	MRF	42 ULBs	617 MTPD	90%	10%

- Action plan to bridge gap between Installed Capacity and Current Utilization of processing facilities (if Gap > 20%): **NA**
- No. and capacity of C&D waste processing plants in TPD (existing, proposed and under construction): **3 nos. –Under construction at Dhanbad, proposed at Ranchi(To be re-tendered), and Jamshedpur (DPR is under preparation).**
- Total no. of wards- **1061**, no. of wards having door to door collection service- **927**, no. of wards practicing segregation at source- **854**.

- Details of MSW treatment facilities:

Existing MSW processing facilities in MTPD

Number	Capacity	Technology
10	560	Bio methanation & Windrow

Under construction MSW processing facilities in MTPD

Number	Capacity	Technology
12	1084	Windrow & Bio methanation

Proposed MSW processing facilities in MTPD

Number	Capacity	Technology
26	1060	Windrow & Bio methanation

*A status report on SWM projects is enclosed as **Annexure-5**.*

- No. and area (in acres) of uncontrolled garbage dumpsites-**41** and Sanitary Landfills is under construction-**03**.
- No. and area (in acres) of legacy waste within 1km buffer of both side of the rivers. - **Nil**
- No. of drains falling into rivers and no. of drains having floating racks/screens installed to prevent solid waste from falling into the rivers: **47** no of drains in **8 ULBs** identified in O.A.673/2018. (**Annexure-3**)

Status of ULB wise Management of Solid Waste

ULB	Total MSW generation in MTPD	Total MSW being processed in MTPD	Existing MSW facilities	Utilization Capacity of the existing MSW facilities	Total Proposed MSW Facilities & Completion Timeline
49	2357	2177	10	560 TPD	26 Nos, October 2025

- **Bio-medical Waste Management: (Domestic)-**
- Total Bio-medical generation: 6141.308 Kg/day
- No. of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities:
 - a. Bedded: 1399
 - b. Non- Bedded: **1093**
- Status of Treatment Facility/ CBWTF: **Six CBWTF at Lohardaga, Ramgarh, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Dugni and Saraikela are operational.**
- Total Quantity of Bio-Medical Waste treated: 5988.263 **Kg/day**
 - i. Captive Facility: 144.4530 **Kg/day**
 - ii. CBWTF: 5843.81 **Kg/day**
- CBWTF Treatment Capacity:

- i. M/s Bio-Genetic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Ramgarh: BMW Disposal Capacity- 600 Kg/day
- ii. M/s Bio-Genetic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Dhanbad: Incineration of BMW- 600 Kg/day
- iii. M/s Medicare Environment Management Pvt. Ltd., Lohardaga: Incineration of BMW- 200 Kg/hr
- iv. M/s Adityapur Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. (CBWTF) – 200 Kg/hr
- v. M/s Greenland Waste Management enterprises- 200 Kg/hr
- vi. M/s Prakriti waste management- 300 kg/hr

VI. **Hazardous Waste Management: (Domestic) - As per Annual report 2024-25**

- Treatment Capacity of all TSDFs:

Sl. No.	TSDF Details	Operator
1.	Adityapur Waste Management Pvt. Ltd, Dugni, SaraikelaKharsawan	• The common treatment facility, situated at Plot No.-43; Khata No.- 529; Dugni Mouza; Dist- Saraikela - Kharswan ; Jharkhand -833220, and spread across 24 acres of land in Adityapur Auto Cluster (AAC). • Hazardous Waste treatment capacity- 17400 TPA • Secured Land Fill & Treatment/Stabilization-17400 TPA • Pre - Processing & using, sale Alternative Fuel & Raw Material-750 TPA • Incineration in Common Hazardous waste and Bio medical waste incinerator-3600 TPA

- Details of List of Authorized Recyclers / Utilizers /Pre-processors/ Co-processors of Hazardous Waste in the State

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste authorized for recycling	Authorized Recycling / Utilization / Co-Processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)
1	M/s. NilaynarayanPolychem LLP, At- Kandra	Recycling of Hazardous Waste	81600	8797.4

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste authorized for recycling	Authorized Recycling / Utilization / Co-Processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)
	Industrial Area, Govindpur, Dhanbad.			
2	M/s. Prince Construction, C-2 P and C-3 P, Kandra Indl. Area, Dhanbad	Alternate Oil/ Transformer Oil/Chemical Oil	4860	206.114
3	M/s. Samalia Hi-Tech Co., At- Sindri Industrial Area, Plot No- 1/B-7 1B-9, Domgarh, Sindri, Dist- Dhanbad	Used Oil	9000	8
4	M/s Bolbum Petroleum, 3rd Phase, AIA, S. Kharsawan	Used Oil and Waste oil	4968	612.48
5	M/s Jamshedpur Lubricant, 6th phase, AIA, S. Kharsawan	Used Oil and Waste oil	3312	873.69
6	M/s Mangalam Lubricants Pvt. Ltd., At.-Ranchi Khunti Road, Po-Hardag, Dist.-Ranchi- 835221	Used Oil and Waste oil	Recycling Capacity Used Oil- 16650 MTPA Waste Oil- 7400 MTPA	3088.863
7	M/s Tirupati Chemicals and Industries, At.+ Po- Mahilong, Dist.- Ranchi.	Closed		
8	M/s. Shree Durga Industries, At- Plot No- I/B-4, Domgarh, PO- Domgarh, PS- Sindri, Dist- Dhanbad.	Alternate Oil/Transformer Oil/Chemical Oil	1400 MTA	-
9.	Adyayan Industries Pvt. Ltd, At.- Tupudana Industrial Area, Po-Hatia, Dist.- Ranchi.	1. Lead Metal Bearing Residue 2. Discarded Lead Acid battery containers 3. Lead Ash	Lead Metal Bearing Residue- 4.0 TPD Discarded Lead Acid battery containers - 15.60 TPD	-

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Facility	Type of Hazardous Waste authorized for recycling	Authorized Recycling / Utilization / Co-Processing Capacity (MTA)	Quantity Recycled/ Utilized/ Co-processed (MT)
			Lead Ash - 13.0 TPD	
10.	M/s Falak Ind. Fuel Pvt. Ltd, Bahargora, E.S.	Used Oil & Waste oil	21900 MT	2383.193
Total				15969.74

- Details of on-going or proposed TSDF: *Nil*
- Details of on-going or proposed TSDF: *Nil*

VII. **Plastic Waste Management:**

- Total Plastic Waste generation: **43332 TPA**
- Treatment/ Measures adopted for reduction or management of plastic waste: **violations were registered, plastic carry bags were seized from traders and fine has been imposed on them; In Chas & Jamshedpur Road construction has been done by using plastic waste and reused by M/s ACC Limited Chaibasa Cement Works (registered with JSPCB) having facility of Co-processing plastic wastes. The State Govt. has decided to declare the entire area of the State of Jharkhand as the "Plastic Carry Bags Free Area".**
(Annexure-4)

- VIII. Details of Alternate Treatment Technology being adopted by the State/UT: N.A.
- IX. Identification of polluting sources including drains contributing to river pollution and action as per NGT order on in-situ treatment.
- X. Details of Nodal Officer appointed by Chief Secretary in the State/UT: Urban Development & Housing Department.
- XI. Latest water quality of polluted river, its tributaries, drains with flow details and ground water quality in the catchment of polluted river: Details are enclosed as *Annexure-6*.
- XII. Ground water regulation: The Water Resource Department, GoJ have identified the contaminated hand pumps and sealed those hand pumps whose water is not fit for drinking. The contamination of the groundwater is caused mainly due to the presence of Fluoride in excess in few in identified blocks of 12 districts of Jharkhand (Ranchi,

Gumla, Garwha, Khunti, Palamu, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Kodema, Pakur, Sahebganj). Portable water is supplied to the Communities in the identified critical blocks through water tanker owned by local bodies and log book is maintained. Periodic assessment of 24 districts and 263 blocks of Jharkhand for groundwater resources was conducted by Jharkhand in 2009, 2011, 2013 & 2017, 2020, 2022 and 2023 which also covers the area related to 7 polluted stretches and based on which a comparative statement of dynamic ground water resources as published in Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2023 which is attached as Annexure VI. As per the report of CGWA, Baliapur, Golmuri Cum Jugsalai Jamshedpur Urban, Chitarpur and Bermo are among the overexploited blocks, and Topchanchi, Dhanbad Urban, Jainagar, Ramgarh, Silli and Ranchi Urban are among critical blocks and Karon, Sarwan, Sonaraithadhi, Gobindpur, Dhanbad, Bhawanathpur, Giridih, Daru, Koderma, Khelar and Ormanjhiare among semi-critical blocks along the seven polluted river stretches. Groundwater quality monitoring shall be carried out at least twice in the year (winter: December-January and summer: May- June) at strategic locations to ascertain quality of groundwater.

XIII. Good irrigation practices being adopted by the State:

Rain Water Harvesting: As reported by WRD, 106 nos. Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) Structures is proposed to be taken up reference under the Ganga and Damodar basins. Policy made by the department of UD&HD Jharkhand has been attached with the report as **Annexure-1**.

XIV. Demarcation of Floodplain and removal of illegal encroachments: As per the report submitted by Water Resource Department, GoJ, along 83 km stretch of river Ganga falling under Sahebganj district, there is inundation mostly in areas lying to the right of the river Ganga when its level rises during high flood. The total area which gets flooded has been worked out around 54.47 square km by the Consultant WAPCOS. The demarcation of flood plain zone has also been done by the Consultant based on recorded HFL of the river along the said stretches. There is no report of any illegal encroachment over existing embankment of the river in the aforesaid stretch. Along 146 km Stretch of river Damodar Falling under Dhanbad and Bokaro district, there is inundation mostly in areas laying to the right and left of the river Damodar when its level rises during high flood. The total area which gets flooded has been worked out around 34 square km. The demarcation of flood plain zone has been done on basis of HFL of the river along the said stretches. There is no report of any illegal

encroachment over exiting embankment of the river in the aforesaid stretch. The action plan for demarcation of Flood Prone Zone of other river stretches (Garga Along Taimuchu, Sankh- Kongserabasar to Bolba, Subernarekha-Hatia dam to Jamshedpur, Jumar-Kanke dam to Kadal, Konar- Along Tilaiya and Konar, Nalkari- Along Patratu) was under formulation by M/s P.K. Infra, Gaziabad. Due to unsatisfactory work, the agreement was rescinded. Regarding the preparation of DPR of protection & management of Flood Plain Zone within the towns situated along these selected stretches of river in the state of Jharkhand, the process of appointment of new Consultant has been initiated.

- XV. **Maintenance of e-flow:** The Water Resource Dept., GoJ has submitted regulation/maintenance of E-flow is not required as there is no dam/barrage constructed in river Ganga Up Stream side of Sahebganj within territorial boundary of Jharkhand State. Regarding the 7 said river stretches, an action Plan of Flood Prone Zone along Seven polluted river stretches (Garga-Along Taimuchu, Sankh-Kongserabasar to Bolba, Subernarekha-Hatia dam to Jamshedpur, Damodar-Phusro Road BDG to Torio, Jumar-Kanke dam to Kadal, Konar- Along Tilaiya and Konar, Nalkari- Along Patratu) was under formulation by M/s P.K. Infra, Gaziabad. Due to unsatisfactory work, the agreement was rescinded. Regarding the preparation of DPR for regulation of environmental flow within the towns situated along these selected seven polluted stretches of river in the state of Jharkhand, the process of appointment of a new Consultant has been initiated.
- XVI. **Plantation activities along the rivers:** The work has started to set up a Bio-diversity Park at Mehndipur, Sahebganj as per the guidelines of NGT and the fund is being Mobilised from CAMPA Jharkhand. The details about afforestation along the river stretches has been tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Total Distance Covered (Kms)	Total No. of Trees Planted
1.	Garga River	5	15000
2.	Damodar River	39	117000
3.	Konar River	11	33000
4.	Swarnrekha River	109	327000
5.	Nalkari River	5	15000
6.	Jumar River	35	105000
7.	Sankh River	12	36000

- XVII. Reuse of Treated Water: Policy made by the department has been attached with the report as **Annexure-2**.
- XVIII. Model River being adopted by the State & Action Proposed for achieving the bathing quality standards: **River Swarnrekha**
- XIX. Status of Preparation of Action Plan by the 13 Coastal States: **NA**
- XX. Regulation of Mining Activities in the State/UT: **NA**
- XXI. Action against identified polluters, law violators and officers responsible for failure for vigorous monitoring: Environmental Compensation has been charged upon 5 units:
- Bokaro Thermal Power Station, D.V.C.- Bokaro River
 - Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, D.V.C. – Damodar River
 - HIDALCO Muri- Swarnrekha River,
 - K.G Industries and Grasim Industry, Rehela: Koel River
 - Amrapali OCP- Damodar River.
- XXII. Status of Grievances redressal portal in the on-going NGT OA No. 673 of 2018: **All 8 (Eight)-grievances have been disposed off.**
- XXIII. Action Taken Status for prohibition of immersion of idols, puja material and other items of religious offerings in river & other water bodies in particular during the occasion of festivals: **Draft “Jharkhand Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (Procedure for Idol Immersion) Rules” has been prepared and is under review in the State/Sub-committee.**

ANNEXURE - 1

Government of Jharkhand
Urban Development & Housing Department

Notification

File no. -06/TC PO/Vividh-05/2016/नंवि०.....644

Ranchi, dated -23/01/17

JHARKHAND RAIN WATER HARVESTING REGULATION, 2017.

Increasing urbanization has resulted in greater pressure on the infrastructure needs of urban areas. The supply of adequate quantity of potable water on one hand and managing the flooding of streets during monsoon on the other, has become Herculean tasks for the ULBs. Urban areas, including major cities, are becoming increasingly dependent on ground water as Surface Water supply is inadequate and unable to cater to the needs of the entire urban population. Freshwater sources are being heavily exploited to meet the demand of the urban population. Considering this issue seriously, Government have decided to take effective measures for collection of rain water from roof tops, paved / unpaved surfaces etc. and to use it either for recharging ground water or storing it in storage tanks. For this, it has been decided that, no building permission be granted unless provision is made for Rain Water Harvesting System. Rain water harvesting is the activity of direct collection of rain water. The rain water collected can be stored for direct use or can be recharged into the ground water. Water harvested can be used for domestic use, livestock, plant production or flood control.

Accordingly, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 592 of the Jharkhand Municipal Act, 2011, the Governor of Jharkhand hereby makes the following regulation:-

1. Short Title, Extent and Jurisdiction, Applicability of Regulations

- 1.1 **Title-** This regulation shall be called as *Jharkhand Rain Water Harvesting Regulation, 2017.*
- 1.2 **Extent and Jurisdiction:** It shall apply to all public, private, government institutions/buildings in the whole state of Jharkhand.
- 1.3 **Date of coming into force:** This regulation shall come into force from the date of publication of notification in Official Gazette.
- 1.4 **Applicability of Regulations:** Jharkhand Rain Water Harvesting Regulation, 2017 shall be applicable for installation of Rain Water Harvesting Structures in all building falling within the jurisdiction of-
 - 1.4.1. All Regional Development Authorities.
 - 1.4.2. All Urban Local Bodies.
- 1.5 All existing rules, regulations, byelaws, orders that are in conflict or inconsistent with these bye laws shall stand modified to the extent of the provision of these bye laws.

