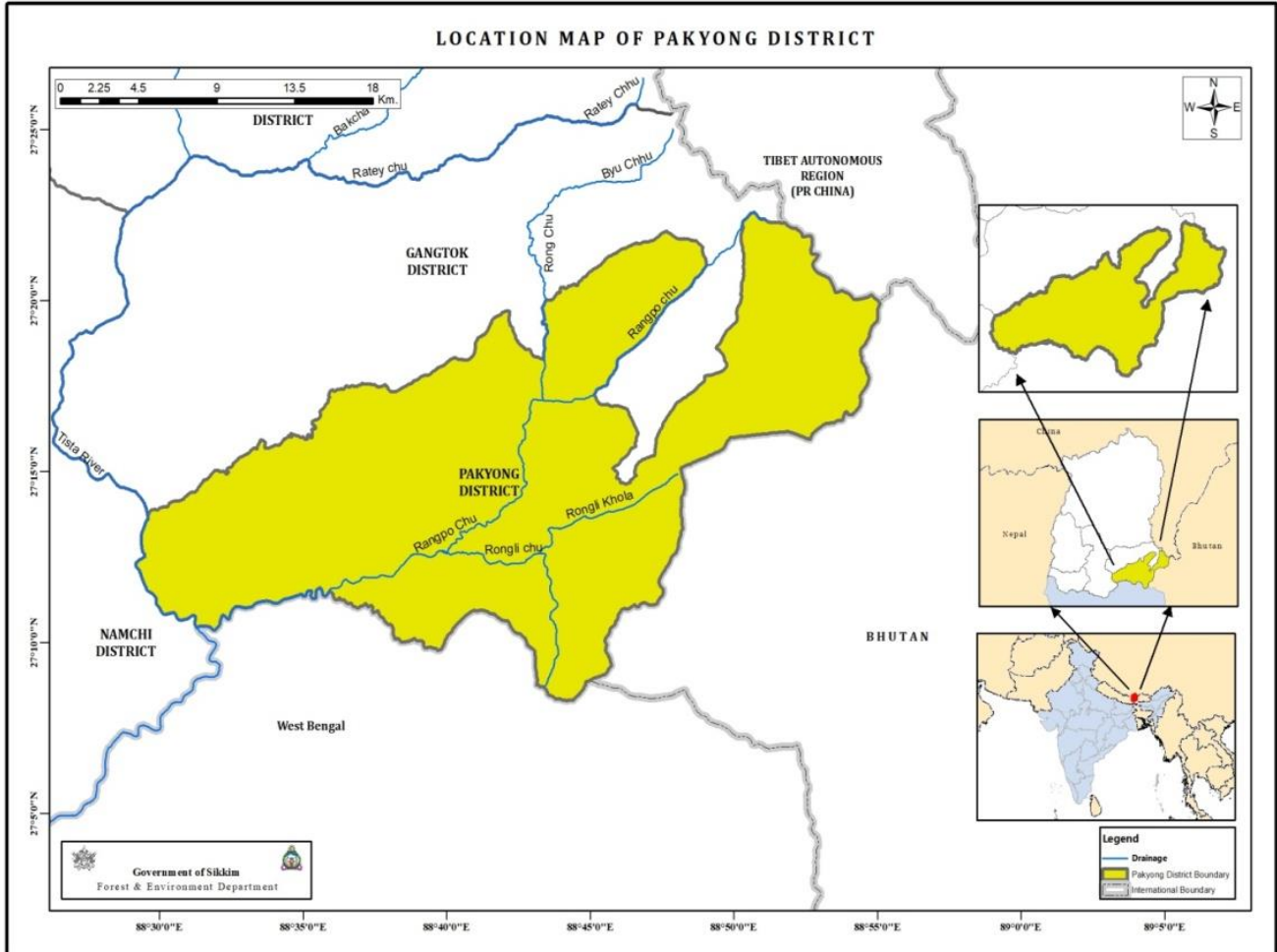


**DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN**  
**PAKYONG DISTRICT,**  
**EAST SIKKIM**



**Office of District Administration**  
**District Collector, Pakyong District**  
**District Administrative Centre,**  
**East Sikkim**

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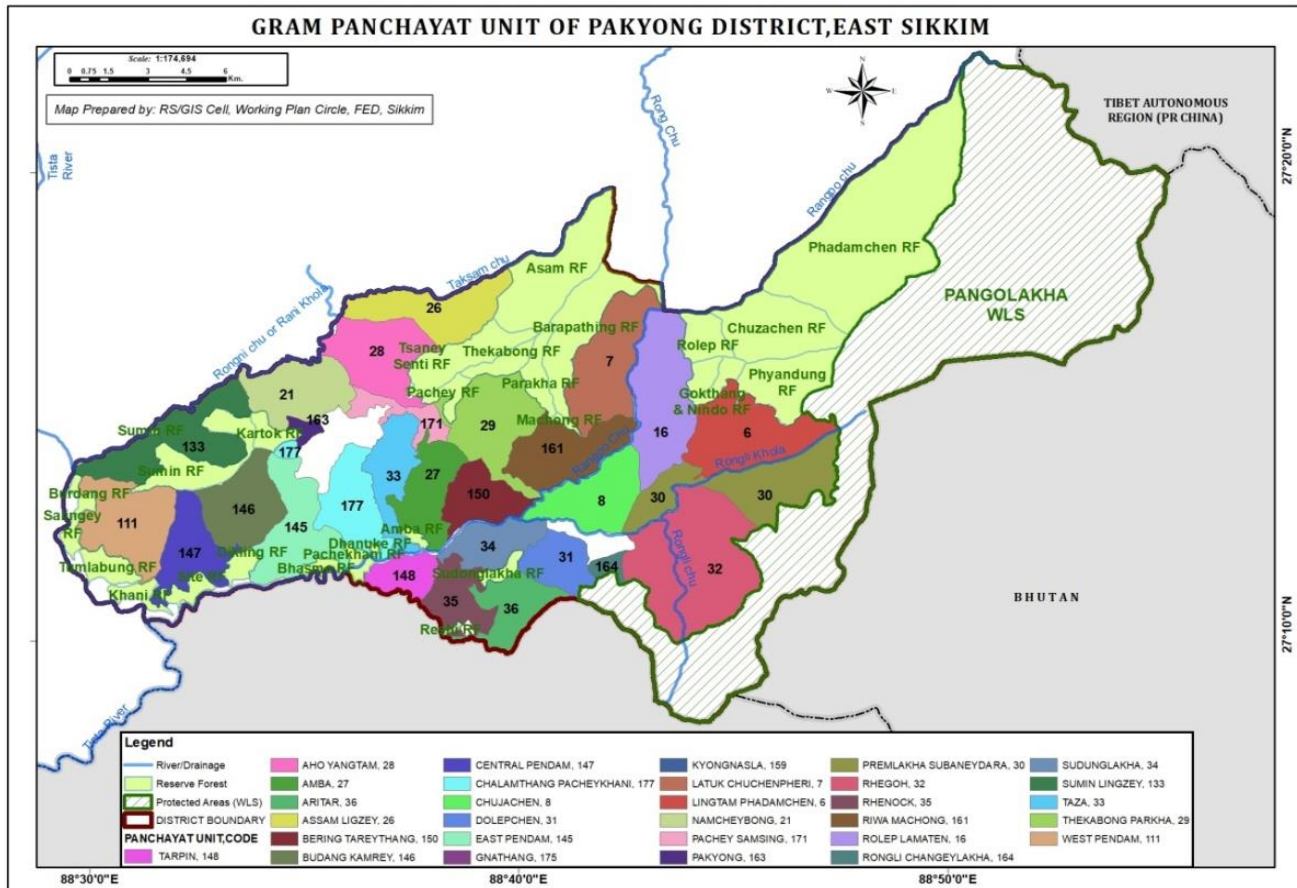
## District Profile

