

OFFICE OF UDM

Dy. No.1225....

Date29/3/12....

G-26

To

MID 2021 Review

29/3
to UDM
Section

APEX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY OF NCT DELHI

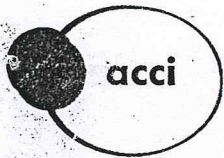
MIDTERM REVIEW OF MPD 2021

SUGGESTIONS

30/3
ASTV 021

2/4
24/07/12
First to BDA & NDA.
Keep the update list ready
03/4/12

IBS



APEX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY OF NCT DELHI

Formerly : Delhi Chamber of Commerce & Industry
A-8, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110028 (INDIA)
Phones : 011-25893646 Telefax : 011-41418461
E-mail : delhichamber@airtelmail.in
Website : www.apexchamberdelhi.com

ACCI/HO/Sectt./11-12/118

Dated : 10/12/2011

The Director (Planning)
Master Plan Review
Delhi Development Authority
6th Floor, Vikas Minar
I.P. Estate
NEW DELHI - 110 002

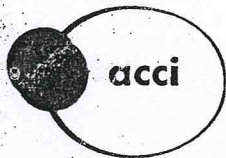
Sub : Midterm Review of MPD 2021 - Suggestion thereof

Dear Sir,

Please refer to Public Notice of 04.10.2011 of DDA inviting public suggestions for Midterm Review of MPD 2021. We are submitting hereunder our suggestions for your consideration and incorporation in the Master Plan 2021. This will give a great relief to the industrialist of Delhi as well as citizens of Delhi who are facing grave problems.

1. We on behalf of the small scale industrial units running in organized sector seek amendment on item no. 1 item no. 38 & item no.88 i.e. Induction Furnace of more than 3 Tons per charge, Foundries (Heavy) and Stainless Steel Pickling as the term mentioned in these items of Draft MPD 2021 stands changed with emitting capacity of 3 Tons permitted in Induction Furnace, Heavy word in Foundries, Steam Engine of item no.88 Annexure "A"
2. There is procedural non-compliance of section 10 of Master Plan changing the terms of item no.1, item no.38 & item no.88 of list as items stand changed without settling objections and ban imposed on item no.1 of list irrespective of 3 Ton capacity and word Heavy emitted since only heavy foundries were prohibited and there was no reference in Draft MPD-2021 for placing or even proposing S.S. Pickling activity in the negative list of Industries instead of Steam Engines
3. The very basic concept of closure is for the pollution caused by polluting units, the same being caused due to burning of fuels like coal and wood. All units engaged in foundry jobs in Delhi have altogether stopped the use of polluting fuels and are using permitted fuel and have put up "Emission Control Equipment" as per required and notified in Air Pollution Act 2001 so much so that units were granted 'Consents to Operate' under Orange Category up-to 2008 lately and pending renewal.

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for
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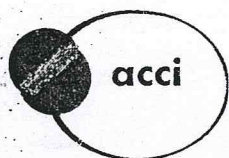
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Similarly all units engaged SS pickling have installed their own Effluent Treatment Plant to control the pH level of outgoing water within permissible limits. All these units are law abiding and are in authorized industrial areas of Delhi and are engaged in same trade since 1950-60.

4. Most of the units are allotted plots ever since 1960 onwards in organized industrial areas by re-locating them from residential/un-authorized and now cannot be forced to re-locate following principals of natural justice and while these are not pollutant.
5. It is pertinent to mention that the Industrial Policy announced for 2011-20 by the Delhi Govt. does not contain the negative list in the booklet.
6. The items manufactured in the induction furnace and foundries are basic raw materials to every engineering industry, automobile industry and others and need to be located nearby for cost factor. The stainless steel is basic raw material to household utensils surgical equipment, chemical industry and laboratory accessories. The industry is export oriented and generates huge state and national revenue.
7. In the MPD-2021 the Stainless steel pickling is placed in the negative list of Industries. (Sl. No. - 88) It should be excluded from the negative list for the following reasons :
 - a. There was no reference in Draft MPD-2021 for placing or even proposing S.S. Pickling activity in the negative list of Industries.
 - b. No suggestions / objections were invited nor were opportunity offered to affected & Concerned stakeholders to present their submissions w.r.t. Techno-Financial Constraints expected by this sudden proposal and
 - c. The sub-group constituted by DDA to give recommendations on industrial aspects has not recommended for placing S.S. Pickling activity in negative list.
 - d. That Stainless steel utensils, kitchen/Hotel equipment manufacturing steel rerolling (of which pickling process is an integral part) units are operating in the NCT of Delhi since over four decades and providing employment to over one lac persons directly or indirectly and are contributing a mammoth revenue to the national exchequer by way of excise duty, sales (vat) tax, income tax, import duty.



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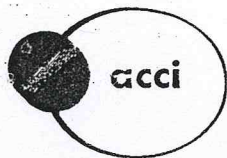
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- e. They are not only the front runners in the country exports but are instrumental in providing stainless steel utensils to a large numbers of poor people at an affordable cost in all over the country.
- f. The process and chemicals used for SS-Pickling have same characteristics and pollution potential to other activities such as : Electroplating , Anodizing, Powder Coating, plastic coating , Wire Drawing, Bright Bar etc. It is neither toxic, dangerous and nor alarming for the Human population, Animals and Flora & Fauna in the vicinity. We are unable to understand, why it is being singled out and placed in negative list, while the other similar type of activities (electroplating, anodizing, metal finishing, powder coating, plastic coating, wire drawing, bright-bar manufacturing) are permitted to operate in all industrial areas of NCT of Delhi?
- g. Delhi Development Authority constituted a Sub-Group to give recommendations on industrial aspects, headed by the Chairman, CPCB and representatives of Commissioner of Industries, DSIIDC, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Industries etc. The sub-group did not recommend categorizing stainless steel pickling in the negative list.
- h. The Delhi Pollution Control Committee classified the industries in to three categories (1) Green (non polluting), (2) Orange (Polluting & extensive) but not noxious or Hazardous and (3) Red (Noxious, Hazardous or heavy or large-Not permitted in Delhi). The Pickling activity is placed in "Orange Category" and these industries has been given consent to operate by the DPCC.

