



SPEED POST

File No: EQ-11099/9/2021-AQM-HO-CPCB-HO/12997

01.02.2022

To,

The Principal Secretary,
Government of Haryana
Urban Local Bodies Department
Room No. 303, 3rd Floor,
Haryana New Secretariat, Chandigarh- 160017

Sub.: Directions under Section 31A of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 regarding implementation of action plans-reg.

WHEREAS, Sections 16 (2) (b) (d) (g) and (j) of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, mandates Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as CPCB) to execute nation-wide programme, provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution; collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to air pollution control and abatement of air pollution and perform such other functions as may be prescribed;

WHEREAS, air pollution, particularly due to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, has emerged as a major health concern in most of the cities & towns, with air quality reaching to alarming levels; and

WHEREAS, based on the data for the period 2015–2019, 124 cities failed to meet the prescribed standards are identified as non-attainment cities; and

WHEREAS, as per order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, a three member Committee shall examine the Action Plans and on the recommendations of the said Committee, the Chairman, CPCB shall approve the same; and

WHEREAS, under XVth - Finance Commission (2020-21), funds were sanctioned to 42 million plus cities for air quality improvement; and

WHEREAS, out of 42 million plus cities 8 cities (Faridabad, Rajkot, Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Vasai-Virar, Jabalpur, Chennai and Meerut) which are not non-attainment were also requested to prepare city action plan; and

WHEREAS, the city action plan for Faridabad city of Haryana which was submitted to CPCB on 20-03-2020 and the revised action plan submitted on 23-03-2021 was approved by CPCB with some conditions and recommendations on 23-03-2021; and

Contd....

WHEREAS, the revised city action plan for Faridabad incorporating all recommendations of three member Committee was submitted to CPCB on 18-11-2021; and

WHEREAS, the three member Committee examined the revised city plan of Faridabad on 06-01-2022 and recommendations of committee are placed at Annexure-I and Annexure-II; and

WHEREAS, in view of the above, Competent Authority has approved the city action plan for aforesaid city in state of Haryana along with the recommendations enclosed at Annexure-I and Annexure-II, for ground implementation with immediate effect.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers vested under Section 31 A of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, following directions are issued for compliance:

- (i) Ensure implementation of the city action plan;
- (ii) Submit financial outlay of each action point;
- (iii) Submit progress report of the same to CPCB on quarterly basis.

Receipt of this direction shall be acknowledged immediately and action taken shall be communicated to CPCB within 07 days.

M.K.C.
13 1/2/22
(Tanmay Kumar)
Chairman

(PK)

Annexure – I

- State: Haryana
- City: Faridabad
- Plan received on date: 18.11.2022

Key Component	Action plan dated 20-03-2021		Comments on Revised Plan dated 23-03-2021	Comments on Revised Plan dated 18.11.2021
	Observations	Remarks		
Air Quality Monitoring Network	Existing but expansion plan not adequate	Manual Monitoring stations not as per Guidelines (see attached)	Adequate	Manual Monitoring stations not as per Guidelines (see attached)
Source Identification	Industries, Vehicles, Road Dust, Construction Activities, Open Burning, Thermal Power Plant	-	-	-
Source Apportionment (SA) and Emission Inventory (EI)	EI & SA not quantified (SA study proposed)	Carryout EI & SA estimates	SA study proposed	-
Action Points	Addressed all major sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide action plan for crop/stubble burning • Identify air polluting industries which affect the city air quality • The plan provides general information for most of the action points and lacks specific action plan 	Included	Actions to deal with domestic fuel and DG sets emissions need to be incorporated

		related to source group.		
Long-term Strategy	Long term actions not proposed	Provide long term actions	Included	-
Timeframe	Timelines are not proposed for any actions	Provide time target against each action point with implementation period (Short/Mid/Long)	Included	-
Executing Agencies	Not identified	Identify executing agencies of each action point	Included	-
Public Awareness and Complaint Redressal Mechanism	Public complaints redressal mechanism not outlined	Complaint Redressal Mechanism need to be developed	Included	-
Budget Support	Budget estimates not given	Provide financial resources for each component (If financial resources not required in any action please clearly mention that the "Financial Resources not required"	Provide financial resources for each component	Provide financial resources for each component (If financial resources not required in any action please clearly mention that the "Financial Resources not required"
Overall Recommendation	Recommended with minor revisions (See Comments on Revised Plan).			

