

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

(DPCC) DELHI POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

**TOWARDS A CLEANER,
HEALTHIER DELHI**





Sh. Ashwani Kumar
Chairman, DPCC



Dr. K S Jayachandran
Member Secretary

PREFACE

Faced with growing environmental pressures, the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) is dedicated to protecting air, water, and soil quality through rigorous pollutant monitoring and the enforcement of strict emission and waste regulations. We believe that safeguarding our finite natural resources requires a balance between human progress and ecological health, achieved through sustainable development that meets today's needs without compromising future generations. By fostering public education and collaborating with government agencies, industries, and local communities, we promote eco-responsible lifestyles and biodiversity conservation. Through this shared commitment and collective action, we aim to reduce pollution and enhance air quality, ensuring a healthier and more sustainable environment for all residents of Delhi.

From the desk of Member Secretary

(Dr. K S Jayachandran)
Member Secretary

1 Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION TO DPCC	5
1.1	ACTS	5
1.2	RULES	6
1.3	CONSTITUTION OF DPCC	6
1.3.1	Area of Jurisdiction and Main Activities	7
1.4	Functions of DPCC.....	8
2	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DPCC	13
2.1	Sr. Officers of DPCC.....	13
3	BOARD MEETINGS	19
3.1	Major Decisions of Last DPCC Board Meeting (i.e. 71 st) Held on 17.10.2023	19
3.2	Major Decisions of Last DPCC Board Meeting (i.e. 72 nd) Held on 20.02.2024	22
4	ACHEIVEMENTS	26
5	GREEN WAR ROOM AND GREEN DELHI APP	35
5.1	In-charge:	35
5.2	Junior Environmental Engineers (JEEs)/ Trainee Engineers (TEs):	36
5.3	Senior Environmental Engineer (S.E.E) and Environmental Engineer (E.E) (DPCC):.....	36
5.4	Nodal Officers from Urban Local Bodies (Departments):	36
5.5	Green Delhi App IT Team (DPCC):.....	36
5.6	Green Delhi App.....	36
6	PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL	39
6.1	SAMEER.....	39
6.2	PGMS (Public Grievance Monitoring System)	40
6.3	LG LISTENING (Listening Post of Lieutenant Governor)	40
6.4	CPGRAM (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System).....	41
7	WATER POLLUTION	44
7.1	The River Yamuna	44
7.2	Water Quality of River Yamuna:	45
7.3	River Yamuna Water Quality Monitoring by DPCC.....	46
7.4	Annual Average Water Quality of River Yamuna.....	46

7.5	Measures taken for Control of Pollution in River Yamuna	53
7.6	Requirement of Minimum Environmental Flow in River Yamuna.....	58
7.7	Prevention of Dumping of Solid Waste in Drains and River Yamuna	59
7.8	Ban on Idol Immersion:.....	59
8	AIR POLLUTION	61
8.1	Ambient Air Quality (2023-24).....	63
8.1.1	Particulate matter	64
8.1.2	Gaseous Pollutants	66
8.1.3	Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀):-	66
8.1.4	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}):-	67
8.1.5	Carbon Monoxide (CO):-	68
8.1.6	Ozone (O ₃):-	68
8.1.7	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂):-	69
8.1.8	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂):-	70
8.1.9	Benzene (C ₆ H ₆):-.....	70
8.2	Industrial, Incinerator, and Waste to energy plant	71
8.3	Conclusion.....	71
8.4	Ambient Noise Quality: -	71
8.5	Conclusion.....	77
9	WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	79
9.1	Municipal Solid Waste	79
9.1.1	Waste Management Cell II (WMC II):	79
9.1.2	Municipal Solid Waste Management.....	79
9.2	Construction and Demolition Waste Management	85
9.3	Hazardous Waste	92
9.4	Plastic Waste.....	93
9.5	E-Waste	95
9.6	Bio-Medical Waste.....	96
9.7	COVID-19 Waste in NCT of Delhi	98
10	ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT (2023-24)	102
11	CONSENT MANAGEMENT.....	104
12	CITIZEN CHARTER.....	107
12.1	Consent to Establish / Operate under Air & Water Acts:	107
12.2	Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and	

	Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016:	110
12.3	Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016:.....	111
12.3.1	Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) in Delhi :	111
12.4	Authorization under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:	112
12.5	Authorization under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016	113
12.6	Authorization under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016:	113
12.7	Public Complaint Redressal	114
12.8	Right To Information.....	114
12.9	Website Of DPCC.....	114
13	TRAINING PROGRAM.....	117
14	IT CELL.....	119
15	LEGAL MATTERS	125
16	FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2023-2024.	134

CHAPTER I

1. INTRODUCTION TO DPCC

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is empowered to perform the functions of the State Pollution Control Board for all Union Territories. However, Section 4(4) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 6 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 provides that CPCB may delegate all or any of its powers and functions of a State Board in a UT under the said Acts to such person or body of persons as the Central Government may specify. Accordingly Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has been delegated all the powers and functions of State Pollution Control Board in relation to NCT of Delhi by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) vide Notification dated 15.03.1991. DPCC acts as a regulatory body for implementation of various Pollution Control Acts, Rules, Notifications, Court orders in NCT of Delhi. In order to decide the applications for consent and authorization in a transparent manner, various consent management committees consisting of members from reputed academic institutes and research organizations have been constituted.

DPCC has also been vested with statutory Powers, Functions and Duties under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made there under.

1.1 ACTS



The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.



The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981



The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

1.2 RULES

- ✚ Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- ✚ The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975.
- ✚ The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Rules, 1983.
- ✚ The Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- ✚ E Waste (Management) Rules, 2022
- ✚ Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- ✚ Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- ✚ The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
- ✚ Solid Waste Management Rules , 2016
- ✚ The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989
- ✚ Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Amendment Rules, 2000
- ✚ Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022
- ✚ The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000.

1.3 CONSTITUTION OF DPCC

As per the notification dated 27th May, 2022 vide F. No. C-603/Delhi PCC/Legal-2022 the Central Pollution Control Board hereby delegates all the powers vested in the said Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in respect of the Union Territory of Delhi (known as National Capital Territory of Delhi) to the following Committee, as specified by the Central Government:

Table 1: DPCC Committee

1.	Chairman, Delhi Pollution Control Committee	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretary/Secretary (Environment), Government of NCT of Delhi or his/her nominee	Member
3.	Commissioner, Department of Industries, Government of NCT of Delhi or his/her Nominee	Member
4.	Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Government of NCT of Delhi or his/her Nominee	Member

5.	Commissioner, Department of Transport, Government of NCT of Delhi or his/her nominee	Member
6.	Principal Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi or his/her nominee	Member
7.	Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation or his/her nominee	Member
8.	Director, Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi or his/her nominee	Member
9.	Director/ Deputy Secretary (In-charge of CP Division in the matters of CPCB)	Member
10.	Dr. S.K. Goyal, Chief Scientist & Head, CSIR-NEERI, Delhi Zonal Centre, Delhi	Member
11.	Dr. Anil Kumar Gupta, Chairman of CETP, Jhilmil, Delhi	Member
12.	Prof. Vijay K Minocha, Head of Department, Civil Engineering. Delhi Technical University, Delhi	Member
13.	Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board or his/her Nominee	Member
14.	Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation or his/her nominee	Member
15.	Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee	Member Secretary

1.3.1 Area of Jurisdiction and Main Activities

-  All Industrial units causing Air/Water/Noise pollution or generating Hazardous Waste.
-  Dust pollution control from Construction projects/activities.
-  Hospitals, Clinics, Nursing Homes, Pathological Labs, etc. for the implementation of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended to date.
-  Issuance of CTE & CTO to units under Section 25/26 of Water Act, 1974 and Section 21 of the Air Act, 1981.
-  Issuance of Authorization to units under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, Solid Waste Management Rules, Bio Medical Waste

Management Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules etc.

- ✚ To promote cleaner fuels /approved fuels in various industrial units.
- ✚ Monitoring & Analysis of effluent, air emissions and noise levels on payment of required fees by the units such as industries, hotels, malls, etc.
- ✚ Monitoring the performance of STPs, CETPs, Power Plants etc.
- ✚ Ambient Air quality monitoring in different parts of Delhi.
- ✚ Surface (river, drains etc.) and ground water monitoring & analysis.
- ✚ Providing guidance to Small Scale Industries regarding prevention & control of pollution.
- ✚ Redressal of pollution related public complaints.
- ✚ Mass awareness programs to ensure public participation in preventing and controlling pollution.
- ✚ Carrying out R&D Studies to control pollution.
- ✚ Providing subsidy to owner of Battery-Operated Vehicles.

1.4 Functions of DPCC

1.4.1 Following are the functions of DPCC as per section 17 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

- (a) To plan a comprehensive program for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams and wells in the State and to secure the execution thereof;
- (b) To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.
- (c) To collect and disseminate information relating to water pollution and the prevention, control or abatement thereof;
- (d) To encourage, conduct and participate in investigations and research relating to problems of water pollution and prevention, control or abatement of water pollution;
- (e) To collaborate with the Central Board in organizing the training of person engaged or to be engaged in programmes relating to prevention, control or abatement of water pollution and to organizes education programmes relating thereto;
- (f) To inspect sewage or trade effluents, works and plants for the treatment of sewage and trade effluents and to review plans, specifications or other data relating to plants set up

for the treatment of water, works for the purification thereof and the system for the disposal of sewage or trade effluents or in connection with the grant of any consent are required by this Act;

- (g) Lay down, modify or amend effluent standards for the sewage and trade-effluents and for the quality of receiving waters (not being water in an inter- State stream) resulting from the discharge of effluents and to classify waters of the State;
- (h) To evolve economical and reliable methods of treatment of sewage and trade effluents, having regard to the peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water resources of different regions and more especially the prevailing flow characteristics of water in streams and wells which render it impossible to attain even the minimum degree of dilution;
- (i) To evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture;
- (j) To evolve efficient methods of disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land, as are necessary on account of the predominant conditions of scanty stream flows that do not provide for major part of the year the minimum degree of dilution;
- (k) To lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged into any particular stream taking into account the minimum fair-weather dilution available in that stream and the tolerance limits of pollution permissible in the water of the stream, after the discharge of such effluents;
- (l) To make, vary or revoke any order-
 - ✚ For the prevention, control or abatement of discharges of waste into streams or wells;
 - ✚ Requiring any person concerned to construct new systems for the disposal of sewage and trade effluents or to modify, alter or extend any such existing system or to adopt such remedial measures as are necessary to prevent control or abate water pollution;
- (m) To lay down effluent standards to be complied with by persons while causing discharge of sewage or sullage or both and to lay down, modify or amend effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents.
- (n) To advise the State Government with respect to the location of any industry the carrying on of which is likely to pollute a stream or well;
- (o) To perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may, from time to time be entrusted to it by the Central Board or the State Government.

- (p) The Board may establish or recognize a laboratory or laboratories to enable the Board to perform its functions under this section efficiently, including the analysis of samples of water from any stream or well or of samples of any sewage or trade effluents.

1.4.2 Following are the functions of DPCC as per section 17 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:

- (a) To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to secure the execution thereof;
- (b) To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;
- (c) To collect and disseminate information relating to air pollution;
- (d) To collaborate with the Central Board in organizing the training of persons engaged in programmes relating to prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to organize mass-education programme relating thereto;
- (e) To inspect air pollution control areas at such intervals as it may think necessary, assess the quality of air therein and take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas;
- (f) To inspect air pollution control areas at such intervals as it may think necessary, assess the quality of air therein and take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas;
- (g) To lay down, in consultation with the Central Board and having regard to the standards for the quality of air laid down by the Central Board and having regard to the standards for the quality of air laid down by the Central Board, standards for emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from industrial plants and automobiles or for the discharge of any air pollutant into the atmosphere from any other source whatsoever not being a ship or an aircraft:

Provided that different standards for emission may be laid down under this clause for different industrial plants having regard to the quantity and composition of emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from such industrial plants;
- (h) To advise the State Government with respect to the suitability of any premises or location for carrying on any industry which is likely to cause air pollution;

- (i) To perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may, from time to time, be entrusted to it by the Central Board or the State Government;
- (j) To do such other things and to perform such other acts as it may think necessary for the proper discharge of its functions and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.
- (k) A State Board may establish or recognize a laboratory or laboratories to enable the State Board to perform its functions under this section efficiently.

CHAPTER II

2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DPCC

2.1 Sr. Officers of DPCC

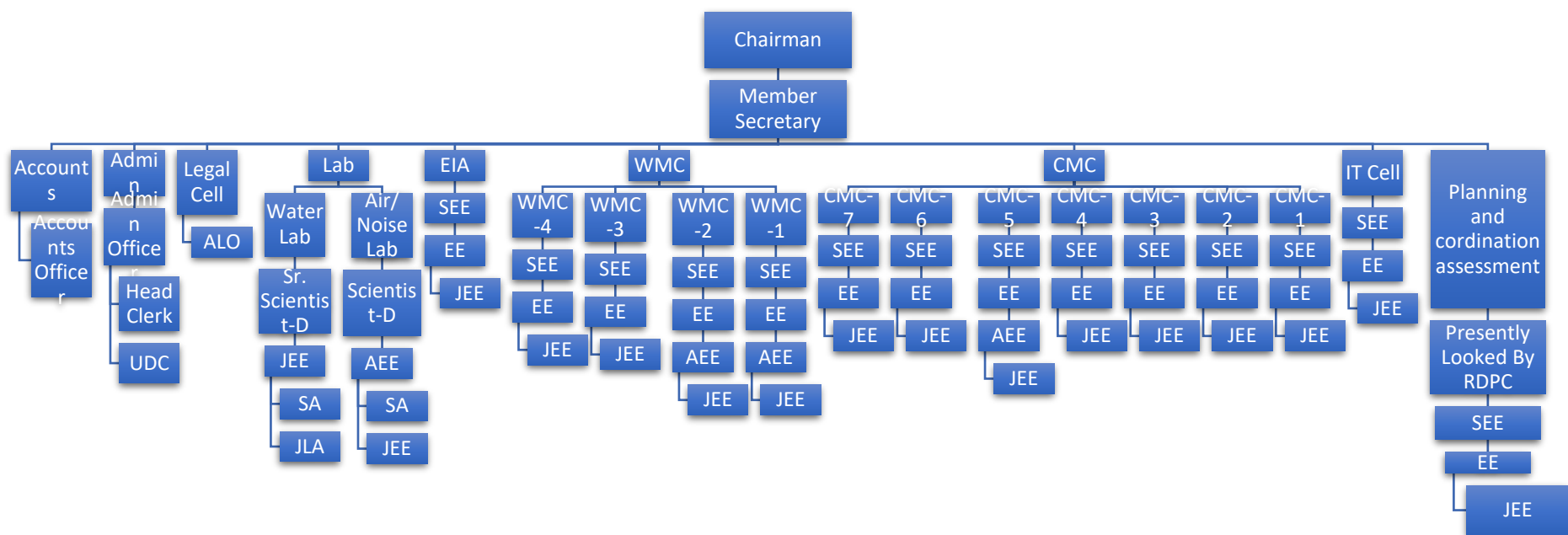
Table 2: Organizational structure of DPCC

S.No.	Name	Designation	Department	Area of Jurisdiction	Phone	Email Address	Address
1.	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	Chairperson	DPCC	All matters of DPCC	23392108	chdpcc@nic.in	6th floor, C wing, Delhi Secretariat, I P Estate, Delhi-110002
2.	Dr. K.S. Jayachandran	Member Secretary	DPCC	All matters of DPCC	23860389, 23392306	ssenv@delhi.gov.in	6th floor, C wing, Delhi Secretariat, I P Estate, Delhi-110002
4.	Sh. Deepak Kumar Singh	Addl. Director	WMC-II	All matters related to CETPs, STPs, Water Treatment Plants, Solid Waste Management, Construction & Demolition Waste Management, Power Plants, TSDF	971759351 2	dksingh.dpcc@nic.in	5th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi -06

				for Hazardous Waste			
5.	Sh. Pankaj Kapil	Addl. Director	WMC-I and EIA	All matters related to Health Care Establishments, All projects to whom Environmental clearances have been issued by MOEF & CC / SEIAA-Delhi, except those pertaining to Health Care Establishments and Power Plants/ Solid Waste Facilities.	9717593514	pankajkapil.dpc c@nic.in	5th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi -06
6.	Smt. Ajeeta Dayal Aggarwal	Addl. Director	CMC-II and WMC-IV	All matters of South, South East & South West district and matters related to Covid-19	9717593511	ajeetaagarwal.d pcc@nic.in	2nd floor, C Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054

				Health Care Establishments.			
7.	Dr. Nandita Moitra	Scientist 'D'	Water Laboratory	All matters related to Water & Waste Water Monitoring	9717593521	nanditamoitre.dpcc@gov.in	4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi -06
8.	Sh. P. S. Pankaj	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC-I	All matters of East, Shahadara and North East district and BOV related work	9717593517	pspankaj.dpcc@nic.in	1st floor, E Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054
9.	Sh. Satender Kumar	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC III and CMC VII	All matters of North-West and Central district	9717593519	satender.dpcc@nic.in	4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi -06
10.	Dr. B.M.S Reddy	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC-IV	All matters of New Delhi district. Matter related to E-Waste Rules, Battery Rules, Import of HW & Other wastes under	9717593543	bmsreddy.dpcc@nic.in	2nd floor, C Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054

				HWM Rules and Slaughter House.			
11.	Sh. Md. Arif	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC V	All matters of North district	9717593510	arifmohd.dpcc@nic.in	1st floor, E Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054
12.	Dr. Anwar Ali Khan	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC VI and Climate Change	All matters of West district and Matter related to Climate Change.	8527411124	envanwar@gmail.com	2nd floor, C Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054



CHAPTER III

3 BOARD MEETINGS

3.1 Major Decisions of Last DPCC Board Meeting (i.e. 71st) Held on 17.10.2023

I. Issue regarding Proposal for Staff Strengthening of DPCC by creation of additional 212 posts

- ✚ MS, DPCC informed the members that the Office has approached UPSC and sought the list of the candidates below the cut off fixed for Engineering Services Examination so that the eligible candidates from such list can be called for selection to the post of AEE. W.r.t Group-B, posts, issue be pursued with DSSSB for recruitment on priority basis.

II. Creation of one Post of Senior Law Officer in DPCC

- ✚ Decision: Issue be dealt administratively.

III. Suggestions given by DPCC Board Members in the meeting held on 27.11.2017. Necessary action is to be initiated by DPCC Lab for increase in number of empanelled labs.

- ✚ NABL is the agency which accredits the labs based on the infrastructure and capacity of the individual lab. The present practice of accepting the test reports from the NABL accredited labs may be continued. In addition, the test reports of labs empanelled by MoEF and CPCB may also be considered by the DPCC. List of the NABL accredited labs and labs empanelled by the MoEF and CPCB may be uploaded on the website of DPCC for wider publicity. Further, a public notice may be issued in the print media for the information of the stakeholders.

IV. Extension of medical facility to the employees of DPCC

- ✚ MS, DPCC informed the members about the issuance of letters to 432 DGHS empanelled Health Care Facilities (HCFs) for submission of MoU & Bank Guarantee. 95 HCFs have submitted their MoU & Bank Guarantee and further action is under process. DPCC should speed up the process. Issuance of medical cards to all the eligible staff of DPCC be completed at the earliest. A circular be issued to all the eligible employees of DPCC seeking details of family members for issuance of cards.

V. Online Monitoring System (OLMS) for control of water pollution and its monitoring

- ✚ It was informed to the members that most of the HCFs having 100 and above beds have installed OLMS. Letters have been issued to the HCFs which have not installed OLMS. The issue is being pursued with the HCFs which have not yet installed. All the five star hotels with more than 100 KLD wastewater generations have also installed OLMS. DPCC should pursue with the units for promoting the reuse of the treated effluents. The water is a scarce commodity and ground water level has gone down significantly in some areas. Initially, 5 star hotels and other major consumers of water may be asked to initiate steps to reuse the treated wastewater to a maximum extent.

VI. Steps Taken By DPCC for Implementation of the Decision Of Advisory Committee Regarding Development Of Additional Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility(ies) {CBWTF(s)} in Delhi

- ✚ It was decided that DPCC being a regulatory body, has to ensure compliance of the norms by the CBWTFs while setting up of CBWTFs has to be done by Health Department only. It was noted that the CBWTF was set up earlier by Health Department/DHS only. DPCC may inform the details to the Health Department/DHS accordingly.

VII. Installation of on-line Continuous Monitoring Systems at various locations of River Yamuna, Major drains outfall, and Drains of industrial areas

- ✚ MS, DPCC informed the members that a Committee with officers of DPCC, DJB and CPCB has been constituted for finalizing the terms & conditions, specifications of the monitoring systems to be purchased before placing an order by the office. Water lab of DPCC should speed up the process at the earliest.

VIII. Benefit of GPF-Cum Pension Scheme and New Pension Scheme to the employees of DPCC.

- ✚ It was brought to the notice of the members that at present the employer contribution towards CPF of the DPCC employees is being @10% of the basic pay only. Whereas under the CPF Rules and Regulations the contribution from the employer and the employee should be 10% of the emoluments combining Basic and DA.
- ✚ The issue of grant of old pension scheme to the employees of DPCC, who joined prior to 01 January 2004 was discussed and it was decided that the Old Pension Scheme cannot be

extended as it has large financial implications for not only DPCC but also other agencies in the Government. The DPCC cannot create undefined liabilities.

- ✚ It was decided that a committee may interact with the pension fund managers in the light of profile of DPCC employees and come out with its views. The Committee may consist of the following members: 1. Sh. P.S. Pankaj, SEE - Chairman 2. Sh. MS Rawat, EE - Member Convenor 3. Sh. Dinesh Jindal, ALO - Member 4. Administrative Officer, DPCC-Member 5. Accounts Officer, DPCC – Member
- ✚ The Committee shall submit its report within a period of 30 days. Account Officer to put up the matter for administrative approval from the Chairman, DPCC. The issue be placed before the DPCC Board for its ratification.
- ✚ In the meanwhile, from now onwards the CPF of DPCC employees may be calculated as per law. MS, DPCC along with Administrative Officer and Accounts officer may take necessary action in this regard.

IX. Renewal of O & M Contract of 04 nos. of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) for further 3 years i.e. up-to 31.03.24 for 3 CAAQMS (R.K. Puram, Punjabi Bagh, Mandir Marg) & 1 CAAQMS (Anand Vihar) for 31.05.25 at terms and conditions.

- ✚ MS, DPCC informed the members that a draft tender has been prepared and under process for floating.
- ✚ Decision: Issue be brought to logical conclusion at the earliest and DPCC Board be updated on progress made.

X. Up-gradation of DPCC laboratory as per CPCB/MOEE&CC guidelines

- ✚ Board members were informed that the issue has been taken up with CPCB and in process. Decision: Issue needs to be expedited to complete in a time bound manner.

XI. Consideration of Proposal on Noise Workshops and Brainstorming Sessions submitted by CSIR National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

- ✚ MS, DPCC informed the members that a meeting was convened with officials of CSIR-NPL, New Delhi. The revised proposal has been received which is also on higher side and also mainly related to awareness programs. The agency has therefore been asked to submit a proper proposal. Decision: Issue be expedited with NPL in getting revised proposals on the subject matter.

3.2 Major Decisions of Last DPCC Board Meeting (i.e. 72nd) Held on 20.02.2024

I. Proposal for Stall Strengthening of DPCC.

-  Member Secretary informed that the recruitment process is under way and gave the update of the recruitment process. The Board desired that the selection process be expedited. The board advised the Member Secretary to ascertain the examples in other organizations including CPCB, etc., who have followed such process i.e. recruitment from the UPSC merit list. Below the cut off. The Board noted that the UPSC examination has reputation of high integrity. Further, other organizations have followed this process. It was noted that only those who meet the eligibility criteria in RRs will be considered. Therefore, there is no issue in resorting to this process. This process will in fact, help in expeditious selection of meritorious candidates. As such the Member Secretary was advised to take necessary action to defend the matter in the Court for insuring smooth completion of the process.

II. Extension of medical facility to the employees of DPCC

-  The matter for medical facility to the employees of DPCC needs to be expedited in time bound manner by the administrative section and medical cards be issued to all eligible staff of DPCC.

III. Online Monitoring System (OLMS) for control of water pollution and its monitoring

-  All the Five star Hotels be asked to submit the self-declaration about actual water mass balance in order to check the total water requirement and reuse of treated waste water specifically indicating the provisioning of flow meters at outlet of STP and reuse lines. The data so received be analysed for the need further verification.

IV. Installation of online Continuous Monitoring Systems at various locations of River Yamuna. Major drains outfall and Drains of industrial areas

-  The Board desired the DPCC water lab to expedite the process. The Board expressed concern about the sorry pollution state of in Yamuna, It questioned as to why purport treatment capacity and its utilization-70% sewerage being purportedly treated is not making commensurate dent on the water quality of Yamuna. The Board desired that a study may be assigned to a suitable institute to analyse the issues and reveal the truth. The Board advised that. Protocol of testing the samples needs to be revisited so that the correct position gets reflected.

V. Benefit of GPF cum-Pension Scheme and New Pension Scheme to the employees of DPCC.

- The Board approved the hiring of Actuary and decided that be made to all efforts implement scheme at the earliest and fixed tentative deadline as 01.04.2024 for the purpose.

VI. Issue raised regarding Validity of OLMS Data:

- No further action is required.

VII. Issue raised regarding Procedure for Physical Sampling:

- The provisions of sampling prescribed as in Water Act 1974 were deliberated during the Board meeting and it was decided that the procedure as prescribed under the Water Act should continue to be followed strictly.

VIII. Issue raised regarding Levying of Environmental Compensation:

- The Board took note of certain egregious actions by the DPCC. When roads are in poor condition, they add to air pollution. So, Hence targeting Central Agencies such as NHAI, involved in building roads, by imposing hefty fine is illogical. Such misuse of power's needs to be curbed.
- If NHAI happened to be lacking in dust control, the matter could have been taken up with them and only when they failed to take action, coercive steps explored. The Board decided that DPCC should put the information relating to the details relating to EC imposed and collected in the public domain. This would bring transparency and accountability in DPCC.

IX. Issue raised regarding Issue of Standards and Consent to Operate:

- The Board took a note of it and further decided that communications he sent to all CETPs societies to submit information to DPCC about grossly water polluting industries operating in their catchment areas so that consent status be checked and they are brought into the ambit of the law.

X. Issue raised regarding Smog Tower at Baba Kharag Singh Marg:

- The Board noted that DPCC is a enforcing regulatory body pollution control norms on those the cause pollution. It is not supposed to take up projects for reduction in pollution like an executing agency. The board noted that smog tower was a pilot project and it was imposed on DPCC by the cabinet decision. The board felt that environment department should rather have taken up the project.

- ✚ The board after discussion noted that smog tower is neither affecting in reducing the pollution nor a proper solution to the problem of pollution.
- ✚ The Board took note of the fact that it is illogical to let air polluted allowing polluting activities and then taking out pollution from the air by passing the air through the filters. Nowhere in the world is such solution being adopted.
- ✚ The Boards took serious objection to the politics played Environment Department by Hon'ble Minister of Environment by raising the issue of Smog Tower DPCC when had already flagged to the environment department that the Smog Tower is not effective.
- ✚ The Board felt that the Hon'ble Minister of Environment raked up the issue only with a view to divert attention the from severe pollution caused by parali burning. primarily in Punjab.
- ✚ The Board directed that it should be consulted before taking up such projects.
- ✚ The board also advised to get the audit of the procurement done in setting up the project so as to have accountability for expenditure with respect to the outcome. the Board noted that the area around the Smog Tower in Anand Vihar remained the hotspot. Further, Smog Tower at Baba Kharagh Singh Marg also did not cause reduction in the pollution level as measured by DPCC monitoring station in the area. This is despite huge expenditure.

The Board directed that the Environment Department may be apprised of the decision of the Board so that Environment Department remains accountable to the expenditure.

