



Delhi Pollution Control Committee

Annual Report 2022-23



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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 STATUTORY POSITION

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, 2016
- ✚ 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
- ✚ Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001
- ✚ 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	Member

	his/her nominee	
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 Extent

The monitoring and implementation of statutory provisions and other related actions are extended up to whole NCT Delhi.

1.3.2 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

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:

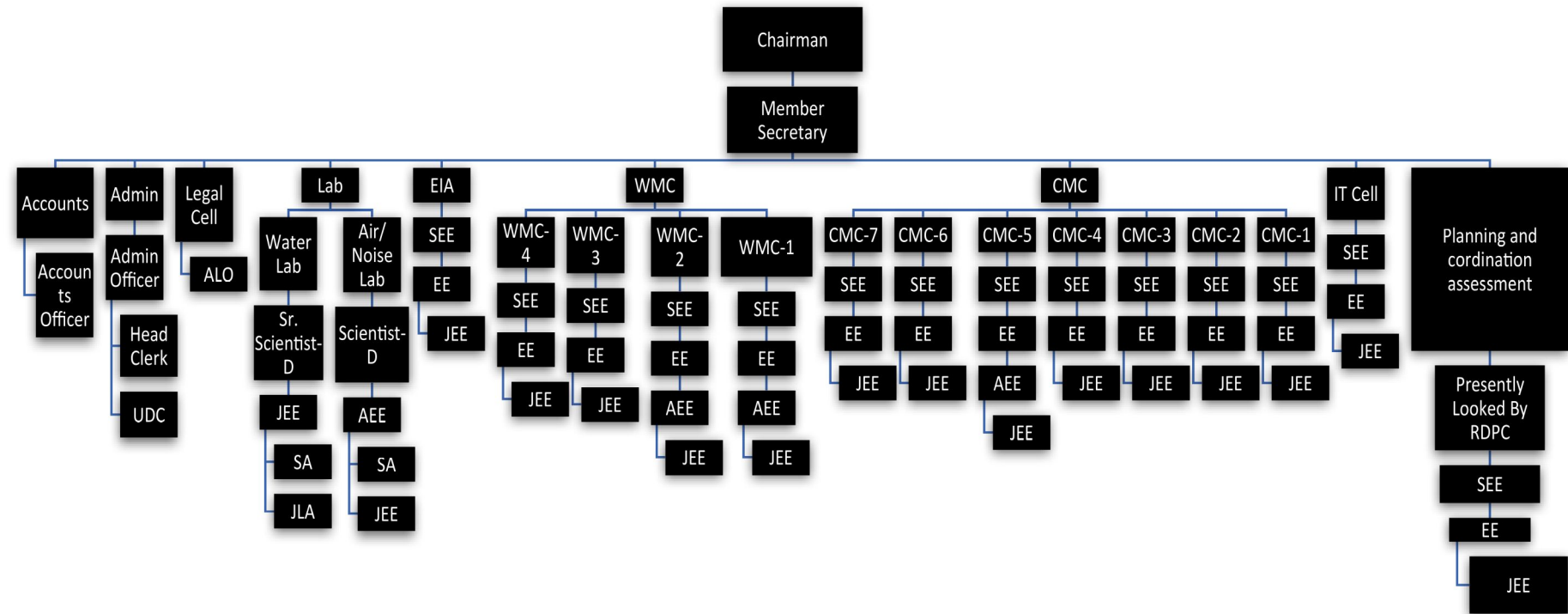
Provided that different standards for emission may be laid down under this clause for different industrial plants having regard to the quantity and composition of emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from such industrial plants;
- (h) To advise the State Government with respect to the suitability 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 Organizational Chart



2.2 Sr. Officers

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	Sr. Environmental Engineer	WMC-II	All matters related to CETPs, STPs, Water Treatment Plants, Solid Waste Management, Construction & Demolition Waste Management, Power Plants,	9717593512	dk Singh.dpcc@nic.in	5th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi - 06

				TSDf for Hazardous Waste			
5.	Sh. Pankaj Kapil	Sr. Environmental Engineer	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.dpcc@ nic.in	5th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi - 06
6.	Dr. M.P. George	Scientist C	Air Laboratory	All matters related to Air Lab (Air & Noise Monitoring).	9717593520	mohanpg.dpcc@ni c.in	5th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi - 06

7.	Dr. Nandita Moitra	Scientist 'C'	Water Laboratory	All matters related to Water & Waste Water Monitoring	9717593521	namditamoitre.dpc c@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.	Smt. Ajeeta Dayal Aggarwal	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC-II and WMC-IV	All matters of South, South East & South West district and matters related to Covid-19 Health Care Establishments.	9717593511	ajeetaagarwal.dpc c@nic.in	2nd floor, C Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054
10.	Sh. Satender Kumar	Sr. Environmental Engineer	CMC III and CMC VII	All matters of North-West and Central district	9717593519	satender.dpcc@ni c.in	4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi - 06

11.	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 HWM Rules and Slaughter House.	9717593543	bmsreddy.dpcc@nic.in	2nd floor, C Block, Vikas Bhawan-II, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054
12.	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
13.	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

From time to time, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) conducts the board meeting for the policy decisions related to its functioning and welfare scheme of its employees. During the year 2022-23, the 70th Board meeting was held on 10.01.2023, The following issues are taken up for the discussion and decision.

3.1 Major Decisions of Last DPCC Board Meeting (i.e. 70th) Held on 10.01.2023)

I. Extension of period of engagement of trainees.

-  MS (DPCC) informed that there are at present only 40 trainees. The Board Members have approved the extension of the tenure of existing trainees. Trainees are hired to let them gain some on the job experience. They are not to be against sanctioned posts. However, further induction of Trainee Engineers be done with wider publicity in newspapers as well as on DPCC website. They should be selected through a proper merit based process.

II. Enhancement of Stipend of Trainees/ Fellows working in Delhi Pollution Committee (DPCC) and Change the Nomenclature of Trainees.

-  The issue of Enhancement of stipend to trainee engineers was discussed in detail and the proposal for having fellow system was also discussed. It was decided that the Admin branch shall examine the issue of stipend so as to attract good talent. Board did not agree for increase in the stipend to the trainees as contractual conditions have to be observed. Change in the name and stipend is not advisable as there are administrative/financial issues involved.

III. Special Medical reimbursement to M S Rawat, EE for COVID-19 Treatment-reg.

-  DPCC Board approved the above proposal, as an exception, in view of the COVID-19 pandemic

IV. Special Medical Reimbursement to Sh. Nitin Kumar, Steno Gr-II for COVID-19 Treatment-reg.

-  Proposal approved, as an exception, in view of the COVID 19 pandemic.

V. Reimbursement for specialized treatment in Govt. Hospital to Sh. Arvind Kumar, Sr. Scientific Assistant-reg.

- ✚ Proposal approved, as a special case.

VI. Post Facto Approval - Hiring of e-vehicles through M/s CESL.

- ✚ DPCC Board approved the above proposal. Regarding procurement of 33 more e-vehicles for G-20 Summit, it was decided to explore suitable modes on competitive basis and in keeping with the needs of DPCC.

VII. Annual statement for financial Year 2010-11 to 2012-13 (03 years) before DPCC Board for their approval.

- ✚ The auditor present in the meeting explained the deficiencies which it observed in the maintenance of accounts by the DPCC such as non-availability of vouchers etc.
- ✚ The Board directed Accounts Officer to maintain proper accounts / Account book as per norms and take action with respect to deficiencies noted by the audit. DPCC Board accordingly approved the audited reports for the years 2010-11, 2011-2012 & 2012- 2013 and directed Account Officer, DPCC to share the copies of the reports with all the Board members.
- ✚ The Board expressed concern over long delays in preparing of accounts/audit. It advised that corrective action be taken on administrative front and computerization be also done to streamline the matter.

VIII. Annual statement for the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 before DPCC Board for their approval.

- ✚ The auditor present in the meeting explained the deficiencies which it observed in the maintenance of accounts by the DPCC such as non-availability of vouchers etc.
- ✚ The Board directed Accounts Officer to maintain proper accounts / Account book and also directed Accounts Officer, DPCC to rectify the deficiencies. DPCC Board accordingly approved the audited reports for the years 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 and directed Accounts Officer, DPCC to share the copies of the reports with all the Board members.
- ✚ Further, Board directed Accounts Officer to get the Audit till the financial year 2021-22 completed before 30.06.2023. The Board advised computerisation for streamlining the issue.

IX. To ratify the appointment of M/s K.G. Sharma, Chartered Accountant for statutory Audit and preparation of Balance Sheet for financial year 2013-14 to 2015-16.

- ✚ DPCC Board approved the proposal.

X. 42 Online Continuous Water Quality Monitoring System at River Yamuna Major Drains, Outlet Of Industrial, Najafgarh Drain &Supplementary Drain In Delhi.

- ✚ The said issue has already been discussed as part of ATR in today's meeting and the decision already taken. The Board decided that 10 (ten) OLMS may be set up and one mobile lab may also be set up. This will be adequate to monitor the quality of water, whether it is improving

XI. Post Facto approval of payment of Rs 1,42,37,281/- for Operation & Maintenance contract of 04 nos. of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) for the period 01.04.21 (for 03 locations) & 01.06.22 (For 01 location).

XII. 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 (RK Puram, Punjabi Bagh, Mandir Marg) & 1 CAAQMS (Anand Vihar) for 31.05.25 at terms and conditions.

- ✚ DPCC Board approved the above proposal keeping in mind that it was a proprietary product. The Board however directed that the element of competition be explored and it should be ensured that price offered to DPCC is not higher than what is being offered by the supplier to other entities.

XIII. Post Facto approval of payment of Rs. 22,98,935/- for O& M of two nos. Continuous Automatic Ambient Quality Monitoring Stations maintained by M/s Nevco Engineers Pvt. Ltd. (01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021).

- ✚ DPCC Board enquired as to why the proposal has been brought before the Board. There was no reply. The Board advised that the matter be examined on file as per rules and placed before the Competent Authority for a decision.

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

- ✚ DPCC Board enquired as to why the proposal should come before the Board. The Board suggested that the matter be examined and dealt as per technical and financial norms. Incharge, lab may also consult CPCB in this regard.

XV. Comprehensive Maintenance Contract (CMC) of RTWQMS (2 Nos.) installed and operated at Wazirabad and Okhla Barrage by M/s Aaxis Nano Technology.

- ✚ DPCC Board enquired as to why the proposal is being brought before the Board. There was no reply. The Board advised that the case be dealt as per technical/financial norms.

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

- DPCC Board advised the Incharge, of the lab to rework and make the amount reasonable which is presently too high.

XVII. Post facto approval of Payment for Yearly Maintenance and Up-gradation of Green Delhi App.

- DPCC approved the proposal.

XVIII. Post facto approval of Payment for Yearly Maintenance, Enhancement & upgradation of Online Consent Management & Monitoring System (OCMMS) for DPCC.

- DPCC Board approved the above proposal. The concerned cell shall however reduce the manpower. There is no logic to have more manpower when changes are not a routine norm and the App stands developed.

XIX. Post facto approval for organization of 3 days Plastic Vikalp Mela at Tyagraj Stadium w.e.f. 01.07.2022 to 03.07.2022.

- DPCC Board suggested that an Action Taken Report on the Ban on Single use Plastic shall be submitted to DPCC Board including information on the quantity of Single use plastic seized during inspections and the disposal/treatment carried out for the seized quantity by DPCC.
- The same information also be uploaded on the website of DPCC for the general public. DPCC should also report whether the units manufacturing the banned plastic have been closed.
- Further, the Board found the amount for the event exorbitant and advised the MS, DPCC to re-examine the matter.

XX. Compassionate appointment to the post of Peon/MTS in respect of Smt. Jyoti w/o Late Shri Hiroj Kumar, Peon.

- DPCC Board approved to appoint Mrs. Jyoti, w/o Late Shri Hiroj to the post of MTS as per applicable Rules. This is subject to ensuring that there are no other cases of compassionate appointment are pending in DPCC.

XXI. Regarding grant of Bonus to 03 Contractual Drivers working in DPCC every year vide approval of Competent Authority started w.e.f. 2015-2016.

- DPCC Board approved to release the Bonus for three contractual drivers as per the applicable Rules.

XXII. Action Taken Report regarding regularisation of ad hoc promotion & promotion in the hierarchy, in compliance with the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C) 6116/2022 titled as "Dr. M.P. George Vs. Delhi Pollution Control Committee"

- The DPCC Board directed that DPC recommendations which are as per norms/rules be implemented cadre wise/ post wise and also a reply may be given to the representationists.

XXIII. Engagements of Consultants in Ease of Doing Business (PMU) for Promoting Ease of Doing Business and Data-Driven Policy Making

- DPCC Board decided that this should be dealt as per financial norms. The Board advised that there should be proper identification of the deliverables and how they will be measured.

XXIV. Standards for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Delhi

- The concerned cell shall consult CPCB for latest guidelines/notification in this regard and the proposal shall be put up as per norms applicable.

XXV. Authorizing Powers under section 31(A) of Air Act and 33(A) of Water Act.

- DPCC advised that this be examined keeping in view the number of notices to be signed in a day (i.e. work load).

XXVI. Policy Decision for Grant of Permission/Consent to Gold Assaying and Hallmark Centres/ Facilities under Orange Category Operating in Walled City/Walled City and Extension/ Karol Bagh/ Approved Industrial Areas/ Redevelopment Industrial Areas in NCT of Delhi

- DPCC found the proposal to be odd as its intent/purpose is not clear. There are already existing norms/laws w.r.t. pollution.

XXVII. Validity period of Consent to Operate (CTO) Issued to Red, Orange and Green Categories of Industries- reg.

- DPCC approved granting of consent with validity period as 5 years, 10 years and 15 years for Red, Orange and Green category of industries respectively. IT Cell to get the amendments in the software accordingly.

XXVIII. Proposal for the imposition of Environmental Damage Compensation on the units found violating the prescribed standards identified through the OLMS system installed and based on the reported online exceedance.

- The Board did not agree with the proposal of imposition of EDC merely based on the online exceedance incidents. The action should be taken only after physical verification by way of inspection and sampling and lab testing, which has clarity wrt accountability and is reliable.

XXIX. Annual report of DPCC for the year 2019-20.

- The Board acknowledged the Annual Report for the year 2019-20 and advised that a copy of the same should be made available to all the members. A soft copy of the same shall also be placed on DPCC website.

XXX. Special Medical reimbursement to Late Shri Hiroj Kumar, Ex Peon for COVID-19 Treatment.

- DPCC approved the proposal, as a special case.

CHAPTER IV

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: -

- i. Auto renewal with online payment for Green category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
- ii. Self-Certification for Green category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
- iii. Auto renewal with online payment for Orange category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
- iv. Self-Certification for Orange category units requiring consent under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981
- v. Auto renewal with online payment for Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- vi. Filling of annual return under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vii. Auto renewal with online payment for Authorization under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- viii. Filling of annual return under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- ix. Self-Certification for Authorization under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- x. Self-Certification for Authorization under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- xi. Auto renewal with online payment for Authorization under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016
- xii. Increase periodicity of renewal for Authorization under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- xiii. Filling of annual return under E- Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- xiv. Filling of annual return under Hazardous Wastes Management Rules for import of Ferrous & Non-ferrous scrap.
- xv. Filling of annual return under Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary) Rules, 2016.
- xvi. Filling of annual return under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- xvii. Filling of annual return under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

7. A New Waste to Energy Plant of 2000 TPD (25 MW) at Tehkhand commissioned in October, 2022.
8. A New C & D Waste Processing Facility of 1000 TPD commissioned in Ranikhera.
9. Enhancement of Installed Treatment Capacity of STPs from 622 MGD in year 2021-2022 to 632 in year 2022-2023.
10. In March, 2022, 08 CETPs were meeting the prescribed standards whereas in March, 2023, 12 CETPs were meeting the prescribed standards.

11. **Works related to High Level Committee (HLC)**

DPCC coordinated the meetings and other related works of High Level Committee (HLC) constituted by 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.

Three Meetings of High-Level Committee were held on 20.01.2023, 14.02.2023 & 14.03.2023 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.

12. **Improvements w.r.t Solid Waste Management in Delhi :**

Following main Improvements w.r.t Solid Waste Management in Delhi resulted by the regular meetings taken by Chief Secretary, GNCTD & coordinated by DPCC:

- Improvement in Segregation of Waste at Source
- Improvement in Bio-mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa & Okhla [45.65 Lakh Ton on 31.03.2022 to 79.21 Lakh ton on 04.04.2023]
- 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 due to Commissioning of new Waste to Energy Plant at Tehkhand and restarting of

Waste to Energy at Ghazipur. MCD also started disposing Bio-mined RDF through JK Cement.

- Capacity of various MSW Processing Facilities in Delhi increased from 6115 TPD in March, 2022 to 8255 TPD in March, 2023.

13. Consent Management

- i) Total 9404 consents have been granted.

ii) 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.

iii) 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 up to 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.

iv) 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.

v) 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 Wazirpur 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.

This document outlines the functions and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the 24x7 Pollution Monitoring and Mitigation War Room (War Room) situated at Delhi Secretariat. The War Room addresses citizen complaints regarding air and noise pollution filed through the Green Delhi App, a tool developed by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and NIC. The app assigns complaints to relevant departments, and the War Room facilitates the resolution process. The key responsibilities of each stakeholder is detailed below-

5.1 IN-CHARGES:

To oversee the operations of Green War room including its management and to serve as the single point primary contact and for its efficient functioning, Dr. BMS Reddy, SEE (RDPC) has been designated as the in charge of the Green War Room. The In-charge is responsible for:

Workforce Management: Allocation and management of personnel, including JEEs, to ensure adequate staff.

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 are the core operational staff, for taking the action and to transfer the related laws to the field for effective implementation of related roles and monitoring. Each JEE is assigned specific department(s) for coordination with corresponding Nodal Officers and concerned cell/organisation etc. JEEs are expected to work during holidays for emergencies. Further to strengthen the functioning of JEEs, Trainee Engineers (TEs) are also attached with them.

