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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 2017/PAUSA 22, 1938

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2017

का.आ. 118(अ).—दिल्ली में और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण का बढ़ता स्तर गंभीर चिंता का विषय रहा है तथा प्रदूषण स्तरों में लगातार हो रही वृद्धि के विशेष संदर्भ में इस समस्या के निराकरण के लिए तत्काल उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है;

भारत सरकार द्वारा अंगीकृत राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (एक्यूआई) के अनुसार विभिन्न स्तरों के वायु प्रदूषण के निदान के लिए केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा तारीख 25 नवम्बर, 2016 को माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष एक ग्रेडिड रिस्पॉस एक्शन प्लान और उपयुक्त उपाय प्रस्तुत किए गए थे जिनमें और उपांतरण किया गया था;

और जबकि माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने दिनांक 02 दिसम्बर, 2016 के आदेश में केंद्रीय सरकार को निदेश दिया कि वह ग्रेडिड रिस्पॉस एक्शन प्लान की जांच करके पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन उपयुक्त अधिसूचना जारी करे;

और जबकि मामले की जांच की गई है तथा उस पर विधिवत् विचार करने के बाद केंद्रीय सरकार यह उपयुक्त समझती है कि उपर्युक्त आदेशों के अनुसरण में एक उपाय के रूप में ग्रेडिड रिस्पॉस एक्शन प्लान के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन पर्यावरण प्रदूषण (निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) प्राधिकरण (जिसे इसके पश्चात् 'ईपीसीए' कहा गया है) को सौंपा जाए;

अतः अब, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा तारीख 29 जनवरी, 1998 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 93 (अ) के द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन स्थापित तथा केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित ईपीसीए को ग्रेडिड रिस्पॉस एक्शन प्लान के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य सौंपती हैं।

[फा. सं. क्यू-18011/13/2000-सीपीए]

अरूण कुमार मेहता, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2017

S.O. 118(E).—Whereas high level of air pollution in Delhi and National Capital Region of Delhi has been a matter of serious concern and requires urgent measures to address the issue, particularly with reference to episodic rises in pollution levels;

And whereas a Graded Response Action Plan and appropriate measure to address different levels of air pollution as per National Air Quality Index (AQI) adopted by Government of India was submitted by the Central Pollution Control Board on the 25th November, 2016 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court which was further modified;

And whereas the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated the 2nd December, 2016 has directed the Central Government to examine the Graded Response Action Plan and issue appropriate notification under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

And whereas the matter has been examined, and after due consideration the Central Government considers it appropriate to entrust the task of implementing the Graded Response Action Plan as a measure under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) to the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (hereinafter referred to as 'EPCA') in compliance of the aforesaid orders;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby assigns the task of implementation of the Graded Response Action Plan to the EPCA established under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act vide notification number S.O.93 (E), dated the 29th January, 1998 and re-constituted from time to time by the Central Government.

[F. No. Q-18011/13/2000-CPA]

ARUN KUMAR MEHTA, Jt. Secy.

Submission by Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi

Graded response action plan according to pollution levels in Delhi and NCR to inform public action and to take effective steps to combat public health emergencies

December 2, 2016

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order of November 10, 2016 directed framing and submission of graded response action plan for various categories of National Air Quality Index (AQI). It also directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to convene a meeting on November 19, 2016 to get the views and suggestions of petitioners and other respondents on such plan.

Accordingly, a meeting was convened on November 19, 2016 at CPCB. The minutes of the meeting along with suggestions made and list of participants is annexed. (Appendix – I) Prior to this meeting two more meetings were held with implementing and monitoring agencies on November 16 & 17, 2016, and their suggestions on proposed action plan were taken.

In the hearing of November 25, 2016, CPCB had presented the draft of graded responses to different levels of pollution. The Hon'ble Court has "handed over to the Counsel opposite and Sunita Narain, who is present in person, to enable her to look into the matter and suggest such improvements and changes as may be considered necessary and feasible." sought further assessment and refinement of the proposed graded measures for finalization. CPCB and Sunita Narain have carried out further consultation to improve the proposal.

The graded measures for each source have been framed according to the AQI categories. It also takes note of the broad health advisory for each level of AQI that was adopted by the Government of India along with the AQI (See Table 1 and 2). The analysis of the past air quality trend shows that Severe and Very Poor air quality is

anticipated throughout the winter months of November to February and largely poor category during the summer months of March to May (Appendix – II).

The proposal has been framed keeping in view the key pollution sources in Delhi and National Capital Region of Delhi (NCR). While major sources of pollution including vehicles, road dust, biomass burning, construction, power plants and industries remain continuous throughout all seasons, the episodic pollution from stubble burning, increase in biomass burning, etc. varies across seasons. During winter the relative share of vehicles, biomass burning, MSW burning, firecracker, stubble burning, construction, and secondary particles increase. During summer, the influence of road dust, fly ash, vehicles, biomass burning etc is high.