XI. Issue raised regarding Source Apportionment setup at ITO:

- ✚ The Board approved the view of DPCC conveyed to IIT Kanpur and Environment Department in the matter of the report of source apportionment study. The Board noted that despite huge. Expenditure the findings projected in the study are not supported by scientific by data/validation. The Board concluded that the findings in the study seek to blame the areas outside Delhi for pollution in Delhi despite dense anthropogenic activities in Delhi and that too outside the time window of parali burning. The Board directed that audit of the expenses incurred on the project to be done. The Board further advised that Environment Department apprised of the matter so that the Environment Department remains accountable to the expenditure.

XII. Issue raised regarding Curbing Malpractices in Issue of Consent to operate (CTO):

- ✚ The board advised DPCC to analyse the data of pendency and reasons therefore and take corrective action accordingly.

XIII. Issue raised regarding Monopoly of the TSDF Operators

- ✚ The DPCC Board did not appreciate the existing system of single entity operational in Delhi/ assigned areas of Delhi which is giving rise to monopoly and lack of fair competition among the service providers.
- ✚ The Board decided that the DPCC may try to explore Permitting more TSDF and CBWTF located in NCR so as to ensure competition and better delivery of service. This will of course be subject to compliance of the Hazardous and Other Wastes Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

XIV. Issue raised regarding Exemption of the EC imposed on CETP's in Delhi

- ✚ The matter needs to be examined by the dealing cells of DPCC on case-to-case basis for further decision on merit.

4 ACHEIVEMENTS

1. OCMMS Project

-  Development & implementation of COVID-19 E-Pass Module.
-  Implementation of additional reports – i.e. New Consent Report, WMC III Report, E-District Report, E-Waste /Manza Report, Verify Application Payment Report etc.

2. E-District OCMMS Integration (8 Online Services)

-  Issuance of the Consent certificate under Air & Water Act
-  Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
-  Authorization under the Hazardous Wastes Management Rules for import of Ferrous & non-ferrous scrap
-  Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
-  Authorization under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
-  Registration under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
-  Authorization for refurbishers/ dismantler for E-waste
-  Authorization under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016

3. MHA-OCMMS Integration

-  Development & Implementation of Workflow CMC wise.

4. Green Delhi App

-  Relaunch of Android App based Public Grievances portal related to air pollution.
-  Collection and Analysis of Data related to Winter Action Plan, Dust Drive, Environment Health Bulletin, etc.
-  Relaunch of Official Web-Portal of Green Delhi App.

5. Re-launch of Green War Room

-  For Monitoring Green Delhi App, Air Quality data & OLMS.
-  For co-ordinating with 28 stakeholder departments

6. **Ease of doing Business – work started on 17 Compliance under Regulatory Compliance Burden:-**

-  Auto renewal with online payment for Green category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
-  Self-Certification for Green category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
-  Auto renewal with online payment for Orange category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
-  Self-Certification for Orange category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
-  Auto renewal with online payment for Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
-  Filling of annual return under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Auto renewal with online payment for Authorization under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Filling of annual return under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Self-Certification for Authorization under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Self-Certification for Authorization under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Auto renewal with online payment for Authorization under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016
-  Increase periodicity of renewal for Authorization under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Filling of annual return under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Filling of annual return under Hazardous Wastes Management Rules for import of Ferrous & Non-ferrous scrap.
-  Filling of annual return under Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary) Rules, 2016.
-  Filling of annual return under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
-  Filling of annual return under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

7. Development of Engineered Sanitary Landfill at Tehkhand

 Engineered Sanitary Landfill at Tehkhand has been developed by MCD and the facility commissioned on 12.03.2024.

8. A New C & D Waste Processing Facility of 2000 TPD commissioned at Jahangirpuri (Burari) on the plot of earlier C & D Waste Processing Facility at the same site.

9. Enhancement of treatment capacity of STPs of DJB by 35 MGD from 632 MGD in March, 2023 to 667 MGD in March, 2024.

10. Upgradation of CETPs at Narela & Bawana almost completed.

11. In Feb, 2021 only two CETPs were meeting the prescribed standards whereas in March, 2024, all the 13 CETPs were meeting the prescribed standards..

12. Works related to High Level Committee (HLC)

DPCC coordinated the works related to High Level Committee (HLC) constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 09.01.2023 in OA. No. 21/2023 in the matter of Ashwani Yadav Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi (Now being dealt in O.A. No. 06 of 2012 in the matter of "Nizamuddin West Association Vs. Union of India and Ors"), of concerned authorities in Delhi with the Chief Secretary, Delhi, as Convener; and consisting of Secretaries / HODs of various Ministries/ Departments.

High Level Committee has prepared Department wise detailed Action Plan for Rejuvenation of river Yamuna including Nodal Officer for each project after its first meeting on 20.01.2023 and submitted to Hon'ble NGT on 31.01.2023.

Six Meetings of High Level Committee were held on 21.04.2023, 09.06.2023, 10.08.2023, 10.10.2023, 10.01.2024 & 20.02.2024 w.r.t above mentioned NGT Case and progress of various projects & Action Points mentioned in the said order and Action Plan were reviewed / monitored by HLC. Status Reports were also filed in the aforementioned matter before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 05.07.2023, 16.10.2023, 21.12.2023 & 12.02.2024.

13. Works related to Solid Waste Monitoring Committee (SWMC)

Coordinated the works related to Solid Waste Monitoring Committee (SWMC) headed by Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 16.02.2023 in OA. No. 606/2018 in the matter of "Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other Environmental Issues".

Prepared Action Plan for Solid Waste Management in Delhi for SWMC after coordination with concerned Departments/Authorities. An order dated 06.04.2023 has also been issued by Chief Secretary, Delhi for implementation of the said Action Plan and compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT in said order.

Following main improvements w.r.t Solid Waste Management in Delhi :

- Improvement in Segregation of Waste at Source
- Improvement in Bio-mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa & Okhla [79.21 Lakh ton on 04.04.2023 to 131.54 Lakh Ton on 03.04.2024 (130.5% increase)]
- Utilization of Inert Generated form Bio-mining increased manifold due to use by NHAI in its various projects in and around Delhi.
- Utilization of RDF Generated form Bio-mining also increased.

14. Smog Tower

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) 13029/1985 titled as M. C. Mehta V/s Union of India & Ors. dated 13.11.2019 has directed Delhi Govt. to put up concrete proposal for feasibility of Smog Towers in Delhi to contain Smog problem. In order to comply with the orders of Hon'ble Court following steps were taken:

1. DPCC roped in CPCB, IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, Department of Science and Technology and started consultations and a High Level Committee was constituted to suggest the feasibility of smog towers in Delhi. Urgent meeting was called and experts were requested to submit report. Report was submitted and it was decided to set up one smog tower on experimental basis and based on the successful performance requirement of other smog tower will be assessed. Affidavit was filed by Delhi Govt. on 5.12.2019 to set up one smog tower on experimental basis.

2. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement on 13.1.2020 has asked Govt. of India as well as Delhi Govt. to set up 2 Smog Towers in Delhi. One by GOI and one by GNCTD.
3. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 31.08.2020 had further directed that the project be positively completed within 10 months, i.e. by June 14,2021 and that any violation on any ground whatsoever shall be treated as contempt of the order passed by the Hon'ble Court.
4. After a great deal of efforts and persuasion and inspection of various sites two sites were identified, one at Connaught Place and other at Anand Vihar. Tremendous efforts were made to get the land transferred to DPCC followed by other clearances from other statutory agencies.
5. The Delhi Pollution Control Committee on behalf of GNCTD has entered into agreement with Tata Projects Limited, IIT Bombay by involving them as Project Executing agency and technical advisor respectively and NBCC has been taken in the Project as Management Consultant for installation of Smog Tower (An Air Purification Device) at Old NDMC Nursery, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.

15. Important Court Cases Disposal

In a very important matter pending in NGT in OA no 56 of 2013: Satish Kumar vs Union of India and 57 of 2013, Mahavir Singh, wherein, Chief Secretary, GNCTD was issued strict directions and even heavy penalty was imposed on Delhi Govt. matter was regarding running of many plastic industries in Non-conforming areas in West District. Following rigorous actions were taken and ATR's were filed time to time to the satisfaction of NGT and case was later disposed of by NGT.

1. Teams were constituted and Joint inspection drive were conducted by the team of Revenue, DPCC, MCD, DISCOM and Police and app. 240 units were closed down and EDC was imposed on them.
2. A study was conducted by Jamia Millia Islamia for assessment of Ground water quality due to operation of such units. No contamination was observed in report.
3. Detailed Action Plan for EDC utilization was prepared and submitted to NGT.
4. After day night persuasion with SDMC, the cumulative amount of construction and demolition waste of 163275 MT dumped on road sides and vacant plots and drains was cleared from 08.11.2019 upto 12.02.2020 in Mundka and Tikri Area. During the same period garbage and plastic waste of 97596 MT has also been cleared, potholes of 6756

sq. meter of space were filled up and 226 km of road stretch have been paved in West District.

5. Coordinated, Step 2 and Step 3 drive conducted by North and South MCD for closing down illegal units operating in non-conforming areas in Delhi.

In other important case in OA no. 1008/2018 Deepak Dutta vs UOI at NGT following key actions were supervised:

1. Joint drive of DPCC and Revenue, DJB, Police and SDMC was conducted to check the compliance of environmental norms, parking norms, ground water extraction in 23 big banquet halls operating at Najafgarh Road in West District. All the banquet halls were either operating without DPCC consent or violating the prescribed norms. EDC was imposed on all 23 Banquet halls and closure directions to Banquet halls without DPCC consent. Consequent to these actions all Banquet halls obtained DPCC consent and complied all environmental norms.
2. After detailed study of existing The (Permission of Halls) Regulations, 2010 of DDA the suggestions with respect to incorporation of environmental regulations and parking policy was submitted to NGT. The NGT agreed to modifications suggested by DPCC and directed DDA to incorporate the suggestion of DPCC in revised Banquet Hall regulations and Master Plan.

16. Enforcement

-  DPCC officials regularly monitoring and doing surveillance on polluting activities in NCT of Delhi and ensuring implementation of various Environmental Acts and Rules and inspection is conducted wherever it is necessary.

17. Other Achievements

-  Hon'ble Supreme Court "**M.C Mehta Vs UOI & Ors**" W.P 4677/ 1985 and Hon'ble NGT Matter of "**Mayank Manohar & Paras Singh, Reporter, Times of India Vs Govt of NCT of Delhi**" passed series of directions for taking action to prevent illegal units operating in non-conforming areas in violation of MPD-2021 and creating pollution. The work related to the case was co-ordinated as per office order dated 25.06.2020. Lists of illegal sealed units in Step- I (**1072 units**), Step-II (**711 Units**) and Step-III (**1415 Units**) were collected from commissioner of Industries/ DSIIDC. The area wise lists were sent to concerned CMCs for

issuing the SCNs for imposing the Environmental Damages Compensation (**EDC**) and after considering the replies of the units, directions for imposing the EDC @ Rs 2 Lakh in White category, Rs 5 lakh for Green category, Rs 20 Lakhs for Orange and Rs 50 Lakh for Red category were issued by concerned CMCs. Total EDC of **Rs 61.16 Crore** on Step I units, **Rs 29.40 Crore** on Step-II and **Rs 103.45 Crore** were imposed on these units. In total EDC of **Rs 194.01 Crore** was imposed on **3198** illegal units. Further course of action is being taken for recovery of EDC imposed.



That due to regular vigil and surveillance through inspections in early morning/ late night/ weekend's, S. S. Pickling units could not operate in Wazipur Industrial Area. Because of effective closure and enforcement action taken against the operation of S.S. Pickling units in Wazirpur industrial area, pH at the inlet of Wazirpur CETP has improved considerably. These units had also removed their plant and machinery so as to keep their chance of operation/ revival at the minimal. After preparing/ filing of detailed Action taken report in the Hon'ble NGT cases of **All India Lokadhikar (OA No. 159/2013)** and **Ashoka Mitra Mandal (OA NO.77/2016)** were disposed off. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also stayed deposition of penalty of Rs 35 crores by the Delhi Govt. which was imposed by Hon'ble NGT.



Directions were issued to all Air polluting units using unapproved fuel to convert to the PNG. Numerous meetings were held with IGL and Industrial Associations to facilitate their individual units to convert from other fuel to usage of PNG. Efforts continued for more than one year. Consequently, PNG line was laid and was provided by M/s IGL in all the industrial areas wherever PNG is required. Due to coordinated efforts of DPCC, 1691 industrial units are running on PNG and 99 more industrial units are in the process for conversion to PNG. Delhi is leading State where industrial units had converted to the PNG, the efforts of DPCC in conversion of units for usage of PNG were appreciated by CPCB and at various other forums.



There are many Hon'ble Supreme Court/ NGT cases which were dealt by CMC-III. In all these cases appropriate action has been taken and timely prepared the Action Taken Reports. In Hon'ble NGT important cases which were dealt are All India Lokadhikar (OA No.159/2013), Ashoka Mitra Mandal (OA NO.77/2016), Simran Gupta, Bachao (NGO) OA No. 827/2019), Anubhav Kumar. (OA.No 533/2019, Mayank Manohar & Paras Singh Reporter Times of India Vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Other (O.A NO. 601 OF 2018) and

Mayank Manohar Case. All these cases were disposed off due to complete, appropriate action and timely filing of ATR in Hon'ble NGT.

-  451 Consent applications under Air and Water Act have been received, 337 (approx. 75%) were decided and disposed off during this period.
-  Redressed the public complaints as per the office order dated 27.01.2012 and also complaints coming on portal of PGMS/ LG Listening/ CPGRAMs/ SAMEER App etc. in the area of jurisdiction.
-  Inspections were carried out of Ready Mix Concrete Plants, Construction of Projects and vehicle cutting/ scrap units in compliance of various office orders with respect to Air Pollution/ Court orders. SCNs/ directions for closure/ SCNs for imposing EDCs of an amount of Rs 85 lakhs were issued for violations observed.

CHAPTER V

5 GREEN WAR ROOM AND GREEN DELHI APP

The Green War Room (GWR) is a 24x7 pollution monitoring and mitigation initiative that is situated at Delhi Secretariat. The GWR monitors complaints filed by the citizens of Delhi through the Green Delhi App. The Green Delhi App is a tool, developed by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and NIC, which allows citizens to identify and report dispersed sources of air and noise pollution in the National Capital. The App then assigns the complaints to the concerned department(s) for resolution. The GWR facilitates the process of resolution for each complaint raised on the Green Delhi App. The key responsibilities of each stakeholder are detailed below: -

5.1 In-charge:

Oversees all War Room operations, manages outputs, serves as the primary contact, and ensures efficient functioning. The In-charge of GWR is Dr. Nandita Moitra, Scientist D. The In-charge is responsible for:

Workforce Management: Allocates and manages personnel, including JEEs, ensuring adequate staffing.

Facilitating Reviews: Organizes weekly review meetings for unresolved issues, chaired by the competent authority.

Reporting: Prepares daily and weekly status reports for senior management, including daily summaries of resolved, pending, rejected, unrelated, and overdue complaints, as well as departmental action reports.

Issue Resolution: Escalates unresolved complaints to appropriate authorities and suggests corrective actions.

Infrastructure Management: Ensures necessary resources for War Room operations. **Inter-agency Coordination:** Coordinates with Nodal Officers from various departments for timely resolution and escalates unresolved/overdue issues.

Action on Critical Complaints: Identifies and addresses overdue, serious, and recurring complaints, escalating to Senior Environmental Engineer (SEE) or Environmental Engineer (EE) as needed.

JEE/TE Training: Provides comprehensive training to JEEs on utilizing the Green Delhi App, understanding ideal responses, image comparison for resolution verification, handling incorrectly registered complaints, and providing contact lists for Nodal Officers and SEEs/EEs.

Daily Review Meetings: Conducts daily meetings to assess progress and identify gaps. **Ensuring DPCC Inspections:** Directs DPCC officers to conduct inspections for specific cases needing further attention.

5.2 Junior Environmental Engineers (JEEs)/ Trainee Engineers (TEs):

JEEs/TEs are the core operational staff, guiding complaints toward resolution. Each JEE/TE is assigned specific department(s) and coordinates with corresponding Nodal Officers. JEEs/TEs are expected to work during holidays for emergencies.

Key functions include:

Inter-agency Communication: Communicates with Nodal Officers, primarily via phone or WhatsApp, sharing daily lists of overdue and pending complaints.

Complaint Verification: Uses the Green Delhi App dashboard to review complaint details (department, offense, location, proof), filtering by status (resolved, pending, overdue). JEEs/TEs verify resolution through uploaded “resolved photos” and reopen complaints if resolution is unsatisfactory or unclear. They also flag incorrectly categorized complaints and escalate complex cases to the In-charge.

5.3 Senior Environmental Engineer (S.E.E) and Environmental Engineer (E.E) (DPCC):

These individuals take action and issue fines on defaulting parties based on instructions from the In-charge regarding overdue complaints. They verify situations on the ground and either assist in resolving the complaint or impose fines under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

5.4 Nodal Officers from Urban Local Bodies (Departments):

Responsible for resolving complaints related to their departments, correctly assigning complaints within their department or to other agencies within 24 hours if necessary, and maintaining communication with JEEs/TEs.

5.5 Green Delhi App IT Team (DPCC):

Manages the Green Delhi App dashboard, provides IT support to the War Room, trains stakeholders on the application and dashboard, maintains a database of GWR stakeholders, updates complaint resolution statuses, and generates reports as needed.

5.6 Green Delhi App

Green Delhi app has been developed for information, awareness and redressal of grievances of the citizens at single platform. Green Delhi App has been relaunched by Hon’ble Environment Minister Govt. of NCT of Delhi in Oct, 2023 for redressal of grievances of citizens of Delhi with regard to various offences related to pollution. Green War Room is a 24X7 pollution monitoring and mitigation initiative setup at 7th level of Delhi Secretariat for monitoring the grievance uploaded on Green Delhi App. The app assigns the complaints to the concerned department(s)

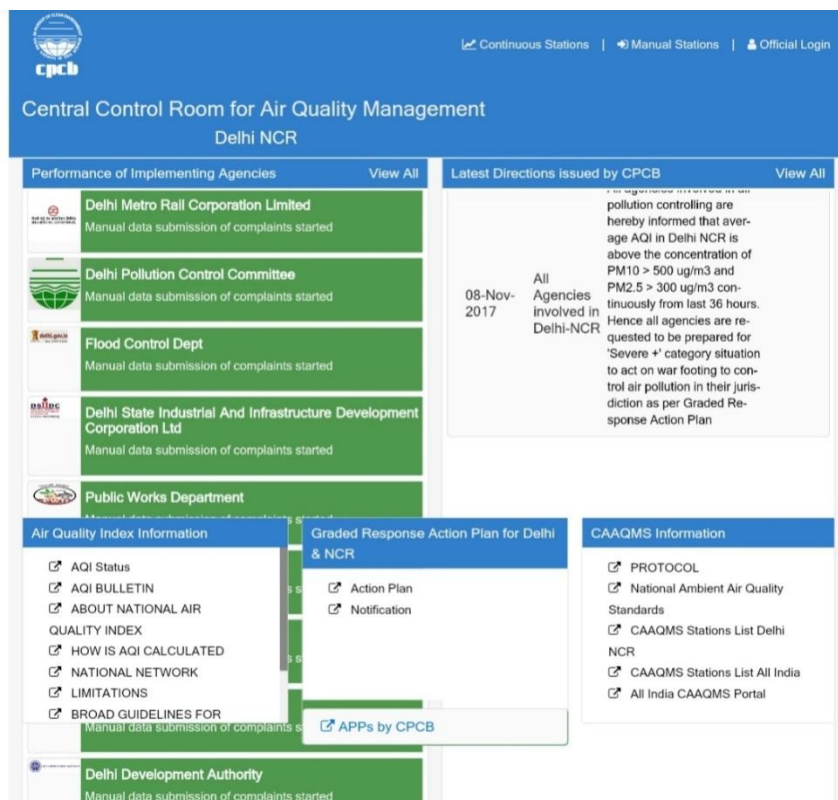
for resolution. Green Delhi App is aimed to resolve grievances related to Air and Noise pollution on priority by the 28 Agencies of Delhi. The GWR facilitates the process of resolution for each complaint raised on the Green Delhi App.

79,222 Complaints have been received on Green Delhi App (as on 31.03.2024) out of which 68,426 has been resolved by 28 Agencies and only 13.62% of the complaints are pending.

CHAPTER VI

6 PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

6.1 SAMEER



The SAMEER App, developed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), provides information of air quality for more than 100 cities across India.

The app is available on the Google Play Store and Apple App Store for both Android and iOS users, the Sameer India's AQI application can be conveniently

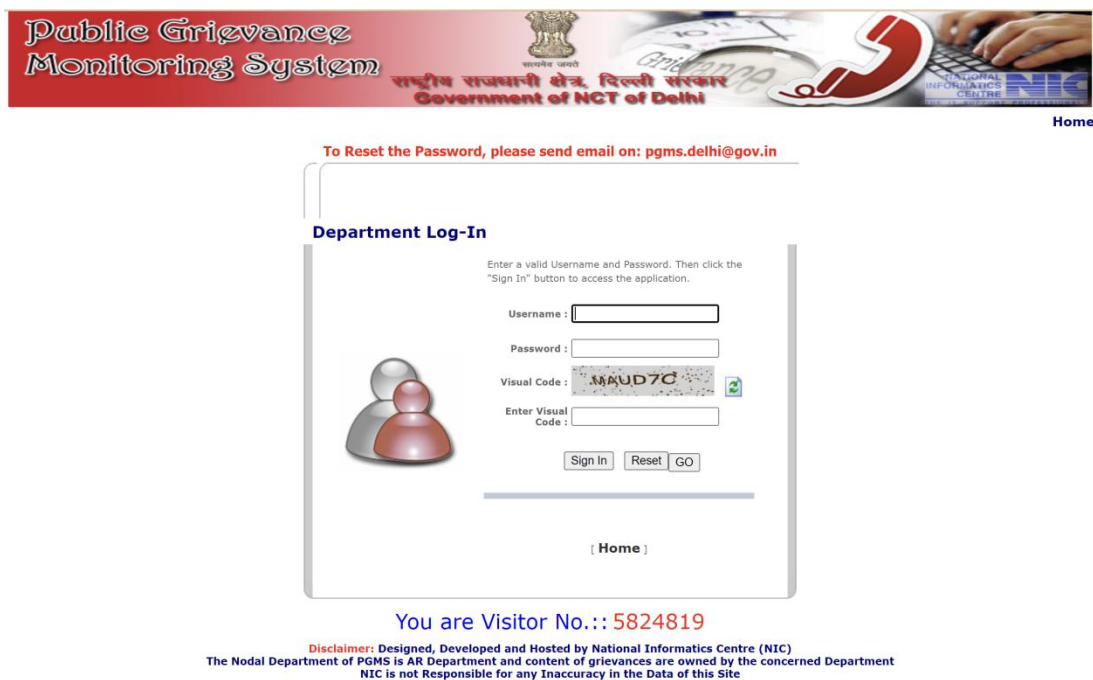
downloaded across personal mobile phones.

The app boasts of an intuitive UI, representing the listed cities in a colour-coded format based on their AQI levels.

Status of Complaints for the year 2023-24 is as follows:

-  Number of SAMEER App Complaint Redressal received: 865
-  Number of SAMEER App Complaint Redressal pertains to DPCC: 52
-  Number of SAMEER App Complaint Redressal disposed by DPCC: 52

6.2 PGMS (Public Grievance Monitoring System)



Public Grievance Monitoring System

संघीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली सरकार
Government of NCT of Delhi

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE

Home

To Reset the Password, please send email on: pgms.delhi@gov.in

Department Log-In

Enter a valid Username and Password. Then click the "Sign In" button to access the application.

Username :

Password :

Visual Code : MAUD7C

Enter Visual Code :

Sign In Reset GO

[Home]

You are Visitor No.: 5824819

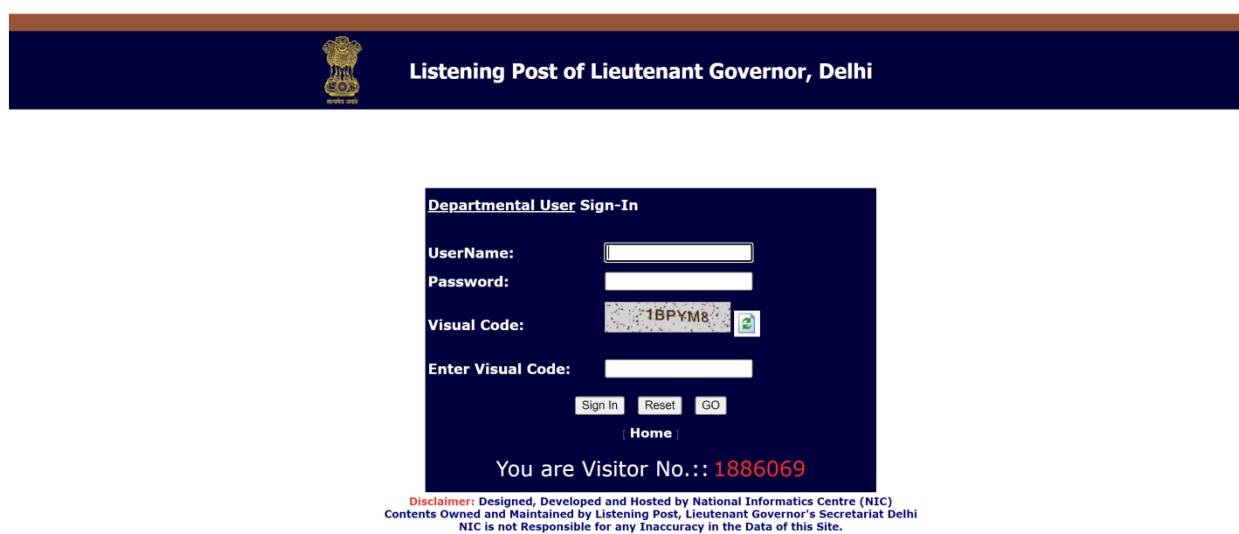
Disclaimer: Designed, Developed and Hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC)
The Nodal Department of PGMS is AR Department and content of grievances are owned by the concerned Department
NIC is not Responsible for any Inaccuracy in the Data of this Site

Status of Complaints for the year 2023-24 is as follows:

Total Complaints received: 307

Total complaints resolved: 302

6.3 LG LISTENING (Listening Post of Lieutenant Governor)



Listening Post of Lieutenant Governor, Delhi

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE

You are Visitor No.: 1886069

Departmental User Sign-In

UserName:

Password:

Visual Code : 1BPYM8

Enter Visual Code:

Sign In Reset GO

Home

Disclaimer: Designed, Developed and Hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC)
Contents Owned and Maintained by Listening Post, Lieutenant Governor's Secretariat Delhi
NIC is not Responsible for any Inaccuracy in the Data of this Site

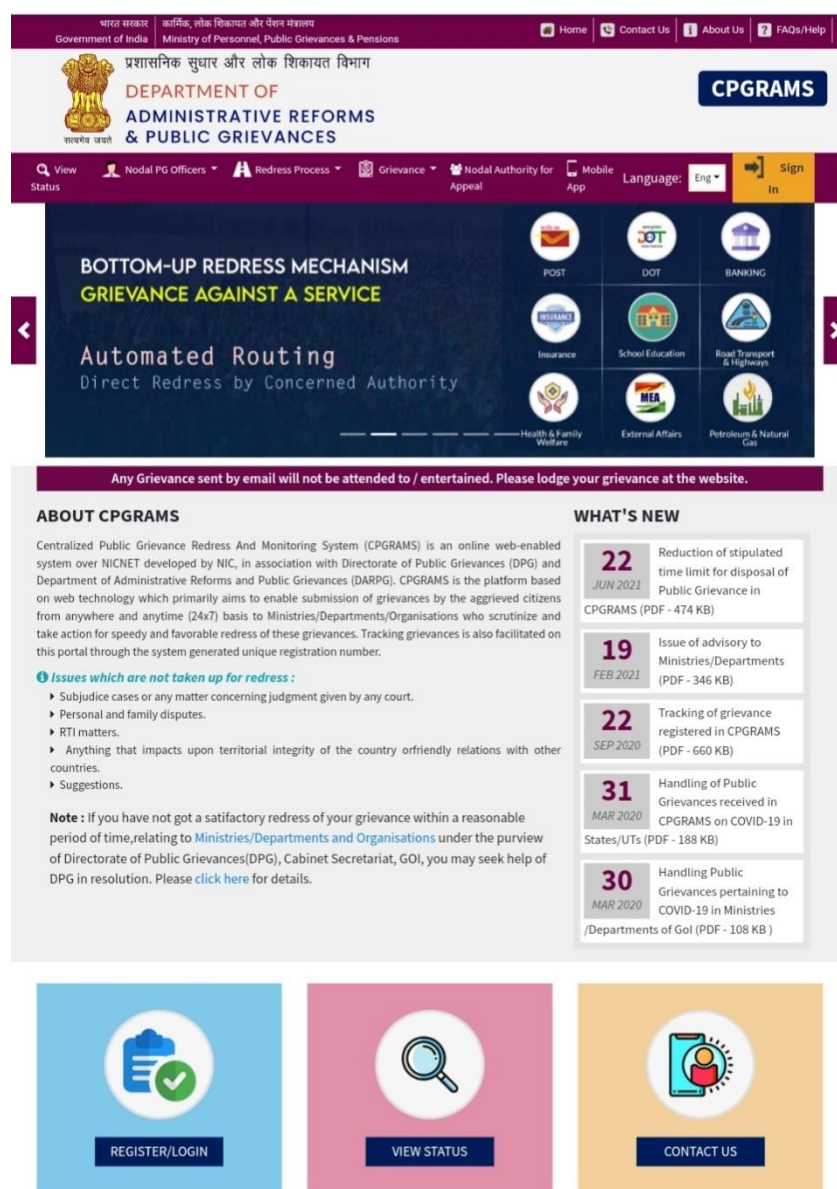
LG Listening is committed to facilitate genuine redressal to the grievances. The Scope of function of the portal includes Public Health, Blockage of sewer, Water Logging, Unclean Dhalao, Fire Hazard, Electricity fault, Water supply, Accidents, Building collapse, Road Repair, park maintenance, FIR Registration and Unauthorized construction.