Pakyong is a new district of East Sikkim that includes three sub-divisions, namely Pakyong, Rongli, and Rangpo. Pakyong is the biggest subdivision, with six revenue circles, including Pakyong, Dikling-Pacheykhani, Aho-Senti, Tareything-Bering, Machong, and Amba-Taza. Rongli subdivision will include three revenue circles, including Rongli, Subaneydara, and Rhenock. Rangpo subdivision includes two revenue circles: Duga and West Pandam. The boundaries of Pakyong district will be the Reserve Forest Bhutan boundary in the East, the Teesta River and Rani Khola in the West, the Tak Chen Chu River in the North, and Reshi Khola and Rangpo Khola in the South. The new district was formed as part of the Sikkim Reorganization of Districts Act 2021, passed by the Sikkim Legislative Assembly on December 9, having received the assent of the Governor. It has a lively and friendly hill station; it occupies the southeast corner of the state. It is located at latitude 27° 25' North to 27° 11' North and longitude 88° 53' East to 88° 26' 10" East. The name Pakyong comes from the words Lepcha *payong*, meaning "bow bamboo," as it was a common practice of the Lepcha people to name a place after the essentials found there. There is a Pakyong Police Station for the people of Pakyong district. It is ranked seventh among the top ten best-performing police stations in the country, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, in 2020. Another goal of Pakyong District is to achieve the 8<sup>th</sup> rank among the 75 districts of India that were selected for the Azadi Se Antyodaya 90-day campaign. It is known for its picturesque landscapes and is home to the Pakyong Airport, which is one of the highest airports in India. The district is also known for its rich cultural heritage and is a popular destination for tourists. The "National Orchid Research Centre" (ICAR Institute) is also located in the district. The major towns and cities of Pakyong district are Pakyong, Rangpo, Rorathang, Rhenock, Rongli, and Majhitar. The villages surrounding Pakyong are Namcheybong, Ganchung, Kaputhang, Raigoan, Pachey, Samsing, Dikling, Tareything, Pacheykhani, Pachak, Bering, Dugalakha, Linkey, Parkha, Machong, Daamlakha, Chalamthang, Barapathing, Changeysenti, Amba, Mamring, Baasilakha, and Karthok. The district is considered to be a very sensitive area, sharing a border with the People's Republic of China and Bhutan. It is the hub of all state-level administrative activity too. There is a sanctuary along the district called Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary. It is connected to Neora Valley National Park in the Kalimpong district of West Bengal via thick forest cover in Aritar Racheela Region.

### a. District Administrative setup

For the administrative purpose, three subdivisions make up the new Pakyong district in East Sikkim: Rongli, Rangpo, and Pakyong. With six revenue circles—Pakyong, Dikling-Pacheykhani, Aho-Senti, Tareything-Bering, Machong, and Amba-Taza—it is the largest

subdivision. The Rongli subdivision will comprise Rhenock, Subaneydara, and Rongli revenue circles. Duga and West Pandam are the two revenue circles that comprise the Rangpo subdivision.