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):

For the implementation of the policy decisions and settled rules, the SEEs and EEs have been designated with the responsibility for taking the action including levy of Environmental Compensation on the defaulting units. 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):

The proper IT Section is developed and for its management a qualified manager is hired for its efficient functioning. The IT section has been mandated to manage the Green Delhi App dashboard, and to provide IT support to the War Room, including providing the training to the stakeholders on the application and dashboard. Apart from this the said section also has been mandated to maintain a database of GWR stakeholders, updates complaint resolution status, and generate reports as needed.

5.6 Green Delhi App

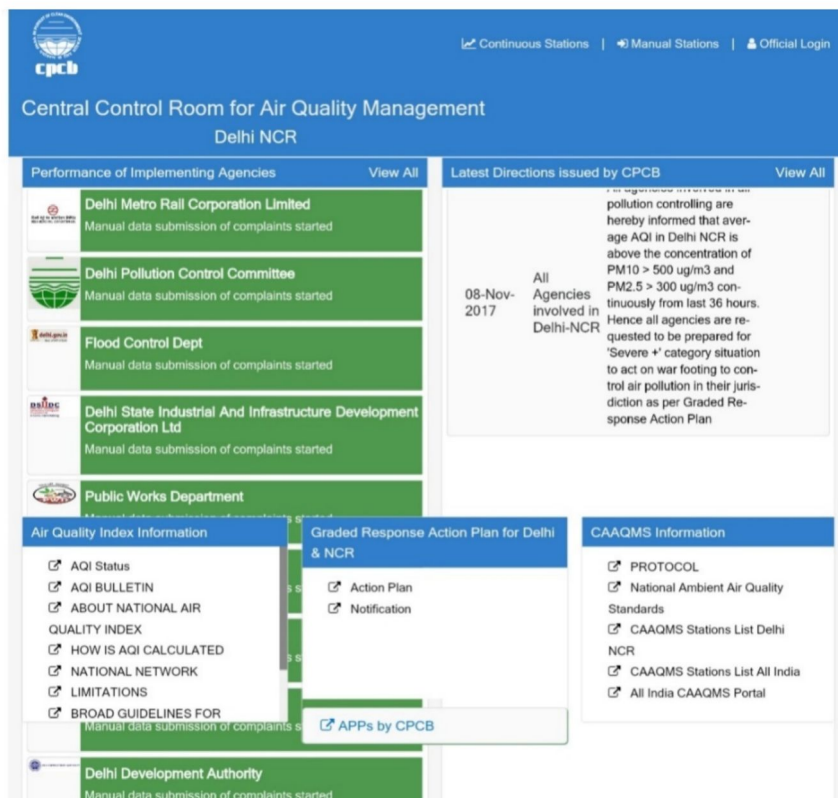
Green Delhi app has been developed for information, awareness and redressal of grievances of the citizens at single platform. Green Delhi App has been relaunched by Hon'ble Environment Minister Govt. of NCT of Delhi in Oct, 2022 for redressal of grievances of citizens of Delhi with regard to various 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.

62,546 Complaints have been received on Green Delhi App (as on 31.03.2023) out of which 56,371 has been resolved by 28 Agencies and only 9.87% of the complaints are pending.

CHAPTER VI

6 PUBLIC GRIEVANCE PLATFORMS

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 2022-23 is as follows:

- 🚩 Number of SAMEER App Complaint Redressal received: 1377
- 🚩 Number of SAMEER App Complaint Redressal pertains to DPCC: 25
- 🚩 Number of SAMEER App Complaint Redressal disposed off by DPCC: 25

6.2 PGMS (Public Grievance Monitoring System)

Public Grievance Monitoring System

सामुदायिक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली
Government of NCT of Delhi

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 : MAYD7C

Enter Visual Code :

[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

The portal is Designed, Developed and Hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC)

The **Public Grievance Management System (PGMS)** is an online platform designed to receive, process, and redress public grievances in a transparent and time-bound manner. It enables citizens to submit complaints related to public services, automatically forwards them to the concerned departments for action, and allows complainants to track the status of their grievances. The system also provides SMS/email alerts and a feedback mechanism, thereby enhancing accountability and improving service delivery.

Status of Complaints for the year 2022-23 is as follows:

Total Complaints received: 236

Total complaints resolved: 234

6.3 LG LISTENING (Listening Post of Lieutenant Governor)

The screenshot displays the 'Listening Post of Lieutenant Governor, Delhi' website. At the top, there is a header with the Government of India emblem and the title. Below this is a 'Departmental User Sign-In' form. The form includes fields for 'UserName:', 'Password:', 'Visual Code:' (with a CAPTCHA image showing '1BPYM8'), and 'Enter Visual Code:'. There are 'Sign In', 'Reset', and 'GO' buttons. Below the buttons is a 'Home' link. At the bottom of the form, it says 'You are Visitor No.: 1886069'. A disclaimer at the very bottom states: '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.'

The portal is Designed, Developed and Hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC)

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.

Grievance Handling Procedure:

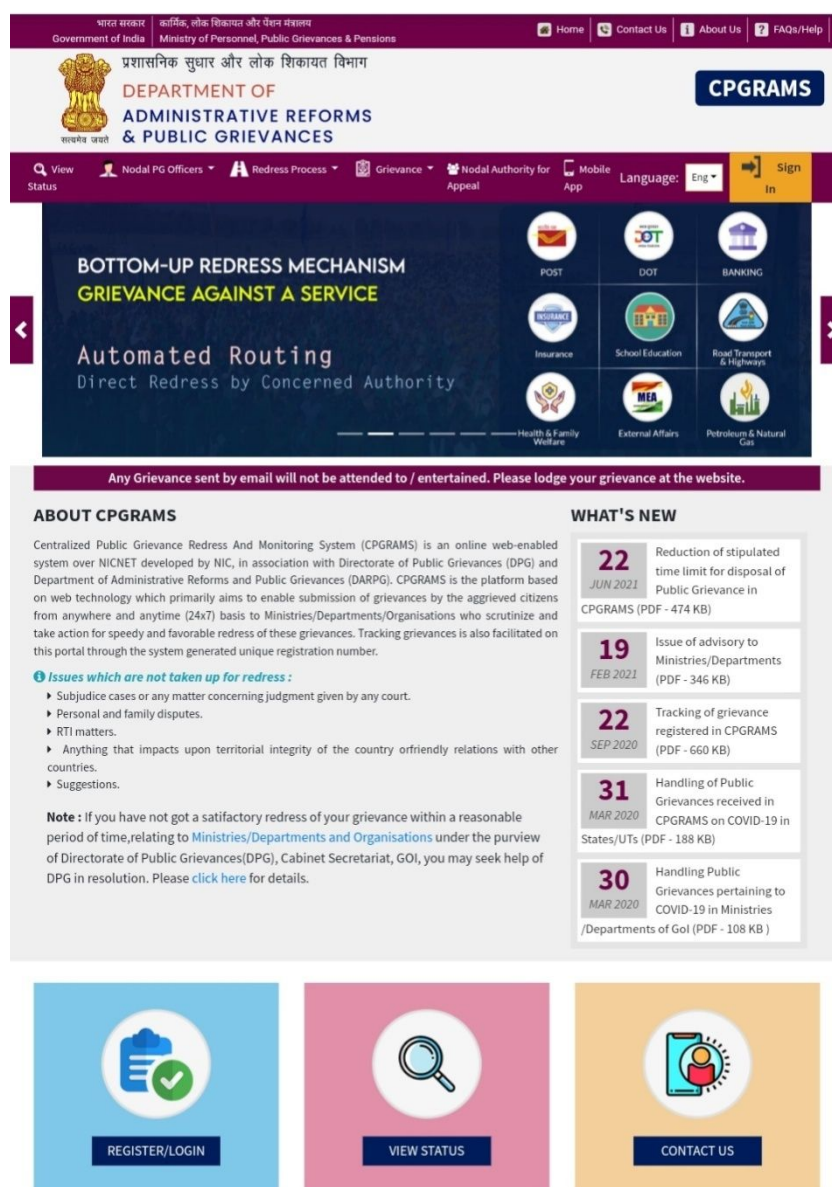
1. Once a complaint is received in LG's Listening Post, the same is immediately registered on website (www.listeningpostdelhilg.in) and automatically a Grievance No. is given to the complainant on his/her mobile phone through SMS. Simultaneously, the complaint is forwarded to the Nodal officers of the department(s) concerned for taking necessary action as per rules and regulations of the department(s) concerned.
2. Once a grievance is redressed by department(s) concerned an auto generated SMS is sent to the complainant on his/her mobile phone with the request to check status of grievance and submit feedback on Listening Post portal.

Status of Complaints for the year 2022-23 is as follows:

Total Complaints received: 61

Total complaints resolved: 61

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 2022-2023 is as follows:

Total Complaints received: 71

Total complaints resolved: 67

CHAPTER VII

7 WATER POLLUTION

7.1 The River Yamuna – (National Capital Region)

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 2056.32 MLD (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 Monitored Drains:

The Monitoring of 28 drains is carried out by DPCC, to ascertain the water quality of River Yamuna.

Following are the drains:

[Type text]

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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 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.

7.3 Yamuna River 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)

7.4 Annual Average Water Quality of Yamuna River

The highest annual average of DO is 8 mg/l at Palla. The annual average of BOD has ranged from 2.1 mg/l at Palla to 70.3 mg/l at River Yamuna at Asgarpur (After confluence of Shahdara & Tuglakabad drains). 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 8 locations being monitored by DPCC laboratory on monthly basis for the period of April 2022 to March 2023 is given in following Table:

**ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF RIVER YAMUNA AT 8 LOCATIONS:
(APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023)**

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	7.31	32.00	2.15	8.0
2	Wazirabad	7.32	60.67	8.06	5.78
3	ISBT Bridge	7.08	180.58	49.25	Nil
4	ITO Bridge	7.23	153.50	47.42	0.59
5	Nizamuddin Bridge	7.37	196.17	55.83	Nil
6	Okhla Barrage	7.35	220.17	65.67	Nil
7	Agra Canal at Okhla Barrage	7.25	187.75	58	Nil
8	River Yamuna at Asgarpur (After confluence of Shahdara & Tuglakabad drains)	7.22	244.75	70.33	Nil

Source: - Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

Annual Average Water Quality of Drains:

DPCC Laboratory is carrying out water quality monitoring of the 28 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 2022 to March 2023 is given in following Table:

ANNUAL AVERAGE WATER QUALITY OF DRAINS OUTFALLING INTO RIVER YAMUNA IN DELHI (April-2022-March 2023)

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	7.4	152.74	331.82	67.41
2	Metcalf House Drain	7.2	49.52	80.47	27.55
3	Khyber Pass Drain	7.3	112.14	192.74	44.47
4	Sweeper Colony Drain	7.4	154.4	219.45	56.56
5	Magazine Road Drain	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW	NO FLOW
6	ISBT Drain	7.2	140.30	272	55.76
7	Tonga Stand Drain	7.2	53.64	96.24	31.84
8	Civil Mill Drain	7.2	111.33	276.83	53.50
9	Power House Drain	7.2	139.00	249.25	60.33

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10	Sen Nursing Home Drain	7.2	154.00	318.22	65.11
11	Drain No -14	7.2	51.75	92.00	27.50
12	Indrapuri Drain	7.2	127.67	281.33	64.50
13	Sonia Vihar Drain	7.2	184.12	379.50	77.91
14	Kailash Nagar Drain	7.3	157.33	244.42	63.50
15	Shashtri park Drain	7.2	91.82	253.82	59.55
16	Barapulla Drain	7.4	108.92	281.38	57.46
17	Maharani Bagh Drain	7.3	98.67	271.67	56.08
18	Old Agra Canal Drain	7.3	115.6	282.5	56.9
19	Jaitpur Drain	7.4	102.2	220.9	45.5
20	Tuglakabad Drain	7.4	93.83	200.83	48.67
21	Sarita Vihar Pool Drain	7.4	88.67	214.42	50.67
22	Drain Near LPG Bottling Plant	4.5	67.25	256.75	44.25
23	Drain Near Sarita Vihar Bridge	7.4	120.74	288.45	56.12
24	Shahdara Drain	7.3	126.67	329.83	68.42
25	Sahibabad Drain	7.4	134.33	351.75	71.75
26	Molar Band Drain	7.2	85.33	233.83	49.50
27	Abul Fazal Drain	7.3	118.33	323.42	60.33
28	Supplementary Drain	7.2	105.09	223.55	53.91

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 2020 to March 2021 are given in following Table

**ANNUAL AVERAGE :TREATED WATER QUALITY OF STPs OF DJB AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS:
(April-2022-March 2023)**

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)	7.29	54.32	30	97.27	3.68	8.55	2.34
2	Coronation Pillar Ph-III STP (10MGD)	7.31	67.31	38.34	103.32	4.34	8.76	4.28
3	Delhi Gate STP New (15MGD)	7.23	8.76	4.63	19.45	0.6	2.24	0.63
4	Delhi Gate STP Ph-I (2.2MGD)	7.20	18.8	4.59	17.09	1.2	2.34	0.76
5	Keshopur STP New (12MGD)	7.53	17.50	10.05	34.18	3.14	3.76	1.60
6	Sen Nursing Home Nallah STP (2.2 MGD)	7.11	10.14	4.83	18.54	0.88	2.59	0.75
7	Nilothi STP-II (20MGD)	7.31	8.27	5.36	24.72	1.67	2.44	1.02
8	Nilothi STP (40MGD)	7.44	48	29.9	93.75	4.04	9.86	2.34
9	Najafgarh STP (5 MGD)	7.49	41.31	23.36	84.72	7.27	6.98	2.05
10	Rithala STP Ph-I (40MGD)	7.19	74.18	49.27	151.63	4.78	12.7	3.67
11	Rithala STP Ph-II (40MGD)	7.22	15.43	10.18	48	1.64	3.49	1.73
12	Pappankalan STP (20MGD)	7.40	51.83	32.90	106.90	4.14	7.84	2.77
13	Pappankalan STP-II (20MGD)	7.40	13.12	7.72	28.90	0.88	2.83	1.078
14	Narela STP (10 MGD)	7.58	19.36	12	47.63	1.46	3.38	1.25
15	Okhla STP New (30 MGD)	7.39	5.87	4.02	17.81	0.56	1.89	0.52
16	Kondli STP (25MGD)	7.460	23.83	14.72	56.36	2.6	5.037	1.45
17	Kondli STP New (45MGD)	7.31	65.8	37.6	126	4.35	9.17	2.96
18	Kapashera STP (5MGD)	7.38	16.34	10.90	44.90	1.38	3.60	1.20
19	Mehrauli STP	7.48	20.38	13	43.27	2.36	3.87	1.29

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	(15MGD)							
20	Vasant Kunj STP (2.2MGD)	7.44	22.08	15.3	53.2	2.8	4.89	1.36
21	Vasant Kunj STP (3MGD)	7.35	27.36	17.27	59.27	2.4	4.66	1.43
22	Yamuna Vihar STP Ph-III (25MGD)	7.3	46	26.36	84.72	4.10	8.23	2.72
23	Chilla STP (9 MGD)	7.37	8.36	5.63	26	0.64	2.94	0.82
24	Akshardham /Common Wealth Games Village STP (1 MGD)	7.43	4.09	2.53	11.63	1.62	1.37	0.42
25	Yamuna Vihar STP Ph I (10MGD)	7.41	23.54	14.18	48.18	2.28	6.62	1.578
26	Yamuna Vihar STP Ph-II (10MGD)	7.38	23.45	15	49.09	2.4	4.27	1.50
27	Molarband Mini STP (0.66 MGD)	7.43	29.29	18.63	64	3.18	6.95	2.11
28	Okhla STP (12MGD)	7.35	34.74	19.45	64.72	3.04	4.7	1.40
29	Okhla STP (16MGD)	7.36	27.27	16.18	57.09	1.6	3.14	1.50
30	Okhla STP (37MGD)	7.37	37.6	23	79.6	2.62	4.12	1.32
31	Okhla STP (45MGD)	7.44	28.52	17.90	62.36	2.36	3.90	1.24
32	Keshopur STP (40MGD)	7.319	58.96	35.72	112.7 2	3.96	18.29	2.42
33	Keshopur STP (20MGD)	7.37	72.54	41.81	118.5 4	4.87	9.190	2.39
34	Rohini STP (15 MGD)	7.37	18.83	13.09	42.65	2.2	6.09	1.66
35	Ghitorni STP (5 MGD)	Sample could not be taken						

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, 2020 to March, 2021 are given in following two Tables:

ANNUAL AVERAGE: TREATED WATER QUALITY OF 13 CETPs FOR THE PERIOD April, 2022 to March, 2023[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)	Oil & Grease (10 mg/l)	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N (50 mg/l)	Sulphides as S (2 mg/l)	Phosphate (100 mg/l)	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) (mg/l)
1	Wazirpur	24	7.47	71.50	96.67	26.75	3.15	5.67	1.57	2.16	0.44
2	SMA	12	7.58	66.33	101.16	24.50	4.15	6.80	1.34	2.89	0.27
3	Okhla	24	7.68	84.83	130.16	29.91	8.75	26.05	1.95	20.06	0.47
4	Narela	22.5	7.54	82.33	144.83	25.66	5.61	7.39	1.55	3.42	0.35
5	Naraina	21.6	7.53	78.83	112.66	25.58	5.00	5.69	1.44	2.92	0.36
6	Nangloi	12	9.08	81.00	113.83	27.25	4.33	2.93	1.82	1.38	0.40
7	Mangolpuri	2.4	7.53	75.66	146.16	25.00	5.19	4.16	1.40	3.75	0.30
8	Lawrence Road	12	6.06	89.00	108.00	35.33	9.18	5.98	4.05	14.41	0.61
9	Jhilmil	16.8	7.70	94.00	138.66	30.75	6.45	4.91	2.11	4.76	0.39
10	Bawana	35	7.47	85.50	113.00	27.41	5.70	5.86	1.49	3.31	0.37
11	Badli	12	5.95	80.66	88.16	29.41	5.50	4.94	2.44	3.91	0.40
12	GTK Road	6	7.67	124.66	193.58	48.25	4.82	14.88	1.90	5.00	0.39
13	Mayapuri	12	7.80	79.83	104.50	24.16	5.65	6.65	1.54	3.09	0.31

**ANNUAL AVERAGE: TREATED WATER QUALITY OF 13 CETPs
FOR THE PERIOD April, 2022 to March, 2023[Heavy Metals]**

S.No.	Name of CETP	Capacity (in MLD)	Ni (3 mg/l)	Cu (3 mg/l)	Zn (5 mg/l)	Cr+3 (2 mg/l)	Pb (0.1 mg/l)	Cd (0.5 mg/l)
1	Wazirpur	24	0.37	0.01	0.41	0	0	0
2	SMA	12	0.37	0.18	0.44	0	0	0
3	Okhla	24	0.01	0.03	0.55	0.05	0	0
4	Narela	22.5	0.30	0.01	0.40	0	0	0
5	Naraina	21.6	0.10	0.02	0.33	0	0	0
6	Nangloi	12	0.21	0.01	0.48	0	0	0
7	Mangolpuri	2.4	0.23	0.01	0.23	0	0	0
8	Lawrence Road	12	0.50	0	0.36	0.12	0	0
9	Jhilmil	16.8	0.30	0.01	0.68	0	0	0
10	Bawana	35	0.57	0.03	0.59	0	0	0
11	Badli	12	0.42	0.03	0.37	0	0	0
12	GTK Road	6	0.09	0.02	0.15	0	0	0
13	Mayapuri	12	0.13	0.07	0.14	0	0	0

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7.5 Measures taken for Control of Pollution in Yamuna River

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 3491.4 MLD (768 MGD). There are 35 operational STPs of Delhi Jal Board in March, 2023 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	3491.4 MLD (768 MGD)
Functional Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	35 (at 20 Locations)
Capacity of 34 Functional STPs	2874 MLD (632 MGD)
Treatment of Sewage (as on 31.03.2023)	2407 MLD (530 MGD) (83.86 % of Installed Capacity)
Gap between Sewage Generation & Installed Capacity	618 MLD [136 MGD (17.7 %)]

12 No. of STPs are meeting the prescribed standards while 23 were not meeting the prescribed standards in March, 2023.

- i. Tapping of Drains:
- ii. There are 22 drains which are out falling into river Yamuna in the Delhi and brief is as follows:
- iii. 9 Drains have been tapped.
- iv. 02 Drains (Delhi Gate Drain & Sen Nursing Home Drain) are partially tapped.
- v. 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.

