

### Tabular Statement Summarising Major Directions of NGT, Achievements and Directions Needed.

SN o.	NGT's Directions	Issues identified	Whether Achieved, if yes, when	Revised target date if not achieved	Roadmap
1	<p><b>Chapter-1- Environmental Flow</b></p> <p><i>NGT's order dated 11.9.19 "a) The impact on ground water regime due to pilot project may be monitored by CPCB, DPCC and CGWA. The study being carried out by the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee (NIH) on directions of NMCG may be completed as per schedule by March 2020. An interim report be furnished by December 2019. b) The current regime of Environmental flows may be augmented especially in lean seasons by way of coordination amongst</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. E- flow study through NIH Roorkee</li> <li>ii. Monitoring ground water level through CPCB, CGWA and DPCC</li> <li>iii. Augmentation of flow in the river during the lean season</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, draft report received on 01.05.20</p> <p>Monitoring being done by CGWA, CPCB, DPCC and IFCD,</p> <p>NIH Study has suggested some steps.</p>	<p>Final Report yet to be received</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>NMCG was asked by YMC to have estimation of quantitative enhancement possible with water conservation measures introduced in the river basin to be done as a part of the NIH study.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. MoJS be directed to notify recommended E flow in the river within two months.</li> <li>ii. The project to create shallow reservoir be directed to be pursued based on the results of ground water monitoring of the pilot project at Palla</li> <li>iii. MoJS , States of Haryana, UP, Delhi Uttarakhand and HP be directed to review the Water sharing arrangement of 1994 for ensuring E flow in the river .</li> <li>iv. States be directed to adopt water conservation measures, recycling of water and improving water use efficiency of</li> </ul>

	<i>member states stakeholders".</i>				agriculture. Outcomes should be measurable.
2	<p><b>Chapter-2: Demarcation and rejuvenation of Yamuna Floodplains:</b></p> <p><i>DDA and Demarcation and Rejuvenation of the Flood Plains: Physical demarcation of the entire floodplain to be done within three months and fence such areas and convert them into bio-diversity parks according to plan.</i></p> <p><i>Embargo on edible crop/cultivation on the floodplain</i></p>	<p>Yes, achieved only as far as physical demarcation is concerned. Up to September 2019, 352.36 hectares has been cleared of encroachment. However, 959 hectares has not been freed up or repossessed; Table at page 17 of the Final Report brings this out.</p> <p>The DDA may ensure compliance with regard to accountability of officers.</p>	<p>No revised target date is possible as DDA has linked repossession with the projects which will have time overruns as indicated on page 16 (v) of the report.</p> <p>Only achieved in the area vacated after Supreme Court removed stay. In most of the remaining area of 959 hectares cultivation of edible vegetables continues.</p>	<p>A detailed action plan for repossession has not been furnished and tying up removal with project commencement is not recommended.</p> <p>Revised dates have been made co-terminus with bio diversity project completion</p>	<p><b>General Comments. : It is requested that 8 specific directions which YMC has recommended at pages 25,26 and 27 may be considered by NGT. They are not repeated here.</b></p> <p>YMC has asked that repossession be delinked as projects will be delayed because of pandemic and labour problems. This may kindly be supported</p> <p>No road map provided by DDA. VC and Commissioner Lands and Horticulture may be directed to give a road map for different pockets under agriculture in 15 days.</p>

