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**BEFORE THE HONOURABLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI
Original Application No 606/2018**

In the matter of:

Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

NDOH: 11.03.2019

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*Amended filed on
8/3/19 through
Coul GNCTD*

Study

Report by Chief Secretary, Delhi
in terms of Order dated 16.01.2019

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(1)

**BEFORE THE HONOURABLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI
Original Application No 606/2018**

In the matter of:

Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

**AFFIDAVIT OF CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF
DELHI, INDICATING STATUS REPORT OF COMPLIANCE TO
ORDER DATED 16.01.2019.**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

I, Vijay Kumar Dev (IAS) aged 56 years, presently working as Chief Secretary to the Government of NCT of Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under :-

1. That the afore-cited matter relates to municipal solid waste management and was listed on 16.01.2019 wherein various directions have been passed to all the States. The relevant directions qua the NCT of Delhi on vital issues have been reproduced and the status has also been mentioned thereafter every direction as under:-

".....Accordingly, we direct the Chief Secretaries / Administrators of all States and UTs to review the progress on all the above issues and for the purpose, hold first meeting within one month from today. After the Chief Secretaries have monitored the matters, the Status Reports of compliance and immediate future plans may be presented / filed before this Tribunal. For this purpose, we direct the Chief Secretaries to remain present in person along with their reports on different dates mentioned below starting from 1st March, 2019 at 2.00 PM....."

<i>S. No</i>	<i>State / UT</i>	<i>Date of Meeting</i>
6	NCT Delhi	11.03.2019

In compliance to afore-cited directions, it is submitted that a review meeting has been held on 05.02.2019. Copy of minutes of the meeting is annexed as **Annexure- 1.**

State Level Committee has been constituted vide office order dated 15.02.2019 and Copy of said office order is annexed as Annexure-2.

Special Task Forces (STF) for each District has been constituted vide office order dated 07.03.2019 and Copy of said office order is annexed as Annexure-3.

Annual Reports under MSW Rules, 2016 with respect to financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 has been sent to CPCB on 07.03.2019.

2. That the Hon'ble Tribunal has further directed that:-

".....The Chief Secretaries may acquaint and keep themselves ready on the following points:

a. Status of compliance of SWM Rule, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.

Status of compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 is as under:-

(A) Regarding status of compliance of SWM Rules, 2016, it is submitted that Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 20.08.2018 (Revised Order Dated 31.08.2018) in OA No. 606 / 2018 regarding compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 had given several directions and constituted Apex Monitoring Committee, Regional Monitoring Committees and State Level Committees to oversee the steps to be taken to give effect to the directions of the Tribunal. Delhi was under the North Zone Regional Monitoring Committee.

(B) In the said order following was also mentioned:

"This order will not in any manner affect the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SMW (C) No(s) 1/ 2015[In Re: Outrage as Parents End Life After Child's Dengue] with regard to garbage disposal in Delhi or otherwise. This order is being passed only for giving effect to the Rules, 2016 and the pre- existing orders of the Tribunal."

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With respect to said Order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, a State Level Committee was formed vide order dated 17.10.2018 and copy of the same is annexed as Annexure-4.

(C) 1st Meeting of the North Zone Regional Monitoring Committee was held at Chandigarh on 19.09.2018 & was attended by the officials of Environment Department and Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

(D) In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Dated 17.08.2018 and 29.08.2018 in the matter of SWM (C) No (S) 1/2015 "Outrage as Parents End Life After Child's Dengue Death" regarding formation of Committee to go in depth into all aspects of Solid Waste Management in Delhi including cleaning up the dumpsites in Gazipur, Bhalswa and Okhla and to frame a workable and implementable policy, Department of Urban Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Order Dated 29.08.18 constituted a 24 members Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (UD), Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

In view of the above mentioned orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and order dated 12.10.2018 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, NCT of Delhi was excluded and was not called for subsequent meetings of the Regional Monitoring Committee for North Zone.

(E) Final Report of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of SWM (C) No. (S) 1 / 2015 in Re : Outrage as Parents End Life After Child's Dengue Death, has been submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court in January, 2019 and main concerning portion of the said report is annexed as Annexure-5.

(F) The geographical area of NCT of Delhi is 1483 square kilometers divided in 11 revenue districts and population is about 193 Lakh (Population of Delhi as per 2011 Census was 167.87 Lakhs with decadal % variation of 21.20 and Annual Exponential Growth Rate of 1.94). In addition to the above population approximately 15-20 lacs floating population is also using city civic services. This floating population comes to the city in the morning, uses city civic services throughout the day and goes back to their place outside the city in the evening. Since there is no system of charging this floating population for using facilities prevailing in the city,

the Urban Local Bodies / Municipal Bodies have to bear the burden of sanitation caused by this floating population.

(G) Responsibility of implementation of the Solid Waste Management, Rules, 2016 mainly lies with the Urban Local Bodies/ Municipal Bodies in Delhi and Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. There are 5 Urban Local Bodies / Municipal Bodies and **Quantum of waste generation is given in following Table :**

S.No	Name of Urban Local Body (ULB)	Quantum of Solid Waste (in TPD)	Quantum of C & D Waste (in TPD)	Total Waste (in TPD)
1	South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC)	3600	1000	4600
2	North Delhi Municipal Corporation (North DMC)	4000	2000	6000
3	East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC)	2500	700	3500
4	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	350	150	500
5	Delhi Cantonment Board(DCB)	62	50	100
	Total	10512	3900	14700

TPD - Tonnes per day.

(H) As per the Final Report of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court in SWM (C) No. (S) 1 / 2015, **ULB wise status of waste directly going to dumpsite is as given in following Table:**

S. No	Name of Urban Local Body (ULB)	Waste (in TPD)	Waste Process at WTE Plant (in TPD)	Waste being processed / Centralized in Compost Plants (in TPD)	Waste being processed in decentralized Plants / Parks (in TPD)	Waste going to Landfill Sites Unprocessed (Average) (in TPD)
1	SDMC	3600	1800	200	-	1600
2	North DMC	4000	1300	700	-	2000
						Bhalaswa 400 at Narela / Bawana processed inert

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3	EDMC	2500	1500	0	0	1800
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	350	300	30	20	-
5	Delhi Cantonment Board	62	28.83	2	6.5	24.67
	Total	10512	4928.33	932	26.5	5424.67

(I) As per the Final Report of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court in SWM (C) No. (S) 1 / 2015, **Future plans of ULBs regarding handling of unprocessed waste going to the Landfill Sites is as given in following Table :**

S. No.	Name of Urban Local Body (ULB)	Balance Waste to be processed (in TPD)	Waste to be processed at WTE Plant (in TPD)	Waste to be processed / Centralized in Plants (in TPD)	Waste to be processed in decentralized Plants / Parks (in TPD)	Waste to Landfill Sites Unprocessed (Average) (in TPD)
1	SDMC	1600	2000At Tehkhand	600	200	--
2	North DMC	2000	1000	500	500	--
3	EDMC	1800	1000	700	500	--
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	--	--	100	--	--
5	Delhi Cantonment Board	4.5	Nil	Nil	1.0	19.17
	Total	5404.5	4000	1900	1201	19.17

(J) Brief of Landfill / Dump Sites in NCT of Delhi is as given in following Table:

S. No.	Name of Landfill / Dump Site	Location	Area (in Acres)	Concerned ULB	Height of Dump Site (Appx) (in Meters)	Legacy Waste (in Million Tonnes)
1	Bhalaswa	North	40	North	62	14

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	(Dump Site)	Delhi		DMC		
2	Ghazipur Dump Site	East Delhi	70	EDM C	65	14
3	Okhla Dump Site	South East Delhi	32	SDM C	55	5
4	Bawana (Engineered SLF)	North Delhi	100	North DMC	--	
	Total					33

(K) Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi:

Delhi has 3 Waste to Energy Plants (WTE Plants) of capacity 5250 TPD at 3 different locations in Delhi namely Okhla, Ghazipur and Bawana. 2 New Waste to Energy Plants are proposed at Bhalaswa & Tehkhand. Expansion of existing 2 Waste to Energy Plants at Okhla & Ghazipur are also proposed to increase their capacity. After commissioning of 2 New WTE Plants and Expansion of existing 2 WTE Plants, capacity of WTE Plants will increase from 5250 TPD to 10450 TPD by the year 2020.

Brief information about operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi and proposed expansion is given in the following Table:

S.No	Name of WTE	Existing Capacity		Proposed Expansion for Addl. Waste Processing Capacity (in TPD)
		Waste Processing (in TPD)	Electricity Generation (in MW)	
1	Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd., Old NDMC Compost Site, Okhla.	1950	16	500
2	East Delhi Waste Processing Company Ltd., Ghazipur	1300	12	1200
3	Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., Narela Bawana Road, Bawana	2000	24	----
	Total	5250	52	1700

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(L) Proposed New Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi :

S.No	Name / Site of WTE	Proposed Waste Processing Capacity (in TPD)
1	Bhalaswa	1500
2	Tehkhand*	2000
	Total	3500

*Environmental Clearance has been granted by MoEF&CC vide letter dated 26.07.2018 after Public Hearing on 21.05.2018.

As per the orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the matter of Application No. 281 of 2016 (M.A. No. 1007/2016); Kudrat Sandhu Vs. Govt. of NCT & Ors. and application No.22 (THC) of 2013 (M.A No. 19 of 2014); Sukhdev Vihar Residents Welfare Association & Others Vs State of NCT of Delhi & Others, joint inspection of all the 3 operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi by the team consisting of representatives of CPCB, DPCC, MOEF&CC and IIT, Delhi is carried out once in four months, as directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 02.12.2016. Monitoring of the stack emissions and Ambient Air Quality is also carried out by CPCB during the inspections and report is submitted to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System has been installed by all the 3 operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi.

- (M) As per the Rule 18 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, "All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements within six months from the date of notification of these rules to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced".
- (N) Delhi Pollution Control Committee, in light of directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP (C) No. 13029/1985 titled as "M.C. Mehta Versus Union Of India and Others", has issued Notification on 29.06.2018 regarding "List of Approved Fuels in The National Capital Territory of Delhi" and copy of said Notification is annexed as Annexure-6.
- (O) As per the said Notification, Refuse Derived Fuel is permitted to be used only for Waste-to-Energy Plants. In view of the said Notification, Refuse

Derived Fuel is not permitted to be used by the Industrial Units in NCT of Delhi.

(P) Wet Waste Processing (Decentralized Processing)

The collective status and time line of wet waste processing facilities are already planned and given below:

Status of South, North and East DMC	
•	20 Plants of 1 TPD capacity organic waste composter being commissioned. Target Date : 31 st March, 2019
•	10 Plants of 5 TPD capacity Bio-Methanation being commissioned. Target Date : 31 st March, 2019
•	100 % on site composting by Bulk Waste Generators by December, 2019

(Q) Centralized / Semi Centralized / Decentralized Bio- Degradable Waste Processing Plants:

The collective status and timeline of proposed wet processing facilities are as under:

Present Status	Proposed Bio Gas Plants
South DMC Centralized composting plant of installed capacity 200 TPD under operation at Okhla	South DMC 02 Large Bio-Gas Plants of 200 TPD each to cater Cow dung & Vegetable Markets Waste have been awarded, will be commissioned by December, 2019.
North DMC Centralized composting plant of installed capacity 700 TPD under operation at Narela Bawana	North DMC 01 Large Bio-Gas Plant of 200 TPD to cater Cow dung is under award and will be commissioned by December, 2019.
East DMC Centralized composting plant – Nil Due to non availability of suitable land.	East DMC 01 Large Bio-Gas Plant of 100 TPD to cater Cow dung and one 100 TPD Bio- degradable MSW based Bio Gas Plant will be commissioned by December, 2019.

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(R) Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi:

Approximately 3900 TPD of Construction and Demolition Waste (C& D Waste) is generated in Delhi. The existing capacity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processing / Recycling plants in Delhi, is 2650 TPD as mentioned in following Table:

S. No.	C& D Waste Processing Facility	Existing Capacity (in TPD)	Proposed Expansion for Additional Waste Processing Capacity (in TPD)
1	North DMC Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facility at Jahangir Puri (Being operated by IL&FS)	2000	---
2	East DMC Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facility at Shastri Park (Being operated by IL&FS)	500	500 (by June, 2019)
3	DMRC Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facility at DMRC Site Rani Khara (Being operated by IL&FS)	150	---
	Total	2650	500

Proposed New Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi:

S.No	Proposed Site of C& D Waste Processing Facility	Proposed Waste Processing Capacity (in TPD)
1	Bakkarwala (South DMC)	500 (by June, 2019) (expanding upto 1000 TPD)
2	Maidangarhi (South DMC)	1000 (by December, 2019)
2	Ranikhera (North DMC)	1000 (by March, 2019)
4	Libaspur (PWD)	500
	Total	3000

(S) Following is mentioned in the Final Report of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court in SWM (C) No. (S) 1 / 2015 regarding Segregation at Source:

(i) The Committee discussed timelines for segregation of MSW at source. It was felt that this involves major behavioral changes both in the public and within the ULBs. The Committee analyzed the territorial variations of

Settlement Pattern within ULBs for which targeted approach / strategy has to be formed by ULBs. These are

- CGHS and Bulk Generators.
- Planned Colonies
- Unplanned Colonies
- JJ Clusters

(ii) The timelines are given in the said Final Report of the Committee for ULBs for targeted areas of settlements for achievement of segregation of MSW.

Besides above, points for action by ULBs & other concerned Agencies alongwith timelines are summarized in the Table given in said Final Report of the Committee including following:

- Preparation of Plan of Action (PoA) for segregation of waste in consultation with RWAs
- Preparing comprehensive Media campaign, followed by use of penal powers,
- Involvement of RWAs,
- Separate Plan of Action for above mentioned categories,
- Observing timelines submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for achieved higher percentage of segregation,
- Segregation at Source and Home Composting in consultation with RWAs to be made integral part of Plan of Action,
- Composting in Neighborhood Parks,
- Re-purposing of Dhalaos,
- Observing the standards in Waste to Energy (WTE) Plants as per norms of DPCC / CPCB
- Achievements of Slope Stabilization Plan Timelines for Landfill Sites,
- Help Removal of Dumps of EDMC by NHAI as per MOU signed on 27.11.2016,
- Finance and User Fee Charges,
- Savings in Expenditure for Segregation of MSW , some related issues and benefits of segregation,
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR),

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- Need for making Legislation to make Multi Layer Packaging (MLP) Recyclable,
 - Ban on Single Use of PVC and Plastic Products,
 - Constitution of Safai Nigrani Samiti (SNS) and
 - Inclusion of Informal Sectors and Preparation of Identity Cards after Police Verification.

(iii) Delhi has 33 Million Tonnes of Legacy waste at 3 Dump Sites (Okhla, Ghazipur & Bhalaswa). For Slope Stabilization & remediation of these 3 Dump Sites, IIT Delhi has been engaged as a consultant.

(iv) Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, has notified State Policy and Solid Waste Management Strategy for Delhi on 03.11.2017, as per Rule, 11 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(v) Government of NCT of Delhi, has also notified Bye –Laws for Management of Solid Waste on 15.01.2018 in respect of all the 5 Urban Local Bodies (North DMC, South DMC, East DMC, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board) in NCT of Delhi. In these Bye–Laws, there is provision of levying user fee and penalty charges.

(vi) Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has issued Order Dated 06.07.2016 regarding Use of Compost and the same is annexed as Annexure-7.

(vii) Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has issued Order Dated 06.07.2016 regarding Use of Recycled Products from Construction & Demolition Waste and the same is annexed as Annexure-8.

(T) Status of Compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

- (i) As per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2011, thickness of Plastic Carry Bag was restricted to less than 40 microns. However, Delhi Government has banned the manufacturing, use and storage of any kind of Plastic bag in Delhi vide notification dated 23.10.2012. Subsequently, All India Plastic Manufacturers Association approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the implementation of the said notification and later on case was transferred to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the

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final orders / outcome in the said case is still awaited. In the meantime, MoEF&CC, has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 with condition of manufacturing, storage and use of Plastic Bags/ Sheets with thickness not less than 50 microns.

- (ii) As per the available information, there are about 357 Units engaged in manufacturing of Polythene Bags located in various Industrial Areas of Delhi. Out of these 357 units, inspections have been carried out in case of 280 Units and only 46 units have been found to be engaged in Manufacturing of Plastic Bags/ Pouches/ Rolls. Out of 46 units from where samples have been lifted, 12 units were not meeting the thickness standards. Remaining 234 units have closed or changed their activities. Till date Show Cause Notices and Directions for closure u/s 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act have been issued to 65 units and 2 Units respectively. Moreover, 286 cases were filed against Units/ shopkeepers for using plastic bags in the District Courts for violation of said Notification Dated 07.01.2009/ 23.10.2012 and these cases have been settled/decided in plea bargaining. Rs. 3,00,01,000/- have been received in Plea Bargaining/ Mediation from 264 number of cases till date.

- (iii) A consolidated status w.r.t. violations observed w.r.t. provisions of the Plastic Management Rules, 2016 is given below:-

Consolidated Status compiled by Environment Department of Action Taken Report on NGT Ban on less than 50 Microns Plastic Carry Bags:

S.No.	Department / Agency	Action	August, 2017 to 31.01.2019
1	North MCD	Qty Seized in Kg	7619
		No of Notice / Challan issued	566
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	1110000
2	South MCD	Qty Seized in Kg	5904
		No of Notice / Challan issued	585
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	1460000
3	East MCD	Qty Seized in Kg	2638
		No of Notice / Challan issued	1716
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	1775000
4	NDMC	Qty Seized in Kg	434
		No of Notice / Challan issued	166
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	700000
5	Revenue Dept.	Qty Seized in Kg	11943
		No of Notice / Challan issued	559
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	860000
6	DCB	Qty Seized in Kg	134
		No of Notice / Challan issued	109
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	380000

7	DPCC	Qty Seized in Kg	13280
		No of Notice / Challan issued	19
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	95000
	Total	Qty Seized in Kg	41952
		No of Notice / Challan issued	3720
		Env. Compensation collected in Rs	6380000

- (iv) In addition to above, notices were issued to 247 units which were found burning of plastic waste/garbage and Environmental Compensation of Rs, 50,000(Rupees Fifty Thousand) was imposed on each unit. The total amount received so far is about Rs.60, 00,000(Rupees Sixty Lakhs only). Further, inspections are also conducted regularly for effective implementation of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (v) At present there is no specific information available with DPCC regarding total quantum of plastic waste generated in Delhi. In this regard, a study for assessment and characterization of Plasticwaste in NCT of Delhi has been awarded to M/s Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi.
- (vi) **Removal of plastic waste from Bawana, Narela, Nangloi, Mundka, Tikri etc.**

On the direction of Environment Protection Control Authority (EPCA) and visit along with Chairman of EPCA Sh. Bhure Lal, for lifting of plastic waste from these areas, Chairman, EPCA has filed a note before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP(C) 13029/1985 titled as MC Mehta Versus Union of India And Others, which is being reproduced as below:

"Note from Chairman , EPCA on Waste Burning

This is to request you to place this note for the information of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As a follow up of field visit on 22.10.2018, to Bawana, Narela, Nagloi Mundka, Tikri, plastic and rubber waste aggregating to 22,233 tons has been removed from roads and dispatched to M/s Ramky Plant (Waste to energy) for proper disposal. This was earlier being set to file in situ emitting dark black smoke. Road condition on 22.10.2018 and present status has been depicted in pictures attached.

Garbage burning has been going on unabated with only small reduction. Enforcement is slack and offenders come into come play

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at odd hour when enforcing agencies are completely dormant. Attached video indicates the fact of this burning.

Vulnerable spots are plastic and rubber units, "Kabbaris" rag pickers conglomerates colonies, JJ clusters, and Yumuna's 'O' zone area.

A control room should be set up operational round the clock as the residents of Vulnerable areas cannot use the on line facility to lodge complaints with ease.

The licensing authorities should incorporate a clause regarding disposal of wastes by plastic, rubber, chemical and other hazards units before granting the license to operate.

140 units, godowns and officers dealing in rubber oil, burnt mobile oil and recycled oil have also been sealed. In North MCD area 277 challans have also been effected against offenders of garbage burning. Similar action has also been initiated in East MCD area. But fire incidents are still defiant."

Copy of the note signed by Chairman, EPCA dated 27.11.2018 filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (C) No. 13029/ 1985, which was considered by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in order dated 03.12.2018.

(vii) Direction issued by This Hon'ble Tribunal in OA Number 630/2018 dated 18.09.2018 in the matter of Dr. Arun Kumar Vs. Government of Delhi:

As directed, joint inspections were carried out by a team of CPCB, DPCC on 12-10-2018, 15.10.2018 & 20.10.2018 at Narela Industrial Area and Bawana Industrial Area. Consequent to the joint inspection conducted on 20.10.2018, directions were issued to M/s PNC Delhi Industrial Infra Pvt. Ltd. to stop illegal burning/ dumping of garbage in Narela Industrial Area and also imposed a fine of Rs. 10.00 lacs by Delhi Pollution Control Committee on 29.10.2018. Directions were also issued to M/s Bawana Infra Development Pvt. Ltd. to stop illegal burning/ dumping of garbage in Bawana Industrial Area and also imposed a fine of Rs. 10.00 lacs on 29.10.2018. Further, directions were also issued to DSIIDC and North Delhi Municipal Corporation to stop

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illegal burning/ dumping of garbage in Bawana and Narela areas besides imposing a fine of Rs. 5.00 lacs each on 29.10.2018. Solid waste has been lifted from Narela Industrial Area and appox. 22,888 mt. ton waste sent to Waste to Energy Plant at Bawana till 15.01.2019. Solid waste has been lifted from Bawana Industrial Area and appox. 18,700 mt. ton waste sent to Waste to Energy Plant at Bawana till 15.01.2019. Total 44 Nos. of units in Bawana Industrial Area have been fined of Rupees Fifty Thousand each by DPCC in respect of dust pollution from construction/ demolition activities etc. Total 182 Nos. of units in Bawana Industrial Area and Narela Industrial Area have been fined of Rupees Fifty Thousand each by DPCC in respect of Emission of smoke, Industrial waste/ garbage burning/ dumping etc.

(VIII) Compliance of Direction Issued in Original Application No. 56 (The) Of 2013 and Original Application No. 57 (The) of 2013

Physical re-survey of land showed that a total 1152 Bighas of land is affected by plastic waste, which was totally removed by the joint team of Revenue Department, NDMC, SDMC, Delhi Police, BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd as well as Delhi Jal Board. The team cleared all the affected areas and total waste cleared was approximately 10766 MT. Total 2994 trips of trucks lifted plastic/ rubber waste from the area. SDM (Punjabi Bagh) imposed fine of Rs. 3, 80,000/- under Section 133 Cr.P.C. for transporting plastic waste. Additionally, total 252 Bhattis engaged in work of plastic dana manufacturing were sealed by Joint team. 98 electricity connection and 49 water/ borewell connections have been disconnected during the drive.

40 weigh-bridges (Dharam Kantas) were found functioning on the agricultural land in five villages namely Munkda, Hiran Kudna, Nilothi, Kamruddin Nagar and Tikri Kalan and proceedings under section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act were initiated against them. Section 81 DLR act proceedings have also been initiated on all the affected lands.

