



# CPCC BULLETIN

VOL-II • April, 2026



## ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIO OF CHANDIGARH



Protecting Water Resources for a Cleaner, Healthier & Sustainable Future

*Together, Let's Protect Our Water, Protect Our Planet.*

- Environmental Scenario of Chandigarh
- Mass Awareness
- Public Consultation Meets
- Special Article
- Env. News
- Future Events

The second issue of the CPCC Bulletin, the quarterly magazine of the Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee (CPCC), is dedicated to the theme of water pollution and water resource management, with a special focus on the unique urban ecosystem of Chandigarh. Known for its planned development and emphasis on environmental sustainability, Chandigarh has consistently taken initiatives to protect and manage its water resources. However, with increasing urbanization, population growth, and rising pressure on infrastructure, challenges related to wastewater generation, contamination of water bodies and sustainable water use have become increasingly significant. Through this issue, CPCC seeks to highlight the importance of protecting water resources, improving wastewater treatment and ensuring the scientific management of effluents to safeguard the quality of water in the city. The bulletin also showcases the ongoing efforts being undertaken by various stakeholders including government agencies, institutions and citizens to prevent pollution in natural water bodies such as Sukhna Lake and the city's drainage network and to strengthen wastewater treatment systems. By sharing knowledge, initiatives and best practices, this issue aims to raise awareness and encourage collective action towards sustainable water management and the preservation of Chandigarh's ecological balance for present and future generations.

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इस प्रकाशन के किसी भी भाग की प्रतिलिपि, संग्रहण अथवा प्रसारण, पूर्णतः या आंशिक रूप से, किसी भी माध्यम से, चंडीगढ़ प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति की पूर्व लिखित अनुमति के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता है। तथापि शैक्षणिक अथवा सूचनात्मक उद्देश्यों के लिए उचित संदर्भ के साथ उपयोग की अनुमति होगी।

## MESSAGE FROM THE MEMBER SECRETARY

01



I am delighted to share the second issue of the Quarterly Newsletter of the Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee. This publication has been envisioned as a window into the environmental landscape of our city—a space where we bring you updates, insights, and initiatives that shape the quality of the environment we are living in.

As the implementing arm of environmental regulations and monitoring in Chandigarh, CPCC is committed to strengthening systems that promote transparency, accuracy and timely action. Over the past quarter, we have intensified our efforts in real-time monitoring of air and water quality, expanded field inspections and collaborated closely with government departments, industries, institutions and community stakeholders. These steps have enabled us to respond more effectively to environmental concerns while also promoting sustainable practices at the grassroots level.

Our goal with this newsletter is to provide citizens with straightforward, valuable and ready-to-use information that encourages responsible environmental participation. Whether it is understanding pollution trends, learning about waste management practices or getting acquainted with new environmental initiatives, we hope this platform becomes a valuable resource for every reader.

This newsletter covers the information on environmental monitoring, regulatory compliances, awareness drives, community engagements, achievements of CPCC, best practices, new initiatives undertaken, special reports on env. matters etc.

Chandigarh's environment is a shared treasure and its protection requires collective awareness and participation. I invite each of you to use this newsletter as a tool for learning, engagement and environmental stewardship. Together, we can ensure that Chandigarh continues to stand out as a model of clean, green and sustainable urban living.

