

City Action Plan
For
Abatement of Air Pollution in
Faridabad City



Municipal Corporation, Faridabad
B.K. Chowk, NIT Faridabad

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
HSPCB	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
CEPI	Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index
MCF	Municipal Corporation Faridabad
HSVP	Haryana Shahari Vikas Pradhikaran
RTA	Regional Transport Authority
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
DMRC	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
HSIIDC	Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
PWD(B&R)	Public Works Department(Building& Roads)
GRAP	Graded Response Action Plan
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
PNG	Pipe Natural Gas
BOD	Bio Chemical Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 About Air Pollution

Air pollutant means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human being or other living creatures or plants or property or environment. Air pollution means the presence of air pollutants in the atmosphere. The most common sources of air pollution include particulates, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and ozone.

1.2 About Faridabad

Faridabad, a major industrial city of Haryana State was founded in 1607 by **Shaikh Farid**, treasurer of **Jahangir**, with the object of protecting the highway which passed through the town. Shaikh Farid built a fort, a tank and a mosque, which are in ruins. Later, it becomes the headquarters of a pargana which was held in jagir by the Ballabgarh Ruler. Faridabad became 12th district of Haryana State on 15th August 1979.

1.3 Area detail including brief history:

Faridabad District adjoins Delhi on its south-eastern side having total area of 742.90 sq. km. and Municipal Area of 208 sq. km. It is located at 28°25' 16" North Latitude and 77°18' 28" East Longitude. It is bounded by the National Capital Territory of Delhi on its North. Delhi-Mathura National Highway No. 2 passes through the Centre of the District. Faridabad is famous for Henna Production & on agriculture sector while Tractors, Motorcycles, Textile Dyeing & Printing, Switch Gears, Refrigerators, Shoes and Tyres are other famous industrial products of the District. Badkhal Lake tourist complex, SurajKund Tourist Complex, Aravali Golf Club & Raja Nahar Singh Palace are the famous tourist spots. Faridabad is the oldest Industrial City of the State & has further grown enormously during the last few years, particularly because a large number of industries have come up in the town. All these developments are associated with intense pressure on the receiving Environment. The rapid growth of the city also brought immigrants from other parts of the country. People from UP, Rajasthan, Bihar and Bengal increased the population size of Faridabad District.

1.4 Combating air pollution in Faridabad:

The overall objective of this action plan is to present a pollution source-wise action plan to be implemented in a time-bound manner with adequate stringency, monitoring and compliance system to meet the clean air targets. This comprehensive plan identifies short-term priority action as well as those to be implemented in a medium to longer time frame. The new generation action is more complex in nature, but important for the desired stringency and effectiveness.

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTION PLAN

Meet clean air standards in a time-bound manner:

Air quality monitoring in Faridabad show the extent of non-compliance with the air quality standards. According to the 2009 National Ambient Air Quality Standards notified under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 the daily and hourly standards for pollutants must be met 98 per cent of the time in a year and they should not exceed the standards on two consecutive days. Faridabad will have to strive towards meeting these standards over time. The global practice is to take the average concentration of a pollutant for three years to assess the percentage reduction needed to meet the clean air standards. This shows Faridabad will have to reduce PM10, PM 2.5 and nitrogen dioxide by significant to meet the clean air standards.

Take action on all sources of pollution to meet clean air targets:

Given the very high levels of pollution, it is important to take action on all sources to control particulate pollution as well as to prevent the trend in toxic gases from worsening. These include dust sources such as road dust and construction dust as well as a large number of combustion sources including vehicles, power plants, industries and waste burning. It is clear from the data that the pollution levels are increasing year by year and the air quality index is getting worst. If we do not take steps now, this can lead to severe consequences. In spite of all the effort to control air pollution by regulatory authorities the data summarized above suggest that the air pollution level in Faridabad is on higher side.

Population of Faridabad from 2014-18, it has been seen that the population has gone up by 1.64 Million in the past 5 years. Therefore, the population of the city increases per year by 0.328 Million. The population of Faridabad in the year 2019 is 3.54 Million + 0.328 Million = 3.868 Million. In conclusion, the population of Faridabad in 2019 as per estimates = 3.868 Million & huge growth in number of vehicles. High traffic densities and abnormal meteorological factors adversely influenced Ambient Air Quality of Faridabad in winter. Degraded Air Quality has adverse effect on buildings, materials, Human health, Plants, historical monuments and material surface get degraded and decolorize due to air pollutants. Clean air is a "matter of right" and the steps are urgently required to improve air quality and also the steps require a multi prolonged, sustained and integrated approach including close monitoring of implementation.