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(U) Status of Compliance of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- (i) A Meeting was taken by CPCB on 19.12.2018 on the inventorization of biomedical waste in Delhi in the light of directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A No. 1015 of 2018 titled as, "Veterans Forum for Transparency in Public Life Vs. DPCC & Ors". It was decided in the above meeting that the services of CBWTFs operating in Delhi are to be taken for the purpose of inventorization as their reach is to the farthest point in their areas of jurisdiction. Final report has been received from both the CBWTFs on 25.02.2019. Based on the report submitted by the CBWTFs, 3327 no. of unregistered Health Care Facilities (HCFs) have been identified. As per the records of DPCC, total 5143 HCFs are working with valid authorization of DPCC. Considering the reports of both CBWTFs, the total HCFs operating in Delhi are 8470 (5143 + 3327).

- (ii) DPCC is in the process of going through the reports and issuing show cause notices to these HCFs which have not applied for authorization to DPCC. So far 200 notices have been issued.

Authorization under BMW Rules and Consent under Air and Water Act in Delhi Pollution Control Committee is decided at three levels:

BMW Committee 1: It is headed by Chairman DPCC and decides applications of HCFs with bed strength more than 200 and Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facilities.

BMW Committee 2: It is headed by Member Secretary, DPCC and decides applications of HCFs with bed strength more than 50 and upto 200

Bed Strength (0-50): It is decided at the level of Incharge of Bio Medical Waste Cell.

Authorizations have been granted to 1656 non-bedded and 1907 bedded hospitals.

- (iii) HCFs are regularly inspected by DPCC as well as along with District Level Monitoring Committees for checking compliance of the authorization issued/ provisions of the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. If the HCF is found flouting the norms,

action as per law is initiated against it.

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- (iv) On the directions of CPCB, DPCC has recently issued directions to all the hospitals having 100 beds and above to install On-Line Monitoring System (OLMS) at their Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and connect the same to server of DPCC as well as CPCB.
- (v) As per the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified on 28.03.2016, the prescribed time limit for implementation of the Bar-Coding System for tracking of bio-medical waste, from generation to disposal was 27.03.2018. Subsequently, CPCB has also published the detailed "Guidelines for Bar Code system for effective management of Bio-medical waste" in April, 2018. However, the Bio-medical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, have extended the time limit to 27th March, 2019. The scheme has been implemented by HCFs/ CBWTFs partially in Delhi. More than 100 HCFs have started giving the waste in this manner.
- (vi) Two workshops have been conducted on 09.11.2016 and 07.07.2017. Public Notices have been issued in newspapers number of times by DPCC to create awareness among all stake holders and to bring them into the ambit of BMW Management Rules, 2016.
- (vii) Apart from this, DPCC officials are regularly attending and imparting training through the training programs organized by CDMOs of various government organizations. Recently training has been imparted in such programs on 19.02.2019, 22.02.2019, 26.02.2019 and 27.02.2019.
- (viii) DPCC has given a study on Pre-treatment of laboratory waste to Jamia Milia Islamia University and Final Report is awaited.
- (ix) As per Rule 11 of the Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health & Family Welfare), Govt. of NCT of Delhi and meeting of the said Committee is held

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regularly. Last meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in the month of August, 2018 and next meeting is scheduled to be held on 26.03.2019. All the decisions taken in the meetings of Advisory Committee are considered and complied. DPCC has also issued consent under the Water and Air Acts to plastic waste recyclers.

- (x) Biomedical waste collected from all sources in Delhi is transported and treated in the following two Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) authorized by DPCC in Delhi :

S. No	Name & Address of CBWTF Operator	Date of Commissioning	Installed capacity	Districts allotted
1.	M/s SMS Water Grace BMW (P) Ltd, DJB, S.T.P., Nilothi, New Delhi-41	April, 2011	28.8 Tons / day {12 Tons / day Incinerator + 16.8 Tons / day Autoclave}	West, South West, Central, East, Shahdara and North East
2.	M/s Biotic Waste Solutions Pvt. Ltd., 46-47, SSI Ind Area, Delhi-33.	October, 2009	34 tons per day {25 Tons / day Incinerator. + 9 Tons / day Autoclave}	North, North West, New Delhi, South and South East

Total Installed Capacity of CBWTFs : 62.8 MT

Quantum of BMW generation in Delhi : 24.5 MT

Online Emission Monitoring Systems have already been installed by both the CBWTFs operating in Delhi. However, the parameters analyzed/ displayed are CO, CO₂ and temperature in primary and secondary chamber of incinerator as decided in a meeting of CPCB and the CBWTFs in the year 2015. DPCC has now issued directions on 16.01.2019 as per the provisions of BMW Management Rules, 2016.

Third party audit of both the CBWTFs are being undertaken regularly and the last being on 21.12.2018.

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(V) Compliance of the direction passed in O A NO. 807/2018 titled as News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Paras Singh Titled "Ignoring NGT orders, Mayapuri 'graveyard' spews toxic fumes." and OA No. 996/2018 News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Paras Singh Titled "In factory setting, Mayapuri's scraping through."

(i) Both the above mentioned matter were taken up by the National Green Tribunal suo-moto. The Chief Secretary, Delhi has constituted Special Task Force (STF) to implement the order passed by NGT. Commissioner (Transport), GNCTD was appointed as a member of the Committee in the proposed Committee to be constituted by Secretary, MoRTH.

(ii) That following are the briefs of the market areas under reference:-

The representative of DSIIDC informed the shops/units, operating in the scrap market of Mayapuri, were allotted by the DDA and that DDA is the lessor. The DSIIDC has only been given the task of maintenance of the roads, drains etc. And that it does not collect any revenue from the area nor does it regulate any of the operations of the industrial units.

It was informed by the DPCC that the shops/ units would have been allotted some decades ago and were meant for light engineering activities. These Units have been allotted on lease hold basis and only violation of the lease agreement makes the lessee liable for action/ cancellation of the lease.

The representative of Delhi Police informed that they have been taking regular encroachment removal action and have seized a number of items including gas cutters. Similarly, AO/ West Zone, SDMC informed that encroachment removal action has been taken regularly in the area and a number of items have been seized from the roads.

The survey report was finalized on 11.01.2019. During the joint survey 812 number of premises were surveyed and 18 units have been challaned under section 416 of DMC Act by South DMC. Delhi Police has launched prosecution against encroachers. 02 units have been booked u/s 283/IPC, 05 units u/s 66/Delhi Police Act in December 2018 and against 04 units u/s 283/IPC, 01 unit u/s 583/97 & 02 units u/s 66/Delhi Police Act. Encroachment removal action has been taken by South DMC and Delhi Police on 6 occasions. DPCC issued closure directions to 34 units under section 31(A) of Air Act, 1981 and 33(A) of Water Act, 1974 without giving any notice vide letters dated 18.01.2019.

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b. Status of functioning of Committees constituted by this order.....”.

In reference to afore – cited directions, it is submitted that Hon’ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 20.08.2018 (Revised Order Dated 31.08.2018) in OA No. 606 / 2018 had given several directions and constituted Apex Monitoring Committee, Regional Monitoring Committees and State Level Committees to oversee the steps to be taken to give effect to the directions of the Tribunal. Delhi was under the North Zone Regional Monitoring Committee.

In the said order following was also mentioned:

“This order will not in any manner affect the directions issued by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in SMW (C) No(s) 1/ 2015[In Re: Outrage as Parents End Life After Child’s Dengue] with regard to garbage disposal in Delhi or otherwise. This order is being passed only for giving effect to the Rules, 2016 and the pre- existing orders of the Tribunal.”

With respect to said Order of Hon’ble National Green Tribunal, a State Level Committee was formed vide order dated 17.10.2018 and copy of the same is already annexed herewith as Annexure-2.

1st Meeting of the North Zone Regional Monitoring Committee was held at Chandigarh on 19.09.2018& was attended by the officials of Environment Deptt & DPCC.

In compliance of the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court Dated 17.08.2018 and 29.08.2018 in the matter of SWM (C) No (S) 1/2015 “Outrage as Parents End Life After Child’s Dengue Death) regarding formation of Committee to go in depth into all aspects of Solid Waste Management in Delhi including cleaning up the dumpsites in Gazipur, Bhalswa and Okhla and frame a workable and implementable policy, Department of Urban Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Order Dated 29.08.18 constituted a 24 members Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (UD), Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

In view of the above mentioned orders of Hon’ble Supreme Court and order dated 12.10.2018 of Hon’ble National Green Tribunal , Delhi was

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excluded and was not called for subsequent meetings of the Regional Monitoring Committee for North Zone .

Final Report of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court in SWM (C) No. (S) 1 / 2015 in Re : Outrage as Parents End Life After Child's Dengue Death, has been submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court in January, 2019

- c. ***Status of the Action Plan in compliance vide order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018)....."***

In reference to afore-cited directions, it is submitted that Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 20.09.2018 and 19.12.2018 passed in OA No. 673 of 2018 titled News Item Published in "THE HINDU" titled "More River Stretches are now Critically Polluted :

CPCB (identified by Central Pollution Control Board based on criteria defined as Priority-I, Priority-II, Priority-III and Priority-IV, and Priority-V of Rivers) has passed the directions that all states and union territories are directed to prepared action plans within two months for bringing all the polluted river stretches to be fit at least for bathing purpose (i.e. BOD<3mg/L & FC<500 MPN/100 ml) within six months from the date of finalization of the action plans".

In compliance of the order dated 20.09.2018, the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC)for Delhi has been constituted vide order dated 22.10.2018 for preparation of the action plan for rejuvenation of 22 km stretch of river Yamuna (Wazirabad to Asgarpur village). As per the orders of Hon'ble NGT , the following is the Constitution of the Committee:

1. Director, Department of Environment, GNCTD
2. Director, Department of Urban Development, GNCTD
3. Director, Industries, GNCTD
4. Member Secretary, DPCC

The RRC is to function under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory.

The RRC has conducted meetings on 20.11.2018, 01.12.2018 and 17.01.2019. As discussed during these meetings, Action Plan of the River Rejuvenation Committee for river Yamuna is to remain the same as has already been prepared by two-member Yamuna Monitoring Committee comprising of Ms. Shailaja Chandra, former Chief Secretary, Delhi and Mr. B.S. Sajwan former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and former Expert Member of Hon'ble NGT, constituted by Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 26.07.2018 in OA 6/2012 and OA 300/2013. An application for modification of the directions of the Hon'ble NGT for excluding Delhi from the directions dated 20.09.2018 was submitted before the Tribunal however, on 19.12.2018, Hon'ble NGT orally observed that GNCTD has also to prepare the action plan in terms of the previous order (dated 20.09.2018) as well as order passed on 19.12.2018.

The Action Plan of RRC duly approved by the Chief Secretary and Hon'ble Minister (Env.), GNCTD has been submitted to CPCB on 30.01.2019. A presentation on the Action Plan has also been made before CPCB on 12.02.2018.

Further, an Executive Summary of the Action Plan, as requested by CPCB in the format provided by CPCB, has also been sent to CPCB on 22.02.2019 and the same is annexed as Annexure-09.

- d. *Status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAO with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018....."*

As per the order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 08.10.2018 in O.A No. 681/2018 in the matter of: News Item Published in the Times of India Authored by Shri. Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAO with Multiple Timelines to clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15", an Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) was constituted comprising of Directors of the following Departments for NCT of Delhi

1. Department of Environment, GNCTD
2. Transport Department, GNCTD
3. Industries, GNCTD

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4. Urban Development, GNCTD
 5. Agriculture, GNCTD
 6. Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

As per the order AQMC had to prepare appropriate action plans within two months aimed at bringing the standards of air quality within the prescribed norms within six months from date of finalization of the action plans as per directions contained in the order. The AQMC will function under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, (Environment) Department of Environment, and GNCTD.

Accordingly, first meeting of AQMC under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Environment) was held on 16.11.2018. As decided by AQMC draft Action Plan was prepared and sent to all stakeholder departments on 30.11.2018. Comments were sought till 10.12.2018. Comments/inputs had been received /obtained from Transport Department, DMRC and Delhi Cantonment Board and DPCC. As per the comments received, Transport Department was in agreement with the draft action plan. Accordingly, Action plan was finalized and sent to CPCB on 19.12.2018.

AQMC after taking inputs from all concerned departments concluded that both CAP and GRAP are being implemented in Delhi along with 41 directions issued by CPCB under Air Act by various implementing agencies for controlling air pollution in Delhi, mandatorily. Preparation of another action plan with respect to Delhi will be a duplicate exercise and may not be desirable for Delhi as the implementation of these plans is being monitored at different levels at Government of Delhi, by EPCA, CPCB, MOEF&CC, GOI and by Pr. Secretary to Prime Minister.

As per NGT order, CPCB was to compile the data from all the States/UTs and send it to Hon'ble NGT before 15.2.2019. CPCB has informed acceptance of AQMC report vide letter dated 12.2.2019 with minor remarks.

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A follow up meeting to review action taken in the air pollution control action plan by various stakeholder departments was held on 18.02.2019 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Environment), GNCTD.

e. Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018. News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018.

- In compliance with the orders, DPCC has constituted a Committee comprising of various Departments on 20.2.2019 for preparation of the said action plan for the critically polluted area of Najafgarh Basin including Anand Parbhat, Wazirpur, Narela and Okhla industrial clusters.
- In Delhi, clusters of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) >70 is Najafgarh Drain Basin including Anand Parbat, Narela, Okhla and Wazirpur. It is submitted that DPCC has already prepared an Action Plan in compliance with the said Order in the year 2017 and sent to CPCB.
- However, the present Committee will review the plan and if required will update and submit the same in compliance with the said order.

f. Status of the work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors. Order dated 04.09.2018.

Subsequent to the constitution of District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Vide Notification dated 20.01.2016, no mining lease has been awarded in Delhi by Revenue Department of GNCTD. The mining lease will be granted only after following due procedure established by Law and as interpreted by This Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 04.09.2018.

g. Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of 'Polluter Pays' Principle, "Precautionary principle" and details of utilization of funds collected.

In this connection, it is submitted that till date an amount of Rs. 28, 36, 52,000/- (Rupees Twenty Eight Crore Thirty Six Lakh & Fifty Two Thousand only) has been received as Environmental Compensation by DPCC in terms of the orders passed by the Hon'ble NGT in various cases. A sum of Rs. 5,11,32,525/- (Rupees Five Crores Eleven Lakh Thirty Two Thousand Five Hundred & Twenty Five only) has been remitted to the CPCB as per direction of the Hon'ble NGT dated 07.02.2017 passed in OA No. 24/2011. The detail of total amount of Environmental Compensation is annexed as Annexure-10.

h. Status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State....."

There is no universally accepted definition of a smart city. The conceptualization of Smart City, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. The concept of a smart city contains developing the entire urban eco-system, containing comprehensive development like institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

- i. adequate water supply,
- ii. assured electricity supply,
- iii. sanitation, including solid waste management,
- iv. efficient urban mobility and public transport,
- v. affordable housing, especially for the poor,
- vi. robust IT connectivity and digitalization,
- vii. good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation,
- viii. sustainable environment,
- ix. safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and
- x. health and education.

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That due to Article 239 A of the Constitution, Legislative Assembly has no power to make law with respect to Entry 1 (Public order), Entry 2 (Police) and Entry 18 (Land). Thus New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) may be asked to submit their report directly before this Hon'ble Tribunal w.r.t. development of Model Cities in their jurisdiction. Area falls under jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Corporation is one among 20 smart city.


(Deponent)

Verification:

I, the above named Deponent verify at Delhi on the ____ day of March 2019 that the contents of the above compliance affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and as borne out of the official records. Nothing material has been concealed therefrom.


(Deponent)

**IMMEDIATE
NGT MATTER**

DELHI POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
5th FLOOR, ISBT BUILDING, KASHMERE GATE, DELHI-110006
 visit us at : <http://dpcc.delhigovt.nic.in>

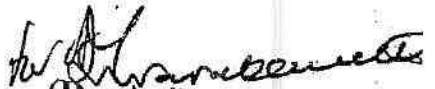
F.No. DPCC/(10)/(18)/(44)/Leg-18/307-324

Dated: 08-02-2019

MINUTES OF MEETING

Please find enclosed the Minutes of Meeting taken by Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, dated 05.02.2019 in Delhi Secretariat with respect to order dated 16.01.2019 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 606/2018 regarding Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for necessary compliance.

Enclosure: As Above


 (Dr. Anil Kumar)
 Director (Environment)

To,

1. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of NCT Delhi, 9th & 10th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110 002
2. The Commissioner, New Delhi Municipal Council, Palika Kendra Building, OPP. Jantar Mantar, Parliament Street, New Delhi- 110001
3. The Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), 9th Floor, Dr. S.P.M Civic Center, JLN Marg, New Delhi- 110002
4. The Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), 4th Floor, Dr. S.P.M Civic Center, JLN Marg, New Delhi- 110002
5. The Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), 419, Udyog Sadan, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-110092
6. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB), Delhi Cantt. Sadar Bazaar, New Delhi-110010.

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7. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Jal Board, Varunalaya Ph-II, Jhandewalan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005
 8. The Commissioner, Industries, Govt. Of NCT of Delhi. 419, Udyog Sadan, Fie Patparganj, Delhi-92.
 9. Secretary (Environment & Forest), 6th Floor, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002.
 10. The Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. Head Quarter, N-36, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110001
 11. The Principal Secretary, Public Works Department, 5th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110 002
 12. The Secretary, Irrigation & Flood Control Department (I&FC), Govt. of NCT of Delhi, L. M. Bundh, Shastri Nagar, Delhi - 110031.
 13. The Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi -110032
 14. The Secretary - Cum -Commissioner, Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi 5/9, Under Hills Road, Delhi-110054

Copy to:

1. OSD to Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002
2. SEE (WMC I/ II/ III/ CMC II / III), DPCC
3. In-charge of Air & Water Lab, DPCC
4. Legal Officer, DPCC.

Dr. Anil Kumar
8/2/19.
(Dr. Anil Kumar)
Director (Environment)

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Minutes of the Meeting Taken by Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT on 05.02.2019 at 5.00 P.M in his conference room at 5th Level , Delhi Secretariat with respect to order dated 16.01.2019 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 606/2018 regarding Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

A meeting was taken by Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 05.02.2019 in his conference room with respect to order dated 16.01.2019 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 606/2018 regarding Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Attendance Sheet is enclosed as Annexure - "A".

Representatives from Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT Delhi, Municipal Corporations, Irrigation & Flood Control Department, Delhi Jal Board, Industries Department, Environment Department, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, DSIIDC, Development Department and other Departments were present in the meeting.

Secretary (Environment) cum Chairman, DPCC briefed about the directions given by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in its order dated 16.01.2019 in OA No. 606/2018 regarding Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Chief Secretary emphasized that the directions given by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the said order are comprehensive & encompassing almost all the issues related to Environmental Pollution and must be complied by concerned departments in a time bound manner and necessary proposals be made by all stakeholders for the meeting of CS with Chairman NGT on 11.03.2019.

Various directions given Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the said order were discussed in the meeting and following directions were given by the Chief Secretary for compliance of the abovementioned order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal:

1. Urban Development Department, Govt. of NCT Delhi and All the Municipal Corporations / Urban Local bodies in NCT of Delhi will submit their point wise compliance status w.r.t Duties and responsibilities mentioned under the following Rules in the Format which shall be prepared and provided by the Environment Department to the concerned Departments/ Corporations so as to have uniformity for compilation of the information:

- (i) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (ii) Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (iii) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (iv) Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

**(Action By: Urban Development Deptt. GNCTD,
All Municipal Corporations / Urban Local bodies /
Environment Deptt.)**

2. Health Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi shall submit their point wise compliance status w.r.t specific provisions under the Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the prescribed format/ table which shall be provided by the Environment Department to have uniformity for compilation of the information.

(Action By: Health Department GNCTD)

3. DPCC shall submit their point wise compliance status w.r.t specific provisions under the abovementioned Rules and specifically in respect of Hospitals/ Nursing Homes/ Health Care Establishments w.r.t Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(Action By: DPCC)

4. State Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary and Special Task Force (STF) in every district of NCT of Delhi having 3 members, one each nominated by District Magistrate, DCP, DPCC and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) shall be constituted as mentioned in the order dated 16.01.2019 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

First meeting of the Committee headed by Chief Secretary shall be held before 15.02.2019.

(Action By: Environment Department GNCTD)

5. A Committee shall be constituted to review the Action Plan of River Rejuvenation Committee constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal which has already been submitted to Central Pollution Control Board, and meeting of said committee be called to review the Action Plan.

(Action By: Environment Department GNCTD)

6. Regarding status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018, further necessary action shall be taken by Environment Department, GNCTD.

(Action By: Environment Department GNCTD)

7. Meeting shall be called to review the implementation w.r.t "Action Plan for Abatement of Pollution of Critically Polluted Area i.e. Najafgarh Drain Basin Including Okhla, Naraina, Anand Parbat and Wazirpur Industrial Areas of NCT, Delhi" prepared by DPCC and submitted to Central Pollution Control Board.

Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018 shall be prepared and necessary action shall be taken w.r.t said order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

(Action By: DPCC)

8. DPCC and other concerned Departments shall impose the Environmental Compensation on erring industries/units on the basis of 'Polluter Pays' principle, 'Precautionary principle' and total amount collected from erring industries/units and details of utilization of funds collected shall be compiled and submitted to Environment Deptt. by 15.02.2019.

(Action By: DPCC)

9. Irrigation & Flood Control Department, all Municipal Corporations, PWD, DJB, DDA and DSIIDC shall ensure that all the drains (Big or Small) in their jurisdiction are linked with appropriate measures (wire nets etc) to ensure stoppage of Municipal Solid and Plastic waste to River Yamuna and Lakes, Water Bodies, Ponds, Marsh lands and Wet lands etc in NCT of Delhi.

(Action By: I& FC Deptt., All Municipal Corporations, PWD, DJB, DDA and DSIIDC)

10. Environment Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi will display on its website and also on the website of DPCC, the progress made on each of the issues mentioned in the abovementioned order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, consistent with directions in some of the earlier order, including the order dated 19.12.2018 in News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018).

(Action By: Environment Department GNCTD)

11. Regarding directions given by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide Order dated 04.09.2018 in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors., it was informed that the Directions are mainly related to West Bengal and Odisha regarding sand mining.

12. Regarding status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State it was informed that the matter mainly related to States.