- vi. In case of remaining 9 drains, flow is yet to be tapped / diverted to Sewer / STPs for treatment.

Status of Sewerage Network in Unauthorised Colonies as in March,2023 (as provided by DJB):

S. No	Description	Cumulative Status as in March, 2023 (Nos)	Timelines / Remarks
1	Sewer line laid and notified	747	Laid and notified
2	Work of sewer network is in Progress	573	Dec, 2023
3	Colonies where NOC is awaited / O Zone	161	12 months after receipt of NOC. But not later than June, 2024
4	Colonies where sewerage network is to be laid along with Decentralized STPs	318	08 month after allotment of land/ receipt of NOC
	Total	1799	

Sewage and Faecal Sludge Management (Septage Management):

Septage Management Regulations 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.

DJB has so far registered 196 licensed vendors (Emptiers) for collection and transportation of sewage from the septic tanks and has identified 86 designated SPS/ STPs for receiving the Septage.

Agency	No of Vehicles Authorised by DJB (As on 31.03.2023)	No. of Functional SPSs for collection of septage from vendors	Septage collected & Treated in March, 2023	Septage treated by DJB (As on 31.03.2023)
DJB	196	86	5.06 Crore Litres	143.3 Crore Litres

On an average 16.32 Lakh litres septage per day was collected and treated at STPs of DJB in March, 2023.

Action Taken Report of District Magistrates w.r.t. “Delhi Water Board Septage Management Regulations, 2018” for collection, transportation and disposal of waste of septic tanks (Septage) as on 05.04.2023 is briefed below.

Joint Committee headed by Hon’ble Justice (Retd.) Sh. S. P. Garg and having members from CPCB, DPCC & DJB constituted by Hon’ble NGT vide Order Dated 22.04.2022 in OA No. 365/2021 in the matter of “Shamsher Singh Vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi” has submitted its Interim Progress Report Dated 17.12.2022 to the Hon’ble Tribunal. Necessary action is being taken as per the directions of the Hon’ble Tribunal in the order dated 21.12.2022 in the said matter.

“Vide order dated 27.01.2023, a Committee under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Revenue Department and consisting of CEO, DJB, Commissioner MCD as member and Secy (UD), GNCTD as member cum convener has been constituted to revisit the “Delhi Water Board Septage Management Regulations, 2018” to make them more effective enforceable.

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 15 meetings were held till March, 2023.
- 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 530 MGD of treated waste water from STPs about 90 MGD is being used for various purpose e.g. Horticulture, Irrigation, DTC Depot etc.

S.No.	Particular	Quantum in MGD
1	Quantum of Available Treated STP Water	530 (March,2023)
2	Mandatory Return Flow in River Yamuna	267 (As per the orders of Hon’ble Supreme Court)
3	Present Use of Treated	About 90 MGD

	STP Water	[Mainly 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.]																																										
4	Proposed Use of Treated STP Water	70 MGD Treated STP at Coronation Pillar is to be converted into 'C' Class Inland Surface Water by Ultra Filtration process to be discharged in river Yamuna about 8.60 Kilometre upstream of Wazirabad. Tenders received for this work is in process for award and Timeline for completion of the work is June, 2024. DJB has initiated a proposal for supplying of 5 MGD treated water from Okhla STP to NTPC Eco Park.																																										
5	Balance Available Treated STP Water	103 MGD DJB has taken up following projects for use of 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 as on 10.04.2023</th><th>Timelines</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pappankalan</td><td>20</td><td rowspan="2">Commissioned</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Nilothi</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>Smiriti Van / Lake and nearby areas from Kondli STP.</td><td>10</td><td>67%</td><td>March, 2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>Najafgarh</td><td>5</td><td>96%</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rohini Lake No.-1</td><td>15</td><td>91%</td><td>August,2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>NTPC Eco Park</td><td>5</td><td>13%</td><td>August,2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sanjay Lake from Kondli STP</td><td>10</td><td>56%</td><td>September, 2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>Okhla</td><td>20</td><td>Tender to be called</td><td rowspan="2">December, 2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rohini Lake No.-2</td><td>15</td><td>Tender is financially concurred</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>120</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> DJB has approved the policy of supplying treated effluent for irrigation purposes, for supply to farmhouses for horticulture and recharging of ground water schemes are in progress for supply to farmhouses from Mehrauli, Kapashera, Narela and Okhla STPs. Further schemes of recharging ground water are also in progress from Yamuna Vihar, Pappankalan, Najafgarh, Keshopur, Rithala, Kondli, Okhla, Coronation Piller STPs		Project	Treated Water Use (in MGD)	Progress as on 10.04.2023	Timelines	Pappankalan	20	Commissioned		Nilothi	20	Smiriti Van / Lake and nearby areas from Kondli STP.	10	67%	March, 2023	Najafgarh	5	96%		Rohini Lake No.-1	15	91%	August,2023	NTPC Eco Park	5	13%	August,2023	Sanjay Lake from Kondli STP	10	56%	September, 2023	Okhla	20	Tender to be called	December, 2023	Rohini Lake No.-2	15	Tender is financially concurred	Total	120		
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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 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. Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) have been installed on all the 13 CETPs for measuring the pH, TSS, BOD & COD at the outlet of the CETPs. All these OCEMS are connected to servers of DPCC and CPCB.

DSIIDC has 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 has 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. Meetings were held to review the progress.

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 will be upgraded by DSIIDC by December, 2023 and w.r.t other 11 CETPs DSIIDC shall discuss the issue with DJB once again to decide finally who (DSIIDC / DJB) is the appropriate authority for upgradation and O&M of these CETPs, especially after considering the fact that sewage to be treated in STPs and CETPs is of different nature and composition. A joint report be submitted by CEO, DJB and MD, DSIIDC recommending 'way forward' (including the appropriate authority (i.e. DJB or DSIIDC and timelines) for upgradation of CETPs to the Convener of HLC.

The review proposal regarding transfer of 11 CETPs to Delhi Jal Board was under submission by DJB/ DSIIDC.

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)	Monthly Flow (in MLD) (March, 2023)
1	Narela	PNC Delhi Industrial Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Narela Indl. Area	22.5	11.2
2	Nangloi	DSIDC & Udyog Nagar CETP Society	Nangloi & Udyog Nagar Indl. Areas	12	2.68
3	Mayapuri	Mayapuri Industrial Area CETP Society	Mayapuri Indl Area	12	2.57
4	Naraina	Naraina Industrial Area CETP Society	Naraina Indl Area	21.6	3.30
5	Bawana	Bawana Infra Development Pvt. Ltd	Bawana Indl. Area	35	24.4
6	Badli	Badli Industrial Estate CETP Society	Badli Industrial Estate	12	0.734
7	Okhla	Okhla Industrial Area CETP Society	Okhla Indl. Area	24	1.334
8	SMA	North West Industrial Area CETP Society	SMA, Rajasthani Udyog Nagar and SSI Industrial Areas	12	2.299
9	GTK Road	GTK Road Industrial Estate CETP Society	GTK Road Indl. Area	6	0.30
10	Wazirpur	Wazirpur Industrial Pollution Control(CETP) Society	Wazirpur Indl Area	24	2.198
11	Lawrence Road	Keshav Puram Industrial Area (KESPIA) CETP Society	Lawrence Road Indl. Area	12	1.7
12	Jhilmil	Jhilmil and Friends Colony Industrial Area CETP Society	Jhilmil and Friends Colony Indl. Areas	16.8	3.52
13	Mangolpur i	Mangolpuri Industrial Area CETP Society	Mangolpuri Indl. Area	2.4	1.75
		Total		212.3 MLD	58.09 MLD

Demarcation of Floodplain and Removal of Illegal Encroachments:

(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 Dhobi Ghat 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:

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

(v). Removal of C&D Waste:

49,000 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.

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 < 3 mg/l & DO > 5 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 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 (MoJS) is to take necessary action for maintaining the E-flow as recommended in the said Report of NIH. MoJS / 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

- ✚ As per the orders of Hon'ble NGT there is Environmental Compensation of Rs 5000 on dumping of Pooja Material/ Flowers, etc. and Rs. 50,000 on the dumping of Construction Material /Malba in River Yamuna.
- ✚ For preventing the dumping of solid waste in the drains, all the concerned Departments / Agencies have been directed vide order dated 09.01.2019 of Chief Secretary and Order dated 15.01.2019 of Urban Development Department, GNCTD for taking necessary action against the violators including imposition of Environmental Compensation of Rs. 50,000.
- ✚ Wire Nets etc. have been provided at the Bridges across river Yamuna by the Bridge Owning Agencies in Delhi to prevent throwing of Pooja Material/ Flowers etc. into river Yamuna.

7.7.1 Ban on Idol Immersion:

- ✚ DPCC issued Directions under section 33(A) of Water Act on 04.09.2024 to various Agencies / Departments for effective implementation of guidelines for immersion of idols on the festive occasion of Ganeshostav and Durga Pooja etc. in 2021- 2022 in accordance with the revised guidelines of CPCB issued on 12.05.2020.
- ✚ Artificial ponds were constructed during Ganeshostav and Durga Pooja and Idols were immersed in the Artificial ponds.

7.7.2 Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court & Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for control of Pollution and Rejuvenation of River Yamuna

- ✚ Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble National Green Tribunal have passed various orders from time to time for control of pollution in river Yamuna and its rejuvenation.

High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi has been 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 with Chief Secretary, Delhi as Convener and Secretaries / HODs of various Ministries / Departments of Govt. of India / Delhi as members. An Action Plan for Rejuvenation for River Yamuna has been prepared by the HLC and an order dated 27.01.2023 has also been issued by Chief Secretary Delhi. Copy of the said Action Plan and Order dated

27.01.2023 have been submitted before Hon'ble NGT and also sent to concerned Departments for necessary action. 1st , 2nd & 3rd meetings of the HLC were held on 20.01.2023, 14.02.2023 & 14.03.2023 respectively and progress of various projects and Action Points mentioned in the said order and Action Plan is being reviewed/ Monitored through the said meeting and also through E-Samiksha Portal of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Following are the main action points for Rejuvenation of River Yamuna :

1. 100 % Treatment of sewage
2. Trapping of all drains
3. Sewerage network in unauthorised colonies and JJ Clusters
4. Industrial effluent management by CETPs
5. Faecal sludge (septage) management
6. Regulation of floodplain
7. Utilization of treated wastewater
8. Other Issues like deployment of Territorial Army, development of E-pragati Dashboard for monitoring of the progress, IEC action plan, Najafgarh Jheel (Environmental Management Plan) etc.

Focus Areas for Enhancing Sewage Treatment Capacity (332.5 MGD)

- Construction of new STPs at Okhla, Delhi Gate and Sonia Vihar (3) : 47 MGD.
- Construction of 40 new DSTPs : 92 MGD.
- Rehabilitation of existing STPs (3) : 70 MGD.
- Up-gradation and increasing capacity of existing STPs (18) : 123.5 MGD

Future Scenario after construction of New STPs/ DSTPs, Rehabilitation/ Up-gradation of Existing STPs & other projects of DJB

Total Treatment Capacity by June, 2023: 727 MGD (95 % of Estimated Sewage Generation of 768 MGD)

Total Treatment Capacity by Dec., 2023: 814 MGD (106 % of Estimated Sewage Generation)

Total Treatment Capacity by June,2024: 964.5 MGD (125.5% of Estimated Sewage Generation)

 **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, DSIIDC, 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.

7.8.1 Analysis report of groundwater nearby Bhalswa Landfill site: April 2022– March 2023

Sampling Location	pH	TDS (mg/l)	Cl (mg/l)	Hardness CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	Ca (mg/l)	SO ₄ (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Arsenic (mg/l)	Zinc (mg/l)	Fe (mg/l)	PB (mg/l)	Cu (mg/l)	Cr (mg/l)	Ni (mg/l)	Cd (mg/l)
Desirable Limit for Drinking Water	6.5-8.5	500	250	300	75	200	45	30	1	5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	0.01
Bhalswa sanjay Gandhi Transport	7.8	115	108	560	92	521	0.52	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhalswa Dairy	7.6	2160	193	970	144	785	0.35	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhalswa Landfill Site	6.6	287	333	1780	272	606	0.65	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhalswa Janta Colony	7.8	104	98	700	116	826	0.2	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7.8.2 Analysis report of groundwater nearby Okhla Landfill site: April 2022– March 2023

Sampling Location	pH	TDS (mg/l)	Cl (mg/l)	Hardness asCaCO ₃ (mg/l)	Ca (mg/l)	SO ₄ (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Arsenic (mg/l)	Zinc (mg/l)	Fe (mg/l)	PB (mg/l)	Cu (mg/l)	Cr (mg/l)	Ni (mg/l)	Cd (mg/l)
Desirable Limit for Drinking Water	6.5-8.5	500	250	300	75	200	45	30	1	5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	0.01
Okhla Landfill Site	7.2	894	63	310	76	471	0.29	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESI Hospital Okhla	6.6	1060	48	1400	152	602	0.3	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okhla Bus Depot	7.3	652	108	310	40	383	0.3	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BP Singh Camp Colony, Near Shiv Mandir	6.8	388	68	930	52	284	0.32	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7.8.3 Analysis report of groundwater nearby Bawana Landfill site: April 2022– March 2023

Sampling Location	pH	TDS (mg/l)	Cl (mg/l)	Hardness asCaCO ₃ (mg/l)	Ca (mg/l)	SO ₄ (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Arsenic (mg/l)	Zinc (mg/l)	Fe (mg/l)	PB (mg/l)	Cu (mg/l)	Cr (mg/l)	Ni (mg/l)	Cd (mg/l)
Desirable Limit for Drinking Water	6.5-8.5	500	250	300	75	200	45	30	1	5	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	0.01
Main Gate Bawana (SLF)	7.5	429	18	390	16	176	0.27	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Store Waste to Energy	7.4	310	28	130	40	307	0.46	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonot Village Bawana	7.3	551	73	160	60	884	0.44	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bawana Village	7.1	568	53	90	44	307	0.25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector 5 Bawana	8.1	852	48	220	64	639	0.12	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

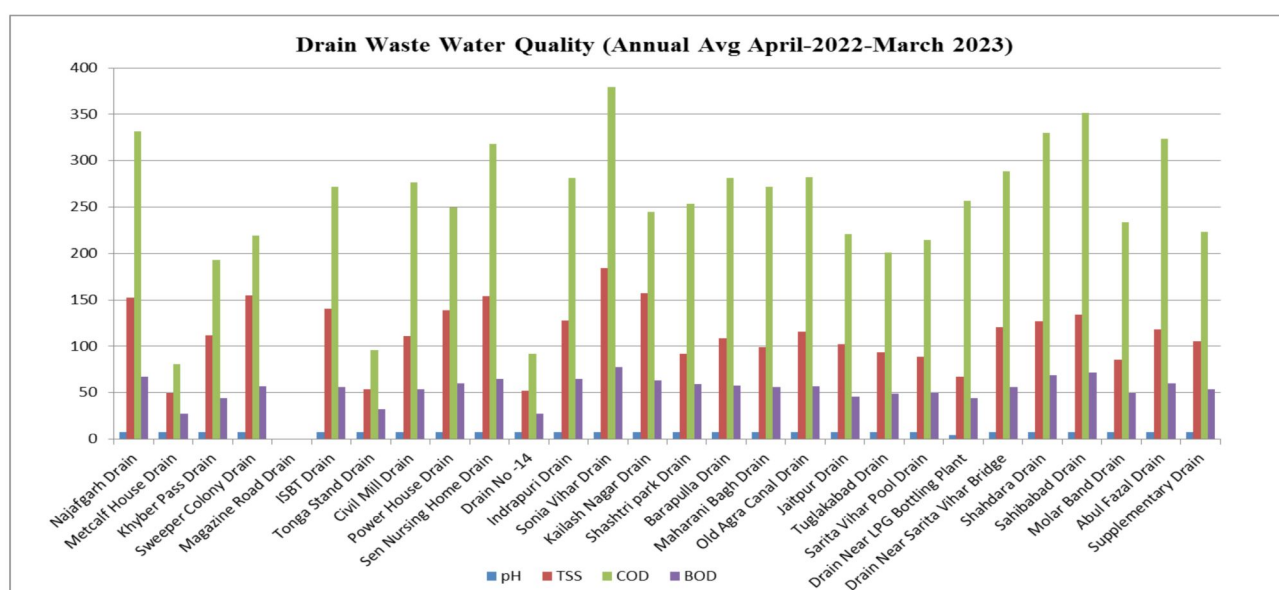
7.8.4 Analysis report of Leachates nearby Ghazipur & Okhla Landfill site: April 2022– March 2023