Hence a short term and long-term action plan is an urgent need to control air Pollution of Faridabad city.

Reduce integrated exposure to protect public health:

The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in its Report of Steering Committee on Air Pollution and Health-Related Issues in 2015 has stated that it is more important to know how close people are to pollution sources, what are they inhaling, and how much time they spend close to the pollution source than what occurs generally in the ambient air that is influenced by climate and weather. While ambient concentration of pollution helps measure the change in pollution trends over time and space, human exposures are heavily influenced by nearby sources (such as stoves, vehicles and neighborhood trash burning) and less by general ambient concentrations. Take action to control pollution from all sources across micro-environments to protect public health.

Address quantum vs toxicity:

Yet another principle that has been established is the setting of priorities according to what is more toxic and dangerous. Recent global studies have authoritatively assessed differentiated health risks according to the source of particulates. A study by the Health Effects Institute, published recently in Environmental Health Perspectives, has found that particles from coal and diesel are more harmful than wind-blown dust, as they can lead to an increase in ischemic heart disease-related deaths. Similarly, particles from diesel combustion are very toxic and have been classified by the WHO as a class I carcinogen for strong links with lung cancer, putting them in the same bracket as tobacco smoking and asbestos. This suggests that we must priorities the more harmful particulates for action. Combustion sources -- vehicles, power plants and industry -- need more stringent and priority action.

Addressing both consistent and seasonal sources of pollution:

The pollution source assessment done by various institutes shows that combustion sources like vehicles, industry and power plants are the most consistent and dominant sources of pollution that emit throughout the year. Most other sources like waste and paddy burning and construction activities are variable and intermittent. Biomass and municipal solid waste burning are important sources, but they are variable. To get the average levels down, strong focus must remain on consistent sources such as vehicles, power plants and industry that also emit toxic gases, which are hazardous to health.