**Saurabh Kumar, IFS**



# ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIO

## SUKHNA LAKE

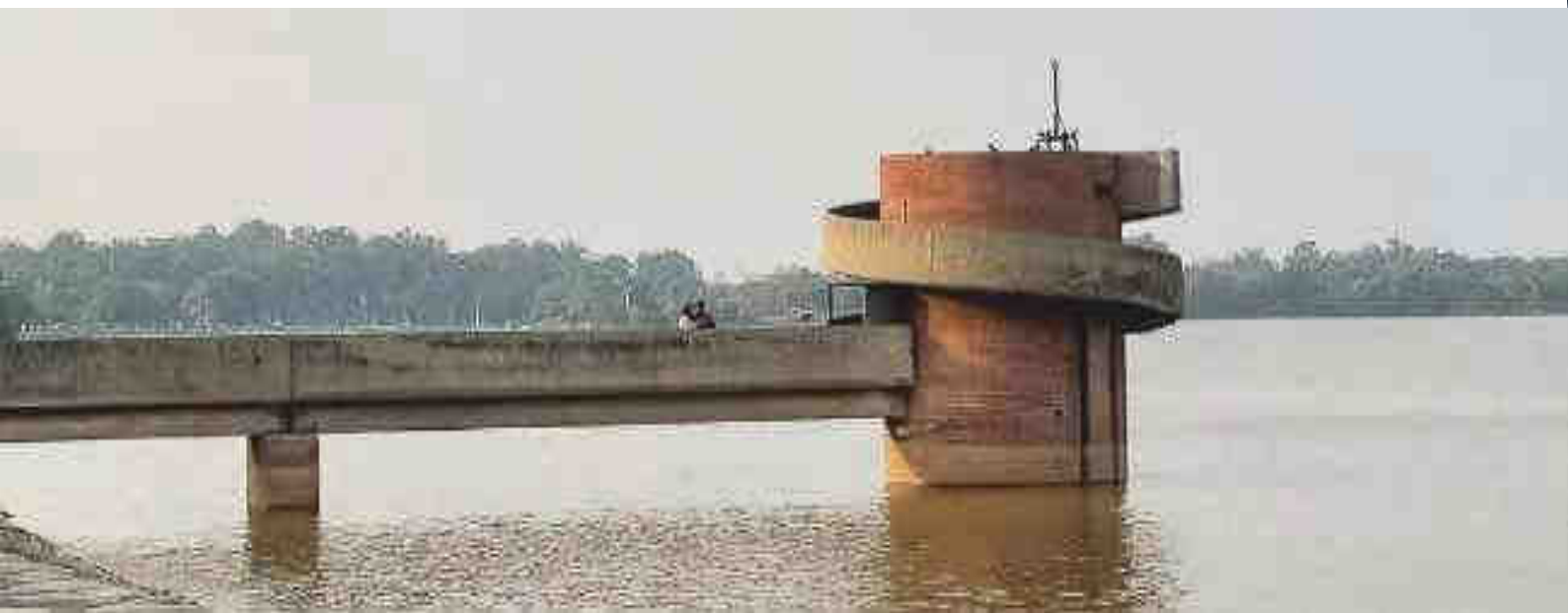
The water quality remained stable and satisfactory during the monitoring period (January–March). The pH was slightly alkaline and within acceptable limits, while dissolved oxygen levels remained high, indicating a healthy aquatic environment. BOD values were negligible (BDL) in January and February and remained low in March, suggesting minimal organic pollution. Turbidity showed a declining trend, indicating improved water clarity, whereas conductivity, TDS, TFS, and TSS exhibited only minor seasonal variations without indicating any significant deterioration in water quality. Overall, the results reflect good water quality with no evidence of significant pollution.

| S.No. | Parameters | Unit | Jan | Feb | Mar |
|-------|------------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1     | pH         | -    | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| 2     | DO         | mg/l | 8.4 | 8.4 | 9.4 |
| 3     | BOD        | mg/l | BDL | BDL | 2.8 |
| 4     | TSS        | mg/l | 31  | 30  | 36  |

## DHANAS LAKE

| S.No | Parameters | Unit | February         |                 |             |
|------|------------|------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|      |            |      | Before Treatment | After Treatment | Dhanas Lake |
| 1    | pH         | -    | 7.5              | 7.1             | 7.6         |
| 2    | DO         | mg/l | 7.8              | 7.2             | 7.4         |
| 3    | BOD        | mg/l | 2.8              | 2.8             | 2.3         |
| 4    | TSS        | mg/l | 13               | 9               | BDL         |