Status of Complaints for the year 2023-24 is as follows:

Total Complaints received: 51

Total complaints resolved: 51

6.4 CPGRAM (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System)



Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC, in association with Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). CPGRAMS is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens

from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organisations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favourable redress of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.

Status of Complains for the year 2023-24 is as follows:

Total Complaints received: 35

Total complaints resolved: 34

CHAPTER VII

7 WATER POLLUTION

7.1 The River Yamuna

Yamuna, a major tributary of river Ganga, is a sacred river and supports the livelihoods of millions of people in its basin states. In order to fulfil the growing needs of drinking water and irrigation, several large dams and barrages have been built which divert large volumes of water from the river as it runs its course through the states of Uttarakhand, Haryana, the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In Delhi, the river is virtually reduced to a trickle and remains completely dry in stretches for almost nine months of the year. The stretch of the River Yamuna from Wazirabad (Downside of Wazirabad Barrage) to Asgarpur Village (after Okhla Barrage) in Delhi is highly polluted due to flow of untreated sewage from unauthorized colonies and the discharge of inadequately treated industrial effluents.

-  There is about 48 KM Stretch of river Yamuna in Delhi from Palla (Delhi-Haryana border) to Badarpur (Delhi-Haryana border).
-  22 KM Stretch from Wazirabad (Downside of Wazirabad Barrage) to Asgarpur Village (after Okhla Barrage), which is less than 2% of the total river length, accounts for about 76% of the pollution load in the river.
-  During the dry season, spreading over nearly nine months of the year, the river has no fresh water downstream of Wazirabad Barrage and the only flow available is sewage (both treated and untreated).
-  22 Drains outfalling into river Yamuna in Delhi with discharge of about 3411.6 MLD (about 750 MGD) of waste water into the River Yamuna including 2056.32MLD (452.34 MGD) waste water coming into Najafgarh Drain from Haryana and 475.2 MLD (105 MGD) coming into Shahdara Drain from Ghaziabad.
-  10 Cumecs of Water is released by the State of Haryana at Hathanikund during lean season. However, most of it evaporates or percolates before it reaches Wazirabad during the lean season and therefore it is highly inadequate to meet the dilution requirement to achieve the desired water quality of $BOD \leq 3 \text{ mg/l}$ & $DO \geq 5 \text{ mg/l}$.

7.2 Water Quality of River Yamuna:

-  Water quality of river Yamuna is monitored by DPCC at 8 Locations on monthly basis.
-  Water Quality of 28 drains including 22 drains out falling into river Yamuna in Delhi and Sahibabad Drain & Indrapuri Drain coming from UP on monthly

S.No.	Name of Drain Monitored by DPCC LAB
1	Najafgarh Drain
2	Metcalf House Drain
3	Khyber Pass Drain
4	Sweeper Colony Drain
5	Magazine Road Drain
6	ISBT Drain
7	Tonga Stand Drain
8	Civil Mill Drain
9	Sen Nursing Home Drain
10	Drain No. 14
11	Power House Drain
12	Indrapuri Drain
13	Sonia Vihar Drain
14	Kailash Nagar Drain
15	Shastri Park Drain
16	Barapulla Drain
17	Maharani Bagh Drain
18	Old Agra Canal Drain
19	Jait Pur Drain
20	Sarita Vihar Pool
21	Tuglakabad Drain
22	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant
23	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge (Mathura Road)
24	Shahdara Drain
25	Sahibabad Drain
26	Molar Band Drain
27	Abul Fazal Drain

28	Supplementary Drain
----	---------------------

-  DPCC has taken over the Online Monitoring System at Wazirabad and Okhla from Central Pollution Control Board w.e.f. 15.02.2019.
-  Online Monitoring System for measuring the concentration of Ammonia in river Yamuna at Palla has been installed by DPCC.

7.3 River Yamuna Water Quality Monitoring by DPCC

The water quality of river Yamuna is monitored by DPCC at 8 locations for the parameters pH, BOD, COD, DO & faecal Coliform on monthly basis. Monthly reports on the water quality of river Yamuna are being placed on the website of DPCC and link has been given to CPCB.

S. No.	Water Quality Monitoring Locations
1	Palla
2	Wazirabad
3	ISBT Bridge
4	ITO Bridge
5	Nizamuddin Bridge
6	Okhla Barrage
7	Agra Canal at Okhla Barrage
8	River Yamuna at Asgarpur (After confluence of Shahdara and Tuglakabad Drains)

DPCC has taken over the Online Monitoring System at Wazirabad and Okhla from Central Pollution Control Board w.e.f. 15.02.2019 and Delhi Jal Board has been given link to receive the data. Online Monitoring System for measuring the concentration of Ammonia in river Yamuna at Palla has been installed by DPCC and data is transferred to DJB, DPCC & CPCB.

Water quality monitoring reports of river Yamuna indicate that the water quality parameters are meeting the Water Quality criteria of "C" class, at Palla only, which is upstream of Wazirabad Barrage.

7.4 Annual Average Water Quality of River Yamuna

The highest annual average of DO is 7 mg/l at Palla. The annual average of BOD has ranged from 2.3 mg/l at Palla to 38.2 mg/l at D/S Okhla Barrage (after meeting Shahdara Drain). The water quality standards for DO and BOD as per CPCB norms are 5 mg/l and 3 mg/l respectively for class "C" of river water. The water quality monitoring results in the Delhi stretch clearly indicates river water is grossly polluted. Annual Average Water Quality of River Yamuna at 9 locations being monitored by

DPCC laboratory on monthly basis for the period of April 2023 to March 2024 is given in following Table:

**ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF RIVER YAMUNA AT 9 LOCATIONS:
(APRIL 2023 – MARCH 2024)**

S. No.	Locations	pH (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	DO (mg/l)
	Water Quality Criteria	6.5-8.5	-	3mg/l or less	5mg/l or more
1	Palla	7.7	12.7	2.3	7
2	Surghat	7.6	18.5	3.4	6.4
3	KhajoriPaltoon Pool	7.4	111.3	34.5	1.4
4	Kudesia Ghat	7.3	82.4	28.5	2.3
5	ITO Bridge	7.4	80.7	25.4	2
6	Nizamuddin Bridge	7.2	84.5	26.3	2.3
7	Agra Canal Okhla	7.4	77.8	23.3	3.7
8	D/S Okhla Barrage (after meeting Shahdara Drain)	7.6	114.9	38.2	2.6
9	Agra Canal Jaitpur	7.3	88.4	28.6	2.4

Source: - Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

Annual Average Water Quality of Drains:

DPCC Laboratory is carrying out water quality monitoring of the 24 major drains including 2 Drains (Sahibabad Drain & Indrapuri Drain) coming from UP, on monthly basis before their outfall into river Yamuna. Annual Average Water Quality of Drains out falling into river Yamuna in Delhi for the period of April 2023 to March 2024 is given in following Table:

**ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF DRAINS OUTFALLING INTO RIVER YAMUNA IN DELHI
(April-2023-March 2024)**

S. No.	Measure/Drains	pH	TSS	COD	BOD
	Water Quality Criteria	5.5-9.0	100 (mg/l)	250 (mg/l)	30 (mg/l)
1	Najafgarh Drain	7.3	95	154.36	49.09
2	Metcalf House Drain	7.1	75	100	35
3	Khyber Pass Drain	7.4	64.36	108.36	31.81
4	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.3	107.36	149.09	44.63

5	Magazine Road Drain	7.4	215.75	254.4	82.8
6	ISBT Drain	7.4	90.45	175.81	55.27
7	Tonga Stand Drain	7.3	71.5	95.11	27.33
8	Moat Drain	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow
9	Civil Mill Drain	7.3	122.63	194.9	60.63
10	Power House Drain	7.2	126.27	214.54	67.63
11	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.2	137.27	237.63	74.18
12	Drain No. 12A	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow
13	Drain No. 14	7.3	76.18	114.36	40.11
14	Barapulla Drain	7.2	95.87	159.81	51.36
15	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.3	188.63	296.36	99.36
16	Kalkaji Drain	7.3	170.5	251.09	80.54
17	Sarita Vihar Drain (Mathura	7.3	184.1	274	101.5
18	Tehkhand Drain	7.4	180	268.18	98
19	Tuglakabad Drain	7.4	127.68	207.81	69.72
20	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow
21	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge	7.3	116.7	189.8	65.84
22	Shahdara Drain	7.3	236.54	359.27	123.27
23	Sahibabad Drain	7.3	270.65	375.8	152.3
24	Indrapuri Drain	7.4	317.59	439.45	154.54

Source: Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

Water quality monitoring results of the drains indicate that most of the drains are not meeting the standards with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand(BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

Annual Average Treated Water Quality of STPs of DJB:

All the operational Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of Delhi Jal Board in Delhi are being monitored by DPCC Laboratory on monthly basis and Analysis Reports are placed on the website of DPCC and also conveyed to the Delhi Jal Board for rectification of the deficiencies to meet the prescribed standards.

Annual Average Treated Water Quality of STPs for the period of April 2023 to March 2024 are given in following Table:

**ANNUAL AVERAGE TREATED WATER QUALITY OF STPs OF DJB AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS:
(April-2023-March 2024)**

S. No	Name of STP	pH (6.5-9)	TSS (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	Oil & Grease (mg/l)	Ammonical Nitrogen (mg/l)	Dissolved Phosphate (mg/l)
1	Coronation Pillar Ph-I,II STP (20MGD)	7.43	31.50	20.00	58.33	3.13	2.28	1.88
2	Coronation Pillar Ph-III STP (10MGD)	7.38	17.67	12.17	56.67	3.40	1.72	1.47
3	Coronation Pillar STP (70 MGD)	7.36	9.83	6.42	32.83	2.64	2.28	1.43
4	Delhi Gate STP New (15MGD)	7.43	7.83	4.92	21.57	1.43	1.73	0.98
5	Delhi Gate STP Ph-I (2.2MGD)	7.42	9.17	6.92	28.67	1.90	2.53	1.30
6	Keshopur STP New (12MGD)	7.46	22.33	14.58	57.67	2.23	1.79	1.27
7	Sen Nursing Home Nallah STP (2.2 MGD)	7.49	8.17	6.08	25.67	2.07	1.88	1.45
8	Nilothi STP-II (20MGD)	7.43	8.83	6.33	32.33	2.27	1.94	1.22
9	Nilothi STP (40MGD)	7.48	35.33	22.67	63.00	3.41	2.31	1.53
10	Najafgarh STP (5 MGD)	7.52	31.17	20.42	74.67	1.45	2.68	2.06
11	Rithala STP P-I (40 MGD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rithala STP Ph-II (40MGD)	7.42	14.00	10.08	37.67	3.40	2.73	1.56
13	Pappankalan STP (20MGD)	7.45	26.92	18.00	62.33	3.43	2.80	2.67
14	Pappankalan STP-II (20MGD)	7.44	7.83	5.50	31.67	1.90	1.68	1.33
15	Narela STP (10 MGD)	7.45	27.67	15.50	56.00	2.42	1.71	1.53
16	Okhla STP New (30 MGD)	7.42	8.33	5.83	34.0	1.27	1.36	1.30
17	Kondli STP (Ph -I) 10 MGD	7.40	8.33	5.67	32.00	1.73	2.55	1.56
18	Kondli STP (Ph-II) 25 MGD	7.46	7.75	4.50	31.55	1.35	1.64	1.05
19	Kondli STP (Ph -III) (10 MGD)	7.35	13.09	5.27	28.36	3.46	1.93	1.51

20	Kondli STP (Ph –II&III) (10+25 MGD)	7.30	8.00	6.00	32.00	1.20	1.90	1.10
21	Kondli STP New (45MGD)	7.42	34.83	19.75	67.25	6.20	2.37	1.83
22	Kapashera STP (5MGD)	7.38	9.50	6.58	33.33	2.09	2.56	1.38
23	Mehrauli STP (15MGD)	7.38	33.83	26.67	64.00	1.75	2.16	1.52
24	Vasant Kunj STP (2.2MGD)	7.30	29.83	19.08	56.00	2.50	2.18	3.25
25	Vasant Kunj STP (3MGD)	7.44	36.00	21.58	61.33	1.40	3.88	1.98
26	Yamuna Vihar STP Ph-III (25MGD)	7.48	25.50	14.92	42.67	2.43	2.03	1.83
27	Chilla STP (9 MGD)	7.49	8.83	5.83	36.67	2.10	2.12	1.15
28	Akshardham /Common Wealth Games Village STP (1 MGD)	7.39	5.67	4.75	23.67	1.07	1.42	1.23
29	Yamuna Vihar STP Ph I (10MGD)	7.37	26.50	13.42	46.00	1.70	2.55	2.10
30	Yamuna Vihar STP Ph-II (10MGD)	7.48	20.17	11.58	50.33	1.77	1.72	3.20
31	Molarband Mini STP (0.66 MGD)	7.42	30.55	19.27	69.09	2.09	1.61	2.06
32	Okhla STP (12MGD)	7.35	25.05	17.00	59.64	2.16	1.46	1.56
33	Okhla STP (16MGD)	7.38	8.83	5.92	31.00	2.43	2.17	1.45
34	Okhla STP (37MGD)	7.38	31.33	19.33	53.33	2.00	2.43	1.57
35	Okhla STP (45MGD)	7.47	35.75	22.67	63.67	2.53	2.64	1.38
36	Keshopur STP (40MGD)	7.30	35.17	20.67	71.00	2.67	2.65	1.58
37	Keshopur STP (20MGD)	7.38	36.00	16.89	58.22	3.02	6.02	4.70
38	Rohini STP (15 MGD)	7.41	27.17	16.75	62.33	3.85	3.24	2.08
39	Ghitorni STP (5 MGD)	7.48	31.50	16.75	42.67	2.38	1.69	2.15

Annual Average Treated Water Quality of CETPs

All the 13 operational CETPs in Delhi are being monitored by DPCC Laboratory on monthly basis and Analysis Reports are placed on the website of DPCC and also conveyed to the CETP Societies/Operator of CETPs for rectification of the deficiencies to meet the prescribed standards.

Annual Average Treated Water Quality of 13 CETPs for the period of April, 2023 to March, 2024 are given in following two Tables:

ANNUAL AVERAGE TREATED WATER QUALITY OF 13 CETPs FOR THE PERIOD April, 2023 to March, 2024 [Excluding Heavy Metals]

S.No.	Name of CETP	Capacity (in MLD)	pH (6 - 9)	TSS (100 mg/l)	COD (250 mg/l)	BOD (30 mg/l, 3 days at 27°C)	Chlorides (1000 mg/l)	Sulpha tes (1000 mg/l)	Oil & Grease (10 mg/l)	TDS (2100 mg/l)	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N (50 mg/l)	Sulphides as S (2 mg/l)
1	Wazirpur	24	7.4	51	76	19	0.6	1.6	2.7	-	9.2	1.1
2	SMA	12	7.4	56	89	19	0.6	1.9	4	-	4	1.1
3	Okhla	24	7.4	72	90	28	0.5	1.8	5.5	-	15.3	1.4
4	Narela	22.5	7.5	57	102	22	0.4	2.1	4.4	-	4.7	1.4
5	Naraina	21.6	7.5	57	103	24	0.5	2	4.2	-	3	1.6
6	Nangloi	12	7.4	53	94	25	0.5	2	4.3	-	3.7	1.4
7	Mangolpuri	2.4	7.4	41	91	19	0.5	2.2	5	-	3.1	1.2
8	Lawrence Road	12	7.5	143	125	30	0.7	3	5.8	-	9.4	1.4
9	Jhilmil	16.8	7.5	70	120	25	0.5	2.5	3.8	-	3.9	1.4
10	Bawana	35	7.6	73	103	26	0.5	3.4	4.8	-	3.8	1.4
11	Badli	12	7.6	78	113	27	0.5	3.5	5.6	-	7.1	1.4
12	GTK Road	6	7.6	61	98	24	0.5	2	3.4	-	10.1	1.2
13	Mayapuri	12	7.5	55	87	23	0.4	2.6	3.1		4.6	1.3

7.5 Measures taken for Control of Pollution in River Yamuna

Major contributor of the water pollution in river Yamuna is sewage generated from domestic sector particularly untreated sewage discharge from the unauthorised colonies/clusters in Delhi. Besides domestic sector water pollution is also caused by inadequately treated effluent from the industries and also from the dumping of solid waste into the various drains outfalling into river Yamuna.

Sewage Treatment

Estimated Sewage Generation in Delhi is 3600 MLD (792 MGD). There were 37 operational STPs of Delhi Jal Board in March, 2024 which were monitored by DPCC on monthly basis & Analysis Results were placed on the website of DPCC and also communicated to DJB for taking rectification measures to meet the prescribed standards. Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) have been installed at all the operational STPs of DJB to track the pollutant load in the wastewater discharged from these plants into the drains. Data from OCEMS installed at STPs are received by CPCB & DPCC through the server connected to the OCEMSs

Sewage Treatment:

Estimated Sewage Generation	3600 MLD (792 MGD)
Functional Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	37 (at 20 Locations)
Capacity of 37 Functional STPs	3033 MLD (667 MGD)
Treatment of Sewage (March, 2024)	2574 MLD (566.3 MGD) (84.9 % of Installed Capacity)
Gap between Sewage Generation & Installed Capacity	568.3 MLD [125 MGD (15.8 %)]
Proposed Sewage Treatment Capacity after completion of Proposed Projects [New 124 MGD STP at Okhla , 7 MGD STP at Sonia Vihar & 10 MGD at Delhi Gate and Rehabilitation / Upgradation of existing old STPs]	4384.6 MLD (964.5 MGD)* (By December, 2026)

*** Will be sufficient to treat the sewage of 924.8 MGD (80% of 1156 MGD Water Supply) in future.**

All the STPs (existing as well as new) with total capacity of 964.5 MGD are targeted to achieve standards prescribed by DPCC i.e BOD / TSS: 10/10 mg/l by December, 2026.

15 No. of STPs were meeting the prescribed standards while 21 were not meeting the prescribed standards in March, 2024.

- **Sewage Treatment Capacity Augmentation Plan of Delhi to meet the Gap and Accommodate future Increase in Sewage Generation:**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi is primarily working on following 4 Sectors for augmenting the sewage treatment capacity in Delhi and details are given in following Table:

- (i) Rehabilitation of existing 3 STPs at Kondli Ph-II & Rithala Ph-I and Yamuna Vihar Ph-II.
- (ii) Upgradation and increasing capacity of remaining 18 existing STPs
- (iii) Construction of 3 New STPs at Okhla, Delhi Gate and Sonia Vihar
- (iv) Construction of 40 DSTPs [26 DSTPs at various locations of Delhi and 14 DSTPs in Najafgarh Drainage Zone]

Dealt NGT case O.A. No. 673 / 2018 in the matter of “News item published in ‘The Hindu’ Authored by Shri Jacob Khoshy Titled “More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB”

(Regarding Control of Pollution in Rivers in India and in case of Delhi River Yamuna) and related issues including compilation of Information / Action Taken Reports etc. in respect of Delhi.

Progress / action taken by various departments (DJB, DDA, DSIDC, Local Bodies etc.) related to their projects for control of pollution in river Yamuna were sent to Ministry of Jal Shakti & CPCB through the Monthly Progress Reports of Delhi regularly.

Tapping of Drains

There are 22 drains which are out falling into river Yamuna in the Delhi and brief is as follows:

- 9 Drains have been tapped.
- 02 Drains (Delhi Gate Drain & Sen Nursing Home Drain) are partially tapped.
- 02 Drains (Najafgarh & Shahdara) are large drains and technically not feasible to tap whole drain however these drains are included in the Interceptor Sewer Project where substantial flow of sub-drains under their command areas has been / will be tapped and treated after tapping of sub drains.
- In case of remaining 9 drains, flow is yet to be tapped / diverted to Sewer / STPs for treatment.

Status of Sewerage Network in Unauthorized Colonies (As provided by DJB)

S. No.	Description	Cumulative Status (No.) (March, 2024)	Timelines / Remarks
1	Sewer line laid/ commissioned	1125	Laid / commissioned
2	Work of sewer network is in Progress	233	November, 2024
3	Colonies where NOC is awaited / “O Zone”	138	The work shall be taken up after NOC from Forest Deptt./ DDA.
4	Colonies where sewerage network is to be laid along with Decentralized STPs	303	The work shall be taken up after allotment & possession of land for DSTPs by DDA /Revenue Deptt.

Total	1799	
--------------	-------------	--

Sewage and Faecal Sludge Management (Septage Management)

“Delhi Water Board Septage Management Regulation 2018” were notified by the Urban Development Department, GNCTD on **12.11.2018 (published in Gazette on 21.11.2018)** and necessary action is to be taken by Delhi Jal Board, District Magistrates and Local Bodies / Municipal Corporations as per the provisions of the said Notification.

Brief of septage (Septic Tank Effluent) collected & treated in March, 2024 is given in following Table :

No of Vehicles Authorised by DJB (As on 31.03.2024)	No. of Functional SPSs for collection of septage from vendors	Septage collected & Treated in March, 2024	Cumulative Septage Treated by DJB (As on 31.03.2024)
172	86	5.17 Crore Litres	197.5 Crore Litres

On an average 16.67 Lakh litres septage per day was collected and treated at STPs of DJB in March, 2024.

Integrated Drain Management Cell (IDMC) for In-situ Bioremediation / Phytoremediation of Sewage in Drains:

- Integrated Drain Management Cell (IDMC) headed by Chief Secy, GNCTD has been constituted vide order dated 17.03.2020 for remediation and management of all drains of Delhi as per the orders of Hon’ble NGT in OA No.06/2012.
- IDMC is having members from all the Drain Owning Agencies (DOAs).
- Meetings of IDMC are held and 16 meetings were held till March, 2024.
- DOAs have submitted / are submitting their Action Plan.

Re-use of Treated Water:

Action Plan for use of treated waste water from STPs was prepared by Delhi Jal Board and submitted to CPCB in compliance of the Orders of Hon’ble NGT in OA No. 148/2016 in the matter of Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors.

Out of 566 MGD of treated waste water from STPs of DJB in March, 2024, about 125 MGD is being used for various purpose e.g. Horticulture, Irrigation, DTC Depot etc. Brief about Treated STP Water available and being used / proposed to be used is given in following Table :

S.No.	Particular	Quantum in MGD
1	Quantum of Available Treated STP Water	566 (March, 2024)
2	Mandatory Return Flow in River Yamuna	267

		(As per MOU of 1994)																													
3	Use of Treated STP Water	About 125 MGD [90 MGD for Horticulture in various parks in Delhi including Millennium Park in I.P Estate, Japanese Garden in Rohini and various parks in NDMC area and DTC Depots, PPCL etc. + 65 MGD in Development / Rejuvenation of Lakes / Water Bodies (Pappankalan, Nilothi & Najafgarh, Sanjay Van, Smriti van kondli & Sanjay lake kondli, Dwarka wtp)]																													
4	Proposed Use of Treated STP Water	Presently, 100 MGD Treated Effluent is generated from Coronation Pillar Ph I & II STPs. Following is the breakup of use of 100 MGD Treated Effluent : 21.5 MGD is currently used by IFCD for horticulture / farming purposes. Regarding balance 78.5 MGD tentative usage plans is as follows: 28.5 MGD to be used in marshy land of Coronation Pillar STP, 30 MGD to be used in Jahangir puri drain for ground water recharge and 20 MGD to be used in Bhalaswa Lake & DDA Golf Course. Regarding the proposed usage of 78.5 MGD Treated Effluent in principle approval from Hon'ble (Minister) has been received and prior to estimate studies for viability of the proposal has to be carried out .																													
5	Balance Available Treated STP Water	74 MGD DJB has following projects for use of remaining treated STP Water for Development / Rejuvenation of Lakes : <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project</th><th>Treated Water Use (in MGD)</th><th>Progress Cumulative (March, 2024)</th><th>Timelines</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sanjay Lake Kondli</td><td>10</td><td>100%</td><td>Pipe line work completed & filling started</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smriti Van / Lake and nearby areas from Kondli STP.</td><td>10</td><td>100%</td><td>Lake has been filled</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rohini Lake No.1</td><td>15</td><td>98%</td><td>December, 2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>NTPC Eco Park</td><td>5</td><td>70%</td><td>August, 2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>Okhla</td><td>20</td><td>tender received and under Financial concurrence</td><td>December, 2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rohini Lake No.-2</td><td>15</td><td>98%</td><td>December, 2024</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Project	Treated Water Use (in MGD)	Progress Cumulative (March, 2024)	Timelines	Sanjay Lake Kondli	10	100%	Pipe line work completed & filling started	Smriti Van / Lake and nearby areas from Kondli STP.	10	100%	Lake has been filled	Rohini Lake No.1	15	98%	December, 2024	NTPC Eco Park	5	70%	August, 2024	Okhla	20	tender received and under Financial concurrence	December, 2024	Rohini Lake No.-2	15	98%	December, 2024
Project	Treated Water Use (in MGD)	Progress Cumulative (March, 2024)	Timelines																												
Sanjay Lake Kondli	10	100%	Pipe line work completed & filling started																												
Smriti Van / Lake and nearby areas from Kondli STP.	10	100%	Lake has been filled																												
Rohini Lake No.1	15	98%	December, 2024																												
NTPC Eco Park	5	70%	August, 2024																												
Okhla	20	tender received and under Financial concurrence	December, 2024																												
Rohini Lake No.-2	15	98%	December, 2024																												

		Total	75		
--	--	--------------	-----------	--	--

Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Delhi

All the existing 13 CETPs are being monitored by DPCC Laboratory on monthly basis and Analysis Reports are placed on the website of DPCC and also conveyed to the CETP Societies / Operator of CETPs for rectification of the deficiencies, if any, to meet the prescribed standards. Sufficient treatment capacity (212.3 MLD) is available with existing 13 CETPs for management of industrial effluent generated from 17 approved industrial areas. The units which are operational in Non-CETP Industrial Areas have individual waste water treatment facilities (ETP etc). All the 13 CETPs are having Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for measuring the pH, TSS, BOD & COD at the outlet of the CETPs. OCEMS are connected to the servers of DPCC and CPCB.