	<p><i>This relates to CCTVs, road cutting permission, prevention of illegal dumping restoration of ecological functions.</i></p> <p><i>(i) The UP Irrigation Department shall give permission to DDA for the execution of CCTVs related work .</i></p> <p><i>(ii) DDA to strictly regulate illegal dumping of malba</i></p>	<p>Issues were about overcoming obstacles which were standing in way of planned surveillance and complete putting of CCTVs and keep the area secure from further encroachment.</p> <p>Surveillance of flood plains to be approached through different measures.</p>	<p>The areas of different pockets of flood plain land under cultivation have been given both in acres and hectares and only after face to face meetings held in late May and mid-June a table was finally provided which also does not match with other documents. No plan has been provided for stopping cultivation.</p> <p>DDA has erected only 36 CCTVs and the remainder of 66 CCTVs. Permissions are available but now DDA is finding that need may be reduced.</p> <p>Achieved substantially through enhancement of security, erection of CCTVs, giving vehicle registration details to Transport authorities and envying</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Security of flood plain has to be constantly monitored by independent people. Dumping has reduced but not stopped. Details in last page of</p>	<p>The YMC has given a road map on page 17 under Security of flood Plain and Installation of CCTVs as huge solid waste dumping under Nizamuddin bridge was highlighted by an NGO SANDRP and was found correct.</p> <p>Security of flood plain has to be constantly monitored by independent people. Dumping has reduced but not stopped. Details in last page of DDA Chapter in Report.</p>
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	<p><i>or carrying the same to flood plain by collecting compensation wherever violations are found and submit action taken report to Monitoring Committee.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Prohibition on throwing pooja and other material.</i></p> <p><i>Rejuvenation of Floodplains: The floodplain should be demarcated and developed through wetlands and biodiversity parks. Vice Chairman DDA and Principal Secretary, Irrigation, U.P to give specific timelines for setting up of same. The Chief Secretary UP shall supervise and monitor the same.</i></p> <p><i>NGT Order dated 5.3.20 on DDA to set up an SPV</i></p>	<p>(i) vacation of land under cultivation</p> <p>(ii) Payment by UP to DDA for taking up work on UP side. Removal of encroachments</p> <p>DDA to constitute a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) preferably within two</p>	<p>Environmental compensation.</p> <p>Not achieved. Inordinate delay on side of UP.</p> <p>To take charge of all ecological and rejuvenation functions.;</p>	<p>DDA Chapter in Report.</p> <p>This matter needs to be clinched as already decided. If not, access and rejuvenation efforts will fail.</p> <p>After first accepting the SPV alternative, DDA states that it is</p>	<p>NGT may kindly consider passing an appropriate order against UP Irrigation for having given repeated assurances at E-in _C level but only to buy time.</p> <p>YMC is unable to comment on the legal opinion but in its Final report in the second part of page 24 and 25 the</p>
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		<p>weeks for rejuvenation of river Yamuna.</p>	<p>ecological restoration of the flood plains, setting up of bio-diversity parks, artificial wetlands, phytoremediation maintaining vigil and undertaking flow measurement,</p> <p>(iii) removing encroachments</p> <p>(iv) river front development</p> <p>(v) Attract and educate citizens and nature enthusiasts through nature related activities.</p>	<p>not empowered to create a separate legal entity such as River front Authority or Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.</p> <p>It has suggested delegating powers exercisable by it only to officers, local authority or committees (constituted under Section 5A of the Act). DDA has stated that there already exists a mechanism to monitor river Yamuna - "Upper Yamuna River Board" and "Unified Centre for Restoration and rejuvenation of River Yamuna (UCRRY)".</p> <p>Elsewhere DDA has stated it will it will depute an officer/ wing</p>	<p>pitfalls of leaving everything to a wing of DDA have been highlighted.</p> <p>DDA has stated that there already exists a mechanism to monitor river Yamuna - "Upper Yamuna River Board" and "Unified Centre for Restoration and rejuvenation of River Yamuna (UCRRY)". At the least both these bodies may be asked to provide direction and oversight.</p>
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				to whom responsibility of managing the area shall be entrusted.	