CPCC monitors the quality of water of the lake quarterly. During the quarter, the treatment process resulted in a noticeable improvement in water quality by significantly reducing the pollutant load. COD decreased from 37 mg/L before treatment to 17 mg/L after treatment, while TSS reduced from 13 mg/L to 9 mg/L, indicating effective removal of organic contaminants and suspended solids. The pH remained near neutral, and BOD remained low at 2.8 mg/L, reflecting minimal biodegradable organic pollution. Although DO decreased slightly after treatment, it remained within a satisfactory range for aquatic systems. Overall, the treated water quality closely resembled that of Dhanas Lake, demonstrating the effectiveness of the treatment process in improving water quality.



# DRAINS MONITORING



## N-Choe/Attawa Choe Drain

| S.No | Parameters | Unit | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb | Mar |
|------|------------|------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1    | pH         | -    | 5.5 to 9.0        | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| 2    | DO         | mg/l | ...               | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| 3    | COD        | mg/l | 250               | 51  | 95  | 60  |
| 4    | BOD        | mg/l | 30                | 6.5 | 12  | 25  |
| 5    | TSS        | mg/l | 100               | 10  | 26  | 16  |



## Sukhna Choe

| S. No | Parameters | Unit | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb | Mar |
|-------|------------|------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1     | pH         | -    | 5.5 to 9.0        | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| 2     | DO         | mg/l | ...               | 2.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| 3     | COD        | mg/l | 250               | 155 | 106 | 235 |
| 4     | BOD        | mg/l | 30                | 85  | 44  | 97  |
| 5     | TSS        | mg/l | 100               | 55  | 38  | 64  |



## Patiala Ki Choe

| S.No. | Parameters | Unit | Permissible Limit | Jan  | Feb | Mar |
|-------|------------|------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|
| 1     | pH         | -    | 5.5 to 9.0        | 7.2  | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 2     | DO         | mg/l | ...               | 0.91 | Nil | Nil |
| 3     | COD        | mg/l | 250               | 423  | 338 | 339 |
| 4     | BOD        | mg/l | 30                | 255  | 197 | 204 |
| 5     | TSS        | mg/l | 100               | 494  | 190 | 217 |



## Faidan Choe\*

| S.No. | Parameters | Unit | Permissible Limit | Feb |
|-------|------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| 1     | pH         | -    | 5.5 to 9.0        | 7.0 |
| 2     | DO         | mg/l | --                | Nil |
| 3     | COD        | mg/l | 250               | 327 |
| 4     | BOD        | mg/l | 30                | 251 |
| 5     | TSS        | mg/l | 100               | 253 |



\*Monitored quarterly

## Nagar Van

| Sr.No. | Parameters | Unit | Permissible Limit | Feb.            |               |
|--------|------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|        |            |      |                   | Untreated Water | Treated Water |
| 1      | pH         | -    | 5.5 to 9.0        | 7.3             | 7.6           |
| 2      | DO         | mg/l | -                 | Nil             | 1.2           |
| 3      | COD        | mg/l | 250               | 742             | 130           |
| 4      | BOD        | mg/l | 30                | 261             | 26            |
| 5      | TSS        | mg/l | 100               | 219             | 15            |



# MONITORING OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

## Raipur Khurd

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan  | Feb | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.7  | 7.7 | 7.8  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 5.9  | 7.0 | 7.2  |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 7.4  | 2.6 | 7.8  |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | BDL  | 13  | 11   |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | 0.94 | 14  | 18   |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 7.8  | 26  | 21   |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | 94   | BDL | <1.8 |

## Kishangarh

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.6  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 8.8 | 9.5 | 8.5  |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 2.8 | BDL | BDL  |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | BDL | BDL | 5.4  |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | BDL | BDL | BDL  |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 9.6 | 4.3 | 7.2  |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | BDL | BDL | <1.8 |