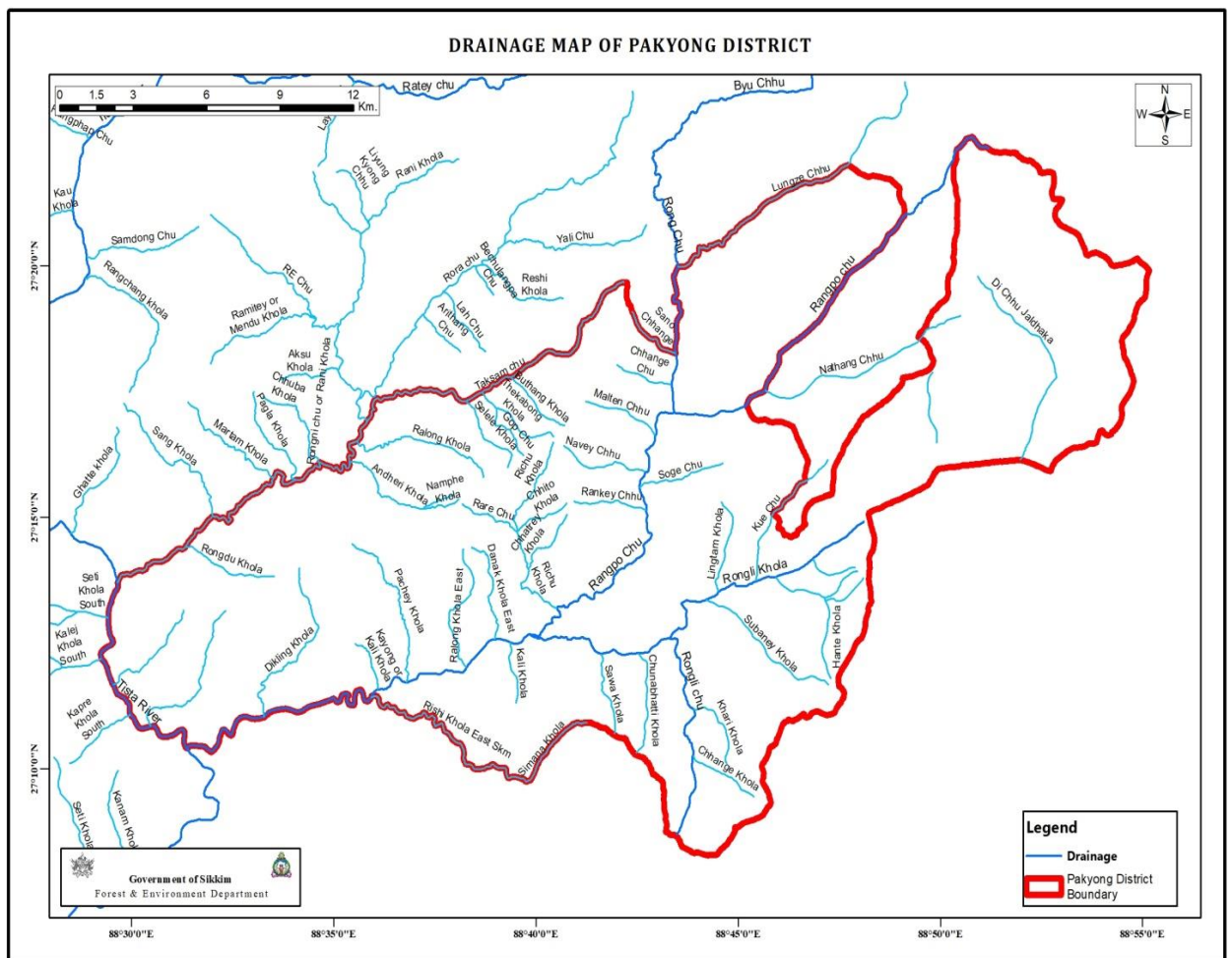
### b. Local Institutions

In and around Pakyong District, there are St. Xavier's School, JNV Pakyong, Dikling Senior Secondary School, Pachey Secondary School, and Puspanjali School of the local institutions for the local people. Many other government offices are located there; the RDD complex is surrounded by pine trees and a small park in the neighborhood. The area is also very attractive for tourists to visit places like Shivalaya Temple, Pacheykhani Cave, Changey Monastery, Pakyong Greenfield Airport, Devi Mandir, Karthok Monastery, and a Monks Retreat Center. The Wednesday bazaar 'haat' is popular in the area. Trekking is available at Jhandi Dara, located in the topmost part of Pakyong district. Nearby, Noab Gaon is also called the virgin valley and is the hill whose top is the British killa.

### c. Natural Resources

The Teesta River is the largest river in the state and flows from Singtam to Rangpo in the Pakyong District. The river Rangpo, which is the third largest river in Sikkim, originates from

Lake Menmecho in the Rongli subdivision of Pakyong district. The Jaldhaka River, which rises near Dzuluk in Pakyong district and flows towards Bhutan, West Bengal, and Bangladesh, Other major rivers in Pakyong District are Richu Khola, Rongli Khola, Pachey Khola, Reshi Khola, etc. These are the natural resources of Pakyong district. Additionally, a wide variety and variability of biodiversity and its composition are found in the region. The state animal Red Panda, the state bird Blood Pheasant, and the state flower *Dendrobium nobile* are found in the area. Other important wildlife, such as the snow leopard, Himalayan black bear, clouded leopard, large Indian civet, etc., is common in the area. The Department of Forest and Environment of the Government of Sikkim has recorded the presence of the Royal Bengal Tiger in a camera trap at Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in Pakyong District in January 2019.