13. The performa for compilation of information from local bodies, PWD, IFC & other stakeholders is being emailed separately.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Meeting of Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi held on 05.02.2019 at 5:00 PM in the Conference Room of Chief Secretary at 5th Floor, Delhi Secretariat for compliance of the Order Dated 16.01.2019 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the matter of O.A No. 606/2018 regarding Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

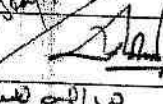
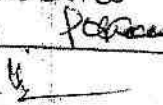
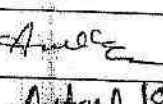
S. No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Department	Mobile Number	E-mail ID	Signature
1	Sh. Vijay Dev	Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi		-	-	In Chair
2	Mohamud Ali	Pr. Secy				
3	Anil K. Singh	Joint Secy	Joint Secy	9999227373	ceodshh.djh@nic.in	
4	SURESH K. BHANDARI	Secy to C.E.O. SPl Secy (UD)	NCT Urban development	9843335578	ad/urbandevelopment@nctdelhi.com	
5	DR. RAMESH	MDH	New Delhi Municipal Council	9810409165	doctormr.ramesh@yaho.com	
6	Kuldeep Singh	Spl. Dev. Commis. Secy	Development Department	9958894664	the.punjab@nic.in	
7	Umesh Sharma	Secy to C.E.O. SPl Secy (UD)	SDMC		8072699@nic.in	
8	Umesh Sharma	Consul. Secy (UD)	SDMC	8130698279	eeed@nic.in	
9	Sudhir Mahla	Sec. (DAMS)	SDMC	9717788022	sec@nic.in	
10	Leelraj	Sec. (DAMS)	DAMB	9687823230	leelraj1973@gmail.com	
11	Dishant	Compl. Secy	Delhi Cantonment Board	735111614	ceodshh.djh@nic.in	
12	Anil Sharma	Executive Engineer	D.A.M.B.	91810658205		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Sub: Date: 05.02.2019

Time: 05.00 PM

Sub: Meeting reg. NGT order for compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

S.N.	Name	Designation	Mobile. No.	Email ID	Signature
1.	Dr. Dilraj Kumar	Commut EDMC	9717791250		
2.	Vandana Joshi	Cur NDMC			
3.	Sanjay Kumar Jain	CG Nam NDMC	9717788444		
4.	P. C. MEENA	En C EDMC	9717788296		
5.	Pradeep Khanchel	CE EDMC	9717788296	pradeep.khanchel@nic.in	
6.	P.K. Goyal	DS (UD)	9810840560		
7.	Dr. Anil Kumar	Director (Env) GORE	9717593505	direnv.dellhi@nic.in	
8.	D.K. SINGH	SEE, DPCL	9717593512	dk.singh@dpcl.com	
9.	N.R. Joshi	EE, DPCL	9717593512	n.r.joshi@dpcl.com	
10.	Sharat Kumar	SE (SW) DS & P2	9818256728	sharat.ds@dpcl.com	
11.	S.M. ALI	MS, DPCL SS (SW)	9871006453		
12.	Ajay Chaghi	SO to CS	9871622144	achaghi@yahoo.com	
13.	MADHUP KUMAR	Secy E/P	88657211		
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16.					
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20.					

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
6th, Level, C-Wing, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002

F.No. DPCC/(10)/(18)/(44)/Leg-18/1175-1224

Dated: 15/02/2019

OFFICE ORDER

In pursuance of the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Dated 16.01.2019 in Original Application No. 606/2018 regarding compliance of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, and with the approval of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, a State Level Committee is constituted consisting of following members :

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Chairperson |
| 2. Divisional Commissioner cum Secretary (Revenue), Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Member |
| 3. Principal Secretary, Urban Development Deptt., Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Member |
| 4. Secretary Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Member |
| 5. Secretary Health, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Member |
| 6. Development Commissioner, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Member |
| 7. Commissioner, Industries Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | : Member |
| 8. Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation | : Member |
| 9. Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation | : Member |
| 10. Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation | : Member |
| 11. Chairperson, New Delhi Municipal Council | : Member |
| 12. Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board | : Member |
| 13. Member Secretary, CPCB or his Nominee/ Representative | : Member |
| 14. Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee | : Member Secretary |

The above mentioned committee would function in the modified form in place of Regional Monitoring Committee constituted by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 20.08.2018 and ensure effective implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the abovementioned case in NCT of Delhi.

The Committee may work tentatively for six months or as may be found necessary by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal or Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Though the said Committee is already functioning as per order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the meeting of the Committee was held on 05.02.2019 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. However, for clarity this office order is being issued.

(S.M. Ali)

Special Secretary (Environment)
Telephone No. / Fax No. 23392306

1. The Principal Secretary (UD), Urban Development Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, 9th & 10th level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi 110002.
2. The Divisional Commissioner, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi - 110054.
3. The Secretary Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 6th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
4. The Secretary Health, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
5. The Development Commissioner, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5/9, Under Hill Road, Delhi - 110054.
6. The Commissioner, Department of Industries, GNCTD, 419, Udyog Sadan, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-92.
7. The Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Council, Palika Kendra Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001.
8. The Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, 9th Floor, Dr. S.P.M Civic Center, JLN Marg, Delhi-02.
9. The Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, 4th Floor, Dr. S.P.M Civic Center, JLN Marg, Delhi-02.
10. The Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, 419, Udyog Sadan, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-92.
11. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt., Sadar Bazaar, New Delhi-110010.
12. The Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Park Road, New Delhi-110002.
13. Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, Delhi 110001

Contd. 2.

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18/2/19

Saeed M. Ali

19/02/2019

18/2/19

2. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, Delhi-110003.
3. The Chairman Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032.
4. Mrs. Rajwant Sandhu, I.A.S.(Retd.) Chairman RMC-NGT(North Zone), Former Secretary, Govt. of India.
5. The General Manager (Northern Railway), Baroda House, New Delhi-110001.
6. The Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi 110023.
7. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
8. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Jal Board, Varunalaya Phase-II, Jhandewalan, Delhi-110005.
9. The Director (Local Bodies), 9th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
10. The Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation, N-36, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110001.
11. The Director General, Central Public Works Department, A-Wing, Room No.-101, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. The Engineer in Chief, Public Works Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, PWD Headquarters Building, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002.
13. The Secretary, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, L.M. Bund Office Complex, Geeta Colony, New Delhi, - 110031.
14. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, Punarwas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002.
15. The Director (Environment), Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
16. The Secretary to Environment Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 8th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
17. OSD to Lt. Governor, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Raj Niwas, Delhi-110054.
18. OSD to Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5th Level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, Delhi-110002.
19. Sr. Environmental Engineer (WMC -- I&II), DPCC.
20. Sr. Environmental Engineer (CMCs), DPCC.
21. Incharge RDPC, DPCC.
22. Law Officer, DPCC.
23. PA to Chairman, DPCC for kind information to Chairman, DPCC please.

(S.M. Ali)

Special Secretary (Environment)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
6th, Level, C-Wing, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002
Ph:23392306

Annex - 3

F.No. DPCC/(10)/(18)/(44)/Leg-18/1634-1639

Dated: 07/03/19

ORDER REGARDING CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT- WISE SPECIAL TASK FORCE IN COMPLIANCE TO THE DIRECTIONS IN OF HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL IN OA 606/2018 IN THE MATTER REGARDING, "COMPLIANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016."

The direction at para 35 of the Hon'ble NGT order dt. 16.01.2019 in the above mentioned matter states as below:

"35. Every State/UT may constitute a Special Task Force (STF) in every District having four members one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Boards in concerned Districts and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs. The involvement of DLSA would be subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 by an appropriate administrative order. This will apply to order of the Tribunal in Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Moto Case) and Yogendra Kumar, News item published in 'The Hindu' authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" Court on its own Motion v. NCT, Delhi & Ors. and M.C.Mehta v. Union of India & Ors."

In view of above, a District-wise Special Task Forces have been constituted in each district as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Representative nominated by District Magistrate in each district | -Member |
| 2. Representative nominated by Delhi Police in each district | -Member |
| 3. Representative nominated by Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority in each district | -Member |
| 4. Representative from DPCC in each district | -Member Convener |

Necessary action by the District-wise Special Task Forces is to be taken in compliance to the above-stated directions. DPCC will compile the action taken by each of the District-wise Special Task Forces for apprising the Chief Secretary and submission to the Hon'ble NGT as well.

(S.M. Ali)

Special Secretary (Env.)

Copy to :

1. Commissioner of Police, Delhi police- with the request to nominate members for each District-wise Special Task Force.
2. Chairman Delhi State Legal Services Authority- with the request to nominate members for each District- wise Special Task Force.
3. Divisional Commissioner cum Secretary (Revenue), Govt. of NCT of Delhi- with the request to nominate members for each District - wise Special Task Force.
4. Member Secretary, DPCC- with the request to nominate members for each District - wise Special Task Force.

Copy for information to:

1. SO to Chief Secretary, GNCTD
2. PS to Secretary (Env.), GNCTD-cum-Chairman DPCC

(S.M. Ali)

Special Secretary (Env.)

Annexure-4

Sign of Receiving Officer
29 OCT 2018
Dairy No.
Delhi Pollution Control Committee

GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
10 TH LEVEL 'C' WING: DELHI SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI-110002

Delhi Pollution Control Committee
Dairy No. 22655
29 OCT 2018
Sign of Receiving Officer

No.F.13 (280)/MB/UD/SLCMSW/2018/292)

Dated 17/10/18

ORDER

In compliance of the Revised order dt.31/08/2018 of Principal Bench of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal passed in O.A. No.606/2018 in the matter of - Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 regarding constitution of State Level Committee for effective implementation of the MSW Rules, 2016, a State Level Committee is hereby formed as under:

M 31/12/18
MS-DPCC

1.	Pr. Secretary (Urban Development) GNCTD	Chairman
2.	Secretary (Environment) GNCTD	Member
3.	Representative of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	Member
4.	Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)	Member
5.	Addl. Commissioner, South DMC (DEMS)	Member
6.	Addl. Commissioner, East DMC (DEMS)	Member
7.	Addl. Commissioner, North DMC (DEMS)	Member
8.	Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Council	Member
9.	Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board	Member

DS/MB/3587
23/10/18.

17/11/18
10/11/2018
11/11/18

The Chairman of the Committee (Principal Secretary-UD) shall have the discretion to co-opt any other expert in the said Committee

Terms & Reference

The State Level Committee will take a call on technical and policy issues in accordance with the Rules, 2016 consistent with directions of Apex and Regional Monitoring Committees.

This issues with the approval of the Pr. Secretary (Urban Development), Government of NCT of Delhi.

(P. K. Goel)
Deputy Secretary (UD)

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06/11/18
11/11/18
8-7-18
EE(NKJ)
K(9)
14/11/18

IN THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Original Civil Jurisdiction

In

SMW(C) No.1/2015

In the matter of:

Outrage as Parents End Life after Childs Dengue Death

Index

S.No.	Particulars	Pages
1	The final Report of the Committee vide order dated 06.12.2018 passed by this Hon'ble court.	1-30
2.	<u>Annexure-A</u> - Date wise schedule of Meetings of Committee	31
3.	<u>Annexure-B</u> - Copy of Attendance Sheets and list of Participants	32-101
4.	<u>Annexure-C</u> - Existing SWM Rules, Bye-Laws and State Policy	102-188
5.	<u>Annexure-D</u> - List of Penalizing Powers	189-191
6.	<u>Annexure-E</u> - Joint Advertisement of ULBs	192-193
7.	<u>Annexure-F</u> - ULB- wise list of identified Parks having area 01.0 Acre and above	194-232
8.	<u>Annexure-G</u> - Draft Framework of constituting Safai Nigrani Samiti (SNS) by ULBs	233-236

Place: New Delhi

Dated:

Through

Filed by:

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Sub:- In the Supreme court of India SMW (C) no (S) 1 / 2015 in the matter of outrage as parents end life after child's dengue death versus UOI & Delhi, South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC).

In compliance of the direction of Hon'ble Supreme of India dated 30.8.2018, a Committee was constituted by Govt. Of NCT of Delhi vide no. F.13 (110)/UD/MB/2016/2635-2661, CD No. 021402332 dated 29/08/2018.

The Committee has filed two Interim Status Reports. Now the Committee has finalized the Report and the same is forwarded to the Advocate on record, Govt. Of NCT of Delhi for filing the same in the Supreme Court of India.


(Raajiv Yaduvanshi, IAS)
Principal Secretary, (Urban Development),
Government of NCT of Delhi

Sh. Balram Dass (AoR)

Copy to:

Sh. Dilip Ramnani

Member Secretary of the Committee

GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
10 TH LEVEL 'C' WING, DELHI SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI-110002

No.F.13 (110)/UD/MB/2016/2635-2661
CD No. 021402332

Dated 28/08/2018

ORDER

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.8.2018 and 29/08/18 in the matter of SMW (C) No (S) 1/ 2015 IN RE' OUTRAGE AS PARENTS END LIFE AFTER CHILD'S DENGUE DEATH) regarding formation of Committee to go in depth into all aspects of solid waste management in Delhi including cleaning up the dumpsites in Gazipur, Bhalaswa and Okhla and frame a workable and implementable policy, a partial modification is made in the said Order No. No.F.13 (110)/UD/MB/2016/2591-2613 Dt.24/08/18 regarding formation of Committee as under with the approval of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi :

1.	Shri Raajiv Yaduvanshi, Pr. Secretary (Urban Development) GNCTD	Chairman
2.	Shri Umesh Tyagi, Addl. Commissioner, South DMC	Member
3.	Ms. Alka Sharma, Addl. Commissioner, East DMC	Member
4.	Shri U.B. Tripathi, Addl. Commissioner, North DMC	Member
5.	Dr. P.K. Sharma, MOH, New Delhi Municipal Council	Member
6.	Prof. Manoj Datta, IIT, Delhi	Member
7.	Dr. Krishna Kanth, Scientist "C", TDT Division, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India	Member
8.	Dr. Sunil Pandey, Director (Solid Waste Management), The Energy & Research Institute, Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi	Member
9.	Shri VK Chourasia, Advisor, CPHEEO, M/o Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi	Member
10.	Sh. Amardeep Raju, Jr. Director, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India	Member
11.	Dr. Vasant Havahel, Sr. Principal Scientist, CIRRI, New Delhi	Member
12.	Dr. S K Goyal, Sr. Principal Scientist and Head CSIR- NEERI, Delhi Zonal Centre, Narkana, New Delhi	Member
13.	Representative of Residential Welfare Associations: South DMC: i) Shri Narendra Kaushik, President, RWA, Sector-3, RK Puram (9868157173) ii) Major Ranjit Singh, President RWA Defence Colony, New Delhi (9810045059)	Member
14.	Representative of Residential Welfare Associations: North DMC: i) Shri Ashutosh Dikshit, CEO, United Residents Joint Action of Delhi (URJA), 14A/23, WEA-Kareel-Bagh New	Member

15	Representative of Residential Welfare Associations: East DMC: i) Shri. Deepak Sehgal, RWA, C-180, Block, Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi ii) Shri Anil Kumar Mahajan, TEA, Mayur Vihar Ph-I, Pocket-I, New Delhi	Member
16	Mrs. Almitra H. Patel, Member, Supreme Court Committee for SWM, National Expert, Swachh Bharat Mission, 60 Kothnur, Bagalur Road, Bangalore-560077; (M- 91-98443-02914) www.almitrapatel.com Email: almitrapatel@rediffmail.com	Member
17	Ms. Chitra Mukherjee, Head of Programs, Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group, C-14, 2nd Floor, Lajpat Nagar -III, New Delhi M-9205192508 Email: chitra@chintan-india.org	Member
18	Mr. Atul Goyal, 14A/23, WEA, Karol Bagh, New Delhi M-9868148898 Email: atulkumargoyal@gmail.com	Member
19	Mr. Leo F. Saldanha, Environment Support Group, 1572, Ring Road, Banashankar II Stage, Bangalore-560070 Tel: 91-80-26713316, M: 9448377403 Email: leosaldanha@esgindia.org	Member
20	Mr. Ranjit Devraj, Editor, Science & Development Network, 78-D, Pocket A, SFS DDA Flats, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi. M-9810294804, Tel: 011-41320383	Member

2. Venue of the meetings shall be in the premises of the Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi or as may be decided by the Chairman.

3. The secretarial assistance for the meetings shall be provided by the Commissioner, SDMC. Shri Dilip Ramnani Chief Engineer (DEMS), SDMC shall be the nodal officer and act as Member Secretary to the Committee.

4. The Chairman of the Committee (Principal Secretary, UD) shall have the discretion to co-opt any other expert in the said Committee.

Terms & Reference

Committee is to go in depth into all aspects of Solid Waste Management in Delhi including cleaning up the dumpsites in Ghazipur, Bhalswa and Okhla and frame a workable implementable policy and may submit its report preferably in three months time.

(P. K. Goel)
Deputy Secretary (UD)

No. F-13 (110)/UD/MB/2016/ 25635-266)

Date: 29-08-2018

Copy for information & necessary action to:-

1. Pr. Secretary to Hon'ble Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi
2. Secretary to Hon'ble Minister (UD), NCT of Delhi
3. OSD to Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
4. Chairperson, New Delhi Municipal Council

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FINAL-REPORT

of the Committee constituted
by Hon'ble Supreme Court

{in SWM (C) No.(S) 1/2015
in re: Outrage as Parents End
Life After Child's Dengue
Death}:

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2

SUMMARY POINTS FOR ACTION BY URBAN LOCAL BODIES

S.No.	Reference Page and Para No.	Points for Action	Concerned Agency	Timelines
1.	Para-9, 10 & 12-16 Page-5-9	Preparation of Plan of Action (PoA) for Segregation of waste in consultation with RWAs. -Preparing comprehensive Media campaign, followed by use of penal powers	Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	31.03.2019
	Para-7 & 9 Page-5-6	A Involvement of Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)	All ULBs	31.03.2019
	Para-11 Page-6	B Separate Plan of Action for following categories		As per relevant para
		1. CGHS and Bulk Generators		
		2. Planned Colonies		
		3. Unplanned Colonies		
		4. JJ Clusters		
2.	Para-12 Page-6-8	Observing timelines submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court for achieved higher percentage of segregation	All ULBs	As per relevant Para
3.	Para-17 Page-9	Segregation at Source and Home Composting in consultation with RWAs to be made integral part of Plan of Action.	All ULBs	31.03.2019
4.	Para-18 Page-9-11	Composting in Neighborhood Parks		As per Para-18
5.	Para-19 Page-11-13	Re-purposing of Dhalads	All ULBs	31.03.2019
6.	Para-20 Page-13-15	Observing the standards in Waste to Energy (WtE) plants as per norms of Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) /	All ULBs.	As per relevant para

		Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)		
7.	Para-21 Page-15-18	(i) Achievements of Slope Stabilization Plan Timelines for Landfill Sites (ii) Help, Removal of Dumps of East Delhi Municipa Corporation(EDMC) by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as per Memorandum of Understanding signed on 27.11.2016	(i) All ULBs (ii) Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MORTH) Government of India	As per relevant para
8.	Para-22 Page-18-19	Finance and User Fee Charges	All ULBs	As per relevant para
9.	Para-23 Sub-Para-1 Page-19-20	Savings in Expenditure for Segregation of MSW, some related issues and benefits of Segregation	All ULBs	As per relevant para
10.	Para -23 Sub-Para-2 Page-20-21	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	ULBs And Ministry of Environment & Forests-GOI	As per relevant para
11.	Para-23 Sub-Para-3 Page-21	Need for making Legislation to make Multi-Layer Packaging (MLP) Recyclable	ULBs And Ministry of Environment & Forests-GOI	As per relevant para
12.	Para-23 Sub-Para-4 Page-22-23	Ban on Single Use of PVC and Plastic Products	ULBs And Ministry of Environment & Forests-GOI	As per relevant para
13.	Para-24 Page-25-26	Constitution of Safai-Nigrahi-Samiti (SNS)	All ULBs	As per relevant para
14.	Para-25 Page-26-29	Inclusion of Informal Sectors and preparation of Identity Cards after Police Verification	All ULBs	As per relevant para

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Para-1:

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders dated 17.08.2018, in the matter of SWM (C) No. (S) 1/2015 in re: Outrage as Parents End Life After Child's Dengue Death, had directed as under:

".....Keeping this in mind and the fact that the Office of Lt. Governor has stated that the Lt. Governor is incharge of overseeing solid waste management in Delhi, we request the Lt. Governor of Delhi to constitute a Committee to go in depth into all aspects of solid waste management in Delhi including cleaning up the dumpsites in Gazipur, Bhalswa and Okhla and frame a workable and implementable policy."

Para-2:

Thereafter, an Order bearing No.F.13(110)/UD/MB/2016/2635-2661 dated 29.08.2018 was issued by the Department of Urban Development, GNCTD regarding formation of the Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Urban Development).

Para-3:

The Committee held its first meeting on 04th September-2018. The members were provided with the copy of SWM Rules-2016, Sanitation Bye-laws and SWM State Policy and in brief, the present system of collection and transportation of MSW as prevalent in the ULBs was discussed. A total of 25 meetings were held. The Committee submitted its two reports before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The proceedings of the meetings were videographed. A drop box was created for sharing minutes of the meetings. The material placed before the Committee was also shared in the drop box for discussions and arriving at the understanding on the subject. Minutes of daily meetings were drawn and placed in drop box for perusal/information of members. The date-wise schedule of the meetings is enclosed as **Annexure-A.**

Para-4:

Chairman invited officers from various organizations / Departments to assist and participate in proceedings. The copy of attendance sheets showing the names of officers / participants invited from various Organizations / Departments is enclosed as **Annexure-B.**

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Para-5:

On four occasions, members of the Committee carried out field inspections of landfill sites, Waste to Energy plants and compost plants and C & D recycling units, as decided by the Committee.

Para-6:

The Committee has gone through the existing SWM Rules-2016 / Bye-Laws-2017 / policy of the Government of NCT of Delhi, which are enclosed as **Annexure-C**.

Para-7:

During the second meeting dated 5th September-2018, the Members of the Committee agreed to work on the five major issues and details on each aspect minutely as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The issues to be deliberated upon as per the Committee are listed as follows:

1. Segregation and Processing
2. Cleaning up three dumpsites
3. Minimize MSW flow to landfill sites
4. Integration of RWAs and informal sectors
5. Capacity Building and Behavioral Changes

Para-8:

The Committee asked the ULBs to give a status report on the implementation of the rules and bye-laws and problems faced by them in its implementation. After detailed deliberations, the Committee came to the conclusion that the problem is in implementation of the rules / Bye-Laws by the ULBs and lack of public participation / awareness / willingness. The Rules are by and large quite elaborate and implementable subject to availability of infrastructure, land and funds. NIMBY is a major hurdle which is to be dealt with participation of all sectors i.e. local public, local RWAs, elected representatives by way of regular and constant consultation through proposed Safai-Nigrani-Samiti (SNS).

Para-9:

FORMULATING PLAN & ACTION:

To enhance the implementation of the SWM Rules, the Committee requested the ULBs to formulate a detailed Ward-wise Plan of Action (PoA) in consultation with RWAs and involving the informal sectors. It was noticed that the ULBs had initiated

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the contact process with RWAs and bulk generators. The ULBs indicated to the Committee that the process for preparation of Plan of Action will be completed by 31ST March-2019. The Committee desires that the projected garbage flow reduction to Landfill sites should be indicated besides other details of segregation %age at source, as mentioned in Para-12.

Para-10:

USE OF PENAL POWERS:

It was also brought to the notice that there are penalizing powers with the sanitary staff at Ward level. These powers can be used by the ULBs if there is any violation of the Plan of Action (PoA). The list of penalizing powers / penalty is enclosed as **Annexure-D**. The ULBs were advised to revise the penalty as per implementation needs based on the Plan of Action.

The process of interactions with ULBs and RWAs / Bulk generators would generate major behavioral change of the people of Delhi. Hence, a comprehensive Media Campaign should also be launched by ULBs in coordination and consultation with each other for entire territory of Delhi. At the same time, behavioral, procedural and operational changes within the ULBs are required, so as to achieve the goals expected of behavioral change by the citizens.