DSIIDC had engaged CSIR-NEERI vide letter dated 05.11.2019 for providing consultancy w.r.t various issues related to CETPs including up gradation of CETPs.

NEERI carried out Overall Performance Evaluation of all the 13 CETPs in Delhi and Draft Integrated Report titled "Status, Gap Analysis and Suggestions for Improvement and Upgradation in existing 13 CETPs of Delhi" submitted to DSIIDC on 16.03.2022.

As per the Order dated 27.01.2023 of Chief Secretary, GNCTD issued w.r.t NGT Order dated 09.01.2023 in OA No. 21 / 2023, Out of 13 CETPs, 02 CETPs at Narela and Bawana are to be upgraded by DSIIDC. Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Notification dated 01.01.2024 had given powers in respect of 11 CETPs presently being operated and maintained by CETPs Societies to DJB however the said Notification regarding taking over of these CETPs by DJB from the concerned CETPs Societies has been quashed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Upgradation of CETPs at Narela & Bawana was almost completed in March, 2024.

Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Delhi

S. No.	Name of CETP	Name of CETP Society/ Operator of CETP	Industrial Areas Connected with CETP	Capacity (in MLD)	Flow (in MLD) (March, 2024)
1	Narela	PNC Delhi Industrial Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Narela Indl. Area	22.5	8.96
2	Nangloi	DSIDC & Udyog Nagar CETP Society	Nangloi & Udyog Nagar Indl. Areas	12	3.24
3	Mayapuri	Mayapuri Industrial Area CETP Society	Mayapuri Indl Area	12	3.61
4	Naraina	Naraina Industrial Area CETP Society	Naraina Indl Area	21.6	4.40
5	Bawana	Bawana Infra Development Pvt. Ltd	Bawana Indl. Area	35	18.51
6	Badli	Badli Industrial Estate CETP Society	Badli Industrial Estate	12	4.5
7	Okhla	Okhla Industrial Area CETP Society	Okhla Indl. Area	24	2.78
8	SMA	North West Industrial Area CETP Society	SMA, Rajasthani Udyog Nagar and SSI Industrial Areas	12	3.62
9	GTK Road	GTK Road Industrial Estate CETP Society	GTK Road Indl. Area	6	2.15

10	Wazirpur	Wazirpur Industrial Pollution Control(CETP) Society	Wazirpur Indl Area	24	4.6
11	Lawrence Road	Keshav Puram Industrial Area (KESPIA) CETP Society	Lawrence Road Indl. Area	12	1.91
12	Jhilmil	Jhilmil and Friends Colony Industrial Area CETP Society	Jhilmil and Friends Colony Indl. Areas	16.8	4.02
13	Mangolpur i	Mangolpuri Industrial Area CETP Society	Mangolpuri Indl. Area	2.4	1.36
		Total		212.3 MLD	63.69 MLD

Protection of Flood Plain of River Yamuna & Prevention of Encroachment by DDA :

(i). Demarcation of 1 in 25 years Flood Plains & Fixing up of Bollards and Fencing :

The demarcation of 1: 25 years flood plain of River Yamuna pertains from Wazirabad to Jaitpur on both banks. 100% work for demarcation of flood plains completed. 591 Bollards (marked with GPS Coordinates), 375 Flag Posts & 27 sign boards for the entire stretch from Wazirabad barrage to Jaitpur have been installed.

(ii). Engagement of Private Security to stop illegal Dumping:

125 Security Guards have been deployed by DDA round the clock in three shifts at vulnerable points, with 4 patrolling vehicles in the Yamuna Flood Plain area from Wazirabad Barrage to Okhla Barrage to check illegal dumping of malba and to prevent encroachment. GPS monitoring of security guards & patrolling vehicles is being done.

(iii). Installation of Electronic Surveillance System:

93 No. CCTV cameras have been installed at 27 locations from Wazirabad Barrage to Okhla Barrage to check the illegal dumping of Malba in the Yamuna Flood Plain area.

(iv). Demolition Program & Removal of Encroachment from the Flood Plain:

661.22 Hectares area has been retrieved from the encroachment by DDA in the floodplains of River Yamuna.

(v). Removal of C&D Waste :

57,060 metric tonnes of C&D waste lying in floodplain has been lifted to IL&FS site or utilized for development of Yamuna Project by DDA.

(vi). Restoration and Rejuvenation of the Floodplains of River Yamuna

DDA is going ahead with the Restoration and rejuvenation of floodplains of River Yamuna. The complete stretch of Zone-‘O’ falling under the jurisdiction of DDA has been subdivided into 10 projects including the development of Bio-diversity Park near Kalindi Kunj Colony. Brief status of 10 projects taken up / to be taken up by DDA for development of Yamuna River Front.

7.6 Requirement of Minimum Environmental Flow in River Yamuna

Minimum Environmental Flow for the dilution of the polluted water in river Yamuna in Delhi is required to meet the desired water quality levels in river Yamuna for bathing purpose i.e. $BOD \leq 3 \text{ mg/l}$ & $DO \geq 5 \text{ mg/l}$. To assess the minimum required environmental flow of river Yamuna for stretch between Hathini Kund to Okhla, a comprehensive study was assigned by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee on 24.12.2018. Final Draft Report has been submitted by NIH to NMCG. E-flow of 23 cumecs in the lean season has been recommended in the NIH study. Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJ) is to take necessary action for maintaining the E-flow as recommended in the said Report of NIH. However Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJ) / National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has observed that the water sharing agreement of 1994 among the riparian states of Uttarakhand, HP, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan and NCT Delhi is due for revision only in 2025 unless any of the states so demand implying that no revision of water sharing will be possible to achieve the E-flow in river Yamuna.

7.7 Prevention of Dumping of Solid Waste in Drains and River Yamuna

Directions issued by Chief Secretary vide order dated 09.01.2019 and Urban Development Department, GNCTD vide order dated 15.01.2019 for prevention of the dumping of solid waste in the drains are to be complied by all the Drain Owning Agencies in Delhi. The matter is being coordinated by the Urban Development Department, GNCTD.

7.8 Ban on Idol Immersion

-  DPCC issued Directions under section 33(A) of Water Act on 14.09.2023 to various Agencies / Departments for effective implementation of guidelines for immersion of idols on the festive occasion of Ganeshostav and Durga Pooja etc. in 2023- 2024 in accordance with the revised guidelines of CPCB issued on 12.05.2020 and Directions of National Mission for Clean Ganga for Immersion of Idols. There is complete Ban / Prohibition on immersion of Idols in River Yamuna in Delhi.
-  Artificial ponds were constructed during Ganeshostav and Durga Pooja and Idols were immersed in the Artificial ponds.
-  Environment Department issued Public Notice for awareness regarding prohibition on Idols Immersion in River Yamuna in Delhi and for use of Eco Friendly materials for making of Idols.

CHAPTER VIII

8 AIR POLLUTION

Delhi, the capital city, is situated in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and wind-blown dust is a primary environmental concern. The city has one of the most robust Ambient Air Quality Network consisting of 40 CAAQMS operated by different agencies DPCC, CPCB and IMD. DPCC is operating a real-time Air Monitoring Network with 24 stations. Four stations have been operational since 2010, and 20 more were added to the existing network in 2017, which spread out in different land-use areas of Delhi. PM2.5 & PM10, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Benzene, Ozone, and Ammonia are among the pollutants monitored at these sites. Meteorological data such as Wind Speed, Wind Direction, Temperature, Humidity, Solar Radiation, Barometric Pressure, and Rainfall are measured at these locations. While Gaseous Pollutants were monitored every minute and a 15-minute average is released in the public domain. The data generated by these stations is used by CPCB for AQI calculation and IMD uses this data for weather prediction purposes. Different departments and agencies use the data for the development of policies. Various academic institutes and agencies extensively use the data for research purposes.

The geographical distribution of Air Quality Monitoring Stations is depicted in Figure 1, and the Location with address is shown in Table 1.

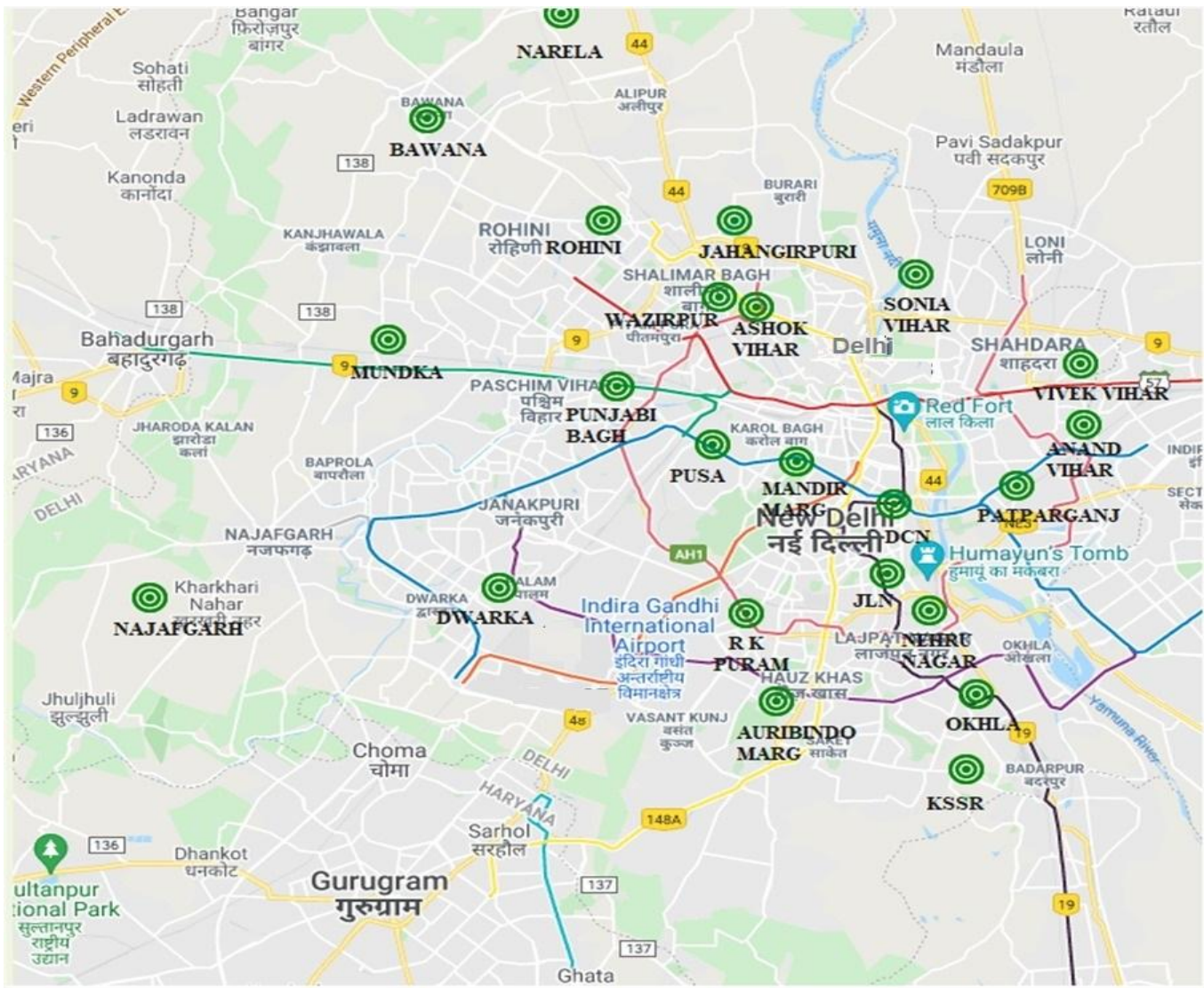


Figure 1: Geographical Distribution of Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Table 3: Air Quality Monitoring Stations Address

S.NO	Name	Address
1	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Combating Climate Change	Alipur, Bakthawarpur Road, Bakoli, Delhi-110036
2	Industrial Training Institute,	K Block, Near Babu Jagjeevan Ram Hospital, Bhalswa, Jahangirpuri, Delhi-110033
3	ITI, Narela	Shahpur Garhi, Narela, New Delhi- 110040
4	Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant (DJB)	Wazirabad Rd, Jagatpuri, Sonia Vihar, New Delhi-110094
5	Mother Dairy Plant,	30, New Patparganj Road, Block D,Patparganj, New Delhi-110092
6	Satyawati College, G.T Karnal Road	Ashok Vihar, Phase- III, Delhi-110052
7	PGDAV College, Sriniwaspuri	Nehru Nagar, Opposite Shriniwaspuri, New Delhi- 110065
8	National Institute of Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases,	Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi
9	BramprakashAyurvedic Hospital, Najafgarh	KheraDabar, Najafgarh, Delhi-110073
10	ITI Shahdara (Jhilmil Industrial Area),	C176, Block C, VivekVihar Phase I, VivekVihar, Delhi,110095
11	IARI	PUSA, PUSA institutional Area
12	Dhayanchand Stadium	India Gate, New Delhi-110002
13	J.L.N Stadium	PragatiVihar, New Delhi-110003
14	DrKarni Singh Shooting Range, Asola	Suraj Kund Road, Tuglakabad, New Delhi-110044
15	National Institute of Malaria Research	Sector 8, Dwarka, New Delhi, Delhi 110077
16	Mundka Metro Residential Colony	Mundka Metro Residential Colony, Delhi-110041
17	Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, Rohini	PSP Area-IV, Dr K.N. Katju Marg, Sector-16, Rohini, Delhi-110089
18	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering,	Wazirpur Industrial Area, Wazirpur, Delhi, 110052

19	DITE, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi	Block A, Okhla Phase-II, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-110020
20	Maharshi Valmiki Hospital, Bawana	Bawana Industrial Area, PoothKhurd, New Delhi, Delhi 110039
21	Anand Vihar, ISBT	ISBT
22	Mandir Marg	Atal Adarsh Bal Vidyalaya (N.P. Boys Sr. Sec. School), Mandir Marg
23	Punjabi Bagh	Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya, No. 2, Near Central Market
24	R.K.Puram	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sec-2

8.1 Ambient Air Quality (2023-24)

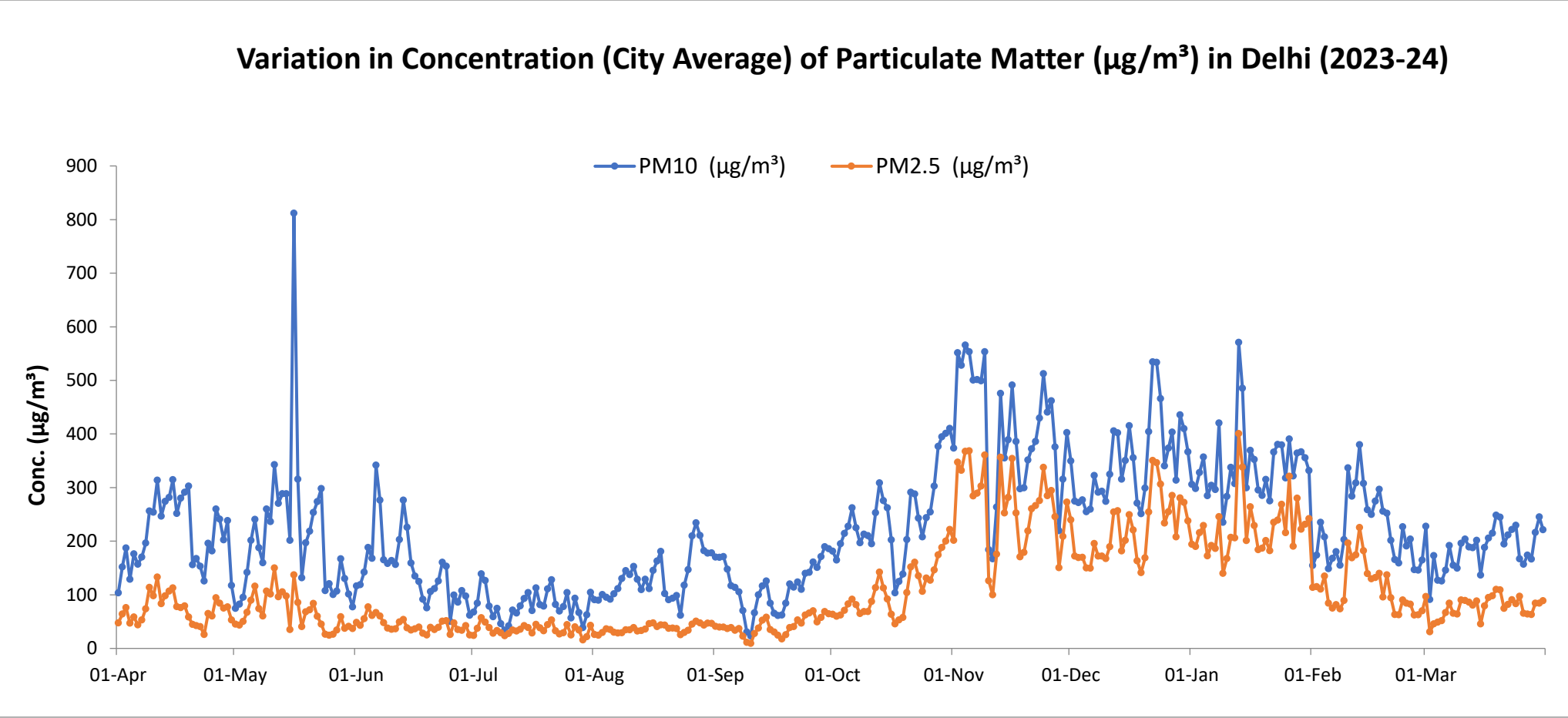
The yearly average of various pollutants during the previous ten years (2014-2024).

Yearly City Average of Various Pollutants of DPCC CAAQMS								
Year	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	O ₃	NH ₃	CO	C ₆ H ₆
Annual Standard	60 (µg/m ³)	40 (µg/m ³)	50 (µg/m ³)	40 (µg/m ³)	100 (µg/m ³)*	100 (µg/m ³)	2 (mg/m ³)*	5 (µg/m ³)
2014-15	309	144	15.90	83.60	42.83	49.44	1.37	4.38
2015-16	304	139	19.78	72.95	46.72	41.84	1.56	5.23
2016-17	291	125	19.47	69.59	37.69	41.60	1.90	6.15
2017-18	290	141	24.39	75.82	43.61	38.61	2.10	4.45
2018-19	257	119	17.23	49.23	37.01	39.77	1.50	3.68
2019-20	217	107	13.63	45.36	34.44	37.28	1.37	4.09
2020-21	208	111	14.40	41.49	35.73	37.25	1.37	3.58
2021-22	210	106	11.48	41.19	32.30	41.08	1.28	2.37
2022-23	222	103	9.8	40.6	30.8	44.5	1.2	2.1
2023-24	221	109	7.48	33.5	24.99	43.55	1.26	1.03
Yearly City Average of 4 stations till 2017 from 2018 onwards 24 stations.								
*8-hours Standard								

Table-2: Yearly City Average of Various Pollutants of DPCC CAAQMS (2014 – 2024)

8.1.1 Particulate matter

One of the primary causes of Delhi's high particulate levels is the city's geographic position. Every year, three peak in the concentration of particles were recorded. Dust-laden breezes from the western portion of the nation deliver particles during the summer, by which concentration of PM₁₀ is get peaked in the summer. With the onset of winter paddy harvesting in neighbouring states starts and it initiates agriculture residue burning which is widespread, contributes to high PM_{2.5} concentrations in October & November. Meteorological conditions such as calm conditions, low wind speed, low mixing height, and low temperature-induced low dispersion of pollutants, results in higher concentrations in November & December. For more understanding, the variation in concentration of particulate matter is shown in Graph1.



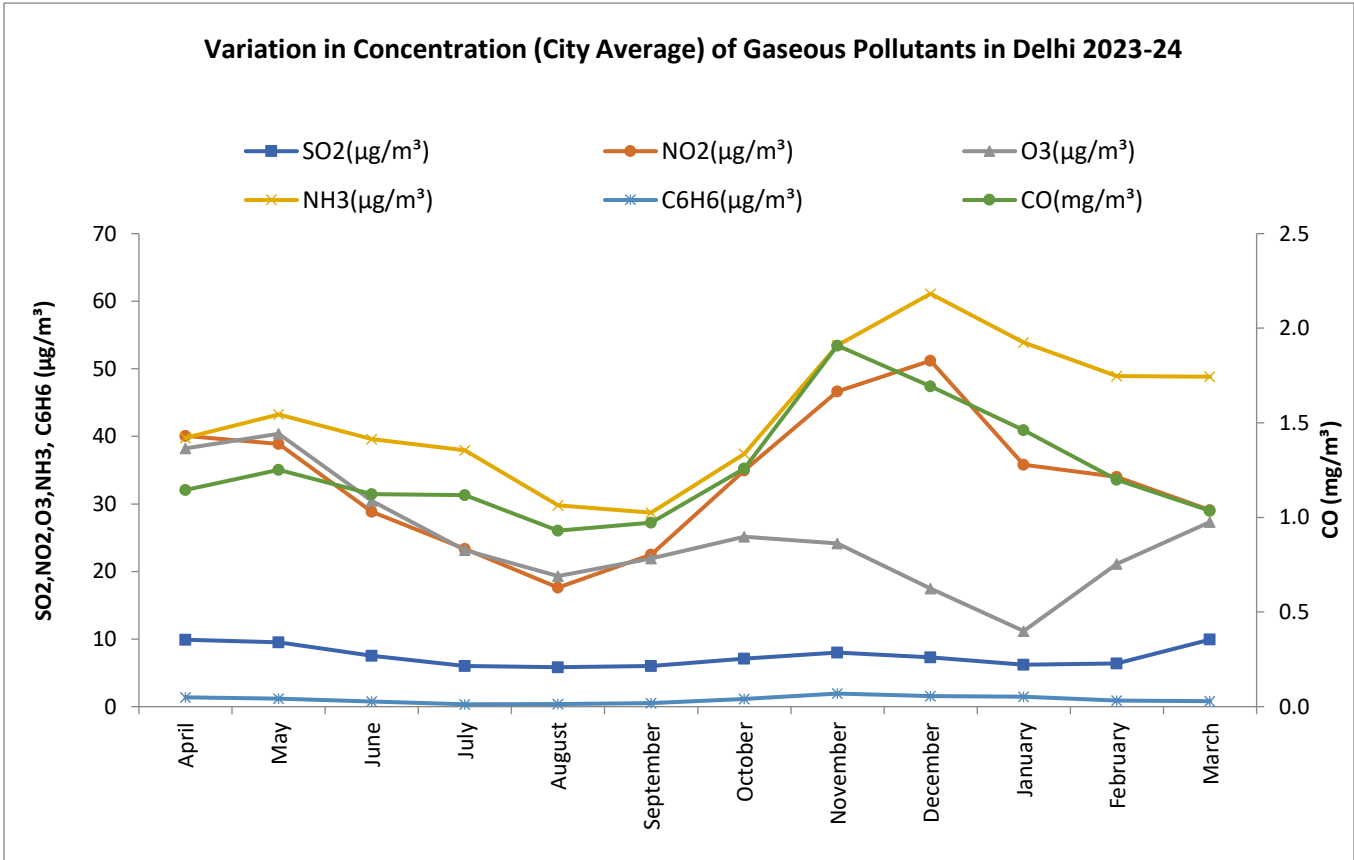
Graph 1: Variation in Concentration (City Average) of Particulate Pollutants in Delhi 2023-24

8.1.2 Gaseous Pollutants

Six Gaseous Pollutants are monitored by DPCC i.e., SO₂, NO₂, O₃, NH₃, C₆H₆ and CO. The primary gaseous air pollutants are Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) that are emitted by various sources, including transportation, power generation, refuse incineration, industrial and domestic fuel combustion. Extensive use of fossil fuels in urban transportation and industry has led to significant increases in gaseous pollutant concentrations, mainly through combustion.

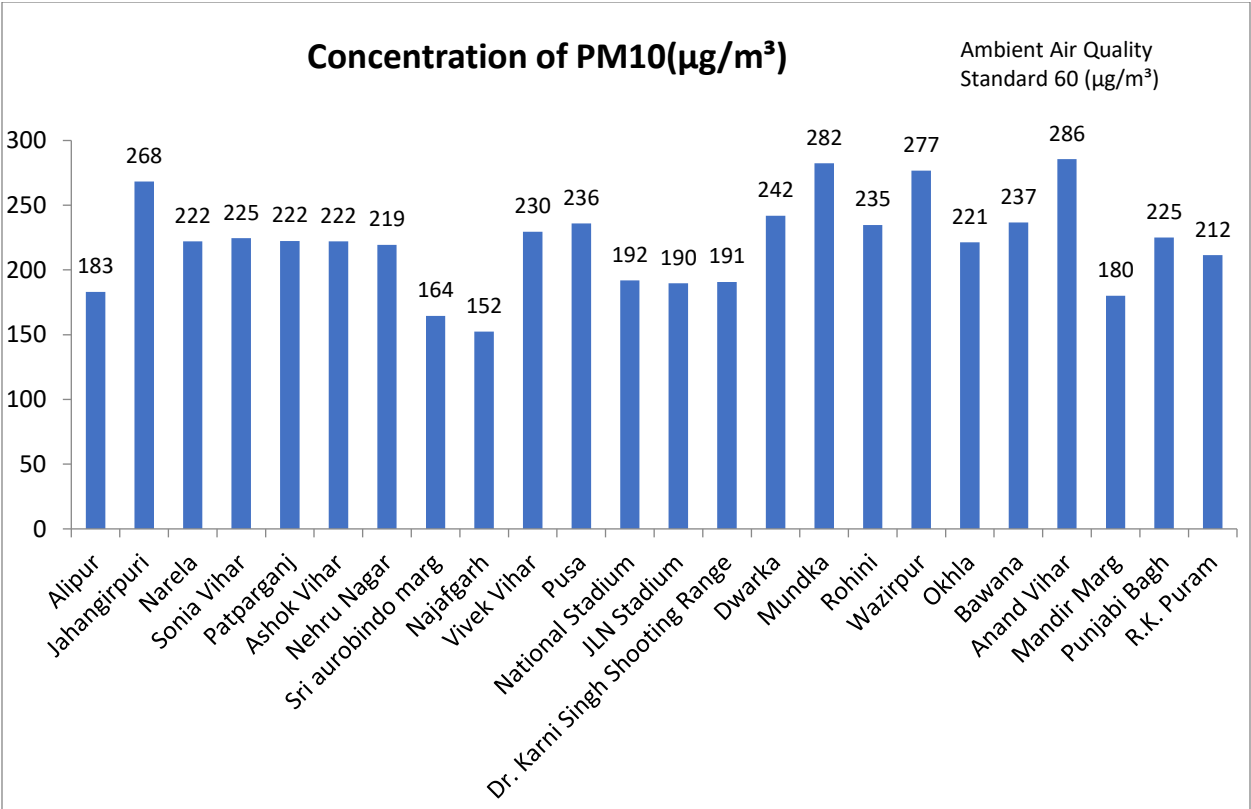
One of the other major gaseous pollutants over the northern India is agricultural residue burning. The Trend of Concentration of various Gaseous Pollutants in Delhi during 2023-24 is shown in Graph2.