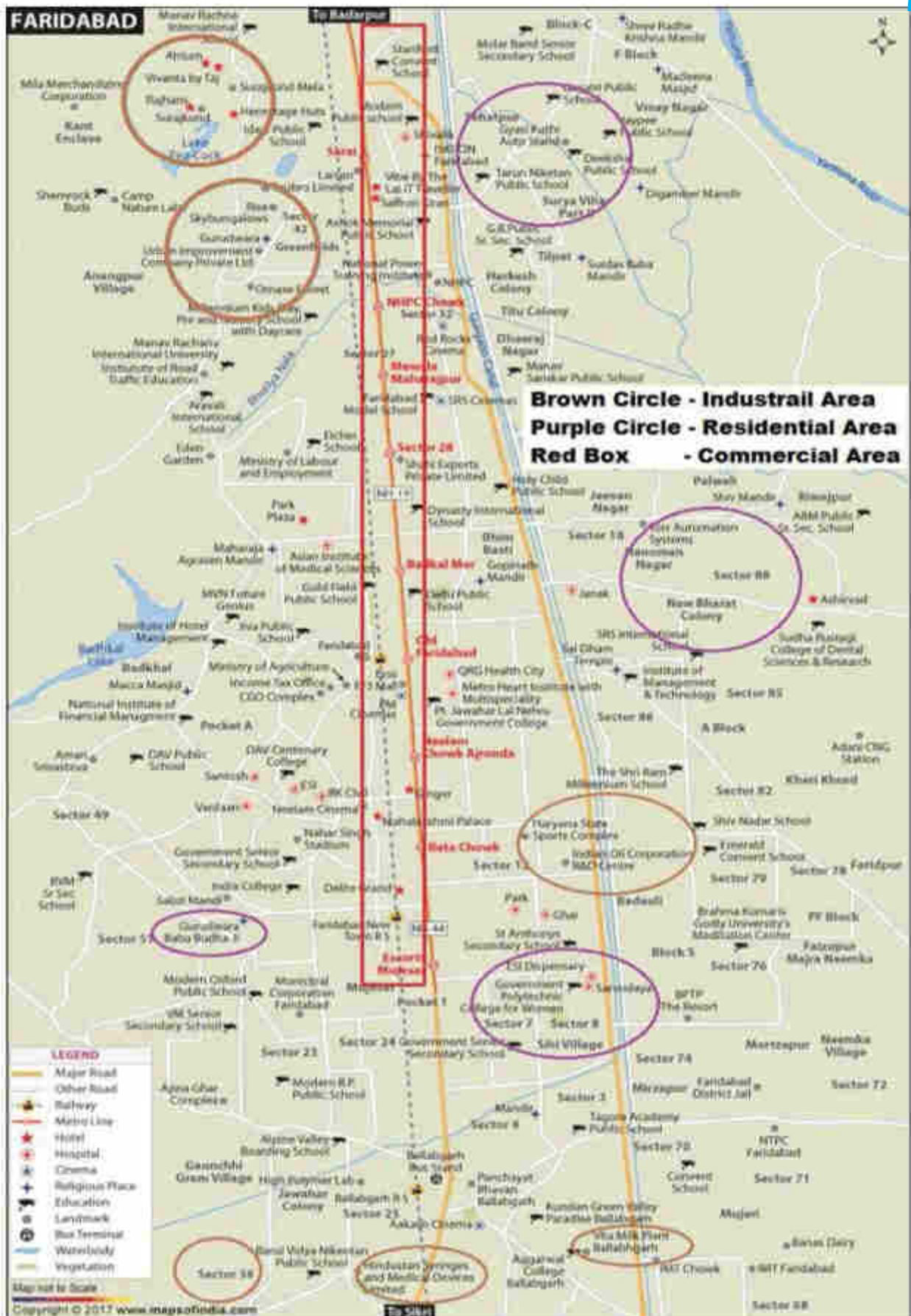


Fig. 1 Faridabad city map.

Address secondary particulates that are formed in the air by gases:

Nitrate particles formed from nitrogen oxides and sulphate particles formed from sulphur dioxides can be 25 per cent of the PM_{2.5} load in the city. This means the relative contribution of power plants, traffic, industry and open burning to particulate levels becomes even bigger and needs stronger control. The study has also pointed to seasonal variations in the relative contributions to ambient pollution: winter experiences relatively higher contribution from combustion sources. During summer, the contribution of dust is higher.

3. Source-wise clean air action plan and compliance strategy for Faridabad city to meet clean air standards

3.1 AIR QUALITY MONITORING

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long- term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action taken	Action to be taken
1.	Real time monitoring	HSPCB	HSPCB has installed 5 Nos. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations and the CAAQMS are operational. The air quality of Faridabad city is being monitored every day.	Implemented	Not required	Already installed	If additional CAAQMS will be required the same will be installed.
2.	Manual monitoring	HSPCB/ MCF	Short term	30.09.2021	Rs. 10.00 lacs		3 Nos. Manual monitoring system will be installed in Faridabad area as per criteria of CPCB.

3	Source apportionment study	HSPCB	Long term	31.03.2022	Rs. 10.00 lacs	Expression of interest was invited only 1 organization participated.	Tender is being recalled again.
4.	Enforce Graded Response Action Plan	District Administration, HSPCB, MCF, HSVP, HSIIDC, NHAI, PWD (B&R), Industries Department, Agriculture & Farmer welfare department	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	During GRAP period all stake holder departments takes action as per directions/instructions of GRAP	Being a part of NCR GRAP is already implemented.

3.2. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND ACTION TO REDUCE VEHICULAR EMISSIONS

- Control measure for Traffic Pollution

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	To impound diesel vehicles older than 10 years and petrol vehicles older than 15 years	Police Department/ Transport Department	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	37 no. of diesel vehicles have been impounded by Traffic Police, Faridabad. 32 nos. of vehicle have been impounded by Regional Transport Authority. Total 171 nos. of vehicles have been deregistered by RTA with effect to 01.01.2018 to 24.12.2019.	It is being implemented. Further, the concerned departments will take necessary action i.e. Traffic Police and RTA. Although MCF has principally decided to purchase the CNG vehicles instead of diesel/petrol vehicle.

2	To provide diversion of route at heavy intersection point of congestion.	Police Department/ MCF	Long term	31.03.2022	Rs. 10.00 crore	<p>Following congestion points have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badarpur Border 2. Badkhal Flyover to sector 29 bye pass road. 3. Bata Flyover 4. Old Faridabad Red Light 5. Near Ballabgarh Red Light 6. BPTP Red Light at Bypass Road 7. Near Palla Pul to village Palla and Sheatpur. 8. Near Chandawali Chowk bypass road. 9. Neelam Flyover 10. Ballabgarh Flyover 11. National Highway-19 (Construction of Flyover on Gurugram Canal) 12. Railway Road old Faridabad. 13. Kheri pull to village Kheri. 14. BK chowk to Hardware chowk 15. Agrasen chowk Ballabgarh. 	Police department will address the issue of traffic congestion at identified traffic congestion points.
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						<p>16. Village Sikri main Mathura Road.</p> <p>17. Village jharsetly main Mathura Road.</p> <p>18. Main market NIT-1,2,3,4,5</p> <p>19. Main market Ballabgarh.</p> <p>MCF has constructed the slip roads where the heavy traffic congestion was there. MCF has spent more than Rs. 100 lacs from MCF fund.</p>	<p>Diversion and slip road will be constructed in MCF area.</p>
3	To provide smooth traffic flow at identified venerable areas.	MCF/ HSVP	Medium term	30.09.2021	Rs. 2.00 crore	NH-1, 2, 3,4 & 5, MCF has widened the road and constructed footpath & parking along with peripheral road and spend Rs. 40.00 crore.	Widening the roads and footpaths for the pedestrians