Para-11:

SOURCE SEGREGATION:

The Committee discussed timelines for segregation of MSW. It was felt that this involves major behavioral changes both in the public and within the ULBs. The Committee analyzed the territorial variations of Settlement Pattern within the ULBs for which targeted approach / strategy has to be formed by ULBs. These are

1. CGHS and Bulk Generators
2. Planned Colonies
3. Unplanned Colonies
4. JJ Clusters

Para 12:

The ULBs were requested to finalize the timelines for these targeted areas of Settlements for achievement of segregation of MSW. The same has been reflected in the status report No. 2,

which is filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as given below:

Name of ULB	%age segregation as on date	%age segregation aimed at	Date by which to be achieved
New Delhi Municipal Council	70%	100%	31/03/2019
Delhi Cantonment Board	50%	90%	31/05/2019
East DMC	Negligible	80%	31/03/2020
South DMC	Negligible	30%	30/09/2021
North DMC	Negligible	80%	30/09/2021

(a) Target for Segregation at Source by East DMC

Settlement Pattern	20% (TO BE ACCOMPLISHED)	50% (TO BE ACCOMPLISHED)	80% (TO BE ACCOMPLISHED)
CGHS and Bulk Generators	Dec 2018	Jan. 2019	Mar. 2019
Planned Colonies	Jun. 2019	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2019
Un-planned Colonies	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2019	Mar. 2020
JJ Clusters	Sep. 2019	Dec. 2019	Mar. 2020

(b) Target for Segregation at Source by North DMC

Settlement Pattern	20% TO BE ACCOMPLISHED	50% TO BE ACCOMPLISHED	80% TO BE ACCOMPLISHED
CGHS and Bulk Generators	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	Sep. 2019
Planned Colonies	Sep. 2019	Mar. 2020	Sep. 2020
Un-planned Colonies	Dec. 2019	Sep. 2020	Sep. 2021
JJ Clusters	Sep. 2019	Mar. 2020	Sep. 2020

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(c) Target for Segregation at Source by South DMC

Settlement Pattern	20%	50%	80%
CGHS and Bulk Generators	Mar. 2019	Jun. 2020	Jun. 2021
Planned Colonies	Sep. 2019	Mar. 2020	Sep. 2020
Un-planned Colonies	Dec. 2019	Sep. 2020	Sep. 2021
JJ Clusters	Sep. 2019	Mar. 2020	Sep. 2020

Para-13:

BOTTOM UP APPROACH FOR PLAN OF ACTION:

Subsequent to the framing of timelines, the Committee desired that the ULBs will frame the timelines from micro level to macro level meaning thereby from Ward level to Zone level to ULB level. In this regard, the contact with RWAs and framing of the Plan of Action (PoA) will be the first step. In October-2018, three ULBs namely South DMC, North DMC and East DMC wrote letters to the RWAs for framing PoA.

Para-14:

The Committee sought the response by 14th of November-2018 about the outcome of the contact exercise. On 14th November-2018, it was informed that none of the RWAs / MTAs had contacted the ULBs. Hence, the Committee recommended that the three ULBs to initiate contact exercise at Ward level by involving their sanitary staff, inspectors, sanitary guides and sanitary workers. The process be supervised by the Deputy Commissioner of the Zone. One week time was given to the ULBs. On 21.11.2018, South DMC, North DMC and East DMC also gave their presentation. The Commissioners of the three ULBs were requested to get the overall PoA prepared by involving all the Zones by contacting all the RWAs.

Para-15:

All RWAs registered under the Societies Act, The Cooperative Societies, registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies / D.D.A., and registered with the Government Bodies will be considered for the purpose of engagement with the ULBs.

Para-16:

MEDIA CAMPAIGN BY ULB'S FOLLOWED BY USE OF PENAL POWER:

The PoA would be uploaded on the website of the ULBs and shared with the public. The ULBs have agreed that they would make use of WhatsApp group, social media, to reward good practices and achievers of segregation. The violators of segregation of MSW would be warned for 1-2 times. Thereafter, penalty should be levied by the officials empowered under the Act / Bye-laws.

The ULBs have issued a joint advertisement dated 16.10.2018 (Annexure-E) informing the public about the penal action. A comprehensive Media campaign for entire Delhi in joint consultation with all ULBs should be intensively followed to facilitate the implementation of the Plan of Action after 31st March-2019.

Para-17:

SEGREGATION AT SOURCE PLUS USE OF HOME COMPOSTERS:

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) with the help of residents and NGOs in the area is promoting Home Composting from the segregated biodegradable waste and utilizing the same either in house or in the vicinity of the house. At present, about 550 houses have started doing Home Composting by installing Home Composters. The Home Composters are very cheap (Rs. 500/-) and easily operable. New Delhi Municipal Council has targeted to start this activity in 3000 houses in the year 2019 of its area. The other ULBs should also promote the Home Composting activity and fix annual targets for getting Home Composters installed in the area of jurisdiction and make it as a part of the Plan of Action. This step by ULBs will shift the responsibility of segregation on the Home / MSW generators and will act as the 1st level of segregation. The proper implementation of this step, will have major spinoffs on the entire step. It will also push the onus of segregation from ULBs to the MSW generators.

ULBs should include Home Composting as an integral part of their Plan of Action being prepared in consultation with RWAs by 31st March-2019.

Para-18:

COMPOSTING IN NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

The Committee asked the ULBs to identify the parks Ward-wise under their jurisdiction, where the waste to compost activity

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would be done. ULB-wise list of the identified parks of area 1.0 acre and above owned by the ULBs is enclosed as **Annexure-F**. The ULBs have been asked to locate parks owned by DDA and also of CPWD /PWD residential colonies and initiate an exercise to promote neighborhoods composting by using segregated biodegradable waste in such parks through decentralized processing. This will reduce the burden of MSW going to Waste to Energy (WtE) plants or to the dumpsites and also the transportation cost of ULBs.

Wet Waste Processing (Decentralized Processing): The collective status and timeline of already planned wet waste processing facilities are as under:

Status of South, North and East DMC	
20 plants of 1 TPD capacity organic waste composter being commissioned.	
Target Date: 31 st March-2019	
10 plants of 5 TPD capacity Bio-Methanation being commissioned.	
Target Date: 31 st March-2019	
100% on-site composting by bulk waste generators by December-2019.	

Centralized / Semi-Centralized / De-centralized Bio-Degradable Waste Processing Plants: The collective status and timeline of proposed wet waste processing facilities are as under:

Present Status	Proposed Bio Gas Plants
➤ South DMC Centralized composting plant of installed capacity 200 TPD under operation at Okhla	South DMC 02 large bio-gas plants of 200 TPD each to cater Cow dung & Vegetable Markets Waste have been awarded, will be commissioned by <u>December-2019</u> .
➤ North DMC Centralized composting Plant of installed capacity 700 TPD under operation at Narela/Bawana	North DMC 01 large bio-gas plant of 200 TPD to cater Cow dung is under award and will be commissioned by <u>December-2019</u> .
➤ East DMC Centralized composting plant- NIL due to non-availability of suitable land	East DMC 01 large bio-gas plant of 100 TPD to cater Cow dung and one 100 TPD Bio-degradable MSW based Bio gas plant will be commissioned by <u>December-2019</u>

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C&D Waste Processing Facilities

a. South DMC

In order to tackle the C&D waste, work order has been issued for setting up of C&D waste plant of 500 MT per day (expanding upto 1000 TPD) at Bakkarwala and likely to be established by June-2019, another C&D waste of 1000 TPD at Maidangarhi is proposed and likely to be established by **December-2019**.

b. North DMC

In order to tackle the C&D waste, one plant of capacity 2000 MTD is under operation at Burari and work order has been issued for setting up of another C&D plant of 1000 MT per day at Ranikhera and likely to be established by **March-2019**.

c. East DMC

In order to tackle the C&D waste, one plant of capacity 500 MTD is under operation at Shastri Park whose capacity is being enhanced to 1000 MTD by **June-2019**.

Para-19:

REPURPOSING OF DHALAOs

- I. At present, the Dhalao in Delhi are located at 01. Km intervals. This serves the purpose of collection of MSW locally at the Ward level. However, the Committee has observed that the Dhalao do not have any mechanism for segregation of MSW. The ULBs pursue the objective of fast evacuations of MSW through compaction of un-segregated MSW and its quick transportation to either the Waste to Energy Plant or the dumpsites.

Section 350 of the DMC Act, 1957 in Chapter - XVII Sanitation and Public Health (Conservancy and Sanitation) mandates for daily cleansing of streets and removal of rubbish and filth as follows :

- (a) For the daily surface-cleansing of all streets and the removal of the sweepings there from, and
- (b) For the removal of the contents of all receptacles and depots and of the accumulations at all places provided or appointed by him under the provisions of this Act for the temporary deposits of rubbish, filth and other polluted and obnoxious matter.

- II. Here at present, the Dhalao is the unit for receptacle of MSW. There is supposed to be at least one Dhalao in every one kilometre as directed by the Hon'ble High Court. It means that in every Ward, there are many Dhalos. At present, the Dhalao serve the purpose of collection of MSW locally generated at the Ward level. The Committee has observed that the Dhalao do not have any mechanism of segregation of MSW. If the segregation

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of MSW at source/generation at household level has failed, then the second checkpoint for segregation of MSW is at Dhalao level. If there is segregation failure at Household level in 1st stage and at Dhalao level at 2nd stage, the un-segregated MSW then reaches WtE plant or at landfill sites, which is highly undesirable. It is also violation of MSW Rules by ULBs, which also needs correction. To give a firm hand to segregation of MSW at 1st and 2nd level within, the Ward segregation as an objective may be made in the Act itself, so as to enforce it strictly.

- III. The Committee further observed that the ULBs pursue objective of the fast evacuation from Dhalaos at Ward level. Therefore, the process of compaction of un-segregated MSW is done by ULBs followed by its transportation to either the WtE plant or the landfill sites. Even the tipping trucks and further involvement of private parties and quick lifting, favour the un-segregated compaction of MSW and its fast evacuation. But in the process it violates the MSW Rules and makes it difficult to minimise waste to disposal sites. Penal powers are also not used by ULBs which undermines the Rule violation further. It is also seen that ULBs have abandoned its penalising power citing the reason that the PPP partner has been asked to do so. Such a state of affairs strengthens the un-segregated compaction of MSW by the concessionaire also and undermines the penal powers of the ULBs.
- IV. In this regard, the success model of the Bangalore is recommended by the Committee. Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation- BBMP) has taken number of excellent initiatives to achieve better waste management in the city. One such initiative is setting up of dry waste collection centers (DWCC) in every ward of Bangalore city.
- V. In Delhi, this model may be adopted by converting existing dhalaos into DWCCs for efficient waste management in accordance with Delhi's SWM Bye-Laws 2018 which states that "Over a period of fixed time frame, local authorities shall convert existing dhalaos into material recovery facilities/ solid waste processing centers. Local authorities shall rope in informal sector for secondary sorting of dry waste in these centers."
- VI. Once segregation of waste at source (door to door) into dry waste, organic waste, reject, inerts and sanitary waste is done, then there has to be streamlining of collection of one category of waste i.e. dry waste (recyclables, low/no value waste) thus ensuring that the DWCC where the dry waste is to be sorted, aggregated and dispatched to the recycling market, is upgraded with higher efficiency. No wet waste should reach the DWCC but instead should be composted in a decentralized manner like Home Composting and Collective Composting in Local Parks.
- VII. The DWCC has three important players, first the ULB which provides the land and infrastructure, second the operator i.e. workers from informal waste sector like waste pickers or small scrap dealers. The third part is the support organization that could be an NGO that provides back end support and the process required.

VIII. The dry waste from door to door collection should be given to the DWCC operator, who will be wholly responsible for the quality of waste that comes into the DWCC. The source segregated waste that reaches DWCC, helps create a hygienic condition to sort, grade and trade the recyclables. The activities of sorting and grading can be undertaken by the informal sector waste pickers as an inclusive model. The sale of the materials by the DWCC operator may also make the enterprise a self-sustainable model.

IX. One of the reasons why the Government has to invest in the infrastructure so that no non-recyclable waste can be recovered without open burning and sent for co-processing as Screened Combustible Fraction (SCF), thus diverting huge quantities of combustible waste from the landfill. Further, a small investment in the infrastructure designing and machines like conveyor / sorting belt and baling machines, will provide an ergonomically appropriate work situation for workers and bring in efficiency in their work.

The Committee recommends that ULBs frame guidelines for re-purposing the Dhalao by ULBs by 31st March-2019. One Dhalao per Ward may be retained solely to aggregate small quantities of Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste.

Para-20:

WASTE TO ENERGY (WtE) PLANTS

I. The Committee during the inspections of WtE plants and landfill sites came across wastage of resources in processing owing to mixing of inert, silt, dust and debris which lowers the efficiency of the WtE plant. Further, this inert ultimately reaches into landfill sites. The operators of three WtE plants in Delhi requested the Committee that the segregation of this inert, silt, dust and debris should be done at source level and should not reach the WtE plant. This results in lowering the calorific value of what is fed into the boilers and greater pollution hazards from emissions. At present, the delivered material finally reaches the landfill sites as rejects, inert and ash, which is further complicating and adding to the problem of the landfill sites in terms of its height and stability of the dumps, besides toxic leaching.

II. The percentage of silt / dust / debris inert in the MSW in the three ULBs i.e. South DMC, North DMC and East DMC, ranges from 20 to 25% (average estimation).

III. In addition to the inert material, the incinerated ash produced in WtE plant also lands up into the landfill site. The WtE plant operators who are required to make bricks out of the ash are not doing so for various reasons. The ULBs have to ensure that the ash produced by the three WtE plants does not reach the landfill

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sites. In addition to the problem of inert and ash generated by the WtE plant, the following recommendations of the Committee also have to be ensured by the ULBs and plant operators:

1. It was brought to the Committee's notice that the emission norms of the Waste to Energy (WtE) plant need to be complied with strictly, so as not to endanger the lives of people living in close proximity.
2. The inspection of the TOWMCL WtE plant at Okhla, near Sukhdev Vihar by the Committee members revealed that expansion was underway and this needs to be verified for due diligence and legal / procedural formalities to justify the expansion. As per rules, Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) is supposed to be produced and used, which is not being done. The CPCB and DPCC are the primary agencies to take action for compliance with Consent To Operate and for violation of orders of NGT regarding fly ash / emissions. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the action from CPCB and DPCC was wanting to the extent desired. The Committee recommends that in case a complaint in writing is received by the ULBs claiming such inaction by CPCB or DPCC, the ULBs will keep a record of such complaints and take up the matter with the CPCB and DPCC.
3. All new WtE plants and expansions should only receive non-compostable non-recyclable combustibles as per NGT directions dated 22.12.2016, including non-recyclable combustible arising at compost plants. The ULBs, who are supplying their mixed MSW to the WtE plants, should ensure that only non-compostable and non-recyclable combustibles waste shall reach the WtE plant. Under no circumstances, sweeping silt, non-combustible inert should be supplied to the WtE plant. This is so because it is the primary duty of ULBs to send the sweeping silt / non-combustible inert to the designated site and not to WtE plant. At present, 20-25% inert silt is reaching the WtE plant. This should be brought to zero immediately.

It is seen that ULBs do compaction of MSW, which include un-segregated silt, inert, non-combustible inert. It is very important that this segregation is done by ULB prior to compaction. And a time-line be fixed by each ULB to bring it down from 20-25% to 0%. ULB's should plan and make it as part of the %age of silt / inert reduction in the Plan of Action being prepared by 31st March-2019.

4. The WtE plant at Ghazipur is using RDF though not of uniform size. It was further brought to the notice of the Committee that some non-recyclable plastic from Punjab is coming to

this plant to supplement the calorific values. The EDMC/other ULBs should be vigilant to ensure that they supply their own combustibles as supplementary fuel instead.

5. The DPCC and CPCB should monitor the emission regularly and certify the quality of emission for fitness of release into the air. Real-time results should be available to the public. In case emissions norms are not met, the plant should be made to comply with the norms. If the norms are consistently being violated, stringent action for suspension of operation of the plant may be enforced till the defect is rectified by the plant operator.
6. The WtE plant at Narela / Bawana was found to be working comparatively satisfactorily as it is composting its fine fraction. However, North DMC / ULBs have to ensure that the compost goes to the agricultural field and not to the landfill sites.

Para-21:

LANDFILL / DUMP SITES:

- I. It is seen that the 03 landfill sites i.e. Bhalaswa, Ghazipur and Okhla, are old and made / set-up prior to notification of SWM Rules-2016. They suffer from the handicap of that they are not engineered landfill sites and hence, are unplanned.
- II. In the past, there has been loss of life due to unstable dump and steep slope at Ghazipur under East DMC. The Committee after detailed discussions felt that the steep slope of three Landfill dumps be reduced and slope stabilized to avoid loss of human life. In this regard, the three ULBs have submitted the slope stabilization plan, as indicated below

East-DMC (Ghazipur) -Area 70 acres Height 65 meters. - Accumulated Garbage 14Million MT	➤ Slope stabilization along Hindon Canal - 1 year after award of work. ➤ Reclamation through NHAI, MOA already signed on 29/11/2016. NHAI already floated the tender. Initial Test Patch followed by 2 Km Test Track to be expedited by East DMC. ➤ Pilot plant for 200 TPD by M/s AG Dauters to be commissioned by March, 2019, on successful evaluation and compliance with all norms, to be up-scaled to 1500-2000 TPD without cost to East DMC.
South-DMC (Okhla) - Area 32Acres (approximately) - Height 55-60	➤ IIT, Delhi has been engaged for remediation of existing landfill. ➤ Slope Stabilization is under process and is done entirely in-house and the same will

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meter Accumulated Garbage 5 million MT	be completed by March 2019. ➤ The height of the landfill is likely to be reduced by 10-15 meters approx. during the process of slope stabilization. Samples will be taken of dumped material from various points and shall be sent for chemical and physical analysis. Depending upon the test results, further action regarding provision of gas extraction/leachate collection & treatment/liner/soil cover /greenery & leachate treatment system will be finalized. ➤ Initially two Trommels of capacity 100TPD each is proposed to be installed so as to screen out the different fractions of the legacy waste. Subject to success of pilot project and availability of land, Trommel activity shall be expanded.
North-DMC (Bhalswa) -Area 40 acres - Height:62 meters. - Accumulated Garbage 14 Million MT	➤ Consultancy for capping is in progress (80% completed) on the advice of IIT, appointed on the recommendations of SAC (Scientific Advisory Committee). ➤ DPR under finalization. ➤ Tender for execution will be awarded by the end of June -2019. ➤ The time of completion is 15 months

III With the slope stabilization, the height reduction of the dump sites must also be achieved. The South DMC is in the process of achieving slope stabilization as well as reduction in height by 15 meters as a consequence of stabilizing.

IV. The East DMC and North DMC fear they may not be able to achieve the height reduction due to land constraints in terms of non-availability of alternative land for processing and disposal to engineered landfill sites. They should immediately take guidance from and adopt the slope-stabilizing cum height reduction methods of the South DMC team. The three ULBs have given their minimum land requirements as follows:

Name of ULBs	Land requirements
South DMC	100 ACRES
North DMC	50 ACRES
East DMC	150 ACRES < (i) 50 Acres at Ghonda Gujran (ii) 100 Acres at Sonla Vihar

The land requirement of East DMC at above 2 sites is urgently required subsequent to the 2 deaths due to collapse of dump. These two sites have already been got assessed by CPCB and found suitable for the purpose and DDA have given in principle approval subject to clearance from Hon'ble Court.

V. Removal of dump is a desired objective which could be achieved by the agreement entered by the East DMC with NHAI. This

needs to be addressed on top priority by concerned authorities, which will not only help to remove the Ghazipur dump but also the other two dumps of North DMC and South DMC.

VI. Similarly, other agencies like D.D.A., P.W.D., Irrigation & Flood Control Department and D.S.I.I.D.C. should find effective use of legacy waste for their filling of low lying area, road construction, embankment construction, etc. Here, agencies like P.W.D. Irrigation and Flood Control Department and DSIIDC are under Government of NCT of Delhi.

VII. From the data given by the ULBs, it is clear that the North DMC and East DMC would add fresh waste to the existing dumps for at least 1-1/2 to 2 years, thereby increasing the height of the dumps unless source segregation minimizes waste reaching the dumps. The reason given by two ULBs is that new WtE plant would take time to come up and there is no alternative land available to cater to daily mixed waste.

VIII. The Committee is of the view that the ULBs should assess the methodology / technology for processing MSW, which would process the fresh waste, which does not go to WtE plant and goes to the landfill sites directly. The present ULB-wise status of waste directly going to dump sites is as under:

Name of ULB	Waste (per day) (MT)	Waste process at WtE Plant (MT)	Waste being processed / centralized in compost Plants (MT)	Waste being processed in decentralized Plants / Parks (MT)	Waste going to landfill sites unprocessed (Average) (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
S.D.M.C.	3600	1800	200	-	1600
N.D.M.C.	4000	1300	700	-	2000 Bhalaswa 400 at Narela / Bawana processed inert
E.D.M.C.	2500	1500	0	0	1800
New Delhi Municipal Council	350	300	30	20	
Delhi Cantonment Board	62	28.83	2	6.5	24.67

The status of unprocessed waste going to the Landfill Site was discussed with ULBs and ULBs were asked about their future plans, which are indicated below:

Name of ULB	Balance Waste to be processed	Waste to be processed at WtE	Waste to be processed / centralized in Plants	Waste to be processed in decentralized Plants /	Waste to landfill sites unprocessed
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	(per day) (MT)	Plant ¹ (MT)	(MT)	Parks (MT)	(Average) (MT)
S.D.M.C.	1600	2000 At Tehkhand	600	200	--
N.D.M.C.	2000	1000	500	500	--
E.D.M.C.	1800	1000	700	500	--
New Delhi Municipal Council	--	--	100	--	--
Delhi Cantonment Board	4.5	Nil	Nil	1.0	19.17

From the above data, the ULBs are required to set up more WtE plants, compost plants and bio-methanation plant etc. to process MSW and green waste. The ULBs will come out with an assessment of such technology by 31st March-2019.

Para-22:

FINANCE

- I. On 04th September-2018, the then Commissioner, East DMC, appeared before the Committee and stated that their dues as per the report of Finance Commission has not been given by the GNCTD despite orders of the Hon'ble High Court. Similar concern was expressed by North DMC and South DMC. The Committee recommended in its Status Report No. 1 that the finances of the ULBs need to be given to them by an early decision of the Government on the recommendations of Delhi Finance Commission report.

During the proceedings of the Committee, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had intervened due to the strike of sanitary staff in East DMC. Total of Rs. 500 Crores was released to East DMC and North DMC. The Government of NCT of Delhi has considered and decided on the recommendations of the 4th and 5th Delhi Finance Commission and after obtaining approval of Delhi Legislative Assembly, it has informed Hon'ble High Court about the decision.

II. USER FEE CHARGES:

As per the SWM Bye-Laws notified by the Government of NCT of Delhi, Department of Urban Development dated 15th January-2018, User Fee for Solid Waste Management has been prescribed in Schedule-I for various categories of properties i.e. residential, commercial, hotels, clinics, industries, educational institutes, workshops, godowns, cinema halls, etc. (annexed as

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Annexure-C-Schedule-I). The User Fee shall be collected by ULBs on monthly basis to strengthen the system of segregation of waste collection at source. It will boost revenue for the ULBs and improve their financial status. ULBs have proposed collection of User Fee through Electricity Bills of the Distribution Companies under Department of Power. The Department of Power was called before the Committee and they expressed their inability to collect this Fee through Electricity Bills citing court orders. The Committee feels that this condition should be worked out legally.