3	<p>Chapter 3- Quality of Water</p> <p><b>NGT's order dated 11.9.19</b></p> <p><i>“Monthly reports on the water quality be furnished by DPCC to the Monitoring Committee which must also contain data on Faecal coliform and till the time DPCC establishes its own laboratory network, the samples may be got analyzed either from CPCB laboratory or other accredited laboratory with respect to aforesaid parameter. Such</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Setting up laboratory for testing F. coliform by DPCC and all the data to be displayed on the website of DPCC is linked to the Website of CPCB.</li> <li>2. Setting up Three Stations for online testing of Ammonical N at Palla, Wazirabad, and Okhla</li> </ol>	<p>February 20</p> <p>December 2019</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CPCB in collaboration with DPCC should bring out a monthly report on the quality of river Yamuna and display it on the Website of CPCB for public information. The Report should be compiled after incorporating the test reports of DPCC which maintains nine stations so that there is no variance between the reports of the two organizations. At present the independent reports generated by the two regulatory bodies are difficult to reconcile and can create confusion in the mind of the public and media.</li> <li>2. The River Front and River Conservation Authority as a SPV which the NGT has directed to be created should be given the mandate to closely and periodically monitor the river Quality and submit periodic reports to the Tribunal and also bring</li> </ol>

	<p><i>reports must be placed on the website of DPCC and CPCB. For failure to comply with this direction, DPCC will be liable to pay environment compensation of Rs. 2lakh per month to CPCB for restoration of environment with effect from 01.10.2019. The amount can be recovered from the erring officers apart from appropriate entries in their service records."</i></p>	<p>3. Damage Assessment done by a team headed by NMCG due to pollution in Yamuna</p>	<p>Not yet</p>	<p>CPCB has not given any time frame by which time this will be done</p>	<p>out an Annual Report to be placed in the public domain. 3. CPCB be directed to submit the Damage Assessment Report without further loss of time. Considering the disruption caused due to the lockdown, a two-month extension to the Committee to submit their report is recommended.</p>
4.	<p><i>Sewage Treatment Plants DJB has to give definite milestones and timelines to bridge the gap in terms of poor capacity initialization within one month.</i></p>	<p>1. Capacity utilisation  2. Short term measure for better capacity</p>	<p>Overall: 90% though there are STPs where capacity utilisation is low  No</p>	<p>100% by 2023  Rohini, Narela, Kapashera and Najafgarh by 31.3.21 and Nilothi by 2023</p>	<p>1. Much of the work on new STPS are at a nascent stage and monitoring at this stage is being done in respect of land allotment issues. A direction from NGT to the Chief Secretary GNCTD is needed to provide oversight to land allotment within a period of three months.</p>

	<p><i>b) The DJB to prepare an Action Plan with timelines for better capacity utilization of STPs by tapping the drain as a short term measure to reduce pollution in River Yamuna within one month.</i></p> <p><i>c) DJB to prepare an action plan with specific timelines and implement the same in terms of bridging the capacity gap and upgradation of existing STPs that are functioning on old parameters.</i></p> <p><i>d) DJB to take concrete steps in terms of actions not taken so far and fix the accountability of erring officials.</i></p>	<p>utilisation by trapping of drains</p> <p>3. Up gradation of existing STPs.</p> <p>4. Setting up new STPs by 31.12.20- Timelines within one month</p> <p>5. Decentralised STPs:14 (9+5) and additional 44 STPs as per SWM 2031</p>	<p>Only one STP meeting all parameters including F. coliform 7 meeting 10/10 and 17 STPs meeting 30/50 standards for TSS/BOD design parameters</p> <p>Not expected to be commissioned by 31.12.20</p> <p>None commissioned</p>	<p>DJB has given Action Plan for upgradation of the other STPs with outlay of Rs 3000 crores. No clarity if and when this will actually be done</p> <p>Timelines extend up to June 2023. DJB has stated that these are contractual timelines and cannot be compressed.</p> <p>No timelines for setting up the STP. No clarity about land availability.</p>	<p>2. An increase in capacity utilization of STPs would need much more capacity building within the organisation. The DJB was asked to create measurable benchmarks to evaluate progress but this has not been done.</p> <p>3. It is the understanding of the YMC that the IDMC was not only to focus on phyto- bio-remediation. That was suggested as a means to tackle the sewage which is flowing in the storm water drains. But there is a need to have a focal point to which the drain owning agency reports if sewage is not plugged/ diverted or the polluter pays principle applied on households that have not arranged for collection services or provided septic tanks. Government order number dated 31.3.2020 places responsibility for enforcement on the urban local bodies. The IDMC should</p>
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	<p><i>e) DJB to complete the task of setting up of STPs by 31.12.2020.</i></p> <p><i>f) The DJB needs to spell out action to be taken with specific timelines within one month.</i></p> <p><i>g) Bioremediation and/or phytoremediation or any other remediation measures may start as an interim measure positively from 01.01.2020, failing which the Govt. of NCT of Delhi may be liable to pay compensation of Rs. 5 Lakhs per month per drain to be deposited with the CPCB. This however, is not to be taken as an excuse to delay the installation of STPs, sewerage</i></p>	<p>Bio/Phyto remediation to commence by 01.01.20</p>	<p>Not started.</p>	<p>Guidelines finalised by CPCB sent to MoUD, MoJS for a national policy formulation. Action Plan prepared by SDMC and EDMC</p>	<p>be directed to examine the progress made by the local bodies through its own administrative mechanism. Otherwise the IDMC will not be resolving co-ordination and jurisdiction problems relating to stopping sewage in the drains and these will continue causing health and environmental problems for citizens living in downstream colonies.</p> <p>4. Pending land allotment for STPs, Govt of NCT Delhi be directed to focus on extensive coverage of the households/colonies relying on Septic tanks as onsite sanitation measure in the catchment areas of the colonies. Schemes for septage collection services need much greater thrust.</p> <p>5. Up-gradation of STPs to meet revised standards laid down by DPCC and also directed by the NGT, be taken up in a time bound manner. Non-compliance to environmental</p>
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					standards on the grounds of non-availability of funds is unacceptable. If required funds should be directed to be mobilised by levying sewage charges on all the citizens irrespective of the water consumption and whether they live in sewerage areas or un-sewered areas. This was also ordered by NGT in its order of 13.1.15 and reiterated in order dated 26.7.18.