2. Definitions

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires: -

- 644
23/01/12
- 2.1 **'Act'** means Jharkhand Municipal Act-2011;
 - 2.2 **'Aquifer'** is a geological formation that stores and transmits water;
 - 2.3 **'Artificial'** means any man made scheme or facility that adds water to an aquifer;
 - 2.4 **'Amenity'** means roads, street, open spaces, parks, recreational grounds, play grounds, gardens, water supply, electric supply, street lighting, sewerage, drainage, public works and other utilities, services and conveniences.
 - 2.5 **'Applicant'** means the person, who is the owner of the land or building or has title to a land or building and includes;
 - 2.5.1 A trustee who is entrusted with or is concerned with any building;
 - 2.5.2 A receiver, executor or administrator or a manager appointed by any Court of competent jurisdiction to have the charge of or to exercise the rights of the owner; and
 - 2.5.3 A mortgagee in possession;
 - 2.6 **'Authority'** means Regional Development Authority/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
 - 2.7 **'Bore well'** means small diameter well which are generally deeper than open wells.
 - 2.8 **'Dug well'** means traditionally made long diameter wells, pits excavated in the ground until the water reached, supported at the sides by RCC/Brick/Stone walls.
 - 2.9 **'Ground water'** means the water retained in the inter- granular pores of soil or fissures of rock below the water table.
 - 2.10 **'Open Space'** means an area forming an integral part of the plot, left open to the sky.
 - 2.11 **'Rain Water Harvesting'**-The harvesting of rainwater is the collection of water from surfaces on which rain falls, and subsequently storing this water for later use. Normally water is collected from the roofs of buildings and stored in rainwater tanks. Water can also be collected in dams from rain falling on the ground and producing runoff;
 - 2.12 **'Run off'**- Run off is the term applied to the water that flows away from a surface after falling on the surface in the form of rain;
 - 2.13 **'Recharge'** means the process of surface water (from rain or reservoirs) joining the ground water aquifer;
 - 2.14 **'State government'**- means the government of Jharkhand;
 - 2.15 **'Stakeholders means'**-
 - 2.15.1 All households and residents of urban areas,

- 2.15.2 Educational institutions including research and development (private & public),
- 2.15.3 All Government agencies and private agencies,
- 2.15.4 Industrial establishments,
- 2.15.5 Community Based Organizations,
- 2.16 'Water tables' means the level of water within inter-granular pores of soil or fissures of rock, below which the pores of the host are saturated;
- 2.17 Anything not defined in this regulation but is defined in the Act shall have the same meaning as defined in the Act.

3. **Objectives**

- 3.1 The objective of the Jharkhand rainwater harvesting regulation-2017 is to ensure the (best) possible beneficial use of rainwater endowment on the entire urban areas of Jharkhand.
- 3.2 To ensure that the maximum utilization of rainfall as possible through water harvesting, either by recharging it into the groundwater aquifers or storing it for direct use.

4. **Expected outcome of the regulation**

- 4.1 Recharge ground water.
- 4.2 Preserve and enhance surface water bodies in urban areas.
- 4.3 Provide back-up supplies during dry spell, draughts or periods of main supply break down.
- 4.4 Mitigate urban floods.
- 4.5 Improve quality of groundwater.
- 4.6 Provide environmental and ecological benefits to the urban area including fostering bio diversity.
- 4.7 Augment soil moisture for urban greenery.
- 4.8 Use of rainwater for urban aquaculture and vegetable production.

5. **The following provisions shall be applicable for installation of Rain Water Harvesting structures**

- 5.1 Provision of Rain Water Harvesting shall be mandatory for plot of size 300 sq.mt and above .
- 5.2 The building construction could be broadly classified as per the following:
- 5.2.1 Category -(A) Building on plot size less than 300 sq.mt.
- 5.2.2 Category- (B) buildings up to G-2 on the plot size more than 300 sq.mt.

5.2.3 Category- (C) buildings G+3 and above on plot size more than 300 sq.mt

- 5.3 The Rain Water Harvesting arrangement is not mandatory for buildings with a plot size less than 300 sq.mt. However the owners of buildings are advised to construct Rain Water Harvesting structure for conservation and protection of ground water. Either they adopt traditional method or any upgrade method.
- 5.4 All the layout open spaces / amenity spaces of housing societies and new constructions / reconstruction's/ additions on plots having area not less than 300 sq. mt provided that the Authority may approve the Rain Water Harvesting structures of specifications different from those specified here with, subject to the minimum capacity of rain water harvesting being ensured in each case.
- 5.5 The owner / society of every building mentioned in the para 5.4 above shall ensure that the Rain Water Harvesting structure is maintained in good condition for storage of water for non potable purposes or recharge of groundwater at all times.
- 5.6 The Authority may impose a levy for the failure of the owner of any building mentioned in the para 5.4 above to provide or to maintain Rain Water Harvesting structures as and when required.
- 5.7 Rain Water Harvesting shall be made mandatory for every Urban Local Bodies/Planning Authority to identify, demarcate, protect and maintain the water bodies that come under their jurisdiction will prepare a list.
- 5.8 If Rain water harvesting system has not been installed in the apartments/houses having area less than 300 sq.m , constructed before 2010 and there is no space available for installation of the same , the issue will be heard and resolved by the concerned ULBs and suitable order shall be passed from case to case by the CEO/ Executive officer/special officer of the ULBs.
- 5.9 It is the responsibility of the builders of the apartments to install rain water harvesting structure, if the building is constructed on or after 2010 and occupancy certificate from the respective Municipal corporation has not been procured. In case of construction on or after 2010 and the occupancy certificate has been procured from the municipal corporation than the owner of the flats will have combined responsibility to install rain water harvesting in the building.

6. Rain Water Harvesting in a building site

Includes storage or recharging into ground the rain water falling on the terrace or on any paved or unpaved surface within the building site.

6.1 The following systems may be adopted for harvesting the rain water drawn from terrace and the paved surface

- 6.1.1 Open well of a minimum of 1.00 mt.dia and 6 mt. in depth into which rain water may be channeled and allowed after filtration for removing silt and floating material. The well shall be provided with ventilating covers. The water from the open well may be used for non potable

domestic purposes such as washing, flushing and for watering the garden etc.

- 6.1.2 Rain Water Harvesting for recharge of ground water may be done through a bore well around which a pit may be excavated up to a depth of atleast 3.00 mt and refilled with stone aggregate and sand. The filtered rain water may be channeled to the refilled pit for recharging the borewell.
- 6.1.3 An impervious surface / underground storage tank of required capacity may be constructed in the setback or other open space and the rain water may be channeled to the storage tank. The storage tank shall always be provided with ventilating covers and shall have draw-off taps suitably placed so that the rain water may be drawn off for domestic, washing gardening and such other purpose s. The storage tanks shall be provided with an overflow.
- 6.1.4 The surplus rain water after storage may be recharged into ground through percolation pits or trenches or combination of pits and trenches. Depending on the geographical and topographical condition, the pits may be of the size of 1.20 mt. width $\times$ 1.20 mt. length $\times$ 2.00 mt. to 2.50 mt. depth. The trenches can be or 0.60 mt width $\times$ 2.00 to 6.00 mt. length $\times$ 1.50 to 2.00 mt. depth. **The capacity/ volume and number of pits and trenches should depend upon the catchment area and quantity of peak rain fall of the area. It can vary from place to place.** Terrace water shall be channeled to pits or trenches. Such pits or trenches shall be back filled with filter media comprising the following materials.
- 6.1.4.1 40 mm stone aggregate as bottom layer upto 25% of the depth;
- 6.1.4.2 20 mm stone aggregate as lower middle layer upto 25% of the depth;
- 6.1.4.3 Coarse sand as upper middle layer upto 40% of the depth;
- 6.1.4.4 A thin layer of fine sand as top layer.
- 6.1.5 Top 10% of the pits / trenches will be empty and a splash is to be provided in this portion in such a way that roof top water falls on the splash pad.
- 6.1.6 Brick masonry wall is to be constructed on the exposed surface of pits / trenches and the cement mortar plastered.
- 6.1.7 The depth of wall below ground shall be such that the wall prevents lose soil entering into pits / trenches. The projection of the wall above ground shall at least be 15 cms.
- 6.1.8 Perforated concrete slabs shall be provided on the pits / trenches. Bund should be created to minimize the run off.

6.1.9 If the open space surrounding the building is not paved, the top layer upto a sufficient depth shall be removed and refilled with coarse sand to allow percolation of rain water into ground.

6.1.10 Any other system developed, which is technically suitable and feasible under the local circumstances and conditions, which may vary from place to place.

6.2 In case the plots where the water table is high i.e 10 feet or less, it is not mandatory to follow the above provisions.

6.2.1 The terrace shall be connected to the open well / borewell / storage tank / recharge pit / trench by means of PVC pipes though filter media. A valve system shall be provided to enable the first washings from roof or terrace catchment, as they would contain undesirable dirt. The mouths of all pipes and opening shall be covered with mosquito (insect) proof wire net. For the efficient discharge of rain water, there shall be at least two rain water of 100 mm diameter for a roof area of 100 sq.mt.

6.2.2 Rain water harvesting structures shall be installed as not to endanger the stability of building or earthwork. The structures shall be designed such that no dampness is caused in any part of the walls or foundation of the building or those of an adjacent building.

6.2.3 The water so collected / recharged shall as far as possible be used for non-drinking and non-cooking purpose.

6.2.4 Provided that when the rain water in exceptional circumstances will be utilized for drinking and / or cooking purpose, it shall be ensured that proper filter arrangement and the separate outlet for by passing the first rain-water has been provided.

6.2.5 Provided further that it will be ensured that for such use, proper disinfectants and the water purification arrangements have been made.

7. Community Rain Water Harvesting

A common rain water harvesting structure shall be installed for a cluster of houses/buildings where there is no space for making a rain water harvesting structure. It shall be the duty of each and every owner/occupier to participate in the installation and maintenance of community rain water harvesting.

8. Rain Gardens

A rain garden is a functional landscaping technique that can beautify our property as well as help to filter and slow the flow of storm water. Rain gardens allow about 30% more rainwater to soak into the ground than traditional lawns.

8.1 Rain gardens are saucer shaped gardens that water flows into that are planted with grasses, flowers, shrubs, and sometimes small trees. They soak up water while providing wildlife habitat. The soils and basin fills with water for a short amount of time before soaking back into the surrounding soil. Plants used in

these gardens are adapted to survive in short periods of flooding as well as dry soils in between storms.

- 8.2 They are strategically located to capture runoff from hard surfaces such as a driveway, parking area, sidewalk of streets. Rain gardens fill with a few inches of water after a storm and then water filters into the surrounding soil, rather than running off to the street or storm culvert.
- 8.3 Rain gardens are a very good option to help lower the impact of impervious surfaces and polluted runoff because they are low-tech, inexpensive, sustainable and aesthetically pleasing.
- 8.4 There are multiple benefits of rain garden to the community and the local environment which include:
 - 8.4.1 Reduced polluted stormwater runoff from yards into local streams,
 - 8.4.2 Reduced localized flooding,
 - 8.4.3 Reduced erosion,
 - 8.4.4 Pollution prevention,
 - 8.4.5 Groundwater recharge,
 - 8.4.6 Enhanced wildlife habitat,
 - 8.4.7 Aesthetics.

9. Awareness of stakeholders:

- 9.1 Publication of Rain Water Harvesting guidelines and conduct awareness campaigns, Orientation programmes, etc. for various stakeholders (Bulk consumers, residents, etc).
- 9.2 To construct model demonstration project for public building, educational institutions, parks, open spaces, etc on rain water harvesting to disseminate the idea to various stakeholders.

10. Formation of Monitoring committee at State and District level

- 10.1 **State level Advisory Committee** will monitor the entire process of Rain Water Harvesting implementation at the State level. This committee will also comprise of a technical cell, which will provide the necessary technical support for implementation of Rain Water Harvesting. This Committee shall be chaired by the Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department and shall meet at least once in three months to review the status of implementation of Rain Water Harvesting.
- 10.2 **District level Advisory Committee** will monitor the implementation of Rain Water Harvesting at district level. The Committee shall comprise of representatives from all the concerned Government Departments involved in urban water management like Lake Development Authority, Central Ground Water Board, Mines and Geology Department, Town Planning Department and NGOs (working in water conservation), Academic institutions and field experts. This committee shall be chaired by the concerned Deputy Commissioner of the district. The committee shall be responsible to prepare, implement and monitor

the town / city wise RWH Action Plans. The Committee shall meet regularly at least once in three months to review the status of implementation.

10.3 **Roles and responsibilities of the committees**

10.3.1 State Level Advisory Committee – Frame the State Policy, prepare Technical Guidelines, Manuals and monitor the overall implementation of RWH.

10.3.2 Technical Cell – Provide the necessary technical inputs for the installation of Rain water harvesting current practices, drawings, legislations, etc

10.3.3 District Rain Water Harvesting Committee – Formulation and implementation of RWH Action plans.

10.3.4 Agencies/NGOS – provide the necessary technical inputs to the District Committees and ULBs for implementation of RWH Action Plans.

10.3.5 Physical verification of structures would be carried out before the onset of monsoon each year. Penalty shall be charged if not properly maintained.

11. **Prohibition** on digging of new tube wells/bore wells. Proper enforcement of such prohibition is required to be monitored at higher level and permission may only be given in exceptional circumstances.

11.1 Power of Municipalities to use any discarded or dead tube well as recharge pit or percolation pit. The municipality may provide or cause to be used any discarded or dead tube well for use as percolation pit for any locality or for use as community Rain water harvesting system.

11.2 The department will prepare a list of all government buildings, which do not have rain water harvesting facilities. Such buildings will be served notices and they will be directed to implement the new structural designs at the earliest.

12. **Incentives and disincentives mechanism** shall be designed to facilitate the implementation of Rain Water Harvesting like rebate/fine in property tax etc.

13. **Responsibility of the household-** It shall be ensured by every household responsible for construction of Rain Water Harvesting structure that in no case polluted or waste water is let into the recharge pit as it will lead to pollution of the ground water.

14. **Penalty:**

14.1 Any person found violating clause no. 13 shall be punishable as per section 340 of the Jharkhand Municipal Act 2011.

14.2 Occupancy certificates will not be issued to the owners of the buildings unless they produce satisfactory proof of compliance of installation of rain water harvesting.

14.3 The Authority shall impose fine for the failure of the owner/builders of any building to install or to maintain Rain Water Harvesting structures depending on the residential area.

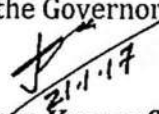
14.4 The state government may levy incremental penalty on erring property owners/builder. The rain water harvesting unit is must in houses built on sites of 300sq.mt or more. The rule applies to properties built in the year 2010 or earlier. The penalty for the first three months is 25% of the water bill. From the

fourth month the penalty becomes 50% of the water bill, which after six months becomes equivalent to water bill.

15. Power of the State Government

- 15.1 Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paragraphs of the **Jharkhand Rainwater Harvesting Regulation-2017** the State Government by issuance of notification in the official gazette may amend or withdraw any of the provisions and / or the schemes mentioned herein above.
- 15.2 **Interpretation** - Should any doubt arise as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these Rules, the matter shall be referred to the Urban Development and Housing Department, whose decision thereon shall be final.