8. Household Industries

121 industries have been classified as "Household Industries" under Group A and A1 of Master Plan 2021 and allowed to function in Residential areas as they are not hazardous and polluting in nature. However the regulations governing the operation of such industries are neither pragmatic nor realistic as a consequence most of these industries operating in Delhi since long as well as new high tech industries included in this list to encourage development of the same can only do so by violating the unrealistic norms prescribed in Master Plan 2021.



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9. Regulations and Guidelines for Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Areas

As per Master Plan 2021, in Para 7.6 it has been indicated that there is a need for optimizing the use of "Existing Planned Industrial Areas" through the process of redevelopment. Although "Development Control Norms" covering Industrial Plots and Flatted Group Industry had been included in the Master Plan at Table 7.3 therein, DDA in a Gazette Notification dated 01.04.2011 has issued very comprehensive "Regulations and Guidelines for Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Area" which now includes norms for "Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Sheds", as well as other important aspects such as confirmation of Industrial Activity on all floors of Industrial Buildings as well as permissibility of Basements etc. These Guidelines need to be incorporated in Master Plan 2021, perhaps as a Supplement.

Further in this connection it needs to be pointed out that in the "Development Control Norms" at Table 7.3 in Master Plan 2021, the reference to 50 Maximum Workers under the "Definition" is quite unnecessary & totally contrary to the Parameters for Industrial Units clearly indicated in Table 7.1 of Master Plan 2021 which allows "All Industries except those prohibited and of Non-polluting and non-hazardous nature", Maximum No. of Workers "As per need" and also Maximum Industrial Power Load "As per need". The entire "Definition" column therefore needs to be deleted in Table 7.3 both in Master Plan 2021 as well as the newly issued Notification dated 01.04.2011.

10. Use of Residential Premises

In Master Plan 2001 prior to Master Plan 2021, all residents were allowed to use their premises for non residential but non nuisance activities for rendering services based on their professional skills up to a percentage of the total area of their premises up to the maximum limit prescribed, whichever was less. It did not specify only professionals, who had special qualifications governed by the Bar Council or Institute of Engineers or Institute of Chartered Accountants etc., nor was any registration or associated charges required for such personal Professional Activity which is a basic constitutional right of any citizen. This was also endorsed by the Tejinder Khanna Committee. However notwithstanding this, this basic right of any citizen has been denied except to very highly qualified professionals and has in fact, to all intents and purposes, been more or less classified as a Commercial Activity. In fact the Supreme Court has already struck down registration and the levy of charges

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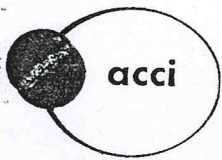
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etc. and in any case this inherent right of every citizen is being denied and amounts to unauthorized activity insofar as Master Plan 2021 is concerned. We trust that suitable amendments are made allowing what is called "SOHO" i.e. Small Office, Home Office for all citizens for the use of their own professional skills and/or any other personal requirements. As a Chamber of Commerce and Industry this is absolutely essential to allow hundreds of Managers in Industry and Commerce with varying skills such as Production, Finance & Accounting, Marketing, Purchasing, HRD, Documentation, Computerization and Chartered Accountants etc. to have "home based professional work stations" as recommended in the Tejinder Khanna Committee Report specially constituted to make recommendations in this regard.

11. Regularization of Individual Floors

It is a well recognized fact that hundreds of Apartment Buildings have been built on individual plots developed by DDA in various House Building Co-Operative Societies. Regrettably the Delhi Apartment Act, though passed by Parliament subsequently Gazette and Notified has not been implemented and Builders have been having a field day constructing Flats and selling them to prospective House Owners on Power of Attorney, more often than not with changes from sanctioned plans and without obtaining valid Completion Certificates etc. Recognizing this both the Hon'ble High Court and Supreme Court have therefore ruled that regularization of such flats should be done by the Municipal Authorities with condo nation fees as appropriate taking into account various concessions in FAR and Municipal Bye-Laws announced from time to time prior to and particularly in Master Plan 2021 itself. Based on the aforesaid rulings of the Hon'ble Courts of Justice MCD did give an opportunity for self regularization vide a Public Notice in August, 2007. However this did not apply to third floors which were under review by the Supreme Court notwithstanding the fact that third floors were already allowed on 80 foot roads and above.

Subsequently however MCD policy was again changed in January, 2009 adding various invidious conditions which more or less brought regularization to a standstill. More recently, in July 2011 the Chief Engineer MCD came out with a Public Notice giving "Draft Guidelines for Floor wise Sanction/Regularization" and asked for public comments. The Guidelines are perfectly in order except that they have concluded by saying that individual floors will only be regularized starting from "ground floors upward" which totally negates the intent of the Hon'ble Court's Orders to allow individual floors to be regularized independently of the others. Only



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building stability should be ensured along with prescribed FAR limits / Bye-Laws subject to condo nation to the extent applicable. Such Guidelines for Regularization of individual Floors/Flats as finally adopted should be included in Master Plan 2021.

Further most importantly in a very large number of cases the Land is still Leasehold and as a corollary of the above Regularization policy, conversion from Leasehold to Freehold should also be allowed for individual Floors/Flats, as is applicable for DDA built residential flats.

Apex Chamber of Commerce & Industry of NCT Delhi an Apex Body of Regional Associations and Sectoral Associations of Micro, Small & Medium Entrepreneurs, Individual Trading, Manufacturing Community, represent the interest of commerce and industry in the NCT of Delhi. Hence we feel we should be associated in the internal committees formed by DDA for Mid Term Review of MPD 2021. We look forward for your invitation.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Raghuvarsh Arora)

Vice-President

M: 98100-29290

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY
PART-II –Section 3-Sub-section (ii)
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No.6011

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 2005/JYAISHIA 25, 1927

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(OFFICE OF THEIR COMM-R-CUM-SECRETARY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2005

Sub:- Constitution of Board of Enquiry and hearing under Rule 9, Chapter III, Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development plan) Rules, 1959.

S.O. 824 (E). – The Draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 has been published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, No. S.O. 318 (D), dated 16-3-2005. A Public Notice has also been published in the newspapers on 8-4-2005, vide which the objections/suggestion have been invited within 90 days from the public.