Sampling Location	PH	TDS	TSS	BOD	COD	Cl	PB	Cu (mg/l)	Cd	Total Cr	Zn	Ni	SO ₄ ²⁻	Ca (mg/l)	Hardness
Standard (Land Disposal)	5.5-9.0	2100	200	100	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghazipur															
Gazipur North Leachate collection tank	8.4	6912.5	1132	2110	6262	NIL	3.19	1.685	0.23	0.42	0.36	1.4	425	1236	2345
East of Ghazipur Dumping site	8.6	5738	1073	2216	7966	NIL	3.205	1.65	0.28	0.34	0.26	1.2	526	1072	4235
Ghazipur South Near Bakramandi	8.65	8290.5	1580	2870	6062	NIL	3.14	1.38	0.21	0.18	0.32	1.32	290	1235	4026
Okhla Landfill Sites															
Okhla South Near Entry Gate	8.45	5760	1230	2110	6470	NIL	0.555	1.4	0.28	1.71	0.46	1.08	206	1650	2978

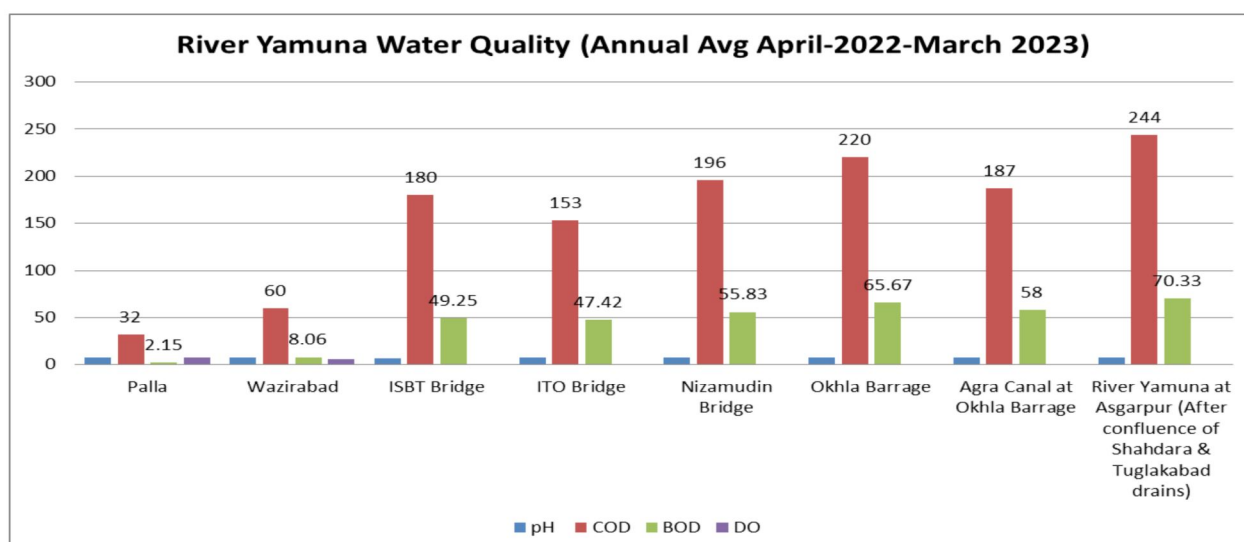
7.8.5 Analysis report of Leachates nearby Bhalswa & Bawana Landfill site: April 2022– March 2023

Sampling Location	PH	TDS	TSS	BOD	COD	Cl	PB	Cu (mg/l)	Cd	Total Cr	Zn	Ni	SO ₄ ²⁻	Ca (mg/l)	Hardness
Standard (Land Disposal)	5.5-9.0	2100	200	100	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhalswa															
North of Landfill Site	8.35	5784	1245	2110	3996.5	NIL	2.27	1.81	0.26	0.32	0.48	1.12	509	1569	3205
West of Landfill site Near Entry Gate	8.5	5652	467	2746	5707	NIL	0.52	1.19	0.21	0.34	0.32	1.3	410	1968	2350
South of Landfill Site	8.35	7035.5	1094	2728	8074	NIL	3.16	1.16	0.21	0.36	0.48	1.56	356	2960	4320
East of Landfill Site	8.55	5843	463	2060	6131	NIL	1.54	1.29	0.24	0.38	0.15	1.6	409	1435	3120
Bawana Landfill Sites															
Bawana Leachate Collection Tank	7.7	5464	1182	2856	8073	NIL	1.215	1.35	0.37	0.42	0.92	1.32	232	1498	2650

DRAIN WASTE WATER QUALITY (ANNUAL AVERAGE April-2022-March 2023)



River Yamuna Water Quality (Annual Average April 2022-March 2023)



The data is presented in the form of a graph as below

The following are the important observations.

- pH** varied from 7.0 to 7.3.
- BOD** varied from 2.1 mg/l to 70.3 mg/l respectively at Palla and Asgarpur(After confluence of Shahdara & Tuglakabad drains) respectively.
- COD** varied from 32.7 mg/l to 244.7 mg/l respectively at Palla and Asgarpur (After confluence of Shahdara & Tuglakabad drains) respectively.
- Dissolved Oxygen** varied from 0.5 mg/l to 8 mg/l at different locations. Dissolved oxygen was present at Palla, Wazirabad and ITO Bridge throughout the year.

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 three 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. PM_{2.5} & 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.

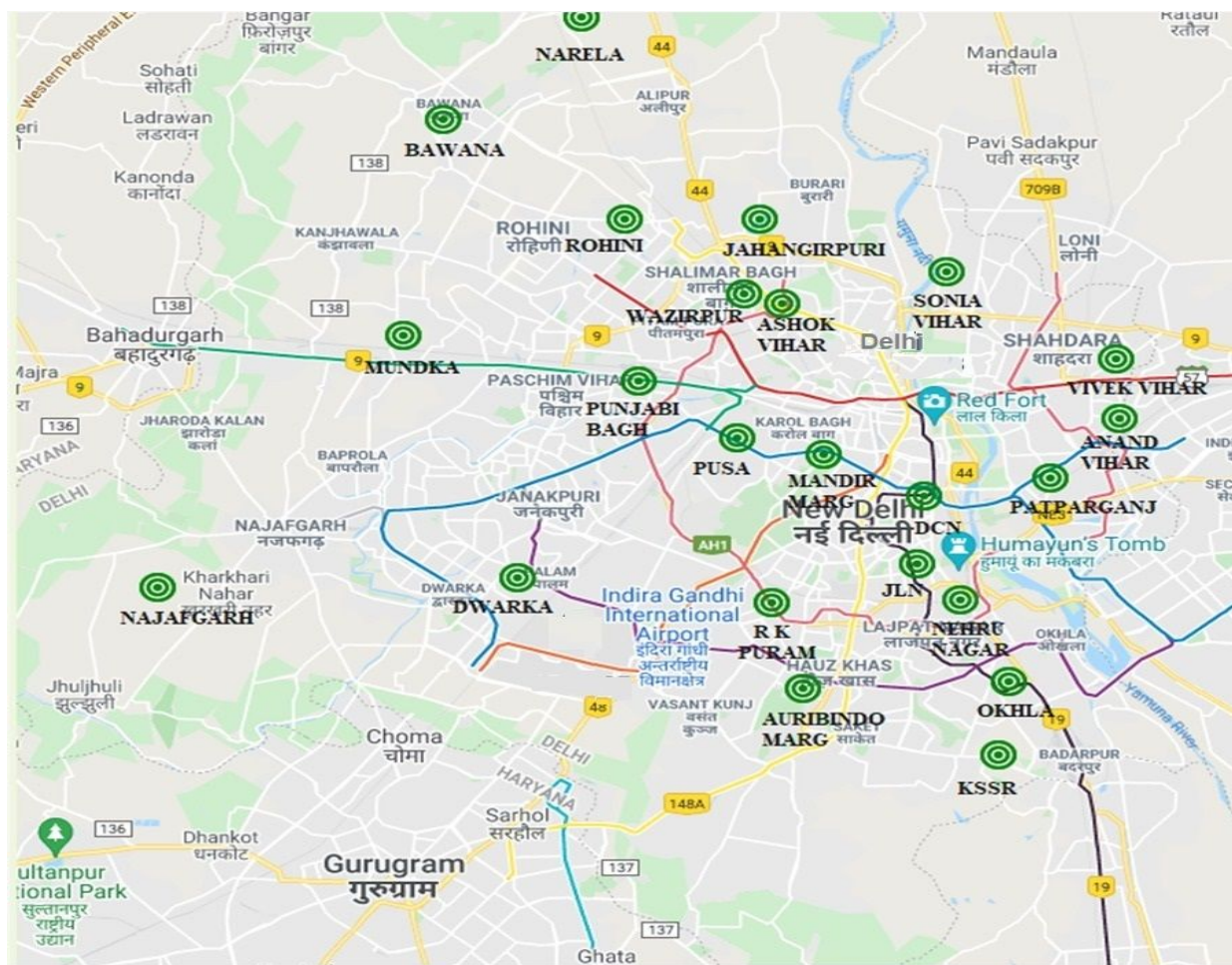


Figure 1: Geographical Distribution of Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Table 1: 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 Babujagjeevan 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, Srinivaspuri	Nehru Nagar, Opposite Shriniwaspuri, New Delhi-110065
8	National Institute of Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases,	Sri AurobindoMarg, New Delhi
9	BramprakashAyurvedic Hospital, Najafgarh	Khera Dabar, Najafgarh, Delhi-110073
10	ITI Shahdara (Jhilmil Industrial Area),	C176, Block C, Vivek Vihar Phase I, Vivek Vihar, Delhi,110095
11	IARI	PUSA, PUSA institutional Area
12	Dhayanchand Stadium	India Gate, New Delhi-110002
13	J.L.N Stadium	Pragati Vihar, 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	ShaheedSukhdev College of Business Studies, Rohini	PSP Area-IV, Dr K.N. Katlu 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, Pooth Khurd, New Delhi, Delhi 110039
21	Anand Vihar, ISBT	ISBT

22	Mandir Marg	N.P. Boys Sr. Sec. School, MandirMarg
23	Punjabi Bagh	SARVODAYA KanyaVidyalaya, No. 2, Near Central Market
24	R.K.Puram	KendriyaVidyalaya, Sec-2

8.1 Ambient Air Quality (2022-23)

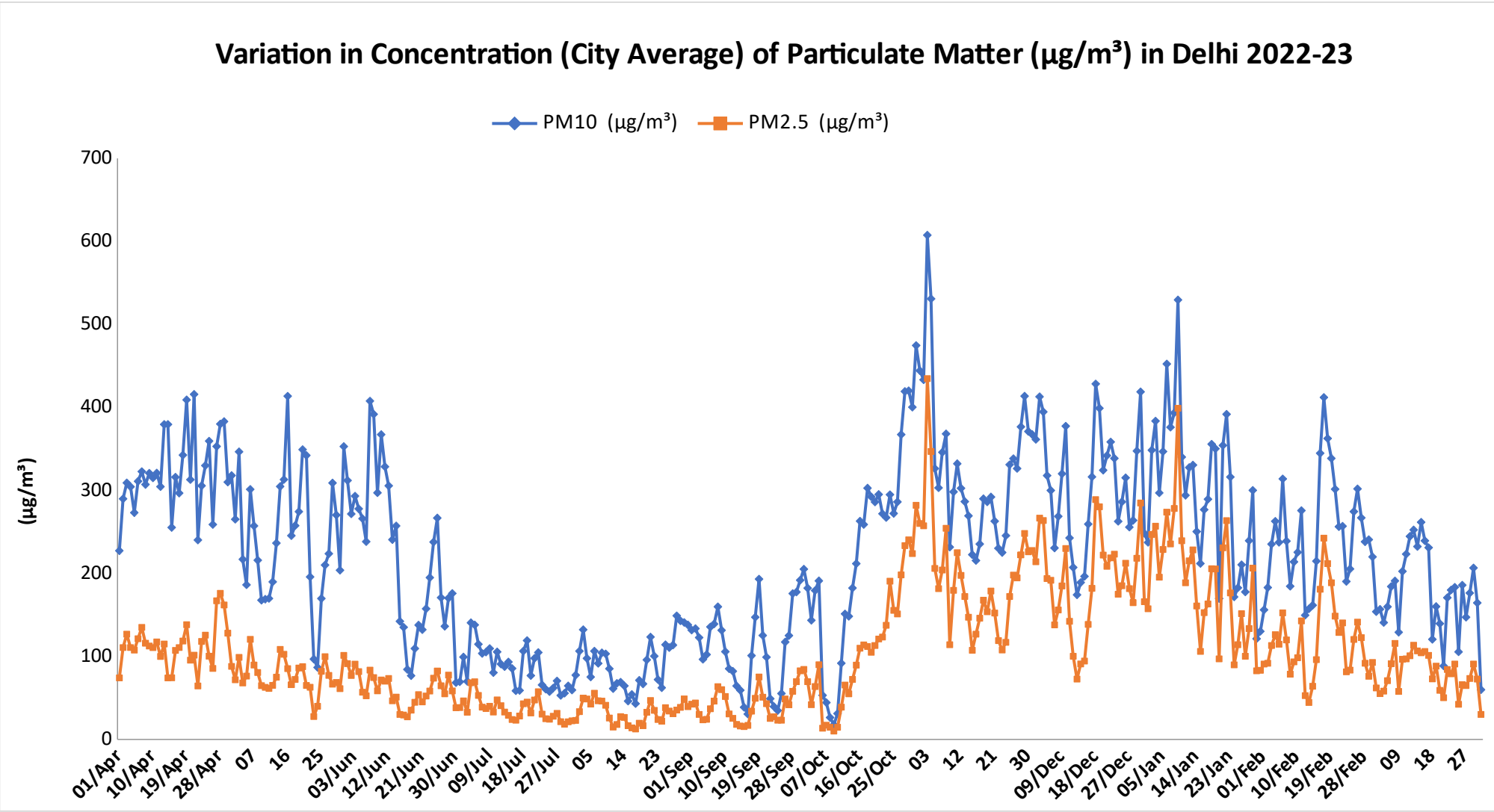
Yearly City Average of Various Pollutants of DPCC CAAQMS								
Year	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	O ₃	NH ₃	CO	C ₆ H ₆
Annual Standard	60 (µg/m ³)	40 (µg/m ³)	50 (µg/m ³)	40 (µg/m ³)	100 (µg/m ³)*	100 (µg/m ³)	2 (mg/m ³)*	5 (µg/m ³)
2013-14	341	150	20.76	71.03	33.94	44.80	2.06	5.23
2014-15	309	144	15.90	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
Yearly City Average of 4 stations till 2017 from 2018 onwards 24 stations.								
*8-hours Standard								

The yearly average of various pollutants during the previous ten years (2013-2023).

Table-2: Yearly City Average of Various Pollutants of DPCC CAAQMS (2013 – 2023)

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 PM_{10} 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.



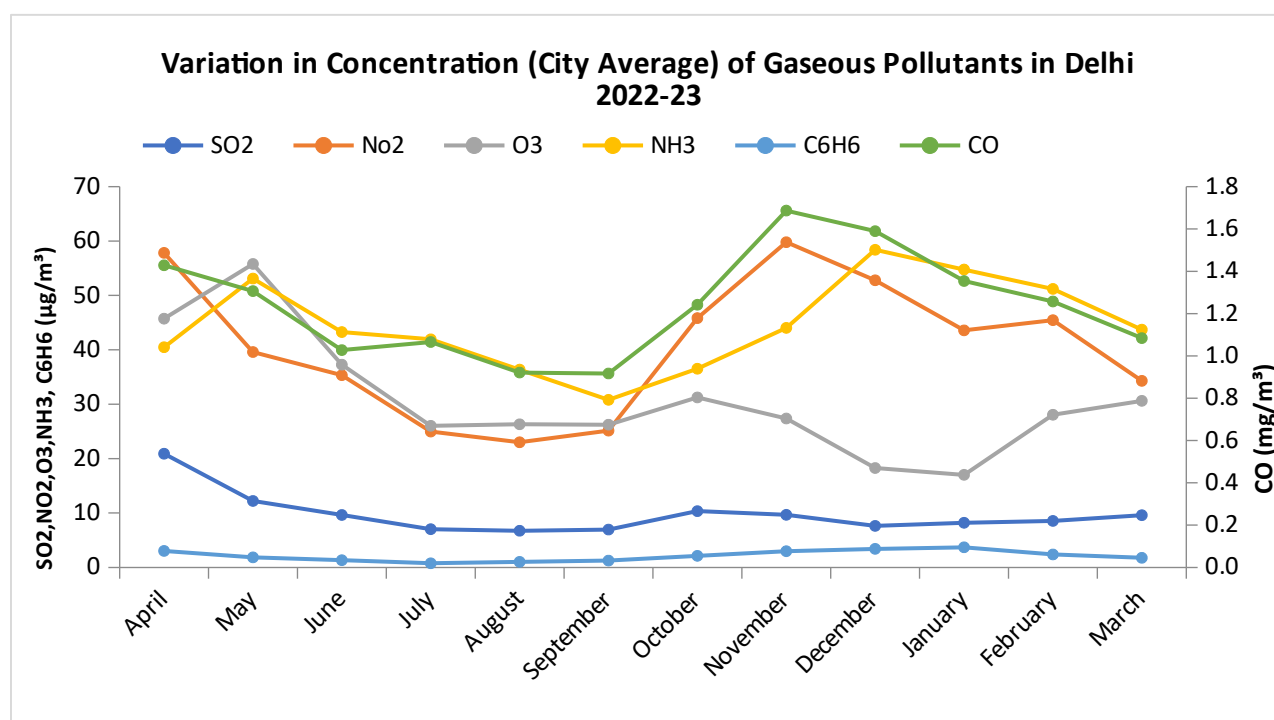
Graph 1: Variation in Concentration (City Average) of Particulate Pollutants in Delhi 2022-23

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 Sulphur 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.