By the order of the Governor of Jharkhand,

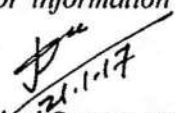

(Arun Kumar Singh)

Principal Secretary to Government

Urban Development and Housing Department

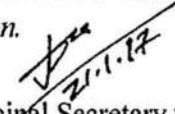
Memo No. File no. -06/TC PO/Vividh-05/2016/ नं.विं. 644 Ranchi, Dated 23/01/17

Copy to : Copy forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, Jharkhand, Ranchi for publication in the forthcoming issue of Government Gazette/Nodal officer, E-Gazette, Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Jharkhand for information and necessary action.


Principal Secretary to Government,

Memo No File no. -06/TC PO/Vividh-05/2016/ नं.विं. 644 Ranchi, Dated 23/01/17

Copy to : P.S to Minister, Urban Development and Housing Department/ All Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/Secretary, Govt of Jharkhand/All Divisional Commissioners, Jharkhand/Director, SUDA / Director DMA/Town Planner, Town Planning Organization/ All Deputy Commissioners, Jharkhand / All Officers, UD&HD/ Municipal Commissioners/ Executive Officers/ Special Officers, urban local bodies for information and necessary action.


Principal Secretary to Government

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ANNEXURE - 2

**Government of Jharkhand
Urban Development & Housing Department**

RESOLUTION

No.- SUDA/AMRUT/Wastewater Policy/38/2017/2899..... Ranchi, Dated 27/4/17

Subject:- Jharkhand Waste Water policy, 2017

1. BACKGROUND

Water recycling is reusing treated wastewater for beneficial purposes such as agricultural and landscape irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing, and replenishing a ground water basin (referred to as ground water recharge). Water recycling offers resource and financial savings. Wastewater treatment can be tailored to meet the water quality requirements of a planned reuse. Recycled water for landscape irrigation requires less treatment than recycled water for drinking water. A common type of recycled water is water that has been reclaimed from municipal wastewater, or sewage. The term water recycling is generally used synonymously with water reclamation and water reuse. Gray water is reusable wastewater from residential, commercial and industrial bathroom sinks, bath tub shower drains, and clothes washing equipment drains. Gray water is reused onsite, typically for landscape irrigation.

Through the natural water cycle, the earth has recycled and reused water for millions of years. Water recycling, though, generally refers to projects that use technology to speed up these natural processes. Water recycling is often characterized as "unplanned" or "planned."

2. WHY WATER RECYCLING

Recycled water can satisfy most water demands, as long as it is adequately treated to ensure water quality appropriate for the use. Recycled water can satisfy most water demands, as long as it is adequately treated to ensure water quality appropriate for the use.

2.1 Uses for Recycled Water

- 2.1.1 Landscaping
- 2.1.2 Public parks
- 2.1.3 Cooling water for power plants and oil refineries
- 2.1.4 Processing water for mills, plants
- 2.1.5 Toilet flushing
- 2.1.6 Dust control
- 2.1.7 Construction activities
- 2.1.8 Concrete mixing
- 2.1.9 Artificial lakes
- 2.1.10 Car, Cloth & floor washing
- 2.1.11 Garden and irrigation using a hose spray or drip irrigation.
- 2.1.12 Construction.

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2.1.13 Artificial lakes

Although most water recycling projects have been developed to meet nonpotable water demands, a number of projects use recycled water indirectly for potable purposes. These projects include recharging ground water aquifers and augmenting surface water reservoirs with recycled water. In ground water recharge projects, recycled water can be spread or injected into ground water aquifers to augment ground water supplies, and to prevent salt water intrusion.

2.2 What are the Environmental Benefits of Water Recycling?

In addition to providing a dependable, locally-controlled water supply, water recycling provides tremendous environmental benefits. By providing an additional source of water, water recycling can help us find ways to decrease the diversion of water from sensitive ecosystems. Other benefits include decreasing wastewater discharges and reducing and preventing pollution. Recycled water can also be used to create or enhance wetlands and riparian habitats.

2.3 Recycling Water Can Save Energy

As the demand for water grows, more water is extracted, treated, and transported sometimes over great distances which can require a lot of energy. If the local source of water is ground water, the level of ground water becomes lower as more water is removed and this increases the energy required to pump the water to the surface. Recycling water on site or nearby reduces the energy needed to move water longer distances or pump water from deep within an aquifer. Tailoring water quality to a specific water use also reduces the energy needed to treat water. The water quality required to flush a toilet is less stringent than the water quality needed for drinking water and requires less energy to achieve. Using recycled water that is of lower quality for uses that don't require high quality water saves energy and money by reducing treatment requirements.

3. TITLE

This policy shall be called as **Jharkhand Waste Water Policy, 2017**

4. VISION

"All Jharkhand cities and towns achieve the water recycling capability from STPs, household, commercial and industrial areas in a sustainable manner and reduce the fresh water demand to a sizeable extent".

5. GOAL

Jharkhand Waste Water Policy, 2017 is to ensure increase use of recycled water for other purposes apart from drinking, through the provision of appropriate technologies for water recycling and protection of environment.

The policy specifically endorses the following core principles:

5.1 To protect the environment and the State's water resources.

5.2 To promote proper functioning of network based sewerage systems and ensure connections of household so as to prevent dry weather flow in drains & streets.

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- 5.3 Treatment of sewage, sludge and grey water and recycle it for other uses.
- 5.4 Promoting recycle & reuse of household, commercial and industrial grey water
- 5.5 To make waste water project economical and environmentally sustainable.
- 5.6 Inclusive and participatory decision making in waste water recycling.
- 5.7 Transparent decision making processes to achieve socio-environmental as well as economic financial objectives.
- 5.8 Capacity building for enhanced institutional ability to govern the sector effectively.
- 5.9 Ensuring, protecting and optimizing investments.
- 5.10 Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the most appropriate manner.
- 5.11 Public outreach for environmental and health related outcomes.
- 5.12 Establishment of an efficient, effective, affordable and accountable system for managing the water recycling from urban sewerage and septage management

6. OBJECTIVES

To overcome the shortage of water by recycling it and putting them for different purpose, so that the use of potable water should mostly be for drinking purposes. The re-use of water in a sizeable quantity up to a certain quality after proper treatment of water for non-drinking purpose and last but not the least scientifically disposal of the remaining waste is the object behind formulating this policy.

- 6.1 To ensure 100 percent wastewater recycling in cities/towns
- 6.2 To improve waste water supply service focusing on customer satisfaction, coverage, frequency and reliability
- 6.3 Supply of potable water that incurs large amount of money to be reduced and waste water to be used in non-drinking purposes.
- 6.4 Promoting and augmenting wastewater reuse for ensuring environmental sustainability by reducing burden on already stressed basin and aquifers and preventing their depletion.
- 6.5 Promoting wastewater reuse from sewage discharge leading to reduction in environmental costs and health hazards.
- 6.6 Wastewater reuse by ensuring resource conservation & preservation of sensitive ecosystem and reducing pollutant loading.

All cities and towns of Jharkhand become totally sanitized, healthy and liveable and ensure sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sewerage facilities for the urban poor and women. All urban dwellers will have access to and use safe and hygienic sewerage or sludge facilities and arrangements.

7. COMPOSITION OF GREYWATER

- 7.1 Greywater from Bathroom

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Water used in hand washing and bathing generates around 50-60% of total greywater and is considered to be the least contaminated type of greywater. Common chemical contaminants include soap, shampoo, hair dye, toothpaste and cleaning products.

7.2 Greywater from Cloth Washing Water

It is used in cloth washing generates around 25 - 35% of total greywater. Wastewater from the cloth washing varies in quality from wash water to rinse water to second rinse water. Greywater generated due to cloth washing can have faecal contamination with the associated pathogens and parasites such as bacteria.

7.3 Greywater from Kitchen

Kitchen greywater contributes about 10% of the total greywater volume. It is contaminated with food particles, oils, fats and other wastes. It readily promotes and supports the growth of microorganisms. Kitchen greywater also contains chemical pollutants such as detergents and cleaning agents which are alkaline in nature and contain various chemicals. Therefore kitchen wastewater may not be well suited for reuse in all types of greywater systems.

8. LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The Waste water Policy should be read in accordance with the most current versions of the following: Legislation and document

- 8.1 Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986
- 8.2 The Environment (Protection) rules, 1986
- 8.3 The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- 8.4 The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) cess, Act, 1974
- 8.5 The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amended rules, 2011
- 8.6 The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess rules, 1978
- 8.7 The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975
- 8.8 National Urban sanitation Policy 2008
- 8.9 National Water Policy 2012
- 8.10 Quality standards suggested by Central Pollution Control Board and Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board.
- 8.11 Standards set by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

9. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- 9.1 A Separate System: STPs water reuse and grey water reuse to encourage.
- 9.2 Water reclamation centers to reclaim water after treatment of domestic sewage and greywater.
- 9.3 Where water Reclamation centers are situated in the midst of residential area, these can be built under ground to avoid the problem odour and parks can be maintained on the roof of treatment facility.

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- 9.4 One of the Scheme of treatment may be Grit chamber, Primary sedimentation tank, Reaction Tank, Secondary sedimentation tank, Chlorination Tank followed by sand filtration.
- 9.5 Reverse osmosis filtration may be used for tertiary treatment.
- 9.6 100% households, commercial area and industrial area to be covered for wastewater recycling
- 9.7 Sewerage and water supply activity should be coordinated.
- 9.8 Water tariff should be such as to discourage the people from wasteful use of water.
- 9.9 Provision of adequate wastewater collection and treatment facilities for all the cities and towns in Jharkhand.
- 9.10 Protection of the environment and public health in the areas affected by the proposed systems, especially, surface water and ground water.
- 9.11 Consideration of treated effluents as a source for reuse (irrigation/ industrial).

10. THE POLICY

10.1 On Resource Development

Wastewater is a perennial water source and shall form an integral part of renewable water resources and the State water budget. Each local body will consider it as a resource and make the plan for reuse as per the site conditions with the help of experts. All local bodies will make city wastewater reuse plan (CWP) for a period of 20 years considering future development and city development in line with city Master plan to avoid any conflicts in developing the city in the future.

Existing levels of wastewater services shall be maintained and upgraded where necessary to enhance public health and the environment and separate plan is to be prepared by local body as per their requirement. Treatment of wastewater shall be targeted towards producing an effluent fit for reuse in irrigation in accordance with WHO guidelines as a minimum. Reuse of treated wastewater in other purposes shall be subject to appropriate specifications. Coordination shall be maintained with the official bodies in charge of urban development to account for the treatment and disposal of their liquid wastes. Central treatment plants shall be built to serve semi-urban areas, and collection of wastewater can be made initially through trucking until collection systems are justified. Specifications and minimum standards as stipulated by CPHEEO shall be applicable for the use of septic tanks in urban areas. Particular attention shall be paid to the protection of underlying aquifers.

10.2 On Resource Management

It is highly imperative that Urban Local Body shall develop and manage wastewater systems as well as the treatment and reuse of the effluent.

A basin management approach shall be adopted where possible. The use of treated wastewater from sewerage, households, commercial and from industrial application shall be given the highest priority and shall be pursued with care. Effluent quality standards shall be defined based on the best attainable treatment technologies, and calibrated to support or improve ambient receiving conditions, and to meet public health standards for end users. Key factors will include the location of the discharge, its

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proximity to wells, the type of receiving water, and the nature and extent of end uses. Industries shall be encouraged to recycle part of its wastewater and to treat the remainder to meet standards set for ultimate wastewater reuse or to meet the regulations set for its disposal through the collection systems and/or into the receiving environment. Wastewater from industries with significant pollution should be treated separately to standards allowing its reuse for purposes identified by the city or to allow its safe disposal or water recharging. Consideration shall be given to isolating treated wastewater from surface and ground waters used for drinking purposes, and to the blending of treated effluent with relatively fresher water for suitable reuse. Urban Local Bodies can engage Experts from Government Engineering Colleges of Jharkhand NITs/Engineering colleges.

10.3 On Wastewater Collection and Treatment

10.3.1 **City Plan** :A proper and updated city plan is an essential pre-requisite for proper planning and design of all utilities and more so for the Sewerage Systems and water recycled from houses. The State shall endeavor to have proper digital city maps showing the levels prepared through modern available technology. The digital city maps should clearly show the city feature over ground and underground including all utilities. Geographical Information System (GIS), Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Total station etc. tools may be used for preparation of city map. The city maps should be updated for every 5 years. An effective and comprehensive GIS based data base and Management Information System correctly mapping the assets, user base and status of operations shall be established.

10.3.2 **Design Period**: Every city has to prepare a City Wastewater Recycling Plan (CWP) for next 20 years along with 5 year short term plan. The CWP for the city should take into account the likely changes in the city in next 20 years and plan for them and will be according to city Master plan. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for recycling should be in accordance to CWP. The design of the sewers and planning of space should be for the 30 year projection requirements and for recycling from households and commercial establishments. However, the units which can be developed in modules (e.g. Sewage Treatment Facility, sewerage Pumping machinery, on site treatment facilities, etc.) can be designed for appropriate shorter period. Earmark of land for Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) should be done for all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and appropriate land allotment shall be done by Development Authority/Urban Improvement Trust/State Govt. on priority.

10.4 On Reuse of Treated Effluent and Sludge

10.4.1 Treated wastewater effluent is considered a water resource and is added to the water stock for reuse.

10.4.2 Blending of treated wastewater with fresh water shall be made to improve quality where possible.

10.4.3 Crop nutrient requirements shall be determined taking into consideration the prevailing effluent quality. Overuse of nutrients shall be avoided.

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- 10.4.4 Accumulation of heavy metals and salinity shall be monitored, managed and mitigated. Leaching of soils shall be advocated by the irrigation authorities.
- 10.4.5 Treated effluent quality should be monitored and users alerted to any emergency causing deterioration of the quality so that they will not use such water unless corrective measures are taken.
- 10.4.6 Studies should be conducted and projects designed and implemented to store the excess treated wastewater in surface reservoirs but artificial recharge is not permitted. Due attention shall be given to the quality of treated and groundwater and the characteristics of the strata.

10.5 Industry:

Industrial reuse of reclaimed wastewater represents major reuse next only to irrigation in both developed and developing countries. Reclaimed wastewater is ideal for many industrial purposes. Where effluent is to be used in the industrial processes, it should be the responsibility of the industry to treat it to the quality standards required. Wastewater is to achieve adequate quality for reuse as cooling water.

The membrane filtration system can remove all suspended solids, faecal coliforms, and giardia cysts. It could also significantly reduce human enteric viruses such as reovirus and enterovirus.

10.6 Industrial uses for reclaimed water include:

10.6.1 Evaporative cooling water:

- 10.6.1.1 once-Through cooling system
- 10.6.1.2 Re-circulating cooling system
- 10.6.1.3 cooling water quality requirements

10.6.2 Boiler -Feed water- The use of reclaimed water differs little from use of conventional public supplies for boiler-feed water, as both require extensive additional treatment quality requirement for boiler feed make up water are dependent upon pressure at which boiler is operated.