III. But pending the decision, the ULBs can still organize their activities for implementation of MSW rules:

1. Contacting the RWAs and preparation of Plan of Action (PoA) by 31st March-2019;
2. Identification of saving of infructuous expenditure from its current operation / procedures, which will result in saving to the ULBs. This identification of its infructuous expenditure should be done by ULBs by 31st March-2019.

Para-23:

**SAVINGS IN EXPENDITURES FOR SEGREGATION OF MSW,
SOME RELATED ISSUES AND BENEFITS OF SEGREGATION**

The Committee has identified such items, which are listed below:

1. SAVINGS IN EXPENDITURES OF ULBs ACHIEVED BY SEGREGATION OF WASTE

ULBs spend over 55% of their total expenditure on waste management, mainly on collection and transport. Huge savings are possible and ULBs can be self-supporting if transport costs are reduced.

45%-50% of household wet waste can be composted (household composting and composting in local parks) to improve soil fertility or used to produce biogas or bio-fuel or some power. Decentralized wet waste management at household, apartment, colony or community is now widely practiced in many ULBs in India. It is recommended in SWM Rule 15v to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts.

10%-15% of dry waste is recyclables which is presently to a large extent is not part of burden on transport. It needs to be transported only within the Ward to a sorting centre from where it moves to the recycling industry at no cost to ULBs. However, D.P.C.C. - Government of NCT of Delhi / C.P.C.B. may notify the authorized recycling processors & handlers in the National Capital Territory of Delhi for final disposal of recyclable waste.

35%-40% of total urban waste is non-recyclable and needs formal disposal. Thin-film plastics can be shredded for plastic roads and its combustible

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fractions can be converted to Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). That leaves very little for costly transport to potentially polluting distant dumpsites occupying scarce and valuable land which is hard to find.

Thus segregation can save over 60% of ULB transport costs and considerable cost to the State for new land for waste disposal.

In addition to MSW, a sizeable quantity of big-city waste consists of construction and demolition waste. If unmixed with MSW, it is inoffensive, useful and need not burden scarce landfill space at open dumps. Much can be recycled for use in roads and buildings. That is why the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016 also require major generators of this waste to similarly keep soil, stones, concrete and other wastes unmixed.

2. EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR):

SWM Rules 17 (1) and 17 (2) need to be urgently enforced by ULBs and complied with by packaging manufacturers and brand owners, who are mandated to fund and/or undertake the take-back or collection and management of post-consumer packaging waste without burdening ULBs and tax-payers for the cost of its processing and disposal and overloading landfills with flammable single-use non-recyclables. Some options are:

- 1) Identify or form and publicize to all ULBs the Apex Bodies of Packaging Producers and of Brand Owners using such packaging, especially Multi Layer Packaging (MLP).
- 2) Mandate an apex body of MLP users with which ULBs can interact for enforcing their EPR.
- 3) Identify or create and fund Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs) who will pay value to incentivize collection of their currently low-value / no-value packaging waste by the informal sector. Linkage of informal and formal sectors through PROs and authorized collectors need to be strengthened similar to Rule 5.d of E-waste rules 2016
- 4) Document of proof of EPR compliance to ULBs by individual packaging producers/brands or their collectives, for the volume of packaging entering that ULB.
- 5) For compliance, packaging producers and brand owners may at their own cost:
 - (a) install shredders for MLP and thin-film packaging, within a ULB or at hot-mix plants for use in Plastic Roads, and/or
 - (b) install Polymer To Fuel (P2F) units in industrial zones, and/or
 - (c) produce suitable quality RDF as per MoHUA guidelines for RDF of July-2018 and transport it at their cost to nearby cement plants or industries using solid fuels, as per SWM Rules No 18.

to improve the recyclability of their packaging, reduce packaging-to-contents ratios and adopt any other processing and disposal options that keeps packaging waste out of landfills.

- 6) Impose a local EPR cess or compensation on non-compliant FMCG Industries until at least 50% compliance is attained for products sold within that ULB, preferably based on GST data. Weigh-tests show that packaging weight for small packs varies from 4-12% of net weights up to 60 gm of product net weight sold within a ULB. The Cess should go to an escrow account used to set up collection and processing solutions for low-value/no-value packaging.
- 7) MoEF&CC- Government of India may consider notifying Eco-friendly Packaging Rules to help minimize packaging weights and volumes and eco-hazards from packaging and contents of consumer products.
- 8) Non-recyclable and multi-layered plastics must not reach the landfills or dumpsites. They must be handled under the clauses of the EPR in the plastic waste Rules. The informal sector will help in the efficient collection of such plastics as part of the EPR and the plastics must be sent to the relevant disposal site, per the instructions of the DPCC.

3. NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO MAKE MULTI-LAYER PACKAGING (MLP) RECYCABLE

Most of the flammables reaching dumpsites are MLPs which contain layers of metal, plastic and papers. These layers are impossible to be separated and hence, designed to be non-recyclable by plastic recyclers. They contain a thermo-set layer (which chars) between fully-recyclable thermo-plastic layers (which soften on heating). The better way to dispose it would be shed it and mix it with some binding material like tar, coal, plastics or glue and use it to make benches and dustbin in parks. ULBs should at all costs ensure segregation of MLP and prevent it from reaching WtE plants or to Landfill sites. ULBs should force the manufacturers, who generate this menace, to buy back material and its paper disposal / re-use.

NOTE: The Plastic Rules 2016 mandates the phase-out of non-recyclable packaging by March 2018. This was negated by a hurried March 2018 Amendment to the Plastic Rules without inviting the customary public comments. It tweaked the definition of Recyclable to include energy recovery, thereby transferring the burden of this solution to ULBs and tax-payers and negating EPR liability. This undebated Amendment also removed the mandated price to be added on carry-bags supplied to shoppers, which is globally proven to be the single most effective deterrent to their use. MoEF&CC - Government of India may be requested to re-examine this 2018 Amendment for reversing it and find solutions to perceived difficulties if any in implementing the original intent of the Plastic Rules 2016.

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4. BAN ON SINGLE-USE PVC AND SHORT LIFE PVC PRODUCTS

PVC is the commonest polymer that releases dioxins and furans when burnt.

Urban wastes commonly burn on roadsides, waste dumps and incinerators. Only chlorinated plastics like PVC release dioxins and furans when burnt, while all other plastics do not. PVC in burning waste and even in WtE incinerators makes the smoke far more hazardous. It is understood that WtE plants are designed for temperature of 800 degree centigrade whereas to avoid dioxins and furans, the burning temperature should be above 1000 degree centigrade.

That is why the SWM Rules 2016 exclude chlorinated plastics from RDF and Waste to Energy feedstock. The DST-TIFAC process for making RDF requires manual removal of PVC, an almost impossible task. The Bio-Medical Rules 2016 require PVC phase-out.

NGT on 22.12.16 in OA 199 of 2014 issued Direction No 18 which reads:

We direct MoEF&CC, and the State Governments to consider and pass appropriate directions in relation to ban on short life PVC and chlorinated plastics as expeditiously as possible and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of pronouncement of this judgment.

Few States like Kerala, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra have complied with these Directions.

The problem is complex and some related points which were pointed out are listed below:

- 1) Ban on the use of PVC and chlorinated plastics in all advertising and publicity materials (banners, hoardings, vinyl), as over 80% feedstock is imported from China, we have indigenous recyclable polythene alternatives and no flex printers will suffer.
- 2) Ban on PVC and chlorinated plastics in all packaging and catering items (including beverage labels) which are single-use and hit the waste stream immediately.
- 3) Time of about 1 year could be given to stop the use of PVC in short-life items like footwear, personal use items and toys, which hit the waste stream less speedily.
- 4) Use of economic instruments to discourage use of PVC by imposing higher GST on chlorinated items other than for use in the construction industry.

PVC piping, electricals, floor and wall coverings enter the waste stream after a long time. Yet globally many cities, states and countries have totally banned this earliest polymer, called Poison Plastic, as PVC contains 57% by weight of chlorine. Major automakers and other industries are already phasing out PVC.

Proven alternatives to PVC already exist in India and must be used to replace PVC.

A pan India view at Country level should be evolved and Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 may be amended accordingly.

5. SEGREGATION AND HANDLING OF LEAD ACID BATTERIES

- Lead Acid Batteries which are a source of electrical energy and contains lead metal are covered under the Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001.
- As per the above said Rules, it shall be responsibility of the consumer to ensure that used batteries are not disposed in any manner other than disposing with the dealer, manufacturer, importer, assembler, registered recyclers, re-conditioner or at the designated collection centers.
- However, used batteries are covered under domestic hazardous waste under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. It is the duty and responsibility of the ULBs for safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Board / Committee.

6. SINGLE USE PLASTIC CONSUMERS SEGREGATION BY INVOLVING INFORMAL SECTOR

Recyclable plastic waste must follow the process for recyclables.

There should be an immediate ban on single Use Plastics such as plastic straws, stirrers, caps for cups, plastic lined paper cups, plastic disposable cups, plastic crockery and cutlery, water bottles and tetrapaks less than 250 ml, plastic bags, sachets for sugar, ketchup, mustard, spices, mouth refreshers, including take-out packaging for home delivery.

ULBs should involve the informal sector in the efficient collection of non-recycled plastics as part of the EPR and these plastics must be sent to the relevant disposal option or site, per the instructions of the DPCC. The repurposing and re-designing of Dhalao as explained earlier will certainly help and prevent such material to from reaching the WtE plant and landfill sites of ULBs.

7. BENEFITS OF SEGREGATION OF WASTE:

Unmixed discards can all become useful resources.

Mixed waste is useless and creates pollution and ill health when dumped. This generates leachate that irreversibly pollutes groundwater for decades and produces methane, a greenhouse gas that promotes global warming.

That is why, globally and also in our SWM Rules 2016, source-separation of wastes and their mandatory unmixed transport, unloading and processing is the mandatory and non-negotiable basis for effective waste management and also waste minimization. (Rules 4 and 15).

Mixing inert wastes with wet and dry wastes makes all three totally unusable and hugely increases the financial, environmental and health costs of waste management.

Decentralized management of smaller quantities of wet waste for local use creates far less health and pollution issues than huge dumps of mixed waste.

Keeping glass and plastics out of food wastes makes compost desirable and useful for ULBs for their green spaces and for nearby nurserymen and farmers.

Keeping non-compostable dry waste unmixed and clean improves waste-worker health and livelihoods. Improved recycling levels keeps dry waste out of dumps and reduces fire and smoke there for surrounding sufferers.

1. Segregation is an important practice towards zero waste under SWM Rules
2. Proper segregation of waste will generate enhanced revenue
3. Segregation practices would make the transportation comfortable
4. Segregation and proper packaging of waste would solve the health hazard issues generated due to waste as people would be aware of the level of toxicity of different waste.
5. Segregation will help to manage the waste efficiently and its disposal
6. Segregation will help to record the data related to type of waste generated from each respective individual, this would eventually be helpful to plan appropriate ward/zone wise waste management and its disposal plan
7. Will help manage the individual segregated components for recycle and reuse
8. Help control release of toxic emissions and leachates to save environment
9. It will be easy to compact and save transportation cost
10. It would be convenient to estimate the quantity of waste components individually
And this data will help formalize steps and facilities required to dispose of each individual component efficiently
11. Will produce much better quality of compost from wet waste

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12. Will save mother Earth And water from contamination.

Para-24:

CONSTITUTION OF SAFAI NIGRANI SAMITI

Objective: To bring to fruition the directives of Section 4(6,7) Duties of Waste Generators

It was understood that the task of waste management, as per law, is essentially a Municipal responsibility and therefore any substantive change has to be led by the authorities, and it is only then that Community groups, RWAs and MTAs will follow suit.

The 3 MCD and the public having negligible source segregation seemed to be out of sync with the letter and spirit of the SWM rules while the rules demanded local area waste management, the public and municipality wanted the waste carried away or centrally processed respectively, whereas the 2 ULBs i.e. New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board with source segregation at 70% and 50% respectively have made efforts.

It was also noted that the Governance model of Delhi lends itself to problems in legislation, jurisdiction, and law enforcement, revenue raising and sharing.

Since the mandate of the committee is to make an implementable plan, an attempt was made to reconcile the views towards achieving that goal, keeping in mind the implementation of SWM 2016 Rules and the Delhi SWM Bye Laws of 2017.

It was also concurred that it is the ULBs that must take on this responsibility and they have to enforce it. Their limitations on capacity, training, manpower and funds had to be considered while formulating Plan of Action (PoA). Also, considered was the livelihood of the informal sector, legal limitations of RWA/MTA and entrenched public behavior. It was also noted that common area/public land is mostly Government / ULBs owned and land use is also under Government/ULB controlled. Hence, any composting or material recovery and processing activity has to be initiated/permitted by the Government/ULB.

The members from RWA, Civil Society, and Experts have tried their best to accommodate solutions that consider the experience, learning and capacity of the ULB's, the high density of population, public behavior and shortage of land.

This Committee attempts to come to realistic and possible solutions within the ambit of the law and the spirit of SWM-2016 Rules. By their own admission, the ULBs confirmed that segregation of waste at source is virtually non-existent in 3 MCDs. This was echoed by the civil society members, RWAs and experts.

The Challenges that exist are the following:

- A Mixture of public resistance to follow the law and Municipal Incapability in enforcing it, predisposes the Municipal administration to carry away waste in bulk for processing or dumping at another location instead of going through the tediousness of having each household segregate or each RWA and community doing composting /bio-methanation
- Lack of capacity, being understaffed in relation to the total population, and the huge scale of the problem makes it difficult for 3 MCD to effectively monitor or police the activity of lakhs of informal workers involved in waste collection, aggregation and disposal of waste on a regular basis. This often leads to the occasional random checks and drives which serve little or no purpose.
- Lack of enforcement of plastic, electronic and C&D waste rules which should be done concurrently is absent leading to all material being bundled as municipal solid waste.

The Committee, therefore, recommends a people's program of Community based Inclusive, responsible and accountable approach of Establishing a Safai-Nigrani-Samiti (SNS) under the Chairmanship of the elected Municipal Councilor

Details:

Proposed solution through a structured, reportable and responsible community engagement program

Guiding principle for approaching the problem

- Simple. With broad guidelines, Leaving local communities to take micro decisions
- Decentralized
- Inclusive
- Transparent
- Justifiable

Draft Framework for constituting Safai-Nigrani-Samiti (SNS) by ULBs and Standard Operating Procedure (SCP) is enclosed herewith as Annexure-G for consideration of the ULB's.

Para-25:

INCLUSION OF INFORMAL SECTOR

According to the SWM Rules 2016, 11(a), 15(c)(g), (h), 24 (viii) & (ix),

All ULB's must formulate a plan for inclusion of the informal sector in the SWM plan for Delhi complying with the Delhi Bye-laws-2017 within a time limit based on the following:

- a. All ULBs must empanel as many organizations that work with waste-pickers in their jurisdiction, with the conditions that they keep the ULBs informed of their work via quarterly reports and work in consultation with the municipality.
- b. All doorstep waste collection of dry-waste should be allocated to waste-pickers or their organizations only, if required and possible.
- c. All recyclable dry waste should be kept by the waste-pickers or their organization.
- d. No tippers for dry waste collection should be allowed as these directly displace waste-pickers and dis-incentivize source segregation. Where tippers are placed, they may be delayed to 10 pm to allow waste-pickers to collect waste and only collect hazardous waste and C & D. Preferably, no new auto tippers to be introduced.
- e. The door-to-door collectors should be provided space for segregation and storing in the Material Recovery Facilities (MRF), preferably in designated spaces inside colonies.
- f. All waste-pickers to be given occupational cards instead of I-cards. Samples have been shared with the Committee. Waste-pickers must be given occupational cards to enable them to be treated as legitimate actors in solid waste. This should be done in a time-bound manner, preferably within 06 months.
- g. All waste-pickers to be given BPL cards
- h. Waste pickers must be actively helped by ULBs to get ration cards, pension, Aadhar cards, accident, life and health insurance and other social security schemes available for them even if they don't have valid address proof. They must be provided with bank accounts under Jan Dhan Yojna, along with ATM cards for easy withdrawal. Should be done within 06 months.
- i. Waste-pickers must be trained in first-aid, occupational health and safety, teaching segregation to generators, composting and handling bio-methanation.
- j. Practical safety equipment such as dual gloves (monthly), thick soled slippers for summers and shoes for winter (annual), fluorescent strips for night (annual), and zero powered eye glasses (annual) must be issued to all identified waste workers.
- k. They must be allowed to keep the recyclable waste they collect since their income comes from the sale of recyclable materials primarily. But they must be required to accept all dry waste, not just re-cyclables.
- l. Waste-picker organizations should be allowed to collect user/service fee for providing doorstep collection services. This fee amount should not be set by municipality as these are often seen to be lower than that being paid currently.

- m. Residents Welfare Associations, shopping malls, hotel, institutions etc. working with waste-pickers for waste handling must be exempt from any additional taxation required by any ULB, provided they can present an MoU signed with waste picker organization.
- n. ULB's must set a rate to be paid by bulk generators to waste-pickers for waste handling.
- o. It is the ULB's responsibility to ensure these and not the responsibility of the concessionaire, where such concessionaire exists.
- p. Recognition of approximately 6000 waste dealers in Delhi at present. Their skills and working conditions must be upgraded in order to ensure that the waste they are currently handling can be recycled in tandem with the changing landscape of Delhi. They require the following:
- Space for waste handling to at least 10-15 waste dealers per Ward to be allocated by the ULB's.
 - Master plan may include 850 sq. ft. space for dealers at Ward level.
 - A set of norms for each shop including inventORIZATION, receipts and financial processes and occupational health should be created
 - Mandatory training on implementing these norms should be provided to shop owners and staff
 - A sub-group to monitor their implementation must be created by the ULB
 - An annual no-objection certificate should be issued to those who comply with these norms for 3 months satisfactorily
- q. Recognition of waste recyclers through:
- Workshops on legal compliance and up to 6 months of support by DPCC to meet the norms in Delhi
 - All the units should be trained on safety and occupational health
 - Annual meet to understand challenges and address them between recyclers and DPCC
 - Leading engineering colleges like IIT Delhi, Delhi School of Engineering, IIT, Roorkee should be asked to identify low cost upgraded technologies or retrofitting as required for key waste materials such as plastics and ferrous and non-ferrous metals in order to eliminate pollution.
- r. Delhi's Master Plan and zonal plans must identify space at multiple levels like Colony and Ward for efficient waste handling.
- s. A Monitoring Committee should be formed comprising people from ULB's, civil society and NGOs, Department of Environment and Department of Urban Affairs to monitor progress on integration of waste pickers. They should submit a report on the progress every six months. A plan

should be made along with milestones to monitor. The Inclusion Manual for Integration of Informal Recycling Sector is worth consideration by ULB's.

- t. All the work has to be done within a specified framework and time limit.
- u. At New Delhi Railway Station, waste-pickers are organized to pick the dry waste and wet waste from all sites except tracks and recycle and compost these in a sustainable way. The New Delhi site may be used additionally as a training center for this purpose apart from carrying on the existing activity.

Since it is clear that decentralized approach with people participation will help, it is important that ULB's empanel organizations-NGOs or others-Sand both, that can work at these levels for providing waste management services. This will only ease the burden and assist the ULB's.

Para-26:

MINIMISING MOVEMENT OF MSW TO LANDFILL

The SWM Rule 11 (b) requires every State and Union Territory to prepare its State policy and strategy on solid waste management to ensure minimization of waste going to the landfill and minimize impact of solid waste on human health and environment.

Increasing urbanization and increasing per capita waste is creating unmanageable pressure on scarce land for waste disposal and intolerable living conditions for huge numbers of citizens and the problem will aggravate as population in Delhi will increase further.

The best way to minimize waste to Landfill sites is the combination of the factors described above which are reiterated as follows:

1. Formulating the Plan of Action through RWAs/Market Associations by 31st March, 2019.
2. Involvement of Informal sector.
3. Constitution of Safai-Nigrani-Samiti.
4. Having targeted territorial waste management plans for various settlement patterns within the City covering CGHS & Bulk Generation, Planned Colonies, Un-planned Colonies, JJ Clusters.
5. Formulating Plan of Action from micro to micro i.e. Ward level to Zone level and ULBs level.
6. Use of media campaign followed by use of Penal Powers.
7. Segregation of MSW at Home level.
8. Promotion of Home Composters.
9. Promotion of Home Composting in neighbourhood parks.
10. Repurposing of Dhalaos.
11. Precaution for Waste to Energy (WtE) Plants.
12. Handling of existing Landfill sites / dump sites.

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13. Savings in expenditure for handling MSW.

Plan of Action at the Ward level should be made by 31st March-2019 by ULBs and enforced meticulously daily so as to increase percentage on segregation of MSW within committed timelines as indicated in para 12. In Para-8, Committee has indicated that the problem is in implementation of the MSW related Rules.

The Committee recommends that a suitable monitoring mechanism may be put in place, so that the preparation of Plan of Action with timelines is finalized by ULBs by 31st March-2019 and thereafter, the implementation of PoA is also monitored and supervised to increase the percentage of segregation, as submitted by the ULBs to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The monitoring mechanism may also monitor the other related timelines mentioned in this report.

(RAAJIVYADUVANSHI)

Principal Secretary (UD)-Government of NCT of Delhi &
Chairman of the Committee
Constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
(DELHI POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE)

NOTIFICATION

Delhi, the 29th June, 2018

F. No. DPCC/RDPC/141/2017/3692.—Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) with intention to notify the Approved Fuels in official Gazette of Delhi Government and before the final notification of the Approved Fuels published Public Notice on 16.12.2017 in various newspapers of Delhi along with List of Approved Fuels in the National Capital Territory of Delhi inviting suggestions / objections with respect to said List of Approved Fuels from all concerned within a period of 60 days from the date of issue of said Public Notice.

The Draft Notification regarding the List of Approved Fuels in the National Capital Territory of Delhi was also made available at the website of DPCC and Department of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The suggestions / objections received with respect to said Draft Notification and Public Notice were considered by the Committee constituted by DPCC vide office order dated 15.02.2018.

In view of the above, considering the recommendations given by the Committee constituted by DPCC vide office order dated 15.02.2018 and in pursuance of the provisions of clause (d) of section 2 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (No. 14 of 1981) read with Notification No. Legal / 158/ (4)/ 90 dated the 15th March 1991 of the Central Pollution Control Board and in supersession of Notification No. F.25 (258)/SC/LC/DPCC/95/651 dated August 27, 1996, the Chairman, Delhi Pollution Control Committee with approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Govt. of NCT of Delhi hereby approves the following fuels as the "APPROVED FUELS" for the purposes of the said Act in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; namely:-

LIST OF APPROVED FUELS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI:-

1. Petrol (BS VI with 10 ppm Sulphur) as per the Notification of Government of India as amended from time to time.
2. Diesel (BS VI with 10 ppm Sulphur) as per the Notification of Government of India as amended from time to time.
3. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
4. Natural Gas/Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
5. Aviation turbine fuel
6. (a) Firewood for crematoriums and for other religious purposes.
(b) Wood Charcoal for Tandoors and Grills of Hotels/ Restaurant/ Banquet Halls/ Eating Houses having emission channelization / control system.
(c) Wood Charcoal for use in clothes ironing.
7. Biogas
8. Refuse Derived Fuel (only for Waste-to-Energy Plants)
9. Any other clean fuel notified by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi / Govt. of India, subsequent to this notification.