### Physical Features & Demography

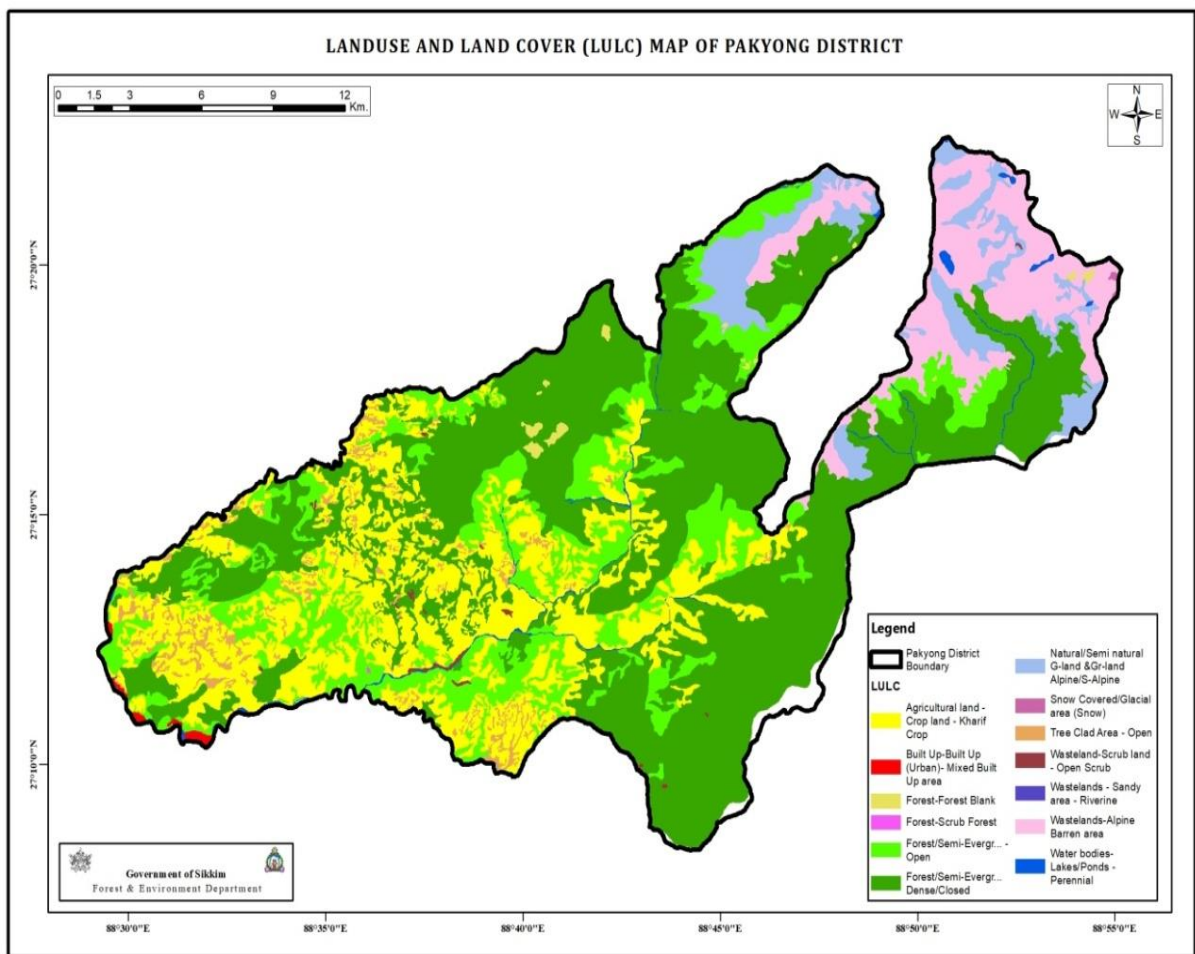
Pakyong District has a total area of 404 km<sup>2</sup>. Pakyong district is located in East Sikkim at an altitude of 1700m above sea level and shares its international border with Bhutan and Tibet. The area is topographically hilly and good agricultural land. According to the 2011 Indian census, the total population of Pakyong is 74,583 people living in this district. Population only



in Pakyong area in 2021 is 45,126, Literate people are 25,422 out of 13,987 are male and 11,435 are female. Literacy percentage is 69.86 percent, out of these 38.43 percent is male literates and 31.42 percent is female literates. The district is a land of diverse culture and tradition; the inhabitants of the Pakyong district are constituted by Nepalese, Bhutia and Lepcha communities. Nepali is the predominant language in the region.

**e. Land-use pattern and Land cover**

The land use pattern and land cover map is depicted below.



**f. Climate**

The climate of the district is suitable and good. The temperature from September to October is 18 and 24<sup>0</sup>C. The temperature oscillates around 20<sup>0</sup>C and at night it is 15<sup>0</sup>C. Pakyong receives 527.14 mm of rain and heavy rainfall in the months of July to August. The humidity is close to 82%.

**Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with waste management rules****(i) Solid waste Management****(a) Current status related to solid waste management**

	Urban local bodies	No of wards	No of Households	Population	Solid waste generated per day
1	Pakyong	164	17770	86726	5-6KG per household
2	Rangpo Nagar Panchayat	5	2640	20,017	3.8 TPD

	Local bodies	No of Village Panchayat/Blocks	No of Households	Population	Solid waste generated per day
1	Block/Taluk/Mandal Tehsils	5 Blocks	17770	86726	5-6KG
2	Village Gram Panchayats	27	17770	86726	5-6KG

**b. Identification of gap and action plan**

Sl No	Action Points for Villages/blocks/town/municipalities/city corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible Agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	<b>Segregation</b>				
(i)	Segregation of Waste at source	Still some households do not segregate waste at household level causing difficulty in managing at higher level.	IEC & Awareness Program has been organized at different level so that the waste form households are segregate	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous Process



			d at source. Further awareness and IEC activities shall be done to spread more awareness.		
2.	<b>Sweeping</b>				
(i)	Manual Sweeping			Sweeping twice a day by safai karmacharis 0.5 MT/day	Continuous process
(ii)	Mechanical Road sweeping & collection			NIL	
3	<b>Waste Collection</b>				
(i)	100% Collection of solid Waste	80% Collection in Pakyong District	Solid waste collection is carried out on weekly basis by garbage trucks	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous Process

(ii)	Arrangement for door-to-door Collection	80% Collection in Pakyong District	Door-to-door collection is carried out by swachhagrahis at GPU level	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous Process
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(iii)	Waste collection trolleys with separate Compartments	Required 10 Nos or Pakyong District	Shall be submit to UDD Govt. Of Sikkim for onward action.	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous Process
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Collection trucks with separate compartment is unavailable		Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	
(v)	Waste Deposition center for domestic Hazardous Waste.	Improper segregation leads to mixing of domestic hazardous waste with solid waste	SPCB- Sikkim has donated separate labeled DHW collection bins to authorities for use during waste collection.	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous Process
<b>4.</b>	<b>Waste Transport</b>				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport	Collection Truck with separate compartment is required	Procurement is required	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous process
(ii)	Bulk waste trucks	Required 1 no for pakyong-rorathang. 1 no for Rhenock-Rongli.	Procurement is required	Urban Development Department	Continuous process