10.6.3 Industrial process water- Suitability of reclaimed water for use in industrial process depends upon particular use like-

- 10.6.3.1 Pulp and paper
- 10.6.3.2 chemical industry
- 10.6.3.3 Textile industry
- 10.6.3.4 Petroleum and coal

10.7 Re-use Options:

The following options or re-use of effluent have been identified: In general, public health concern is the major issue in any type of reuse of wastewater, be it for irrigation or non-irrigation utilization, especially long term impact of reuse practices. It is difficult

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to delineate acceptable health risks and is a matter that is still hotly debated. Potential reuse of wastewater depends on the hydraulic and biochemical characteristics of wastewater, which determine the methods and degree of treatment required. While agricultural irrigation reuses, in general, require lower quality levels of treatment, domestic reuse options (direct or indirect potable and non-potable) reuses need the highest treatment level. Level of treatment for other reuse options lie between these two extremes. The reuse options may be (artificial recharge of aquifers is not permitted):

10.7.1 Irrigation

10.7.1.1 Agriculture and forestry

10.7.1.2 Landscaping

10.7.2 Fish – farming

10.7.3 Industry

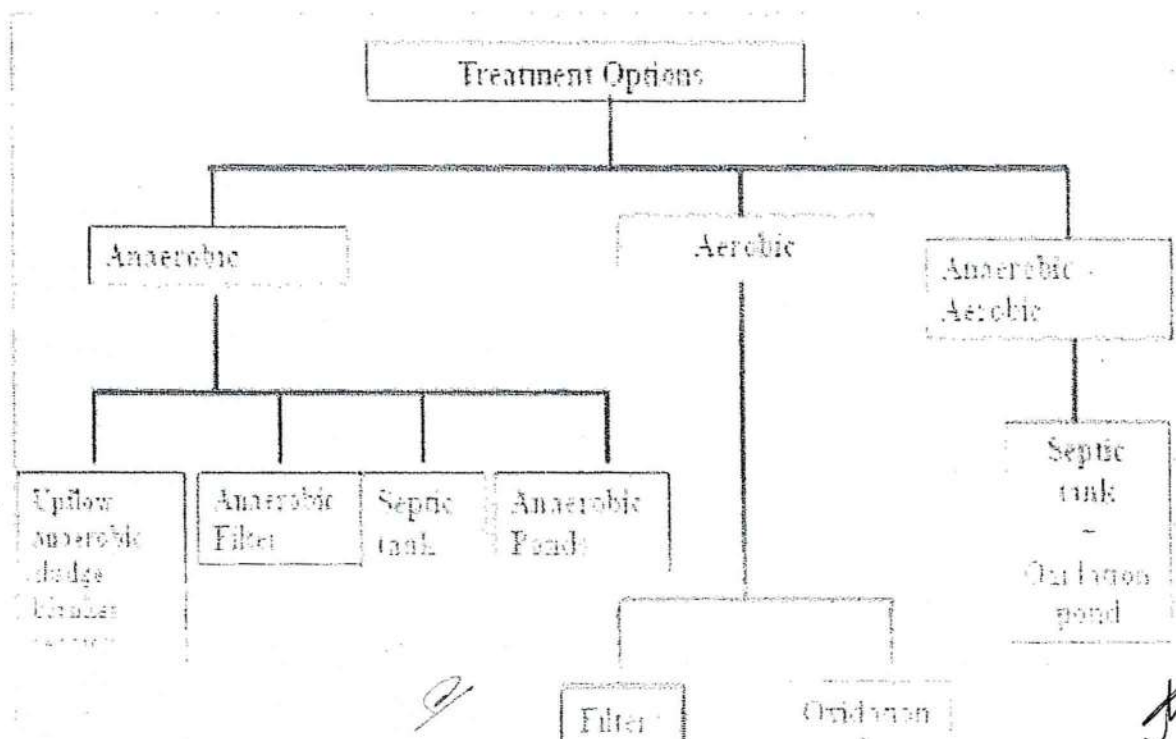
10.7.4 Non-potable Domestic Reuse:

The detailed project report should clearly define the best reuse option particular to town and strategy to obtain it. Action plan with clarity should be the part of Detailed Project Report (DPR), while preparing sewerage Projects. Before deciding the reuse of treated waste water authority must full fill the water quality norms and its legal implications.

Governing local body can sell the treated waste water and digested sludge to generate the revenue.

11. GREYWATER TREATMENT OPTIONS

Greywater reuse methods can range from low cost methods such as the manual bucketing of greywater from the outlet of bathroom, to primary treatment methods that coarsely screen oils, greases and solids from the greywater before other uses, to more expensive secondary treatment systems that treat and disinfect the greywater to a high standard before using it further. The choice of system will depend on a number of factors including whether a new



system is being installed or a disused wastewater system is being converted because the household is connected to sewer.

11.1 Components of Greywater Treatment Systems

A number of technologies have been applied for greywater treatment worldwide varying in both complexity and performance. The following in general greywater systems considered :-

11.1.1 Primary treatment pre-treatment to secondary treatment:

11.1.1.1 Screening

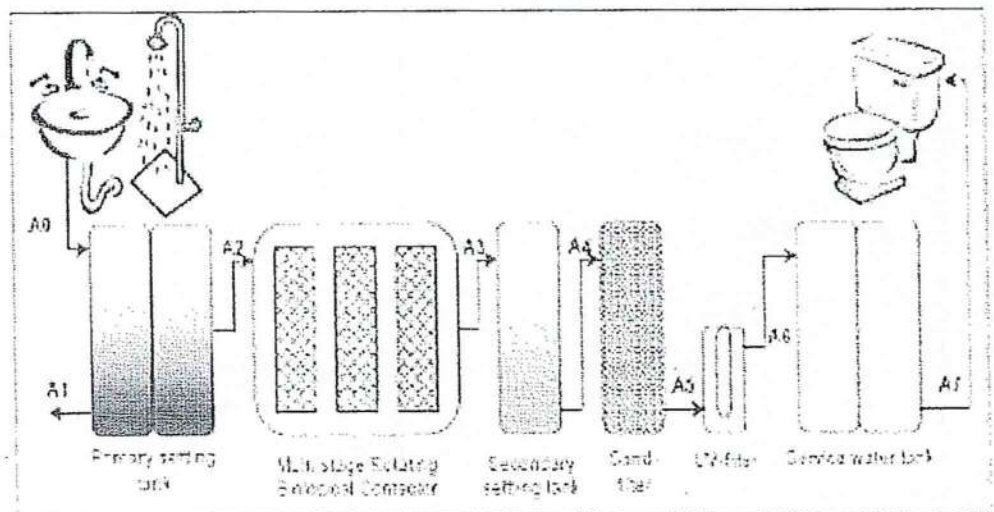
11.1.1.2 Equalization

11.1.2 Secondary treatment -1

11.1.2.1 Gravel filtration

11.1.2.2 Sand filtration

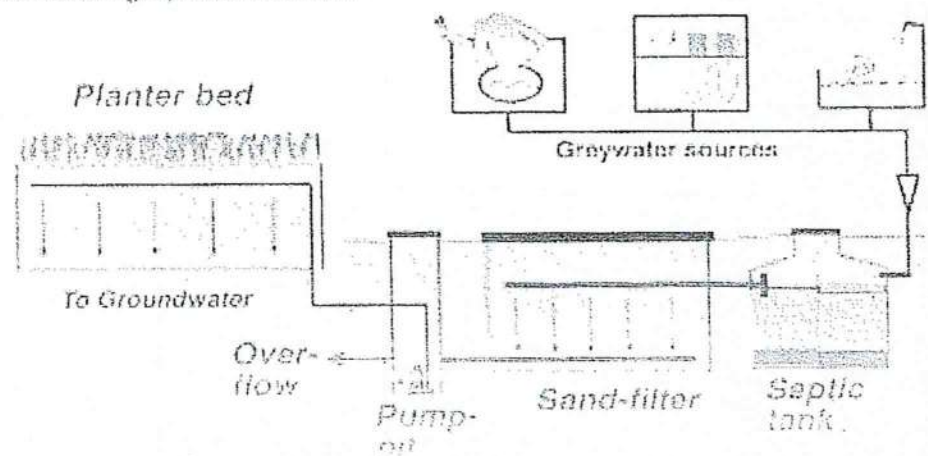
11.1.2.3 Chlorination



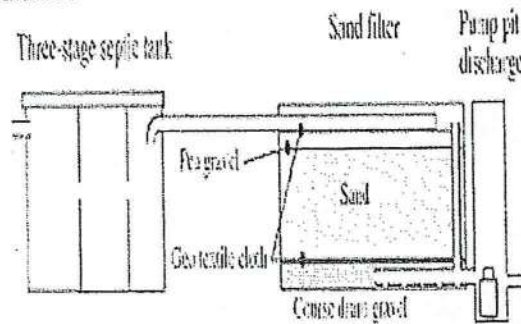
11.1.3 Secondary treatment -II.

Broken brick, Charcoal, Chlorination, Treated greywater

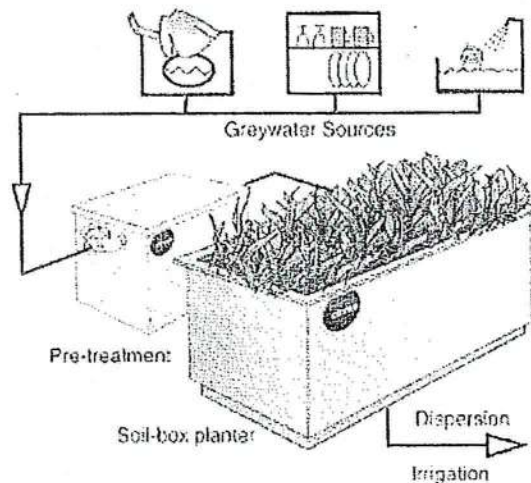
Advanced greywater treatment



Anaerobic to aerobic treatment



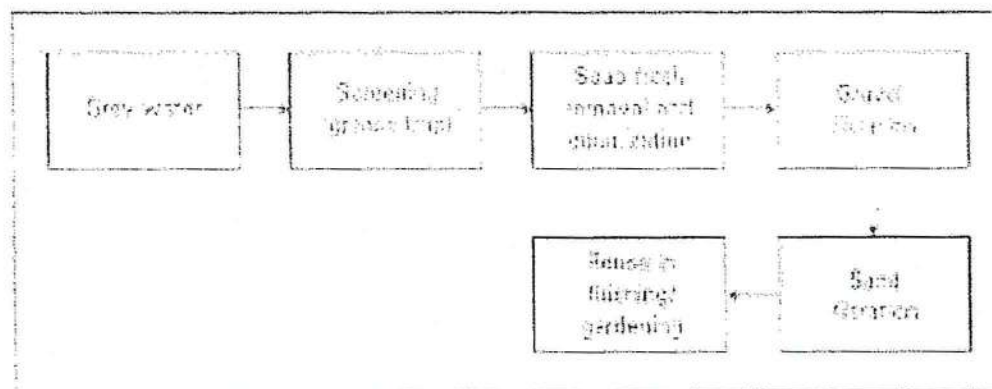
Aerobic Pre-treatment -- suitable for showers, hand-washing and laundry* water treatment.



11.2 Household level Greywater Treatment and Reuse System

In water scarce areas, with specific treatment the greywater can be cleaned and reused not only for gardening but for other use also.

Technological process Greywater treatment process at the household level mainly involves screening (grease and silt removal), soap froth removal, equalization and filtration. Flow diagram of household based greywater treatment system is shown below



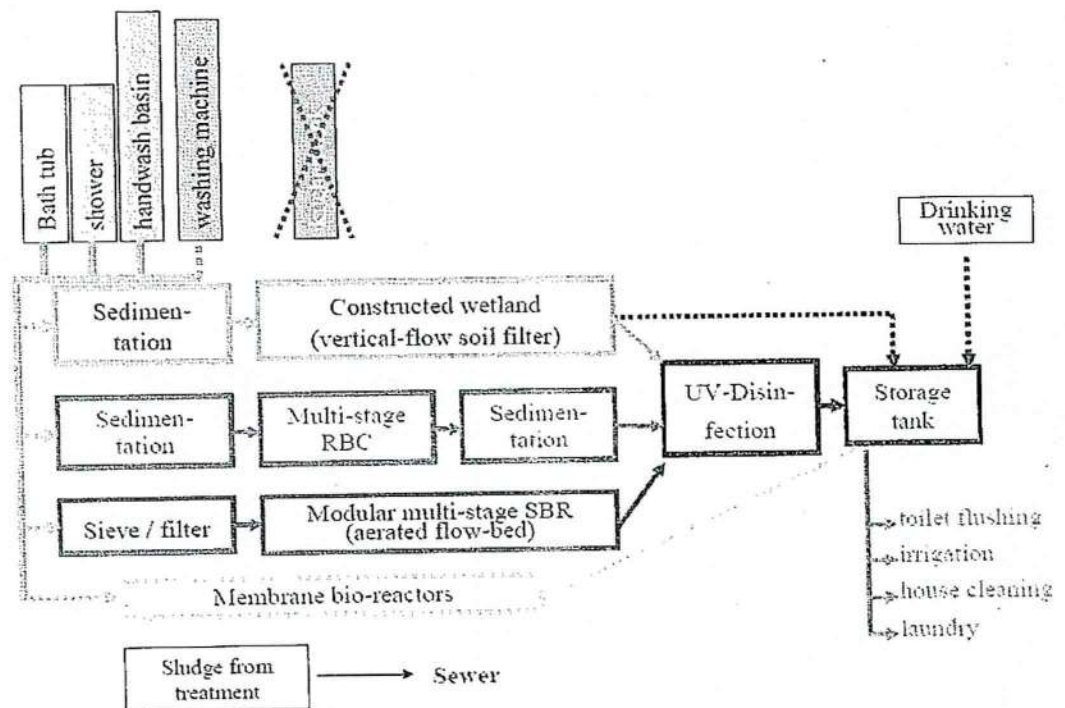
Greywater treatment for reuse in household

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Advantages:

- 11.2.1 Reduces fresh water requirement
- 11.2.2 Prevents greywater stagnation
- 11.2.3 Prevents vector breeding
- 11.2.4 Use in flushing toilets to make toilets functional
- 11.2.5 Use of greywater in gardening
- 11.2.6 Minimal risk to users of greywater as it incorporates principles of water safety.