Note:

1. Besides above, Coal with low Sulphur (less than 0.4%) permitted for use in Thermal Power Plant only.
2. All other fuels will be deemed "unapproved" and so disallowed for use in NCT of Delhi.
3. Existing Industries / Units shall convert / switch over from their existing fuels to the above mentioned Approved Fuels within 90 days from the date of issue of this Notification.

By Order and in the Name of Lieutenant Governor,
of National Capital Territory of Delhi,

S. M. ALI, Spl. Secy. (Environment)-cum-
Member Secretary (DPCC)

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
9th LEVEL, C-WING, DELHI SACHIVALAYA
I.P. ESTATE, NEW DELHI-110002

No.F.7(85)/AD/LB/2016/5806-5829

Dated: 6.7.16

ORDER

Sub – Use of City Compost - regarding

Whereas, a policy on 'Promotion of City Compost' is notified vide OM F.No.11026/14/2015-M&E dated 10.2.2016 by Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, Govt. of India.

Whereas, the said policy provides for Market development assistance in the form of fixed amount of Rs. 1500 per tonne of City Compost for scaling up production and consumption of the product. The Ministry of Urban Development will take steps to increase setting up of compost plants across all States and Ministry of Agriculture will carry out IEC campaigns to educate farmers on the benefits of city compost. The fertilizer companies and marketing entities will co-market City Compost with chemical fertilizers through their dealers' network. The product is also being promoted under the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" campaign of Govt. of India launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Whereas, as per para 1(vi) of the notification of the policy, Government Departments and public sector undertakings will also use city compost to the extent possible for their horticulture and related use.

Whereas, subsequent to notification of the policy, the tagging of Cities where fertiliser/ composting/ waste-to-compost plants are operational with fertiliser marketing companies for the purpose of proper utilisation of City Compost produced in the cities has been completed for Delhi.

Whereas, National Fertilizers Limited has been tagged as Marketing Company for Marketing of Compost generated by three plants located in Delhi, under jurisdiction and administrative control of Municipal Corporations.

Whereas, the fertilizer company has assigned tripartite agreement with concerned compost manufacturer/municipal commissioner

Whereas, an OM No.11026/7/2016-M&E dated 22.2.2016 by Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, Govt. of India requires Government Departments and public sector undertakings to also use city compost to the extent possible for their horticulture and related use.

Whereas, a State level Steering Committee has been constituted for promotion of the scheme vide office memorandum F.No. 11026/26/2016-M&E dated 10.5.2016 by

Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, Govt. of India with Principal Secretary/Secretary, D/o Urban Development (Local Self Government) as the Chairman.

GNCTD in pursuance of the term of reference in the said OM direct the user departments and organisations under GNCTD to use the city compost, that would be marketed by NFL, to the extent possible for their horticulture and related use and intimate the action taken/compliance report.

(Ramesh Negi)
Pr. Secretary (UD)

F. No. 7(85)/AD/LB/2016/5806-5829

Dated 6.7.16

Copy to :

1. The Pr. Secretary (PWD), 5th Level, Delhi Sectt., Delhi.
2. Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
3. Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation.
4. Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
5. Managing Director, DSIDC, Bombay Life Building, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.
6. Director General, CPWD, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.
7. Engineer-in-Chief, PWD, MSO Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
8. Engineer Member, DDA, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi-110023.
9. CEO, DJB, Varunalaya, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
10. Chief Engineer (I&FC), ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, New Delhi.
11. CEO, DUSIB, Punarvas Bhawan, IP Estate, New Delhi.
12. Chief Engineer (Northern Railway), Baroda House, New Delhi-110001.
13. Chief Engineer, DTTDC, 18-A, DDA SCO Complex, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024.
14. Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi-110010.
15. CEO, BSES, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
16. CEO, NDPL, Hudson Lane, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi.
17. CEO, Yamuna Power Lighting, Karkardooma, New Delhi.
18. Chief Engineer, RCW, DMRC, Barakamba Road, Cannaught Place New Delhi.
19. Officer Incharge, DTL/PGCL, Rajghat Power House, New Delhi.
20. Officer Incharge, DTL/PGCL, Loni Road, New Delhi.
21. Chairman, NDMC, Palika Bhawan, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.
22. Chairman, DPCC, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, New Delhi.
23. Spl. Secretary, UD Department, GNCTD.

(Onkar Marathe)
Dy. Director (LB)

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
9th LEVEL, C-WING, DELHI SACHIVALAYA
I.P. ESTATE, NEW DELHI-110002

F. No. 7(84)/AD/LB/2016/5782-5805

Dated: 6.7.16

ORDER

Sub : Use of Recycled Products from Construction & Demolition Waste.

Whereas, Govt. of India accords high priority to Swatchh Bharat and sanitation measures as a tool to synergize dynamic growth & sustainability.

Whereas, in this direction, GoI has [comprehensively inter-alia revised waste management rules and] notified a new rule, namely Construction and Demolition (C & D) Waste Management Rule, 2016.

Whereas, the major objective of these rules is environmentally sound management of waste, & simultaneously promoting a circular economy through resource recovery and reuse, which in turn is aimed at combating and mitigating climate change phenomenon.

Whereas, Rule 9(1) of the Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 requires the Secretary in-charge of development in State Government to prepare policy w.r.t. management of construction & demolition waste in accordance with the provisions of these rules within one year.

Whereas, the Rule 9(4) of the said rules makes procurement of materials made from Construction and Demolition waste mandatory to a certain percentage (say 10-20%) in municipal and Government contracts subject to strict quality control.

Whereas, one Construction & Demolition Waste Processing plant is already operational in Delhi at Shastri Park (under administrative control of East Delhi Municipal Corporation) & more such proposed plants [at Tikri Kalan, Libaspur (PWD Projects) and at Mundka (DMRC Project)] are under process of being set up in Delhi.

Whereas, the Rule 6, also enlists as duty of Local authority, inter alia at Sl.No.9 to device appropriate measures for management of Construction & Demolition Waste generated including processing facility and for using the recycled products in the best possible manner.

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Whereas, an advisory was issued by GNCTD on 27th July 2015, mandating use of recycled C & D Waste products in Delhi. An advisory in continuation of the same was also issued on 14.9.2015 by Dy. Secretary (PWD/UD).

GNCTD hereby orders following measures for compliance of all Municipal/Local Govt. bodies in Delhi, Public Works Department, Irrigation & Flood Control, DSIIIDC, DJB & departments and Organisations of GNCTD involved in Construction/Maintenance of Civil Works :

- (1) A minimum of 2% of C&D recycled products shall be used for building works.
- (2) 10% of C&D products shall be used for Road works.
- (3) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Delhi shall mandate 5% use of C&D recycled products for non structural application by all, including private individuals. This condition shall be introduced by modifications in byelaws, if necessary, & by including the same condition in the building plan approval.
- (4) All above conditions, including those mentioned in the office advisory No.23(232)/E-in-C Projects/PWD/2015-16/17902-23 dated 14.9.2015 (adoption of prescribed construction practices, testing the quality of recycled products, installation of on site C&D waste processing plant in redevelopment projects costing more than Rs.500 crores etc.) shall be included in all relevant Civil work tenders i.e. Notice Inviting Tenders, Work Orders & Contract agreements etc. for strict compliance.
- (5) Compliance of these conditions shall be verified and certified by the concerned Executive Engineer before verifying & certifying the bills for payments in any such contract.
- (6) and intimate the action taken/compliance report.

(Ramesh Negi)
Pr. Secretary (UD)

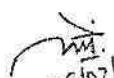
F. No. 7(84)/AD/LB/2016/ 5382-585

Dated 6.7.16

Copy to :

1. The Pr. Secretary (PWD), 5th Level, Delhi Sectt., Delhi.
2. Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
3. Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation.
4. Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
5. Managing Director, DSIIIDC, Bombay Life Building, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.
6. Director General, CPWD, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.
7. Engineer-in-Chief, PWD, MSO Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
8. Engineer Member, DDA, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi-110023.

9. CEO, DJB, Varunalaya, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
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12. Chief Engineer (Northern Railway), Baroda House, New Delhi-110001.
13. Chief Engineer, DTTDC, 18-A, DDA SCO Complex, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024.
14. Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi-110010.
15. CEO, BSES, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
16. CEO, NDPL, Hudson Lane, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi.
17. CEO, Yamuna Power Lighting, Karkardooma, New Delhi.
18. Chief Engineer, RC/W, DMRC, Barakamba Road, Connaught Place New Delhi.
19. Officer Incharge, DTL/PGCL, Rajghat Power House, New Delhi.
20. Officer Incharge, DTL/PGCL, Loni Road, New Delhi.
21. Chairman, NDMC, Palika Bhawan, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
22. Chairman, DPCC, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, New Delhi.
23. Spl. Secretary, UD Department, GNCTD.


06/07/2016
(Onkar Marathe)
Dy. Director (LB)

**EXECUTING SUMMARY ON PROPOSED ACTION PLANS
 FOR REJUVENATION OF IDENTIFIED POLLUTED RIVER STRETCH**

S. No.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	Details
1.	Name of the identified polluted river and its tributaries	: 22 km Stretch (Wazirabad to Asgarpur Village, Priority I stretch)
2.	Is river is perineal and total length of the polluted river	: Yes, it is a perennial river, however, - There is no flow in the river downstream of Wazirabad during lean season. 10 cumecs of flow is being released by the State of Haryana at Hathankund during lean season. However, most of it evaporates or percolates before it reaches Wazirabad during the lean season. Length 22 KM
3.	No of drains contributing to pollution and names of major drains	: As per DPCC information, - Large volumes of treated /untreated sewage and industrial effluent are discharged into the river first from townships in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and later through 18 drains within Delhi. - About 80% source of water pollution in river Yamuna is domestic sewage flow through drains from authorized / unauthorized areas. - The other source of pollution like dairy operation, open defecation, dumping of solid waste including puja material, effluent from hotels, hospitals and industries contribute to about 20% of the pollution in river Yamuna. Drain-wise water quality status from DPCC is attached in <u>Annexure 1</u> .
4.	Whether 'River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) constituted by the State Govt./UT Administration and If so, Date of constitution of 'RRC'	: Yes, constituted vide order dt. 22.20.2018 Copy attached at <u>Annexure 2</u> .
5.	Major Towns on the banks of the river with population	: - Population of Delhi is 18 Million. Half the population lives without sewerage. There is absence of sewer network in unauthorised colonies and slums. - There is population of 40 lakh in 1797 unauthorised colonies and the population is growing.

a. Total water consumption and sewage generation in MLD	: Total Water consumption : DJB estimates 900 MGD (4086 MLD) of water consumption (both surface and ground water) Total Sewage generation : As per DJB report 720 MGD (3268 MLD) reckoned at 80% of the fresh water used.
b. Total no. of existing STPs and the total capacities in MLD	: The present capacity of all the existing STPs in Delhi is 607 MGD (2756 MLD) against which the sewage actually received at the 34 Numbers of functional STP is 457.75 MGD (2083 MLD) - which means there is only a 75% capacity utilization. Out of 34 functional STPs (<u>Annexure 3</u>), the DJB claims that only two STPs, namely, Keshopur 2 and 3 are not meeting the design parameters. However, as per independent assessment made by the CPCB on the direction of MC, as many as 8 STPs were off line and 15 STPs were found violating one or more general standards. DJB insisted that only one STP which was of very low capacity is not connected online to the servers of CPCB and DPCC. Some of the STPs are designed only to achieve BOD/TSS standards of 30/50 mg/L even though DPCC has laid down standards of 10/10 mg/L for the treated waste water in the STPs. The DJB has planned Rehabilitation/Upgradation of STPs which have either outlived their prescribed life or are otherwise not meeting their design parameters. A total of 11 STPs of capacity 279 MGD are under upgradation or planned to be upgraded as per the details at <u>Annexure 4</u>.
c. Gaps in sewage treatment in MLD and no. of towns not having STPs	: The capacity utilisation of 75% will be increased to 99 % by June 2019 and to 100% by December 2019 (<u>Annexure 5</u>).
d. Total MSW generation in TPA	: 11700 TPD
e. Existing treatment and disposal facilities and total capacity	: <u>There are 3 landfill sites</u> • Bhalswa landfill site (commissioned in 1994), 70 acre, 62 m ht. • Ghazipur sanitary landfill site, (commissioned in 1984), 52 acre, 62 m ht. • Okhla sanitary landfill site (commissioned in 1996), 32 acre, 55 m ht. These landfill sites are not designed as per the schedule 3 of the MSW rules. In absence of availability of landfill sites, all the 5 Municipal Bodies are using these three sites for illegal disposal of MSW.

			Legacy waste in Landfill sites : 32 Million tonnes (Ghazipur = Over 14, Bhalaswa=Over 13, Okhla = 5) Waste to Energy Plants 1950 TPD at Okhla 2000 TPD at Bawana 1300 TPD at Ghazipur				
6.	Major industrial estates located with total no. of industries	<table><tr><th>Industrial Areas in Delhi</th><th>No. of Industries</th></tr><tr><td>28 total</td><td>26,470</td></tr></table>	Industrial Areas in Delhi	No. of Industries	28 total	26,470	
Industrial Areas in Delhi	No. of Industries						
28 total	26,470						
	a. Total water consumption and total industrial effluent generation in MLD	:	Total effluent generation from 17 industrial Areas having CETPs as per the consent applications: 6.06316 MLD				
	b. No. of industries having captive ETPs and their treatment capacity in MLD	:	2388 ETPs are installed with a total capacity of 37.0510 MLD				
	c. No of CETP's and their treatment capacity	:	• Total 13 CETPs of 46.7 MGD capacity area connected with 17 approved industrial areas. • 11 approved industrial areas are not connected to CETPs as they are not generating substantial liquid waste.				
	d. Gaps in treatment of industrial effluent	:	Issue of industries functioning from residential/non-conforming areas is being monitored by EPCA with Industries Department, DSIIDC, DMCs and DDA. Additionally, a Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Delhi is also monitoring this and reporting compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in MC Mehta vs UOI in WP© No. 4677 of 1985.				
	e. Total HW generation in TPA in the catchment area	:	5829.114 MTA - hazardous solid waste and 903.625 kl /annum - used oil				
	f. Existing HW Treatment and Disposal Facilities and total capacity with life span	:	None. The task of setting up of TSDF at Bawana has been entrusted to DSIIDC. DSIIDC has confirmed that RFP proposals have been invited and after technical bids are received by 28.02.19, the Hazardous Waste disposal site will be developed in 15 months thereafter.				
7.	Action plan includes mainly covering aspect such as (Proposal for utilisation of sewage, ground water recharging or rain water harvesting, measures for regulating ground water use, protection and management of flood plain zone, maintaining minimum E-flows and water shed management, plantation on both sides of the river, setting up of bio-diversity parks etc., as per Hon'ble NGT Orders dated 20.09.2018 and	:	Yes (details at point 12 below)				

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	19.12.2018)	
8.	Min. and Max. required time period for implementation of action plans	Min 3 Years Max 5 Years (excluding timeline for environmental flow requirement)
9.	Total estimated budget in crores towards implementation of proposed action plans with break-up (e.g. No. of STPs, capacity, total cost; No of CETPs, total capacity, Cost towards interception and diversion of sewage/effluent to STPs/CETPs etc.,)	: None of the agencies has raised/ informed about any fiscal requirement. DJB is the main agency for establishment and operation of STPs.
10.	Responsible Organisation (s) for implementation of proposed action plans (Please enclose details as annexure)	: DDA, DJB, Irrigation and Flood Control Dept., DPCC, Forest Dept., PWD, Industries Dept., DSIIDC, Urban development Department, MCDs
11.	Proposed Mechanism for execution of action plans	: DPCC will monitor the implementation of the action plans/ timelines given by the concerned agencies
12.	Expected deliverables w r to achieving Goals (Please enclose as annexure)	: 1. STPs (<u>Annexure 4, 5 and 6</u>) 2. Interceptor Sewer Project (<u>Annexure 7 and 8</u>) 3. Use of treated waste water (<u>Annexure 9</u>) 4. MSW (remediation of existing SLFs and proposed Waste to energy plants – <u>Annexure 10</u>) 5. Prevention of dumping of solid waste in drains (<u>Annexure 11</u>) 6. Protection and management of flood plain zones (<u>Annexure 12</u>) 7. Minimum Environmental Flow (<u>Annexure 13</u>) 8. Regulation reg. groundwater use (<u>Annexure 14</u>) 9. Plantation on both sides of the river, restoration/ conservation of flood plains etc. (<u>Annexure 15 and 16</u>) 10. Rain water harvesting (<u>Annexure 17</u>)

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DELHI POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

(Government of N.C.T. of Delhi)

4th Floor, S.C.T. Building, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi - 110006

Website : <http://www.dpcc.delhigovt.nic.in>

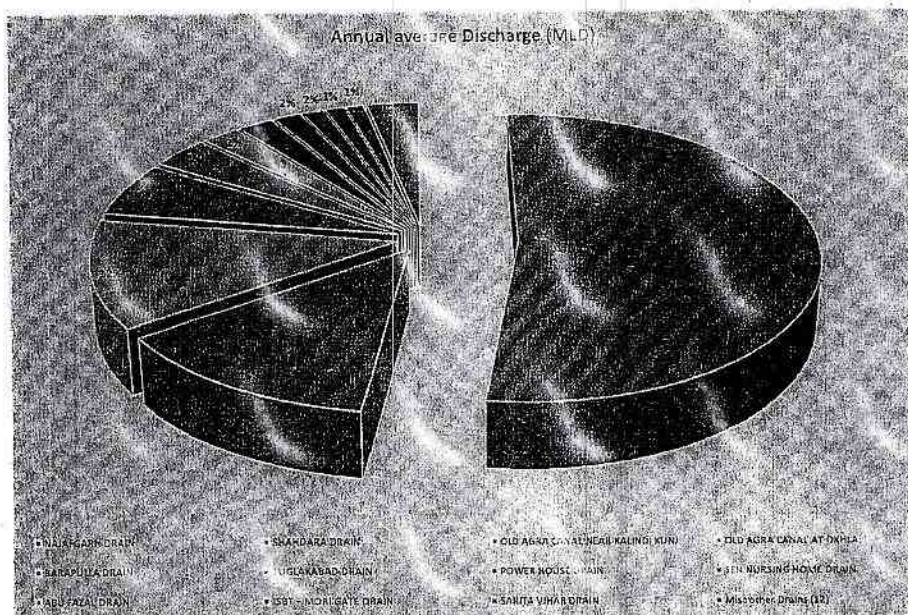
WATER QUALITY STATUS OF DRAIN

Report No : DPCC/W/D/18-19/217-240

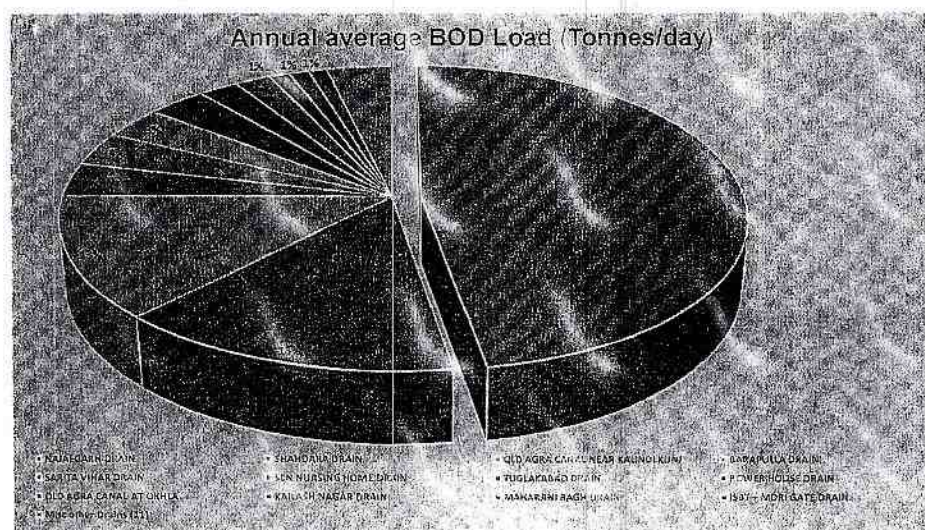
Date of Sampling 14-01-2019

S.No	Name of Sample	pH	TSS (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
	General Standard	5.5- 9.0	100	250	30
1	Najafgarh Drain	7.5	118	124	40
2	Metcalf House Drain	7.6	84	96	36
3	Khyber Pass Drain	7.5	96	116	40
4	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.7	56	64	22
5	Magazine Road Drain	7.5	452	244	80
6	ISBT Drain	7.6	180	280	95
7	Tonga Stand Drain	7.6	212	308	105
8	Moat Drain	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW
9	Civil Mill Drain	7.7	186	236	80
10	Power House Drain	7.6	104	156	54
11	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.8	212	276	95
12	Drain No. 12A	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW
13	Drain No. 14	7.5	76	84	26
14	Barapulla Drain	7.6	292	356	120
15	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.7	156	276	95
16	Kalkaji Drain	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW
17	Sarita Vihar Drain (Mathura Road)	7.7	104	172	60
18	Tehkhand Drain	7.6	272	404	136
19	Tuglakabad Drain	7.4	528	380	130
20	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW
21	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge	7.6	184	248	84
22	Shahdara Drain	7.7	464	352	120
23	Sahibabad Drain	7.7	504	560	190
24	Indrapuri Drain	7.6	236	312	105

ANNUAL AVERAGE DISCHARGE FROM THE DRAINS



ANNUAL AVERAGE BOD LOAD OF THE DRAINS



Annexure - 2

MOST URGENT
NGT MATTER

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Department of Environment, Government of NCT of Delhi

6th Level, C-Wing, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi- 110002

Telefax: 23392029

F.12 (585)/Env/NGT/OA 673 of 2018/6151-6155

Dated: 22/10/18

OFFICE ORDER

Sub: Constitution of River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) in respect of Delhi in Compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT contained in the order dated 20.09.2018 passed in OA No. 673/2018 IN THE MATTER OF: NEWS ITEM PUBLISHED IN 'THE HINDU' AUTHORED BY SHRI. JACOB KOSHY Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB"

The directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal as contained in the above order said are reproduced below:

"50. In view of above, we consider it necessary to issue the following directions:

- i) All States and Union Territories are directed to prepare action plans within two months for bringing all the polluted river stretches to be fit at least for bathing purposes (i.e BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 ml) within six months from the date of finalisation of the action plans.*
- ii) The action plans may be prepared by four-member Committee comprising, Director, Environment., Director, Urban Development., Director, Industries., Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board of concerned State. This Committee will also be the Monitoring Committee for execution of the action plan. The Committee may be called "River Rejuvenation Committee" (RRC). The RRC will function under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory.*
- iii) The action plan will include components like identification of polluting sources including functioning/ status of STPs/ETPs/CETP and solid waste management and processing facilities, quantification and characterisation of solid waste, trade and sewage generated in the catchment area of polluted river stretch. The action plan will address issues relating to; ground water extraction, adopting good irrigation practices, protection and management of Flood Plain Zones (FPZ), rain water harvesting, ground water charging, maintaining minimum environmental flow of river and plantation on both sides of the river. Setting up of biodiversity parks on flood plains by removing encroachment shall also be considered as an important component for river rejuvenation. The action plan should focus on proper interception and diversion of sewage carrying drains to the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and emphasis should be on utilization of treated sewage so as to minimize extraction of ground or surface water. The action plan should have speedy, definite or specific timelines for execution of steps. Provision may be made to pool the resources, utilizing funds from State budgets, local bodies, State Pollution Control Board/ Committee and out of Central Schemes*

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- iv) *The Action Plans may be subjected to a random scrutiny by a task team of the CPCB.*
- v) *The Chief Secretaries of the State and Administrators/ Advisors to Administrators of the Union Territories will be personally accountable for failure to formulate action plan, as directed.*
- vi) *All States and Union Territories are required to send a copy of Action Plan to CPCB especially w.r.t Priority I & Priority II stretches for approval.*
- vii) *The States and the Union Territories concern are directed to set up Special Environment Surveillance Task Force, comprising nominees of District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of State Pollution Control Board and one person to be nominated by District Judge in his capacity as Chairman of Legal Services Authority on the pattern of direction of this Tribunal dated 07.08.2018, in Original Application No. 138/2016 (TNHRC Case).), "Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Motu case)*
- viii) *The Task Force will also ensure that no illegal mining takes place in river beds of such polluted stretches.*
- ix) *The RRC will have a website inviting public participation from educational institutions, religious institutions and commercial establishments. Achievement and failure may also be published on such website. The Committee may consider suitably rewarding those contributing significantly to the success of the project.*
- x) *The RRCs will have the authority to recover the cost of rejuvenation in Polluter Pays Principle from those who may be responsible for the pollution, to the extent found necessary. In this regard, principle laid down by this Tribunal in order dated 13.07.2017 in O.A No. 200 of 2014, M.C Mehta Vs. U.O.I will apply. Voluntary donations, CSR contribution, voluntary services and private participation may be considered in consultation with the RRC.*

51. *We understand that the State Pollution Control Boards or other authorities are having funds deposited under the order of the Tribunal besides funds available under Consent Mechanism. The said funds may be utilized for the purpose of expenditure for the Committees, including preparation and execution of action plans in accordance with the provisions contained in the Water Act, 1974.*

52. *A copy of this be sent by e-mail to all the concerned i.e. the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Niti Ayog, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Central Pollution Control Board, Chief Secretaries of all the States and Union Territories for compliance.*

53. The RRCs will send progress reports by e-mail at filing.ngt@gmail.com on or before 15.12.2018.

54. Needless to say, that order of National Green Tribunal is binding as a decree of Court and non-compliance is actionable by way of punitive action including prosecution, in terms of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

55. Put up for consideration of the Report on 19th December, 2018."

Accordingly, as per para 50 (ii), the following four member River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) is being constituted for Delhi:

1. Director, Department of Environment, GNCTD
2. Director, Department of Urban Development, GNCTD
3. Director, Industries, GNCTD
4. Member Secretary, DPCC

The RRC will function under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory.