The Delhi Development Authority under the provisions of DDA (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan) Rules, 1959, hereby appoints the following Board for Enquiry and Hearing to consider the objections/suggestions thus received within the stipulated period:

- (i) Vice-Chairman, DDA
 - (ii) Engineer Member, DDA
 - (iii) Commissioner, MCD
 - (iv) Chief Planner, TCPO
- Commissioner (Planning), DDA

- Chairman
- Member
- Member
- Member
- Convener & Secretary

[F.No.20(6)2005-MASTER PLAN/Pt.-I]
V.M.BAMSAL, Pr. Commissioner-cum-Secretary.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY
PART-II –Section 3-Sub-section (ii)
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No.1248

NEWDELHI,FRIDAY,DECEMBER 2,2005/ AGRAHAYANA 11, 1927.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER-CUM-SECRETARY)

NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, the 30th November, 2005

Sub:- Constitution of Board of Enquiry and hearing under Rule 9, Chapter III, Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development plan) Rules, 1959.

S.O. 1685(E). The Draft Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 had been published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, No. S.O. 318(E), dated 16-3-2005. A Public Notice had also been published in the newspaper on 8-4-2005, vide which the objections/ suggestions had been invited within 90 days from the public.

Now, in continuation to the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), Notification No. S.O. 824(E), dated 15-6-2005, Shri Virender Kasana, Councillor, MCD, who is also a member of the DDA is hereby appointed as a member on the Board for Enquiry and Hearing.

[No. E.20 (6)2005/MP-Pt.I/D]
V.M. BANSAL, Pr. Commr.-cum-Secy.

PROHIBITED (NEGATIVE LIST)

Industries manufacturing the following shall be prohibited within National Capital Territory of Delhi

1. Arc/induction furnace of more than 3 tons per charge
2. Acids
3. Alkalies
4. Animal & fish oils
5. Aldehydes
6. Acid slurry
7. Acetylides, phridines, iodoform, chloroform, E-nepthol, etc.
8. Ammonium sulphoajanide, arsenic and its compounds, barium carbonate, barium cyanide, barium ethyle sulphate, barium acetate cinnabar, copper sulphocyanide, ferrocyanide, hydro cyanide, hydro cyanic acid, potassium biocalate, potassium, cyanide, prussiate of potash, phynigalic acid, silver cyanide
9. Aircraft building.
10. Abattoirs, animal blood processing (except existing and relocation)
11. Bitumen blowing (hot)
12. Brick kiln (using fresh earth as raw material, coal as fuel)
13. B-nepthol
14. Bakelite powder (starting from formaldehyde)
15. Barely malt and extract
16. Bone-grist, bone-meal, salting of bones, storages of bones in open, bone drying
17. Bone charcoal manufacturing
18. Blast furnaces – coal fired
19. Bicycles (integrated plant)
20. Brewery and potable spirits
21. Chlorinated paraffin wax purification
22. Carbon black
23. Cement industry
24. Calcium carbide, phosphorous, aluminum dust paste and powder, copper, zinc, etc. (electrothermal industries)
25. Cranes, hoists and lifts (excluding assembly)
26. General industrial machinery (such as hydraulic equipments, drilling equipments, boilers, etc.)
27. DOP (Diocetyl Phthalate), DBP & Plasticizer
28. Dry cell battery
29. Dye & dye intermediates
30. Distillation of wood, chemical seasoning of wood (excluding steam seasoning)
31. Explosives, i.e., Fireworks, Gunpowder, Guncotton, etc.
32. Earth moving machinery/equipment (manufacturing of assembly)
33. Electric wires and cables (more than 100 workers, 2000 sq.m land)
34. Fatty acids
35. Fungicides & pesticides
36. Flexographic ink
37. Fuel oils, illuminating oils and other oils such as sthetic oil, shoal oil, lubricants
38. Foundries (heavy)
39. Gas compressors
40. Graphite production
41. Glass furnace (more than 1 ton/day capacity)
42. Gases-carbon-disulphide, ultramarine blue, chlorine, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, acetylene, etc. (other than LPG/CNG/Oxygen/medical gases)
43. Glandular/glandes extraction
44. Glue and gelatine from bones and flesh
45. Hot mix plant (except those approved by DPCC / CPCB)
46. Hazardous waste processing viz. hospital/medical/industrial waste
47. Polyurethane foam
48. Industrial gelatine, nitro glycerine and fulminate

49. Iron/steel metal forging (using steam and power hammer – more than 3 tonnes capacity)
50. Industrial gelatine, nitro glycerine and fulminate
51. Industrial trucks, trailers, etc.
52. Linear alkyd benzene
53. Lead manufacturing including secondary lead industry (recovery of lead from waste scrap)
54. Lime kiln
55. Leather tanning (raw hides/skins to semi finish)
56. Locomotives and wagons
57. Methanol
58. Methylated spirit
59. Mechanical stone crushers & washing of coarse sand
60. Manufacturing of pulp & paper
61. Melamine resin
62. Mineral salts (which involve use of acids: CuSO_4 , FeSO_4 , alum, etc.)
63. Manufacturing of diesel engines, generators except assembly
64. Motor cycles, scooters, cars, tempos, trucks, etc.
65. Newsprint
66. News print manufacturing, pulping, fresh paper making
67. Nitrogeneors and phosphatic fertilizers, except mixing of fertilizers for compounding (large scale)
68. Organic solvent, chlorinated minerals, methanol, aldehydes, methylated spirits
69. Petroleum coke processing, not as fuel
70. Potteries/refractories (using coal or furnace oil)
71. Polyethylene polymers including resins
72. Paint industry (nitro Cellulose & Alkyd resin based)
73. Plasticisers manufacturing
74. Pyridines
75. Phenol formaldehyde resin and powder (starting from urea and formaldehyde)
76. Porcelain product potteries (using coal of production capacity more than 2 tonne per day)
77. Rubber solution and thinner (using naphtha and rubber scrap)
78. Roasting of Ore Sulphide Oxides of mixtures
79. Rayon fibre manufacturing
80. Refractories
81. Reclamation of rubber and production of tyres and tubes (devulcanisation)
82. Saccharine
83. Secondary Zine industry
84. Synthetic rubber
85. Smelting
86. Sewing machines (integrated units) except assembly
87. Sluice gates and gears
88. Steam engines
89. Steel pipes and tubes (continuous welded/seamless)
90. Sugar, khand sari
91. Sodium silicate industry (more than 1 tonne/day)
92. Stone quarrying
93. Textile (more than 100 workers in all shifts, 1 acre of land, 100 LKD of water)
94. Thorium, radium and similar isotopes and recovery of rare earth
95. Turbines
96. Urea & Phenyl Formaldehyde resin
97. Vegetable oil hydrogenated
98. Waste (crude / burnt) oil processing (refinery)