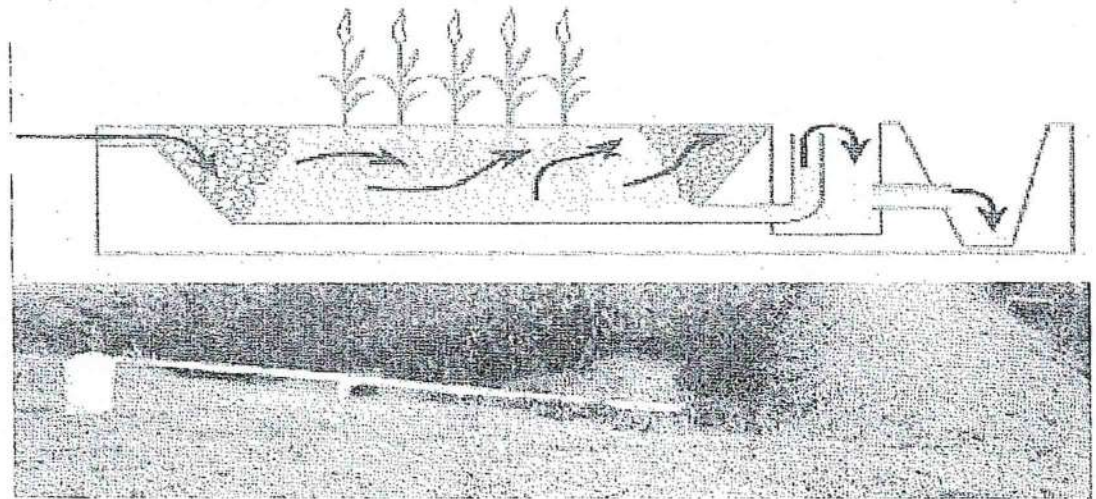
11.3 Constructed wetlands:

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Constructed wetlands have been used successfully in the past for the treatment of wastewaters. Physical, chemical, and biological processes combine in wetlands to remove contaminants from wastewater. Greywater treatment is achieved by soil



filtration in reed-bed systems which reduces the organic load of the greywater considerably, in addition to decreasing the concentrations of faecal bacteria. If properly designed, these systems would produce a clear and odourless effluent, which can be stored for several days without the need for disinfection.

12. ON PRICING FINANCING AND INVESTMENT

- 12.1 In view of increasing marginal cost of wastewater collection and treatment, wastewater charges, connection fees, sewerage taxes and treatment fees shall be set to cover at least the operation and maintenance costs. It is also highly desirable that part of the capital cost of the services shall be recovered. The ultimate aim is for a full cost recovery.
- 12.2 Appropriate criteria in order to apply the "polluter pays" principle shall be established.
- 12.3 Different charges for different areas may be applied. This shall be assessed for each geographical area as a function of end uses and effluent quality and will be subject to economic and social considerations.
- 12.4 Because of the limited financial resources available to Government of Jharkhand, setting investment priorities in wastewater will be compatible with government investment plans.
- 12.5 Criteria for prioritizing investments in the wastewater sector shall take into account the current and future needs of the state, needs to expand wastewater systems in urban areas and to provide wastewater systems to smaller towns and villages.
- 12.6 Priorities of wastewater projects shall not be disconnected from water supply projects and urbanization in general. Decisions will be made concerning them to attain optimum solutions to the need for services, availability of finance and availability of trained manpower.
- 12.7 Treated effluent shall be priced and sold to end users at a price covering at least the operation and maintenance costs of delivery.

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- 12.8 It is the intention of the Government, through private sector participation, to transfer management of infrastructure and services from the public to the private sector, in order to improve performance and upgrade the level of service.
- 12.9 The role of the private sector will expand with management contracts, concessions and other forms of private sector participation in wastewater management.
- 12.10 The concepts of Built Operate Own/Built Operate Transfer shall be entertained, and the impact of such concepts on the consumers shall be continually addressed and negative impacts mitigated.
- 12.11 The private sector role in reuse of treated effluent shall be encouraged and expanded.
- 12.11.1 The costs will depend on the system/technology adopted for collection of sewerage and treatment and the administration costs. It is important that the full cost of the service is assessed for each urban area instead of adopting a typical cost assessment. The full cost shall cover the following:
- 12.11.1.1 Institutional aspect of the sanitation service e.g. the management information systems, accountancy and finance management, billing and collection, customer services, etc. and oversight activities.
- 12.11.1.2 Operating, maintaining (on a planned maintenance basis), repairing replacing and extending sanitation service physical infrastructure.
- 12.11.1.3 Keeping updated infrastructure and customer data on a GIS base.
- 12.11.1.4 Managers, staff, vehicles, equipment and consumables associated with above.
- 12.11.1.5 Consumable like chemicals etc.
- 12.11.1.6 Power charges.
- 12.11.1.7 Spare Parts.
- 12.11.1.8 Any other O&M contract amount
- 12.11.2 The urban local bodies are proposed to have following sources funds for O&M :-
- 12.11.2.1 The O&M cost will be met from the Government grants and contribution of the beneficiaries.
- 12.11.2.2 Revenue from sale of treated waste water.

The government in town policy shall include the provision of the recovery of full capital cost of lying sewerage system and prorated cost of STP for new colonies. It shall be mandatory for the ULBs to adhere to minimum 20% reuse and recycling of treated waste water. The treated waste water may be sold at a rate as decided by adopting transparent procedure as decided by State Government.

- 12.12 Public Private Partnership (PPP)/Engineering Procure Construct (EPC) and Operational & Maintenance (O&M) Contract

As there is budget constraint from the Central and the state side the option of the Sewerage Project through Public Private Partnership (PPP) will be explored. In case the PPP mechanism is not workable then the EPC mechanism will be explored and long term O&M Contract will be done.

13. ON STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 13.1 Particular attention shall be focused on adopting and enforcing effluent and sludge standards for municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants and for discharges from industries, laboratories, hospitals, slaughterhouses and other businesses.
- 13.2 Extensive and comprehensive monitoring programs shall be developed. Influent to and effluent from the plants and throughout watercourses shall be measured and monitored against all appropriate parameters to ensure that public health objectives and treatment efficiency goals are attained.
- 13.3 Observation wells shall be installed near the treatment plants to monitor groundwater quality where necessary, and to mitigate adverse impacts where and when needed.
- 13.4 Data collected from the monitoring process shall be entered and stored, processed and analyzed through computer software, and results published periodically.
- 13.5 Roof and storm water connections to public sewers shall be prohibited. Collection of storm water shall be done separately and will be the subject of water harvesting.
- 13.6 Effluent and sludge standards for the disposal of hazardous liquid wastes shall be defined to ensure the safe disposal of such wastes.
- 13.7 State Pollution Control Board/ Central Pollution Control Board regulations for disposal norms shall be mandatory.
- 13.8 Industrial waste water is not allowed to be disposed off in the sewer line. ULB can issue notification for penalties to be imposed on the such industrial units.
- 13.9 Laboratories shall be maintained and properly equipped to provide services and reliable data needed to ensure enforcement of and adherence to standards and regulations.

14. ON LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 14.1 Legislation and institutional arrangements for the development and management of wastewater shall be periodically reviewed. Gaps shall be filled, and updating of the institutional arrangements with parallel legislation shall be made periodically to cope with varying circumstances and for this government shall notify an agency giving full power to take necessary action in this matter.
- 14.2 The role of the Government shall be fine-tuned and its involvement reduced to be regulatory and supervisory. Involvement of the stakeholders in wastewater management and support shall be introduced and expanded.
- 14.3 On Public Awareness
 - 14.3.1 The public shall be educated through various means about the risks associated with the exposure to untreated wastewater and the value of treated effluents for the different end uses.
 - 14.3.2 Programs on public awareness shall be designed and conducted to promote the reuse of treated wastewater.
 - 14.3.3 Public awareness campaigns shall also be waged to educate the public on the importance of domestic hygiene, wastewater collection, treatment and disposal.

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- 14.3.4 It is observed that the system is dependent on the appreciation of the beneficiaries to the advantages and importance of the system to them and thereby working together towards making it successful. The co-operation is vital for following areas:
- 14.3.4.1 Protecting the system from getting choked due to entry of extraneous material in the sewer system. A vigilant public will help prevent this.
 - 14.3.4.2 The sewerage system yield full benefits or disease protection when there is 100% connectivity.
 - 14.3.4.3 It is important that the beneficiaries appreciate the benefits and pay for their upkeep. The systems require proper upkeep and the cost associated with maintenance and upkeep should at least be recovered from the beneficiaries. The principal of the polluter pays will be adopted only by an enlightened and participating public.
- 14.3.5 A conscious campaign has to precede the planning and implementation of the sewerage Systems. ULB, Non Government Organizations and local neighborhood committees could give the process a thrust.
- 14.3.6 A public participation process will not only aid in identifying potential consumers but also serve as a public education program. Potential users will be mainly concerned with the quality of reclaimed water and reliability of its delivery and the constraints in using reclaimed water. Also, connection costs or additional sewerage treatment cost might affect their ability to use the product. Consultations with various stake holders will aid in structuring of tariff and discounts for adopting reuse technologies, awareness on dual piping system, water conservation and safety issues.
- 14.3.7 Municipal Bodies should decide and pass resolution regarding sewer connection charges. The provision should be widely publicized
- 14.3.8 Series of 'Sewer connection camps' may be organized. The time and venue should be publicized widely to inform residents. The days, time and venue should be to suit the convenience of public.
- 14.3.9 Ensure that all Government offices and schools are connected.
- 14.4 On the Human Resources Development & On Research and Development:
- 14.4.1 Capabilities of human resources in the management of wastewater shall be enhanced through training and continuous education. Work environment shall be improved and incentives provided.
 - 14.4.2 Establishment of State Water & Waste water Training Center at state level. It will help in training of human resources in this sector.
 - 14.4.3 Human resources performance will be continually appraised in order to upgrade capabilities, sustain excellence and provide job security and incentives to qualified individuals with excellent performance.
 - 14.4.4 Applied research on relevant wastewater management topics shall be adopted and promoted. Topics such as the transfer of wastewater treatment technologies, low cost wastewater treatment technologies, reduction of energy consumption and others will receive adequate support.

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- 14.4.5 Cooperation with specialized centers in the country and abroad shall be advanced, and raising of funds for this purpose shall be supported.
- 14.4.6 Transfer of appropriate technology suited for local conditions will be a primary target for the development activities and for adaptive research.
- 14.5 On Selected Priority Issues
 - 14.5.1 To the extent that design capacities of wastewater treatment plants permit, priority of collection and house connections shall be accorded to expansion of urban areas served by treatment facilities. Users willing to contribute to the cost of the services in addition to fees and charges set by laws and regulations shall also be given priority.
 - 14.5.2 Where design capacities of treatment facilities and of conveyance systems are approached or exceeded, priority shall be given to the expansion of such capacities.
 - 14.5.3 Priority shall be accorded to situations and locations where waste-water disposal practices threaten the environmental integrity of freshwater resources, and where performance of cesspools and percolation pits pollute underground water aquifers.

More awareness campaigns will help to spread the work. The civic body should make it mandatory for new constructions to have a separate system to collect grey water.

15. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

There are several important factors that need to be considered when planning wastewater plants and options which will have a direct impact on O&M and monitoring. Since O&M aspects are important for the overall long-term success of the programme, O&M planning, including the financial provision of funds, should be included in the terms of references for the design of each plant. Furthermore, the O&M plan should be reviewed and approved along with engineering designs and specifications, including the operation and maintenance cost:

- 15.1 location of the wastewater treatment plants and its proximity to residential areas;
- 15.2 volumes and schedules of wastewater collection;
- 15.3 degree of mechanisation of technologies; and
- 15.4 final end use or disposal or reuse
- 15.5 running it on PPP mechanism and charging the different users

16. STATE-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- 16.1 State Urban Development Agency will develop and issue a Wastewater Implementation Strategy and Plan Guidelines. These Guidelines will provide an overall state-level framework, objectives, *timelines and implementation plans to the ULBs. The Implementation Strategy will cover* aspects such as implementation targets, framework for engagement of the private sector, training and capacity building, behavior change and social communication, M&E framework, specific roles and responsibilities of various entities, guidelines to develop ULB-level plans, and funding mechanisms.

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- 16.2 ULB-specific Wastewater Strategy and Action Plan conforming to the State Policy will be developed by each ULB based on the State Faecal Sludge & Septage Management Implementation Strategy and Plan Guidelines.
- 16.3 How the policy will be executed in the in the cities/towns. Three phase approach will be designed to implement the policy.
- 16.3.1 In the financial year 2017-18 it will be implemented in all the notified Nagar Nigam.
- 16.3.2 In the financial year 2018-19 it will be implemented in all the notified Nagar Parisad.
- 16.3.3 In the financial year 2019-20 it will be implemented in in all the notified Nagar Panchayat.

All efforts will be done to follow the execution method outlined above for the cities towns, however, depending upon the centre/state programme and budget availability the cities/towns might be chosen from any category in any financial year. Due to environmental factors the cities/towns may also be chosen out of these to implement the plan.

17. MONITORING & EVALUATION

- 17.1 At the state level, State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)/ Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (JUIDCO) will adopt San-Benchmark framework for revised service level benchmark for sanitation that assess performance of citywide waste water recycling and sewage water treatment.
- 17.2 State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) / or JUIDCO will develop an M&E framework to measure cities' performance, and also devise data collection and reporting systems using indicator framework developed for San-Benchmark. This will be aligned with the 14th Finance Commission condition of publishing the service level benchmark to avail performance grant. ULBs will develop robust reporting format to track compliance of the various stakeholders with outcomes and process standards.
- 17.3 A cell will be created inside JUIDCO to monitor and evaluate the wastewater management operation. The cell will be created by funds from external agency funding or from the funds of 14th finance commission or through the state budget.
- 17.4 A Management Information System (MIS) will be developed accordingly to monitor the progress.

18. TAX INCENTIVE

The tax incentive will apply in following conditions:

- 18.1 All the Individual Households of RWAs will treat their waste water in a decentralised manner and reuse it inside their colonies as permissible will get a rebate of 10% in the property tax.
- 18.2 All the new apartments which will be constructed and compulsory treat and reuse the treated waste water in their apartment, will get a 10% rebate of 10% of the construction permit fee, or Rs. 2,00,000/- (Two lakhs) whichever is less.



- 18.3 All the new malls, big hotels, industries, clubs, colleges, universities, hospitals, sports stadiums etc. which will be constructed will compulsorily treat and reuse the treated water. In doing so they will get a rebate of 10 % of the construction permit fee, or Rs. 2,00,000/- (Two lakhs) whichever is less.
- 18.4 A separate head of the tax namely called 'Waste Water Tax' will be created which may be levied in the property tax for the operation and maintenance of the septicage.

19. POLICY EVALUATION:

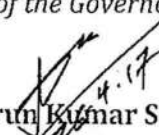
- 19.1 Policy may be reviewed as and when required for assessing its effectiveness and making changes if necessary.
- 19.2 This policy shall come into force from the date of issue of this resolution.

20. POWER OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

- 20.1 Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paragraphs of the Jharkhand WasteWater Policy, 2017 the State Government by issuance of notification in the official gazette may amend or withdraw any of the provisions and / or the schemes mentioned herein above.
- 20.2 Interpretation - Should any doubt arise as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these Rules, the matter shall be referred to the Urban Development and Housing Department, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Order: It is hereby ordered that the copy of this resolution be published in the Special Gazette and wide publicity be given and circulated among all Department/ Head of the Department.

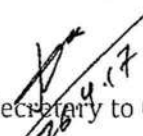
By the order of the Governor of Jharkhand,


(Arun Kumar Singh)

Principal Secretary to Government

Memo No-Suda/Amrut/WasteWater-Policy/38/2017/2899..... Ranchi, Dated 27/4/17

Copy to : Copy of the resolution forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, Jharkhand, Ranchi for publication in the forthcoming issue of Government Gazette/Nodal officer, E-Gazette, Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Jharkhand for information and necessary action.


Principal Secretary to Government

Memo No-Suda/Amrut/Waste Water-Policy/38/2017/2899..... Ranchi, Dated 27/4/17

Copy to : P.S to Minister, Urban Development and Housing Department/ All Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/Secretary, Govt of Jharkhand/All Divisional Commissioners, Jharkhand/Director, SUDA / Director DMA/All Deputy Commissioners, Jharkhand / All Officers, UD&HD/ Municipal Commissioners/ Executive Officers/ Special Officers, urban local bodies for information and necessary action.