4	To keep strict vigilance and no tolerance for visible emissions – stop plying of visibly polluting vehicles by impounding or heavy fine	Police Department, Transport department	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	Total 1294 vehicle have been checked for PUC norms and 98 vehicles have been challaned and Rs. 980000 have been collected as compounded fees against these vehicles.	It is ongoing process.
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5	To keep strict vigilance and enforcement of PUC norms.	Police Department, Transport department	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	Traffic Police Faridabad has challaned 205 vehicles and a fine of Rs. 20,50,000 has been imposed.	Ongoing process
6	To ensure stoppage of encroachment on footpath.	MCF/HSVP, Police Department, HSIIDC	Implemented	Implemented	Rs. 25 lacs	It is ongoing process for removal the encroachment from footpath.	MCF preparing a plan for tree plantation and to create activities spaces, so as to avoid further encroachment

7	To ensure removal of traffic jam and diversion of heavy vehicle as and when necessary in coordination with District Administration	Police department, Transport Department	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	It is ongoing process for removal the traffic jam	Concerned department will take necessary action.
8	To check and resolve issues such congestion & unusual dust emission due to traffic /parking.	MCF	Long term	31.03.2022	Rs. 12.00 crore	Continuous monitoring of conjunction points is carried by Traffic Police Officer's to check unusual dust emission due to traffic/parking.	MCF is preparing a plan for removal of surplus earth from the road berm and central verge as per HSR including providing and lying of grass paving tiles It is also pertinent to mention here that MCF has floated the tenders for the installation of micro STPs for providing the raw water for the grass/plants/fountains /antismog guns/ sprinkling of water on the road berms for this purpose we have float the tenders.

9.	Stoppage of illegal parking	Traffic Police, MCF, HSVP	Long Term	31.03.2022	<p>Not required</p> <p>(Fund has been arranged from the State Govt. under CM Announcement.)</p>	<p>Illegally parked cars are lifted by Traffic Police and illegal parking challans are done at Mini Secretariat, Sector 12, Faridabad.</p>	<p>It is being implemented and MCF is trying to create new parking area in the city.</p> <p>MCF is constructing the parking in Sector-12 Mini Secretariat.</p> <p>42 Nos. parking places have been identified in Sectors markets, detail as under:-</p> <p>Sector- 53,55,56,56A,54, 57,58, 22&23, 50, 48, Sector-21A, B, C, D, Sec-20, Sector-42,43,44,45, 46,47, Sector-27A,27B,27C,27D, Sector-32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 19, 18, 18A, 16, 16A, 17, 14, 15, 15A, 9, 10, 11, 7, 8 and the maintenance will be done, if required.</p>
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3.3. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ROAD DUST

- Control measures for road dust

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	To Increase frequency of mechanized cleaning of road	NHAI, HSVP, MCF	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	MCF is removing the dust through 7+1 Nos. Mechanical road sweeping machine	8 No. Sweeping machines are adequate to carry out the sweeping work on the roads. Regular Sweeping will be carried out.
2	Regular Sprinkling of water on road.	MCF, HSVP, HSIIDC, NHAI, PWD (B&R)	Implemented	Implemented	Rs. 36.00 lacs	Sprinkling of water through water tanker meant for drinking purpose	6 No. of dedicated water tankers will be purchased for the sprinklers of the water on the road berms, if needed the extra water tankers will be used for the same. The tenders for purchasing the same has been called.
3	To identify road stretches with high dust generation.	MCF, HSVP, HSIIDC, NHAI, PWD (B&R)	Short term	30.09.2021	Rs. 2.00 crore	MCF has identified following road stretches with high dust generation:	To be repaired by MCF funds.