Notes:

- i) A public utility service involving any of the activities referred to above shall be permitted subject to environmental laws.
- ii) Further additions / alterations to the list of Prohibited Industries could be made if considered appropriate and in public interest by the Central Government to do so.

MPD -2001

PROHIBITED (NEGATIVE LIST)

Industries manufacturing the following shall be prohibited within National Capital Territory of Delhi

- 1. Arc/induction furnace of more than 3 tons per charge**
- 2. Acids**
- 3. Alkalis**
- 4. Animal & fish oils**
- 5. Aldehydes**
- 6. Acid slurry**
- 7. Acetylides, phridines, iodoform, chloroform, E-nepthol, etc.**
- 8. Ammonium sulphoajanide, arsenic and its compounds, barium carbonate, barium cyanide, barium ethyle sulphate, barium acetate cinnabar, copper sulphocyanide, ferrocyanide, hydro cyanide, hydro cyanic acid, potassium biocalate, potassium, cyanide, prussiate of potash, phynigallc acid, silver cyanide**
- 9. Aircraft building.**
- 10. Abattoirs, animal blood processing.(except existing and relocation)**
- 11. Bitumen blowing (hot)**
- 12. Brick kiln (using fresh earth as raw material, coal as fuel)**
- 13. B-nepthol**
- 14. Bakelite powder (starting from formaldehyde)**
- 15. Barely malt and extract**
- 16. Bone-grist, bone-meal, salting of bones, storages of bones in open, bone drying**
- 17. Bone charcoal manufacturing**

87. Sluice gates and gears

88. Steam engines

89. Steel pipes and tubes (continuous welded/seamless)

90. Sugar, khand sari

91. Sodium silicate industry (more than 1 tonne/day)

92. Stone quarrying

93. Textile (more than 100 workers in all shifts, 1 acre of land, 100 LKD of water)

94. Thorium, radium and similar isotopes and recovery of rare earth

95. Turbines

96. Urea & Phenyl Formaldehyde resin

97. Vegetable oil hydrogenated

98. Waste (crude / burnt) oil processing (refinery)

Notes:

i) A public utility service involving any of the activities referred to above shall be permitted subject

to environmental laws.

ii) Further additions / alterations to the list of Prohibited Industries could be made if considered

appropriate and in public interest by the Central Government to do so.

MPD – 2021**ANNEXURE III****PROHIBITED / NEGATIVE LIST OF INDUSTRIES**

Industries manufacturing the following shall be prohibited within National Capital Territory of Delhi.

1. Arc/induction furnace
2. Acids
3. Alkalis
4. Animal & fish oils
5. Aldehydes
6. Acid slurry
7. Acetylides, phridines, iodoform, chloroform, E-nepthol, etc.
8. Ammonium sulphoajanide, arsenic and its compounds, barium carbonate, barium cyanide, barium ethyle sulphate, barium acetate cinnabar, copper sulphocyanide, ferrocyanide, hydro cyanide, hydro cyanic acid, potassium biocalate, potassium, cyanide, prussiate of potash, phynigallc acid, silver cyanide
9. Aircraft building.
10. Abattoirs, animal blood processing.(except existing and relocation)
11. Bitumen blowing (hot)
12. Brick kiln (using fresh earth as raw material, coal as fuel)
13. B-nepthol
14. Bakelite powder (starting from formaldehyde)
15. Barely malt and extract
16. Bone-grist, bone-meal, salting of bones, storages of bones in open, bone drying
17. Bone charcoal manufacturing
18. Blast furnaces - coal fired
19. Bicycles (integrated plant)
20. Brewery and potable spirits
21. Chlorinated paraffin wax purification
22. Carbon black
23. Cement industry
24. Calcium carbide, phosphorous, aluminum dust paste and powder, copper, zinc, etc. (electrothermal industries)
25. Cranes, hoists and lifts (excluding assembly)
26. General industrial machinery (such as hydraulic equipments, drilling equipments, boilers, etc.)
27. DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate), DBP & Plasticizer
28. Dry cell battery
29. Dye & dye intermediates
30. Distillation of wood, chemical seasoning of wood (excluding natural seasoning)
31. Explosives, i.e., Fireworks, Gunpowder, Guncotton, etc.
32. Earth moving machinery/equipment (manufacturing of assembly)
33. Electric wires and cables (more than 100 workers, 2000 sqm plot)
34. Fatty acids
35. Fungicides & pesticides
36. Flexographic ink
37. Fuel oils, illuminating oils and other oils such as stchetic oil, shoal oil, lubricants
38. Foundries (except Pit Furnace)
39. Gas compressors
40. Graphite production
41. Glass furnace (more than 1 ton/day capacity)
42. Gases-carbon-disulphide, ultramarine blue, chlorine, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, acetylene, etc. (other than LPG/CNG/Oxygen/medical gases)
43. Glandular/glandes extraction
44. Glue and gelatine from bones and flesh
45. Hot mix plant (except those approved by DPCC / CPCB)
46. Hazardous waste processing viz. hospital/medical/industrial waste
47. Polyurethane foam