The proposed graded measure approach has considered all these aspects and includes appropriate measures for each level of pollution according to AQI.

Table 1: National Air Quality Index

AQI Category (Range)	PM ₁₀ 24-hr	PM _{2.5} 24-hr	NO ₂ 24-hr	O ₃ 8-hr	CO 8-hr (mg/m ³)	SO ₂ 24-hr	NH ₃ 24-hr	Pb 24-hr
Good (0-50)	0-50	0-30	0-40	0-50	0-1.0	0-40	0-200	0-0.5
Satisfactory (51-100)	51-100	31-60	41-80	51-100	1.1-2.0	41-80	201-400	0.5 -1.0
Moderately polluted (101-200)	101-250	61-90	81-180	101-168	2.1- 10	81-380	401-800	1.1-2.0
Poor (201-300)	251-350	91-120	181-280	169-208	10-17	381-800	801-1200	2.1-3.0
Very poor (301-400)	351-430	121-250	281-400	209-748*	17-34	801-1600	1200-1800	3.1-3.5
Severe (401-500)	430 +	250+	400+	748+*	34+	1600+	1800+	3.5+

Table 2: Likely Health Impacts

AQI	Associated Health Impacts
Good(0-50))	Minimal Impact
Satisfactory (51-100)	May cause minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
Moderately polluted (101-200)	May cause breathing discomfort to the people with lung disease such as asthma and discomfort to people with heart disease, children and older adults
Poor (201-300)	May cause breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure and discomfort to people with heart disease
Very Poor (301-400)	May cause respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure. Effect may be more pronounced in people with lung and heart diseases
Severe (401-500)	May cause respiratory effects even on healthy people and serious health impacts on people with lung/heart diseases. The health impacts may be experienced even during light physical activity

Key elements of the graded measures according to the pollution levels

The compliance to various rules and regulations must be ensured throughout the year. Set of actions is to be implemented with greater vigour and stringency as preventive measures to avoid emergency, severe, and very poor air quality.

The actions are to be implemented in the entire NCR, except the action related to stubble burning which is to be implemented in the states of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose of the smog alert and pollution emergency action the data from the available monitoring grid in Delhi will be considered for action in the entire NCR as it is a common air shed.

All actions suggested for each category – moderate to poor, very poor, severe and emergency -- are cumulative and add up to the level of emergency.

Necessary preparations, including identification of sources and action plan, should be ready at least four weeks and actions initiated at least two weeks in advance of anticipated critical pollution days.

While the worst category according to the AQI is “Severe”, which in case of PM_{2.5} is 250 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and above and in case of PM₁₀ 401 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and above, another grade of health emergency level is proposed to be considered for more stringent action. The threshold for this category will be 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM_{2.5} and 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM₁₀, which are five times the standards. This is also consistent with the directive of the National Green Tribunal.

The institutional arrangement for the implementation is also presented here. The Hon’ble NGT vide its order of November 10, 2016, has constituted the Central and State level monitoring committees. Accordingly, the following structure will be set up.

A Task Force will be set up at the central level comprising representatives of CPCB, MOE&CC, DPCC, concerned SPCBs, IMD, health experts and other stakeholders. This Task Force will be set up and headed by CPCB. IMD will carry out forecasting and alert the Task Force. This Task Force will meet at least once a week or daily, if necessary during peak winter months of mid-October to mid-February, to review air quality status including weather and air quality forecast.

At the state level, each State Government in Delhi and NCR will set up Monitoring Committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to oversee implementation, monitoring, and compliance with the graded response measures. The Central Committee, headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, will review and coordinate actions taken and direct enforcement by concerned States.

Control rooms will be set up in Delhi Pollution Control Committee and concerned State Pollution Control Boards, traffic police and municipal bodies of NCT Delhi and NCR towns, for public to report on non-compliance. A central control room for overall monitoring will also be set up in Central Pollution Control Board.

The information about air quality will be sent to concerned Chief Secretaries of NCR, who are heading the State level committees so that the graded response, as detailed below, is implemented and enforced. This information about air pollution levels and the response required will also be communicated by the CPCB-headed Task Force directly and through the State governments to public so that they are informed about protective steps recommended for them as well as the steps required to be taken by governments.

During air quality emergencies, the CPCB-headed Task Force will suggest additional special measures that may be required to quickly bring down the air pollution levels to desired levels. The suggestion of the Task Force will be communicated to concerned Chief Secretary heading the State level committee, to ensure implementation. The Task Force may also suggest local measures in pollution hotspots. For example, AnandVihar

in Delhi that always shows up as very polluted area will require a local area plan in addition to the graded measure for the city. This information will also be communicated to the public, through public advertisements, installation of notice boards in different parts of the cities and other means by the respective State Governments.