5	<p><b>Chapter: 5-Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP);</b></p> <p><i>a) DJB to put the systems in place for project monitoring so that timelines are adhered to.</i></p> <p><i>b) DJB is directed to adhere to the timelines with regard to ISP and treat all the 242 MGD sewage by 31.12.2019.</i></p> <p><i>c) For failure to comply with the above directions compensation will be payable at the rate of Rs. 5 Lakhs per month till compliance from 01.01.2020. Entries be also</i></p>	<p>Project monitoring to be strengthened</p> <p>Commissioning of ISP by 31.12.19</p>	<p>Achieved but ineffective</p> <p>Not achieved</p>	<p>Infrastructure for trapping 242 MGD to be ready by: 31.08.2020</p> <p>ii. Trapping &amp; Treatment of 165 MGD: 31.8.20</p> <p>iii. Trapping &amp; Treatment of 200 MGD: 31.12.2020</p>	<p>Monitoring to be strengthened and quarterly report to be submitted to NGT</p> <p>As directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in order dated 08.5.2015, shortage of funds, if any, should be made up by invoking "Polluter Pays Principle".</p> <p>NGT may kindly consider passing orders that the completion of these projects may be given overriding priority on grounds of public health and ecological safety</p>

	<p><i>made in the service records of the erring officers to fix their responsibility.</i></p>	<p>Trapping of 204 additional drains found in the catchment of Najafgarh and Shahdara basin</p>	<p>Partially achieved, only 36 out of 204 additional drains trapped in ISP catchment</p>	<p>iv. Trapping &amp; Treatment of 242 MGD: 31.12.22</p> <p>Trapping not required: 10</p> <p>Pertains to Haryana and DDA: 03</p> <p>Drains to be trapped by Dec 2020: 138</p> <p>Drains to be trapped by Dec 2021: 17</p>	
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6	<p><b>Chapter 6: Maintenance of drains</b>  <b>Hon'ble NGT's order dated 18.12.17:</b>  <i>The Delhi Jal Board shall ensure that all the 10 drains that have been trapped/intercepted should be totally sealed by taking appropriate measures to ensure that there is no leakage from the point of interception /tapping to river Yamuna in any case</i>  <b>Hon'ble NGT's order dated 11.9.19</b>  a) <i>The DJB and NDMC to identify and plug the sources of sewage within two months positively and report compliance to Monitoring Committee.</i>  b) <i>Tapping of Drains:</i></p>	<p>Stoppage of flow of sewage in 11 drains</p>	<p>The following drains, as per the Expert report do not have any flow downstream of trapping:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Magazine Road Drain</li> <li>2. Sweeper Colony drain</li> <li>3. Khyber Pass Drain</li> <li>4. Metcalf House Drain</li> <li>5. Moat Drain(Vijay Ghat)</li> <li>6. Civil Military Drain</li> <li>7. Delhi Gate drain</li> <li>8. Drain No 14</li> <li>9. Tughalaqabad Drain</li> <li>10. Kalkaji Drain</li> </ol>		<p>Hon'ble NGT may consider issuing following directions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. CPCB/DPCC to monitor 11 drains which have been trapped with regard to the effectiveness of trapping.</li> <li>ii. At some places, viz. Sweepers Colony drain, Magazine drain, Drain no. 14 and Barapula drain some JJ clusters, jhuggis have come up which release sewage directly into the drains. DSUIB should provide amenities like community latrines in such JJ clusters which needs external evaluation.</li> <li>iii. Drain owning agencies should be responsible to identify and stop such encroachments.</li> <li>iv. IDMC should monitor the action taken by DSUIB, DPCC and Drain owning agencies as permitting Jhuggis to defile</li> </ol>

	<p>i. <i>Qudasiabagh+ Mori Gate drain(Flow: 43.2 MLD):DJB to make an assessment of sewage coming from sewerred areas and prepare an action plan with timelines for plugging the discharge into storm water. New STPs be established only for non-sewerred areas.</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Barapulla Drain (Flow: 145.15 MLD): DJB to submit action taken on Action Plan which it had submitted to NGT in 2014 in terms of actions on short term, medium term and long terms measures envisaged.</i></p> <p>iii. <i>Maharani Bagh Drain (30.24 MLD):DJB to indicate proposal to stop the flow in the drain with specific timelines in terms of tapping or laying of sewer lines in un-authorized colonies.