(iii)	Waste transfer pints	Not available, direct transfer to waste processing facility		NA	NA
<b>5</b>	<b>Waste treatment and Disposal</b>				
(i)	wet-waste management on site composting by bulk waste generators ( authority may decide on requirement as per rules)	Bulk waste generators are not available in Pakyong District.	Compost plant has not been installed in pakyong District.	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	
(ii)	Wet-waste management facilities for central biomethanation/ composting of wet waste.	More IEC campaigns are required in order to sensitize the public as some people are still mixing organic wet waste with solid waste	Compost pit has been constructed at individual household as well as community level for wet waste management.	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	
(iii)	Dry waste management: material recovery for dry-waste fraction	Lack of public responsibility	Plastic waste management units and resource recovery centers have been constructed at block level in order to manage dry waste.	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non-recyclable waste: sanitary landfill	Still some people in rural areas dispose it in landfill.	Material Recovery Facility has been established. Proper operation and channelization of work to be done.	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department	

(v)	Remediation of historic legacy dumpsite			Urban Development Department	
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs		Time to time local NGOs are involved in cleaning public places or in any swachhata activities	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department	
(vii)	EPR of producers linkage with producers/brand owners			Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous process
(viii)	Authorization of waste pickers	Unregistered Waste pickers are available to take away waste and scraps from household	Preparing application to UDD Govt. of Sikkim for authorization of waste pickers.		Continuous process
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM rules 2016			By-laws in place.	Continuous process

## (ii) Plastic Waste Management

### (a) Current status related to plastic Waste management

	Urban Local Bodies	Estimated quantity of plastic waste generation per day
1	Rangpo Nagar Panchayat	30kg/day

	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste generated per day
1	Block/Taluk/Mandal Tehsils	Not available
2	Village/ Gram Panchayat	Not Available

**(b) Identification of gaps and Action Plan**

Sl No.	Action points for village Panchayat/blocks/municipalities/corporations	Identification of gaps	Action Plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for compliance
1	Door to door collection of dry waste including PW	Proper collection and segregation of waste should be done at Household itself for ease.	Swachhagrahis, Waste Pickers and Households themselves are available to collect waste generated from Households	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous process
2.	Facilitate organized collection of Plastic Waste Transfer point or material Recovery Facility	Material recovery facility is available	Work under process for further construction of Plastic Waste Management Unit	Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units corporations for plastic waste collection.	Continuous process
3	PW collection centers	Till date no plastic waste collection centers has been set up by brand owners in the district or has submitted proposal for EPR of such kind to the authorities.		Urban Development Rural Development Department	
4.	Awareness and Education programs implementation	Continuous Process		Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department, Forest & Environment Department, District Administrative Block, Administrative Centers, Gram Panchayat Units.	Continuous process
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal facilities	Yes		Urban Development Department, Rural Development Department.	

**(iii) C & D Waste Management****a. Current Status related to C & D Waste**

The Construction & Demolition (C & D) Waste: The waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure produced in the district is presently being dumped on Roadside and mostly filled in low lying areas.

Sikkim State Construction & Demolition Waste Policy has been notified vide GoS Gazette Extraordinary No. 23 dated 28/01/2023. Selection of suitable sites for disposal of C&D waste has been assigned to Forest & Environment Department & Land Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

**\*Data not Available**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C &D waste generation in MT per day (As per data fromMunicipal Corporations/Municipalities)	Not Assessed
Does the District have access to C & D waste recycling facility?	Not available

**b. Identification of Gaps and Action Plan:**

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline e for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	Not available Check gaps w.r.t: - Separate collection point of C&D Waste - Identification of common C&D waste depositionpoints : <b>Collection unit not available</b>	Action plan for every local body in district. District may identify common C & D waste deposition points: <b>Yet not estimated</b>	District Administration, Forest and Environmentt Department Land Revenue & Disaster Management Department.	
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C & D waste and Introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who	Not Estimated Check gaps with respectto: - Local by-laws to pay userfee - Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20tons in one day	Common by-laws maybe implemented in District. Local C&D waste management plans can be integrated to developcommon	District Administration, Forest and Environmentt Department Land Revenue & Disaster Management,	

	generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	or 300 ton per project): <b>Collection unit not available</b>	collection and recycling facilities	Department	
3.	C & D recycling Facility:	Not available Check whether district has any C & D waste recycling facility: <b>Not available</b>	Action plan for setting up C & D recycling facility in the District or tie-up with any other district or ULB for setting up common facilities. Plan should ensure viable operation of C & D plant including assured market For C & D products. <b>to be initiated</b>	District Administration, Commence & Industries Dept.	
4.	Usage of recycled C & D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of	Not available Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C & D waste? Not available	Local authority may make  give Appropriate incentives on usage of C & D waste. A % of usage in public works may Other scheme; to be initiated	District Administration, All Govt. Departments, UDD & SPWD, GOS. Commerce & Industries Deptt.	
5.	ICE on C & D Waste Management:	Initiated Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.: <b>No such system launched</b>	Action plan for awareness and	District Administration	

*[Action plan for C & D waste management should cover all village Panchayats/blocks/town municipalities/City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tubalur form as above, however all the components mentioned should be addressed for overall C & D waste management].*

**COMPLIANCE TO THE STATE POLICY HAS TO BE UPDATED BY  
IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENTS**



**(iv) Biomedical Waste Management****a . Current status related to Biomedical Waste Management**

<b>Inventory of BMW in the District</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Total no of bedded health care facilities	7 (District Hospital Singtam, DTC Chuatar, CHC Rhenock, PHC Pakyong, PHC Rangpo , PHC Machong and PHC Rongli, 32 mile Sikkim Rehabilitation and Detoxification Society).
Total no of Non bedded HCF	166 (32 HWC Sub Centre under CHC and PHSC'S, 1 ESIC clinic, 19 Vet clinics, 45 Pvt clinics and 41 Pvt company OHC'S).
No of HCF authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	123 (Except for Vet clinics,ESIC).
No of common Bio Medical waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities(CBWTFs)	NIL
Capacity of CBWTF	NIL
No. of deep Burials for BMW	36 {Pakyong, Rangpo , Rhenock, Rongli, Machong , Duga, West pandam, Central Pandam, Pachak, Bhasmey, Sumin , Rorathang, sudunglakha, Aritar, Aho, Assam Linzey, Bashilakha, Changey Senti, Bhasmey, Nandok, Paybik Naitam, Pademchey, Gnathang, Phademchen, Lingtam, South Regu, North Regu, Subaneydara, Lamaten, Rolep, Linkey,Mamring, Bering,Tareythang, Barapathing,vet clinic.}
Quantity of Bio Medical waste generated per day	40-45 kg/day approx. (including all bedded non-bedded HCF)
Quantity of Bio Medical waste Treated per day	30 kg/day approx.