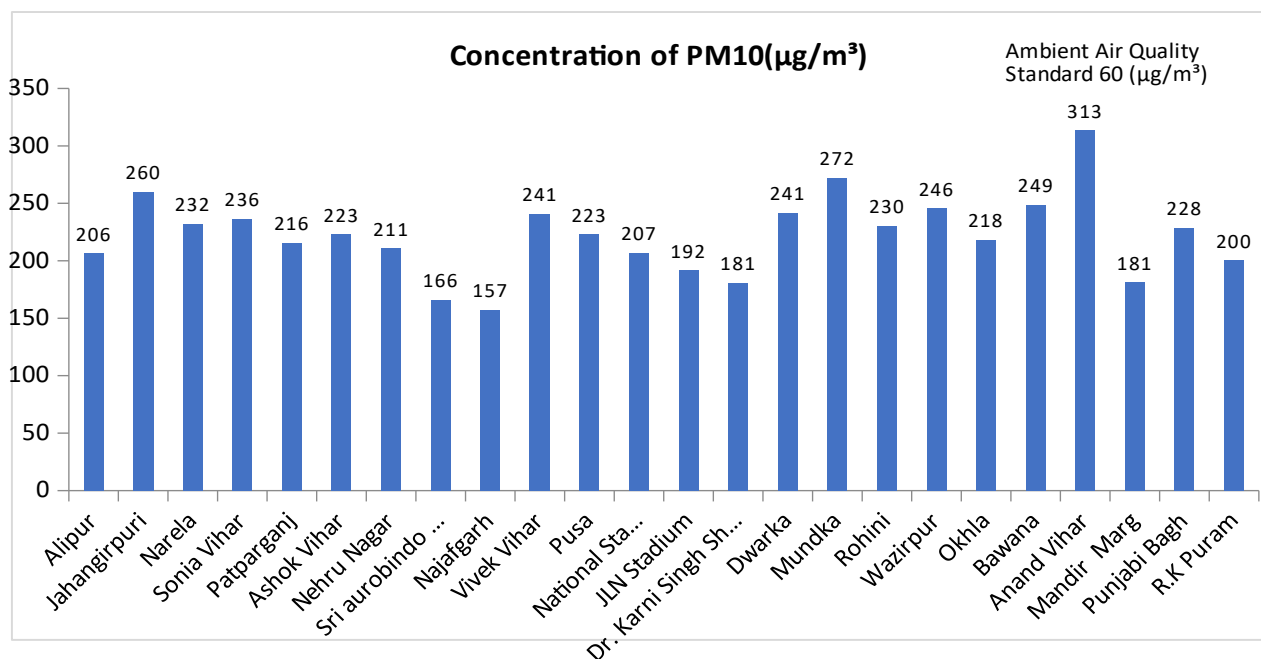
One of the other major gaseous pollutants over the northern India is agricultural residue burning. The Trend of Concentration of various Gaseous Pollutants in Delhi during 2022-23 is shown in Graph2.

Graph2: Variation in Concentration (City Average) of Gaseous Pollutants in Delhi 2022-23



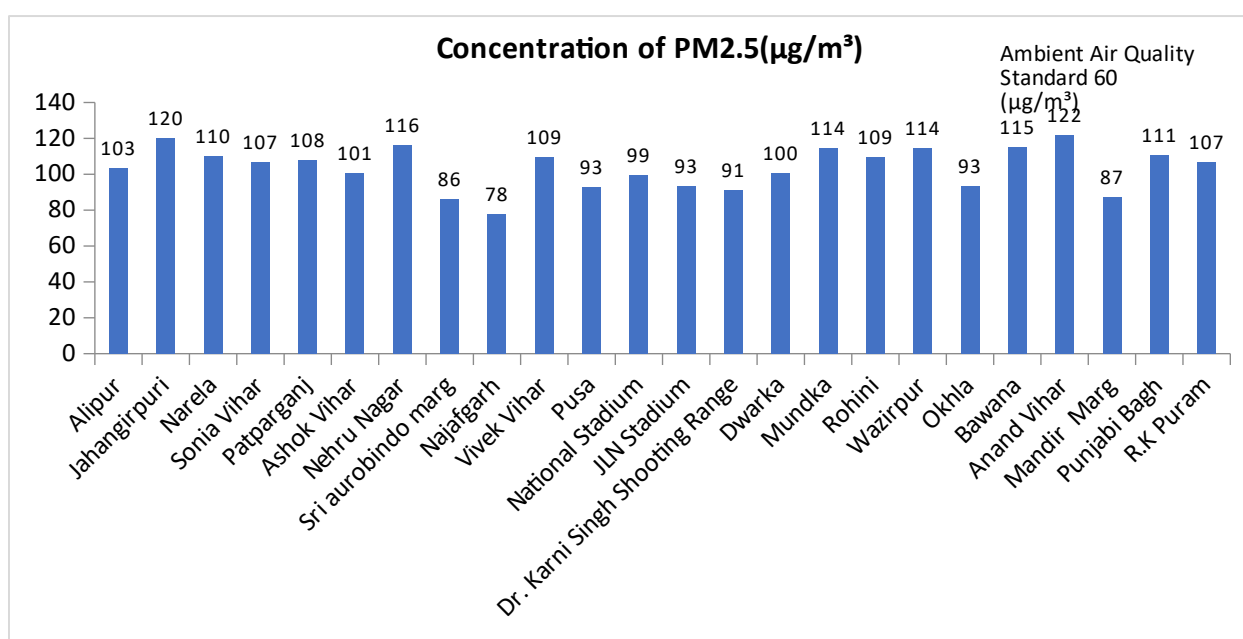
8.1.3 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀): -

The Concentration of PM₁₀ annual average varied between 157 µg/m³ at Najafgarh to 313 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 18 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 222 µg/m³.



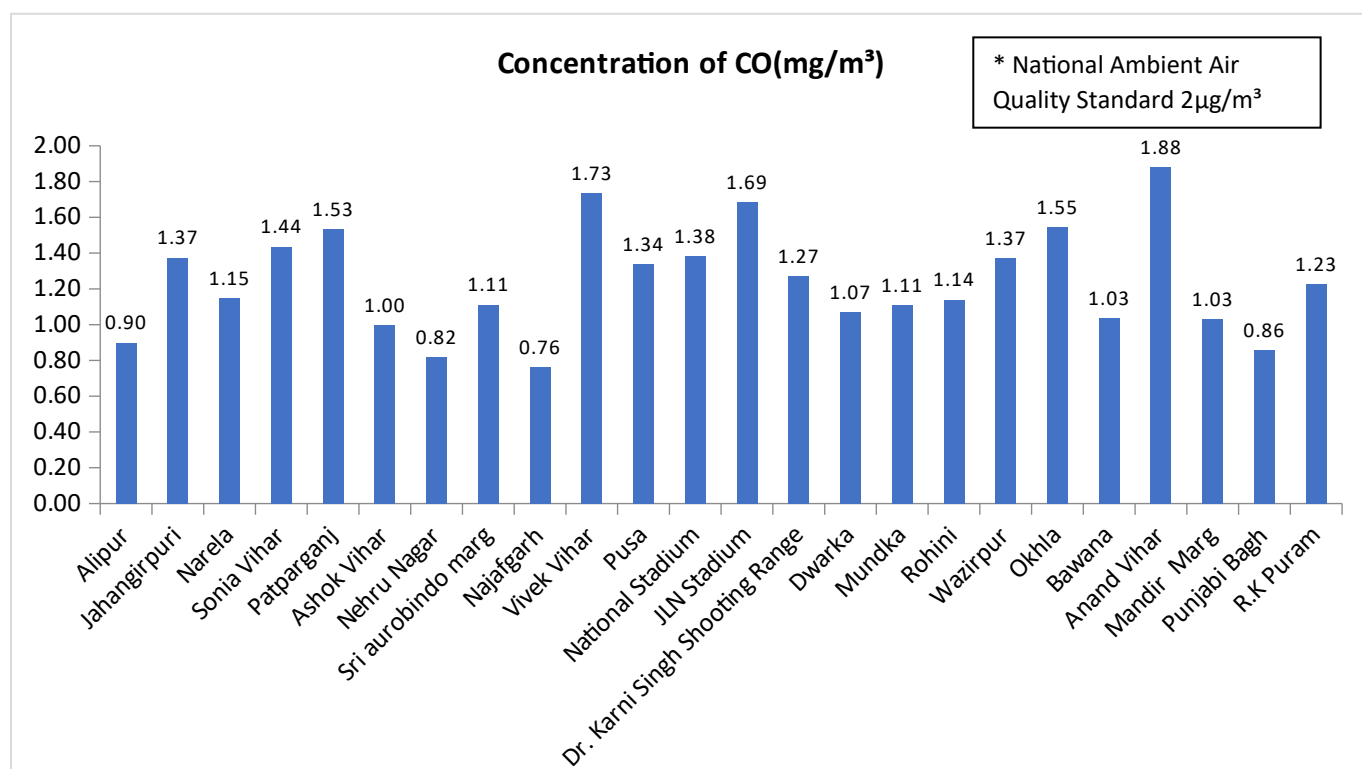
8.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}): -

The concentration of PM_{2.5} varied between 78 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Najafgarh to 122 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Anand Vihar, against the annual prescribed standard of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. A concentration of more than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was observed at 16 locations. 3 locations showed a value less than 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, i.e., Sri Aurobindo Marg, Najafgarh and Mandir Marg. Sri Aurobindo Marg, Najafgarh CAAQMS are located inside hospitals' campuses with thick foliage, and the major roads are relatively away, and vehicular emissions not directly impacting the locations Mandir Marg CAAQMS is located inside the school and very close to ridge. The city average observed was 103 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



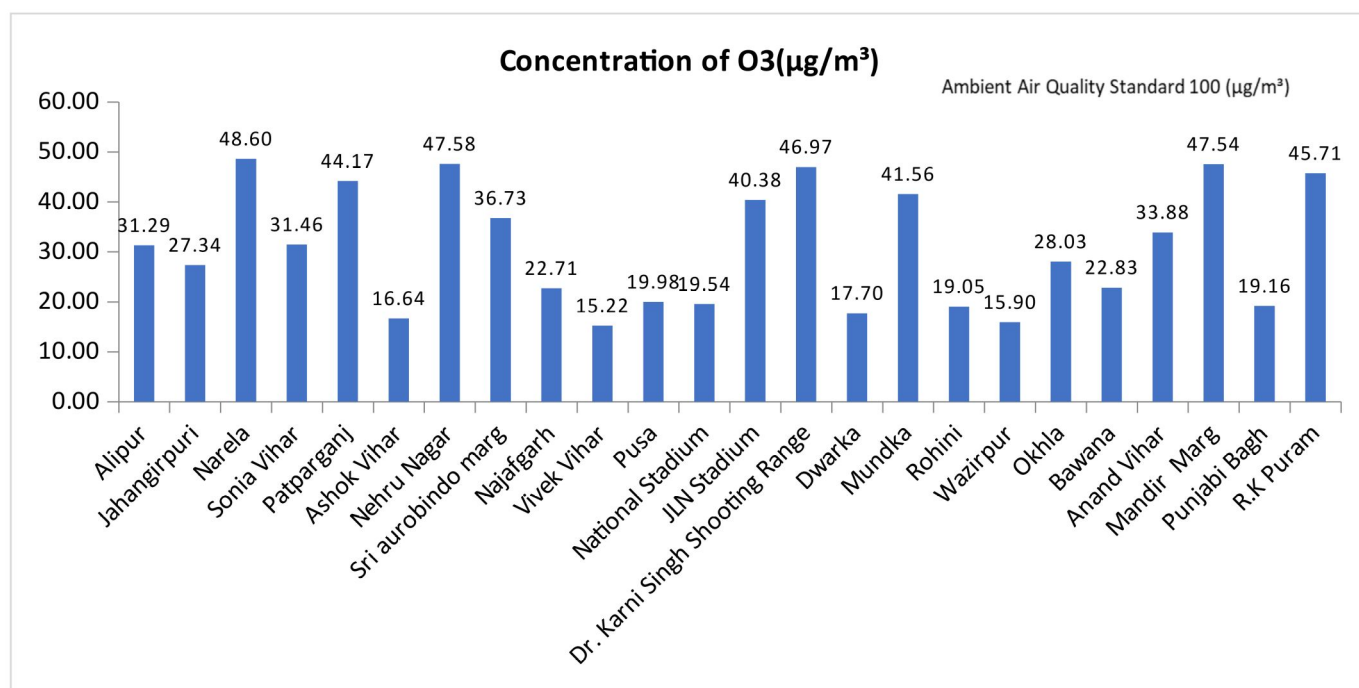
8.1.5 Carbon Monoxide (CO): -

The Concentration of CO varied between 0.76 mg/m³ at Najafgarh to 1.88 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.



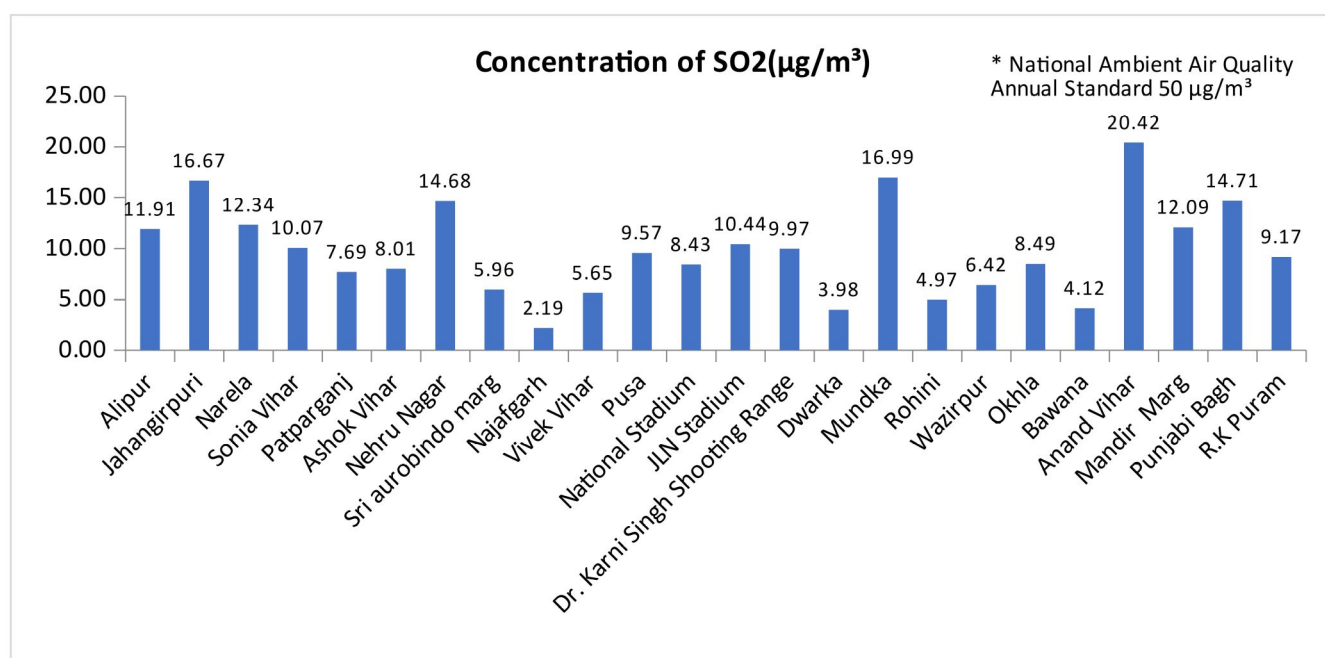
8.1.6 Ozone (O₃):-

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 15.22 µg/m³ at Vivek Vihar to 48.60 µg/m³ at Narela against the 8-hour prescribed standard of 100 µg/m³. 12 locations show value less than 30 µg/m³ though hourly value exceed prescribed standard sometimes, mainly in summer season.