48. Industrial gelatine, nitro glycerine and fulminate
49. Iron / steel metal forging (using pneumatic hammer).
50. Industrial gelatine, nitro glycerine and fulminate
51. Industrial trucks, trailers, etc.
52. Linear alkyd benzene
53. Lead manufacturing including secondary lead industry (recovery of lead from waste scrap)
54. Lime kiln.
55. Leather tanning and dyeing (raw hides/skins to semi finish)
56. Locomotives and wagons
57. Methanol
58. Methylated spirit
59. Mechanical stone crushers & washing of coarse sand
60. Manufacturing of pulp & paper
61. Melamine resin
62. Mineral salts (which involve use of acids: CuSO_4 , FeSO_4 , alum, etc.)
63. Manufacturing of diesel engines, generators except assembly
64. Motor cycles, scooters, cars, tempos, trucks, etc.
65. News print manufacturing, pulping, fresh paper making
66. Nitrogeous and phosphatic fertilizers, except mixing of fertilizers for compounding (large scale)
67. Organic solvent, chlorinated minerals, methanol, aldehydes, methylated spirits
68. Petroleum coke processing, not as fuel
69. Potteries/refractories (using coal or furnace oil)
70. Polyethylene polymers including resins
71. Paint industry (nitro Cellulose & Alkyd resin based)
72. Plasticisers manufacturing
73. Pyridines
74. Phenol formaldehyde resin and powder
75. Porcelain product potteries (using coal of production capacity more than 2 tonne per day)
76. Rubber solution and thinner (using naptha and rubber scrap)
77. Roasting of Ore Sulphide Oxides of mixtures
78. Rayon fibre manufacturing
79. Refractories
80. Reclamation of rubber.
81. Production of tyres and tubes (devulcanisation)
82. Saccharine
83. Secondary Zine industry
84. Synthetic rubber
85. Smelting
86. Sewing machines (integrated units) except assembly
87. Sluice gates and gears
88. Stainless Steel Pickling
89. Steam engines
90. Steel pipes and tubes (continuous welded/seamless)
91. Sugar, khand sari
92. Sodium silicate industry (more than 1 tonne/day)
93. Stone quarrying
94. Textile (more than 100 workers in all shifts, 1 acre of land, 100 LKD of water)
95. Thorium, radium and similar isotopes and recovery of rare earth
96. Turbines
97. Urea & Phenyl Formaldehyde resin
98. Vegetable oil hydrogenated
99. Waste (crude / burnt) oil processing (refinery)

Notes :

- (i) A public utility service involving any of the activities referred to above shall be permitted subject to environmental laws.
- (ii) Further additions / alterations to the list of Prohibited Industries could be made if considered appropriate and in public interest by the Central Government to do so.

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S. No	Type of Industrial Activity	Category		Permitted or not in				
		DGCC	MPD-2001	MPD1 962	MPD2001	Draft MPD 2021	MPD 2021	
1	Aluminum Anodizing	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Cold Rolling Iron & steel	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Cold Rolling Stainless steel	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pickling not permitted	
4	Electrical Appliances	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Electronics Manufacturing	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	Electroplating	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Electro polishing	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
8	Heat Treatment	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
9	Galvanizing (Hot)	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	Pickling (Brass, Iron & steel Aluminum, copper & all ferrous & non ferrous metals	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
11	Stainless Steel Pickling	Orange	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

PICKLING PROGRESS

This is an important treatment given before applying finish to non-ferrous metals/ products. It removes dirt, grease and especially Iron Oxide scale which accumulate on the metal during fabrication. Pickling is done by dipping steel in Dilute Acids (Not Strong - about 10% by wt). As pickling progress the acid will become weak and there will be gradual build up of Ferrous Salts and after certain stage the pickle liquor become inert. This spent pickle liquor contains only 5-10% free acid and some Ferrous iron. Rinsing of steel products with water which follows pickling is the only source of waste water generation, some spent pickle liquor left after many lots of pickling is also mixed with rinse water. This waste water can be easily treated by simple and common Physico-Chemical technology of Neutralization /Coagulation / Settling.

The end products of treatment are treated effluent conforming to Central Pollution Control Board standards and Lime sludge containing some Ferric Hydroxide which in turn acts as flocculent to remove any oil in waste water. There are no air emissions during waste water treatment.

Thus pickling is an essential process not only in the stainless steel sheets/ utensils manufacturing but in plating, anodizing, metal finishing, powder coating, plastic coating, wire drawing etc, which cannot be done away with from all these applications and therefore cannot be placed in the negative list, unless the intention is to kill the already permitted Stainless steel industry (utensils manufacturing or sheet re-rolling) in NCT of Delhi (in designated conforming Industrial areas), which will result the unemployment to lacs or workers and other ancillary activities and workers and their families dependant on this trade.

Answer R/4

Final Report
on
Effluent Treatment Plant Adequacy & Efficacy

for
M/s. Jay Kay Enterprises
A-127, Wazirpur, Delhi- 52



Prepared by
(Environment Division)
National Productivity Council
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-3

(March, 2000)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

M/s. Jay Kay Enterprises, A-127, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi, approached the National Productivity Council (NPC) for carrying out the Adequacy and Efficiency Assessment of their Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and to suggest possible up-gradation & modification in the ETP and treatment practices to meet the regulatory standards.

The adequacy assessment of the ETP was carried out by NPC on 10th Feb. 2000. The adequacy assessment included quantification and characterization of wastewater from different sources, preparation of ETP layout, and dimensioning of different components of ETP. In order to evaluate treatment scheme/practice, one batch of wastewater was taken through complete cycle of prevailing treatment and the treated wastewater sample was analyzed in the laboratory. Based on the observation, assessment and analysis, an Adequacy Report describing all necessary modification in the existing ETP and treatment practices was prepared and submitted to the unit. In order to facilitate the unit in implementing modifications, the Adequacy Report was explained and guidance provided to the management of the unit at the site. After incorporating modifications, the unit invited NPC for Adequacy and Efficacy Assessment of the ETP.

In order to determine the adequacy and efficacy of the modified ETP, a detailed assessment was carried out on 27th March 2000. The assessment included adequacy of modified system, monitoring (quantification & characterization of wastewater) and laboratory analysis of the treated wastewater. This report describes various aspects related to adequacy & efficacy of the modified Effluent Treatment Plant.