Principal Secretary to Government

ANNEXURE - 3

Sr. No.	Name of River	Name of ULBs	Name of Drains visited through which sewage directly discharged into the river	Approx. flow in drains (in MLD)
1	Damodar	Ramgarh Nagar Parishad	Drain near Argada village.	2
			Parsotia Nallah at Gola road Ramgarh	5
			Sahoo nallah Ramgarh	6
			Total Flow	
2	Damodar	Dhanbad Municipal Corporation	Jeetpur Nallah	30
			Jodiya Nallah	100
			Chas Nallah	15
			Domgarh Nallah	3
			ACC Jamdoba Nallah	1.5
			Sudamadih Nallah	2
			Matkuriya checkpost Nallah (in city area ultimately discharged into Jodiya nallah)	60
			Wasseypur Nallah (in city area ultimately discharged into Jodiya nallah)	30
			Total Flow	
3	Damodar	Phusro Nagar Parishad	Bermosi nallah	4
			Ghutiyatad nallah	1
			Dhorikhas nallah	2
			Joriya Pull nallah	12
			Total Flow	

4	Garga	Chas Municipal Corporation	Drains near Gai ghat on the banks of Garga River.	3
			Drain at Medicine Gali near bridge on Garga river	2.5
			Drains at Bhojpur colony near bridge	6
			Drains at Bharra colony near bridge	2
			Drain at Bharra colony (Niche muhalla)	0.7
			Drain at Chira Chas near Pandey bridge	2
			Singar joriya nallah	12
			Total Flow	28.2
5	Subernarekha	Adityapur Municipal Corporation	JRDCL Drain	4
			Nagina Puri Drain	6
			Ram Madaiya nallah	7
			Road No. 32 Drain	7
			Saldih Drain	2
			Baba Kuti Drain	2
			Total Flow	28
6	Subernarekha	Jamshedpur NAC	Drain near Chhaya nagar bus stand (near WTP):	10
			East Plant Basti Drain	30
			510 Number Basti/ Sithgoda Drain (near CSIR-NML)	5

			Drain near old Baridih Colony	3
			Kumariya Nallah	25
			Jublie Park drain	5
			Sonari drain near Domuhani	2
			Asiana drain opposite Mandakini enclave	2
			Total Flow	82
7	Subernarekha	Mango Municipal Corporation	Daiguttu Nallah	8
			Dimna Nallah	10
			Moocity Nallah	7
			Paras Nagar Nallah	6
			Gurudwara Basti Nallah	2
			Total Flow	33 (for 5 nos. of drains)
8	Subernarekha	Ranchi Municipal Corporation	Drain at Tupudana Industrial area in Hatia	6
			Drain at Hatia town	1.5
			Drain at Dhurwa	4
			Drain at Patel Nagar (Ward no. 52)	8
			Drain at Hetu	6
			Ghaghra nallah	10
			Total Flow	35.5

ANNEXURE - 4



THE JHARKHAND GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 777

25 Aashwin, 1938 (S)
Ranchi, Tuesday, 17th October, 2017

Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change

NOTIFICATION

15 September, 2017

Notification No.- 3/PrayaPradu-52/2007/3900-- Whereas, plastic carry bags cause short-term and long-term environmental damage and health hazard;

And whereas, Article 48-A of the Constitution of India, inter alia, envisages that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment;

And whereas, the Government of Jharkhand is of the opinion that, the use of plastic carry bags is causing grave and irreparable injury to the environment and the health of human beings as well as animals;

And whereas, it is observed that plastic carry bags are also causing blockage of gutters, sewers and drains resulting in serious environmental problems;

And whereas, with a view to prevent the occurrence of such problems, the State Government has decided to declare the entire area of the State of Jharkhand as the "**Plastic Carry Bags Free Area**";

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (No. 29 of 1986) as delegated under Section 23 of the said Act by the Central Government vide Notification No. S.O. 352 (E) New Delhi, dated 18.04.2001, the State Government, by this notification, issues the following directions for the complete Ban of manufacture, import, storage, transportation, sale and usage of Plastic Carry bags in all parts of the state; namely,

1. No industry shall manufacture plastic carry bags and no person including a shopkeeper, vendor, wholesaler or retailer, trader, hawker or rehriwala etc., shall use

plastic carry bags for supply of goods and no person shall manufacture, store, import, sell or transport plastic carry bags in the State of Jharkhand with effect from the date of final publication of this Notification.

Provided that plastic carry bags manufactured exclusively for export purposes against any export order shall be exempted in terms of Rule 2(2) of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 from the application of this notification.

Explanation :- For the purpose of this Notification the words 'plastic' and 'carry bags' shall have the same meaning as defined under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Containers used for packaging food material, milk and milk products and raising plants in nurseries shall not be deemed as carry bags.

2. Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board shall be responsible for enforcement in respect of the functions relevant to this notification and specified in clause (1) of Rule 12 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, whereas the Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for enforcement under their jurisdictions in respect of the functions relevant to this notification and specified in clause (2) and (3) respectively of Rule 12 of the said Rules.

3. Officers as mentioned in Government of India's Notification No. S.O. 394 (E) dated 16 April, 1987 issued under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be authorized to file complaints in the jurisdictional court of law against violation of directions contained in this notification.

4. From the date of final publication of this Notification, Notification No. 3/Parya.Pradush.-62/2007-3691 Van Parya., dated 11 September, 2013 shall be superseded except in respect of things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, to the extent that complaint cases filed under previous the Notification are pending.

By order of the Governor of Jharkhand,

Sunil Kumar,
Deputy Secretary to the Government.

SWM Status Report (Approved project)
(October 2025)

S. No.	Name of ULB	Tender Status	Design Capacity of Plant	Processing Plant Progress Status
Existing SWM				
1	Deoghar	Work awarded	160 TPD	Completed and Functional.
2	Giridih	Work awarded	50 TPD	Completed and Functional.
3	Chakuliya	Work awarded	25 TPD	Completed and Functional.
4	Pakur	Work awarded	25 TPD	Completed and Functional.
5	Jhumritilaya &	Work awarded	50 TPD	Completed and Functional.
6	Koderma			
7	Godda	Work awarded	25 TPD	Completed (Under Trial run).
8	Bundu	Work awarded	25 TPD	Completed (Under Trial run).
9	Ranchi	Work awarded	150 TPD	Completed (Under Trial run).
10	Khunti	Work awarded	25 TPD	Completed (Under Trial run).
11	Mihijham	Work awarded	25 TPD	Completed (Under Trial run).
Under Construction SWM				
12	Madhupur	Work awarded	25 TPD	Plant Construction Overall progress 75%.
13	Rajmahal &	Work awarded	50 TPD	Plant construction Overall progress 80%.
14	Sahibganj			
15	Chirkunda	Work awarded	25 TPD	Plant Construction Overall progress 46%.
16	Saraikela	Work awarded	25 TPD	Plant Construction Overall progress 29% completed & Machine Procured. On hold due to local public hindrance on land, a New land identification is under process.
17	Latehar	Work awarded	15 TPD	Plant Construction Overall progress 23%.
18	Garhwa	Work awarded	50 TPD	Overall 5% work completed. Stopped due to non compliance of forest land.
19	Phusro	Work awarded	34 TPD	Boundary wall/ Guard room completed. Work currently stopped, land re-diversion is in process.
20	Dhanbad	Work awarded	540 TPD	Boundary wall construction completed. Civil works initiated.
21	Chatra	Work awarded	50 TPD	Boundary wall construction completed. Construction of office building, weighing Bridge is ongoing.
22	*Ranchi	Work awarded	150 TPD	Project is under consideration. (*proposed to be taken up when the existing 150 TPD plant reach the threshold limit.)
23	Hazaribag	Work awarded	95 TPD	Plant construction work has been started. Boundary wall completed. Weighing Bridge completed.
24	Chaibasa	Work awarded	25 TPD	A new land aquired and construction started.

S. No.	Name of ULB	Tender Status	Design Capacity of Plant	Processing Plant Progress Status
25	Chas	Work awarded	150 TPD	New land purchased. Concessionaire DPR is under preparation.
26	Jamtara	Work awarded	25 TPD	Work not started due to local public hindrance on land, a New land identification is under process.
27	Chakradharpur	Work awarded	25 TPD	Land identification is under process. (Suitability analysis in progress).
28	Simdega	Work awarded	25 TPD	Work started, Boundary wall construction 75% done.
29	Lohardaga	Work awarded	60 TPD	Agreement done. Land demarcation is under process.
30	Gumla	Work awarded	30 TPD	Concessionaire DPR Technical Approval done.
31	Dumka	Work awarded	30 TPD	Concessionaire DPR Technical Approval done. CTE applied for plant construction.
32	Ramgarh	Work awarded	200 TPD	Concessionaire DPR Technical Approval done.
33	Shree Banshidharnagar	Work awarded	25 TPD	
34	Adityapur	Work awarded	300 TPD	Concessionaire DPR is under process of Technical Approval.
35	Jamshedpur NAC			
36	Mango			
37	Jugsalai			
38	Kapali			
39	Medininagar	Work awarded	100 TPD	Concessionaire DPR is under preparation. (Land Issue)
40	Basukinath	Work awarded	25 TPD	
41	Manjhiaon	Work awarded	15 TPD	
Proposed SWM				
42	Bishrampur	Under Tendering	50 TPD	Under Tendering Stage
43	Hussainabad	DPR Stage	25 TPD	DPR under Technical Sanction (TS).
44	Barharwa	DPR Stage	15 TPD	DPR under Preparation/revision. Land identification is under process.
45	Dhanwar	DPR Stage	25 TPD	DPR under Preparation/revision. Identification of Land for transfer Station is under process.
46	Badakisarai	DPR Stage	15 TPD	
47	Domchach	DPR Stage	15 TPD	DPR is under Preparation.
48	Mahagama	DPR Stage	25 TPD	DPR is under Preparation. Identification of land is under process.
49	Chhattarpur	DPR Stage	25 TPD	DPR Consultant selection is under process.
50	Hariharganj	DPR Stage	15 TPD	

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I&D Infrastructure and treatment System projects proposed under SBM 2.0
(October 2025)

No.	Name of the ULB	Nos. of I&D Proposed	No. of STP Proposed	Proposed Capacity of STP	Progress Status
1	Jhumritiliya	4	1	9 MLD	LOA issued to the DPR & PMC Consultant.
2	Lohardaga	4	1	6 MLD	
3	Chakradharpur	4	1	6 MLD	
4	Madhupur	4	1	6 MLD	
5	Gumla	4	1	5 MLD	
6	Chaibasa	4	1	7 MLD	
7	Chatra	3	1	5 MLD	
8	Jugsalai	3	1	5 MLD	
9	Godda	3	1	5 MLD	
10	Dumka	3	1	5 MLD	
11	Garhwa	3	1	5 MLD	
12	Chirkunda	3	1	5 MLD	
13	Pakur	3	1	5 MLD	
14	Simdega	3	1	4 MLD	
15	Bishrampur	3	1	4 MLD	
16	Mihijam	3	1	4 MLD	
17	Khunti	3	1	3 MLD	
18	Shri Bansidharnagar	3	1	3 MLD	
19	Jamtara	3	1	3 MLD	
20	Hussainabad	3	1	3 MLD	
21	Latehar	3	1	3 MLD	
22	Koderma	3	1	3 MLD	
23	Bundu	3	1	2 MLD	
24	Majhiyaon	3	1	2 MLD	
25	Basukinath	2	1	2 MLD	
26	Chakuliya	2	1	2 MLD	
27	Saraikela	2	1	1 MLD	
Total		84	27	113 MLD	

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SWM Status Report (Approved project)
(November 2025)

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Existing SWM				
1	Deoghar	Work awarded	160 TPD	Completed and Functional.
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16	Saraikela	Work awarded	25 TPD	Plant Construction Overall progress 29% completed & Machine Procured. On hold due to local public hindrance on land, a New land has been transferred.
17	Latehar	Work awarded	15 TPD	Plant Construction Overall progress 23%.
18	Garhwa	Work awarded	50 TPD	Overall 5% work completed. Stopped due to non compliance of forest land.
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23	Hazaribag	Work awarded	95 TPD	Plant construction work has been started. Boundary wall completed. Weighing Bridge completed. New land under identification for SLF.
24	Chaibasa	Work awarded	25 TPD	A new land aquired and plant construction started. New land under identification for SLF.

S. No.	Name of ULB	Tender Status	Design Capacity of Plant	Processing Plant Progress Status
25	Chas	Work awarded	150 TPD	New land purchased. Concessionaire DPR is under preparation.
26	Jamtara	Work awarded	25 TPD	Work not started due to local public hindrance on land, a New land identification is under process.
27	Chakradharpur	Work awarded	25 TPD	Land identification is under process. (Suitability analysis in progress).
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31	Dumka	Work awarded	30 TPD	Concessionaire DPR Technical Approval done. CTE applied for plant construction.
32	Ramgarh	Work awarded	200 TPD	Concessionaire DPR Technical Approval done. Concessionaire DPR is under revision.
33	Shree Banshidharnagar	Work awarded	25 TPD	
34	Adityapur	Work awarded	300 TPD	
35	Jamshedpur NAC			
36	Mango			
37	Jugsalai			
38	Kapali			
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47	Domchach	DPR Stage	15 TPD	DPR is under Preparation.
48	Mahagama	DPR Stage	25 TPD	DPR is under Preparation. Identification of land is under process.
49	Chhattarpur	DPR Stage	25 TPD	DPR Consultant selection is under process.
50	Hariharganj	DPR Stage	15 TPD	

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I&D Infrastructure and treatment System projects proposed under SBM 2.0
(November 2025)

No.	Name of the ULB	Nos. of I&D Proposed	No. of STP Proposed	Proposed Capacity of STP	Progress Status
1	Jhumritiliya	4	1	9 MLD	DPR is under Preparartion.
2	Lohardaga	4	1	6 MLD	
3	Chakradharpur	4	1	6 MLD	
4	Madhupur	4	1	6 MLD	
5	Gumla	4	1	5 MLD	
6	Chaibasa	4	1	7 MLD	
7	Chatra	3	1	5 MLD	
8	Jugsalai	3	1	5 MLD	
9	Godda	3	1	5 MLD	
10	Dumka	3	1	5 MLD	
11	Garhwa	3	1	5 MLD	
12	Chirkunda	3	1	5 MLD	
13	Pakur	3	1	5 MLD	
14	Simdega	3	1	4 MLD	
15	Bishrampur	3	1	4 MLD	
16	Mihijam	3	1	4 MLD	
17	Khunti	3	1	3 MLD	
18	Shri Bansidharnagar	3	1	3 MLD	
19	Jamtara	3	1	3 MLD	
20	Hussainabad	3	1	3 MLD	
21	Latehar	3	1	3 MLD	
22	Koderma	3	1	3 MLD	
23	Bundu	3	1	2 MLD	
24	Majhiyaon	3	1	2 MLD	
25	Basukinath	2	1	2 MLD	
26	Chakuliya	2	1	2 MLD	
27	Saraikela	2	1	1 MLD	
Total		84	27	113 MLD	

Ch
Banyan

ANNEXURE- 6



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

REGIONAL OFFICE-CUM-LABORATORY, MB/15 NEW HOUSING COLONY
ADITYAPUR, JAMSHEDPUR.