The committee is to prepare action plans within two months for bringing all the polluted river stretches to be fit at least for bathing purposes (i.e BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 ml) within six months from the date of finalisation of the action plans.

This Committee will also be the Monitoring Committee for execution of the action plan.

Further, the Special Environment Surveillance Task Force as defined in para 50 (vii) of the above stated Hon'ble NGT Order may be constituted by Divisional Commissioner separately. This Task Force will work in co-ordination of the RRC in addition to dealing with the sand mining issues mentioned in para 50 (viii). Copy of order dt. 07.08.2018 of the Hon'ble NGT issued in Original Application No. 138/2016 (TNHRC Case), "Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Motu case)" is enclosed for kind reference please.

This issues with the approval of the Chief Secretary, Delhi.

Encl.: As above.


S.M. Ali
Spl. Secretary (Env.)

Copy to :

1. Pr. Secretary, Department of Urban Development, GNCTD.
2. Pr. Secretary & Commissioner, Department of Industries, GNCTD.
3. Member Secretary, DPCC.
4. Director (Env.), Department of Environment.

Copy for information to:

1. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board.
2. OSD to Chief Secretary, GNCTD.
3. Secretary (Environment)-Cum-Chairman DPCC, Department of Environment, GNCTD.

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Annexure 3

Sewage Treatment Plants

List of STPs functioning as on 31.12.2018

S.No.	Name Of STP	Phase- Wise Breakup	Design Capacity (in MGD)	Utilisation (in MGD)	% Utilisation	Designed BOD/SS (in mg./lt.)	Achieved BOD/SS (in mg./lt.)	REMARKS (WHETHER MEETING DESIGN PARAMETERS)
1.	Rithala	Phase-I	40	26	65	30/50	16.25/28.76	Yes
2.	Rithala	Phase-II	40	40	100	15/20	12.62/17.39	Yes
3.	Okhla	Phase-II	12	7	58	30/50	19/36	Yes
4.	Okhla	Phase-III	37	25	68	30/50	19/24	Yes
5.	Okhla	Phase-IV	45	35	78	30/50	23/35	Yes
6.	Okhla	Phase-V	16	11	69	30/50	19/25	Yes
7.	Okhla	Phase-VI	30	29	97	20/30	8/10	Yes
8.	Kondli	Phase-II	25	17	68	30/50	18/25	Yes
9.	Kondli	Phase-IV	45	40	88	20/30	13/20	Yes
10.	Keshopur	Phase-I	12	11.5	95.8	20/30	5.69/12.78	Yes
11.	Keshopur	Phase-II	20	16	80	30/50	139.74/251.66	No
12.	Keshopur	Phase-III	40	38	95	30/50	55.28/129.37	No
13.	Yamuna Vihar	Phase-I	10	10	100	30/50	27/44	Yes
14.	Yamuna Vihar	Phase-III	25	13.5	54	20/30	17/27	Yes
15.	Vasant Kunj	Phase-I	2	1.25	63	30/50	27/44	Yes
16.	Vasant Kunj	Phase-II	3	1.9	63	30/50	27/44	Yes
17.	Mehrauli	Mehrauli	5	3.9	78	20/30	16/25	Yes
18.	Coronation Pillar	Phase-I & II	20	15.5	77.5	30/50	27.24/42.35	Yes
19.	Coronation Pillar	Phase-III	10	7	70	30/50	23.98/33.78	Yes
20.	Narela	Narela	10	1.4	14	30/50	29.3/40	Yes
21.	Nilothi	Phase-I	20	2.32	11.5	30/50	34/21	Temporarily out of service for maintenance
22.	Nilothi	Phase-II	20	18	90	10/10	4.62/8.3	Yes
23.	Najafgarh	Najafgarh	5	1.9	38	30/50	24.80/45.07	Yes
24.	Pappankalan	Phase-I	20	16	80	30/50	30/48.42	Yes
25.	Pappankalan	Phase-II	20	19.5	97.5	10/10	4.43/6.01	Yes
26.	Dr. Sen Nursin g Home Nalla	Dr. Sen Nursin g Home Nalla	2.2	2.32	105	10/15	5/7	Yes
27.	Delhi Nallah	Phase-I	2.2	2.29	104	10/15	7/8	Yes
28.	Delhi Nallah	Phase-II	15	15.28	102	10/10	6/7	Yes
29.	Rohini	Rohini	15	5.6	37	30/50	--	--

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S.No.	Name Of STP	Phase- Wise Breakup	Design Capacity (in MGD)	Utilisation (in MGD)	% Utilisation	Designed BOD/SS (inmg./lt.)	Achieved BOD/SS (inmg./lt.)	REMARKS (WHETHER MEETING DESIGN PARAMETERS)
30.	Ghitorni	Ghitorni	5	0.39	8	30/50	28/46	Yes
31.	Kapashera	Kapashera	5	1.5	30	10/10	--	--
32.	Common Wealth Games Village	Common Wealth Games Village	1	0.18	18	02/01	1.6/BDL	Yes
33.	Molar-Bandh	Molar-Bandh	0.66	0.55	83	30/50	25/40	Yes
34.	Chilla	Chilla	9	9	100	10/10	7/8	Yes

- Due to lack of sewerage network here is short fall sewage received at various STPs.
- DJB takes sample on daily basis at major plants like Pappankalan, Rithala, Kondli etc. and at smaller plants it is done on weekly basis whereas DPCC does it once a month, hence DJB relies more on.

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Annexure 4

Sewage Treatment Plants

List of STPs being Rehabilitated /Upgraded

S.No	Location	Capacity	Target date of completion	Remarks
				On commissioning, STP at S.No. of Annexure-I will be de-commissioned
1.	Kondli STP Phase I	10 MGD	March 2020	Are being rehabilitated under YAP-III. On commissioning of Phase-II, S.No. 8 of Annexure-I shall be de-commissioned.
2.	Kondli STP Phase II	25 MGD	July 2022	
3.	Kondli STP Phase III	10 MGD	Dec.2019	
4.	Yamuna Vihar STP Phase II	10 MGD	March 2020	Shall be rehabilitated and upgraded from funding under AMRUT
5.	Okhla STP Phase I	30 MGD	December 2021	Presently the STPs is closed and not in the list of functioning STPs in Annexure-I. A new STP of combined capacity of 124 MGD shall be constructed in place of Phase-I, II, III & IV under YAP-III
6.	Okhla STP Phase II	12 MGD	December 2021	Sr.No.2 (Phase-II, III & IV) of Annexure-I will be de-commissioned. A new STP of combined capacity of 124 MGD shall be constructed in place of Phase-I, II, III & IV under YAP-III. On commissioning of Phase-II, III, IV S.No. 3,4,5 of Annexure-I shall be de-commissioned.
7.	Okhla STP Phase III	37 MGD	December 2021	
8.	Okhla STP Phase IV	45 MGD	December 2021	
9.	Rithala Phase-I	40 MGD	14.12.2021	Is being rehabilitated under YAP-III. On commissioning of Phase-I, S.No. 1 of Annexure-I shall be de-commissioned.
10.	Keshopur Phase-II	20 MGD	31.03.2020	The appointment of consultant for conditional assessment of existing equipment of 20&40 MGD STP is being processed, who will work out short term and long term measures to improve treated effluent parameters as per design limits and other related works, likely to be appointed within 03 months. DPR, administrative approval will be taken in another 03 months and work is likely to be awarded by July, 2019. For short term measure plant will be ready by March, 2020. For long term measure plant will be commissioned with treated effluent parameter as 10/10 BOD/TSS, micronutrient and pathogen removal by July, 2022. On commissioning of Phase-II, III, S.No. 11, 12 of Annexure-I shall be de-commissioned.
11.	Keshopur Phase-III	40 MGD		

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Annexure 5

Sewage Treatment Plants

Status of Sewage Treatment in Delhi with Timelines

S. No.	Description	Dec-18	June-19	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21
1	Sewage generated in Delhi (MGD) as per water supply by DJB	720	720	720	720	720
2	Sewage treatment capacity (MGD)	607	657	657	657	707
3	Sewage treatment (MGD)	457	651	663	694	709
4	Capacity utilization (%)	75.3%	99%	100.9%	105.6%	100.3%

Apart from above, as per SMP-2031, 32 Nos of new STPs are to be constructed in outer Delhi area. However, out of 32 STPs, 14 STPs are proposed in Najafgarh area, and in place of remaining 18 STPs, it is proposed to construct decentralized STPs for which land at 46 locations are being allotted by Delhi Govt. The details of decentralized STPs are as follows:

DETAILS OF DECENTRALIZED PLANTS		Capacity (MGD)
1)	Timarpur Oxidation Ponds	5.50
2)	Decentralised STP in Burari area	4.50
3)	8 nos. decentralised STP in Chatterpur area	5.00
4)	Decentralised STP in Kirari area	20.5
5)	Decentralised STP in Narela, Zindpur & Palla	25.30
6)	Decentralised STP in Bawana & Kanjhawla	44.70
7)	Decentralised STP in Badarpur area	10.00
8)	Decentralised STP in Mundka (part) area	3.30
9)	9+5 STPs IN Najafgarh area	39.00
Total		157.8

STP capacity at Coronation Pillar

Present Capacity 30 MGD (Ph I, 10 MGD – closed, Ph II, 20 MGD and Ph III, 10 MGD)
 A new Plant of 70 MGD is under construction, thereafter existing 30 MGD will be put out of operation.

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Annexure 6

Sewage Treatment Plants

Status of New STPs proposed

S.No	Name of the Plant	Capacity in MGD	Status	Remarks
1	TikriKalan	2.7	Notification was issued by Land & building deptt. 28.8.15. Payment made in 23 August, 2017. Acquisition of land is in progress.	Work of all STPs has already been awarded to M/s L&T on 21-04-2017. Likely date of completion of this project is 18 – 30 months. As per directions of Hon'ble NGT all 14 STPs are to be funded b NMCG. So far approval of funding for 7 STPs has been received from NMCG. During the meeting of joint review chaired by Hon'ble Minister of MOWR, RD & GR, Govt. of India and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi held on 18-01-2018, it was apprised by Hon'ble CM that there is a need to reexamine the justification of the project to avoid any wasteful expenditure. Therefore there is a need to appoint a consultant to re-examine the need of the project. After consultant report a final decision will be taken by Delhi Govt. and same will be communicated to NMCG. In pursuance to above, the work to ascertain the quantum of wastewater flow in the command of 9+5 STPs in Najafgarh catchment area was awarded to M/s WAPCOS Ltd. on 27-04-2018. Due to the extended monsoon season the work has been
2	Mitrao	5.6	Land has allotted by Revenue deptt.to DJB.	
3	DichaoKalan	5.6	Partial Gram Sabha Land allotted. After the investigation of Hon'ble NGT a joint inspection with Revenue Department was carried out on 01-12-2017 for balance requirement. A private land was identified adjacent to existing Gram Sabha land. Hon'ble NGT directed Revenue. Deptt. to start process of acquisition of land. Case for acquisition of land through Land & Building Deptt of Delhi Govt is being processed separately.	
4	Kazipur	1.1	50% gram Sabha land available with DJB. For balance pvt. land Notification was issued by Land & building deptt. 28.8.15. Payment made in 17 July 2017. Acquisition of land is in progress.	
5	KheraDabarExtn	0.9	Land taken over by DJB.	
6	Shikarpur	0.6	Alternate Gram Sabha land under allotment as earlier allotted land was shifted due to public resistance.	
7	Kair	1.1	Notification was issued by Land & building deptt. 28.8.15. Payment made in 17 July 2017. Acquisition of land is in progress.	
8	Jaffarpur	2.2	Land taken over by DJB.	

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9	Hasanpur	2.2	Alternate Gram Sabha land under allotment as earlier allotted land was shifted due to public resistance.	started in month of October. Flow measurement has been completed by M/s WAPCOS. Report of flow measurement of all the drains is likely to be expected from M/s WAPCOS, by this month end. Final decision on Capacity of these STP's shall be taken thereafter. However in pursuant to the directions dated 25-7-2018 and 26-7-2018 of the Hon'ble NGT, work at Jaffarpur and KheraDabur has been taken up.
10	Sarangpur	2.2	Land taken over by DJB.	
11	Galibpur	1.1	Land taken over by DJB.	
12	TajpurKhurd	8.0	Notification was issued by Land & building deptt. 28.8.15. Payment made in 20 July, 2017. Case for acquisition of additional 20 Bigha Land is in process. Acquisition of land is in progress.	
13	Goyalavihar (Kakorala)	2.5	Notification was issued by Land & building deptt. 28.8.15. Payment made in 17 July 2017. Acquisition of land is in progress.	
14	Badu Sarai (Kanganheri)	1.4	Land taken over by DJB.	

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Annexure 7

Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP)

- i) Interceptor Sewage Project seeks to trap 108 drains out-falling into Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara drains.
- ii) The Interceptor Sewage Project is expected to be commissioned by **June 2019**.
- iii) The amount of sewage now being intercepted is 118 MGD. By June 2019 all the 242 MGD of sewage is expected to be trapped and treated.
- iv) With the commissioning of all the six packages of Interceptor Sewage Project, the BOD load reduction in the river will be of the order of 165 TPD. The details of six packages are at **Annexure 8**

Annexure 8

Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP)

Subject:- Status of Interceptor Sewer Project.

S.No.	ISP Package -No	Flow to be trapped (MGD)	Name of STP & Treatment Capacity (MGD)	Capacity Available for Treatment of Intercepted Flow	Flow already trapped and being treated (MGD)	Balance flow targeted to be trapped and treated with timeline (MGD).
1	Package-1	13.80 (Dwarka)	Dwarka---40 MGD	Yes	13.80	Already Trapped
2	Package-2	41.90 (Nilothi)	Nilothi---60 MGD	Yes	41.90	Already Trapped
		22.30 (Keshopur)	Keshopur---72 MGD	Yes	10.90	11.40MGD by March-2019
3	Package-3	50.02 (Coronation Pillar)	Coronation Pillar---70 MGD (New)& Existing STP is 30 MGD	Construction of STP is in progress and likely to be commissioned(Liquid line) by June-2019	--	50.02 MGD by June-2019
		19.24(Rithala)	Rithala---80 MGD	Yes	--	19.24 MGD by March-2019.
4	Package-4	13.50 (Rithala)	Rithala---80 MGD	Yes	6.60	6.90 MGD by March-2019.
		12.50 (Rohini)	Rohini---15 MGD	Yes	12.50	Already Trapped
5	Package-5	31.90 (Yamuna Vihar)	Yamuna Vihar--- 35 MGD & 10 MGD (under Rehabilitation of AMRUT)	Yes	--	31.90 MGD by March-2019
6	Package-6	37.20(Kondli)	Kondli---45 MGD new&45(10 +25+10)MGD to be rehabilitated under YAP-III out of which 25 MGD is still in operation. Presently, total operational capacity= 70 MGD.	Rehabilitation of 10 MGD STP is in progress and likely to be commissioned(Liquid line) by Dec.-2019 . So, total capacity in Dec,2019 will be 80 MGD.	23.70	13.50 MGDby Dec-2019
Total		242.36 MGD			109.4 MGD	132.96 MGD

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Annexure 9

UTILIZATION OF TREATED WASTE WATER

- Out of 459 MGD of treated waste water DJB is mandated to release 267 MGD of treated waste water into Yamuna. However, what is being released through drains is not only the treated waste water but treated waste water mixed with untreated waste water.
- The DJB has plans to release 195 MGD of treated waste water (<10 BOD), after necessary tertiary treatment, at Palla which would be captured at Wazirabad to be used in the Water Treatment Plant. Though this is subject to the approval of the UYRB. Timeline: Next 3 years
- Proposed 10 MGD quantity to be used for Water Bodies, Parks, Groundwater Recharge and use by other agencies in next 2 years
- Proposed use for irrigation in U.P. in next 4 years subject to consent of U.P. irrigation department – Govt. of U.P. in lieu of raw water supply for proposed 140 MGD WTP at Sonia Vihar. **140 MGD**
- DJB and DDA to switch over to the use of treated waste water for gardening and use in Parks in lieu of ground water. DDA will make it mandatory to use treated waste water in all new constructions by providing for dual plumbing. DDA has confirmed that dual plumbing has been made mandatory in all new constructions.
- The DJB has also decided to use some of the treated waste water for recharging the Water bodies which will additionally help recharge ground water and indirectly contribute to lean season flows in the river Yamuna. In all 201 water bodies are proposed to be rejuvenated by the DJB and another 96 water bodies are proposed to be rejuvenated by the IFCD in technical collaboration with NEERI.

MSW MANAGEMENT (ACTION PLAN WITH TIMELINES)
(as per the available information from the three MCDs)

REMEDICATION OF EXISTING SLFs

I. Remediation of SLF at Bhalaswa by North DMC

Department of Science and Technology/GOI had constituted a 9 member Scientific Advisory Committee for Landfill Remediation consisting of luminaries from IIT and other fields/Departments. Dr. Manoj Dutta, Professor, IIT Delhi has been engaged by the North DMC as Technical advisor/consultant for slope stabilization, part capping, Methane Gas extraction, Leachate extraction and treatment etc. for remediation of Bhalaswa Landfill Site. The report submitted by the Dr. Manoj Dutta, Professor, IIT Delhi on 12.02.2018 for remediation work which comprises in 2 Stages,

Stage (A) : Investigation and design of the project

Stage (B): Execution of project

Timeline proposed for remediation/execution of the Bhalaswa Landfill Site :- 31/03/2020

II. Remediation of SLF at Ghazipur by East DMC

- IIT Delhi engaged as consultant for remediation.
- An MoU has been signed by AG Dauter for processing of legacy waste to zero residue on 03.08.2018 for a pilot of 200 TPD for one year, after successful pilot the capacity will be enhanced to 1500 TPD for 20 years.
- Environmental clearance is pending with MoEF&CC, GoI. Exemption may be granted being pilot project and will be monitored by Expert Committee.
- For the work of slope stabilization, IIT Delhi has finalized justification of rate. The agency has not negotiated the rates. Hence as per direction of IIT and discussion with senior officer, RFP has been amended and new tender has been recalled.

III. Remediation of SLF at Okhla by South DMC

- Under the guidance of IIT (Delhi) work of remediation started in January, 2018
- Work requires flattening of slopes and providing drainage arrangement.

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- Heavy duty machines such as Bulldozers (04 Nos.) and Excavators (05 Nos.) were deployed
 - As on date 40-50% slope correction work is completed and complete slope correction by march, 2019
 - Due to non availability of alternate site for dumping, about 1800 MTs of Municipal Solid Waste is being dumped at Okhla dumpsite every day.
 - The work on engineered landfill site in close vicinity measuring 32 acres will start shortly.
 - Environmental clearance granted by MoEF&CC, Gol on 29/10/18.
 - Application for grant of consent to establish (CTE) submitted to DPCC, CTE yet to be received.

WASTE TO ENERGY PLANTS (EXPANSION AND NEW PROPOSED) + other decentralized waste management options

SOUTH MCD

- 500 TPD expansion at Okhla (env. Clearance under process) + 2000 TPD New at Tehkhand (by March 2020)
- - Four compost plants of (1 TPD)
 - Two plants commissioned.
 - Two plants likely to be commissioned by 31/3/2019
- Four Bio-methanation plants (5 TPD).
 - One plant likely to be commissioned
 - One plant likely to be commissioned by 31/3/2019
 - Two plants likely to be commissioned by 15/4/2019

LOA for establishment of 02 Nos. of 200TPD Bio-gas plants (to process Cattle dung and vegetable waste) at Nangli Dairy and Goyla Dairy colony Najafgarh issued on 22.10.2018. These plants are likely to be commissioned on BOT basis by June, 2020.

NORTH MCD

1500 TPD New at Bhalaswa (by 31.08.2020)

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- North DMC has taken up to set up following decentralized processing of bio-degradable waste under UDF:--
- **Accelerated Composter/Bio-Methanisation/Plant 1 TPD capacity, 6 nos.:-** Lowest bidder is M/s. Alfa-Them finalized by the South DMC through GeM. Work Order issued on 05.06.2018. The civil work in progress & the plant is likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2019.
- **Bio-methanisation: Plant 5-TPD capacity 4 nos.:-** Work order issued on 21.08.2018. The work is in progress & the plant is likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2019.
- **Bio-methanisation Plant of 200 TPD Capacity based on cow dung/bio-degradable at Bhalswa Dairy.**

Tender invited on 03.05.18. Case is under approval of House (Corporation) for Rate and Agency. Target date is 31.03.2020. However, anticipated approval from Hon'ble Mayor has been obtained on 13.12.2018. The LOA issued on 14.12.2018. The plant is likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2020.