</i></p> <p>iv. <i>Najafgarh Drain (2056 MID) and Shahdara</i></p>	<p>Action Plan for those (six) drains that have not been trapped</p>	<p>11. Tekhand Drain(Sarita Vihar Drain)</p> <p>Action Plan submitted by DJB</p>	<p>Action Plan for the remaining six drains: Allotment of land for STPs on Tonga Stand, Maharani bagh, Barapula by DDA not yet been done. DJB has submitted Action Plan for sewage management in Barapula and Sen Nursing Home drains. The timelines as per the Action Plan given in the Final Report will have to be monitored.</p> <p>For Najafgarh and Shahdara drains the trapping will be through ISP. The detail timelines for trapping and treatment discussed in Chapter 5-ISP.</p>	<p>the drains downstream of the point of trapping defeats the whole purpose of trapping.</p> <p>v. <b>YMC recommends directions to DDA for allotment of land to DJB for setting up of the plant at the mouth of Mori Gate Drain, Mori gate drain and Barapula Drain within next three months.</b> Allotment of land for setting up STPs on drains has been hanging fire for the last two years if not longer. The process of allotment must be fast tracked considering the nature of utility services on priority and Chief Secretary and VC DDA be directed to personally oversee this and submit compliance to NGT within three months.</p> <p>vi. DJB should take a decision on the capacity of proposed STP after considering the discharge proposed to be trapped from Kushak and Sunheri Bagh Drain into sewerage system. IDMC be directed to monitor this.</p>
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	<p><i>outfall drain (475 MLD): The DJB is directed to attend to the observation of Monitoring Committee so that all the intercepted sewage is treated. The States of Haryana and UP are directed to submit their Action Plan with specific timeline to attend the flow of untreated sewage into said drains.</i></p> <p><i>Status of other storm water drains carrying sewage: The DJB is directed to submit a specific timelines with specific accountability so that no sewage finds its ways from sewer areas into the storm water drain.</i></p> <p><i>Status of Punctured Sewers: DJB to ensure that such instances are attended on priority with specific accountability.</i></p> <p><i>Ameliorative measures for cleaning drains &amp; Constructed Wetlands</i></p>	<p>Action Plan for following additional 7 drains carrying sewage :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sonia Vihar drain</li> <li>2. Shastri Park drain</li> <li>3. Kailashnagar drain</li> <li>4. Abul Fazal drain</li> <li>5. Jaitpur drain</li> <li>6. Agra Canal near Okhla</li> <li>7. Old Agra Canal Okhla</li> </ol> <p>Plugging of punctured sewer lines at 79</p>	<p>Only Shastri Nagar Park drain is trapped as per the Report of Expert appointed by YMC. For the other drains DJB has prepared Action Plan.</p> <p>47 places punctured sewers have been plugged</p>	<p>For the drains at Sno. 1, 3, 4 and 5 the Final Report gives action plan prepared by DJB. That Action Plan and timelines need to be monitored. Drains at Sno. 6 and 7 are actually canals and don't need to be monitored.</p> <p>At 27 places punctured sewers will be plugged by march 21 and remaining places after permission are</p>	<p>vii. NDMC/DJB should to plug all the sewage flowing into this drain from the areas under its charge within two months and take measures as recommended in the final Report and submit a compliance report before the Tribunal.</p> <p>viii. DJB, DSUIB and NDMC should submit timelines to fix accountability on officers responsible for the projects.</p> <p>ix. IDMC should monitor the action taken by DJB, DSUIB, DPCC, NDMC and Drain owning agencies as on the action points covered above.</p>