The pollution emergency measures will have to be implemented under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment Protection Act, 1986. In fact, earlier on December 29, 2015, the Action Plan to contain air pollution in Delhi and NCR was issued by the Central Pollution Control Board under the Section 18(1)(b) of the Air Act, 1981 and on November 1 and 2, 2016, under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Monitoring Committee at the State government level will ensure implementation under section 31(A) of the Air Act, 1981.

As air quality analysis shows that most of the days during winter, between October 15 and February 15, fall in the AQI categories of Very Poor and Severe, it is appropriate to implement the measures that have been proposed for the AQI categories of Severe and Very Poor all through the winter, to prevent occurrence of severe or emergency situations.

The CPCB-headed Task Force will monitor air quality levels carefully and if the situation persists in Emergency category for 48 hours or more, then action as required under emergency situations shall immediately be pressed into action through State level committees and various implementing agencies listed in the action plan. However, all efforts will be made to reduce the response time so that people's exposure to toxic pollutants is reduced. This requires advance warnings and stringent implementation of actions required to reduce pollution before Severe or Emergency Level is breached.

The graded measures have been proposed for actions by the implementing agencies as well as by public for controlling of air pollution and reduction of outdoor exposures to protect health.

Table 3: Graded Response Action Plan for reducing air pollution

The graded measures according to AQI are listed from public health emergency level to downward. The measures are cumulative. Emergency and Severe levels include cumulatively all other measures listed in the lower levels of AQI including Very Poor, Poor and Moderate. It is also clear that the actions listed in the poor category need to be implemented though out the year. But during months when weather conditions turn more adverse there is need for greater scrutiny on enforcement.

Severe + or Emergency	Agency responsible/Implementing
When PM _{2.5} levels cross 300 µg/m ³ or PM ₁₀ levels cross 500 µg/m ³ (5 times above the standard) and persist for 48 hours or more	Agency
Stop entry of truck traffic into Delhi (except essential commodities)	Municipal Corporations and Traffic Police of Delhi and NCR Towns
Stop construction activities	Delhi Pollution Control Committee/Municipal Corporations of Delhi and NCR towns
Introduce odd and even scheme for private vehicles based on license plate numbers and minimize exemptions	Secretary cum Commissioner of Transport Department, NCT of Delhi, and Transport Commissioners of NCR towns
Task Force to take decision on any additional steps including shutting of schools	
Severe	
When PM _{2.5} levels are above 250 µg/m ³ or	
PM ₁₀ levels are above 430 µg/m ³	
Close brick kilns, Hot Mix plants, Stone Crushers	Chairpersons Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control

	Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh
	Superintendent of Police and Deputy Commissioner of respective districts
Shut down Badarpur power plant and maximize generation of power from existing natural gas based plants to reduce operation of coal based power plants in the NCR.	Chairpersons Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh
Intensify public transport services. Introduce differential rates to encourage off-peak travel.	Secretary cum Commissioner of Transport Department, NCT of Delhi, and Transport Commissioners of NCR towns
	Chairperson, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)
	Chairpersons, State Transport Corporations
Increase frequency of mechanized cleaning of road and sprinkling of water on roads. Identify road stretches with high dust generation.	All road owning agencies including Municipal Corporations of NCT of Delhi and NCR towns, Public Works Departments and National Highway Authority of India
Very Poor	
When PM_{2.5} levels are between 121-250 µg/m³ or	
PM₁₀ levels are between 351-430 µg/m³	
Stop use of diesel generator sets	Chairpersons Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
Enhance parking fee by 3-4 times	Municipal Commissioner
	Municipal Corporations of NCT of Delhi and NCR towns
Increase bus and metro services by augmenting contract buses and increasing frequency of service	Principal Secretary, Department of Transport of NCT of Delhi
	Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)
	Delhi Integrated Multi-modal Transit System Ltd (DIMTS)
	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)

	State Transport Corporations in NCR towns
Stop use of coal/firewood in hotels and open eateries	Municipal Corporations of NCT of Delhi and NCR towns
Residential Welfare Associations and individual house owners to provide electric heaters during winter to security staff to avoid open burning by them	Resident Welfare Associations
Alert in newspapers/TV/radio to advise people with respiratory and cardiac patients to avoid polluted areas and restrict outdoor movement.	Chairpersons, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh
Moderate to poor	
Poor – When PM_{2.5} levels are between 91-120 µg/m³ or PM₁₀ levels are between 251-350 µg/m³	
Moderate – When PM_{2.5} is between 61-90 µg/m³ or PM₁₀ is between 101-250 µg/m³	
Stringently enforce/stop garbage burning in landfills and other places and impose heavy fines on person responsible	Municipal Commissioner Municipal corporations of Delhi and NCR towns
Close/stringently enforce all pollution control regulations in brick kilns and industries	Chairpersons, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh
Stringently enforce pollution control in thermal power plants through PCB monitoring	Plant in-charge of power plants in NCR, and Delhi Pollution Control Committee and State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
Do periodic mechanized sweeping on roads with heavy traffic and water sprinkling also on unpaved roads every two days	Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporations of NCT of Delhi and NCR towns Commissioners, Traffic Police of Delhi and NCR towns to identify roads with heavy traffic and provide information to