Graph2: Variation in Concentration (City Average) of Gaseous Pollutants in Delhi 2023-24



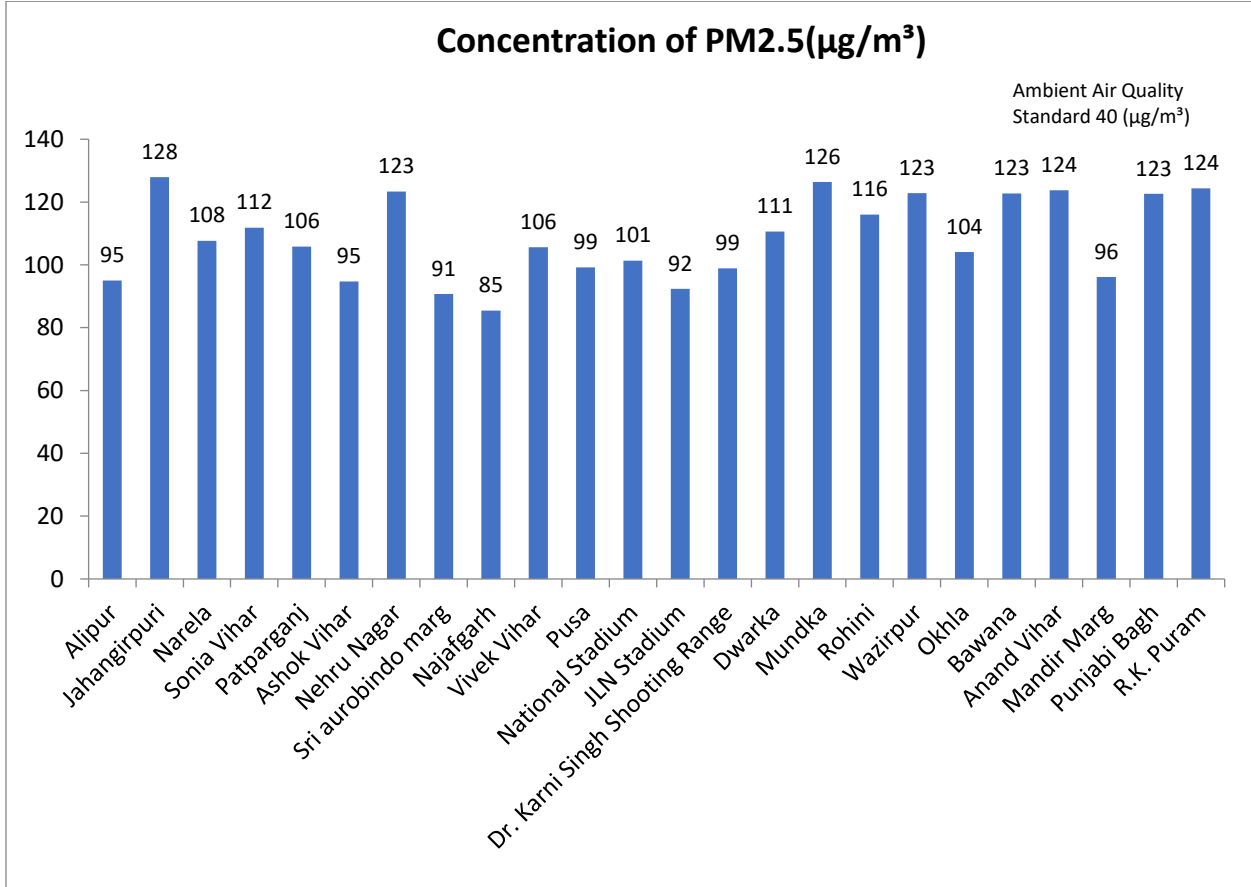
8.1.3 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀):-

The Concentration of PM₁₀ annual average varied between 152 µg/m³ at Najafgarh to 286 µg/m³ at Anand Vihar, against the annual prescribed standard of 60 µg/m³. The concentration of more than 200 µg/m³ was observed at 17 locations, and only 1 location shows concentration less than 160 µg/m³ i.e., Najafgarh. Najafgarh CAAQMS is located outside the city area. The city average observed was 221 µg/m³.



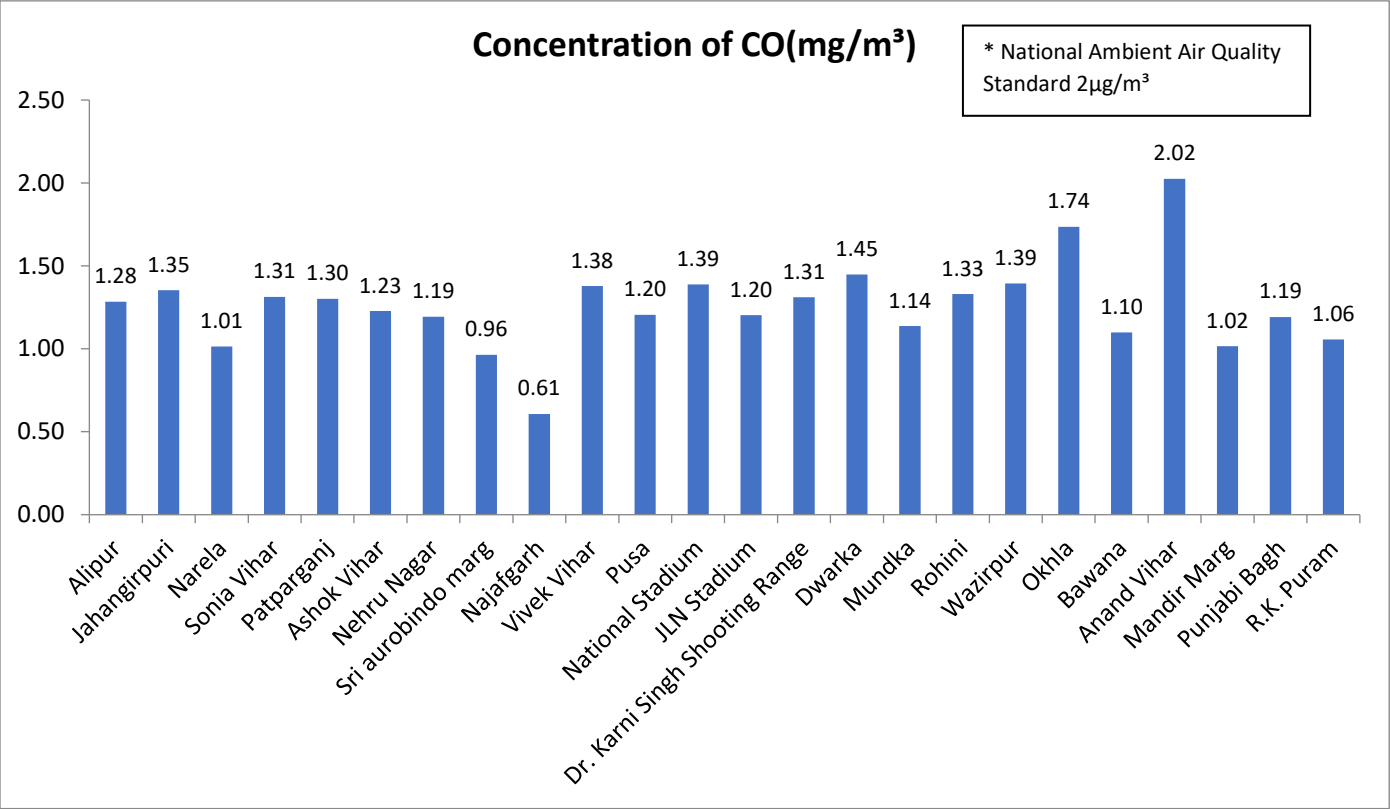
8.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}):-

The concentration of PM_{2.5} varied between 85 µg/m³ at Najafgarh to 128 µg/m³ at Jahangirpuri, against the annual prescribed standard of 40 µg/m³. A concentration of more than 100 µg/m³ was observed at 16 locations. 1 location showed a value less than 90 µg/m³, i.e., Najafgarh. Najafgarh CAAQMS is located inside hospital campus with thick foliage, and the major roads are relatively away, and vehicular emissions not directly impacting the locations. The city average observed was 109 µg/m³.



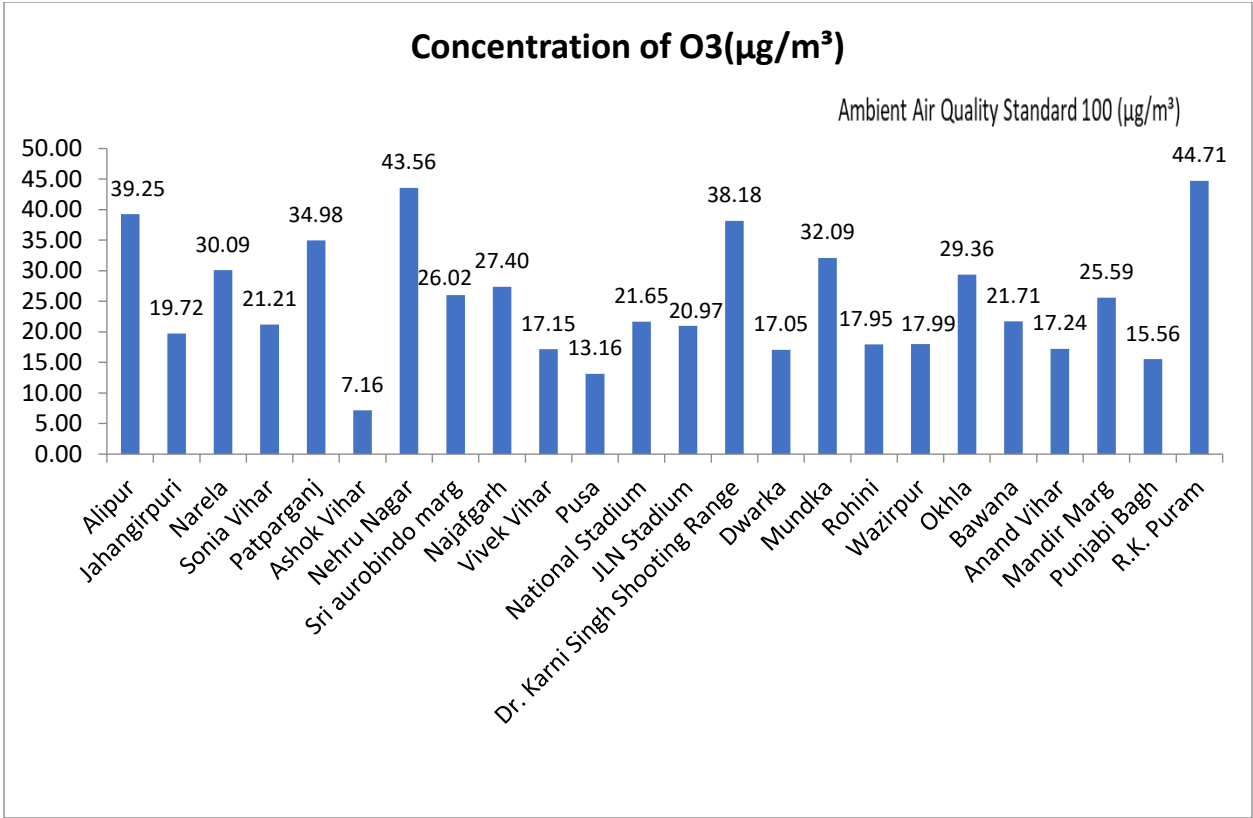
8.1.5 Carbon Monoxide (CO):-

The Concentration of CO varied between 0.61 mg/m³ at Najafgarh to 2.02 mg/m³ at Anand Vihar against the prescribed standard for 8 hours of 2 mg/m³. The maximum concentration of CO was observed at Anand Vihar, which is a hotspot influenced by vehicular emission and trans-state movement of pollutants. Open waste burning also contributes significantly.



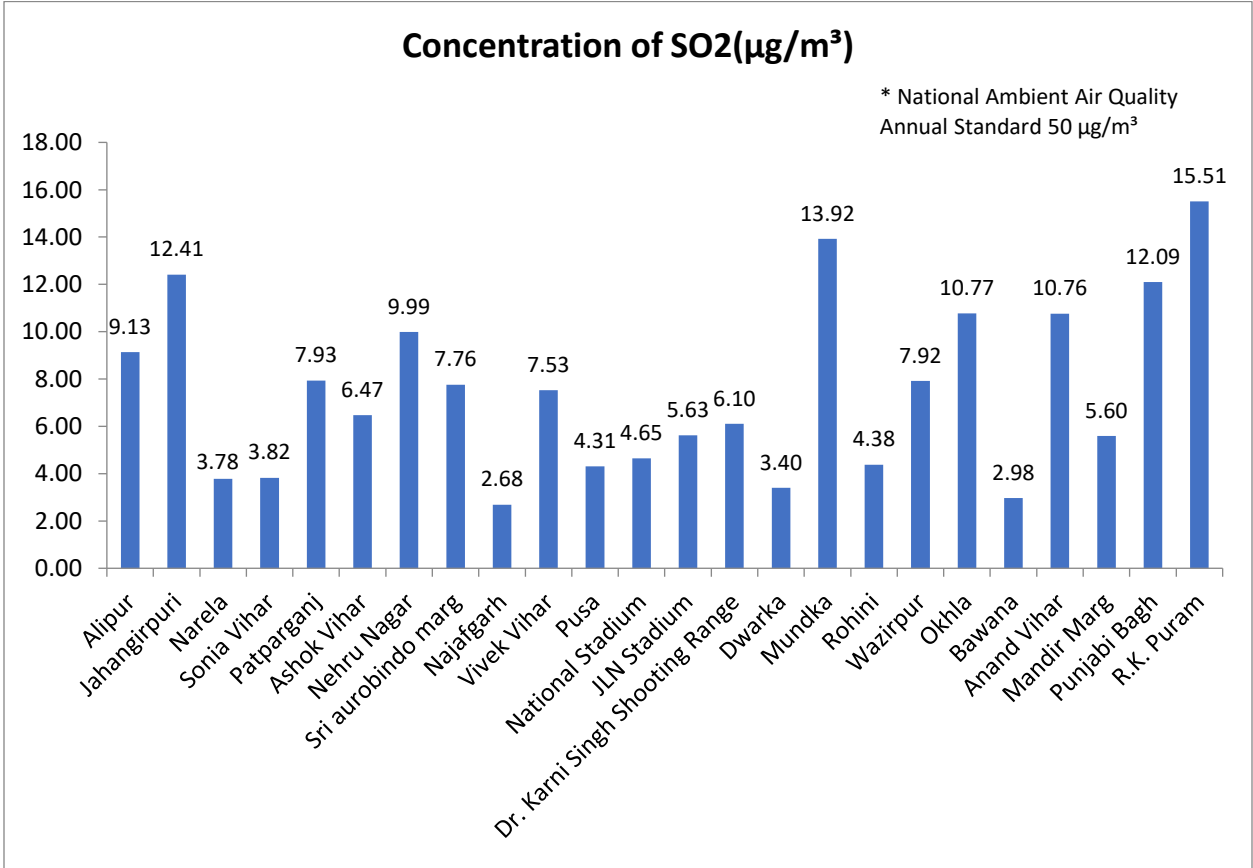
8.1.6 Ozone (O₃):-

The prescribed standard for Ozone is one hour and eight hours based; the hourly average is generally met at most of the locations except for few hours, in the summer afternoon. The range of O₃ varied between 7.16 µg/m³ at Ashok Vihar to 44.71 µg/m³ at R.K. Puram against the 8-hour prescribed standard of 100 µg/m³. 17 locations show value less than 30 µg/m³ though hourly value exceed prescribed standard sometimes, mainly in summer season.



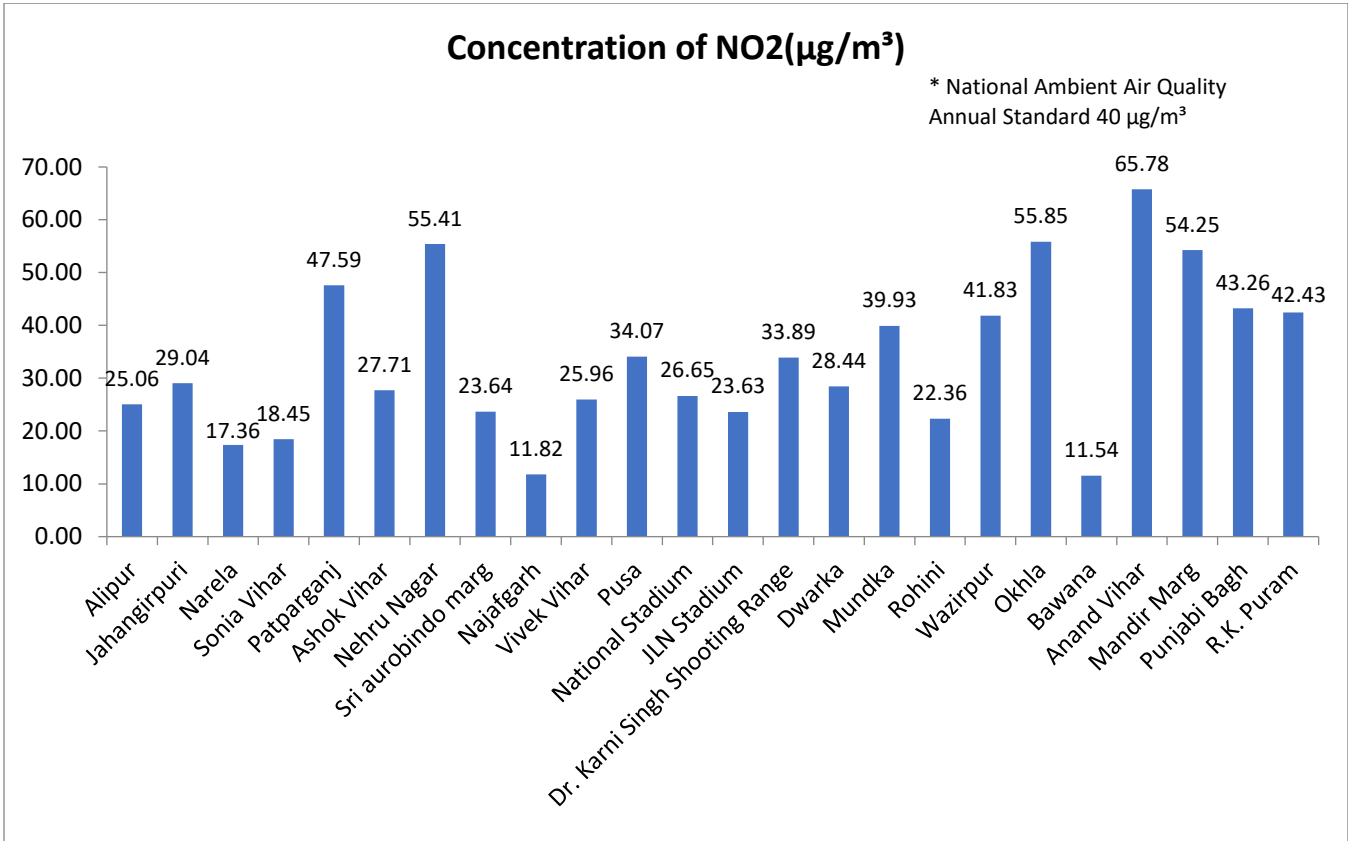
8.1.7 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2):-

The concentration of SO_2 varied between 2.68 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Najafgarh to 15.51 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at R.K. Puram against the annual prescribed standard of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.The concentration of Sulfur Dioxide is always well within the prescribed limits of (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).



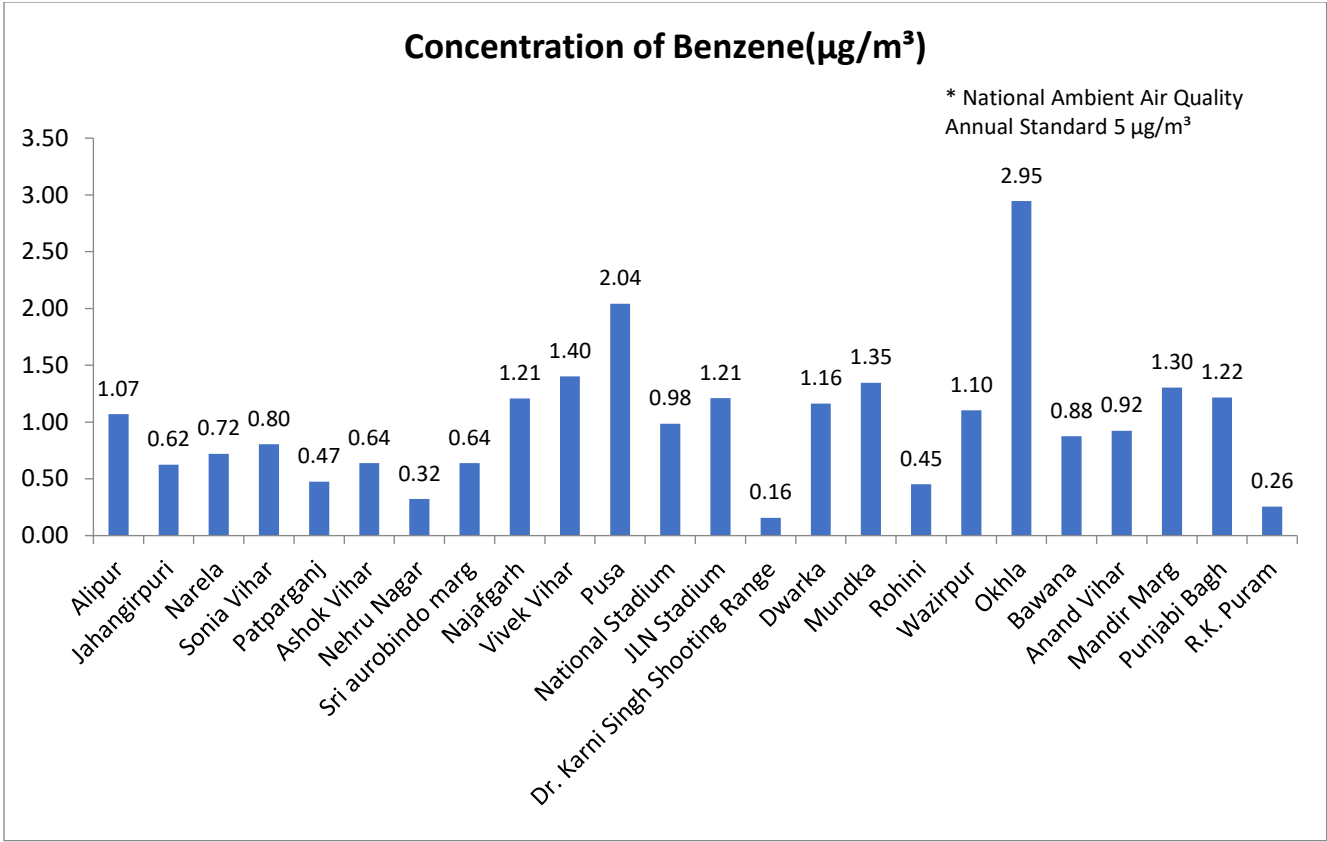
8.1.8 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂):-

The average annual concentration of NO₂ varied between 11.54 µg/m³ at Bawana to 65.78 µg/m³ at Anand Vihar against the annual prescribed standard of 40 µg/m³. The 8 monitored locations show concentrations exceeding the prescribed standard (40 µg/m³), which may be attributed to vehicular emission.



8.1.9 Benzene (C₆H₆):-

The Concentration of Benzene varied from 0.16 µg/m³ at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range to 2.95 µg/m³ at Okhla against the annual prescribed standard of 5 µg/m³. No Location shows value more than the prescribed standard value. The highest concentration was observed at Okhla.



8.2 Industrial, Incinerator, and Waste to energy plant

Stack monitoring is conducted by DPCC Air Lab at the request of the units for their Self-Assessment and by the concerned cell. A total of 86 source emissions were monitored to determine the emissions from various industries. These consist of Boilers, Furnaces and Ovens etc. The other monitored units are Buffing units, Dal Mills and Flour Mills provided with Air Pollution Control Systems. Delhi city has three Waste to Energy Plants .

8.3 Conclusion

Particulate exceeded the prescribed annual standard and mostly Gaseous Pollutants achieved the annual standard. However, some exceedance was observed in concentrations of Ozone. It is observed that the pollutants are showing the downward trend.

8.4 Ambient Noise Quality: -

Noise pollution, unwanted or excessive sound that can have deleterious effects on human health, wildlife, and environmental quality. Noise pollution is commonly generated inside many industrial facilities and some other workplaces, but it also comes from highway, railway, and airplane traffic and from outdoor construction activities. Noise pollution is one of several environmental pollutions across the world. It can be described as the propagation of noise with a harmful impact on the physiological and psychological lives of humans or animals.

DPCC has strengthened the Noise Monitoring Network in Delhi with 31 Noise monitoring stations. These stations were installed in different land-use areas to assess the real time noise levels. Seven stations are situated in silence zone which includes educational institutions and hospitals, Eleven station is situated in a commercial zone which includes markets and stadiums, Eight stations are situated in a

residential zone and five stations is situated in the industrial area. The map of Real Time Ambient Noise Monitoring stations is shown in fig 1.

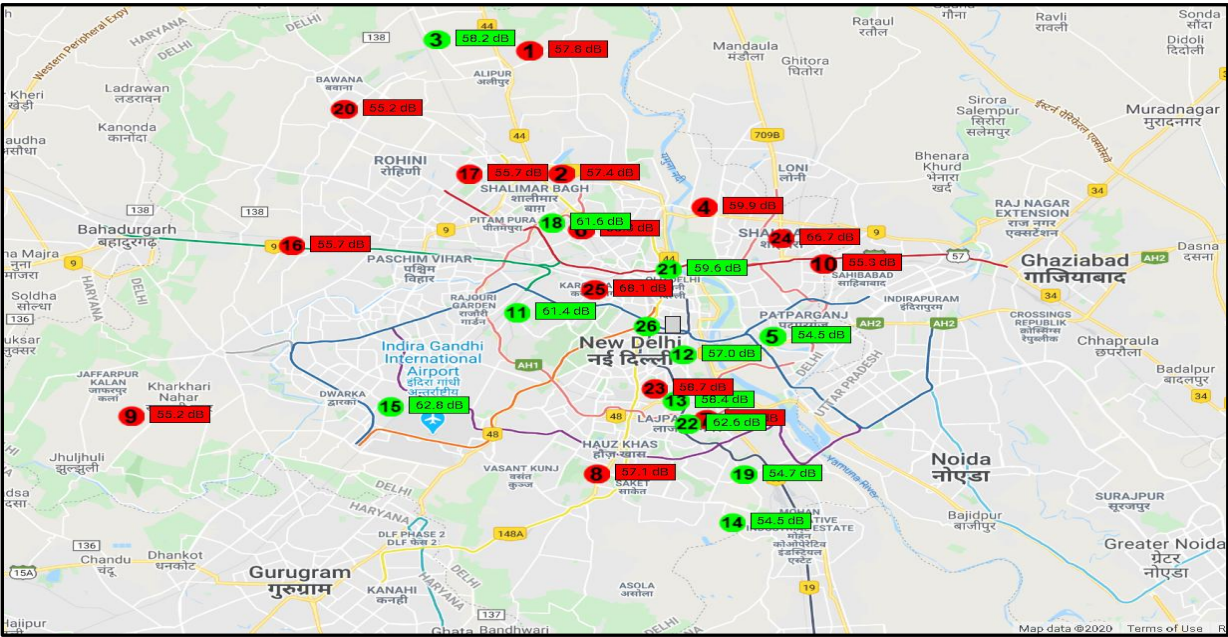


Figure 1. Map of Ambient Noise Monitoring Installed in Delhi.

Delhi city has one of the highest vehicular density in India and more than 30,000 kms. of road length exist in 1484 sq. km. geographical area of Delhi which induce the Ambient Noise of the city. DPCC installed 31 Noise Monitoring Stations (05 NMT in the month of October 2014 and 26 NMT in the month of June 2020) in different land use area of Delhi. Analysis of these data shows that the Ambient Noise Level exceeded in all land use areas except few industrial areas.