Web Site- jspcb.org/ Phone- 0657-2383241/ Fax- 0657-2383905

Ref. No:

Dated-

From,

J.P. Singh
Regional Officer,
Jamshedpur.

To,

The Member Secretary,
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board,
Ranchi.

Sub :- NWMP analysis report for the month of October & November, 2025 reg.

Sir,

With reference to the above mentioned subject, please find enclosed herewith the water analysis report for the month of October & November, 2025 under NWMP stations for your information and necessary action.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,

**Sd/-
(J.P. Singh)
R.O. Jamshedpur.**

Memo No.-1516..... Jamshedpur, dated08-12-2025.....

Copy to :- Laboratory Incharge, Central Laboratory, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Hatia, Ranchi 834003, Ranchi for information and necessary action.

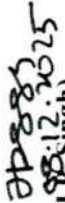
**J.P. Singh
08-12-2025
(J.P. Singh)
R.O., Jamshedpur.**

JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,
REGIONAL OFFICE-CUM-LABORATORY, M/B-15, NEW HOUSING COLONY
ADITYAPUR, JAMSHEDPUR.

Analysis report under NWMP for the month of October, 2025

Sl. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Water Code	Name of the Sampling Point	Date/Time of collection	Water Temp		pH	D.O mg/l	B.O.D mg/l	Total Hard. mg/l	Ca++ mg/l	Mg++ mg/l	Alkalinity Mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S mg/l	T.S. mg/L
					Air	Water										
1	127/2025	49	D/S Mango, Jamshedpur	08-10-2025 At-09:35 AM	30.0	28.7	8.22	7.33	1.5	59.0	14.9	5.160	31.0	155	13.0	168
2	128/2025	4745	On Kharkai river before meeting swarnrekha river	08-10-2025 At-10:10 AM	31.0	29.9	8.2	7.25	1.6	88.0	26.5	5.220	22.0	147	14.0	161
3	129/2025	4746	On swarnrekha river after confluence kharkai river	08-10-2025 At-10:20 AM	31.0	29.4	8.0	7.12	1.3	42.0	6.2	6.450	20.0	141	12.0	153
4	130/2025	4744	On swarnrekha river before Meeting to Kharkai	08-10-2025 At-10:30 AM	31.0	29.0	8.2	7.30	BDL	21.0	3.9	2.610	BDL	136	8.0	144
5	131/2025	2399	Chandil Dam	08-10-2025 At-11:30 AM	32.3	29.3	8.6	7.94	BDL	45.0	7.7	6.140	BDL	127	8.0	135
6	132/2025	48	Chandil Road Bridge	08-10-2025 At-11:45 AM	32.6	29.2	8.0	7.83	BDL	26.0	5.7	2.950	24.0	158	10.0	168
7	133/2025	2398	Dimna Lake	08-10-2025 At-12:30 PM	33.0	31.7	8.5	8.63	1.2	46.0	8.5	5.920	21.0	151	12.0	163
8	134/2025	4742	Galudih Barrage	08-10-2025 At-1:30 PM	31.0	29.2	8.34	7.24	1.7	48.0	10.3	5.36	24.0	138	7.0	145
9	135/2025	4743	U/s HCL Ghatsila	08-10-2025 At-02:10 PM	31.0	29.9	8.4	7.52	BDL	60.0	18.4	3.420	26.0	139	8.0	147
10	136/2025	2387	Ghatsila Road Bridge	08-10-2025 At-02:20 PM	31.6	30.0	8.2	7.28	BDL	51.0	11.6	5.350	BDL	112	14.0	126
11	137/2025	24	D/s HCL Ghatsila	08-10-2025 At-02:45 PM	31.4	29.2	7.9	7.14	1.0	38.0	10.6	2.670	23.0	119	11.0	130
12	138/2025	4748	Bharagora Road Bridge	08-10-2025 At-04:30 PM	30.8	29.0	8.21	7.10	BDL	58.0	14.6	5.200	BDL	149	9.0	158
13	139/2025	1036	Koel Karo river at Manoherpur	12-10-2025 At-12:15 PM	31.5	29.3	7.4	7.60	1.1	43.0	11.1	3.700	28.0	162	12.0	174
14	140/2025	4747	Koina River at Manoherpur	12-10-2025 At-12:40 PM	32.7	30.0	7.3	7.70	BDL	68.0	13.7	8.260	32.0	168	16.0	184


 (M.K. Choudhary)
 A.S.O.


 (J.P. Singh)
 R.O. Jamshedpur.

Board Analyst

JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD,
REGIONAL OFFICE-CUM-LABORATORY, M/B-15, NEW HOUSING COLONY
ADITYAPUR, JAMSHEDPUR.

Analysis report under NWMP for the month of November, 2025

Sl. No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Water Code	Name of the Sampling Point	Date/Time of collection	Water Temp		pH	D.O mg/l	B.O.D mg/l	Total Hard. mg/l	Ca++ mg/l	Mg++ mg/l	Alkalinity Mg/l	T.D.S mg/l	T.S.S mg/l	T.S. mg/L
					Air	Water										
1	159/2025	49	D/S Mango, Jamshedpur	13-11-2025 At-09:57 AM	24.0	21.0	7.00	6.70	2.6	88.0	21.6	8.300	14.2	222	18.0	240
2	160/2025	4745	On Kharkai river before meeting swarnrekha river	13-11-2025 At-10:30 AM	24.3	21.2	6.7	6.40	2.8	98.0	24.8	8.780	12.8	226	22.0	248
3	161/2025	4746	On swarnrekha river after confluence kharkai river	13-11-2025 At-10:37 AM	24.3	21.2	7.4	6.80	2.8	76.0	18.2	7.560	14.4	208	24.0	232
4	162/2025	4744	On swarnrekha river before Meeting to Kharkai	13-11-2025 At-10:50 AM	24.4	21.2	7.7	7.00	2.4	48.0	11.2	4.880	14.2	212	14.0	226
5	163/2025	2399	Chandil Dam	13-11-2025 At-11:50 AM	25.0	23.0	7.6	7.80	1.4	58.0	14.4	5.370	4.4	236	22.0	258
6	164/2025	48	Chandil Road Bridge	13-11-2025 At-12:15 PM	25.1	23.0	7.5	7.60	1.6	62.0	15.2	5.860	16.0	198	14.0	212
7	165/2025	2398	Dimna Lake	13-11-2025 At-01:50 PM	25.6	23.4	7.8	8.00	2.6	54.0	12.8	5.370	16.2	272	18.0	290
8	166/2025	4742	Galudih Barrage	13-11-2025 At-01:50 PM	28.0	25.0	7.6	7.90	2.6	68.0	16.8	6.34	12.2	122	22.0	244
9	167/2025	4743	U/s HCL Ghatsila	13-11-2025 At-03:05 PM	26.0	24.5	7.4	7.80	2.2	78.0	18.4	7.810	14.2	212	18.0	230
10	168/2025	2387	Ghatsila Road Bridge	13-11-2025 At-03:25 AM	25.5	23.3	7.4	7.60	1.2	74.0	17.6	7.320	14.0	206	20.0	226
11	169/2025	24	D/s HCL Ghatsila	13-11-2025 At-04:00 PM	25.0	24.4	7.2	7.50	2.2	88.0	20.8	8.780	12.2	198	16.0	214
12	170/2025	4748	Bharagora Road Bridge	13-11-2025 At-05:00 PM	22.0	20.0	7.8	8.00	1.2	92.0	23.2	8.300	8.2	192	24.0	216
13	171/2025	1036	Koel Karo river at Manoherpur	22-11-2025 At-12:20 PM	26.5	24.0	7.5	7.80	1.4	94.0	22.4	9.270	12.4	218	22.0	240
14	172/2025	4747	Koina River at Manoherpur	22-11-2025 At-01:00 PM	27.0	24.4	7.2	7.60	1.4	68.0	16.0	6.830	10.4	216	44.0	260

MKC
8/11/25
(M.K. Choudhary)
A.S.O.

San
08/11/25
(S.A. Khan)
A.S.O.

JP885
08-12-2025
(J.P. Singh)
R.O. Jamshedpur.

Board Analyst



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Central Laboratory, Mano Balram Bhwan, Hatia, Ranchi ,Phone: - 0651- 2291449

Ref. No.....257.....

Ranchi, Dated ..24.11.2025

From,

Pratibha Priya,
Scientist-Cum-Incharge.

To,

The Member Secretary,
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board,
Ranchi.

Sub : Analysis report of Swarnrekha river, Brahmini river basin under NWMP for month of October, 2025.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the above analysis report of NWMP monitoring station code No. 23, 1033, 1034, 1035, 2376, 2377, 2385, 2386, 4086, 2395, 2396, 2397, 4749, 4750, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4756, 4758, 4084, 4085 & 4083 for your information & necessary action.

Encl-As above

Yours Sincerely

(Pratibha Priya)
Scientist-Cum-Incharge



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

CENTRAL LABORATORY, MANO BALRAM BHAWAN, HATIA, RANCHI-834003

Analysis report of Swarnrekha river basin, Brahmini river Basin under NWMP of October, 2025

Lab Ref. No.	Station Code	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Name of the sampling point.	Temp AW in °C	D.O. mg/lit	PH Value	BOD mg/lit	Alk mg/lit	Cl- mg/lit	COD mg/lit	T.H. mg/lit	Ca++ mg/lit	Mg++ mg/lit	TDS mg/lit	T.S. mg/lit	TSS mg/lit
376/25	23	30.10.2025	4:30 PM	River Swarnrekha At. Ranchi (Tatisilwai)	24.5/18.5	6.5	7.2	1.9	94	16	41	122	31.8	9.312	410	450	40
350/25	1033	23.10.2025	4:10 PM	River Koel At.-Basia Dam U/S, Jharkhand	26.0/19.5	6.1	7.2	2.3	105	25	45	128	34.2	10.415	385	416	31
351/25	1034	24.10.2025	10:30 AM	River Sankh At.-Bolba,	25.5/19.0	6.2	7.1	2.1	91	17	32	118	28.1	9.104	390	426	36
349/25	1035	23.10.2025	12:30 PM	River Karo At.- Lohajimi U/S Jharkhand	26.5/20.0	5.9	6.8	2.3	98	21	40	123	32.4	11.345	350	385	35
362/25	2376	26.10.2025	4:10 PM	River North Koel U/S Daltonganj	24.0/18.0	6.2	6.9	1.8	93	18	34	114	27.8	8.790	335	365	30
363/25	2377	27.10.2025	10:30 AM	River North Koel D/S BCCL, Rehla	23.5/18.5	6.9	7.4	1.9	92	15	38	112	24.5	7.870	410	449	39
358/25	2385	25.10.2025	3:40 PM	River Swarnrekha At.- Namkum Road Bridge	25.0/18.0	6.8	7.5	2.5	102	25	35	121	28.2	9.470	400	440	40
364/25	2386	30.10.2025	11:30 AM	River Swarnrekha At.- Muri Road Bridge	24.5/18.0	5.7	6.9	2.1	106	28	43	129	32.4	11.135	432	475	43
366/25	4086	30.10.2025	1:05 PM	River Swarnrekha U/S Hindalco Ind. Ltd., Muri Works, Chhota Muri, Ranchi	25.5/18.0	5.4	6.9	2.5	108	29	48	116	30.1	10.415	385	422	37
343/25	2395	20.10.2025	12:20 PM	River Swarnrekha At.-Hatia Dam	24.0/17.5	6.7	7.1	2.2	95	22	37	109	22.8	7.650	375	410	35
352/25	2396	25.10.2025	8:30 AM	River Jumar At.- Kanke Dam	23.5/16.0	6.2	7.5	1.8	92	19	34	118	25.2	8.190	355	396	41
357/25	2397	25.10.2025	2:30 PM	River Swarnrekha At.- Getalsnd Dam	25.0/18.8	6.4	7.3	1.7	104	24	42	124	29.8	10.415	415	467	52
342/25	4749	20.10.2025	11:10 AM	River Swarnrekha, Near Ring Road Bridge, Sembo, Nagri, Ranchi	23.5/16.2	5.9	6.9	1.6	108	23	39	115	24.2	9.715	440	493	53

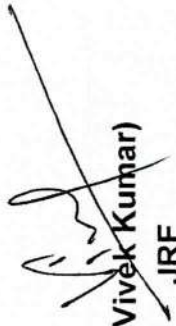

(Vivek Kumar)
JRF

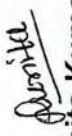

(Sunita Kumari)
ASO


(Pratibha Priya)
Scientist-Cum-Incharge

Analysis report of Swarnrekha river basin, Brahmini river basin under NWMP of October, 2025

Lab Ref. No.	Station Code	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Name of the sampling point.	Temp A/W in °C	D.O. mg/lit	PH Value	BOD mg/lit	Alk mg/lit	Cl- mg/lit	COD mg/lit	T.H. mg/lit	Ca++ mg/lit	Mg++ mg/lit	TDS mg/lit	T.S. mg/lit	TSS mg/lit
346/25	4750	20.10.2025	4:10 PM	River Swarnrekha, Near Intake Well, Hatia Railway	24.2/18.1	5.1	6.8	1.6	92	18	32	128	29.2	8.142	350	392	42
345/25	4752	20.10.2025	2:40 PM	River Swarnrekha, Near Oberia Road Bridge, Hatia, Ranchi	24.5/18.8	5.9	7.1	1.9	85	21	46	132	35.4	10.155	375	415	40
359/25	4753	25.10.2025	4:20 PM	River Harmu, Near Harmu Bridge, Harmu, Ranchi	24.5/18.0	5.2	6.8	6.8	98	26	54	145	40.6	9.225	390	435	45
360/25	4754	25.10.2025	4:55 PM	River Harmu before Meeting to Swarnrekha River	24.0/18.5	4.2	6.5	7.2	89	27	41	131	26.8	7.458	410	458	48
356/25	4756	25.10.2025	1:45 PM	River Swarnrekha At.- Rucca Dam, Rucca, Ranchi	25.5/19.5	3.7	6.9	1.8	82	23	34	124	27.1	9.215	415	467	52
365/25	4758	30.10.2025	12:20 PM	Govt. Handpump, Near House of Rajendra Singh Munda, Kokrana, Muri	25.0/18.5	6.2	7.1	1.6	90	19	38	142	40.4	11.810	360	401	41
344/25	4084	20.10.2025	1:25 PM	River Swarnrekha At.- Hatia Road Bridge, Ranchi	24.8/18.5	5.8	6.7	2.9	103	28	35	139	39.5	10.815	375	413	38
355/25	4085	25.10.2025	12:40 PM	River Jumar At.- BIT Mesra, Ranchi	24.5/19.0	5.5	6.8	1.8	78	22	46	146	35.4	11.415	325	367	42
348/25	4083	21.10.2025	1:50 PM	River Damodar Near Rohini Project, NK Area, PO-Dakra, Ranchi	26.2/19.5	7.6	6.8	3.2	93	29	48	159	46.1	10.515	410	445	35
354/25		25.10.2025	10:30 AM	Line Tank Road Talab, Ranchi	24.0/18.5	6.5	7.0	2.5	84	32	62	157	35.4	9.245	395	445	50
361/25		25.10.2025	5:35 PM	Jagamathpur Tala, Dhunwa, Ranchi	24.0/18.0	5.6	7.1	2.4	105	45	83	162	50.4	12.810	450	507	57
353/25		25.10.2025	9:15 AM	Bara Talab, Ranchi	23.6/16.5	5.9	7.2	3.8	94	38	72	155	55.7	20.240	460	516	56


(Vivek Kumar)
JRF


(Sunita Kumari)
ASO


(Pratibha Priya)
Scientist-Cum-Incharge



Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Hazaribag.