	respective Municipal Commissioners
	Chief Engineers of officers in charge of CPWD, PWD of Delhi and NCR towns to identify unpaved roads with heavy traffic and provide information to respective Municipal Commissioners
Strict vigilance and no tolerance for visible emissions – stop plying of visibly polluting vehicles by impounding or heavy fine.	Commissioner or Officer in Charge, Transport Department and Traffic Police of NCT Delhi and NCR towns
Strict vigilance and enforcement of PUC norms	
Stringently enforce rules for dust control in construction activities and close non-compliant sites	Commissioner or Officers in charge of Police Departments of Delhi and NCR towns
Deploy traffic police for smooth traffic flow at identified vulnerable areas	Commissioners Traffic Police of Delhi and NCR Towns
Strictly enforce Supreme Court order on diversion of non-destined truck traffic and ensure only trucks registered after 2005 are allowed entry into Delhi	Municipal Corporations of NCT of Delhi and NCR towns Traffic Police of NCT of Delhi and NCR towns
Strictly enforce Supreme Court ban on firecrackers	Chief Controller of Explosives Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organizations (PESO) Commissioner or Officer in charge of licensing in the police departments of Delhi and NCR
Ensure fly ash ponds* are watered every alternate day during summer months (March – May).	Plant in charge of Power Plants in Delhi and NCR towns
Information dissemination Social media, mobile Apps should be used to inform people about the pollution levels, contact details of control room, enable them to report polluting activities/sources to the	Chairpersons, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh

concerned authorities, and actions that will be taken by government based on the level of pollution.	
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Note: * IIT Kanpur Report finds high flyash in air during summer months. Therefore, action is necessary during this period. But long term action has to be removal of this source of pollution from Delhi and its vicinity through the reuse and removal of all fly ash dumps.

Action to be taken by public

While the CPCB headed Task Force will use the AQI and health advisory to inform people about the dangers of exposure, people are also expected to take precautionary measures to protect themselves. Suggested actions by public is listed below:

Level according to Air quality index	Action
Very poor, severe and emergency	Those suffering from heart diseases, asthma, and other respiratory disease may consider avoiding undue and prolonged exposure
	Schools to suspend all outdoor activities and sport events during Severe and Very Poor conditions
	Report visible emissions from vehicles, industries, power plants, garbage burning, and other non compliances to the respective control rooms
	Do not use diesel and kerosene generators
	Maintain vehicles properly (PUC certificate, replace car air filter, maintain right tyre pressure)
	Minimize unnecessary travel, use public transport and avoid using private vehicles

The compliance with various rules, regulations and action plans including short, medium and long terms measures must be ensured throughout the year. Directions were issued

by CPCB on December 29, 2015 to contain air pollution in Delhi and NCR that include 42 points action plan. Time bound strategy and action are needed to comply with these measures to prevent occurrence of emergency, severe and very poor air quality.

Draft 21.11.2016

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS OF
HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA FOR SEEKING SUGGESTIONS OF THE PETITIONERS
&RESPONDENTS IN THE MATTER OF M.C. MEHTA V/S. UNION OF INDIA, MEETING HELD ON
19.11.2016 AT CPCB, DELHI**

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

In pursuant to the order, dated 10/11/2016 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Air Pollution in Delhi and NCR (M.C. Mehta Vs. UOI), a stakeholder meeting to discuss graded response to various air quality situations in NCR Delhi was convened in Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi on November 19, 2016. The meeting was chaired by Shri S.P. Singh Parihar, Chairman, CPCB, and attended by petitioners, representatives of concerned Government departments, and their counsel. List of participants is annexed.

The Chairman welcomed the participants. After brief round of introduction, a presentation on air quality scenario in Delhi was made by CPCB. The presentation covered information on air quality monitoring network, air pollution status including levels during recent episode of severe air quality, air quality index (AQI) categories and associated likely health impacts, and number of days in a month under various AQI categories for the past year.