## Raipur Kalan I

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb  | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.3 | 7.4  | 7.3  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 7.5 | 6.9  | 8.3  |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 4.3 | 6.3  | 4.6  |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | 7.0 | 7.0  | 11   |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | BDL | 0.90 | 5.3  |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 9.5 | 7.8  | 15.6 |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | 220 | 94   | <1.8 |

## Diggian

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan  | Feb  | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.0  | 6.8  | 6.7  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 4.2  | 9.6  | 7    |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 3.2  | BDL  | BDL  |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | BDL  | BDL  | 13   |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | 0.90 | 0.51 | 9.2  |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 8.9  | 9.7  | 22   |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | 110  | BDL  | <1.8 |

## Raipur Kalan II

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb  | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.3 | 7.2  | 7.4  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 6.7 | 5.4  | 5.9  |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 3.4 | 4.9  | 7.8  |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | 7.0 | 15   | 10   |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | BDL | 0.59 | 0.69 |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 5.0 | 12   | 6.2  |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | 11  | BDL  | <1.8 |

## Dhanas

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.1  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 5.4 | 8.0 | 8    |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 5.6 | 2.1 | 3    |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | 6.0 | BDL | 9    |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 6.3  |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 7.0 | 8.6 | 12   |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | BDL | BDL | <1.8 |

## Maloya

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | 5.6 | 3.4 | 4.4  |
| 3     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | BDL | 2.8 | 2.4  |
| 4     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | 8.0 | BDL | 7    |
| 5     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | 6.6 | 16  | 6.8  |
| 6     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 8.8 | 19  | 9.7  |
| 7     | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | BDL | BDL | <1.8 |

## 3 BRD

| S.No. | Parameters         | Unit      | Permissible Limit | Jan | Feb | Mar  |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 1     | pH                 | -         | 6.5 to 9.0        | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.7  |
| 2     | DO                 | mg/l      | ...               | ... | ... | --   |
| 4     | BOD                | mg/l      | 10                | 2.9 | BDL | BDL  |
| 5     | TSS                | mg/l      | 10                | 7.5 | BDL | 9    |
| 6     | NH <sub>3</sub> -N | mg/l      | 5                 | BDL | BDL | 1.7  |
| 7     | Total Nitrogen     | mg/l      | 10                | 7.1 | 9.0 | 19   |
|       | Faecal Coliform    | MPN/100ml | <100              | BDL | BDL | <1.8 |

BDL: Below Detection Limit  
MDL: Method Detection Limit

For BOD: MDL- 2.0 mg/l  
For TSS: MDL- 5.0 mg/l  
For TC & FC: MDL- <1.8 MPN/100ml  
For NH<sub>3</sub>-N & TKN-N: 0.5 mg/l

# NOISE MONITORING

05

CPCC monitored noise levels at various  
Light Points, Main Chowks, Markets & Main Roads in the months of March 2026

| Date       | Location                     | Leq. (dB) |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 13.03.2026 | Kisan Bhawan                 | 73.4      |
|            | Aroma Light Point            | 68.0      |
|            | Plaza Sector 17              | 63.1      |
|            | Children Park Sector 23      | 61.9      |
|            | Sector 42 Lake               | 60.0      |
|            | Sector 43 Bus Stand          | 79.1      |
|            | Sector 17 Bus Stand          | 71.3      |
|            | Sector 18 Electricity Market | 71.2      |
|            | Sector 19 Palika Bazar       | 68.5      |
|            | Rose Garden                  | 57.4      |
|            | Bougeinveilla Garden         | 62.1      |
|            | Sukhna Lake                  | 67.4      |
|            | Sector 34 Furniture Market   | 65.8      |
|            | Transport Light Point        | 71.1      |
| 16.03.2026 | Sector 34 Piccadilly Chowk   | 71.0      |
|            | Sector 20 Gurdwara Chowk     | 75.4      |
|            | Airport Light Point          | 77.0      |
|            | Hallomajra Light Point       | 75.0      |
|            | Tribune Chownk               | 72.1      |
|            | Sector 45 Burail Market      | 78.0      |
|            | Railway Light Point          | 75.8      |
|            | Housing Board Light Point    | 72.8      |
|            | Manimajra Motor Market       | 69.5      |
|            | Manimajra Bus Stand          | 74.4      |