Table 1 List of 31 Real Time Ambient Noise Monitoring Stations across Delhi

S.No.	Location Name	Zone/Area	Day (6 AM to 10 PM) Standard in dB(A)	Night (10 PM to 6 AM) Standard in dB(A)
1	Alipur	Silence Zone	50	40
2	Sri Aurobindo Marg	Silence Zone	50	40
3	Najafgarh	Silence Zone	50	40
4	Rohini	Silence Zone	50	40
5	Poot Khurd Bawana	Silence Zone	50	40
6	Mandir Marg	Silence Zone	50	40
7	R.K. Puram	Silence Zone	50	40
8	Jahangirpuri	Residential Area	55	45
9	Narela	Industrial Area	75	70
10	Sonia Vihar	Residential Area	55	45
11	Patparganj	Industrial Area	75	70
12	Ashok Vihar	Residential Area	55	45
13	Nehru Nagar	Residential Area	55	45
14	Vivek Vihar	Residential Area	55	45
15	PUSA	Industrial Area	75	70
16	Mundka	Residential Area	55	45

17	Wazirpur	Industrial Area	75	70
18	Okhla	Industrial Area	75	70
19	IMD, Lodhi Road	Residential Area	55	45
20	Punjabi Bagh	Residential Area	55	45
21	National Stadium	Commercial Area	65	55
22	J.L.N Stadium	Commercial Area	65	55
23	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	Commercial Area	65	55
24	Dwarka	Commercial Area	65	55
25	Kashmere Gate	Commercial Area	65	55
26	Lajpat Nagar	Commercial Area	65	55
27	Shahdara	Commercial Area	65	55
28	Karol Bagh	Commercial Area	65	55
29	Connaught Place	Commercial Area	65	55
30	Anand Vihar	Commercial Area	65	55
31	Civil Lines	Commercial Area	65	55

Alipur

The ambient noise levels in the month of May 2023 are showing 100% exceedance of notified standards during day time and night time both. The noise levels for the months of April 2023 and June 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Ashok Vihar

The ambient noise levels in the months of April, May, June 2023 and Aug 2023 to February 2024 are showing 100% exceedance of notified standards during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the month of March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of July 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Connaught Place

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to Nov 2023 and February, March 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Dwarka

The ambient noise levels in the months of April, June 2023 to February 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the month of March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of May 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

IMD, Lodhi Road

The ambient noise levels in the months of April, May, June, August, September and November 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of October 2023

and February, March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the months of July, December 2023 and January 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Jahangirpuri

The ambient noise levels for the months of October 2023 and February, March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of April, June, August, September, November, December 2023 and January 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the months of May and July 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

JLN Stadium

The noise levels in the month of April 2023 to March 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Karol Bagh

The ambient noise levels in the months of April, May, June, August to December 2023 and February, March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the month of July 2023 and January 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Kashmere Gate

The ambient noise levels in the months of April, June, September, November and December 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the month of July, August, October 2023 and January to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of May 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Lajpat Nagar

The ambient noise levels in the months of December 2023 and February 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of April, May, August, October 2023 and January, March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of June, July, September, and November 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Mundka

The noise levels in the months of June, September, November 2023 and January, February 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of April, May, July, August, October, December 2023 and March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Najafgarh

The noise levels in the months of June, July, September and November 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of May, August, October, December 2023 and January to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of April 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Narela

The noise levels in the month of May 2023 and March 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

National Stadium

The noise levels in the month from June to September, November, December 2023 and March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of April, May, October 2023 and January, February 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Nehru Nagar

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day and night time.

Okhla

The noise levels are not exceeding the standards either during day or night.

Patparganj

The noise levels for the months of April to November 2023 are exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Pooth Khurd Bawana

The noise levels for the months of April, June 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day and night time. The noise levels in the month from May 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Pusa

The noise levels for the months of March 2024 are exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Rohini

The noise levels in the months of April 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both.

Shahdara

The noise levels in the months of April, May, June, August 2023 to February 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of July 2023 and March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Sonia Vihar

The noise levels in the month of August 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels for the months of April, June, July, September 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of May 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Sri Aurobindo Marg

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 except July 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the month of July 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Vivek Vihar

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 except July 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the month of July 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Wazirpur

The noise levels in the month of May to September, November and December 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Anand Vihar

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 except January and March 2024 are showing exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the months of January and March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Civil Lines

The noise levels for the months of June, September, and November 2023 are showing exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the months of April, May, July, August 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of December 2023 to March 2024 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Mandir Marg

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time.

Punjabi Bagh

The noise levels for the months of July 2023 and March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of April, June, September 2023 to February 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the months of May and August 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

R.K. Puram

The noise levels for the months of April 2023 to March 2024 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both.

8.5 Conclusion

The annual noise data compared to prescribed standard shows that ambient noise levels exceeded the prescribed standards at silence zones, residential, commercial and industrial areas. At industrial areas, the noise level does not meet the prescribed standards except Okhla. The noise levels in Nehru Nagar, Rohini, Mandir Marg, and R.K. Puram Noise Monitoring Terminals (NMT) are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time from April 2023 to March 2024. The noise levels in Connaught Place NMT are showing 100% exceedance during night time from April 2023 to March 2024. The noise levels in JLN Stadium and National Stadium NMTs are showing exceedance to notified standards either in day or night time from April 2023 to March 2024. The ambient noise is indicative in nature and shows the community activity. Though in general it seems the primary source is vehicular noise, traffic congestions, honking of horns, congestion at improper behaviour of traffic signals chaotic condition at parking sites. The other significant sources are construction activity, loudspeakers, public address system, DJ music.

CHAPTER IX

9 WASTE MANAGEMENT

9.1 Municipal Solid Waste

9.1.1 Waste Management Cell II (WMC II):

WMC II Cell deals with the matters related to STPs of DJB, CETPs, Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) of DJB, Thermal Power Plants (TPPs), Waste Processing Facilities including Waste to Energy Plants & Compost Plants, TSDF for Hazardous Waste.

9.1.2 Municipal Solid Waste Management

Municipal Solid Waste is to be managed as per the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India on 08.04.2016. Earlier Municipal Waste was to be managed as per the provisions of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. Duties and responsibilities of Local Authorities & Village Panchayats, Urban Development Department, Waste Generators, District Magistrates and other Departments / Agencies / Ministries are mentioned in the said Rules. National Capital Territory of Delhi is having population of about 2 Crores. There are following 03 Local Authorities/ Local Bodies / Municipal Corporations in Delhi which are responsible for proper Solid Waste Management including its collection, processing & disposal:

- (i) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (erstwhile North DMC, EDMC, SDMC)
- (ii) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)
- (iii) Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)

Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Processing / Treatment and Disposal is briefed in following Table :

Solid Waste Generation, Processing/Treatment and Disposal

S.No.	Particulars	MCD	NDMC	DCB	Total
1.	Area (in Sq. Km)	1366.89	42.67	42.8	1452.36
2.	Population (in Lakh)	192 (2011 Census)	2.57	1.10351	195.673
3.	No. of Wards	250	14 Circles	08	272
4.	No. of Households (in Lakh)	43	0.47401	0.10060	43.5746
5.	Solid Waste Generation (in TPD)	11000	280	62	11342
6.	Collection of MSW in TPD (in %)	11000 (100%)	280 (100%)	62 (100%)	11342 (100%)

7.	Premises Segregating the waste at Source (in %)	56 % (Average)	100%	90% in Civil Pockets & 60% in Army Area	---
8.	Processing / Treatment of Solid Waste in TPD (in %)	7200 (65.45%)	280 (100%)	62 (100%)	7542 (66.5 %)
9.	Disposal of Solid Waste in Landfill/ Dumpsite Sites (at Bhalaswa, Ghazipur & Okhla)	3800 (34.55%)	Nil	Nil	3800* (33.5%)
10.	Engineered Sanitary Land Fill (SLF)	Two (Operational at Bawana & Tehkhand)	-	-	02'
11.	Operational Waste to Energy Plants	04 (6550 TPD)	-	-	04 (6550 TPD)
12.	Operational Centralized Compost Plants	One (at Bawana)	-	-	01
13.	Operational Bio-methanation Plants	-	5 (Bio-Gas Plant)	-	5
14.	Decentralised Compost Plants / Organic Waste Convertors	20	25	2 (Food Waste Composters)	47
15.	Compost Pits	211 (Compost Pits)	50 (46 Compost Pits + 4 Community Composters)	-	261
16.	Recycling through MRFs	157	08	11	176

*Excluding about 336 TPD (Average) rejects landfilled at Engineered SLF at Bawana.

(a) Collection, Segregation & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste:

There are 03 Local Bodies in Delhi responsible for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Total Municipal Solid Waste generation in Delhi is 11342 Tonnes per day (TPD). Local Bodies are implementing waste segregation at source, door to door collection, intermediate storage and transport facility with GPS for the transportation of the collected solid waste to the operational Solid Waste Processing / Treatment Facilities or at the 3 existing Dumpsites at Bhalaswa, Ghazipur & Okhla in Delhi.

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) , Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) & Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) are making all efforts to implement the provisions of the SWM Rules, 2016 in their areas.

About 100 % collection of Solid Waste, Door to Door collection and Transportation of Solid Waste in covered vehicles have been reported by the Local Bodies in their Annual Reports.

NDMC reported that more than 90 % Premises in the area were segregating the waste at source. DCB reported that 90% Premises in Civil Pockets & 60% Premises in Army Area were segregating the waste at source. MCD reported that 56 % (Average) Premises in the area were segregating the waste at source.

(b) Municipal Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities:

There is one Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Bawana for processing of 2000 TPD of municipal solid waste having Waste to Energy Plant, Compost Plant and Engineered Sanitary Landfill.

(c) Waste to Energy Plants:

Delhi has 04 Waste to Energy Plants (WTE Plants) of capacity 6550 TPD at 4 different locations in Delhi namely Okhla, Bawana , Ghazipur & Tehkhand. One new Waste to Energy Plant of capacity of 3000 TPD is proposed at Narela-Bawana and timeline for completion of the project is June , 2027. Another new WTE Plant of 2000 TPD Capacity is proposed at Ghazipur and timeline for completion of project is December, 2027. Expansion of existing WtEs at Okhla from 1950 TPD to 2950 TPD (from 23 to 40 MW Capacity) by June, 2026 & at Tehkhand from 2000 TPD to 3000 TPD by December, 2026 are also proposed. After commissioning of the above mentioned projects, the capacity of WtE Plants will enhance from 6550 TPD to 13550 TPD by December, 2027.

Operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi

S. No	Name of Waste to Energy Plant	Existing Capacity	
		Waste Processing (in TPD)	Electricity Generation (in MW)
1.	Timarpur Okhla Waste management Company Ltd., Old NDMC Compost Site, Okhla.	1950	23
2.	East Delhi Waste Processing Company Ltd., Ghazipur	1300	12
3.	Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd Narela Bawana Road, Bawana	1300	24
4.	Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Project Limited at Tehkhand, Okhla	2000	25
	Total	6550	84

(d)Waste Handling Concepts in WTE Plants in Delhi:

Okhla WTE Plant : MCD provides waste at its door step The WTE Plant processes MSW for RDF making and production of Electricity. Compost is also produced from the Organic Bio-degradable fraction of MSW.

Tehkhand WTE Plant : MCD provides waste at its door step. Processes waste for production of RDF for electricity production.

Bawana WTE Plant : The plant has provision for collection, transportation, processing in the Integrated MSW Facility having Composting Plant , WTE Plant and Engineered Sanitary Landfill .

Ghazipur WTE Plant : MCD provides waste at its door step. processes waste for production of electricity production.

All the above mentioned Four Waste to Energy Plants have Pollution Control System / Devices for control of Emissions from the Stack and Treatment of Waste Water / Leachate generated from the facility. There is No Effluent Discharge from the Facility.

(e) Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Tehkhand

The Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Tehkhand has been developed over an area of 32.346 Acres. Environmental Clearance was granted by MoEF&CC, Govt. of India on 29.10.2018. The Engineered Sanitary Landfill commissioned in March, 2024.

(f) Gap Analysis on Solid Waste Management

Generation (in TPD) (1)	Total Capacity of Existing MSW Processing Facilities + MRF (in TPD) (2)	Gap in Processing Capacity (in TPD) (3) = (1)-(2)	Additional Proposed Capacity of Facilities (in TPD)			Total Capacity of MSW Processing Facilities + MRFs (in TPD)		
			By 2025	By 2026	By 2027	By 2025	By 2026	By 2027
11342	8173 (72 %)	3169 (28 %)	400	2750	7750	8573 (75.6 %)	10923 (96.3 %)	15923 (140.4%)

(g) Proposed MSW Processing Facilities of MCD in Delhi

S. No.	MSW Facility	No	Location	Capacity Addition (in TPD)	Timeline for Completion
1	New Waste to Energy Plant at Narela –Bawana (For 3 Zones City SP, Karol Bagh & Narela Zone)	1	Narela-Bawana	3000	June, 2027
2	New Waste to Energy Plant at Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	2000	December, 2027
3	Expansion of Existing Waste to Energy Plant at Okhla	1	Okhla	1000 (From 1950 TPD to 2950 TPD)	June, 2026
4	Expansion of Existing Waste to Energy Plant at Tehkhand	1	Tehkhand	1000 (From 2000 TPD to 3000 TPD)	December, 2026
5	Bio CNG Plant	1	Okhla	300 (In place of existing Closed Compost plant of 200 TPD to 300 TPD)	June, 2025
6	Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) Plant	1	Ghogha Dairy	100	March, 2025
7	Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) Plant	1	Ghazipur	350	December, 2026
	Total	7		7750 TPD	
8.	Bio Gas Plants for Dairies Waste* Management	1	Nangli Dairy	215	January, 2025
		1	Goyla Dairy	215	March, 2025
		1	Ghogha Dairy	290	March, 2025

*These Plants are mainly for waste generated from Dairies & not included in total MSW Generation of 11000 TPD of MCD.

(h) NGT Case OA No. 606 / 2018 regarding Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Solid Waste Monitoring Committee (SWMC) headed by Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi has been constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 16.02.2023 in OA No. 606/2018 in the matter of "Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, and Other Environmental issues." Chief Secretary, Delhi is Convener and Secretaries/HODs of various Ministries / Departments of Govt. of India / Delhi are members of the said Committee.

An Action Plan for Solid Waste Management in Delhi has been prepared and an order dated 06.04.2023 has also been issued by Chief Secretary, Delhi. Copy of the said Action plan and order dated 06.04.2023b has been sent to concerned departments including CPCB and MoEF&CC.

(i) Remediation of Legacy Waste (Old MSW):

There are 3 Dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa and Okhla in Delhi where Municipal Solid Waste have been dumped and there was legacy waste of 28 Million Tons as mentioned in the orders dated 17.07.2019 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 519 / 2019 in the matter of News item published in "The Times of India" Authored by Jasjeev Gandhiok & Paras Singh Titled "Below mountains of trash lie poison lakes" and OA No. 386/2019 in the matter of "Centre for Wildlife and Environment Litigation" Vs Union of India & Ors."

In the said case Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has passed detailed order regarding Disposal of 'Legacy' Waste dumped at Bhalaswa, Ghazipur and Okhla Dumpsites and given various directions. Hon'ble NGT has directed the Municipal Corporations to go for bio mining using trommels instead of capping of the dump sites at Bhalaswa, Ghazipur and Okhla.

The Project (Bio-mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites in Delhi) started w.e.f. 01.10.2019. Inert material generated during the process is about 60% to 70% by weight or 40% by volume of the waste being processed.

Status of Bio-Mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites at Okhla, Ghazipur & Bhalaswa (As on 03.04.2024)

Dumpsite	Quantity of Legacy Waste Dumped (July, 2019) (Lakh Ton)	Total Quantity of Legacy Waste Bio-mined (Since Oct, 2019 to 03.04.2024) (Lakh Ton)	Legacy Waste (Volumetric Assessment through Drone Survey in June, 2022) (Above Ground) (Lakh Ton)	Quantity of Fresh MSW Dumped from July, 2022 to 03.04.2024 (Lakh Ton)	Total Quantity of Legacy Waste Bio-mined from July, 22 to 03.04.2024 (Lakh Ton)	Balance Quantity of Waste at Dumpsite (Lakh Ton)	No. of Trommels Operational	Revised Timeline for 100% Remediation (Earlier Timeline – May, 2024)
Bhalaswa	80	63.42 (79.3 %)	73	16.46	37.58	51.88	22	Dec. 2028
Ghazipur	140	25.00 (17.9 %)	85	11.21	13.30	82.91	25	Dec. 2028
Okhla	60	43.12 (71.9 %)	45	11.31	24.46	31.85	11	Dec. 2028
Total	280	131.54 (47 %)	203	38.98	75.34	166.64	58	

*Subject to the stoppage of incoming fresh waste and formation of Standing Committee in MCD.

(j) Action taken by DPCC for Improvement in the Solid Waste Management in Delhi:

(a) Coordinated the works related to Solid Waste Monitoring Committee (SWMC) headed by Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 16.02.2023 in OA.

No. 606/2018 in the matter of "Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other Environmental Issues".

Prepared Action Plan for Solid Waste Management in Delhi for SWMC after coordination with concerned Departments/Authorities. An order dated 06.04.2023 has also been issued by Chief Secretary, Delhi for implementation of the said Action Plan and compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT in said order.

Progress of various projects and Action Points mentioned in the said order and Action Plan were reviewed / monitored through the meetings of SWMC held on 25.04.2023 & 12.12.2023 and also through E-Samiksha Portal of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Review of Solid Waste Management in Delhi by SWMC resulted in :

- Improvement in Segregation of Waste at Source
- Improvement in Bio-mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa & Okhla [79.21 Lakh ton on 04.04.2023 to 131.54 Lakh Ton on 03.04.2024 (130.5% increase)]
- Utilization of Inert Generated from Bio-mining increased manifold due to use by NHAI in its various projects in and around Delhi.
- Utilization of RDF Generated from Bio-mining also increased.

(b) Commissioning of New Waste to Energy Plant of 2000TPD at Tehkhand

Consent to operate under Air & Water Acts and Authorization under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 was granted to M/s Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Project limited on 07.10.2023 for New Waste to Energy Plant of 2000TPD at Tehkhand. The plant commissioned in October 2022 and in operation.

(c) Commissioning of New Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Tehkhand

Consent to operate under Air & Water Acts and Authorization under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 were issued to Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Tehkhand. The Facility commissioned on 12.03.2024. This facility has been developed by MCD for the disposal of the Ash generated from the Waste to Energy Plants at Okhla & Tehkhand.

(d) Monitoring of Waste to Energy Plants:

Inspection of Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi were carried out from time to time. Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) has been installed by all the 04 operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi and the same are also connected to the server of CPCB & DPCC.

(e) Prevention of Fire Incidents at the Dumpsites:

Dumpsites at Ghazipur and Bhalaswa were inspected from time to time. By the action taken by DPCC in the past including imposition of Environmental Compensation & issuance of directions for prevention of Fire Incidents at the Dumpsites, Fire Incidents reduced drastically at the Dumpsites particularly at Ghazipur & Bhalaswa.

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.

It is pertinent to mention that Delhi Pollution Control Committee with the approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, GNCTD has issued Notification on 29.06.2018 regarding **"List of Approved Fuels in The National Capital Territory of Delhi"**.

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 National Capital Territory of Delhi.

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.

Govt. 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/ Municipal Bodies in Delhi. In these Bye –Laws there is provision of levying user fee and penalty charges.

Groundwater samples were collected near the Ghazipur, Bhalaswa & Okhla Dumpsites and also near the Engineered Sanitary Landfill at Bawana in December, 2021. Concentration of various physico-chemical parameters including heavy metal concentration and microbiological parameters were determined in groundwater samples.

Annual Report on Solid Waste Management was prepared by DPCC for the Year 2023-2024 in Form V and submitted to CPCB & Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoUHA) vide letter dated 10.09.2024.

9.2 Construction and Demolition Waste Management

Construction and Demolition Waste is required to be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by MoEF&CC vide Notification Dated 29.03.2016. These Rules came into force with effect from 27.04.2016 i.e. date of publication in Gazette of India. Earlier Construction and Demolition Waste was covered under the then existing Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

C & D Waste Management in Delhi

As per the Annual Reports submitted by the above-mentioned Local Bodies and C & D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi, total 6053.8 TPD of Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste) is generated in Delhi. Information provided by the Local Bodies (MCD, NDMC & DCB) in Form III regarding Construction and Demolition Waste Management in their areas in Delhi is briefed below:

1. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)

C & D Waste generation is 2190000 MT in 2023-2024 (6000 TPD) out of which 5000 TPD is collected per day. Around 240 TPD of C & D Waste is disposed off at Okhla Dumpsite from November 2023 to May 2024. This C & D Waste does not include the waste disposal from above mentioned C & D Waste Processing Facilities. MCD has 106 No. of C & D Waste Local Dumping Sites for the general public. Malba from these points are lifted on regular basis by the C & D Contractors / Concessionaires. Bulk Generators / Contractors are required to dump Malba or Debris at C & D Waste Processing Plants and Dumpsite directly. Lifting of C & D Waste from the Local Dumping Sites is done by mechanical means. Transportation of C & D Waste is being done through contract and 10 Trucks, and 2 JCBs are deployed for each C&D Waste Processing Facilities.

For improving C & D Waste management, all Zones are taking action to improve collection, transportation and storage of C&D waste at designated points along with sensitization programs at a mass level of general public for safe disposal of malba. Bakkarwala Plant Operator installed trommel for mixed C&D waste screening and filter press for sludge control.

In the C & D Waste Processing Facilities both Dry & Wet integrated technology is being used and these plants are in operation on PPP basis.

Regular removal of encroachments is undertaken by MCD during cleanliness drives MCD is regularly removing encroachment during cleanliness drives. It has been observed that public is mixing C&D waste with solid waste which leads to garbage vulnerable points (GVPs).

About 12 nos. of Municipal Magistrates have been appointed to try offences in relation to littering & causing nuisance, sanitation and public health. Building department, MCD has issued 4346 nos. of challans amounting to Rs. 7,56,03,000 and out of this Rs. 78,00,000 has been realized during the period April 2023 to March 2024 for non-compliance to construction guidelines.

2. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

C & D Waste generation is 19062.66 MT in 2023-2024 (52 TPD). Composition of C & D Waste is – Concrete & Aggregate – 5527.98 MT, Mortar- 1524.96 MT, Boi Soil – 11437.20 MT and Wood – 381.24 MT.

All the C & D Waste generated in NDMC area is collected & lifted on daily basis through 25 Containers / Receptacle of total 10 m³ capacity and sent to C & D Waste Processing Facility at Shastri Park for its Processing / Recycling. Lifting of C & D Waste is done using mechanical means (JCB, Hook Loader and Auto Tipper).

Transportation of C & D Waste is being done through 2 Trucks (open body), 2 Hydraulic Trucks, 01 Tractor Loader, 10 Auto tippers and 01 JCB.

3. Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)

C & D Waste generation is 649 MT in 2023-2024 (About 1.8 TPD). All the C & D Waste generated in DCB area is removed using JCB & Dumpers and collected at the centralized collection centre at Village Jharera from where the waste is transported to the C & D Waste Processing Facility at Shastri Park for its Processing / Recycling. DCB has concluded a contract for lifting of C & D Waste from different locations in Delhi Cantt.

About 50 MT of C & D Waste disposed by filing in low lying area.

CCTV have been installed by DCB at vulnerable locations and also directions have been issued to field staff to keep strict vigil over these locations. Field staff keeps regular check and the violators are fined. 03 persons have been fined for unauthorized dumping of C& D Waste.

C&D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi

There are 05 Operational C&D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi with total installed capacity of 5150 TPD as given in **Table-1**. Besides above facilities, one more facility of 1000TPD is proposed by MCD on 7 Acres Reclaimed land at Okhla Dumpsite. This will cater 2 zones (Central & South) of MCD. The bids have been received and are under evaluation.

Local bodies in Delhi (MCD, NDMC and DCB) have identified / selected the site for collection of C&D waste as mentioned in **Table-1** below. It is pertinent to mention that in Delhi due to scarcity of Land and dense population, it is difficult to find / select suitable Land / Site for C&D waste processing facility considering the Schedule-I of the C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016. However, MCD (erstwhile SDMC, EDMC and North DMC) had identified sites for C&D Waste Processing Facilities depending on the availability of Land and site available with DDA.

Presently there are five Construction and Demolition Waste (C & D) Processing Facilities in Delhi as given in following Table:

Table-1: Details of operational C&D Waste Processing Facilities, C&D Waste Intake, Processed and off take of C&D Waste Recycled Products in the Financial 2023-2024*

S. No.	Location of C & D Waste Processing Facility	Name of Operator	Local Body/ Authority	Year of Commissioning	Plot Area (Acres)	Capacity (in TPD)	C&DWaste Intake in 2023-2024 (MT)	C&D Waste Processed in 2023-2024 (MT)	Off Take of C & D Recycled Products (MT)
1.	Bakkarwala Village	M/s Rise Eleven Delhi Waste Management Co.	MCD	2020	5	1000	316818	288722	402263
2.	Jahangirpuri (Burari)	M/s Uttar Dilli C&D Waste Recycling private Ltd.	MCD	2023	7.54	2000	299500	166013	115335
3.	Shastri Park	M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Pvt. Limited	MCD	2016	2.5	1000	335933	300224	31198
4.	Pocket I 2, Industrial Area Rohini, Phase V, Ranikhera	M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Pvt. Limited	MCD	2021	5.98	1000	191121	201133	148302
5.	Ranikhera(Mundka) (DMRC Site) (Plant for C& D Waste of Delhi Metro)	M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Pvt.Limited	DMRC	2018	2.95	150	49095	37644	45285
	Total					5150	1192467	993736	742383

						TPD	(3258.1 TPD) (63.3% of Capacity)	(2715.1 TPD) (83.3% of Intake)	(2028.4 TPD) (74.7% of Products)
--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

*Based on collective information received from Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Pvt. Ltd. for all the five operational C&D Waste Processing Facilities.

1. C & D Waste Processing Facility at Bakkarwala Village (1000 TPD Capacity)

This C & D Waste Processing Facility is of 1000 TPD capacity and being operated by M/s Rise eleven Delhi Waste Management Co., at Bakkarwala in 5 Acre plot area. Construction and Demolition Waste received and processed at this facility in the Year 2023-2024 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2023-24)
1	C&D Waste Intake	316818 MT (865.6 TPD) (86.6% of Capacity)
2	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	288722 MT (788.86 TPD) (91.13 % of Intake)
3.	Screen Soil	210766 MT
4.	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	77955 MT
5.	Dumble 60MM	18711 sqm
6.	Dumble 100MM	31265 sqm
7.	Milano	2914 sqm
8.	Dumble 80MM	23703 sqm
9.	Kerb Stone	18237 Pieces
10.	Concrete Blocks 100MM	653572 Pieces
11.	Concrete Blocks 200MM	169694 Pieces
12.	Bricks 75MM	1704216 Pieces
13.	Rectangle 60MM	4607 sqm
14.	Ready Mix Concrete	35014 m ³

This facility started its operation in March, 2020. Wet & Dry both processes are in use for C&D Waste processing. 80 TPH is processed by Dry process and 80 TPH is processed by Wet process (Trommel : 30 TPH & Filter Press: 15 TPH). Power connection is provided by the BSES Rajdhani with a sanction power load of 15 KVA & 380 KW. Lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical through JCB, Loader and dumper. Raw materials such as Malba are used by the plant to produce the final product.

2. C & D Waste Processing Facility at Shastri Park (1000 TPD Capacity)

This C & D Waste Processing Facility is of 1000 TPD capacity and being operated by M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Private Limited at Shastri Park in 2.5 Acres plot area. 140 TPH is the capacity of the machinery installed for wet processing of C & D Waste. Earlier Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate were given to the facility for expansion from 500 TPD to 1000 TPD Capacity. Construction & Demolition Waste received and processed at this facility in Year 2023-2024 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2023-24)
1	C&D Waste Intake	335933 MT (917.85 TPD) (91.8% of Capacity)
2	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	300224 MT (820.28 TPD) (89.4% of Intake)
3	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	61956 MT
4	Screen Soil	257228 MT
5.	Concrete Blocks 100MM	415865 MT Pieces

Only wet process (140 TPH) is used for C&D Waste processing and the Plant is having 1000 TPD capacity. Power connection with a sanction power load of 600 KW is available. One DG Set of 35 KVA capacity also provided. Processing unit (crusher), washers, screen thickener, grizzly mixers and roll mix are some of the machinery. Raw materials such as cement and admixtures are used by the plant to produce the final product.