Initiating the discussion, the Chairman observed that information on sources and contribution are available, and on the basis of this a broad action plan is already in place and has been conveyed to the concerned regulatory and implementing agencies in December 2015. Subsequently, specific directions have been issued on the 29th October, 1st and 2nd November 2016 to concerned agencies in Delhi and NCR. Meetings were also held by Chairman CPCB on the 30th September, Secretary Moefcc on the 4th November and the hon'ble Minister on the 7th November 2016 with Delhi and NCR State governments for effective compliance with the directions. He also observed that the air quality in Delhi is much inferior in winter months as compared to other months in the year. The recent episode of extremely high air pollution levels was unprecedented and resulted due to adverse weather conditions as also local and other factors in the NCR

States. However, recurrence of such an event in future cannot be ruled. Therefore, it is necessary that an action plan is put in place to prevent recurrence of such situations in future. Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) have also expressed serious concerns and have desired that an emergency/graded response action plan is prepared to deal with such events. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that a meeting with the petitioners in this case may be held on the 19th November at 11 AM in CPCB office and their suggestions for actions to improve the air quality of Delhi and NCR may be taken and incorporated in the proposed graded response action plan.

The views expressed by the participants are summarized below:

Shri Panjawani, CPCB Counsel:

- CPCB and SPCBs should be strengthened, and creation of three separate divisions for investigation, surveillance and compliance may be considered.
- Pollution Control Boards be renamed as Environment Protection Agencies
- Restriction be imposed on licensing, manufacturing, wholesale, and use of fire crackers with high noise levels and emissions
- Promote use of cleaner fuel and green technologies in crematoria

Dr. Kamat, Indian Medical Association:

- Strengthen implementation mechanism

Shri R. P. Singh, General Manager, National Highway Authority of India:

- Decongest arterial roads linked with national highways
- Install way motion bridges for trucks carrying goods at entry points to Delhi
- Remove bottlenecks for seamless flow of traffic

Student & Co-petitioner

- Restrictions be imposed on manufacture and sale of fire crackers
- Sprinkle water on MSW dumping sites to suppress gaseous emissions
- Implement waste management practices

Shri Arun Shah, Co-petitioner

- Adopt sectoral approach for controlling pollution – actions for each sectors such as construction, firecracker, disposal of debris, etc
- Ensure shouldering of roads & vacuum cleaning
- Invite open suggestions for innovative approaches to deal with stubble burning
- Appeal to Residential Welfare Associations to provide electric heaters during winter to the Security Staff to discourage open burning by them

Ms. Asavi, student & co-petitioner

- Spread awareness among children about harmful effects of firecrackers
- Seek suggestions from school & college students on measures to reduce pollution
- Ensure better monitoring and repairing of potholes for improving flow of traffic and reducing pollution
- Spread awareness on environmental laws among public

Dr Ramesh Kumar, Chief Medical Officer, NDMC

- Strengthen mechanism for implementation and take punitive action where necessary
- Encourage use of compost pits in public and residential gardens
- Integrate multimodal transport system to facilitate use of public transport
- Enhance use of mechanical sweepers to contain dust related pollution
- Encourage multi-level parking.

Transport Department

- Encourage sensor based probe for PUC measurements
- Encourage installation of particulate filters in diesel vehicles
- Mandate that all States/UTs ensure pollution check for vehicles registered in their jurisdiction

- Strengthen Public transport

Shri Rally, Counsel, DPCC

- Spread awareness about severe health impacts of air pollution, particularly among school and college students in language that is simple to understand
- Publicize DOs and DONTs and the role of citizens
- Ensure installation of more air quality monitoring stations in Delhi

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Delhi

- States of Haryana & Uttar Pradesh to provide alternate routes for non-destined vehicles
- Adequate U-turns to be provided by the PWD of Delhi for returning non-destined vehicles
- Lay down a Policy for scrapping old and impounded vehicles in Delhi
- Carry out a comprehensive study on road bearing capacity in Delhi
- Link purchase of vehicles with availability of parking space
- Public transport be made reliable, robust, and efficient
- Encourage multilevel parking.

Haryana SPCB

- Ensure alternate power supply arrangements in the event of shutting down Thermal Power Plants, as it may increase use of DG sets.
- Ban use of firecrackers during marriage functions
- Stop manufacture of firecrackers for five years
- Promote alternate use of Wheat/Paddy stock to prevent stubble burning
- Re-circulate leachate in landfill sites to contain Methane and extinguish fire at such sites