Above are day time monitoring results (Day Time 6AM – 10 PM)

Ambient noise monitoring was conducted at 24 locations across Chandigarh on 13.03.2026 and 16.03.2026. The recorded Leq values ranged from 57.4 dB to 79.1 dB. The highest noise level (79.1 dB) was recorded at Sector 43 Bus Stand, while the lowest (57.4 dB) was observed at Rose Garden. Higher noise levels were generally recorded at traffic intersections, bus stands and commercial areas, whereas parks and recreational areas exhibited comparatively lower noise levels. Overall, the monitoring indicates that vehicular traffic and commercial activities are the major contributors to ambient noise levels in the city.

## Ambient Air Quality standards in respect of Noise

| Area Code | Category of Area/Zone | Limits in dB(A) Leq* |            |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|
|           |                       | Day Time             | Night Time |
| (A)       | Industrial area       | 75                   | 70         |
| (B)       | Commercial area       | 65                   | 55         |
| (C)       | Residential area      | 55                   | 45         |
| (D)       | Silence Zone          | 50                   | 40         |

1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 2. Night time shall mean from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

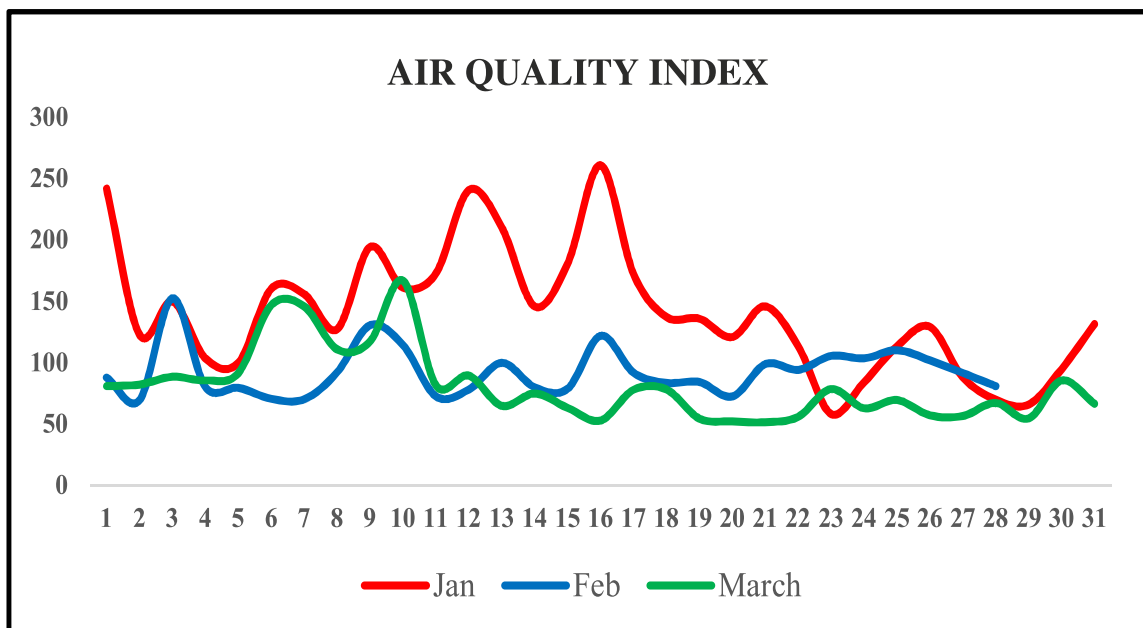
# AIR QUALITY OF CHANDIGARH

| Jan-26 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sun    | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|        |     |     |     | 242 | 123 | 150 |
| 104    | 100 | 160 | 156 | 127 | 194 | 161 |
| 173    | 241 | 210 | 146 | 181 | 261 | 173 |
| 137    | 136 | 121 | 146 | 114 | 58  | 84  |
| 113    | 129 | 88  | 70  | 66  | 95  | 132 |