3. C & D Waste Processing Facility at Ranikhera (1000 TPD Capacity)

This C & D Waste Processing Facility is of 1000 TPD capacity and being operated by M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Private Limited at Pocket I-2, Industrial Area Rohini, Phase V at Ranikhera in about 6 Acre plot area. 140 TPH is the capacity of the machinery installed for wet processing of C & D Waste. The unit has Consent to Operate with validity upto 06.10.2026. Construction and Demolition Waste received and processed at this facility in the Year 2023-2024 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2023-24)
1.	C&D Waste Intake	191121 MT (522.2 TPD) (52.2 % of Capacity)
2.	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	201133 MT (549.5 TPD) (105% of Intake)
3.	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	76809 MT
4.	Screen Soil	107268 MT
5.	Dumble 60MM	21130 sqm
6.	Concrete Blocks 100MM	644053 Pieces
7.	Concrete Blocks 200MM	20088 Pieces
8.	Bricks 75MM	1889807 Pieces

Both Dry and Wet processes are used for C&D Waste processing and have the capacity of 1000 TPD. The unit has two types of machineries: In Dry Machinery: Grizzly, Vibrating Screen, H.S.I, Jaw Crusher, Conveyor Belt are installed. In wet Machinery: Prograde screen, Evowash, Thickener, 02 Water tanks (Capacity 5000 each) are installed. Power connection is provided by double power phase supply from Tata Power DDL. 16 Trucks, 01 Dumper-placers, 03 Backhoe are used for Transportation.

4. C & D Waste Processing Facility at DMRC Site Rani Khera (Mundka) (150 TPD Capacity)

This C & D Waste Processing Facility is of 150 TPD capacity and being operated by M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Private Limited at Rani Khera (Mundka) in 2.95 Acre on behalf of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for processing of the Construction and Demolition Waste of Delhi Metro. Construction and Demolition Waste received and processed at this facility in the Year 2023-2024 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2023-24)
1	C&D Waste Intake	49095 MT (134.14 TPD) (89.4 % of Installed Capacity)
2	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	37644 MT (102.85 TPD) (76.7 % Intake)
3	Screen Soil	27521 MT
4	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	10118 MT
5	Dumble 60MM	18555 sqm
6	Dumble 80MM	736 sqm
7	Dumble 100MM	430 sqm
8	Milano	9968
9	Kerb stone	116613 Pieces
10	Rectangle 60MM	1643 Pieces

Only wet process is used for C&D Waste processing and have the capacity of 150 TPD. Weigh bridge is provided at site with computerized system. Power connection is provided by the Tata Power with a sanction power load of 300 KW. JAW, Prograde, Evo wash and aqua cycle are some of the machinery. Raw materials such as construction and demolition waste (Waste debris or Malba) are used by the plant to produce the final product such as fine and coarse aggregates.

5. C & D Waste Processing Facility at Jahangir Puri Burari (2000 TPD Capacity)

This C & D Waste Processing Facility is of 2000 TPD capacity and being operated by M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Private Limited at Jahangir Puri Burari in 7.54 Acre for processing of the Construction

and Demolition Waste. Construction and Demolition Waste received and processed at this facility in the Year 2023-2024 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2023-24)
1.	C&D Waste (Intake)	299500 MT (818.3 TPD) (40.9 % of Installed Capacity)
2.	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	166013 MT (453.6 TPD) (55.4 % of Intake)
3.	Screen Soil	63855 MT
4	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	72530 MT
5	Concrete Blocks 100MM	55542 Pieces

Department of Urban Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already issued Order Dated 06.07.2019 regarding use of Recycled Products from C&D Waste including following measures to be taken for compliance by 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:

- (i) A minimum of 2% of C&D Recycled Products shall be used for building works.
- (ii) 10% of C&D Products shall be used for Road works.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Compliance of these conditions shall be verified and certified by the concerned Executive Engineer before verifying and certifying the bills for payments in any such contract.
- (v) Intimation of the action taken/compliance report.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India, (MoHUA) had fixed the target of 16,01,500 MT for use of Construction and Demolition recycled materials by various Govt. Departments in the Financial Year 2023-24.

Off take / lifting of C & D Recycled Products from the existing 5 C & D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi at Jahangirpuri (Burari), Shastri Park, Ranikhera , Bakkarwala & Mundka by Govt.

Departments & Private Parties in year 2023 – 2024 was about 7.42 Lakh MT against the target of 16.015 Lakh MT fixed by MoHUA.

Annual Report on Construction & Demolition Waste Management was prepared by DPCC for the Year 2023-2024 in Form IV and submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 30.10.2024.

9.3 Hazardous Waste

Development of Common Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Bawana in Delhi

In the matter of Balam Singh Rawat vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors, Hon'ble NGT directed vide order dated 30.03.2015 that the TSDF Project is to be developed by DSIIDC in collaboration with DPCC. Accordingly, 14 Acres of land at Bawana was procured by the Environment Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi from the North Delhi Municipal Corporation (North DMC) and the same was handed over to DSIIDC for development of TSDF for Hazardous Waste. Subsequently the approval of Delhi Cabinet was sought for setting up of TSDF for Hazardous Waste at Bawana. DPCC made a payment of Rs. 44.10 Crore to North DMC from the Air Ambience Fund on account of cost of Land for setting up of TSDF for Hazardous Waste at Bawana. An amount of Rs. 8.05 Crores has also been given to DSIIDC as grant in aid towards 50 % of Capital cost of TSDF. TSDF will also be having Incinerator for disposal of Incinerable Hazardous Waste.

DSIIDC awarded the work of development of TSDF for Hazardous Waste at Bawana to M/s Tamil Nadu Waste Management Limited (M/s TNWML) on 30.11.2019. Concession Agreement was signed by DSIIDC & M/s TNWML on 18.12.2019. Public Hearing for Environmental Clearance for TSDF was held on 14.07.2020. MoEF&CC granted Environmental Clearance vide letter dated 23.11.2020.

Common Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF) has been developed in 14 Acres Land at Bawana in Delhi by DSIIDC. Consent to operate under the Air & Water Acts and Authorisation under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 have been issued by DPCC to the Project Proponent on 04.03.2022 for Secured Land Fill (SLF), Incinerator and Associated Activities. TSDF is in operation since October, 2021 (For Secured Landfilling) and with Incinerator since March, 2023. There are Two Cells

Generated from eOffice by RaviKant Gaur, PA(Ravikant), ASST PROGRAMMER, DELHI POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE on 22/10/2026 03:30 PM

- Hazardous Waste received and treated/disposed at TSDF at Bawana in the Financial Year 2023-2024 is given in following Table :**

*DLF- Direct Landfilling, LAT- Landfilling After Treatment, INC- Incinerable

Regarding implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 amended till date.

- 

Total plastic waste generation in Delhi: 1127.90 TPD, which is about 10 % of the total solid waste generation in Delhi. The per capita per day waste generation in Delhi is calculated to be 56.39 gram.
- 

DPCC is regularly conducting inspections and in the year 2023-2024, total 53 inspections have been conducted out of which notices for closure issued to 40 nos. of units, which were found non-compliant with respect to banned Single Use Plastic. Further, EC of Rs.18, 90,000/- was imposed on four units, 1 out of 4 units have deposited EC amount of Rs.4, 50,000/-.
- 

All the concerned Municipal Corporations and Delhi Cantonment Board were requested on 09.03.2021 to furnish the details as per Rule (6) of PWM for setting up of infrastructure for segregation collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste and as per Rule 9 (1&2) of PWM, to provide the details of waste Management Agencies registered with the respective corporation to facilitate producer, importers and brand owners to submit EPR Action Plan.
- 

There are 1349 plastic manufacturing or recycling (including multilayer, compostable) units registered with DPCC including 324 producers (Bag/Sheet/Multilayer like), 414 recyclers and 611 manufacturer.
- 

CPCB has evolved and uploaded SOPs on its website in the month of March 2021 for Registration of all the Producers, Importers & Brand Owners (PIBOs) under PWM Rules 2016 (as amended). Same has been uploaded on DPCC website on 31.03.2021. The SOPs have been circulated to all the Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners PIBOs to file EPR Action Plan.
- 

Awareness camps were organized in the month of 21.08.2023, 22.08.2023, 23.08.2023, 24.08.2023 & 25.08.2023 at Bawana and Narela Industrial Areas for the plastic Industrial Areas for the plastic Industries (producers) to educate and guide them about their responsibility and regarding preparation of EPR Action Plan.
- 

The Plastic Waste Management (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023, were notified on October 27, 2023, by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. One of

the key changes introduced was an exemption from Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations for export-oriented units and units located in Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Additionally, the definition of "carry bags" was revised to include those made from biodegradable plastics, alongside compostable and traditional plastic materials. The rules also introduced new labelling and marking requirements for plastic packaging, mandating that all plastic packaging must display the producer's name, registration number, and the thickness of the material.

-  Further changes were brought through the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024, which were notified on March 15, 2024. These rules expanded key definitions such as "importer", now including entities that bring in plastic packaging, carry bags, raw materials, or intermediate materials for commercial use. The term "manufacturer" was redefined to cover producers of plastic raw materials, compostable plastics, and biodegradable plastics, while the definition of "producer" was broadened to include those engaged in contract manufacturing for brand owners.

9.5 E-Waste

- E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 which shall apply to every manufacturer, producer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling and processing of e-waste or EEE listed in Schedule I. They had come into force from the 1st day of April 2023. Under this New E-waste Management Rules, 2022 CPCB has been given the responsibility of operation and maintenance of Extended Producer Responsibility Portal and monitoring of Extended Producer Responsibility(EPR) compliance. DPCC will be granting CTE, CTO & Authorization to recyclers and refurbishers of E-waste thereafter the entities shall register themselves on the centralized EPR portal developed by CPCB.
- CPCB grants Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) authorization and its compliance is being monitored by the DPCC and violations, if any, are being intimated to CPCB for further necessary action. More than 900 EPR registration of producers granted by CPCB in Delhi.
- DPCC has issued CTE, CTO and authorization to 02 Refurbishers and 07 Dismantlers under the erstwhile Rules, 2016 in NCT of Delhi.

- Govt. of NCT of Delhi is also implementing a long- term solution to scientific manage e-waste in Delhi, through establishment of E-waste Eco-park, which is an area where scientific and environmentally safe recycling, refurbishing, and dismantling can be done and being an integrated facility, accommodates various handlers in the ecosystem such as e- waste refurbisher, dismantlers, recyclers, plastic waste processors, and others in the same premises. This facility will include dismantling, segregation, refurbishing, material-wise storage, testing, plastic recycling, and metal extraction facilities from different components of E-waste (PCBs, Li Ion batteries, Solar panels etc.).
- A Steering Committee was constituted for this purpose, vide order dated 29.10.2021 to select a consultant to prepare a DPR for the development of an E-waste management Eco Park and to oversee the entire process till the park is made operational in a time bound manner. Accordingly, DSIIDC had published tender for engagement of consultant and M/s E&Y was found to be L1 bidder and has been awarded the work of consultant for setting up of E-waste Eco park at Holambi Kalan, Narela, Delhi. The consultant M/s. EY has submitted its Preliminary report to DSIIDC recently and it is under review.

9.6 Bio-Medical Waste

Bio-Medical Waste Management in Delhi:

- DPCC has taken initiatives for simplifying the application process and has developed an online portal and all applications for authorizations under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMWM Rules, 2016) are filed by Health Care Facilities (HCFs) on-line in DPCC. The authorizations against the complete applications are also issued online mode thereby quickening the process of disposal of the applications. Health Care Facilities not generating any biomedical waste are issued automatic authorisation/acknowledgement at the time of filing of application. Due to the above steps taken by DPCC against the violators of BMWM Rules, 2016, there is substantial increase in the number of HCFs which have applied in DPCC for authorization. More than 10000 HCFs of NCT of Delhi have been brought into the ambit of the provisions of BMWM Rules, 2016.

-  Before applying for authorization, every Health Care Facility (HCF) is required to enter into an agreement with the concerned CBMWTF for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of the Bio-Medical Waste generated by it. Bio-Medical Waste is collected, transported and treated by two Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs) operating in Delhi namely M/s SMS Water Grace BMW Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Biotic Waste Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
-  Segregation of the Bio-Medical Waste as per the provisions of BMWM Rules, 2016 plays an important role and all the HCFs are required to ensure proper segregation before the said waste is handed over to Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs) for transportation, treatment and disposal. Whenever any instance of violation w.r.t. segregation of waste is observed or comes to the notice of DPCC, action such as effective closure, levy of Environmental Compensation (EC) are taken.
-  CBMWTFs are having compartmentalised vehicles for storing different types of waste in the transportation vehicle and the vehicles are properly disinfected on periodical basis. Workers also wear protective gear to avoid any infection and training is also given to the workforce from time to time to comply with the provisions of the BMWM Rules, 2016.
-  Barcode system for tracking of Bio-Medical Waste collected and transported to CBMWTF for treatment and disposal has been implemented in Delhi. Both CBMWTFs which are operational in NCT of Delhi have installed the software for the same. As per the CPCB Guidelines, the HCFs having bed strength of 30 and above are required to scan the bar coded waste bags/containers by using the software themselves.
-  Both the CBMWTFs in Delhi have installed Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) with the incinerators in their facilities and the data is being shared with the CPCB as well as DPCC. Parameters like temperature in Primary & Secondary Chambers of the incinerator, Particulate Matter, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide are monitored and shared online.

9.7 COVID-19 Waste in NCT of Delhi

Subsequent to the issuance of Guidelines of CPCB for scientific management of COVID-19 waste and the order of Hon'ble NGT dated 23.04.2020 in OA No. 72/2020, following steps have been taken:

1. The order of Hon'ble NGT dated 23.04.2020 has been circulated to all District Magistrates, Department of Health, ULBs and UD Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi for compliance of directions.
2. Guidelines of CPCB have been circulated to all Health Care Facilities (HCFs) with capacity of 51 beds and above, ULBs, Director General of Health Services and District Magistrates time to time for compliance in letter and spirit.
3. DPCC has apprised all the 11 District Magistrates about the specific responsibilities of the persons operating quarantine camps including segregation of waste into Bio-Medical and General Solid Waste as per CPCB guidelines, vide letters dated 11.05.2020.
4. Directions under section 5 of EP Act, 1986 have been issued on 12.05.2020 to both CBMWTFs to impart training for the management of Covid Quarantine Camps and Hospitals for segregation of the waste and ensure lifting of COVID-19 Bio-Medical Waste as per the guidelines of CPCB. These CBMWTFs have also been directed, vide letters dated 26.05.2020, to collect and transport COVID-19 waste from isolated wards within the hospital and testing labs through bar code manifest system
5. DGHS of GNCTD has also been instructed to ensure segregation of waste, generated by the Quarantine Camps & designated COVID-19 hospitals, as per CPCB guidelines vide letter dated 14.05.2020 in order to avoid collection of entire waste in yellow bag and to reduce pressure on incineration capacity of CBMWTFs .
6. Directions have been issued on 27.05.2020 to designated COVID-19 Health Care Facilities and both CBMWTFs for downloading of the COVID-19 waste tracking App developed by CPCB. With continuous persuasion, all COVID-19 facilities have registered themselves on Mobile tracking App (COVID19BWM) and data of waste generated is being uploaded on the said Mobile App on regular basis.
7. Webinar has been conducted on 03.06.2020 for imparting training to the officers who are in-charge of the COVID-19 facilities. Dr. T. K. Joshi, Former Director of Centre for

Occupational and Environmental Health (COEH), GNCTD and Dr. Malini Kapoor, Professor, Safdarjung Hospital were the resource persons in the webinar. Doctors from 42 Covid facilities have attended the said webinar. Apart from this, DPCC has circulated the URL of the webpage hosting CPCB guidelines/pictorial guidelines/video clip/visuals for COVID-19 waste handling facilities.

8. A separate link for the educative material related to COVID-19 waste has been created on the home page of DPCC which displays the Guidelines of CPCB, Hon'ble NGT order dated 23.04.2020 in O.A. No. 72/2020, Do's and Don'ts for the management of waste from Quarantine Centers, Do's and Don'ts for the management of waste by Urban Local Bodies, Pictorial Guide related to Bio-Medical Waste Management including COVID-19 waste, Video Clip on management of COVID-19 waste, Posters on management of COVID-19 waste from isolation wards and storage of waste.
9. Both the CBMWTFs have made an arrangement for handing over material/ posters on the COVID waste management to the facilities visited by them for collection of the waste.
10. Both the CBMWTFs have been assigned the responsibility to collect COVID-19 waste in Yellow and Red bags from COVID-19 hospitals/isolation wards, COVID-19 care centers, quarantine camps and collection points identified by the local bodies (where waste from home quarantine points is collected) so that no facility where COVID-19 waste is generated is left out from the waste management network.
11. Separate vans/carriage vehicles managed by trained staff with PPE have been deployed to collect COVID-19 waste by both the CBMWTFs on daily basis. COVID-19 waste signages are pasted on bags carrying waste so that they are not mixed up with the other Bio-Medical Waste or domestic solid waste.
12. Bio-Medical Waste generated from COVID-19 patients is collected by both CBMWTFs from Hospitals/ Fever Clinics/COVID-19 Examination Centres, isolation wards, Sampling/Collection Centres, test labs and quarantined facilities.
13. In initial stages, segregation was observed to be very poor as entire waste, including general waste, from COVID-19 treatment facilities was being handed over to the CBMWTFs in Yellow bags i.e. for incineration. To address this problem and for better segregation of waste, concerned nodal officers were trained online and were asked to send a report on further trainings conducted by them. As a result, over the time, better

segregation is being practised and the quantity of COVID-19 waste has come down. The amount of COVID-19 waste has seen reduction despite increase in the number of patients/ suspected patients.

CHAPTER X

10 ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT (2023-24)

EIA Cell has also been created separately to look after Consent Management Committee work related to cases in which Environmental Clearances have been issued (except those pertaining to Healthcare Establishments and Power Plants/Solid Waste Facilities) and various drives were undertaken for implementation of Dust control norms in large construction projects.

In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 13.01.2020 all the construction projects requiring environmental Clearance were directed to install Anti-Smog Guns and on the action taken Hon'ble Supreme Court on record appreciated the action taken in its order dated 24.08.2020 in IA No.13029.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee has developed an online mechanism through a Web Portal called "Dust Pollution Control Self-Assessment" at <http://dustcontroldpcc.delhi.gov.in> for self-assessment by construction agencies with respect to dust pollution in their sites in pursuance of directions dated 11.06.2021 by Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas. Further the CAQM vide its direction dated 20.12.2021 has ordered that for the project located in the Jurisdiction of GNCTD, the proponent of C&D Projects on plot/site measuring 500 Sqm. or above shall immediately register their projects on the "web portal" for online remote monitoring by the agencies concerned. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP (Civil) 13029 /1985 in the matter of M.C Mehta vs UOI and National Green Tribunal has passed various orders to curb dust pollution in Delhi emanating from Construction & Demolition Activities.

Total 143 Projects have been registered in the period 2023-24 on the "Dust Pollution Control Self-Assessment" Portal and Monthly Meeting/workshop has been organized regarding steps to be taken for implementation of dust control norms and Remote monitoring of projects".

Mega workshop had organized on 25th Sep 2023 named as "Advancing Better Air Quality with Clean Construction" at Auditorium, Delhi Secretariat, Players Building, I.P. Estate, ITO, New Delhi-110002 where all the Construction Agencies and Project Proponents of Construction & Demolition Projects were invited.

CHAPTER XI

11 CONSENT MANAGEMENT

Consent Management Cell (CMC) processes the applications for Consent under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, wherein any industry, operation or processor an extension and addition thereto, which is likely to discharge sewerage or trade effluent into the environment or likely to emit any air pollution into the atmosphere will have to obtain consent of Delhi Pollution Control Committee, and to prevent and control pollution of water and air through education, awareness and offering scientific and technological solutions to achieve its goal of a cleaner and greener environment. This cell also deals with the applications under Hazardous Rules and Environmental Clearance.

The CMC has been divided in seven CMCs as per the details given below: -

- i. CMC-I: East District, Shahdara and North East District
- ii. CMC-II: South, South East and South west district.
- iii. CMC-III: North west District.
- iv. CMC IV: New Delhi
- v. CMC-V: North District
- vi. CMC-VI: West District
- vii. CMC-VII: Central Delhi

*EIA Cell has also been created separately to look after Consent Management Committee work related to cases in which Environmental Clearances have been issued (except those pertaining to Healthcare Establishments and Power Plants/Solid Waste Facilities) and for coordinating the Meetings of SEIAA and SEAC (Tenure of erstwhile SEIAA and SEAC expired on 31.03.2018 and reconstitution under process). The Cell also implements dust control norms in Environmental Clearance Projects.

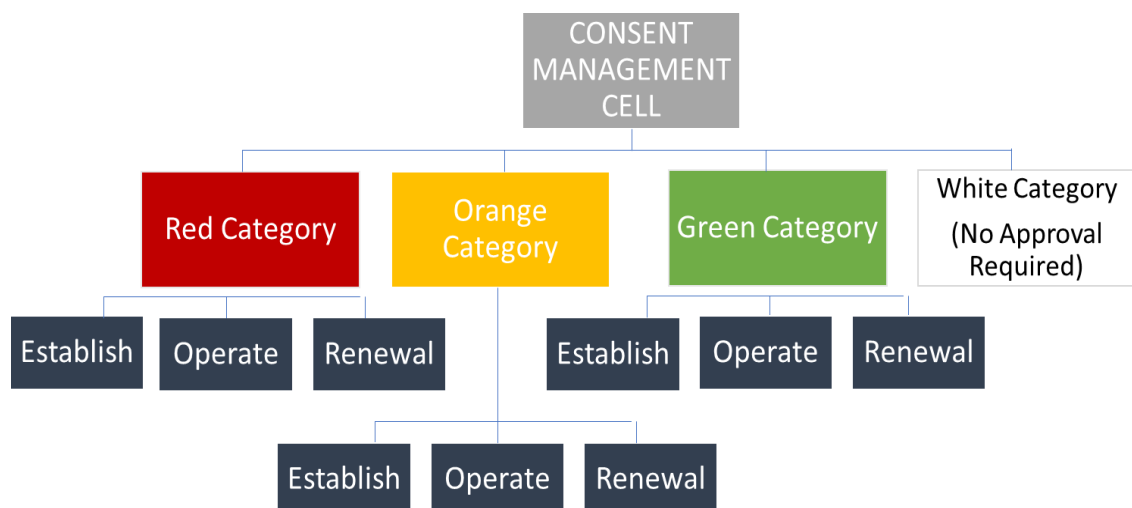


Table 4: Consent Status of the CMCs during the year 2023-24

Sl. No.	Consent status	Total Number
1.	Total number of applications received for Consent under Water and Air Acts during reference period:	11167
2.	Total number of Consent granted under Water and Air Acts during reference period	9711
3.	Total number of Consent refused under Water and Air Acts during reference period:	771
4.	Total number of pending applications for Consent under Water and Air Acts at the end of financial year/ reference period	685

CHAPTER XII

12 CITIZEN CHARTER

12.1 Consent to Establish / Operate under Air & Water Acts:

Consequent upon the directions issued by Chairman, CPCB u/s 18 (1) (b) of Water and Air Act regarding classification of industries and decisions taken by DPCC in the Board meeting held on 27.02.2017, the following is ordered vide order dt: 17.04.2017 & 31.05.2017.

1. Category II(a) cases by the committee headed by Chairman DPCC.
2. Category II(b) cases by the committee headed by Member Secretary, DPCC
3. Category I cases by the concerned Sr. Env. Engineer / Cell In-Charge.

✚ The industries in Delhi has been classified in Red/ Orange/ Green/ White category as per the list, indicating the classification of 637 industries as uploaded on DPCC website.

✚ The industries categorized under White category shall not be required to obtain the Consent to Establish / Operate under the Air & Water Acts and submit an undertaking to DPCC online and send the signed copy of the undertaking within 30 days to DPCC.

✚ The industries categorized under Red, Orange and Green category only need to apply for Consent to Establish/ Operate under the Air & Water Acts. The period of Consent to Establish shall be from one year to seven years as requested by the Project Proponent. However, the Consent to Operate / Renewal shall be granted for 5 years in case of Red/Orange Category and 10 years in case of Green category of Industries.

✚ The consent under Air and Water Acts & Authorization/ Registration under the applicable Rules shall be decided by following:-

- Prohibited / Negative List of Industries mentioned in "Annexure-7.0 (III)" of the Master Plan for Delhi- 2021 are not permitted in NCT of Delhi and therefore application for Consent/ Authorization Registration shall not be accepted from such units.
- The categorization of any new industrial activity etc. will be done by the existing Committee for harmonization of classification of the industries with approval of MS and Chairman, DPCC and the above mentioned list shall be appended accordingly.

Category	Classification	Deciding Authority	Timeline	Remarks
II(a)	Activities/Process which require installation of pollution control device(s) for controlling pollution in emission/effluent in respect of : (a) SPIs/STPs of DJB, WTPs of DJB, CETPs/Power Plant/MSW Plants etc.	Committee comprising of : (a) Chairman, DPCC-Chairman (b) Member Secretary, DPCC-Member (c) Dr. S.K. Gupta, Professor, IIT, Delhi-Member (d) Prof. C.R. Babu, Professor Emeritus(CEMDE), University of Delhi-Member (e) Dr. Anil Kumar, Director DoE-Member (f) All SEEs of concerned Cell-Member (g) All EEs of concerned Cell-Member	Within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application.	Inspection will be necessary before the case is placed before the committee.
II(b)	Activities/Process other than those falling under clause II(a)	Committee of the following: (a) Member Secretary, DPCC-Chairman (b) All SEEs of concerned Cell-Member (c) All EEs of concerned Cell-Member	Within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application.	Inspection post-decision or pre-decision as may be ordered by the committee.
I	Activities under Green Category except activities / process which require installation of pollution control device(s)	Cell In-Charge/Sr. Env. Engineer Concerned	Within 07 days from the date of receipt of the application.	The application shall be decided within 7 days from the date of receipt itself except where there

	such as Emission control system(ECS) or Effluent Treatment Plant(ETP)/Sewage Treatment Plant(STP)/ Ready Mix Concrete Plants(RMCs).			is ambiguity with respect to classification which needs clarity /examination
--	---	--	--	--

- ✚ It is mandatory to apply for consent through online DPCC portal and unit is required to send by post hard copy of the application along with required documents to DPCC.
- ✚ The above mentioned committees are taking decisions online in its meetings.
- ✚ DPCC is receiving application for consent and authorisation from the areas notified for redevelopment under MPD-2021 as per office order dated 14.12.2016.
- ✚ DPCC also accepts application for registration online under the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016.
- ✚ Authorizations are granted under the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 for the Hazardous Waste Generating Units.
- ✚ Meetings of the two Committees constituted for deciding consent and authorization are held regularly and decisions taken are implemented by the concerned CMC.
- ✚ Inspection is conducted on the directions of the Consent Management Committee or the Competent Authority.
- ✚ CMC also ensures all industrial units adhere to the pollution control norms.
- ✚ No consent to operate is granted until industrial unit has obtained consent to establish.
- ✚ Redressal of public complaints received through web portals of PGMS. Listening post of LG, GMS, CP Grams etc. as per the policy.
- ✚ Household industries as per the criteria given in MPD-2021 have to obtain No Objection certificate from the high powered committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Industries, Department of Industries and Government of Delhi in reference to the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders in I.A. No 22 in WP(C) No. 4677 of 1985 titled as M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Others.

Units Operating in Residential Area/Non-Conforming Areas:

- ✚ With regard to closure of the illegal units from the residential / non-conforming areas, Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed an order on 07.05.2004 in I.A. No 22 in WP(C) No. 4677 of 1985 titled as M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Others. As per the order all industrial units that have come up in residential / non-conforming areas in Delhi on or after 1st August, 1990 shall close down.
- ✚ As per the meetings held before Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi lastly on 05.06.2015, it has already been decided that action on industries operating in non - conforming areas and violating the Master Plan of Delhi will be taken under the Delhi Development Act by the Delhi Development Authority in development areas and Municipal Corporation of Delhi in all other areas. Commissioner of Industries is working as a Nodal Officer on behalf of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Monitoring Committee as constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the order dated 07.05.2004.
- ✚ Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which have been entrusted with the powers to enforce the Master Plan has original jurisdiction to ensure that no industry runs in violation of MPD-2021.
- ✚ Household industries as per the criteria given in MPD-2021 have to obtain No Objection certificate from the high powered committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Industries, Department of Industries and Government of Delhi in reference to the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders in I.A. No 22 in WP(C) No. 4677 of 1985 titled as M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Others

12.2 Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016:

As per the rule 6 of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended to date, every occupier of facility, handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilization, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous waste and other wastes shall be required to obtain an authorization from Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC).