Shri Aniruddh Suri, Co-petitioner

- Technology and data from Google may be used to address issues related to traffic decongestion
- Impose complete ban on manufacture, sale and use of firecrackers, as it has no socio-economic benefits
- Ensure wide publicity of Air Quality Index using display boards across the city
- Ensure strict action against non-performers in government agencies
- Work out localized solutions to control air pollution and promote use of Ethanol in auto fuel
- For prevention of stubble burning, farmers should be sensitized that it not only affects health but also causes financial loss due to decline in soil fertility
- Encourage cooperation with agencies like USEPA and others for innovative solutions
- Do not permit a Polluting vehicle to ply even if it is being used to carry essential goods
- Undertake indigenous scientific studies on air pollution and health impacts
- Popularize mobile apps on various aspects of air pollution and CPCB to further improve its website to provide uninterrupted information
- Engagewith citizens more closely to seek suggestions for actions to control pollution.
- Action plan to indicate clearly the agencies and officers responsible for various activities and the plan be placed in public domain so that public can directly approach those responsible and hold them accountable

DrSarathPallerla, Director, MoEF&CC

- For implementation of graded response there is a need to expand infrastructure, enhance manpower and augment funding
- Prepare specific action plan for festivals like Diwali

U.P. SPCB

- Directions of Pollution Control Boards are not being implemented specially by government agencies such as development Authorities and ULBs

- Mechanism for coordinated response at the State Government level be put in place

Summary:

Summarizing the discussions, the Chairman, CPCB thanked the participants for their valuable suggestions and observed that the suggestions will be appropriately incorporated in the draft graded response action plan which is being prepared for submission to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was agreed that in order to prevent recurrence of higher levels of pollution it is important to sensitize public in general and school/college students in particular. For effective implementation of action plans, Public agencies will have to be better equipped and made more accountable. It was further agreed that government agencies such as CPCB and others should engage with public more closely to invite their suggestions for effective check on pollution as only a joint and concerted action can bring in meaningful solution to the recurrent problem of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

The participants were then requested to visit the Air Laboratory, Central Data Monitoring Facility and Air Quality Monitoring Station established on the campus of CPCB.

The meeting ended with thanks.

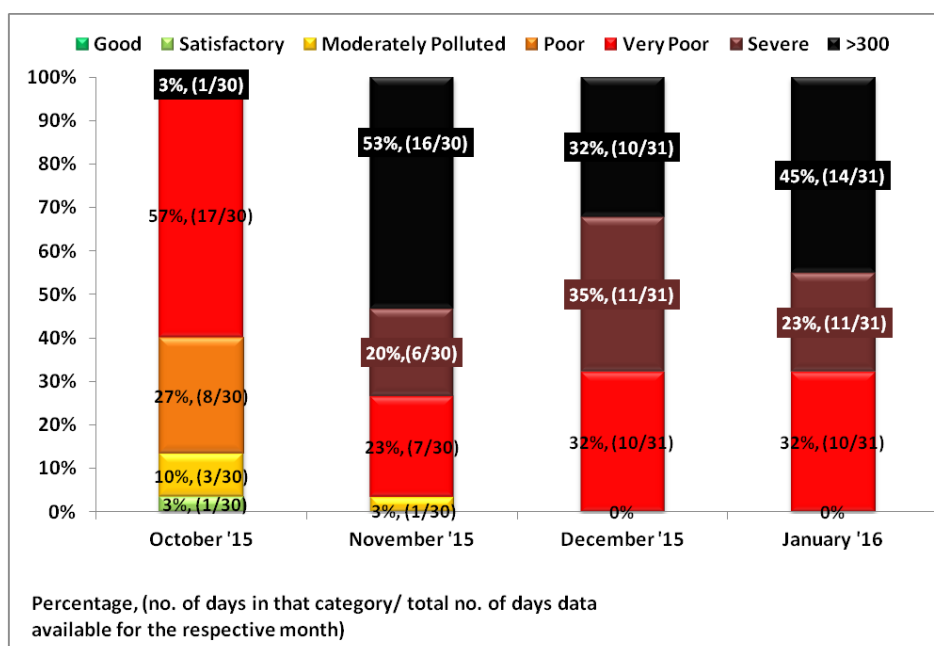
List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name of the Person	Designation	Organization	Mobile/Phone No.	E-Mail
1	Shri S.P.S Parihar	Chairman	CPCB		
2	Dr. A.B. Akolkar	Member Secretary	CPCB		
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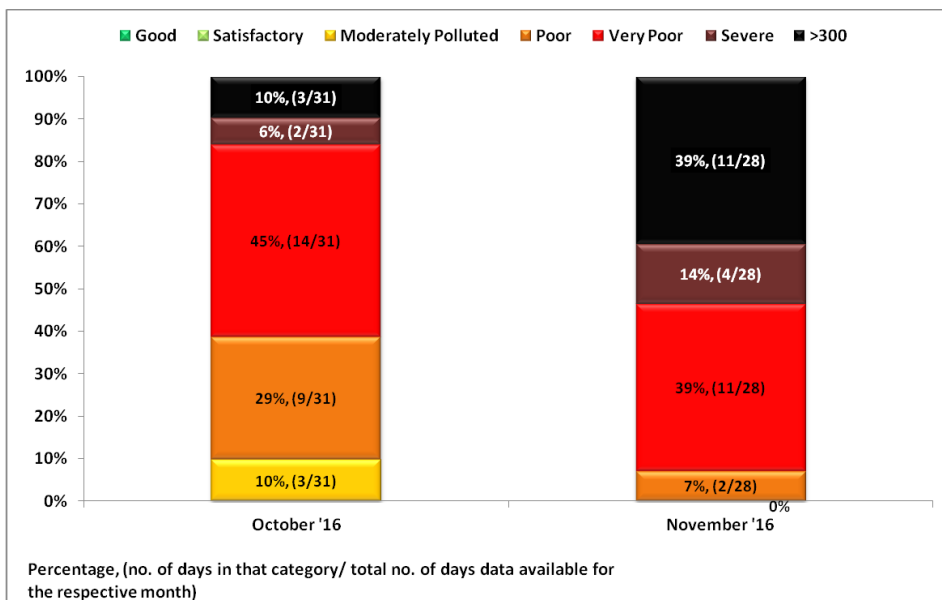
Appendix – II