						<p>1. Saran chowk to Gandhi Chowk</p> <p>2. Sector-15-16 dividing road</p> <p>3. Sector-10-11 dividing road</p> <p>4. YMCA road</p> <p>5. Sector-7-8 dividing road</p> <p>6. Sector-9-10 dividing road</p> <p>7. ORG Road (DM Road to Bye Pass)</p> <p>8. Internal roads of Sector-24 & 25</p> <p>9. Road near Gaunchi drain</p> <p>10. Power House Road</p>	
4	Maintain pot hole-free roads for free flow of traffic to reduce emissions and dust	MCF, HSVP, HSIIDC, PWD (B&R), NHAI	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	Ongoing process	Ongoing process
5	Increase green cover in Faridabad Undertake	MCF, HSVP	Medium term	30.09.2021	Rs. 10.75 crore	In the current year Faridabad Forest Division has achieved	MCF has finalize a proposal for plantation of 30,000 trees/shrubs in

	<p>greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies.</p>					<p>15 RKM work of city plantation. In this work District Forest Office has planted 3750 Plants in the city area. In the current year 2019-20 this division has distributed about 1 lakh plants in free supply and about Rs.1.25 lacs to Government and private schools in Jal Shakti Abhiyan Program in order to increase the green area in the city. This office has also planted about 10000 plants in the institution like school and colleges in order to increase the green area so that air pollution can be controlled</p>	<p>MCF area to increase the greenery. Approximately 10000 anti-pollution trees near the traffic congestion points such as Traffic light, Crossings etc. These 10000 trees will be planted against the grant received from under Major head No. 51-15-2217-80-191-97-51 (43) for Air Quality Management Rs. 75.00 lacs (with O&M)</p> <p>In MCF area total 684 No. of parks and green belts are in existence and 384 parks have been handed over to RWAs to increase the green cover and balance parks are maintained by MCF. MCF is planning to setup the micro STPs in the parks so that the raw water can be made available to increase the green cover. Other stake holders are also requested to take</p>
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							necessary action so that green cover of Faridabad can be achieved.
6	To ensure proper covering of all the vehicles carrying municipal solid waste/ construction material.	MCF, HSVP, PWD (B&R) NHAI, Police Department	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	Rs. 80 Lac is being compounded from overloaded vehicles and vehicles carrying uncover dust and building material per month.	Ongoing process
7	Installation of anti smog guns for suppression of road dust	MCF	Medium Term	30.9.2021	Rs. 75.00 lacs	-	MCF has made a proposal for purchasing the antismog guns to spray the water upto a distance of 70-80 mtr with horizontal rotating angle 360 degree as a pilot project if these antismog guns found durable and working satisfactorily as well as decrease the air pollution the same will be replicated. Now the tenders for 5 No. anti smog guns have been

							invited.
8	Installation of Air Purifier at Traffic Junctions	MCF	Medium term	30.09.2021	Rs. 75.00 lacs	-	MCF is made a proposal for providing/fixing the 5 Nos. air purifier as a pilot project at different places where the air pollution is on higher side. If these air purifiers found durable and working satisfactorily as well as decrease the air pollution the same will be replicated.

3.4. CONTROL MEASURES FOR CONSTRUCTION DUST

- Control measures for Construction dust

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long- term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	Handling of construction and demolition waste, construction material waste	MCF	Short Term	31.05.2021	Rs. 1.00 crore	230 Nos. challans issued against violators and Rs. 4,02,000/- recovered.	<p>The site of the C&D waste plan has been identified, administrative approval accorded by the State Govt. tenders have been called and approved. The work order will be issued very shortly.</p> <p>Loading/unloading and carriage of the C&D waste deposited on the bank of the roads upto the C&D waste site.</p>

3.5. POWER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIES GENERATOR SETS

➤ Power plants and industries

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	Power plants in Faridabad and to move to cleaner natural gas. Change the merit order dispatch policy of the Union government so as to incentivize cleaner plants to operate in the region.	NTPC	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	There is only one power plant in Faridabad i.e. NTPC Mujeri which is gas based.	Action already taken.