| Feb-26 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sun    | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
| 88     | 70  | 153 | 80  | 80  | 71  | 70  |
| 92     | 131 | 114 | 73  | 78  | 100 | 80  |
| 79     | 122 | 92  | 84  | 84  | 73  | 99  |
| 94     | 106 | 104 | 110 | 102 | 92  | 81  |

| Mar-26 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sun    | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
| 81     | 82  | 89  | 86  | 92  | 147 | 146 |
| 111    | 117 | 167 | 82  | 90  | 65  | 75  |
| 63     | 53  | 78  | 78  | 55  | 52  | 52  |
| 56     | 79  | 63  | 70  | 57  | 57  | 67  |
| 55     | 86  | 67  |     |     |     |     |

The daily Air Quality Index (AQI) of Chandigarh during January–March 2026 indicates a gradual improvement in air quality over the monitoring period. January recorded the highest pollution levels, with AQI values ranging from 66 to 261, dominated by Moderate days along with several Poor days. In February, air quality improved considerably, with AQI values between 70 and 153, where most days fell under the Satisfactory category and only a few were Moderate. March showed the best air quality, with AQI ranging from 52 to 167; the majority of days were Satisfactory and only a few were Moderate. Overall, the decreasing frequency of Moderate and Poor AQI days and the increasing occurrence of Satisfactory days indicate a clear seasonal improvement in Chandigarh's ambient air quality from winter to early spring.



# SPECIAL MONITORING

07

The monitoring of various locations in Chandigarh i.e. Dhanas, Maloya, Kaimbwala, Faidan and Sector 44 was done for the lead concentration in ambient air and groundwater as specified in the order dated 26.09.2025 of the Punjab State and Chandigarh Human Rights Commission. Monitoring and analysis were carried out at the identified sites and the findings were compiled to evaluate compliance with prescribed environmental



standards. Accordingly, report was prepared to assess the extent of contamination and its potential impact on public health and the environment. The study provided a scientific basis for understanding the presence of lead in the environment and facilitated the identification of necessary remedial and preventive measures.

## Results of Ambient Air Monitoring

| S. No               | Location          | GPS Coordinates      | Lead (Pb) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Date of Monitoring (24 Hourly) |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1                   | Dhanas            | 30.76935, 76.74917   | 0.16                               | 28.01.2026 to 29.01.2026       |
| 2                   | Maloya            | 30.76000, 76.723611  | 0.22                               | 28.01.2026 to 29.01.2026       |
| 3                   | Kaimbwala         | 30.757533, 76.822082 | BDL (MDL: 0.032)                   | 28.01.2026 to 29.01.2026       |
| 4                   | 3 BRD near Faidan | 30.711729, 76.757098 | 0.09                               | 29.01.2026 to 30.01.2026       |
| 5                   | Sector 44         | 30.711729, 76.757098 | BDL(MDL: 0.032)                    | 29.01.2026 to 30.01.2026       |
| 24 hourly Standards |                   |                      | 1                                  |                                |