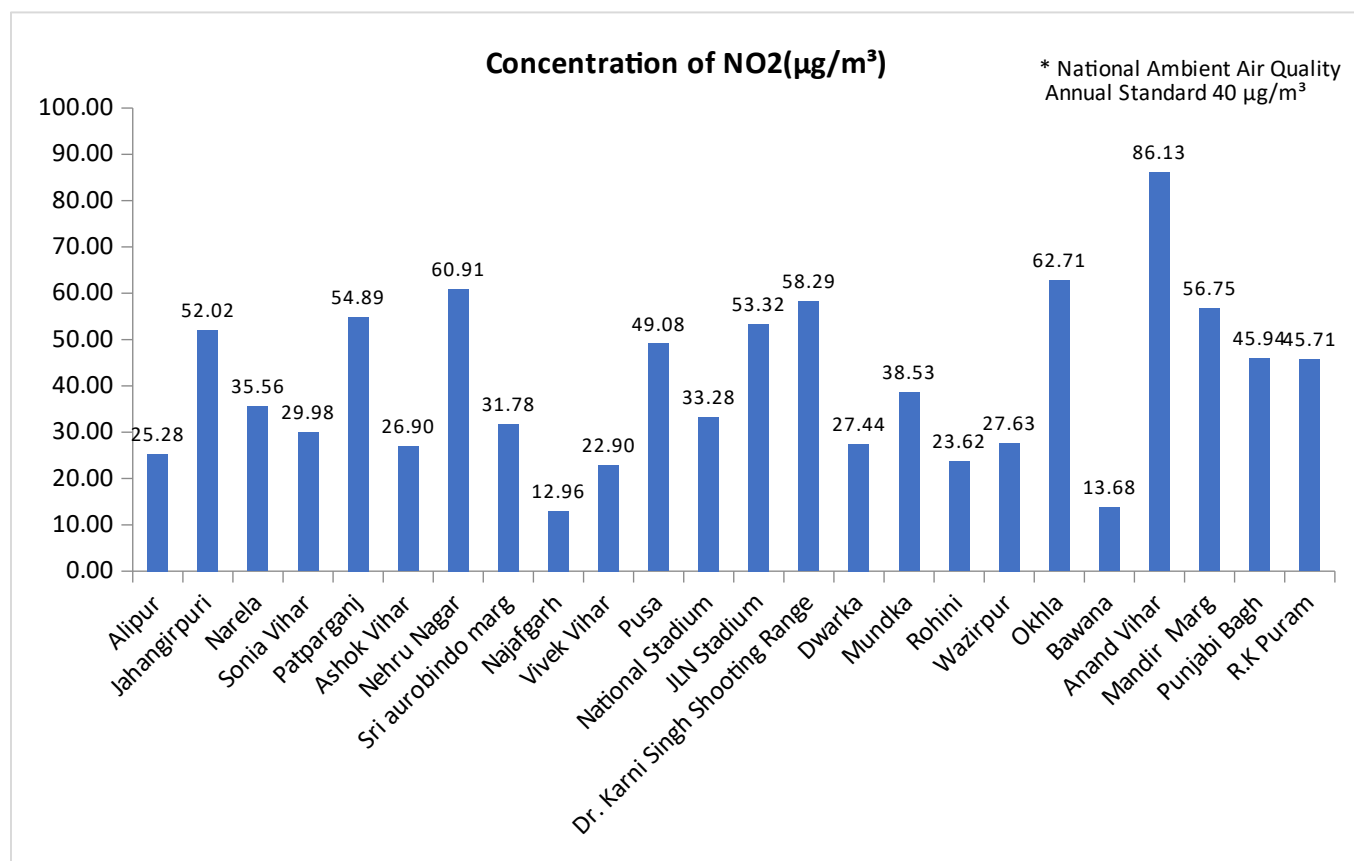
8.1.7 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂):-

The concentration of SO₂ varied between 2.19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Najafgarh to 20.42 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at Anand Vihar against the annual prescribed standard of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The concentration of Sulphur Dioxide is always well within the prescribed limits of (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).



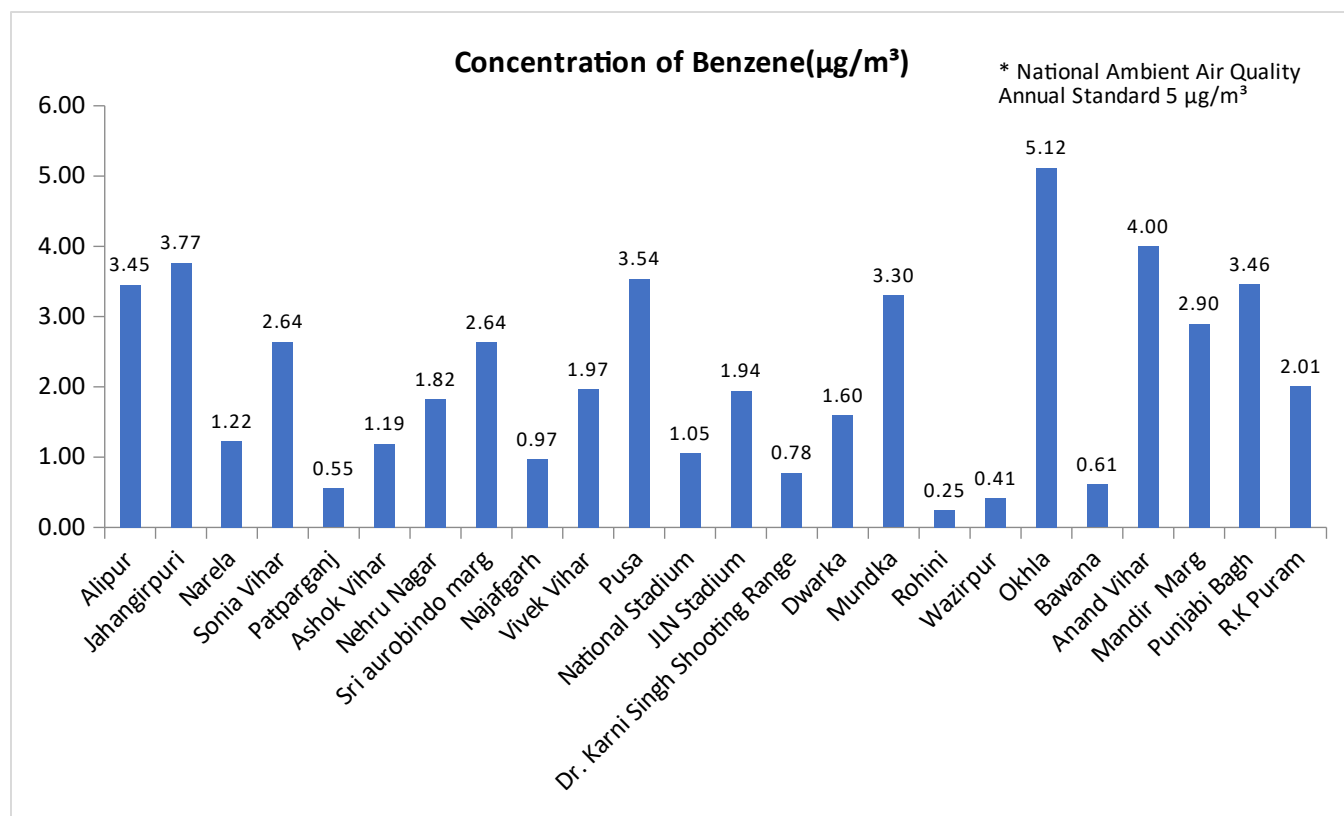
8.1.8 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂): -

The average annual concentration of NO₂ varied between 12.96 µg/m³ at Najafgarh to 86.13 µg/m³ at Anand Vihar against the annual prescribed standard of 40 µg/m³. The 11 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 0.25 µg/m³ at Rohini to 5.12 µg/m³ at Okhla against the annual prescribed standard of 5 µg/m³. Only 1 Location shows value more than the prescribed standard value. The highest concentration was observed at Okhla and exceeded the prescribed standard (5 µg/m³) may be due to high vehicular density.



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 96 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 which was monitored jointly by DPCC and CPCB.

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. However, 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 are situated in the industrial area. The map of Real Time Ambient Noise Monitoring stations is shown in fig 1.

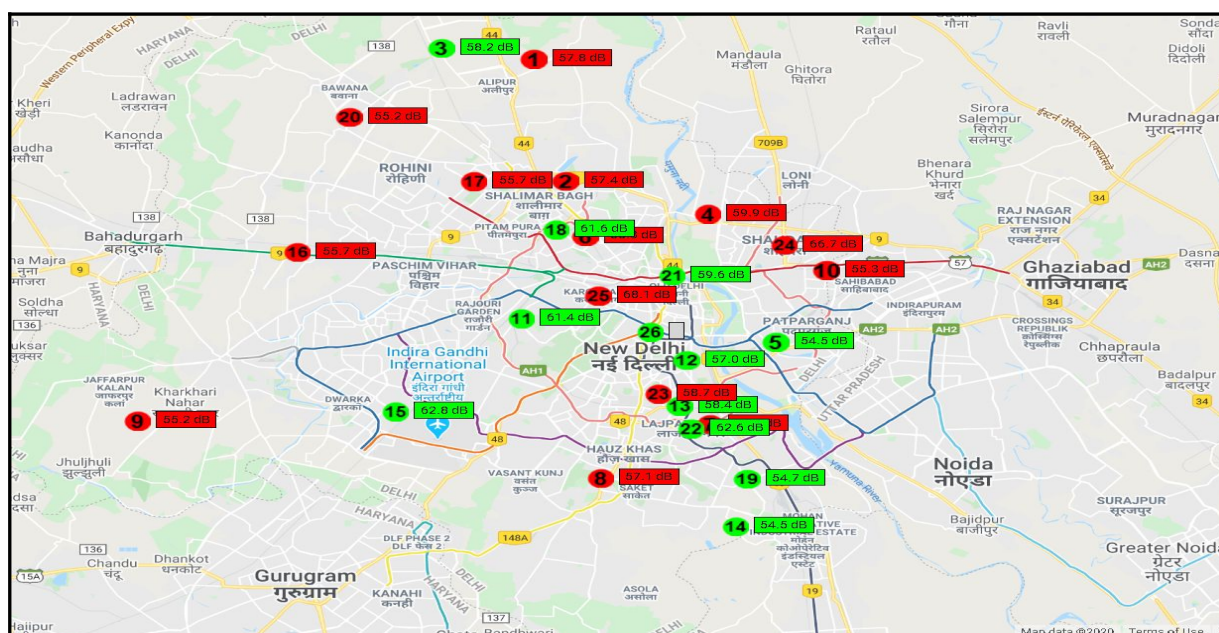


Figure 1. Map of Ambient Noise Monitoring Installed in Delhi.

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 months of April, May, and July 2022 are showing 100% exceedance of notified standards during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the months of June, August, September, October, November, December 2022 and January, February, March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Ashok Vihar

The ambient noise levels in the month of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance of notified standards during day time and night time both.

Connaught Place

The noise levels in the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December 2022 and January, February & March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of October 2022 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range

The Noise levels in the month of April, May, June, July, August, September, October 2022 and January, February & March 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either during day or night time.

Dwarka

The ambient noise levels in the month of December 2022 and January, February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the month of April, May, October, November 2022 and March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of June, July, August, and September 2022 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

IMD, Lodhi Road

The ambient noise levels in the month of April, May, June, July and August 2022 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the month of September, October, November 2022 and February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise

levels in the month of December 2022, and January & March 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Jahangirpuri

The ambient noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time.

JLN Stadium

The noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Karol Bagh

The ambient noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time.

Kashmere Gate

The ambient noise levels for the months of January and February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of April, June, July, August, September, October, December 2022 and March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of May 2022 is showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Lajpat Nagar

The noise levels in the month of April, June, September, October, November, December 2022 and January, February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the months of May, July, August 2022 and March 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Mundka

The noise levels in the months of April 2022 and January 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months from May to December 2022 and February, March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Najafgarh

The noise levels in the months of May, June, July 2022 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the month of April, August, September, October, November, December 2022 and January, February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of March 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Narela

The noise levels in the months of May and June 2022 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

National Stadium

The noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Nehru Nagar

The noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time.

Okhla

The noise levels in the month of May 2022 is showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Patparganj

The noise levels in the month of May, June, July, October, November 2022 and February, March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day time and night time.

Pooth Khurd Bawana

The noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both.

Pusa

The noise levels in the months of May, July, September, October 2022 and January, March 2023 is showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Rohini

The noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both.

Shahdara

The noise levels in the months of June to December 2022, and January, February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of April, May 2022 and March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Sonia Vihar

The noise levels for the months of April to December 2022 and January, March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the month of February 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Sri Aurobindo Marg

The noise levels in the months of April, June, July, September to December 2022 and February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the months of May, August 2022 and January, March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Vivek Vihar

The noise levels in the months of April, June, July, August, and October 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the months of May and September 2022 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Wazirpur

The noise levels in the month of May 2022 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Anand Vihar

The noise levels in the months of June, November 2022 and February 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during day time and night time both. The noise levels in the months of April, May, July to October, December 2022 and January, March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Civil Lines

The noise levels in the months of April, May, August, September, November 2022 and March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the months of June, July, October, December 2022 and January, February 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

Mandir Marg

The noise levels in the months of April, June, July, September 2022 to March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of May and August 2022 are showing 100% exceedance during night time.

Punjabi Bagh

The noise levels in the months of May, July, September 2022 and January 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time. The noise levels in the months of June, August, November, December 2022 and March 2023 are showing 100% exceedance during night time. The noise levels in the months of April, October 2022 and February 2023 are showing exceedance to notified standards either at day or night time.

R.K. Puram

The noise levels for the months of April 2022 to March 2023 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. The noise levels in Ashok Vihar, Jahangirpuri, Karol Bagh, Nehru Nagar, Pooth Khurd Bawana, Rohini and R.K. Puram Noise Monitoring Terminals (NMTs) are showing 100% exceedance during both day & night time from April 2022 to March 2023. The noise levels in Connaught Place, Mundka, Sonia Vihar

NMTs are showing 100% exceedance during night for 10 months or more in entire year. The noise levels in JLN Stadium and National Stadium are showing exceedance to notified standards either in day or night time from April 2022 to March 2023. 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, DG music, public address systems/loudspeakers, amplified 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.

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 & Disposal (As per Annual Report for 2022-23)

S.No.	Particulars	MCD	NDMC	DCB	Total
1.	Area (in Sq. Km)	1366.89	42.67	42.8	1484.36
2.	Population (in Lakh)	192	2.57	1.332	195.902
3.	No. of Wards	250	14 Circles	8	272
4.	No. of Households (in Lakh)	43	0.474	0.10060	43.5746
5.	Solid Waste Generation (in TPD)	11000	287	65	11352
6.	Collection of MSW in TPD (in %)	11000 (100%)	287 (100%)	65 (100%)	11352 (100%)

7.	Premises Segregating the waste at Source (in %)	100 % (12 Wards), 80 - 100% (70 Wards), 60-80% (12 Wards), 40-60% (81 Wards), 20-40% (46 Wards), 10-20% (29 Wards)	100%	90% in Civil Area & 60% in Army Area	---
8.	Processing / Treatment of Solid Waste in TPD (in %)	7000 (63.63%)	287 (100%)	65 (100%)	7352 (64.76%)
9.	Disposal of Solid Waste in Landfill/ Dumpsite Sites (at Bhalaswa, Ghazipur & Okhla)	4000 (36.36%)	Nil	Nil	3000 (35.24%)
10.	Engineered Sanitary Land Fill(SLF)	One (Operational at Bawana)	-	-	One
11.	Operational Waste to Energy Plant	04 (6550 TPD)	-	-	04 (6550 TPD)
12.	Operational Centralised Compost Plants (700 TPD)	One (at Bawana)	-	-	01
13.	Operational Bio-Gas Plants	-	6	-	6
13.	Operational Decentralised Compost Plants & Organic Waste Convertors	20	29	3	52
14	Compost Pits	211	47	-	258

(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 11352 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) are implementing the provisions of the SWM Rules, 2016 in their areas more efficiently than Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), however, they are also making all efforts and taking measures 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 has reported that more than 90 % Premises in the area are segregating the waste at source. DCB has reported that 90% Premises in Civil Area & 60% Premises in Army Area are segregating the waste at source. Timeline for 100 % segregation at source for DCB is July, 2023. MCD has reported

that 100 % segregation in 12 Wards, 80 - 100% segregation in 70 Wards, 60-80% segregation in 12 Wards, 40-60% segregation in 81 Wards, 20-40% segregation in 46 Wards and 10-20% segregation in 29 Wards. 100 % segregation in all wards of MCD is targeted by October, 2024.

(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. One Engineered Sanitary Land Fill is being developed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) at Tehkhand. An Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility for 2000 TPD was proposed to be developed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in joint venture with NTPC at Ghonda Gujran, however, Principal Committee constituted by Hon^{ble} NGT has not permitted the said Facility since it was falling in the Flood Plain of River Yamuna.

(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, Tehkhand, Ghazipur and Bawana. 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 the project is December, 2027. Expansion of existing WtE at Okhla from 1950 TPD to 2950 TPD (from 23 to 40 MW Capacity) is proposed. Public Hearing for Expansion of existing WtE at Okhla conducted on 16.08.2022 and MoEF&CC has already granted Environmental Clearance for the said expansion project.

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.

(ii) Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Tehkhand

The Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Tehkhand is being developed over an area of 32.346 Acres. The land has been secured and is in possession of MCD. Environmental Clearance has been granted by MoEF&CC, Govt. of India on 29.10.2018 and Consent to Establish has already been given by DPCC to the Facility. The project was expected to be completed by Sept, 2023 however, commissioned in March,2024.

vi) Solid Waste Management, Review Meetings & Related NGT Case :

- ✚ Dealt 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.
- ✚ Public Hearing for Environmental Clearance for the Project "Expansion of Waste to Energy Plant up to 40 MW at Old NDMC Compost Plant, Behind CRRI, Okhla, New Delhi-110025 by M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd." was conducted on 16.08.2022 and Proceedings of the Public Hearing were sent to MoEF&CC vide letter dated 24.08.2022. MoEF&CC has granted Environmental Clearance for the said project on 10.01.2023.
- ✚ Meetings were taken by the Chief Secretary, GNCTD from time to time and compiled Information / Action Taken Reports of Govt. of NCT of Delhi are being submitted to CPCB. As per the orders dated 16.01.2019 & 11.03.2019 in the said matter Chief Secy., GNCTD was

required to personally monitor the progress w.r.t compliance of said Rules & orders of Hon'ble NGT. 1st & 2nd Quarterly Reports of Govt. of NCT of Delhi were filed before the Hon'ble NGT on 29.06.2019 & 10.10.2019 respectively. Subsequently orders dated 12.09.2019, 07.01.2020 14.12.2020 & 30.11.2021 were passed by the Hon'ble NGT. In compliance to the orders of Hon'ble NGT, Compliance Reports of Govt. of NCT of Delhi in respect of Solid Waste Management & Sewage management in Delhi are being submitted to CPCB regularly on quarterly basis.

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.