EAST MCD

- 1200 TPD expansion at Ghazipur (next 6 months)
- 245 TPD as decentralized plant (next 6 months)
- IL&FS is expanding the capacity of plant from 1300 to 2500 TPD. However, due to some internal reasons the company could not be able to expand the capacity of the plant. A new MoU, between EDMC & NTPC, is under process for approval, subject to availability of land at Ghonda Gurjan site.

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ANNEXURE 11

PREVENTION OF DUMPING OF SOLID WASTE IN THE DRAINS :

For preventing the dumping of solid waste in the drains, all the concerned Departments / Agencies have been directed on 15.01.2019 as following :

- i. All field officers of North DMC, East DMC, South DMC, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Public Works Department (PWD), GNCTD & Irrigation & Flood Control Department (I&FC), GNCTD and Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), comprising of Executive Engineer (EE)/ Assistant Engineer (AE)/ Junior Engineer (JE) are to ensure that environmental compensation of Rs. 50,000/- be levied on those found dumping Solid Waste into drains in their respective jurisdiction and in respect of those drains being maintained by their respective Urban Local Body (ULB)/ Department / Organization. The levy of environmental compensation on the defaulters will be the prime responsibility of the EE/AE/JE of the concerned ULB/ Department / Organization which is responsible for maintaining the said drain.
- ii. In addition to this, appropriate action as per provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957 / New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, Cantonment Act 2006, Solid Waste management Rules 2016 and Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws framed by respective Urban Local Body in exercise of powers under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 will also be initiated for challenging the prosecuting of the defaulters by the EE/AE/JE of the concerned Urban Local Body.
- iii. This action needs to be taken in respect of all drains owned / maintained by the respective Urban Local Body / DJB/ DSIIDC/ PWD/ I&FC / DUSIB etc.
- iv. The Executive Engineer of the DSIIDC, PWD, DJB I&FC and DUSIB who is responsible for maintaining the said drain shall liaise on a regular basis with the concerned Executive Engineer of the ULB to ensure proper and regular action.
- v. Negligence on the part of individual officer in enforcing the above instructions shall attract disciplinary proceedings. The Executive Engineer in-charge of maintenance of that particular section of the drain of the DJB/PWD/I&FC/DUSIB and DSIIDC and the area Executive Engineer of the concerned Urban Local Body would be held jointly accountable in case Solid Waste is found dumped in the drain and / or on its embankment.

PROTECTION OF FLOOD PLAIN & PREVENTION OF ENCROACHMENT :

- a) To Stop dumping of debris on the flood plains, DDA has taken the following action :

Private security has been engaged to stop illegal dumping: - 100 nos. of security guards have been deployed on 05.12.2018 consisting of the following:

- i. 60 Nos. – Responsible for patrolling on the entire stretch of the floodplains
- ii. 20 Nos. – Deployed at the most vulnerable locations of the floodplains (6 no. of entry /exit locations identified at the locations.
- iii. 20 Nos.– For manning the installed 7 MCR/SCR's (3 guards each) for surveillance to view, process, analysis, to issue warning to approaching vehicles through public address system in MCR/SCR and to inform the Police and to alert the patrolling party.

- b) Installation of Electronic Surveillance System :

CCTV cameras have been installed by DDA from Old Railway Bridge to Yamuna Bank Metro Station, Khijrabad and MCRs (1) at Geeta Colony, (2) at Golden Jubilee Park and Khijrabad respectively.

- c) Removal of Encroachment from the flood plain :

DDA has informed that 550 nos. Jhuggis/chappers have been demolished and an area of 5500 sqr. mtr. has been freed from encroachment recently. In, all out of 1026 Jhuggis/structures existing of nearly 11.0 acres of land in Okhla, Khijrabad and Jogabai 600 Jhuggis have been removed and 5.00 acres of land has been reclaimed nearly 2.0 acres of land with 150 Jhuggis could not be removed due to stay by Courts. Balanced Jhuggis are proposed to be removed in due course. Although its reported that a lot of resistance is being put up by Jhuggi dwellers the remaining programme is now planned for after Republic Day as the Police said they were committed for the arrangements there.

- d) Possibility of Using Technology like Artificial Intelligence, Aerial Mapping Etc. Or Drones to keep a track of quantum and location of debris being dumped is being explored by DDA.

An Electronic Surveillance System with patrolling along with a static party has been deployed by DDA.

For monitoring of encroachments on vacant land using satellite imageries the subject was taken up with ISRO. DDA has reported that an MOU has been signed on 6th July 2018 and will become operational by 06.07. 2019. If successful, will be implemented in monitoring of Yamuna river flood plain.

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Annexure 13

MINIMUM ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW

To assess the minimum required environmental flow of river Yamuna for stretch between Hathinikund to Okhla, a comprehensive study has been assigned to National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee by National Mission for Clean Ganga on 24.12.2018.

- Time line by April 30, 2019

ANNEXURE 14**Brief on the mechanism for granting groundwater extraction permission in Delhi and rainwater harvesting**

Brief on the mechanism for granting groundwater extraction permission in Delhi as per **Groundwater Regulation and Management vide notification dated 12.07.2010** issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Is as mentioned below:-

- The notification states that in whole of the NCT of Delhi, no person, group, authority, association or institution shall draw ground water through borewell or tubewell (both new as well as existing and drawing groundwater without permission of Central Ground water Authority) for domestic, commercial, agricultural and or industrial uses without the prior permission of the "**Competent Authority**" i.e. Delhi Jal Board (DJB)/ New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), as the case may be. The permission to abstract ground water (new as well as existing borewells/tubewells) is subject to installation of rainwater harvesting and wastewater treatment and its reuse in their process.
- The issue of grant of permission for borewell/tubewell is dealt by Competent Authority through the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of each revenue area, GNCTD, who has been appointed as "**Authorized Officer**" for the purpose of regulation of ground water development and management in the respective revenue areas under the jurisdiction.
- Notification also constitutes **Advisory Committee** in each revenue districts in NCT-Delhi under Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of each district. The Advisory Committee recommends groundwater boring cases to Competent Authority for grant of permission.
- An Advisory Committee in each revenue areas (presently 11) of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of each revenue area comprising of the following members:
 - Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), of concerned revenue area : Chairman;
 - Director (Panchayat) : Member;
 - (Substituted by Block Development Officer vide amendment dated 25.11.2010)
 - Chief Engineer nominated by Delhi Jal Board : Member;
 - Representative of Central Ground Water Board, New Delhi : Member;

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- Representatives of local bodies having jurisdiction over the area : Member;
 - Representative of Department of Environment, GNCTD/DPCC : Member
 - Representative of reputed NGO in the field of Groundwater Management nominated by the Deputy Commissioner concerned: Member;
 - Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) has also been delegated with the power of dealing with other issues such as checking violation, sealing illegal wells etc, including grievance redressal related to ground water, based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee. All Sub-Divisional Magistrates are authorized officers to take action against violators under section 15 of the (Environment Protection) Act, 1986.
 - The Executive Engineer of the Competent Authority, incharge of the concerned area shall recommend the case, based on the facts on the ground, to the concerned Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of the revenue area who shall issue orders in the light of the recommendations of Executive Engineer of the Competent Authority and the Advisory Committee.
 - If the plot size of the building is more than 200 sq. meters, the permission to draw groundwater through borewell or tubewell is subject to the condition that the occupier or owner of the said plot or building shall install rain water harvesting system in such building.

The permission to draw ground water through borewell or tubewell for commercial and or industrial use is subject to the condition that the concerned person or authority shall install the rain water harvesting structure, and shall ensure reuse of the water in horticulture or cooling or toilet flushing, etc after proper treatment of wastewater.

1. Present Status on amendment to groundwater notification:

Groundwater Regulation and Management Notification dated 12th July 2010, as amended to date is being amended in light of submission made by department on simplification to the notification and also mentioned in Hon'ble NGT order dated 14.08.2018 in OA 175 of 2015 titled "Shailesh Singh vs Hotel Jaypee Vasant, New Delhi and Ors".

Meeting held with stakeholders and after detailed deliberations, it was decided to hold the amendment in the Groundwater Regulation and Management Notification dated 12th July 2010, as amended to date, till CGWA issues the Guidelines for

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extraction of Ground Water and also clarify the applicability of same in respect of Delhi.

2. Cases That Had Been Dealt Before By Department Of Environment Are Mentioned Below:

1. Civil Writ Petition No. 11884-87/2006 filed by Shri Romesh Chopra & Others in the matter of Romesh Chopra & Ors Vs Union of India & Ors before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking resolution of a conflict of jurisdiction between the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) and the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) relating the authority to deal with the recharge of ground water and prevent its unlawful extraction, Department of Environment as per direction of Hon'ble LG's Office had filed affidavit in the Hon'ble high Court on 25.5.2010

During the case hearing on 26.5.2010, Hon'ble High Court had directed the department to notify the directions issued on 18.5.2010 for groundwater regulation and management in the Official Gazette. The said directions were issued with approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor.

Writ petition stands disposed off on 23.02.2011

2. W.P. (C) 11329/2017 titled as "Private Water Suppliers Association Vs GNCTD and ANR" the prayer in the petition sought direction for quashing for the Ground Water Regulation and Management notification dated 12.07.10 notified by GNCTD to strictly adhere to the direction issued by CGWA and de-sealed the water abstraction units of the Petitioner. The writ petition as well as the pending application was dismissed as withdrawn with liberty to file a separate writ petition on behalf of the individual persons/firms whose premises have been sealed.
3. Original Application No. 518 of 2015 titled as "Deepak Enterprises V/s GNCTD & Ors. It has been mentioned in the affidavit that the proposed notification to be issued by CGWA may take some time, therefore, till the proposed notification be issued by CGWA, in NCT of Delhi the existing procedure for issuing permission/NOC as per GNCTD notification dated 12.07.2010 would be continued.
4. Original Application No. 175/2015 titled as "Shailesh Singh V/s. Hotel Jaypee Vasant, New Delhi & Ors.

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ANNEXURE - 15

Details of land in Yamuna Flood Plains under North Forest Division

Department of Forests & Wildlife, GNCT of Delhi has carried out plantations on Yamuna Flood Plains from time to time. The details of land handed over to Forest Department in Yamuna Flood Plains under various schemes for carrying out plantation are as follows:

Garhi Mandu, Sonia Vihar and Chauhan Patti Plantation areas are situated at eastern bank of river Yamuna and covers total area of 961.50 acres. These areas are under the ownership of DDA and were handed over to Forest Department in phases during the period w.e.f. 1975 to 2003 for plantation purpose. The details of existing plantation at above mentioned locations are as follows:

SN	Land details	Area handed over (in hectares)	Year of Handing Over	No. of Plants Planted
1.	Old Garhi Mandu Plantation area	297.60 ha.	1975 -2003	125000
2.	Sonia Vihar	60.00 ha.	1999 -2000	38000
3.	Chauhan Patti	27.00 ha.	I&FCD land	30000
	Total area in hectares	384.60 ha		961.50 acres

Land handed over against DPTA Projects

As per Delhi Preservation Tree Act, 1994, against the permission for felling one tree, 10 saplings are to be planted as compensatory plantation. In major projects, the user agency has to hand over land for carrying out compensatory plantation. The details of lands handed over by user agency through DDA in Yamuna Flood Plains and plantation carried out time to time in these pockets of land are given below:

SN	Land details	Area handed over (in hectares)	Year of Handing Over	No. of Plants Planted
1.	Shastri Park Bela Farm	9.15 ha.	2014-15	17288
2.	Shastri Park Bela Farm	2.07 ha.	2015-16	2310
3.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Marg	2.8 ha.	2016-17	3000
4.	Garhi Mandu Yamuna Flood plains near III Pushta (Narouji Nagar Project)	14.65 ha.	2018-19	16277
5.	Garhi Mandu Yamuna Flood plains near III Pushta (Netaji Nagar Project)	14.45 ha	2018-19	16056
6.	Garhi Mandu near Usman Pur (Dwarka Convention Centre, DMICDC Project)	20.00 ha	2018-19	22222 nos.
7.	Shastri Park plantation area near old iron bridge (widening of National Highway Dhaula Kuan to end junction on NH-8, NHAI)	21.52 ha.	2018-19	23911 nos.
		84.64 ha.		211.6 acres
8.	Garhi Mandu Yamuna Flood plains near III Pushta (Netaji Nagar Project)	7.00 ha	2018-19	To be done
9.	Garhi Mandu near Signature Bridge (Integrated Exhibition Cum Convention centre at ITPO, ITPO)	17.13 ha.	2018 -19	To be done

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10.	Garhi Mandu Yamuna flood plains near Ind pushta (Construction of 8 lane of Section NH-44 from Mukarba Chowk to Delhi Border, NHAI)	19.52 ha.	2018-19	To be done
	Total	43.65		109.13 acres
	Grand Total	128.29 ha.		320.73 acres

Total 128.29 ha. of land has been handed over to Forest Department by different user agencies. The Department of Forest & Wildlife, has already carried out compensatory plantation by planting 101064 plants over 84.64 ha. of land under Delhi Preservation of tree Act 1994. The plantation of 48500 plants on remaining 43.65 ha. of land will be carried out by Department of Forests & Wildlife during next monsoon season.

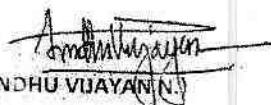
Land handed over against FCA Projects

As per Forest Conservation Act, 1980 the land has to be handed over by user agency against the clearances issued for utilizing Forest area for non-forestry purposes. The details of land handed over to Department of Forests & Wildlife for carrying out compensatory afforestation under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 are given below:

SN	Land details	Area handed over (in hectares)	Year of Handing Over	No. of Plants Planted
1.	Shastri park Bela Farm	22.85 ha.	2014-15	36606
2.	Yamuna Flood Plains area in between Yamuna Bank Metro Station & Railway Line adjacent to CWG Village	35.73 ha (89.33 acres)	2018-19	To be done
		58.58 ha.		146.45 acres

Total 58.58 ha. of land has been handed over to Forest Department by different user agencies, out of which compensatory afforestation of 36606 plants over 22.85 ha. of land was carried out under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The plantation of 39700 plants on remaining 35.73 ha. of land handed over in 2018-19, will be carried out by Department of Forests & Wildlife during next monsoon season.

Department of Forests & Wildlife, GNCT of Delhi has taken over total 571.47 hectares or 1428.68 acres of land in Yamuna Flood plains under various schemes and carried out plantation over 492.09 hectares of land. The Department will carry out plantation on remaining 79.38 hectares of land in Yamuna Flood Plains during next monsoon season.


 (INDHU VIJAYAN)
 Dy. Conservator of Forests
 North Forest Division

ANNEXURE - 16 109 107 by DDA AREA DETAILS AND TIMELINES FOR THE YAMUNA FLOODPLAINS

DETAILED AREA FOR ZONE- 'O'

Total area: 5128 Hectares

[Land transferred to different agencies: 3644 Hectares]

[Land under litigation: 216 Hectares]

Total land available for development with DDA: 1267 Hectares

Sr No.	Area	Effective site area for development
1.	Old Railway Bridge to ITO Barrage (Western Bank)-Asita	200 Hectares
2.	Geeta Colony Bridge to ITO Barrage (Western Bank) Eco-Tourism Area	30 Hectares
3.	Old Railway Bridge to ITO Barrage (Eastern Bank) -- Asita East	106 Hectares
4.	NH24 to DND Flyway (Western Bank)- Project area: 263 Ha	Approximately 100 Hectares (Incl. 25 Ha Art of Living area) Rest is presently occupied by construction activities for DMRC & PWD and other agencies.
5.	DND to proposed Kalindi By-pass (Western Bank)- Khijrabad	23 Hectares
6.	NH-24 to DND Flyway (Eastern Bank) Part Area- I	235 Hectares Excluding a part of area (15 Ha) given as Hindon cut wetland to CEMDE (as in serial no 7)
7.	NH-24 to DND Flyway (Eastern Bank) Part Area- II- Hindon Cut Wetlands I&II	45 Hectares (approx.) {15 Ha- under the jurisdiction of DDA, 30 Ha - lies with UP Irrigation Deptt}
8.	Wazirabad Barrage to ISBT Bridge (Eastern Bank) around Garhi Mandu Village & Usmanpur Village	255 Hectares
9.	Wazirabad to Old Railway Bridge (Western Bank)	66 Hectares
10.	ITO to NH-24 (Eastern Bank)- Commonwealth Games Village Area	74 Hectares

DDA and Demarcation of the Flood Plains and Conservation Activities

1. OLD RAILWAY BRIDGE TO ITO BARRAGE (WESTERN BANK) – ASITA

Total area – 200 Hectares
 Developed area – 93 hectares
 Area that will be taken up subject to clearance of stay/ court cases – 107 hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Preliminary drawings (Remaining area 107 hec.)	1 month approx. from the date of vacation of stay	End of January 2020 (as of today)
Estimation /Tendering process	3 months approx.	By April 2020
Execution	9 months approx.	By January 2021

2. GEETA COLONY BRIDGE TO ITO BARRAGE (WESTERN BANK)- ECO- TOURISM AREA

Total area – 30 Hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Report of Soil/ Wetland Expert	0.5 months approx.	Final report by mid of Jan 2019
Tendering of Detoxification of Soil	9 months approx.	By mid of October 2019
Design	4 months approx.*	By mid of May 2019
Preliminary Drawings	2 months approx.	By mid of July 2019
Estimation /Tendering process	6 months approx.	By mid of January 2020
Execution	2 years approx.**	By the end of January 2022

*depends on the time taken to hire architectural firm for assisting the Landscape Department and subject to clearance from concerned authorities like DUAC, MoEF etc. for building plans.

** Facilities like aquarium, jetties, plant repository, river museum showcasing history of Yamuna etc., wetlands, fountains, amusement areas, congregation areas as this area is outside the 1:25 year flood plain and is next to National memorials area frequented by tourists across the world.

3. OLD RAILWAY BRIDGE TO ITO BARRAGE (EASTERN BANK) -- ASITA EAST

Total area - 197 Hectares
UP Irrigation Land - 107 Hectares
Design area (Excluding UP Irrigation Land) - 90 Hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Preliminary Drawings	3 months approx.	Matter was discussed with U.P. Govt. Irrigation Department. Minutes for the same are enclosed at Annexure "B". Planning in the area will commence after a response is received
Estimation /Tendering process	3.5 months approx.	
Execution	9 months approx.	By the mid of March 2020*

*Timelines already submitted to Monitoring Committee but may vary as per the decision from UP Irrigation Department

4. A NH24 TO DND FLYWAY (WESTERN BANK)-

Total Project area - 263 Hectares
Barapullah Drain to DND Flyway - 100 Hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Report of Wetland Expert		Report received
Design		Complete
Preliminary Drawings	1.5 month approx.	By mid of February 2019

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Estimation /Tendering process	3.5 months approx.	By end of May 2019
Execution	5 months approx.	By mid of October 2019

4. B Remaining Area

Total area

- 163 Hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated required time	Status/ Estimated target
Design		Subject to retrieval of land allotted to various agencies like DMRC, PWD etc. for infrastructure projects.
Preliminary Drawings		
Estimation /Tendering process		
Execution		

5. DND TO PROPOSED KALINDI BY-PASS (WESTERN BANK)- KHIJRABAD

Total area

- 23 Hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated required time	Status/ Estimated target
Survey (Incl. clearing of the site filled with water hyacinth)		Survey under progress
Design	CEMDE to take-up and give the final timelines.	To be updated from CEMDE
Preliminary Drawings		
Estimation /Tendering process		
Execution		By end of December 2019*

*Timelines already submitted to Monitoring Committee but may vary as per the decision from UP Irrigation Department

6. NH-24 TO DND FLYWAY (EASTERN BANK) PART AREA- I

Total area

- 235 Hectares

105
 111

Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Design	2 months approx.	Matter was discussed with U.P. Govt. Irrigation Department. Minutes for the same are enclosed. Planning in the area will commence after a response is received.
Preliminary Drawings	8 months approx.	
Estimation /Tendering process	4 months approx.	
Execution	10 months approx.	Mid of January 2021*

*Timelines already submitted to Monitoring Committee but may vary as per the decision from UP Irrigation Department

7. NH-24 TO DND FLYWAY (EASTERN BANK) PART AREA- II- HINDON CUT WETLAND

Total area – 45 Hectares

Nature of Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Design	CEMDE to take-up and give the final timelines.	To be updated from CEMDE
Preliminary Drawings		
Estimation /Tendering process		
Execution		By July 2020*

**Timelines already submitted to Monitoring Committee but may vary as per the timelines given by CEMDE

8. WAZIRABAD BARRAGE TO ISBT BRIDGE (EASTERN BANK) AROUND GARHI MANDU VILLAGE & USMANPUR VILLAGE

Total area – 480 Hectares
 Area given for afforestation – 225 Hectares
 Design area – 255 Hectares

104
112

Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Survey	3 months approx.	Survey under progress
Design	1 month approx.	After the survey is received
Preliminary Drawings	5 months approx.	
Estimation /Tendering process	3.5 months approx.	
Execution	9.5 months approx.	September 2020

9. WAZIRABAD TO OLD RAILWAY BRIDGE (WESTERN BANK)

Total area - 66 Hectares

Work	Estimated time required	Status/ Estimated target
Coordination with INTACH, Aga Khan Trust for Culture	To be taken from INTACH	AKTC has declined, communication is underway with INTACH
Design		To be updated as per INTACH
Preliminary Drawings		
Estimation /Tendering process		
Execution		June 2020*

**Timelines already submitted to Monitoring Committee but may vary as per the timelines given by INTACH

10. ITO TO NH-24 (EASTERN BANK)- COMMONWEALTH GAMES VILLAGE AREA

Total area - 90Hectares

103

113

Work	Estimated required time	Status/ Estimated target
Design	1 month approx.	By March 2019
Preliminary Drawings	2 months approx.	By July 2019
Estimation /Tendering process	4 months approx.	By March 2020
Execution	11 months approx.	By January 2021

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Annexure - 17

114

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Directions of Hon'ble NGT in OA No.72/2014 as per order dated 02.12.2015 regarding efficient working of rain water harvesting systems in projects related to construction of flyovers and bridges are already being implemented by the concerned construction agencies and therefore, is an ongoing process.

Annexure-10

**Environmental Compensation Received by Delhi Pollution Control Committee
Upto 28.02.2019**

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	Year 2015-2016 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Year 2016-2017 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Year 2017-2018 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Year 2018-2019 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Hospital	53.00	1506	13.25	0	1572.25
2	Mall	36.00	6	7	0	49
3	Hotel	48.5	3	64	5	120.5
4	Hotel (Mahipalpur)	110	12	3	0	125
5	Dust/Construction	108.65	144.75	201.91	262.61	717.92
6	Waste Burning /Dumping (Leaves, Garbage, Solid Waste, etc.)	2.6	2.9	0.8	177.5	183.8
7	Plastic bag	0	0	24.75	8.85	33.6
8	Dumping Malb in Yamuna	0	0	1	2.05	3.05
9	Almitra. H. Patel	0	0	3.55	0	3.55
10	DMRC	0	0	23	0	23
11	Generator	0	0	0	0.3	0.3
12	Tandoor	0	0	0	1.2	1.2
13	Sealing Order				2	2
14	Illegal Borewell				1.35	1.35
	Total	358.75	1674.65	342.26	460.86	2836.52

Note:- Amount of Rs. 51132525/- (Rs. Five Crores Eleven Lakh Thirty Two Thousand Five Hundred Twenty Five only) transferred to CPCB vide
Cheque No. 023574 dt. 21.02.2017.

5/15/18

5/15/18