Ambient air monitoring for Lead (Pb) was conducted at five locations during 28.01.2026 to 30.01.2026. The recorded concentrations ranged from Below Detection Limit (BDL) to  $0.22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , with the highest concentration ( $0.22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) observed at Maloya. All monitored values were well within the prescribed 24-hour standard of  $1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## Results of Ground Water Monitoring

| S. No | Particulars | GPS Coordinates    | Lead (mg/l)   | Date of Monitoring |
|-------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1     | Dhanas      | 30.759722, 76.745  | BDL (DL:0.01) | 30.01.2026         |
| 2     | Maloya      | 30.76231, 76.72421 | BDL (DL:0.01) |                    |
| 3     | Kaimbwala   | 30.75716, 76.82316 | BDL (DL:0.01) |                    |
| 4     | Faidan      | 30.68802, 76.76617 | BDL (DL:0.01) |                    |
| 5     | Sector 44   | 30.71303, 76.75806 | BDL (DL:0.01) |                    |

**BDL: Below Detectable Limit; DL: Detection Limit**

Ground water samples collected from five locations on 30.01.2026 were analyzed for Lead (Pb). The concentration of Lead was found to be Below Detection Limit (BDL: 0.01 mg/l) at all locations, indicating no detectable lead contamination in the monitored groundwater samples.

# AWARENESS

## Workshop on Biomedical Waste Management on the theme *“Safe Disposal, Save Lives”*



The Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee, in collaboration with the Department of Health, Chandigarh Administration, successfully conducted a detailed Workshop on Biomedical Waste Management on 12.12.2025. The event was organized under the theme **“Safe Disposal, Save Lives”**, highlighting the urgent need for scientific handling and disposal of biomedical waste to safeguard human health and the environment. Sh. Mandip Singh Brar, IAS, Secretary Environment & Secretary Health, Chandigarh Administration was the chief guest on that occasion. The workshop featured enriching technical presentations on Biomedical waste guidelines, do's & don'ts in Chandigarh, Waste management systems in PGIMER, Animal biomedical waste practices, Best practices at Government Medical College and Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh. An interactive Q&A session allowed participants to share operational challenges, practical experiences, and potential solutions. E-vehicles introduced by Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (CBWTF) were also flagged off by the Chief Guest during the inaugural session of the workshop. The CPCC reiterated that achieving excellence in biomedical waste management requires leadership support, institutional discipline, and active coordination—all aligned with the workshop's central message **“Safe Disposal, Save Lives.”**

# TABLEAUX

## “Chandigarh – Towards Sustainable Development with Clean Air”

09



CPCC presented a tableau on the occasion of Republic Day Parade 2026 on the theme of Air Pollution Control Strategies. The tableau showcased the simple, effective, and forward-looking initiatives undertaken by the Chandigarh Administration, with the cooperation of its citizens, in the field of advanced air quality management. Its objective was to ensure clean air while creating a healthy and green environment for citizens.

The tableau effectively highlighted the development of urban forests, promotion of walking and non-motorized transport, use of bicycles and E-vehicles, control of dust and pollution arising from construction activities, regular monitoring of air quality and active participation of citizens. The tableau underscored Chandigarh's commitment to healthy lungs, clean air, improved public health and a safe future and also calls upon citizens to adopt environmentally friendly lifestyles, thereby ensuring a clean and healthy future through collective efforts.



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## Installation of Recycled Plastic Benches at Parayavaran Bhawan under “BOTTLES FOR CHANGE” CSR Initiative

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In a step towards promoting sustainable plastic waste management and encouraging environmental responsibility, five recycled plastic benches were installed in Parayavaran Bhawan, Sector 19, Chandigarh on 11.03.2026 under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of Bisleri International Private Limited through its Bottles for Change program. These eco-friendly benches have been manufactured using approximately 60 kilograms of recycled plastic bottle caps each, demonstrating an innovative approach to recycling plastic waste and converting it into durable public utility infrastructure. The initiative aims to highlight the importance of responsible plastic disposal, segregation at source, and the potential of recycling in reducing the environmental burden of plastic waste. The installation of these recycled plastic benches at Parayavaran Bhawan stands as a symbol of sustainable innovation and environmental stewardship, reinforcing the message that plastic waste, when managed properly, can be transformed into useful and long-lasting resources for the community.