**b. Identification of gaps and action plan**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Action points for blocks/town municipalities/city corporations</b>	<b>Identification of gaps</b>	<b>Action plans</b>	<b>Responsibility agency</b>	<b>Timeline for completion of action plan</b>
1.	Inventory and identification of Health care facilities	No gaps	Inventory has been prepared by SPCB and submitted to CPCB.	Department of Health & Family Welfare SPCB - Sikkim	Completed The same Shall be updated in the future in any changes occur.
2.	Adequacy of facility store Bio medical waste	No gaps, BMW generated in all HCFs undergo captive treatment within the facility itself.	Proposal for CHWTSDF and CBWTF is in process.90% payment of Land Aquisition completed.	Department of Health & Family Welfare Department of Commerce & Industries SPCB Sikkim	Continuous process.

3.	Tracking of BMW	No gaps	Currently all BMW generated in HCFs undergo captive treatment within the facility itself. The implantation of Barcode system is currently not required. The same shall be implanted once the CBWTF is established & operational.	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Continuous process.
4.	Awareness and education of health care staff	No gaps	Capacity building awareness and training has been conducted for all health care workers to ensure proper management of BMW in the HCFs including COVID19 waste.	Department of Health & Family Welfare SPCB Sikkim	Continuous process. Training is conducted every year.
5.	Adequacy of funds	Fund allocation has been specified in Action plan	Fund allocation has been specified in Action plan.	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Continuous process.
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Committee formed	Specified in Action plan	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Continuous process.
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	Committee formed along with Advisory body	Formation of the committee and advisory body notified by State Government	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Continuous process.
8.	Waste water treatment	Required as due to lack of space, no ETP's has been set up.	Preparation of action plan has been communicated to implementing department. Proposal for installation in other District hospital has been initiated.	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Continuous process.

**Note: Action plan on Bio- Medical Waste Management for the State of Sikkim (2019) has been as attached Annexure III**

**(v) Hazardous Waste Management****a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management**

“Hazardous waste” means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, cause danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances under Hazardous waste and Transportation Movement Rules, 2016.

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No. of Industries generating HW	20 units
Quantity of HW in the district	848.75MT
(i)Quantity of Incinerable HW	834.85MT
(ii)Quantity of land-fillable HW	Nil
(iii)Quantity of Recyclable/ utilizableHW	13.90MT
No. of captive/common TSDF	Nil
Contaminated Sites or probableContaminated sites	Nil

**b. Identification of Gaps and Action Plan:**

S.No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Inventorization of industries that may require authorization is completed and online authorization process has been initiated for Hydro Electric Power Plants, which are the only industries located in the district.	Continuous process	SPCB	Complied

2.	Establishment of collection centers	none	<p>All HW generated in the state is directly transported from occupiers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambuja Cement</li> <li>2. Calcom Cement, Assam</li> <li>3. Nilay Narayan Polychem,</li> <li>4. Vas Petrochemicals</li> <li>5. Kundu Refinery</li> </ol>	SPCB-Sikkim,	Complied
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	None	<p>The SPCB –Sikkim during grant of authorization ensures that the Emergency Response Procedure has been prepared by the occupier. It has also been specified in the Specific conditions of the authorization to ensure safety of the people handling HW, procure spillage kits and provide PPEs.</p> <p>Compliance to the provisions of the Hazardous Waste (Management &amp; Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and authorization is verified in every inspection conducted by SPCB officials.</p> <p>Training on compliance to the provisions of the H&amp;OW(M&amp;TM) rules, 2016 conducted by SPCB for industrial units</p>	SPCB-Sikkim, Department of Labour, Occupiers	Complied

4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	No gaps.	All HW generated in the state is transported to:  1. Ambuja Cement  2. Calcom Cement, Assam  3. Nilay Narayan Polychem,  4. Vas Petrochemicals  5. Kundu Refinery	SPCB-Sikkim, Occupier	Complied
5.	Contaminated Sites	No gaps	No area in the State of Sikkim has been listed in the 112 Contaminated sites and 168 Probable contaminated sites in the country	SPCB-Sikkim	Action not necessary

**(vi) E-Waste Management****a. Current status related to E-Waste Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste	Nil
Collection Centers established by ULBs in the District	0
Collection Centers established by Producers or their PROs	0
Number of E-Waste Recycler/Dismantler	0

**b. Identification of Gaps and Action Plan:**

Sl No.	Action Plan	Gaps in Implementation	Action Plan	Responsible Agency	Timeline for Completion of Action Plan
1	Inventory / Generation of E Waste / Bulk-waste generators	20 industrial and other institution	Identification and listing of bulk consumers is under process, after completion of listing inventory details will be generated.	Information Technology Department With SPCB.	
2	E-Waste collection points	Till date no collection centre has been set up in the District.	Planning for establishment of one Collection Centre in RDD.	Pakyong Municipal Council & Rangpo, Nagar Panchayat. UDD.	
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E Waste	Till Date no Collection Centers has been set up in the District by Producers or their PROs	E-Waste is generally sold to scrap collectors/repair shops. This practice will be discouraged after setting up of E-Waste Collection Centre.	Pakyong Municipal Council & Rangpo Nagar Panchayat & UDD.	
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling /dismantling	No such action has been observed or reported till date.	Regular Monitoring by RDD	DA,UDD,RDD,SPCB	Continuous Process
5	Integration of informal sector	All e-waste generated in the state is collected and transported to authorized recycling facility. Informal sector	IEC plan awaited from IT Department, Govt. of Sikkim	UDD,RDD	

		for the same is not practiced in the state.			
6	Awareness and Education	None	Conducted by SPCB Sikkim in coordination with UDD, RDD, MSME, NIELIT, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and District Authorities.	DA,UDD,RDD SPCB	Regular Activity

**(vii) Air Quality Management:**

**a. Current Status related to Air Quality Management**

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district. - Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./PSU agency: - Operated by Industry:	NA
Number of manual monitoring States operated by SPCBs	1 manual air station in Rangpo
Name of towns/cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	Not Applicable

No of air pollution industries	33 nos (not including DG sets)
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate]/[Others](Multiple selection)	Industrial units, Vehicular Emission, Dust arising from construction, Stone Crusher Units, Hot Mix Plants, DG Sets.