3. 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 NGT has passed detailed order regarding Disposal of 'Legacy' Waste dumped at Bhalswa, 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 these dump sites.

The implementation of the project has been 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. In pursuance of the Order dated 23.03.2020 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in above mentioned case and Integrated Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was constituted vide order dated 14.07.2020 for the scientific management, processing and disposal of Legacy Waste.

Status of Bio-Mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites at Okhla, Ghazipur & Bhalaswa (As on 04.04.2023)

S.No.	Name of Dumpsite	Quantity of Legacy Waste Dumped (July, 2019)	Legacy Waste (Volumetric Assessment through Drone in June, 2022)	Total Quantity of Legacy Waste Bio-mined (As on 04.04.2023)	No. of Trommels Operational	Timeline for 100% Remediation (Earlier May, 2024)
1	Ghazipur	140 Lakh Ton	85 Lakh Ton	17.72 Lakh Ton (12.65 %)	22	December,2028
2	Okhla	60 Lakh Ton	45 Lakh Ton	26.95 Lakh Ton (44.91 %)	09	December,2028
3	Bhalaswa	80 Lakh Ton	73 Lakh Ton	31.69 Lakh Ton (39.61 %)	18	December,2028
Total		280 Lakh Ton	203 Lakh Ton	79.21 Lakh Ton (25.86%)	49	

4. Action taken by DPCC for Improvement in the Solid Waste Management in Delhi :

- i) **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.

- ii) **Public Hearing for Environmental Clearance** for the Project "Expansion of Waste to Energy Plant up to 40 MW at Old NDMC Compost Plant, Behind CRRI, Okhla, New Delhi-110025 by M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd." was conducted on 16.08.2022 and Proceedings of the Public Hearing were sent to MoEF&CC vide letter dated 24.08.2022. MoEF&CC has granted Environmental Clearance for the said project on 10.01.2023.

iii) **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 after detailed inspection. The plant commissioned in October 2022 and in operation.

iv) **Monitoring of Waste to Energy Plants:**

Inspection of all the 4 operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi were carried out. Monitoring of the stack emissions and Ambient Air Quality were carried out through the Laboratories engaged by DPCC.

v) Prevention of Fire Incidents at the Dumpsites:

Dumpsites at Ghazipur and Bhalaswa were inspected from time to time and Environmental Compensation of Rs One Crore was imposed on EDMC/MCD w.r.t Fire Incidents on 28.03.2021/30.03.2021 and on 09.04.2022 and Environmental Compensation of Rs Fifty Lakh was imposed on North DMC / MCD w.r.t Fire Incidents on 26.04.2022. EDMC & North DMC were also directed to take immediate necessary action for prevention of fire & ensure that such fire incident does not occur in future at the Dumpsites.

vi) Coordinated the works related to the Committees constituted by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal regarding Fire Incidents at Ghazipur & Bhalaswa Dumpsites (OA No. 288/2022 for Ghazipur Dumpsite Fire Incident and OA No. 300 / 2022 for Bhalaswa Dumpsite Fire Incident)

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 288/2022 in the matter of News item published in The Times of India dated 22nd April, 2022, titled "Delhi: Another long- drawn effort to douse fire at Ghazipur landfill" had taken up the matter regarding fire incidents at the Ghazipur Dumpsite and vide order dated 22.04.2022 constituted a Joint Committee headed by Justice S.P. Garg, Former Judge, Delhi High Court with members from CPCB, DPCC, Department of Urban Development, Delhi, EDMC, Delhi Disaster Management Authority and District Magistrate and DCP, East Delhi.

Similarly another Joint Committee headed by Justice S.P. Garg, Former Judge, Delhi High Court was constituted by Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 27.04.2022 in another case O.A. No. 300/2022 in the matter of News item published in News 18 dated 26.04.2022, titled "Delhi: Massive fire at Bhalaswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13 Fire Tenders on Spot" regarding fire incident at Bhalaswa Dumpsite.

DPCC coordinated the works related to above mentioned two Committees constituted by Hon'ble NGT and Headed by Sh. S.P. Garg, Retired Judge of Delhi High Court in above mentioned Two Cases for Prevention and Control of Fire Incidents at Ghazipur & Bhalaswa Dumpsites. Total 11 meetings of the 2 Committees were held (7 Meetings of Joint Committee for Ghazipur Dumpsite and 4 Meetings of Joint Committee for Bhalaswa Dumpsite) and Interim Progress Reports of the Two Joint Committees were filed before the Hon'ble NGT on 31.07.2022 (O.A. No. 288/2022 – Ghazipur Dumpsite) and 21.09.2022 (O.A. No. 300 / 2022 – Bhalaswa Dumpsite).

A team of DPCC, EDMC, North MCD visited Gorai and Deonar Dumpsites in Mumbai on 5th & 6th May, 2022 and a detailed report along with recommendations was submitted to Hon'ble Environment Minister GNCTD and also to Joint Committee Headed by Sh. S.P. Garg, Retired Judge of Delhi High Court.

Directions u/s 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 were issued to MCD, DDMA & UD Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 10.06.2022 regarding prevention and control of fire incidents at the MSW Dumpsites in Delhi.

Response of Chief Secretary, GNCTD was filed on 21.09.2022 (O.A. No. 288/2022 – Ghazipur Dumpsite) & 10.10.2022 (O.A. No. 300 / 2022 – Bhalaswa Dumpsite). Both the cases were heard by the Hon'ble NGT on 11.10.2022 and detailed order was passed by Hon'ble NGT giving various directions for proper management of Solid Waste and also for prevention of Fire incidents at the Dumpsites.

Regular meetings were held and coordinated by DPCC for review of Solid Waste Management in Delhi resulted in:

- Improvement in Segregation of Waste at Source
- Improvement in Bio-mining of Legacy Waste at 3 Dumpsites at Ghazipur, Bhalaswa & Okhla [45.65 Lakh Ton on 31.03.2022 to 79.21 Lakh ton on 04.04.2023]
- 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 due to Commissioning of new Waste to Energy Plant at Tehkhand and restarting of Waste to Energy at Ghazipur. MCD also started disposing Bio-mined RDF through JK Cement.
- Capacity of various MSW Processing Facilities in Delhi increased from 6115 TPD in March, 2022 to 8255 TPD in March, 2023.

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.

Annual Report on Solid Waste Management was prepared by DPCC for the Year 2022-2023 in Form V and submitted to CPCB & Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoUHA) vide letter dated 31.07.2023.

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 Local Bodies and C & D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi, 6177.55 TPD C & D Waste is generated in Delhi. Information provided by the Local Bodies (MCD, NDMC & DCB) 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 2022-2023 (6000 TPD) out of which 5000 TPD is collected per day. Average 790 TPD of C & D Waste is disposed off at Okhla Dumpsite only. This C & D Waste does not include the waste disposal from above mentioned C & D Waste Processing Facilities. MCD has designated 186 locations / sites where Malba/Debris in small quantity only can be dumped by general public. These sites are attended on daily basis and lifting of C & D Waste is done using mechanical means (Tipper Trucks and JCB/ Loader). Bulk Generators / Contractors are required to dump Malba/Debris at above mentioned C & D Waste Processing Facilities.

Transportation of C & D Waste is being done through contract and 28 Hydraulic Truck, 3 Dumper-Placers and 2 Mini Tipper Trucks have been deployed.

Ward wise Action Plan has been prepared for west and Karol Bagh Zone on pilot basis for improvement in collection, transportation and storage of C & D Waste at designated points. Trommel has been installed at Bakkarwala C & D Waste Processing Facility for screening of mixed C & D Waste 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.

Regarding encroachment removal, MCD is regularly removing encroachment during cleanliness drives. Mixing of Solid Waste with C & D Waste has been observed at vulnerable points. All Slums are covered within MCD jurisdiction.

About 12 Nos of Municipal Magistrates have been appointed for trial of offences in relation to littering & causing nuisance, sanitation and public health. Approx. 3000 Challans with penalty

imposition of Rs 5.77 Crores on 1743 No of defaulter have been issued and Rs 50.15 Lakh has been recovered from the defaulters / offenders w.e.f 01.10.2022 to 30.06.2023.

2. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

C & D Waste generation is 19819.87 MT in 2022-2023 (54.3 TPD). Composition of C & D Waste is Plastic – 198.19 MT, Concrete & Aggregate – 5747.76 MT, Mortar- 1585.58 MT, Boi Soil – 11891.92 MT and Wood – 396.39 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, One Tractor Loader, , 10 Auto tippers and one JCB.

3. Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)

C & D Waste generation is 1552 MT in 2022-2023 (4.25 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 DCB. 150 MT of C & D Waste was reused/ recycled in its ongoing maintenance works and 1402 MT was sent to C & D Waste Processing Facility at Shastri Park for its Processing / Recycling.

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. 18 persons have been fined for unauthorized dumping of C& D Waste..

C&D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi

There were 04 Operational C&D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi with total installed capacity of 3150 TPD. Besides 4 operational facilities, one more C&D Waste Processing Facility at Jahangirpuri (Burari) has been established and commissioned in July, 2023. One more facility at Tehkhand was proposed by MCD. Since this site falls under the Morphological Land, alternative site / land is being explored by MCD

Local Authorities / Bodies in Delhi (MCD, NDMC and DCB) have identified / selected the sites 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) has identified sites for C&D Waste Processing Facilities depending on the availability of land and site available with DDA.

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&D Waste Received in 2022-2023 (MT)	C&D Waste Processed in 2022-2023 (MT)	Off Take of C & D Recycled Products by Govt. Deptt (MT)
1.	Bakkarwala Village	M/s Rise Eleven Delhi Waste Management Co.	MCD	2020	5	1000	250025	258785	229207
2.	Shastri Park	M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Limited	MCD	2016	2.5	1000	369056	349454	298297
3.	Pocket I 2, Industrial Area Rohini, Phase V, Ranikhera	M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Limited	MCD	2021	5.98	1000	208262	196105	
4.	Ranikhera(Mundka) (DMRC Site) (Plant for C& D Waste of Delhi Metro)	M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Limited	DMRC	2018	2.95	150	43430	37648	
	Total					3150 TPD	870773 (2385.7 TPD) (75.7% of Capacity)	841992 (2306.8 TPD) (96.7 % of Recd)	527504 (1445 TPD) (62.7 % of Products)

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 2022-2023 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2022-23)
1	C&D Waste Received (As per Plant Operator)	250025 MT (685 TPD) (68.5 % of Capacity)
2	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	258785 MT (709 TPD) (70.9 % of Capacity)
3.	Screen Soil	201852 MT
4.	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	56933 MT

5.	Dumble 60MM	36,100 sqm
6.	Dumble 100MM	41,524 sqm
7.	Milano	8,355 sqm
8.	Kerb Stone	20,128 Pieces
9.	Concrete Blocks 100MM	16,83,990 Pieces
10.	Concrete Blocks 200MM	53,351 Pieces
11.	Bricks 75MM	2,05,085 Pieces
12.	Ready Mix Concrete	35,960 m ³

This facility has 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. Source of water supply is treated water from water feeder channel of IFCD. 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)

3.

This C & D Waste Processing Facility is of 1000 TPD capacity and being operated by M/s Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Limited at Shastri Park in 2.5 Acres plot area. 125 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 2022-2023 is given in the following Table:

S.No	Description	Quantum (Year 2022-23)
1	C&D Waste Received (As per Plant Operator)	369056 MT (1011.1 TPD) (101.1 % of Capacity)
2	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	349454 MT (957.4 TPD) (95.7% of Capacity)
3	Manufactured Sand	16320 MT
4	GSB	51159 MT
3	Screen Soil	215975.6 MT
4	CC Bricks	6106 m³ (763260 Pieces)

Only wet process is used for C&D Waste processing and the Plant is having 1000 TPD capacity. The source of water supply is treated water of Yamuna Vihar STP. 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.

4. 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 Limited at Pocket I-2, Industrial Area Rohini, Phase V at Ranikhera in about 6 Acre plot area. 125 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 2022-2023 is given in the following Table:

S.No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2022-23)
1.	C&D Waste Received (As per Plant Operator)	208262 MT (570.6 TPD) (57 % of Capacity)
2.	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed/Recycled	196105 MT (537.3 TPD) (53.7 % of Capacity)
3.	Manufactured Sand	16846 MT
4.	Paving Blocks	5000 Pieces
5.	GSB	50864 MT
6.	Screen Soil	118395 MT
7.	CC Bricks	10000 m ³ (1250000 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 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 2022-2023 is given in the following Table:

S. No.	Description	Quantum (Year 2022-23)
A	C&D Waste Received (As per Plant Operator)	43430.35 MT (119 TPD) (79.3 % of Installed Capacity)
B	Total Quantity of Construction and Demolition Waste Processed / Recycled	37648.56 MT (103.2 TPD) (68.8 % of Installed Capacity)
1.	Screen Soil	27517.176 MT
2.	Recycled Aggregate/Sand	10122.27 MT
3	Dumble 60MM	686507 Pieces
4	Dumble 100MM	15053 Pieces
5	Milano	229277
6	Kerb stone	35823 Pieces
7	Rectangle 60MM	22882 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, Prograte, 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.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India, (MoHUA) had fixed the target of 14.60 Lakh MT for use of Construction and Demolition recycled materials by various Govt. Departments & Private Agencies in the Financial Year 2022-23.

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 2021 – 2022 was about 7.76 Lakh MT whereas offtake increase to 10.03 Lakh MT in 2022-2023.

Achievements in respect of C & D Waste Management in Delhi:

- Total Capacity of C & D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi increased from 3150 TPD to 5150 TPD by commissioning of 2000 TPD New C & D Waste Processing Facility at Jahangirpuri (Burari) in place of earlies facility at the same location.
- Besides this Additional 1000 TPD facility was proposed at Tehkhand.
- Action taken by DPCC & meetings taken by the Chief Secretary, GNCTD & Chairman, DPCC from time to time resulted in improvement in the off take / lifting of C & D Recycled

Materials from the existing C & D Waste Processing Facilities in Delhi at Jahangirpuri (Burari), Shastri Park, Mundka & Bakkarwala. Offtake of C & D Recycled Products by Govt. Departments & Private Parties increased from 7.76 Lakh Ton in 2021- 2022 to 10.03 Lakh Ton in 2022-2023.

Annual Report on Construction & Demolition Waste Management was prepared by DPCC for the Year 2022-2023 in Form IV and submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 03.08.2023.

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

(Secured Landfills) for Disposal of the Land fillable Hazardous Waste. One Cell is almost filled and another Cell has been constructed / developed for use in future.

- Secured Landfill (SLF) Capacity - 50,000 to 60,000 Tons (Cell 1, in Use))
- 80,000 to 1,00,000 Tons
(Cell 2 developed for future use)
- Incinerator (Capacity) - 500 kg/hour
- Designed Period of TSDF - 25 Years
- Post Closure Monitoring & Maintenance Period - 30 Years after closure of TSDF

Hazardous Waste received and treated/disposed at TSDF at Bawana in the Financial Year 2022-2023 is given in following Table:

S. No.	Description	Disposal Pathway	F.Y. 2022-2023
1.	Quantity in stock at the beginning of the year (Qty. in MT)	DLF	18.402
		LAT	1147.890
		INC	1.591
		Total	1167.883
5.	Total Quantity received (Qty. in MT)	DLF	5019.495
		LAT	15517.517
		INC	140.812
		Total	20677.824
9.	Quantity disposed in landfills as such and after treatment (Qty. in MT)	DLF	5037.897
		LAT	16665.407
		Total	21703.304
12.	Quantity incinerated (Qty. in MT)	INC	0
	Quantity in storage at the end of the year (Qty. in MT)	DLF	0
		LAT	0
		INC	140.812
		Total	140.812

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

9.4 Plastic Waste

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

- 🚩 Total plastic waste generation in Delhi: 1105.06 TPD, which is around 10% of the total solid waste generation in Delhi. The per capita per day waste generation in Delhi is calculated to be 55.25 gram.

- ✚ DPCC is regularly conducting inspections and in the year 2022-2023, total 39 inspections have been conducted out of which notices for closure issued to 31 nos. of units, which were found non-compliant with respect to PWM Rules. Further, EC of Rs.1,37,65,000/- was imposed on these units. 28 out of 31 units have deposited EC amount of Rs. 1,27,65,000/-.
- ✚ 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 958 plastic manufacturing or recycling (including multilayer, compostable) units registered with DPCC including 559 producers (Bag/Sheet/Multilayer like), 399 recyclers. All the 559 producer industrial units were directed on 12.05.2022 to furnish EPR Action Plan.
- ✚ 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 March, 2021 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, 2022 were notified on July 6, 2022, introducing significant changes to reinforce sustainable practices. A key feature of this amendment was the formal definition of biodegradable plastics, which were defined as plastics capable of degrading biologically in natural conditions without leaving toxic residues, subject to certification by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and in accordance with standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The rules also broadened the scope of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) by

including manufacturers and importers of plastic raw materials, thereby holding them accountable for the environmental impact of their products throughout their lifecycle.

- ✚ One of the most impactful policy measures under this amendment was the ban on identified single-use plastic items, which came into effect on July 1, 2022. This ban was introduced to curb plastic pollution and reduce the burden on landfills and water bodies caused by disposable plastic products.

9.5 E-Waste

- ✚ According to the **E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016** every producer of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule-I, shall 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.
- ✚ It is mandatory for the **Producers, Bulk Consumers/ Consumers** of the Electrical and Electronic equipment, **Collection Centers, Dismantlers, Recyclers** of the E-waste to comply with the provisions of the E- waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Majority of the functions under the said Rules have been vested with the Central Pollution Control Board as the manufacturers/producers are operational in multiple states. CPCB grants authorization for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). DPCC is responsible to ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of the authorization granted by the CPCB.
- ✚ "**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.