2.0 PROCESS

M/s. Jay Kay Enterprises is a small-scale steel rolling mill. As reported by the unit, it operates 10-12 hrs./day and processes about 2.5 to 3.0 T/day stainless steel (SS) sheets of different gauge (18, 22, & 24) to produce 26 gauge SS sheets. The steel processing involves pickling, cold rolling, and annealing. After annealing, pickling is done. Pickled steel is cold rolled and again annealed. This cycle is repeated for three times to convert 18-gauge steel to 26 gauge. In steel processing pickling and washing are the only sources of wastewater generation. The wastewater is acidic in nature and contains suspended and dissolved metal contaminants. The wastewater is treated in the ETP and treated water is discharged to drain and the sludge generated is collected separately.

3.0 EVALUATION OF TREATMENT SCHEME

In view of the Adequacy Report submitted by NPC, the unit has upgraded its Effluent Treatment Plant and modified the effluent treatment scheme for the waste water generation of 10,000 litres/day (including safety margins). The details of the modified treatment scheme are described below.

3.1 MODIFIED EFFLUENT TREATMENT SCHEME

Total wastewater generated per day i.e. 10,000 litres/day (including safety margins) is treated in 2 batches of 5000 litres each. The modified Treatment Scheme is depicted in the schematic diagram in Fig.-1.

3.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR THE MODIFIED ETP

1. The wastewater generated from acid bath, washing tank and washing machine should be collected into the equalisation tank.
2. In order to ensure optimum quantities of acid bath solution and rinsing bath water, the tanks should be marked for the levels appropriately.
3. The waste water collected in to the Equalization Tank should be treated in 2 batches per day.
4. The carbon sludge deposited in the equalisation tank should be cleaned once daily.
5. The wastewater from equalisation tank should be pumped to Reaction-cum-Settling Tank. Any overflow should be returned back to the equalisation tank.
6. About 25-40 kg of lime solution of 90% (purity as reported by the unit) should be used per batch of treatment in one reaction cum settling tank. However, the quantity of lime requirement will vary depending upon the pH or acidity of wastewater and purity of the lime.
7. The lime addition should be done continuously with mixing done by agitator in the Reaction cum Settling tank. A close monitoring of pH of wastewater should be carried out through pH-paper or pH Meter. As soon as the pH reaches to 8.5 -9.0, the lime addition should be stopped. Mixing is to be done for another half an hour.
8. The lime treated wastewater in Reaction tank should be allowed to settle for at least two hours.
9. After solid-liquid separation, the sludge valve of the Reaction tank should be opened and sludge allowed to drain into Sludge Collection tank.
10. As soon as clear water starts coming, the valve to the sludge collection tank must be closed and the supernatant should be discharged into drain through the existing sand bed filter.
11. The sludge from the sludge collection tank should be pumped to the filter press for dewatering.
12. The filtrate from filter press should be drained back to the Equalization Tank.

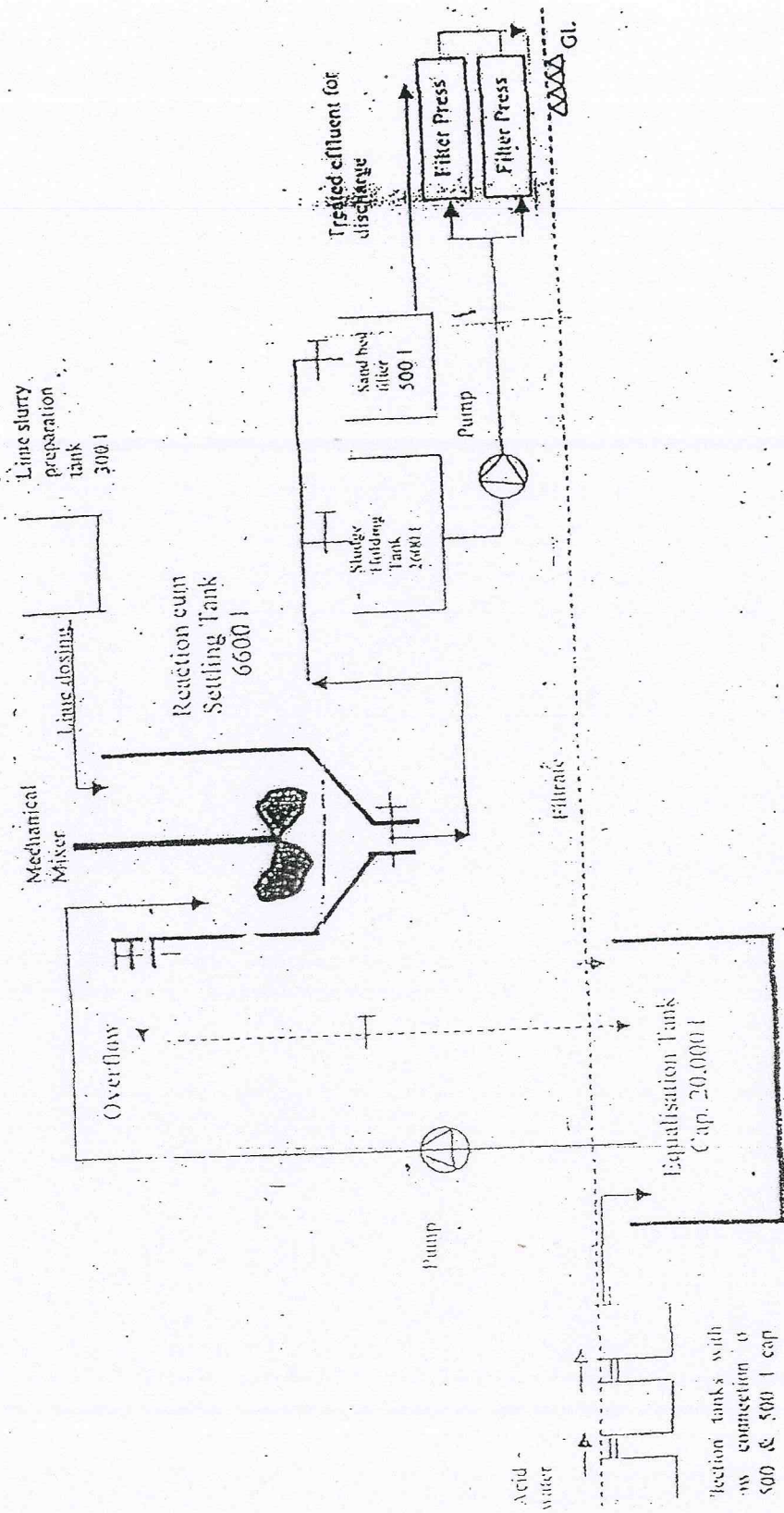


Fig-1: Schematic diagram of the modified effluent treatment plant

13. After dewatering, sludge should be removed from the Filter Press and filter cloth should be cleaned to make the filter press ready for next batch.