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	<p><i>and In-situ Bioremediation Technology: The Irrigation and Flood Control Department to develop a mechanism of third party verification report on the ameliorative measures undertaken by it.</i></p> <p><i>i. Controlled Dredging in River Yamuna: The finding of the study undertaken by NEERI to assess slug deposition on river bed of Yamuna be evaluated and appropriate decisions by undertaken by IFCB (The Irrigation and Flood Control Department).</i></p> <p><i>c) For failures in tapping the drains, environmental compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per drain per month will be paid by the DJB or concerned department to the CPCB for environmental</i></p>	<p>Controlled dredging in Yamuna to remove historical sludge</p> <p>In-situ bio/Phyto remediation in drains</p>	<p>Draft feasibility report prepared by NEERI has been submitted</p> <p>Not commenced yet.</p>	<p>granted by DDA, Railways and others</p> <p>NMCG and IFCD should take a final view on the recommendation of the Draft Report</p> <p>Action Plans prepared for different drains by SDMC and EDMC and submitted to IDMC. No timelines finalised. Other drain owning agencies have not prepared Action Plans.</p>	
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	<i>restoration. Entries in the record of the erring officers also be recorded consistent with the earlier directions.</i>				
7	<p>Chapter 7: Industrial Pollution:  NGT's order dated 02.03.15:</p> <p><i>I. All the industries in 17 clusters should be connected to CETPs. Industries not connected should be asked to connect through conduit pipes to CETPs and in event of failure such industries should be ordered to be closed by DPCC.</i></p> <p><i>II. Eleven clusters which do not have CETPs are stated to be dry industries and do not consume water in the process. Such Industrial clusters will</i></p>	<p>Survey of Industries in 17 Industrial cluster connected to 13 CETPs</p> <p>Survey of non -water polluting Industries in 11 industrial clusters</p> <p>Enforcement Action against polluting industries:</p>	<p>31985 industrial units were surveyed, out of which 1966 units were found defaulting which were either not connected to conveyance system of CETP or discharging solid waste into the conveyance system/open drains.</p> <p>4443 units surveyed and 38 units found defaulting. EC of 19 lakhs levied and Rs 9 lakhs realized</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Survey Completed. Unrealised EC to be recovered</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Directions may be issued to Commissioner Industries and MD DSIIDC to furnish a quarterly Progress Report to the Tribunal on the study underway for up-gradation of the CETPs and for effective and time bound implementation of the recommendations of NEERI report.</li> <li>2. Establishment of the Hazardous waste management Facility. This was directed to be set up by GNCTD by June 2020, however, due to Covid19 lockdown and the delay in grant of Environment Clearance the work of establishing the Hazardous waste site will be delayed. Considering that Delhi does</li> </ol>



	<p><i>be subjected to joint inspection by CPCB, DPCC and DSIIDC and MCDs verify the claim and also assess the manner in which hazardous waste like used oil, lubricants and grease if any used in the process it is disposed of.</i></p> <p>III. <i>No drains should carry industrial effluent and if found in the drains CETPs should be set upto treat the effluent before being taken to STPs as the STPs are not capable of treating industrial effluent.</i></p> <p>IV. <i>Hazardous waste generated at the CETPs should be disposed of at the designated hazardous waste sites</i></p>	<p>(a) By DSIIDC</p> <p>(b) DPCC</p>	<p>Rs 9.425 Crores EC levied and Rs 5.72 crores realised</p> <p>Action has been taken against 2181 industries in conforming areas and 2155 in non-conforming area. Show cause notices were issued to 1658 water polluting industries and closure ordered issued in respect of 1140 industries during the period from 01.08.18 to 31.05 2020. In addition, during the same period, EC of Rs 218 crores was levied on industries that were found in violation of the various environmental laws, both in conforming areas and non-</p>	<p>Action to recover unrealised EC to be taken by DSIIDC and DPCC. Also closure of the defaulting industries if EC not paid.</p>	<p>not have any Hazardous waste Treatment facility, directions may be issued to the GNCTD and DSIIDC to set up the facility by December 2020 and the authorities be directed to submit quarterly report to the Tribunal.</p> <p>3. NGT may also kindly consider directing the MOEF&amp;CC to expedite grant of Environmental Clearance considering the urgency of the matter.</p>