Air Quality Monitoring network design criteria

Population (Census 2011)	Minimum No. of manual station under NAMP	Minimum no of proposed CAAQMS	Total
1,00,000- < 5,00,000	1-Background 2-Residential/ Commercial	1-Residential	4
5,00,000-<10,00,000	1-Background 2-Residential/ Commercial	1-Residential 1-Traffic dominant area 1- Commercial	6
10,00,000- <50,00,000	1-Background 2-Residential/ Commercial	2-Residential 1-Traffic dominant area 1- Commercial 1-Industrial area	8
≥50,00,000	1-Background in upwind direction 1-Background in down wind direction 2-Residential/ Commercial	4-Residential 3-Traffic dominant area 3- Commercial 2-Industrial area	16

- The key criteria for designing ambient air quality monitoring network may include population, capturing air pollution from different activity profile (e.g. transport, commercial, industry, etc.), monitoring of all the 12 notified parameters, optimum blend of continuous and manual systems, and selection of appropriate parameters at a monitoring location.
- CAAQMS are used to monitor eight parameters viz. PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NO2, NH3, O3 and Benzene, and the manual systems for PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, Benzo (a) Pyrene, Pb, Ni and As. As such, two systems are complimentary to each other.
- While it is important to get the data for all the parameters in a city, it may not be desirable to monitor all 12 parameters at all locations.
- It may be relevant to monitor PM10, PM2.5, NO2, O3, Benzene, Benzo (a) Pyrene, Pb, Ni and As in residential areas; and PM10, PM2.5, CO, NO2 in traffic dominated and commercial areas; PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2, and industry specific parameter (e.g. NH3 in fertilizer industry) in case of industrial locations.
- City background station may be set up to monitor overall air quality trend and may be equipped to monitor maximum possible parameters. The background station equipped to monitor meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity and solar radiation.
- Based on the review of data generated in a city, addition or omission or changed frequency of monitoring of a parameter at specific locations may be considered.
- In regards to number of stations, population based framework is proposed with minimum four stations for 1,00,000 – 5,00,000 of population, six stations for 5,00,000 – 10,00,000, eight stations for 10,00,000 – 50,00,000, and 16 stations for cities with population ≥50,00,000 of population. These are the minimum numbers required, and States may set up more stations, if required. The States depending on the need (e.g. industrial estates) may also set up monitoring stations in towns with less than 1,00,000 population.

General observations made by three member committee for further improvements in the plans:

1. Emission Inventory , Source Apportionment and Carrying Capacity Assessment: Vehicular Pollution, Industrial Emissions, Population Density, Construction Activities

The SLMC should duly address the above issues so that the cities remain air quality compliant in future and some activities, if required, are restricted in future planning. It is expected the knowledge from EI, SA and carrying capacity assessment will upgrade the action plans.

2. Interim Emission Reduction Targets

The plans should include auditable and verifiable interim emission reduction targets. This will ensure continuous and timely implementation of actions.

3. Challenges in Implementation: Role of Central Agencies

Some actions proposed in the plans (e.g. supply of CNG or PNG) will require coordination and commitment from Central agencies. It is desirable that such actions are discussed with concerned agencies for effective implementation.

4. Consideration to Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)

The GRAP is an important contingency plan in NCR. The SPCBs may give due consideration to the GRAP and develop a suitable plan relevant to the emissions in the city and likelihood of their impact on air quality.

5. District Level Monitoring Committee

Besides SLMC, a monitoring committee headed by the Municipal Commissioner or District Magistrate comprising senior officers from concerned departments may be considered to review the progress and ensure smooth implementation of the plan.