**b. Identification of gaps and action plan:**

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	Inventorization of air pollution source in the district.	SPCB in co-ordination with District Administration Forest & Environment Department	Completed
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Ambient air quality data available in the website: <a href="http://www.spcb.sikkim.gov.in">www.spcb.sikkim.gov.in</a>	SPCB	Regular activity.
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station			
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	District Level Action Plan shall be prepared as per the guidelines of CPCB and MoEF & CC.	SPCB in coordination with District Administration	
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	Burning of waste (agricultural & solid) has been banned vide Notification No. 191/FEWMD dated 05/01/2015. In case of non-compliances byelaws have been notified for imposition of fine from GPU level	SPCB in coordination with District Administration	
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	Air quality index of the State is readily available in the website: <a href="http://www.spcb.sikkim.gov.in">www.spcb.sikkim.gov.in</a> further planning shall be done for more awareness.	District Adm. & SPCB	Regular activity.

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



No.606/SBM(U)/GOS/UD&HD/2017-18

Dated:01.08.2017

### CIRCULAR

Burning waste has many negative environmental, social and health consequences. From polluting our air, land and water to harming our economics, and warming the climate, open burning of waste has far reaching consequences.

Release of Carbon dioxide during burning is one of the major contributors of Global warming. Some of the pollutants contained in the smoke from open burning of garbage can include Dioxins, Furans, Arsenic, Mercury, PCBs, Lead, Carbon monoxide, Nitrogen oxides, Sulphur oxides and Hydrochloric acid. Exposure to dioxins and furans has been linked to certain types of cancers, heart diseases, liver problems, impairment of the immune system, the endocrine system and reproductive functions. It also affects the nervous system and other developmental events.

The State Government vide Notification No.196/FEWMD dated 5.1.2015 published in the Sikkim Government Gazette No.13 dated 27<sup>th</sup> January 2015 has prohibited the burning of agricultural waste, leaves, litter, paper wastes and garbage within that state.


As observed, burning of waste is being carried out rampantly in the urban as well as rural areas. The items being burnt include all kinds of paper, plastic, PP bags, old vehicle tyres, multi-layered plastic cover, disposables, PET bottles, plastic containers, e-waste etc. It is seen that this practice of burning is prevalent at the household level as well as commercial spaces, community centres, crematoriums and burials sites, picnic/recreational spots.

In view of above, it is requested that all Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayat Units through the ULB offices and Block Administrative Centres should start monitoring the ban on burning of waste to enforce its effective implementation. Sensitization programmes at ward level (Urban & Rural) may be conducted and signages on the harmful effects of burning may be put up. Further, regular inspections may also be conducted and defaulters penalized so that burning of waste is completely stopped.

Secretary  
Rural Management &  
Development Department

PCE-cum-Secretary  
Urban Development &  
Housing Department

### Circular banning bursting of fire cracker

<b>GOVERNMENT SIKKIM GAZETTE</b>		
		
EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY		
Gangtok	27 <sup>th</sup> January, 2015	No. 13
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM FOREST, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT		
No.196/FEWMD		Dated. 5.1.2015
<u>NOTIFICATION</u>		
<p>In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (5) of section 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981), the State Government in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board-Sikkim, hereby prohibits the burning of agricultural waste, leaves, litter, paper wastes and garbage within the State of Sikkim with immediate effect.</p> <p>This prohibition shall, however, not cover the use of processed agricultural wastes, leaf litter, and garbage as fuel and controlled burning of forest litter for the purpose of scientific management of forest fires.</p>		
(Dr. Thomas Chandy) Principal Secretary-cum-PCCF, Forest Environment and Wildlife Management Department, Govt. of Sikkim. File No. GOS/541/SPCB		

### Notification banning burning of waste

**(viii) Water Quality Management****a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management**

<b>Details of Data Requirement</b>	<b>Present Status</b>
Rivers	67 / 472.20 km
Length of Coastline(if any)	NA
Nalas/Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	13 ( in Pakyong) Inventorization under process for other 2 ULBS
Lakes/Ponds	30 - 199.5 ha
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	20.526 MLD
Quantity of industrial wastewater	[MLD]
Percentage of untreated sewage	Information not available
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	NIL
Ground water polluted areas if any	NA
Pollute driver stretches if any	[Length in Km]

**b. Identification of gaps and action plan for water quality monitoring:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps and Action Plan</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeline for completion of action plan</b>
1.	Inventory of water bodies	Inventory of water bodies is being monitored by Department of Forest & Environment. SPCB-Sikkim conducts regular monitoring of river water quality under the NWMP programme and the analyzed data is available in the SPCB website. River Rejuvenation Committee has been notified as the State Nodal agency to ensure compliance to the environmental norms and monitor the actions of the implementing departments. RRC is also undertaking the Inventorization of water bodies.	Department of Forest & Environment, SPCB-Sikkim, Department of Water Resources & River Development, Department of Public Health & Engineering	Continuous activity
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Conducted by SPCB-Sikkim	SPCB-Sikkim	Continuous activity