Physico chemical characteristics of river Damodar at different points.

For the month of October, 2025

Sl.No.	Ref. No.	Name of Sampling Points.	Date & time Sampling	Temp. Air/Water °C	pH	D.O.	BOD Mg/l.	COD Mg/l.	T.S. Mg/l.	TSS Mg/l.	TDS Mg/l.
1.	751	U/s Bhairi River At- Rajrappa, Ramgarh	17.10.2025 at 11.10 AM	27/24.0	7.8	8.0	4.0	72.0	460.0	72.0	388.0
2.	752	D/s Damodar River, At- Rajrappa, Ramgarh	17.10.2025 at 11.30 AM	27/24.0	7.6	7.6	5.0	76.0	482.0	84.0	398.0
3.	753	Damodar River near Ramgarh Road Bridge, Dist- Ramgarh.	17.10.2025 at 03.30 PM	27/24.0	6.8	7.5	6.0	84.0	585.0	90.0	495.0
4.	754	Nalkari Tributary, At- Patratu, Ramgarh.	17.10.2025 at 04.20 AM	27.0/23.0	7.6	7.8	4.0	64.0	472.0	74.0	398.0
5.	755	Brakar River at Tilaiya Dam, PO-Jhumri Tilaiya, Koderma	18.10.2025 at 11.20 AM	27.0/24.0	7.5	8.0	2.3	52.0	356.0	50.0	306.0
6.	756	Tilaiya Dam near Intake Well of DVC., Jhumri Tilaiya, Koderma	18.10.2025 at 12.40 AM	27/24.0	7.2	8.0	2.2	48.0	320.0	38.0	282.0
7.	757	Konar River at Konar Dam, Bishnugarh, Hazaribag.	18.10.2025 at 02.20 AM	27.0/24.0	7.2	7.8	2.5	52.0	332.0	46.0	286.0
8.	758	Konar Dam near Intake well of DVC, Bishnugarh, Hazaribag.	18.10.2025 at 03.60 AM	27.0/24.0	7.2	8.0	2.5	48.0	322.0	42.0	280.0
9.	759	Meetha Jheel, At-Hazaribag Dist-Hazaribag	18.10.2025 at 04.40 AM	27.0/23.0	7.4	7.6	2.8	64.0	418.0	65.0	353.0

Standard Limits

6.5 to 8.5 4.0 min. 3.0

1500

Chandrajit
22/11/2025

(C.K. Yadav)
A S.O., Hazaribag

Chandrajit
22/11/2025
Regional Officer
Hazaribag

Board Analyst
Ranchi



Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Hazaribag.

Physico chemical characteristics of river Damodar at different points.

For the month of Novemer, 2025

Sl.No.	Ref. No.	Name of Sampling Points.	Date & time Sampling	Temp. Air/Water °C	pH	D.O.	BOD Mg/l.	COD Mg/l	T.S. Mg/l.	TSS Mg/l.	TDS Mg/l
1.	760	U/s Bhairi River At- Rajrappa, Ramgarh	24.11.2025 at 11.10 AM	26/20.0	7.6	8.0	4.5	68.0	454.0	68.0	386.0
2.	761	D/s Damodar River, At- Rajrappa, Ramgarh	24.11.2025 at 11.30 AM	26/20.0	7.4	7.4	5.5	72.0	480.0	78.0	402.0
3.	762	Damodar River near Ramgarh Road Bridge, Dist- Ramgarh.	24.11.2025 at 03.30 PM	26/20.0	7.6	7.2	6.5	80.0	570.0	84.0	486.0
4.	763	Nalkari Tributary, At- Patratu, Ramgarh.	24.11.2025 at 04.20 AM	24/18.0	7.5	7.6	5.5	60.0	460.0	68.0	392.0
5.	764	Brakar River at Tilaiya Dam, PO-Jhumri Tilaiya, Koderma	25.11.2025 at 11.20 AM	26.0/20.0	7.4	8.2	2.4	48.0	350.0	46.0	304.0
6.	765	Tilaiya Dam near Intake Well of DVC., Jhumri Tilaiya, Koderma	25.11.2025 at 12.40 AM	26.0/20.0	7.2	8.2	2.4	44.0	312.0	34.0	278.0
7.	766	Konar River at Konar Dam, Bishnugarh, Hazaribag,	25.11.2025 at 02.20 AM	26.0/20.0	7.3	7.6	2.8	48.0	320.0	38.0	282.0
8.	767	Konar Dam near Intake well of DVC, Bishnugarh, Hazaribag,	25.11.2025 at 03.60 AM	26.0/20.0	7.2	7.8	2.6	44.0	316.0	36.0	280.0
9.	768	Meetha Jheel, At-Hazaribag Dist-Hazaribag.	25.11.2025 at 04.40 AM	24.0/18.0	7.5	7.4	3.0	60.0	410.0	58.0	352.0

Standard Limits

6.5 to 8.5 4.0 min. 3.0

1500

Chandra
27/12/2025

(C.K. Yadav)
A S.O., Hazaribag

Chandra
27/12/2025
Regional Officer
Hazaribag



Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Hazaribag.

Physico chemical characteristics of river Damodar at different points.

For the month of December, 2025

Sl.No.	Ref. No.	Name of Sampling Points.	Date & time Sampling	Temp. Air/Water °C	pH	D.O.	BOD Mg/l.	COD Mg/l	T.S. Mg/l.	TSS Mg/l.	TDS Mg/l
1.	769	U/s Bhairi River At- Rajrappa, Ramgarh	22.12.2025 at 11.20 AM	22/18.0	7.5	8.5	4.6	64.0	458.0	62.0	396.0
2.	770	D/s Damodar River, At- Rajrappa, Ramgarh	22.12.2025 at 11.40 AM	22/20.0	7.8	7.6	5.6	68.0	480.0	74.0	406.0
3.	771	Damodar River near Ramgarh Road Bridge, Dist- Ramgarh.	22.12.2025 at 03.40 PM	22/16.0	7.8	7.4	6.8	76.0	560.0	80.0	480.0
4.	772	Nalkari Tributary, At- Patratu, Ramgarh.	22.12.2025 at 04.30 AM	22/16.0	7.6	7.8	5.8	56.0	450.0	64.0	386.0
5.	773	Brakar River at Tilaiya Dam, PO-Jhumri Tilaiya, Koderma	23.12.2025 at 11.30 AM	20.0/16.0	7.5	8.2	2.6	44.0	340.0	42.0	298.0
6.	774	Tilaiya Dam near Intake Well of DVC., Jhumri Tilaiya, Koderma	23.12.2025 at 12.50 AM	20.0/16.0	7.3	8.4	2.6	40.0	308.0	30.0	278.0
7.	775	Konar River at Konar Dam, Bishnugarh, Hazaribag,	23.12.2025 at 02.30 AM	20.0/16.0	7.3	8.0	2.4	44.0	312.0	34.0	278.0
8.	776	Konar Dam near Intake well of DVC, Bishnugarh, Hazaribag,	23.12.2025 at 02.50 PM	20.0/16.5	7.2	8.2	2.4	40.0	308.0	32.0	276.0
9.	777	Meetha Jheel, At-Hazaribag Dist-Hazaribag.	23.12.2025 at 04.10 AM	20.0/16.0	7.4	7.6	3.2	56.0	405.0	54.0	351.0

Standard Limits

6.5 to 8.5 4.0 min. 3.0

1500

Chandra
09.01.2026

(C.K. Yadav)

A S.O., Hazaribag

Chandra
09.01.2026
Regional Officer
Hazaribag



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Central Laboratory, Mano Balram Bhwan, Hatia, Ranchi, Phone: - 0651- 2291449

Ref. No. 272.....

Ranchi, Dated 5/12/25.....

From,

**Pratibha Priya,
Scientist-Cum-Incharge.**

To,

**The Member Secretary,
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board,
Ranchi.**

Sub : Water analysis report of Swarnrekha river, Brahmini river basin under NWMP for the month of November, 2025.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the water analysis report of NWMP stations for your information & necessary action, please.

Encl-As above

Yours Sincerely

**(Pratibha Priya)
Scientist-Cum-Incharge**



JHARKHAND STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

CENTRAL LABORATORY, MANO BALRAM BHAWAN, HATIA, RANCHI-834003

Analysis report of Swarnrekha river basin, Brahmini river Basin under NWMP of November, 2025

Lab Ref. No.	Station Code	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Name of the sampling point.	Temp AW in °C	D.O. mg/lt	PH Value	BOD mg/lt	Alk mg/lt	Cl- mg/lt	COD mg/lt	T.H. mg/lt	Ca++ mg/lt	Mg++ mg/lt	TDS mg/lt	T.S. mg/ft	TSS mg/ft
371/25	23	07.11.2025	4:10 PM	River Swarnrekha At Ranchi (Tatisilwai)	23.0/17.5	6.2	7.4	1.6	92	19	39	118	30.4	9.844	390	428	38
395/25	1033	27.11.2025	4:30 PM	River Koel At-Basia Dam U/S, Jharkhand	24.0/18.0	6.0	7.1	2.1	102	23	43	132	33.0	9.225	380	410	30
396/25	1034	28.11.2025	11:00 AM	River Sankh At-Bolba,	26.5/18.5	6.1	6.9	1.8	95	19	35	124	30.4	8.254	375	407	32
394/25	1035	27.11.2025	1:15 PM	River Karo At- Lohajimi U/S Jharkhand	25.0/18.0	5.8	6.6	1.9	104	24	42	120	34.2	10.875	360	387	27
373/25	2376	12.11.2025	5:00 PM	River North Koel U/S Daltonganj	22.0/15.5	5.9	6.7	2.0	97	20	32	117	28.6	8.980	340	369	29
374/25	2377	13.11.2025	10:00 AM	River North Koel D/S BCCL, Rehla	22.5/16.0	6.5	7.2	1.7	98	18	31	108	24.8	8.155	395	430	35
383/25	2385	18.11.2025	2:55 PM	River Swarnrekha At- Namkum Road Bridge	25.5/19.0	6.5	7.4	2.2	108	27	38	126	30.3	10.154	415	457	42
369/25	2386	07.11.2025	11:45 AM	River Swarnrekha At- Muri Road Bridge	23.0/16.0	5.9	7.1	1.8	101	25	36	115	29.8	9.255	440	480	40
370/25	4066	07.11.2025	1:25 PM	River Swarnrekha U/S Hindalco Ind. Ltd., Mun Works, Chhota Mun, Ranchi	23.5/17.0	5.6	6.8	2.2	98	27	42	122	32.4	10.135	380	415	35
382/25	2395	20.11.2025	11:20 AM	River Swarnrekha At-Hatia Dam	26.0/18.5	7.1	6.9	1.8	97	26	34	114	25.5	8.740	395	432	37
377/25	2396	18.11.2025	8:40 AM	River Jumar At- Kanke Dam	17.0/12.0	5.9	6.8	1.9	89	18	30	110	23.6	9.185	368	406	38
382/25	2397	18.11.2025	1:40 PM	River Swarnrekha At - Getalsnd Dam	25.0/19.5	6.2	7.2	2.1	107	22	43	129	28.2	11.143	400	446	46
327/25	4745	20.11.2025	10:30 AM	River Swarnrekha, Near Ring Road Bridge, Sembo, Nagri, Ranchi	25.0/18.0	5.7	6.8	1.5	98	25	38	122	26.0	10.158	425	475	50

(Vivek Kumar)
JRF

(Sunita Kumari)
ASO

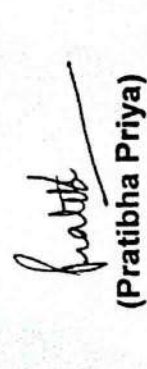
(Pratibha Priya)
Scientist Cum. Incharge

Analysis report of Swarnrekha river basin, Brahmini river basin under NWMP of November, 2025

Lab Ref. No.	Station Code	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Name of the sampling point	Temp A/W in °C	D.O. mg/lit	PH Value	BOD mg/lit	Alk mg/lit	Cl- mg/lit	COD mg/lit	T.H. mg/lit	Ca++ mg/lit	Mg++ mg/lit	TDS mg/lit	T.S. mg/lit	TSS mg/lit
391/25	4750	20.11.2025	2:30 PM	River Swarnrekha, Near Intake Well, Hatia Railway	25.5/18.0	5.2	6.9	1.7	96	20	30	121	28.0	9.015	368	408	40
390/25	4752	20.11.2025	1:20 PM	River Swarnrekha, Near Oberia Road Bridge, Hatia, Ranchi	26.5/19.5	6.4	7.0	2.1	88	21	42	128	33.5	10.415	388	426	38
384/25	4753	18.11.2025	3:40 PM	River Harmu, Near Harmu Bridge, Harmu, Ranchi	23.5/16.5	3.5	6.9	7.2	108	28	51	148	39.8	11.218	430	474	44
385/25	4754	18.11.2025	4:55 PM	River Harmu before Meeting to Swarnrekha River	21.5/14.5	3.6	6.6	8.4	97	29	43	137	27.6	8.542	455	505	50
381/25	4756	18.11.2025	12:50 PM	River Swarnrekha At- Rucca Dam, Rucca, Ranchi	24.0/18.0	5.6	6.8	2.1	90	22	32	118	24.2	8.985	410	455	45
389/25	4084	20.11.2025	12:50 PM	River Swarnrekha At- Hatia Road Bridge, Ranchi	26.0/19.0	5.9	6.6	2.3	95	26	33	135	37.5	9.815	386	421	35
380/25	4085	18.11.2025	11:35 AM	River Jumar At- BIT Mesra, Ranchi	23.0/16.5	5.8	6.7	1.6	84	21	40	139	33.5	10.410	360	398	38
393/25	4083	21.11.2025	2:15 PM	River Damodar Near Rohini Project, NK Area, PO-Dakra, Ranchi	25.5/18.5	7.3	6.9	3.0	98	30	43	147	42.4	11.218	415	447	32
379/25		18.11.2025	10:15 AM	Line Tank Road Talab, Ranchi	19.5/13.5	6.6	7.1	3.2	89	33	58	153	37.3	10.342	428	471	43
386/25		18.11.2025	5:45 PM	Jagamathpur Tala, Dhurwa, Ranchi	21.0/14.0	5.9	7.2	2.9	108	43	71	164	49.7	12.750	462	515	53
378/25		18.11.2025	9:20 AM	Bara Talab, Ranchi	18.0/13.0	5.8	6.9	3.7	98	39	68	152	51.5	15.895	465	520	55


 (Vivek Kumar)
 JRF


 (Sunita Kumari)
 ASO


 (Pratibha Priya)
 Scientist-Cum-Incharge