Presently, there are six dismantling units in the NCT of Delhi which have obtained CTE, CTO and authorization under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 from DPCC. Details of these units are as follow:

- (i) M/s **Fozia Traders**, Khasra No.13/1, Saboli Mandoli Industrial Area, Delhi-93.
- (ii) M/s **Muskan Technologies**, B-96, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-1, Delhi-20.
- (iii) M/s **Shivnath Computers**, Plot No. E-47/2, 1st Floor, Okhla Phase-2, New Delhi-19.
- (iv) M/s **Techchef E-Waste Solutions Private Limited**, C-61, Top Floor, DDA Shed Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-1, New Delhi-110020.

- (v) M/s **Greenscape Eco Management Private Ltd.**, 348, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-110020.
- (vi) M/s **Shree Raman E-Waste**, Plot No.7, Khasra NO 487, Peeragarhi Industrial Area, Peeragarhi Village, Delhi-110087.
- **"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.

Presently, there are two refurbishing units which have obtained authorization under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 from DPCC. Details of these units are as follow:

- (i) M/s **Greenscape Eco Management Pvt Ltd**, 348, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-92.
- (ii) M/s **Taj Computer Solutions Pvt Ltd**, B-II, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Badarpur, New Delhi-110044.
- DPCC has carried out the inspections of 96 collection centers mentioned in EPR authorizations issue by CPCB to the producers out of which 80 were found non-complying and information was sent to CPCB from time to time for taking appropriate action against the non-compliant units.
- Presently, there are no E-waste recycling units in the NCT of Delhi as the same is not permitted as per Delhi Master Plan (MPD 2021).
- Further, On 2nd November, 2022, the MoEF&CC has published the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 which shall apply to every manufacturer, producer, refurbished, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling and processing of e-waste or EEE listed in Schedule I. They shall come into force from the 1st day of April 2023.

Granting of authorization for import of Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Material under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

Authorization is granted for import of Wastes [i.e. Basel No. (a) B-1010, (b) B-1050 and (c) B-1100] mentioned in Part-D of Schedule III of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management

&Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 without possessing any of the Hazardous Characteristics specified in Part C of the Schedule III.

The import is permitted only on behalf of actual user(s) having valid Authorization under Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management &Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, and Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Committee. Authorization under the prescribed rules is one time authorization.

The importer of the hazardous and other wastes is required to file an annual return in the Form- 4 to Delhi Pollution Control committee on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates.

The importer is required to obtain a letter/ certificate from the actual user(s) stating that the importer has imported the waste on their behalf. All the imported waste(s) shall be directly transferred to the actual user(s) from the port directly or through the importers registered from CPCB/ State Pollution Control Board/ Committee.

In case of non-compliance of any of the conditions or illegal import or import other than the Other Waste(s), or possessing any of the hazardous Characteristics specified in Part C of the Schedule in respect of import or export of such wastes in accordance with rule 11, 12 and 13, the waste shall be re-exported by the importer at his cost within a period of ninety days from the date of the arrival into India.

The importer, if importing waste for recycling purpose, is required to give the imported metal scrap to only authorized recyclers located outside of NCT of Delhi.

9.6 Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules

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 authorization/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) is taken.
- CBMWTFs are having compartmentalized 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 barcoded 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.
- Total 1533 No. of application for authorization received out of which 1336 No. of authorization were issued to CBWTFs.

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 Centres, 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 centres, 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. Total 378665.55 Kg of COVID-19 waste and 10641575 Kg regular Bio-Medical Waste has been collected, treated and disposed off by both the CBMWTFs from 1st January, 2022 to 31st December, 2022.
14. 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 (2022-23)

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 and Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2,25,00,000/- (Rs. Two Crore Twenty-Five Lakh Only) were imposed on the defaulters' projects. Rs. 1,75,00,000/- (Rs. One Crore Seventy-Five Lakh Only) were realized till March, 2023.

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.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has issued Public Notices in various Newspapers to directing all project proponents, contractors, builders, person or authority undertaking construction and demolition activity in National Capital Territory of Delhi to immediately register their projects on Web Portal and upload self-assessment/audit for the purpose of online remote monitoring by the agencies concerned and to take a note that prescribed dust mitigation measures are to be ensured.

Total 410 Projects have been registered in the period 2022-23 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. 19 SEIAA meetings were completed from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023 and 44 EC were granted by SEIAA.

CHAPTER XI

11 CONSENT MECHANISM

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 process or 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, Shahadara 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.

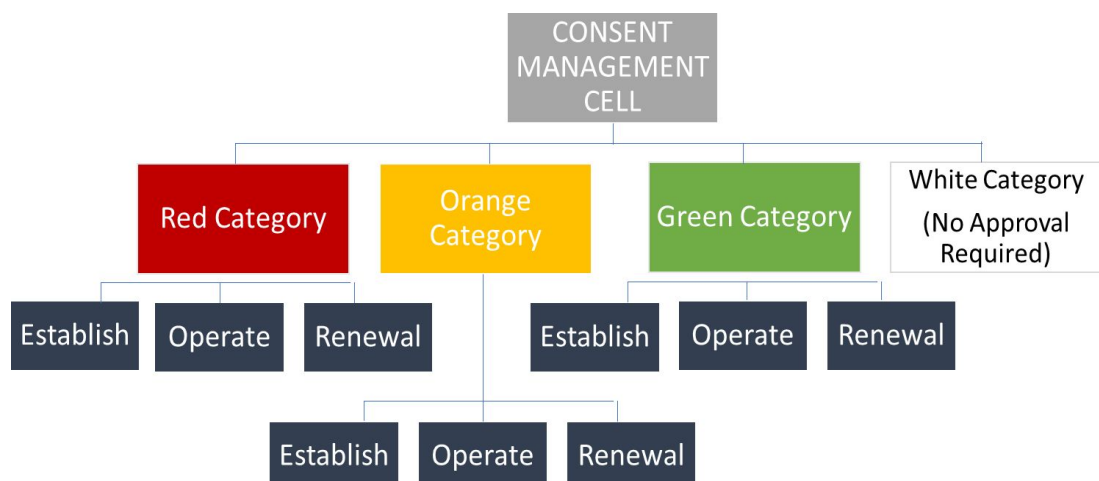


Table: Consent Status of the CMCs during the year 2022-23

Sl. No	Consent status	Total Number
1.	Total number of applications received for Consent under Water and Air Acts during reference period:	12677
2.	Total number of Consent granted under Water and Air Acts during reference period	11184
3.	Total number of Consent refused under Water and Air Acts during reference period:	1174
4.	Total number of pending applications for Consent under Water and Air Acts at the end of financial year/ reference period	251

CHAPTER XII

12 CITIZEN CHARTER

12.1 Consent Disposal Mechanism:

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 have 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.

Table: Consent Decision Level

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) 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) such as Emission control	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 is ambiguity

system(ECS) or Effluent Treatment Plant(ETP)/Sewage Treatment Plant(STP)/ Ready Mix Concrete Plants(RMCs).			with respect to classification which needs clarity /examination
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- ✚ 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 authorization 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

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.

12.2 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 - Director, (Environment) - Medical Superintendent, Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital - Concerned Sr. Env. Engineer.	Hospital/ Nursing Homes/ Health Care Establishments etc. with bed strength of 51 to 199.

	5. Concerned Env. Engineer.	
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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.

12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 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.

12.6 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.

12.7 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. Sh. P. S. Pankaj, 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.

STATUS OF RTI APPLICATION

Received RTI Applications : 258

No of RTIs replied : 238

Received First Appeal : 47

12.8 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

Sl. No.	Training Institute	Training Title	Duration with date
01	Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Nagrota, Jammu-181221	CPCB sponsored: Residential Training Programmes "Hazardous substances/Solid waste/Bio-Medical/Electronic/Plastic waste/C&D waste management"	Three days (02.03.2023-04.03.2023)
02	Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology Nanded, Maharashtra-431606	CPCB sponsored: Residential Training Programmes on "Enforcement of Hazardous and other (Management and Waste & Transboundary Movement) HOWM" Rule- 2016"	Two days (20.02.2023-22.02.2023)
03	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	Invitation for IITR-CPCB Training Course	Three Days (16.03.2023-18.03.2023)
04	CIPET, Guindy, Chennai	CPCB sponsored: Residential Training Programme "Measures on to Eliminate Identified SUP items and Effective Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Two days (23.02.2023-24.02.2023)
05	National Law School of India University, Bengaluru	CPCB sponsored: Residential Training Programme on "Environmental Legislations, Interpretation, Enforcement, Legal and Statutory Requirements-Case Studies"	Three days (02.03.2023-04.03.2023)
06	CGWB, Chandigarh	One Day workshop on, NAQUIM on Management Plans for Water Sustainability in Punjab Haryana, Chandigarh, NCT Delhi	One day 08.02.2023

CHAPTER XIV

14 IT CELL

The following work is under process in the IT Cell:

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

14.1 Online Consent Management & Monitoring System (OCMMS)

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.

New Developments:

-  Worked on Random Inspection Module.
-  Renewal of Consent under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 based on auto-renewal with self-certification.
-  Renewal of Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 based on auto-renewal with self-certification and online submission of annual return under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

OLMS (Online Monitoring System)

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

- 66 Industry integrated on the OLMS portal

14.2 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.

Improved Features:

- iOS version of APP launched
- Update in Alert messages
- Don't Know Department is added

14.3 Minimizing Regulatory Burden Compliance

Under Regulatory Compliance Burden, there are 17 compliances of Decriminalization. Status is updated at RCB.

14.4 Ease of Doing Business

This is regarding implementing different provisions of Ease of doing business (EoDB). In this regard, the IT cell analyses all the 629 reforms done by various states of India. It was found that:

- 434 reforms are already implemented by DPCC.
- 135 reforms shall be implemented in the future.
- 32 reforms are not applicable in Delhi
- 28 reforms not to be implemented.

14.5 'Unified Portal' for licensing of eating/ boarding houses in Delhi (MHA Portal)

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:

- ✚ Modifications in the application form.

14.6 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.

- ✚ iOS version of APP is launched

14.7 Central Inspection System

Labour Department in association with NIC Delhi State Unit is developed Central Inspection System (CIS). Secretary-cum-Commissioner (Labour) has directed DPCC that OCMMS development team to develop and provide API through which NIC (Delhi State Unit) may capture the online data of high risk category (Red) Establishments/Industries registered under Environment Act. A number of meetings have been convened by the Labour Department for the same.

At present, the following decisions were taken during the meeting:

1. DPCC will provide the data of high-risk industries i.e. Red category industries to Labour Department in excel sheet to understand and clarify which fields/ parameters are required to Labour Department in CIS. Labour Department will discuss with the CIS development team and will approve that list or provide the list of required data field/ parameters to DPCC so that NIC (MoEF & CC) may develop API on the basis of provided parameters.
2. Central Inspection System will be developed in two phases: -
 - 1) In first phase, NIC (MoEF & CC) will provide API to CIS development team. With the help of the API, the high risk data may be fetched from OCMMS web portal to CIS web Portal. Initially all approved high risk applications data may be sent to CIS web portal and afterward as application is processed in OCMMS will be sent to CIS web portal for inspection. List of inspector/ DPCC officers will be provided by DPCC to Labour Department.
 - 2) In second phase, the integration between DPCC OCMMS and CIS System will be done. Inspection reports have already been sent by DPCC to Labour Department. Whatever the inspections and actions (Show Cause Notice, Letters, Directions etc.) were taken by

the officers may also be updated in OCMMS web portal. The format for show cause notice, letters, directions etc. will be shared by DPCC to Labour Department. Both development teams shall discuss the process of implementations of this phase.

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, filed 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.

Statistics of cases in the year 2022-2023:

- (a) 153 cases/writs in NGT, District Court, Appellate Authority, High Court and Supreme Court were disposed off during the year
- (b) 195 new cases were received during the year filed in NGT, District Court, Appellate Authority, High Court and Supreme Court
- (c) 08 complaint cases were filed in District Court for violation of provisions of Water/Air Act.
- (d) Total 1533 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:

The Supreme Court's interventions in 2022-2023 were focused on both immediate and long-term solutions to Delhi's pollution crisis. The Court continued to monitor the implementation of existing air quality control plans, urged for better regional coordination, and directed the authorities to adopt more sustainable practices in transportation, waste management, and industrial activities. The Court also pushed for greater public involvement and transparency in monitoring air quality, while holding authorities accountable for failing to meet pollution control targets. These actions underline the Supreme Court's commitment to reducing pollution in Delhi and safeguarding public health.

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 focus on encroachment and illegal industries continued in this period, particularly in relation to urban planning and environmental standards.

March 2022 – Anti-Encroachment Drive: The Court took up the issue of widespread encroachment in the national capital. It directed the Delhi government and MCD to remove unauthorized constructions from roads, parks, and public spaces in a phased manner. The Court emphasized the need to remove encroachments in a humane and orderly fashion, ensuring that the displaced individuals were provided adequate rehabilitation or alternative housing. This was part of the Court's broader approach to improving the urban landscape and ensuring that public spaces were protected.

August 2022 – Illegal Industries in Residential Areas (Again): The Court reiterated its directive to the Delhi government to address the problem of illegal industrial activities in residential areas. It ordered the authorities to close down all industries operating illegally in residential zones. The Court also called for a detailed report on the status of the action taken against violators and warned that non-compliance would lead to contempt of court proceedings. The Court underscored the necessity of creating a clear distinction between residential, commercial, and industrial zones.

September 2022 – Action on Encroachment in Delhi's Green Zones: The Court directed the Delhi government to take action against encroachments in green zones, including parks and areas designated for environmental protection. The Court also questioned the local authorities' inaction on this issue, urging them to ensure that green spaces remained unencumbered by illegal structures or industrial units.

February 2023 – Encroachments on River Banks (Yamuna): In February 2023, the Court intervened regarding the encroachments along the Yamuna river, particularly focusing on illegal construction on the river's floodplains. The Court directed the Delhi government and the MCD to demolish such unauthorized structures and restore the riverfront. The Court emphasized the environmental harm caused by these encroachments and instructed authorities to prevent future encroachments.

[Hon'ble National Green Tribunal:](#)

- 1) OA 519/2016 titled as, "Hardeep Singh & Ors. Versus SDMC & Ors." National Green Tribunal vide its orders dated 14.07.2022 passed in regarding Noise Pollution in Delhi, has passed certain directions for

controlling environment pollution. The Tribunal further directed that the government should take noise pollution at par with air pollution. Whenever there is any plan to curb air pollution, similar plans must be made to mitigate noise pollution. In addition, the Hon'ble Tribunal further directed to hold a meeting and issue appropriate statutory/ administrative order in the light of the Report, identifying accountable authority/ authorities for the steps to be taken for noise pollution control.

- 2) OA No. 6/2012: Nizamuddin West Association vs. Union of India & Ors.
Order dated 16.02.2023:
"The NGT is monitoring the compliance of directions for rejuvenation of River Yamuna for which high level Committee headed by the Hon'ble LG Delhi comprising all other concerned authorities/regulators were constituted."
- 3) OA No. 95/2018, Aryavart Foundation vs. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors.
Order dated 24.02.2023:
"Directions to control discharge of effluents by industries and CETP in Vapi Industrial Cluster in River daman Ganga and drain Bill Khadi and also directed performance audit of all PCBs."
- 4) OA No. 360/2018, Shree Nath Sharma vs. Union of India & Ors.
Order dated 17.01.2023:
"Directions for preparation and updating annually and execution of district environment plans on continuous basis."
- 5) OA No. 214/2021, Shailesh Singh vs. Central Pollution Control Board & Ors.,
Orders dated 13.05.2022:
"Directions issued for compliance off consent conditions and environmental norms in operation of slaughter house at Ghazipur, Delhi."
- 6) OA No. 838/2022, Prem Prakash Prajapati vs. Project Director, PIU Sonipat & Ors.
Order dated 06.03.2023:
"Directions for compliance of environmental norms in construction of 8-lane Highway No. 44 at Delhi by controlling dust."

- 7) OA No. 400/2019, Social Action for Forest & Environment (SAFE) vs. Union of India & Ors.
Order dated 07.11.2022:
"Directions for proper management of End-of-Life Tyres/Waste Tyres in the light of guidelines on the subject by statutory regulators."
- 8) OA No. 300/2022, In re: News item published in News 18 dated 26.04.2022 titled "Delhi: Massive Fire at Bhalswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13 Fire Tenders on Spot"

AND
OA No. 288/2022, In re: News item published in The Times of India dated 22nd April, 2022, titled "Delhi: long-drawn effort to douse fire at Ghazipur landfill"

Order dated 16.02.2023:
*"Another Directions for control of fire incidents at legacy waste sites in Delhi and to prevent release of methane gas in the light of suggestions of Expert Committee, headed by a former High Court Judge."
The Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 11.10.2022 ordered the NCT of Delhi to pay environmental compensation of Rs. 900 Crores.*
- 9) EA No. 16/2019, Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage and Ishika vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.
Order dated 16.02.2023:
"Rejuvenation of Najafgarh Jheel by preparing EMP by interstate committee of Delhi and Haryana."
- 10) OA 606/2018 " Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other environmental issue"
Order dated 16.02.2023:
"The NGT vide order dated 16.02.2023 after imposing compensation of 3132 crore on GNCTD constituted "Solid Waste Monitoring Committee" headed by the Lt. Governor, of Delhi and consisting of HODs of Union of India as well as Government of NCT of Delhi."
- 11) OA. No. 21/2023 (Ashwani Yadav Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi).
Order dated 09.01.2023:
"The NGT after considering various orders passed by it, has pleased to constitute a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble LG to deal with all the issues of rejuvenation of river Yamuna."

CHAPTER XVI

16 FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2022-2023

	Accounts Branch	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
	Achievement w.e.f. 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023	TOTAL
Sl.No.	Particular	
1	CONSENT Fees received in financial year 2022-23	3471.00
2	Lab Fees received in financial year 2022-23	38.00
3	HMW Fees received in financial year 2022-23	09.00
4	BMW Fees received in financial year 2022-23	124.00
5	IMPORT/EXPORT Fees received in financial year 2022-23	09.00
6	Environmental Damage Compensation received in financial year 2022-23	1914.74
7	Diesel Cess Receipt in the financial year 2022-2023	2004.00
8	Amount Transferred to EV Fund as per new EV Policy dated 07.08.2020	1002.00