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<p><i>undertake advance planning for location of STPs, SPS', peripheral and trunk lines before new populations settle in.</i></p> <p><i>d) Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT Delhi make it mandatory for those provided with piped water supply and those having a sewage conveyance system in the vicinity to take sewer connections.</i></p> <p><i>e) Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs to introduce the regime of levy sewerage charges as presently no such charges are being levied within two months including areas where network has been laid (whole of East Delhi).</i></p> <p><i>f) Considering that tens of thousands of households spew their garbage into the storm water drains and pay nothing for the environmental damage caused, the CEO, DJB and DMCs to ensure sewer connectivity where sewer network has been laid before</i></p>	<p>Recovery of Sewerage charges from every citizen whether in sewerred or unsewerred colony</p> <p>Septage Collection from unsewerred colonies</p>	<p>62294 have taken connection so far</p> <p>No progress</p> <p>Only 416 colonies covered under Septage Management Regulations, though only 561 colonies out of 1799 colonies are sewerred. Only about 10% of septage actually collected and treated</p>	<p>YMC has not received any response on this from GNCTD</p> <p>Timeline for increased coverage under Mukhya Mantri Free Septage Yojna increased to June 2021. No clarity on specific timeline and coverage.</p>	<p>residing around Chirag Delhi and Nizamuddin West the sewage from the jhuggis is flowing into the drains causing an intolerable stench.</p> <p>3. Out of the 626 U/A colonies, which are not covered by the ISP, while some are proposed to be brought under sewerage network, there is no clarity about 502 colonies. NGT may direct the IDMC to have a three-pronged approach and while in-situ phyto/bio- remediation and septage management must continue there is also need for oversight of the implementation of an SOP which casts responsibility for sewage in drains on the local bodies. NGT's direction is needed to clinch need for all 3 strategies to be used -the bottom line being the stoppage of sewage in storm water drains.</p> <p>4. NGT may direct the IDMC to mount a survey of colonies and households which are</p>
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<p><i>31.12.2019 failing which both these agencies shall be saddled with environment compensation to the tune of Rs. 10 lakh per month and disciplinary action against the Zonal Officer responsible for his zone.</i></p> <p><i>g) The Chief Secretary, GNCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs to ensure that a mechanism is evolved where by raw sewage from unauthorized colonies gets collected and taken to some central STP facility for treatment till the time sewer line network is laid in unauthorized colonies within three months and six months thereafter ensure implementation of laying of sewer line network failing which Environmental Compensation of Rs. 10 lacs per month shall be levied on each of them.</i></p> <p><i>h) An institutional mechanism be established by the Chief Secretaries, GNCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs whereby the</i></p>				<p>having pit latrines/collection services and those who have no sewerage system and are discharging into the drains. Without linking strategies to populations in the colonies people will continue to pollute and the filth will continue..</p> <p>5. Applying the polluter pays principle, every individual household causing pollution by release of sewage into the open environment or in the sewer network has been already made liable for payment for its treatment irrespective of whether the sewage is conveyed through a sewer network or by way interception under the Interceptor project or through septage management. NGT may direct that a response be given to the Tribunal's order to revisit the policy of subsidizing polluters as there is no response. Orders of the Tribunal starting 2015 and</p>
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	<p>collection, transportation and disposal of septic tank waste is monitored.</p> <p>i) Accountability of the officers may be determined in the manner mentioned earlier. The Committee may monitor this aspect."</p>				last reiterated in September 2019 have been ignored.