Graph 1: Percentage share of days in different AQI categories (PM_{2.5} from October 2015 to January 2016)



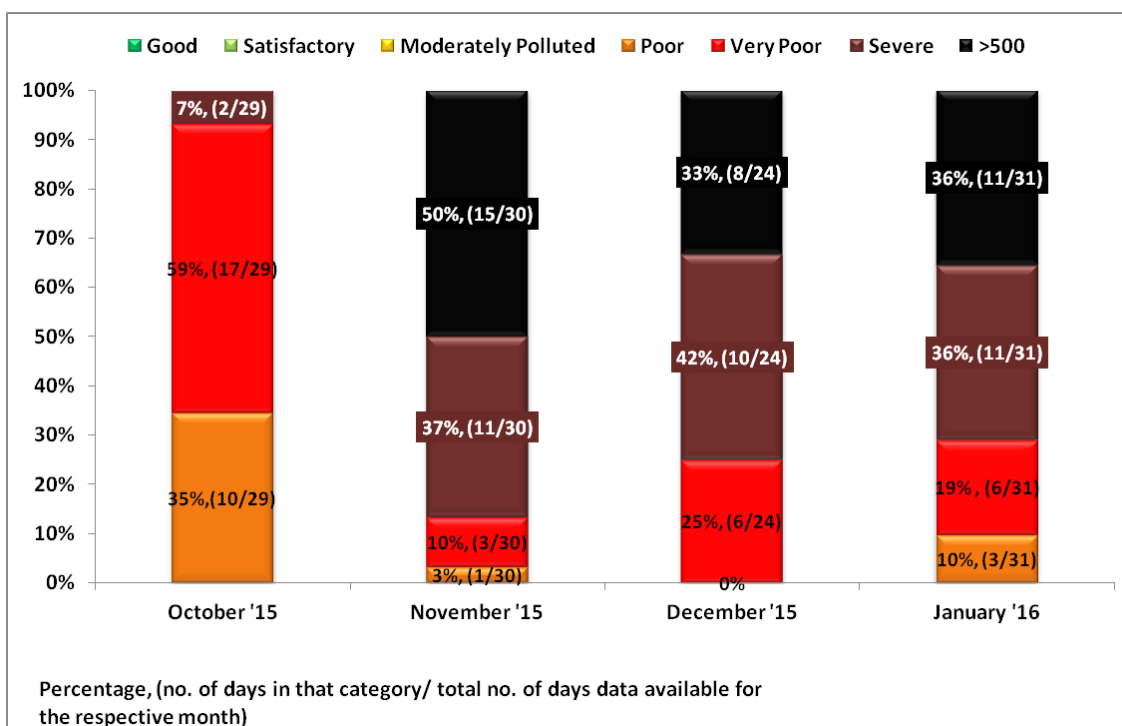
Source: Based on CPCB data

Graph 2: Percentage share of days in different AQI categories (PM_{2.5} from October- November 2016)