14. Regarding sludge generated from the treatment of waste water, the unit is advised to manage the sludge as per applicable Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Amendment Rules, 1999 notified by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India.

3.3 ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT OF THE MODIFIED ETP

Basis: Total wastewater generation i.e. 10,000 lit/day with treatment in 2-batches/ day.

TABLE-1: ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT

Sl. No.	ETP Component	Status Before Modifications	Modifications Suggested	Present Status (after Implementation)	Remarks
1.	Equalisation Tank	Effective Cap. available : 500 lit.	Additional tank of 5000 lit.	Cap available: Under ground: 20,000 liters	Adequate
2.	Pump for lifting wastewater from equalisation tank to reaction cum settling tank.	Flow rate: 1800 lit/hr HP= 1.0	8,000 lit/hr of 5m TDH	Flow rate: 3 pumps of 3000 lit/hr, HP= 2.0, 7m TDH, two of SS316 and other of teflon	Adequate
3.	Reaction tank	Cap available: 3000 lit conical	Additional Conical hopper bottom Reaction cum settling tank of total capacity: 3500 liters	Modified settling tank of hopper bottom of capacity 6600 liters	Adequate
4.	Settling tank	Cap available: 5310 lit	Separate settling tank not required	No settling tank provided.	Not required
5.	Dosing Tank	Cap available: 2 Tanks of 100 lit each placed over a platform	Dosing tank capacity of 750 liters (for 40% purity) lime	Dosing tanks of capacity 300 liters is provided for 40% purity lime	Adequate
6.	Mixer	Mixer was available for the 3000 lit. conical tank	3- blade SS, marine type agitator to 60-100 RPM at a depth of 1.5m from the top.	4- blade SS, marine type agitator, 80 RPM at a depth of 5 ft from the top is installed.	Adequate
7.	Sludge collection tank	Cap available: Nil	Capacity = 2500 Liters	Capacity provided 2600 liters.	Adequate
8.	Filter press	No sludge drying bed or filter press existed.	Filter press of 1.5' x 1.5' 36-plates	Filter press (2' x 2' x 18-plates, 1.5' x 1.5' x 16-plates) has been installed	Adequate
9.	Sludge lifting pump	No sludge lifting pump exists	Centrifugal pump: HP= 5.0 Pr = 5 kg/cm ²	Pump has been installed Flow = 8000 lit/hr HP = 5.0 Pr = 4-5 kg/cm ²	Adequate



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दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 2011

विषय: विद्यमान नियोजित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के पुनर्विकास के लिए विनियम और दिशा-निर्देश

का.आ. 683(अ).—दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 57 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से एतद्वारा विद्यमान नियोजित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के पुनर्विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित विनियम और दिशा-निर्देश बनाता है।

1. भूमिका

दिल्ली मुख्य योजना-2021 के पैरा 7.6 में विद्यमान नियोजित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण और उन्नयन का प्रावधान किया गया है।

ये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र 70 के दशक में विकसित हुए और इन वर्षों में इनकी भौतिक आधारिक संरचना खराब होती गई और कुछ मामलों में तो पूरे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कमियां आ गई। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ क्षेत्रों में कार्यकलापों की प्रकृति में परिवर्तन रहे हैं और प्लॉटों के भाग का ऐसे कार्यकलापों के लिए उपयोग करने हेतु मांगे भी रही हैं, जिन्हें व्यावसायिक के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। इस बात को देखने की आवश्यकता भी हो सकती है कि क्या उद्योगों/इकाइयों की बड़ी संख्या को समायोजित करने के लिए उप-विभाजन द्वारा छोटे प्लॉटों के रूप में और

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st April, 2011

Subject : Regulations and Guidelines for Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Area

S.O. 683(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 the Delhi Development Authority, with the previous approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following Regulations and Guidelines for Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Areas.

1. Introduction:

Master Plan for Delhi-2021 under Para 7.6 envisages modernization and up gradation of existing planned industrial areas.

These industrialized areas were developed in the 70's and over the years, have deteriorated considerably in terms of physical infrastructure and, in some cases deficiencies on this score have persisted in an overall sense. Besides, there have been changes in the nature of activities in some of the areas and there have also been demands for using part of the plots for activities, which could be classified as commercial. There may also be a need to see whether further densification is possible in terms of creating smaller plots by sub-divisions to accommodate a larger number of industries/units. Guidelines for redevelopment of existing industrial areas shall be framed within 2 years by DDA in consultation with GNCTD and the local body. Till such time, the existing sub divisions may continue.

There is, therefore, a need for modernization and up-gradation of the existing industrial areas with due regard to environmental considerations. Since most of the industrial areas are located along the Mass Public Transport Corridors, there is also a need for optimizing the use around these areas through the process of redevelopment.

This process of up-gradation and redevelopment will need to be carried out in a planned manner, and in a public-private partnership framework, in which the entrepreneurs contribute to the betterment and subsequent maintenance through suitable Operation and Maintenance arrangements.

In view of the above stipulations, following guidelines have been framed.

2. Norms for Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Areas:

2.1 Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Plots.

- 2.1.1** To incentivize redevelopment, 1.5 times the existing permissible FAR shall be permitted on an individual plot of minimum 1000 sqm and above. For that purpose amalgamation of smaller plots shall also be allowed. The service lane can also be included in the schemes,

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however, no FAR shall be granted on this area but the same can be included for public areas like green, parking etc. in the overall schemes. In such redevelopment schemes on plots of 1000 sqm and above, development control norms of MPD-2021 (Table 7.3) for flatted group industries shall be applicable except FAR and Height (NR - No Restriction, subject to clearance from AAI, Delhi Fire Service and other statutory bodies). Amalgamation and reconstruction of industrial plots allotted under the scheme (s) framed pursuant to Supreme Court orders of 1996 & 2004 will not be permissible.