3.	Hotspots of water contamination	RRC has been setup and report for delisting of the 1 identified river stretches has been submitted to the CPCB	Department of Forest & Environment, SPCB-Sikkim, Department of Water Resources & River Development	Continuous activity
4.	Protection of river/lake waterfront	Action plan prepared and bye laws have also been notified for implementation.	District Adm SPCB UDD RDD Forest & Environment.	Continuous activity
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Prepared	Forest & Environment, SPCB	Continuous activity
6.	Oil spill	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.	Protection of floodplains	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Ground water abstraction for domestic purposed is not practiced in the district. Industrial units who have installed borewells have obtained NOC from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Water Resources Department	Department of Forest & Environment, Department of Water Resources & River Development, CGWA	Continuous activity
9	Complaint's redressal system	Available at District Administration and SPCB-website	District Adm. & SPCB	Continuous activity

**(ix) Domestic Sewage**

**a. Current Status related to treatment of domestic sewage**

<b>Details of Data Requirement</b>	<b>Present Status</b>
No of Class-II towns and above	
No of Class-I towns and above	NIL
No of Towns STPs installed	1
No of Towns needing STPs	4
No of ULBs having partial underground Sewerage network	1
No of towns not having sewerage network	3
Total Quantity of Sewage generate din District From Class II cities and above	4.4 MLD
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers(directly or indirectly)	1.4 MLD
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage(directly or indirectly)	Household without sewerage network have septic tank facility available.
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	NIL
Total available Treatment Capacity	1.4 MLD

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps and Action Plan</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeline for completion of action plan</b>
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Only 1 STP has been set up. Household sewage in uncovered towns being treated through individual household Septic Tank and Soak pit arrangement.	Public Health & Engineering Department	2028
2.	Underground sewerage network	Only 1 town partially covered with underground sewerage network	Public Health & Engineering Department	

**Note: Action Plan prepared by PHE department enclosed as Annexure IV**

**(x)Industrial Waste Water Management**

**a. Current Status related to Industrial Waste Water Management**

**\*No industries located in Pakyong District**

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	
No. of Industries discharging Wastewater	25UNITS
Total Quantity of industrial waste water generated	1.338MLD
Quantity of treated industrial waste water discharged into Nalas/ Rivers	1.338MLD water treated in respective Effluent Treatment Plant and Zero Liquid Discharge is maintained through reuse of treated water inside industrial premises.
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nil
No of Industries meeting Standards	
No. of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	N.A.

**a. Identification of Gaps and Action Plan for Industrial Waste Water:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps and Action Plan</b>	<b>Responsibl eagency</b>	<b>TimelineFor completion of action plan</b>
1.	Compliance	Identify gaps w.r.t industries notMeeting the standards. Necessary action be initiatedthrough SPCBs against the industries no meeting the standards.	SPCB shall ensure compliance	
2.	Complaint	Check if there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/ Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/Online portal may be prepared at district level.	District Adm, SPCB	Redressal System is available

**(xi) Mining Activity Management Plan**

**a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management**

<b>Details of Data Requirement</b>	<b>Existing Mining operations</b>
Type of Mining Activity	
No. of licensed Mining operations in the district	NA
% Area covered under mining in The district	NA
Area of Sand Mining	[Sq.Km]
Area of sand Mining	River bank

**a. Identification of Gaps and Action Plan of Mining Activity**

	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps and Action Plan</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeline for completion of action plan</b>
<b>1.</b>	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status with respect to environmental compliance	SPCB, District Adm,	
<b>2.</b>	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal and other mining activity in the district through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity	SPCB, District Adm,	
<b>3.</b>	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs/PCC, MoEF & CC department of mines etc. SPCBs/PCC may be involved in this activity.	SPCB, District Adm,	



**(xii) Noise Pollution Management Plan**

**a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management**

<b>Details of Data Requirement</b>	<b>Measurable Out come</b>
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	7 available with SPCB-Sikkim for festival monitoring and public complaints.

**b. Identification of Gaps and Action Plan:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Action points</b>	<b>Gaps and Action Plan</b>	<b>Responsible agency</b>	<b>Timeli ne for compl etion nof action plan</b>
1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	Procurement of sound/Noise level meters in process	District Administration/ SHO's /Police department	6 Months
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring	Various sensitive zones such as protected areas, hospitals, etc. have been declared as silent zones. Noise monitoring during festival season, public and political functions are being conducted by concerned beat personnel at Police Station Level.	Police department	
3.	Sign boards inNoise zones	District administration is taking action in this regard.	District Administration	
4.	Complaint redressin gsystem	Redressal portal has been set up in district administration & SPCB-Sikkim Police Station is functioning as complaint redressing center.	Police department	

## **Noise Pollution Management Plan**

1. As per the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, vehicles are challaned under section 19(2) which states, “Any person who drives or cause or allows to be driven, in any public place a motor vehicle which violates the standards prescribed in relation to road safety, control of noise and air pollution” is strictly implemented
2. As per Section 158(1) of Sikkim police Act, 2008 (Act no. 15 of 2008), mike and loud speakers’ permission is issued by Superintendent of police of concerned district and clause 11, sub- clause (i) & (ii) of condition of licence which mentions:
  - a. In Public places: Shall not exceed 10 db(A) above the ambient noise standard for the area or 75 db(A) whichever is lower.
  - b. In other places: The sound be so regulated that it should not cause any inconvenience /irritation to others.
3. As per notification No. 187/FEWMD, dated: 19.12.2014 by then Principal Secretary – cum –PCCF, Forest environment and Wildlife Management Department, government of Sikkim which prohibits the manufacture, sale and use or burning of all types of firecrackers including any sound emitting or illuminating type of firecrackers within the State of Sikkim is being Strictly implemented in Jurisdiction of the concerned Station House Officer.
4. Till date, no complaint has been lodged in North Sikkim District as to take action under section 15(1) of the environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
5. However, no police station under north district is equipped with Sound/ Noise level Meters, no signboards in noise zone and there is no proper complaint redressal system.

*Attempts have been made to prepare District Environmental Plan for North Sikkim District in line with the model District Environment Plan of CPCB covering the topics given therein.*

**Note : State Action Plan for Control of Noise pollution enclosed**

*Compliance of the above has to be updated by the authorities*

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**District Magistrate,  
Pakyong District  
Chairman District Level Environment  
Committee**