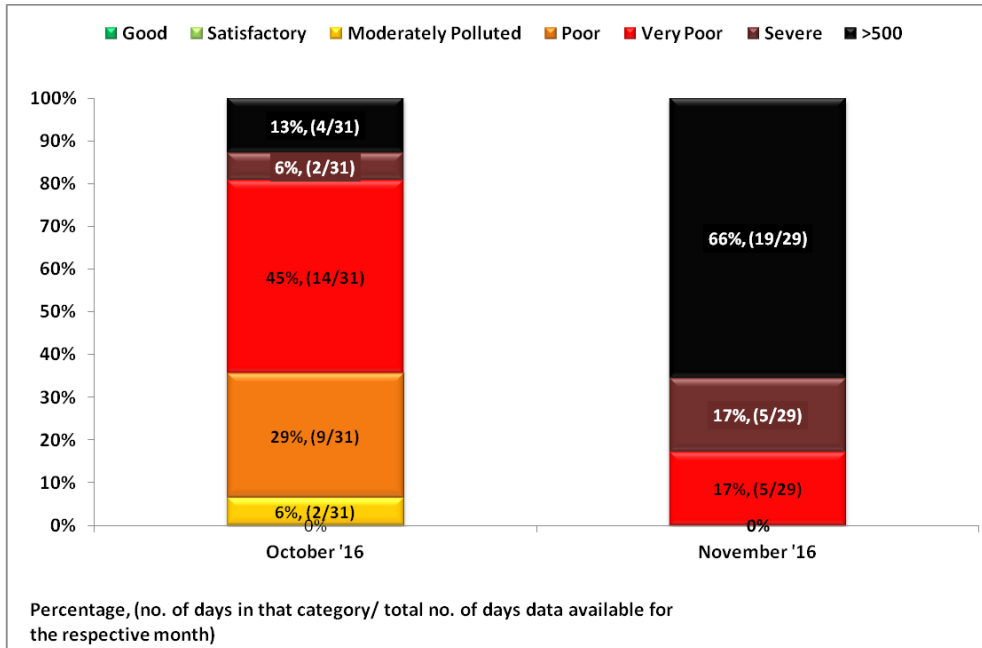
Source: Based on CPCB data

Graph 3: Percentage share of days in different AQI categories (PM₁₀ from October 2015 to January 2016)



Source: Based on CPCB data

Graph 4: Percentage share of days in different AQI categories (PM₁₀ from October- November 2016)



Source: Based on CPCB data

Arun Kumar Mehta
I.A.S.
Joint Secretary



पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Government of India

D.O. No. Q-18011/13/2000-CPA

Dated the 13th January, 2017

Dear Sir,

This refers to the directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P (C) No.13029 of 1985 of in the matter of M.C.Mehta Versus Union of India & Others wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Central Government to examine the Graded Response Action Plan to different levels of Air Pollution in NCR as proposed by Central Pollution Control Board and issue an appropriate notification under Section 3(1) of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had further directed that the implementation of the Graded Response Action Plan shall be under the orders of Environmental Pollution Control Authority (EPCA).

2. In pursuance of aforesaid direction, the MoEF&CC has issued the notification entrusting the implementation of Graded Response Action Plan to the EPCA. A copy of relevant notification dated 12.01.2017 is enclosed.

3. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the MoEF&CC has further examined the Graded Response Action Plan with you and the concerned State Governments in a meeting held on 10th January, 2017. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is being sent separately. It is noted that the following decisions were taken in the meeting:

- i) The air quality index for implementation of Graded Response Action Plan should be based on the readings of at least 50% of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS). Currently there are 20 CAAQMS in Delhi comprising 6 monitoring stations of CPCB, 6 of DPCC and 8 of SAFAR. In future, the number shall become larger as more stations are set up in the NCR and data from other stations are included.
- ii) The Graded Response Action Plan should be seen as an evolving plan. Beginning may be made with Graded Response Action Plan as submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court with exemptions with respect to use of diesel generators for emergency services like hospitals, lifts etc. However, as more experience is gained in its implementation, it may be suitably calibrated and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, be apprised accordingly.
- iii) A task force headed by CPCB was constituted comprising Members Secretaries of CPCB, State Pollution Control Boards of NCR & Punjab and DPCC apart from representative of IMD, Health Experts and experts in matters relating to air pollution. Every attempt should be made to ensure that decisions of task force are taken with a minimal quorum.

.. cont. ..

तीसरा तल, पृथ्वी विंग, इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003
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- iv) The mandate of the task force should include consideration of various measures required to different levels of AQI for appropriate recommendations to EPCA.
 - v) Since the task force will be required to meet very frequently during periods of poor air quality, it was decided that task force may evolve suitable methods for its meetings including tele-conferencing / video conferencing etc.
 - vi) Attempts shall be made that meetings of EPCA are attended by all the members and minimal quorum is maintained without compromising on the decision making during the situations requiring urgent attention.
4. The Graded Response Action Plan as submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court is hereby conveyed to you under section 3(1) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with a request to ensure implementation of the plan, keeping in view the decisions taken in the meeting held on 10.01.2017
5. It is further requested that steps may kindly be taken to apprise the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Ministry regularly of the progress of implementation of the Action Plan.

With kind regards

Yours Sincerely,


(Arun Kumar Mehta)

Shri Bhure Lal (Ex- Secretary, Govt. of India),
Chairman,
Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA),
Parivesh Bhavan,
East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Encl. : As Above