3.6. ACTION TO MONITOR INDUSTRIAL EMISSION INDUSTRY

- Control of industrial emissions

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	Strict enforcement against illegal use of such fuels, including fuels which do not have specifications laid down or are included in the acceptable fuels as mandated by Haryana State Pollution Control Board.	HSPCB	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	824 nos. of inspection have been carried out by the HSPCB Officers. During inspection, no unit was found using illegal fuel. An Environmental compensation of Rs.1.57 Crore has been recommended to be imposed on industrial units found operating in violation of EPCA directions.	on going process
2	Installation of appropriate air pollution control devices in factory units/industries.	HSPCB	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	There are 309 number of air polluting industrial units in district Faridabad and all have installed air pollution control devices.	Ongoing process

3.	Night patrolling to be done to ensure no illegal burning of any kind happens in industrial units.	HSPCB	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	84 No of night patrolling inspections has been carried out by HSPCB	Ongoing Process
4	Monitoring of industrial emission including real time online monitoring through OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System) and live camera feed and to take action against non-complying industrial units.	HSPCB	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	All red categorical units have installed OCEMS in district Faridabad the emission data of these industries are available in public domain on HSPCB and CPCB website.	Ongoing process
5	Ban on new tyre pyrolysis plants	HSPCB	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	HSPCB has imposed complete ban on establishment on new tyre pyrolysis plants	Ongoing process
7	Shifting of industrial units to clean a fuel	Industrial department /HSPCB	Long Term	31.03.2022	Not required	HSPCB is perusing industrial units to switch over to PNG where gas supply is available.	Industry department is perusing with gas authorities to develop PNG pipe line for provide of gas where it is not available.

3.7. OPEN DUMPING, Burning, (INCLUDING SOLID WASTE)

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	To check and stop burning of rubber /plastic waste /clothe waste in public area.	MCF, HSVP, HSPCB	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	<p>71 Nos. challans have been issued by MCF to the violators.</p> <p>MCF has made a tri party agreement between MCF, M/s. Ramky Reclamation and Recycling Limited & M/s. Ecogreen Energy Faridabad-Gurgaon Pvt. Ltd. to final disposal of rubber, plastic etc. waste. In the Feb, 2021 M/s. Ramky has recycled 111 ton plastic/rubber waste.</p>	<p>Team have been constituted by MCF.</p> <p>MCF is pressing hard to agency to increase the capacity of recycling of plastic/ rubber waste.</p>
2	To constitute team of officer/official for stoppage of garbage burning/biomass burning and	MCF	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	<p>Eighty teams (forty from amongst the sanitation staff and forty teams from the Engineering staff) i.e. two teams for each of</p>	<p>The MCF has constituted the teams for the said purpose and a whatsapp No. 9599780888 has also issued to general public for registering the complaints.</p>

	appointment of Nodal officer/Zonal Officer.					the 40 municipal wards of this Corporation were constituted for this purpose.	
3	Reporting of garbage / municipal solid waste burning through mobile-based applications and other social media platforms linked with Central and state-level control rooms for accountability.	MCF	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	WhatsApp no. 9599780982 has been issued by MCF where complaint regarding burning can be filed by general public.	An app is working in MCF namely FMDA Challan app the said purpose. The social media apps i.e. Facebook and twitter are also working for this purpose. Whatsapp No. 95997808888 has already issued. Challan will be issued to violators and complaints received on above platform will be attended and resolved within time period.
4	Municipal Solid Waste should be removed from the points and taken to the facility for proper scientific disposal	MCF	Short term	30.04.2021	Rs. 50.00 lacs	5 Hotspots has been identified by Pollution department i.e. DLF Industrial Area and sector 34, Air Force Station, Sector 24 & 25 Industrial Area, Sector-50. 90% waste has been	100% legacy waste will be removed and regular monitoring of the same will be done.

						removed and sent to Landfill site at Bandhwari.	
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3.8. DOMESTIC CHULHA BURNING AND OPEN EATERIES

- Domestic chulha burning and open eateries

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	Prohibit use of coal in hotels and restaurants, eliminate use of kerosene for cooking in NCR and incentivize move to LPG.	MCF	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	MCF has constituted the teams to visit the dhabas/hotels etc. to inspect whether they are using coal or not.	It will be ensured by the team that no dhaba/hotels/restaurants will use coal.

3.9 Awareness campaign through RWAs, Eco Clubs, Schools, HSPCB and municipal authorities.

Sr. No.	Action points	Agency Responsible	Implementation period (Short/ mid/ long-term)	Time target for implementation	Financial outlay	Action already taken	Action to be taken
1.	Awareness campaign	HSPCB, MCF	Implemented	Implemented	Not required	<p>Awareness programme were organized from time to time on various environmental days/ Diwali.</p> <p>IEC material were also installed in market areas, residential areas etc.</p>	<p>Awareness programme will be organized regarding no use of fire cracker, use of CNG vehicle, not burn Coal/MSW/leaves etc.</p>

Thanks