2.1.2 Comprehensive Redevelopment of the overall existing planned Industrial Estate/Area shall be permitted with 1.5 times the existing permissible FAR subject to land distribution as given in Table 7.2 of MPD-2021. Comprehensive redevelopment of part of the Industrial Estate/Area would also be permitted with incentive FAR with minimum area 4 ha. and above, subject to the following conditions :-

- a) The Ground Coverage, FAR and height to be as per the overall control conditions of the comprehensive scheme and other Development Controls shall be as per MPD-2021.
- b) Industrial Associations wherever possible would identify/provide area for common parking/Multi-level parking/essential common facility areas etc. within the scheme area.
- c) Front setback should not have boundary wall, so that it can be used for additional parking/road space.

2.2 Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Sheds.

2.2.1 The development control norms of MPD-2021 (Table 7.3) as applicable on the individual plot shall also be allowed on an area allotted as an industrial shed. However, the setbacks shall not be insisted upon.

2.2.2 1.5 times the allotted area of sheds shall be permitted as incentive for the purpose of redevelopment through comprehensive planning of the area. The minimum plot area of amalgamated sheds for such purpose shall be 1000 sqm. In such redevelopment schemes on plots of 1000 sqm and above, development control norms of MPD-2021 (Table 7.3) for flatted group industries shall be applicable except FAR and Height (NR - No Restriction, subject to clearance from AAI, Delhi Fire Service and other statutory bodies).

2.3 Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Areas through sub-division of plots.

Master Plan - 2021 also realizes that the existence of smaller plots by subdividing the larger plots and has recommended to prepare guidelines for regularization of such sub-divisions. Accordingly, the owners of sub-divided plots shall collectively prepare and submit the Layout plan to Local Body for approval along with the required mandatory documents as per BBL/to the satisfaction of the Local Body.

After approval of the layout plan by the local body, the sanction of the building plan on individual plot shall be governed by MPD-2021 development control norms given in the Table 7.3.

Other Conditions applicable to all above mentioned categories:

- No Objection Certificate from Fire, explosives, environment departments and other statutory bodies.
- Provision of all essential facilities e.g. ESS, Solid waste collection, facility area/open spaces and or the provision of CETP/disaster management plan to be examined/provided as per norms by Industrial Area Associations/Local body for the overall scheme.
- Industrial activity shall be permissible on all floor of the plots.
- Permissibility of basements to be as per clause 8(5) of Development Code of the MPD-2021.
- The concerned local body and the stakeholders will work out the mechanism for implementation of the scheme in timebound manner and subsequent maintenance through suitable Operation and Maintenance arrangements.

Relevant Extracts from MPD-2021 related to the "Guidelines for Redevelopment of Existing Planned Industrial Areas"

1. For Para 2.1.1 of the Guidelines

Table 7.3 : Development Control Norms						
Use Premises	Maximum			Parking standard ECS/100 sqm of floor area	Activities Permitted	Definition
	Gr. Cov. (%)	FAR	Ht (m)			
Industrial Plot						
(i) 50 sqm. and below	100	200	8	2	Industrial units; unit retail sales outlet and administrative office upto maximum 10% of floor area on ground floor only; residential flat upto the maximum extent of 5% of the floor space or 50 sqm. whichever is less for watch & ward and supervision, incidental storage (--) related to the industrial activity, commercial activity as per footnote (vi).	A premise for industrial activity having upto 50 workers with non-hazardous, non-polluting performance.
(ii) 51 sqm to 400 sqm.	60	180	15	2		
(iii) 401 sqm and above	50	150	15	2		
Flatland group Industry (Minimum plot size - 400 sqm.)	30	150	26	2	Industrial units; administrative office, watch and ward, maximum upto 5% of floor area or 20 sqm. whichever is less, storage related to the manufacturing activity, commercial activity as per footnote (vi).	A premise having a group of small industrial units having upto 20 workers with common services and facilities of non-hazardous, non-polluting nature.

Notes:

- In case of plots upto 60 sqm. common parking shall be provided.
- In case of plots of size 500 sqm and above, the utilities such as L.S.S., underground water storage tank, roof top water harvesting system, separate dry and wet dustbins, solar heating/lighting system etc. shall be provided within the plot.
- Identified Service Centres shall be planned as per plotted industrial area norms.
- Development of IT hardware and software permissible under industrial use.
- Banquet hall shall be permissible in Industrial premises subject to specifications/regulations as may be prescribed, along with conversion charges as prescribed by the Government from time to time.
- Industrial units/plots abutting roads of 24m ROW and above shall be eligible for conversion to commercial use within the existing development control norms, subject to payment of conversion charges as prescribed by the Government from time to time and cost of parking as as decided by Government from the time to time. The activities permissible in local shopping

centres will be permitted in such plots. In addition, multilevel parking shall be permissible activity. However, this shall not be permitted on non-conforming / regularized industrial cluster. The above provision shall not affect the Supreme Court orders in any way.

2. For Para 2.1.2 of the Guidelines

Table 7.2: Norms for Land Distribution in Industrial Areas

S. No.	Use Premises	Percentage
1.	Industrial Plots (Net Area)	55-60
2.	Recreational: Buffer Zone, Parks, Water Bodies, Green under HT lines, etc.	10-12
3.	Commercial: Shopping Centre, Petrol Pumps, Guest House/Budget hotels, Lodging and Boarding, Service and Repair shops, Communication/Telephone Exchange, etc.	2-3
4.	Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and Semi-Public: Fire Station/Fire Post, Police Station/Police Post, Hospital/Dispensary, ITI/Polytechnic, Dharamshala, Night Shelter, Day Care Centre, etc. • Utilities: Electric Sub-Station, CETPs, Pumping Stations, Underground Reservoirs/Fire Fighting Tanks and other utilities, etc. 	8-10
5.	Transportation: Circulation, Loading/Unloading Area, Parking, ideal truck Parking, Goods Vehicle Parking etc.	18-20
	Total	100

[F. No. F. 17(5)2007/MP]

D. SARKAR, Commissioner-Cum-Secy.