Time Frame for deciding Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

Within 30 days from the date of receipt of application for Authorization, if complete in all respects, as per provisions of the said Rules.

The application of Authorization will be decided along with the consent application as per procedure mentioned above.

12.3 Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016:

For deciding applications for Authorization under BMW Rules and Consent under Air & Water Act, in respect of Hospitals/Health Care Establishments/ Nursing Homes/etc. Having bed strength of 51 & above and operators and transporter of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) and any other Industry assigned to WMC-1:-

S.No.	Member of the Committee	Category
1.	<u>BMW Committee No. 1</u> - Chairman, DPCC - Member Secretary, DPCC - Dr. Anil Kumar, Director(Environment) - Member Secretary, Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health (COEH) - Medical Superintendent, GB Pant Hospital - Smt. Bharti Chaturvedi, Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group - Dr. T. K Joshi, COEH - Concerned Sr. Env. Engineer. - Concerned Env. Engineer.	Hospital/ Nursing Homes/Health Care Establishments etc. having bed strength of 200 and above including operators of Common Bio- Medical Waste (CBWTF) and Transportation of Bio-medical Waste and EIA cases.
2	<u>BMW Committee No. 2</u> - Member Secretary, DPCC - Dr. Anil Kumar, Director(Environment) - Medical Superintendent, Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital - Concerned Sr. Env. Engineer. - Concerned Env. Engineer.	Hospital/ Nursing Homes/ Health Care Establishments etc. with bed strength of 51 to 199.

12.3.1 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) in Delhi :

There are two operators of CBWTFs in Delhi :

 **M/s Biotic Waste Solutions Pvt. Ltd.**, 46 , SSI Industrial Area, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-33 Phone (O) : 011 - 47528106, 47528107 .

 **M/s SMS Water Grace BMW Pvt. Ltd**, Nilothi Sewage Treatment Plant Complex of DJB, Nilothi, Delhi-41 Phone No. 011-28363691, 28363692, 28363693, 28363079. Fax No: 011-28363690 Mob: 09560521112, 09871222338.

Following two agencies have been identified by DPCC for collection of the mercury from the Hospital/Health Care Establishments in Delhi.

 **Shri Rohit Talwar , M/s Supreme Surgico , 262 / 425 , Lane No. 8, Friends Colony Industrial Area, Shadara, Delhi. (Mobile No. 9958527527)**

 **Shri Sandeep Kalra, M/s Anita Industries, 29, Bhagat Singh Market, New Delhi. (Mobile No. 9810240250)**

These agencies are engaged in manufacture of Thermometers / B.P. measuring Apparatus etc. and the collected mercury from hospitals which is almost in elemental form is used in their manufacturing process.

Time frame for deciding Consent to Establish/Operate under Air/Water Act

Within 30 days from the date of receipt of application for Consent, if complete in all respect, as per provision of Air & Water Act.

Time Frame for deciding Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Within 30 days from the date of receipt of application for Consent, if complete in all respect, as per provision of Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

12.4 Authorization under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:

 Every Local body/Municipal Authority shall, within its territorial area , be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of these Rules, and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes and shall make an application in Form-I for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing, facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tons per day including sanitary landfills from DPCC.

- ✚ The operator of Solid Waste Processing and treatment facility shall obtain necessary approvals(Consent under Air & Water Acts, and Authorization under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016) from DPCC.
- ✚ Authorization granted shall be valid for a period of 5 years and after the validity is over, a fresh Authorization shall be required to be submitted to DPCC.
- ✚ Validity of Authorization shall be synchronized with validity of Consent.

12.5 Authorization under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016

The operator of Construction and Demolition Waste processing facilities are required to apply for authorization under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rule, 2016 in Form-I to DPCC.

12.6 Authorization under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016:

- ✚ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23.03.2016 which are effective from 01.10.2016.
- ✚ According to the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 every producer of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule-I, can apply for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in Form-I and obtain authorization from CPCB. As well as maintain records in Form-2 and shall file returns of previous year in Form-3 to CPCB on or before 30th day of June every year.
- ✚ "Dismantler of E-Waste" can apply for Authorization in Form- IV in DPCC under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and also has to obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent to operate (CTO) in Green Category under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- ✚ "Refurbishers of E-waste" can apply for Authorization in Form-I in DPCC under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and also has to obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent to operate (CTO) in Green category under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

12.7 Public Complaint Redressal

- ✚ Complaint against the unit operating in non-commercial/residential areas are forwarded to concerned Municipal Corporation for closure of the units operating in violation of MPD 2021 in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order.
- ✚ Inspection w.r.t. Redressal of public complaints as approved/directed by Competent Authority.
- ✚ Redressal of public complaints received through web portals of PGMS, Listening post of LG, CP Grams etc. as per the policy.

12.8 Right To Information

The Government of India and Government of Delhi have given an important right to the citizens to obtain information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI-2005) & Delhi Right to Information Act, 2001(DRTI-2001), respectively. Citizens can file an application to the State Public Information Officer (SPIO)/Competent Authority. A nominal fee of Rs.10/- Under RTI-2005 & Rs.25 /- under DRTI-2001 is charged for information. In case the applicant does not feel fully satisfied with the information provided by the SPIO/Competent Authority, an appeal may be filed before the Member Secretary, DPCC, under RTI-2005 & before Secretary, Public Grievance Commission under DRTI-2001. Mrs. Ajeeta Aggarwal, SEE, DPCC has been nominated as the SPIO under Right to Information Act, 2005, & EE (Planning) has been nominated as the Competent Authority under Delhi Right to Information Act, 2001.

12.9 Website Of DPCC

DPCC website which is recently redesigned gives information as regards various pollution control laws & decisions of various committees constituted for deciding the applications for grant of Consent and Authorization. The available information is updated regularly. The following information/ facility are available on DPCC's website.

- ✚ All the application forms (downloadable) with respect to applications under Water & Air Act, Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules & Environment Impact Assessment Notification, and filing returns under Battery (Management and Handling) Rules and Water Cess Act.
- ✚ Information regarding Environmental Standards pertaining to Air, Water & Noise.

- ✚ Online filing of Consent applications, Bio-medical waste Authorization applications, Hazardous waste Authorization applications, Plastic Waste Registration Application, Request for Laboratory tests, Water Cess Returns etc.
- ✚ Various Acts, Rules, Notifications, Orders and Circulars pertaining to Environment and Pollution Control including tenders and notices issued by DPCC.
- ✚ Important Supreme Court & High Court Orders regarding industrial pollution.
- ✚ Status of various applications with respect to Consent, Authorization, Water Cess, Laboratory Test Report etc.
- ✚ The Minutes of Meeting with respect to various committees constituted for deciding the application under Water & Air Acts, Bio-medical Waste (Management Rules, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules & Environment Impact Assessment Notification,
- ✚ Information regarding Water Quality of River, Drains, STP, Thermal Power Plant (TPP), CETP, WTP, including the information regarding Ground Water Quality and Ambient Air Quality in Delhi.
- ✚ Waste Management with respect to MSW, BMW, HW, Electronics Waste, Mercury Waste, Battery Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste and Fly Ash Management.
- ✚ Information about Empanelled Agencies and Citizen Charter.
- ✚ Status of RTI applications.
- ✚ Real Time Air quality Data.

CHAPTER XIII

13 TRAINING PROGRAM

S. No.	Training Institute	Training Title	Duration with date
01	CSIR-National geophysics Research Institute, Hyderabad	Water Pollution Monitoring & Modelling Using Software Applications	Three days (05.04.2023-07.04.2023)

CHAPTER XIV

14 IT CELL

The following work is under process in the IT Cell:

1. OCMMS (Online Consent Management & Monitoring System)
2. Single Window System
3. Ease of Doing Business
4. Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden
5. Green Delhi App
6. MHA
7. Dust Pollution Control Portal
8. Central Inspection System
9. CDAC Portal

OCMMS Project:

OCMMS web portal was developed by NIC with support from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi in 2011. OCMMS was launched on 02.11.2018.

OCMMS is a web based Application for Automation of the manual process of Consent Management, BMW, HWM, MSW, Battery Module and Inspection Management of DPCC. It also allows the industries for self-registration; apply for Consent to Establish, Consent to operate, and Authorization for various categories for industries / institution. Thereby, it helps DPCC for online processing of application processing.

Improved Features

- Implementation of Random Inspection Module.
- Added all JEEs in Random Inspection Module for assigning inspections.
- Implemented status of Categorization in Public View as Active in Green and Deactive in Red colour.
- Provision of granting online HWM authorization and changes suggested in certificate.
- Changes in consent order as per the CAQM letter received.
- Changes in Provision for Pending Application Report
- Changes were made in consent orders as per the CAQM letter.
- Apply for Consent for CBWTF(as CBWTF falls under 0 bed category)
- E-Sign has been removed from the Consent and BMW module.
- Area and Area Name from industry profile has been added in consent order

Single Window System:

Single Window System has been designed by National Informatics Centre, Chhattisgarh for Department of Commerce and Industries, GNCTD under Ease of Doing Business. The aim of SWS platform is to bring various services of different departments under one umbrella from which user can apply and track their application system using single login.

DPCC has completed the testing on the live production and 7 services are now live on SWS portal of DPCC. These services are:

- Consent to Establish under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981) & Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Consent to Operate under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981) & Water Act (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016
- Authorization under Solid Waste Management (processing, recycling, treatment, and disposal of solid waste) Rules, 2016
- Authorization under Construction and Demolition Waste Management (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.
- Authorization for import of Ferrous & non-ferrous scrap under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

Ease of doing Business

- DPIIT has prepared the Draft Action Plan for BRAP 2024. In which, 49 reform points pertains to DPCC for which DPCC has to provide the inputs/suggestions.
- Further, Out of 49 reform points, DPCC has already implemented 28 reforms, 13 reform points are not applicable on DPCC related to E-waste, Plastic Waste and Batteries and DPCC is working on 8 reform points related to CIS portal.

Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden

Under Regulatory Compliance Burden, there are 17 compliances of Decriminalization. Out of which 6 has been decriminalized under Jan Vishwas Act 2.0.

9 compliance burdens pertaining to Water act 1974, have also been decriminalized by GOI vide notification dt 15.02.2024 and status is updated at RCB.

Green Delhi APP

The Green Delhi APP has been developed for redressal of citizen grievances related to pollution on a single platform. The App was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29th October 2020. An improved version of Android APP and newly developed iOS App was launched on 5 October 2021. 28 departments have been on-boarded by the Delhi Government on the APP and citizen can register grievances pertaining to 16 types of offences.

Green War Room for 24*7 monitoring and mitigation initiative set up at 7th level of Delhi Secretariat for monitoring the grievances received on Green Delhi APP. Whenever a complaint is received and no action is taken by the concerned department, the Nodal officer of the said department is contacted over the phone for speedy disposal of the complaint. 2 JEEs and 5 Trainee Engineers deployed in the GWR under the In-charge GWR.

For efficient functioning of the Green Delhi APP, the following are responsible:

1. In-charge (GWR)
2. DPCC Trainees
3. DPCC Engineer
4. Nodal Officers from Urban Local Bodies (Departments)
5. DPCC IT Team

Improved features:

- FAQ Section is added on the APP.
- Tutorial Slide
- Tutorial Video
- Notification feature
- Detailed description of sources(complaints)
- Improving Location Accuracy
- Categorization of short term/medium term/long term complaints
- Merging of NDMC, SDMC and EDMC into single entity MCD.
- Generating Report with complaint image and resolved image

MHA

MHA portal provides a Unified platform to applicant wherein business owners can register and apply for the license for establishing eating houses/boarding house in Delhi. This system enable the business owners to approach a single designated authority and seek all clearances and approvals to setup and operationalize their eating house business in Delhi i.e. Hotels, Restaurant, Guest House, Banquet hall.

Improvements:

- Addition of the workflow of AD/CI on the MHA portal
- Provision in transferring application

Dust Pollution Control Portal

In pursuance to direction of Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in National Capital Region, DPCC has initiated the self-declaration of Dust control Audit by dust generating projects like buildings, infrastructure area development, industrial constructions etc. This portal has been developed with the vision to institutionalize the self-monitoring regime for control of Air Pollution in NCT of Delhi.

The self-declaration of Dust Control Audit will be uploaded by all the current/upcoming construction and demolition projects on plot area equal to or greater than 500 Sq. metre. The Objective of this Audit is to motivate the project proponents for control of dust pollution by Self- Auditing and to ensure improvements through periodical audits.

Mobile APPs of Dust Portal is developed for both Android and iOS.

Central Inspection System

The Government of Delhi has undertaken several inspections related reforms, such as setting up of “Central Inspection Framework” and an online system “Delhi – Central Inspection System (Delhi-CIS)” to carry out all inspections in a single platform. This initiative replaces manual scheduling of inspections with computerized and synchronized inspections for various agencies to simplify business regulations and bring transparency and accountability in inspections. Inspections conducted through this system shall be limited to pre – defined inspection checklist.

The system is designed for improving the inspection system with the following objective to ensure clarity on inspections, frequency of inspections, and reducing duplications. DPCC has been issued an office order on 12.04.2022 for the Implementation of a Central Inspection System to institutionalize web-based random inspections and Inspections on Complaints received on the CIS portal, developed by the Labour Department.

IT Cell, DPCC then conducted training programs with all CMC in-charges to explain the process of flow of CIS portal at officer level. Also, created user IDs of the concerned district admin and District HoD and shared to all concerned cell in charges.

OLMS

Online Monitoring System (OLMS)/Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS)” software was developed and successfully launched on 07.03.2019.

Under the direction from CPCB, units including CETPs, STPs, Power Plants, Waste to Energy Plants, Mother Dairy, DMS, etc. to install OLMS/OCEMS and transfer its data to the server of DPCC & CPCB.

Implementation

- Industry integrated on the OLMS portal
- Dashboard in the public domain have been implemented the same as those of DPCC officials.

CDAC

Mobile Seva offers a unique platform which provides multiple mobile based channels (e.g. SMS, USSD, IVRS, m-Apps) for delivery of public services over mobile devices. Citizen can access SMS, USSD and IVRS based services through very basic phones. Departments integrating with any one channel can effortlessly integrate with all the other operational channels as well. Mobile Seva offers SAAS and the services based model enables departments in accessing Mobile Seva services just by registering on Mobile Seva services portal. The Mobile Seva is being developed around open standards, offers highly interoperable services which enables various government department to integrate with Mobile Seva platform seamlessly.

IT –Cell conducted SMS Campaign every year regarding Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) through the services of CDAC. Around 8 SMS both English and Hindi is sent to all 24 L users.

CHAPTER XV

15 LEGAL MATTERS

Central Pollution Control Board is the State Board for all the Union Territories to exercise powers and perform functions under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of pollution) Act, 1981. CPCB has delegated all its powers and functions under the Water Act and Air Act in respect of Union Territory of Delhi to Delhi Pollution Control Committee vide notification No.S.O.198 (E) dated 15.03.1991.

The Water Act, and the Air Act, is empowering the DPCC to issue closure direction and stoppage of supply electricity, water or any other service to the industries. DPCC resorts to issue closure direction and stoppage of supply of electricity after giving sufficient time to rectify the defects by issuing show cause notice. The Industries those aggrieved of Board's closure direction / any directions issued under the Water Act, the Air Act and the Environment (Protection) Act, file Writ Petitions / Appeals before the Hon'ble High Court and Appellate Authority / NGT respectively. Public Interest Litigation also filed by the individuals, NGOs etc. against the pollution caused by the industries. In order to deal with the Court cases, a separate legal wing is functioning.

APPELLATE AUTHORITY:-

The Financial Commissioner, GNCTD has been appointed as Appellate Authority to entertain the appeals(s) under Section 25, 26 or 27 of the Water Act, 1974 vide notification dated 18.02.1992 by Delhi Government. The Joint Secretary (In-charge of Pollution Control) Ministry of Environment & forest, Government of India as Appellate Authority to entertain the appeals(s) under the Air Act, 1981 vide notification dated 12.12.1989 by Central Government.

Under the "Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016" & "Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016", Secretary (Environment), of the concerned State Government is appointed as the Appellate Authority.

The Authorities entertains and disposes off the appeals preferred by the industries against the order of DPCC as per the jurisdiction assigned to each Appellate Authority.

NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL:-

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established at New Delhi on 18.10.2010, for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and forest conservation. Any person aggrieved by an order or decision of the SPCB/ Appellate Authority issued under Section 28, 29 and 33A of the Water Act, 1974 and under Section 5 of the Environment

(Protection) Act, 1986 may apply to the Hon'ble NGT within 30 Days of the Order issued by the Boards / Appellate Authority. The Tribunal was also appointed second Appellate Authority challenging the order passed by Appellate Authorities under the provisions of the Water Act-1974, Air Act-1981 and E(P) Act-1986.

The rule of locus-standi has been relaxed by promoting public interest in environmental law which empowers the citizens and gives them easy access to the courts. The Polluter Pays Principle is applied to ensure that those responsible for pollution must bear the costs associated with remediation and restoration efforts. The sustainable development principle is applied to strike a fine balance between environmental protection and development activities. The NGT has passed several orders concerning the PAN India issues such as the issues relating to the prevention of pollution in the rivers, demarcation of floodplains of the rivers, prevention of encroachment on the flood plains, solid and liquid waste management in the local bodies, rising sea level, waste management, recycling of plastic waste etc.

The Jan Vishwas Act, 2023:

The Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 ("JV Act") aims to improve India's business environment by decriminalizing multiple statutes' penal provisions in 42 laws in the country across various sectors. The law removes imprisonment as a punishment for offenses under multiple laws and converts monetary fines to simple penalties as well as revising fines and penalties as provided in various laws. Improve the overall business environment in the country by removing the fear of imprisonment for simple violations amongst businesspersons. The reduction of criminalization provisions on one hand may improve the overall business environment in the country by removing the fear of imprisonment for simple violations among businesspersons and on the other hand, may reduce the growing pendency of cases in courts thereby ensuring that the justice system can concentrate on more serious violations of laws. In this article, we will divulge the changes introduced by the JV Act, 2023 under the environmental laws are narrated.

1. Amendments to Environmental Laws

The JV Act amends four environment-related acts: The Indian Forest Act, 1927 ("IFA"); Environment (Protection) Act 1986 ("EPA"); Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 ("Air Act"); and Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 ("PLI Act") which includes substantial reduction in the monetary penalty for offences and amendment of the process of adjudication of penalties under the

three environmental legislations (EPA, Air Act and PLI Act). Complaints may also be made by a person.

(a) Changes to the consent mechanism under the Air Act

The JV Act provides for the amendment of the Air Act to give the Central Government the power to issue guidelines in partnership with the Central Pollution Control Board relating to the granting, refusal, or cancellation of consent by any State Pollution Control Board for establishing or operating industrial plants in an air pollution control area. The guidelines may also include the mechanism for time-bound disposal of applications made under the Air Act and may further specify the validity period of such consent so provided.

(b) Changes to the adjudicatory mechanism under the EPA and the Air Act

The earlier version of these laws provided for the prosecution of violators before a competent court upon a complaint made by the applicable authorities which in the case of the Air Act was the respective Pollution Control Board under the Central Government or the State Government while for the EPA the applicable authorities were the notified authorities under the Central Government.

The JV Act amends the Air Act and the EPA to provide for Adjudication Officers ("AO") of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Central Government or above, or an officer with the rank of Secretary to the respective State government to file complaints under the EPA before applicable courts and decide penalties under both laws. Appeals against orders passed by such appointed AOs lie before the National Green Tribunal ("NGT") whose decisions may be appealed before the Supreme Court. The JV Act further provides the power to the AOs to file complaints before the courts in case of contravention or offences of the EPA which leads to the creation of a parallel process of enforcement and unduly broadens the power of the AOs in the process of combatting contravention of such environmental laws. The primary point of contention which arises in this framework is the purported independence of the AOs while deciding against the course of action in case of violation of environmental laws by government agencies and public sector companies. Additionally, the determination of the contravention of the Air Act requires a certain technical competence of the adjudicating authorities which the AOs may lack and the technical analysis in such cases which earlier was performed by the respective Pollution Control Board under the Central Government or the State Government and the reports of their analyses were used as evidence before courts. The Jan

Viswas Act states that the procedure for technical determination under the Air Act will be provided under rules which will be made for this purpose. The JV Act, by virtue of the wide nature of responsibilities granted to the AOs also provides them with a judicial role including the power to decide the penalties which can go up to INR 15,00,000 (Fifteen lakh rupees) in case of contravention of EPA. The JV Act mandates that the AOs base their decision regarding the contravention of the EPA on the following factors:

- the area of the region affected by the violation and the population of such area;
- the term of the violation as well as frequency in case of multiple violations;
- the vulnerability of the affected population;
- The gain of the violator from the purported violation.
- Establishment of an Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)

Separately, the JV Act provides for the establishment of an Environmental Protection Fund education, awareness, and research for environmental protection, as well as the expenses of implementing these laws. This fund is in addition to the funds established under the respective Pollution Control Boards under the Central Government or the State Government for purposes of expanding environmental awareness and implementing environmental laws in India. Additionally, there exists no indication from the relevant governmental authorities regarding the shortage of finances within the corporations of these funds so established. Thus, the question which arises in this instance is the purported requirement of the establishment of an additional fund with overlapping responsibilities which may only lead to confusion regarding the financial basis for conducting environmental protection activities within regulatory circles.

2. **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024.**

The two houses of the Parliament recently passed the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act in February 2024.

(a) Major Amended Provisions:

- **Decriminalisation of Minor Offences:** It focuses on decriminalising minor offences related to water pollution, alleviating fears of imprisonment for technical or procedural lapses.

- The rationale is to ensure penalties align with the severity of offences, promoting compliance without overly burdening stakeholders.
- Exemption for Certain Industrial Plants: The amended bill empowers the central government to exempt specific categories of industrial plants from certain statutory restrictions, such as those outlined in Section 25 regarding the establishment of new outlets and discharges.
- This provision intends to streamline regulatory processes and reduce duplication of surveillance efforts, and alleviate unnecessary burdens on regulatory agencies, promoting efficiency.
- Enhanced Regulatory Oversight: It introduces measures to enhance regulatory oversight and standardisation across states.
- It grants the central government authority to prescribe guidelines for the nomination of chairpersons of State Pollution Control Boards and issue directives regarding the grant, refusal, or cancellation of industry-related consents.

Statistics of cases in the year 2023-2024:

- a. 156 cases/writs in NGT, District Court, Appellate Authority, High Court and Supreme Court were disposed off during the year
- b. 175 new cases were received during the year filed in NGT, District Court, Appellate Authority, High Court and Supreme Court
- c. 01 complaint cases were filed in District Court for violation of provisions of Water/Air Act.
- d. Total 1819 number of hearings were handled in various Courts/ Tribunal

IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS IN THE HON'BLE NGT & SUPREME COURT OF INDIA:

HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA:

- (1) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India taken up the matter titled as "MC Mehta Vs. Union of India" [WP(C) No. 13029/1985] frequently and passed following directions:
 - A. The Supreme Court of India's intervention in 2023-2024 reinforced its commitment to addressing Delhi's severe pollution crisis. The Court focused on a combination of immediate actions, such as enforcing existing pollution control measures, and long-term solutions, including promoting electric vehicles, waste management reforms, and sustainable urban planning. By holding authorities accountable and directing them to

implement more effective policies, the Court sought to ensure that air quality improvement measures are taken seriously and consistently. These orders contribute significantly to the ongoing efforts to reduce pollution in one of the world's most polluted cities.

- B. October 2023: The Court was once again faced with a surge in pollution levels as winter approached. It ordered the Delhi government to implement emergency measures, including the possibility of shutting down schools and banning certain types of vehicles if air quality reached hazardous levels. The Court directed the authorities to monitor the implementation of the measures rigorously.
 - C. Stubble Burning and Air Pollution: The Court continued to monitor the issue of stubble burning. It expressed concerns about the lack of improvement in the situation and sought detailed reports on what steps had been taken by the state governments to curb the practice. The Court also emphasized the need for providing incentives for farmers to adopt alternative measures for managing crop residue.
 - D. Enforcement of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP): The Supreme Court pushed for stronger implementation of GRAP, with specific focus on air pollution control measures during the winter months. It called for real-time action as per the pollution levels, including restrictions on construction activities, vehicular movement, and industrial operations.
 - E. Action Against Violators: The Court also issued directions for taking strong actions against those violating environmental regulations, including imposing fines for burning of waste, stubble, or for non-compliance with air quality regulations.
 - F. Health Impact Considerations: During the hearings, the Court acknowledged the severe health impact of the rising pollution levels on vulnerable populations and sought plans from the Delhi government and medical authorities to address respiratory health concerns.
2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India taken up the matter titled as "MC Mehta Vs. Union of India" [WP(C) No. 4677/1985] frequently and passed following directions:

The Supreme Court's interventions on illegal industries and encroachments remained proactive in 2023-24, especially with a focus on enforcement and sustainable urban development.

May 2023 – Illegal Industries and Hazardous Waste: The Supreme Court considered the issue of industries that operated without proper permits, particularly in terms of hazardous waste disposal. The Court instructed the CPCB to conduct a thorough inspection of industrial units, especially those engaged in activities like recycling of e-waste, and ensure that they adhered

to environmental standards. The Court also directed that any unit found to be violating pollution norms should be shut down immediately.

September 2023 – Action Against Industrial Units in Residential Areas: In response to ongoing complaints about illegal industries in residential areas, the Supreme Court once again directed authorities to implement a comprehensive action plan to shut down these industries. The Court asked the DDA and local municipal authorities to prepare a database of industries in non-industrial zones and initiate closure actions as required under the law. The Court emphasized that the authorities must provide regular updates to the Court on the status of these actions.

October 2023 – Removal of Encroachments in Delhi: In October 2023, the Court addressed the issue of illegal encroachments on roads, government land, and areas near metro stations. The Court ordered the Delhi government and MCD to remove these encroachments, which had become a major concern in the city's traffic and infrastructure planning. The Court warned that if the authorities failed to act, it would hold them responsible for any delays in compliance.

December 2023 – Enforcing Zoning Regulations: The Supreme Court reiterated its focus on the enforcement of zoning regulations in Delhi. It directed the Delhi government and urban local bodies to ensure that industries were located only in areas that were legally designated for industrial purposes. The Court also ordered the formation of a task force to monitor illegal industrial activity and encroachments, ensuring that legal action was taken against violators.

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal:

1. OA No. 202/2023, Gaurav Sharma vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.
Order dated 03.07.2023:

“Directions for control of air pollution in and around AIIMS to protect health of indoor and OPD patients, doctors and staff. Further direction for preparing SOP for control of pollution in and outside all government hospitals of district level and above.”

2. OA No. 365/2021 “Shamsher Singh Vs. GNCTD”

Order dated 08.02.2024: -

“Problem of unauthorized disposal of septage by vehicles/tankers has not been completely remediated, therefore, further action at the instance of the

concerned authority is required to be taken. Thus, a fresh action taken report be filed on behalf of the Chief Secretary, Delhi.”

CHAPTER XVI

16 FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2023-2024

	Accounts Branch	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
	Achievement w.e.f. 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024	
Sl. No.	Particular	TOTAL
1	CONSENT Fees received in financial year 2023-24	4005.00
2	Lab Fees received in financial year 2023-24	37.00
3	HMW Fees received in financial year 2023-24	06.00
4	BMW Fees received in financial year 2023-24	114.00
5	IMPORT/EXPORT Fees received in financial year 2023-24	07.00
6	Environmental Damage Compensation received in financial year 2021-22	1132.9
7	Diesel Cess Receipt in the financial year 2023-2024	1913.00
8	Amount Transferred to EV Fund as per new EV Policy dated 07.08.2020	402.00