9	<p><b>Chapter 9: OLMS</b>  <b>NGT's order dated 13.1.15:</b>  <i>"It shall be ensured that the functional data of all the STPs is on line and is connected to the Delhi Pollution Control Committee as well as the Central Pollution Control Board particularly in respect of COD, TDS, TSS and pH and shall be ensured that they are operational even during the power failures."</i></p> <p><b>NGT's order dated 8.5.15.</b>  The directions relating to OLMS were reiterated as follows:  <i>"14. The Delhi Jal Board and DSIDC through DPCC or otherwise shall</i></p>	<p>1. Installation of OLMS in STPs and CETPs</p> <p>2. Connectivity of OLMS to CPCB and DPCC servers</p> <p>3. STP and CETP data in Public domain</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Applicable</p> <p>Applicable but improvement in efficiency not measurable</p>	<p>NGT may consider issuing the following directions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide statutory backing to the SOPs, CPCB be directed to issue directions under Environmental Protection Act 1986 to DJB, DSIIDC, and Commissioner Industries for comply with the SOPs in letter and spirit and also fix accountability for any dereliction. In the absence of such statutory backing, it is doubtful whether the SOPs will get implemented effectively.</li> <li>To DJB, DSIIDC/Industries Department to fix accountability on the supervisory officers for failing to ensure periodic calibration</li> </ol>

	<p><i>introduce Online Monitoring System (OLMS) particularly at the specified observation points or locations where the STP's and CETP's are located. This information shall be put in the public domain informing the public at large in regard to the performance of the STP's."</i></p> <p><b>NGT's order dated 11.9.19</b></p> <p>After considering the 2nd Interim Report of YMC dated 27.5.19, the Hon'ble Tribunal in an order dated 11.9.19 directed as under:</p> <p><i>"Regular calibration of OLMS in Sewage Treatment Plants and CETPs to validate sensor results with lab results to be overseen by DPCC and DJB and report submitted to the Chief Secretary Delhi and Monitoring Committee on Quarterly basis."</i></p>	<p>4.Sytem of generating alerts whenever parameters exceed the standards</p> <p>5.Calibration of OLMS installed at STPs and CETPs</p>	<p>Achieved but not satisfactory</p> <p>Achieved but ineffective</p>	<p>NO clarity in the Action Plan by DJB and DSIIDC</p> <p>CPCB asked to undertake Technical Audit. CPCB report needs to be implemented through directions under EP Act.</p>	<p>and for not imparting training to those in charge of using the OLMS.</p>
10	<p><i>DJB and park owning societies like DDA, DMCs, PWD to mandatorily use the treated water from STPs for all parks</i></p>	<p>Engagement of Tankers for parks within 5 KM radius</p>	<p>Achieved partially. Tankers used:</p>	<p>DDA has plans to cover 499 parks,</p>	<p>1. The directions issued by Lt Governor's notification dated 12.7.2010 and reiterated by the Chief Secretary vide his</p>

	<p><i>within 5 km radius of STPs and pending laying of pipelines, such treated water to be transported through tankers. Compliance be reported by 31.12.2019 failing which DJB, DDA, DMCs, PWD and others shall each be charged Environmental Compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month till compliance is reported. This shall be overseen by the Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT, Delhi and the Monitoring Committee as this colossal waste of treated water cannot be allowed.</i></p>	<p>Number of Parks irrigated</p> <p>Treated water used</p>	<p>316 out of 991 tankers required</p> <p>Parks Irrigated: 1284 out of 2958 within 5 Km radius</p> <p>Borewells closed: 930 borewells closed</p> <p>Present usage of treated waste water: 90 MGD</p>	<p>set up 186 Small decentralised STPs for each park within next 2 years. Closure of 411 borewells. As per Action plan in the Final Report</p> <p>DJB also has plans to utilise 202 MGD of treated waste water by release in the river and exchange with Haryana and UP as per the plans outlined in the final Report. Also 267 MGD is the mandatory return flow as per the water sharing arrangement of 1994</p>	<p>letter dated 09.03.19 TO be strictly enforced. Presently there is shifting of blame between the District Magistrates and the DJB on the enforcing this important provision of law.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Bulk users like the Railways, DMRC and Transport Department be also directed to use treated water for washings and construction, which will reduce use of ground water which is reported to be used. <b>This will need to be monitored. An NGT direction is needed as these bodies have not generally shown any enthusiasm to attend meetings called on this subject.</b></li> <li>3. Construction and installation of de-centralized modular STPs of Kilolitre capacity range to be installed adjacent to parks and gardens and using sewage flowing in the drains or erected along the</li> </ol>
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					<p>sewer lines. This has been done by the SDMC in Vasant Kunj Park and few other areas</p> <p>4. Creating root zone treatment system in the parks and gardens by diverting sewage in the drains from the man-holes. This will also have both demonstrative effect. DDA proposes to undertake phyto-bioremediation in parks/gardens where the treated waste water received from DJB is not of good quality.</p> <p>5. The bad odour from the treated waste water, high mineral content and presence of Faecal Coliform which are harmful to plant growth and human health becomes the bone of contention and DJB must see that public fears are allayed properly through the DMs and also the MCDs which are in charge of conservancy. <u>There is a need for NGT's direction on this.</u></p>
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