## Noise Awareness Campaign by CPCC & Chandigarh Traffic Police

The Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee, in collaboration with the Chandigarh Traffic Police, organized a **Noise Awareness Campaign** in the month of February 2026 with the objective of sensitizing the general public about the harmful effects of noise pollution and the importance of maintaining permissible noise levels.

The campaign focused on:

- Creating awareness regarding noise pollution caused by vehicular traffic, including pressure horns and modified silencers.
- Educating commuters, drivers, and the general public about legal provisions and penalties related to noise violations.
- Promoting responsible behavior such as avoiding unnecessary honking, especially near silence zones like hospitals, schools, and residential areas.
- Encouraging adoption of eco-friendly and low-noise practices to improve urban environmental quality.

Such initiatives are aligned with the mandate of CPCC to control pollution and improve environmental quality in Chandigarh.



## E-WASTE COLLECTION CAMPAIGN



CPCC is intensifying its efforts to manage the city's rapidly growing e-waste stream. By shifting focus toward a formalized, scientific collection model, the CPCC aims to safeguard public health and the environment from the hazardous toxins found in modern electronics.

E-waste is the fastest-growing waste stream globally. It contains hazardous substances— including Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, and Brominated Flame Retardants. When sold to unorganized scrap dealers (the informal sector), these toxins are often released into the soil and air, posing severe health risks. Since, Chandigarh currently does not have a local dismantling or recycling facility and all collected waste is channeled to authorized, recycling/treatment facilities in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

**Major Initiatives & Progress** - CPCC has implemented several "best practice" strategies to ensure that e-waste is handled by authorized agencies. To make disposal as seamless as possible, a special 15-day city wide e-waste collection drive from was conducted in Jan, 2026 in partnership with the Global Youth Federation and Karo Sambhav. A dedicated mobile van collection service was operated and approximately 1500 kg of e- waste was successfully collected and scientifically disposed of. Residents are strongly advised not to sell or give e-waste to unorganized scrap dealers (the informal sector). For specialized assistance, citizens can reach the Toll-Free Number: 1800-2121-434 or contact 9878551489 and 9779476624 for e-waste disposal requests.



# BEST PRACTICES OF CPCC

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## Reduction in time frame for disposal of Consent/Authorisation to the Industrial Unit under Air Act, Water and Environment (Protection) Act

As per the provisions of the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981, the maximum statutory period for grant of Consent to industrial units is 120 days. However, based on the recommendations of the National Task Force on Compliance Reduction and De-Regulation, the Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee (CPCC) has significantly reduced the processing time for online applications to a maximum of 21 days.

| S. No. | Application                  | Period in days |          |          |          |          |          |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|        |                              | Red            |          | Orange   |          | Green    |          |
|        |                              | Previous       | Existing | Previous | Existing | Previous | Existing |
| 1      | Consent to Establish – Fresh | 45             | 21       | 30       | 21       | 21       | 0*       |
| 2      | Consent to Operate - Fresh   | 45             | 21       | 30       | 21       | 21       | 0*       |
| 3      | Renewal of CTE/CTO           | 45             | 0        | 30       | 0        | 21       | 0*       |

*\*certificate is being issued instantaneously*

In addition, auto-renewal of consent has been enabled for industries across all categories. A pre-inspection checklist has also been made available on the online portal to facilitate industry preparedness and ensure smoother processing of applications.

## INFORMATION YOU SHOULD KNOW

### Details of STPs operational in Chandigarh

| S.No. | Location        | Coordinates of STP                                | Commissioning year | STP installed capacity (in MLD) | Technology |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1     | Diggian         | Latitude 30°40'23.94"N<br>Longitude 76°44'10.63"E | 2010               | 135                             | SBR        |
| 2     | 3 BRD           | Latitude 30°41'35.60"N<br>Longitude 76°46'43.33"E | 2013               | 50                              | SBR        |
| 3     | Raipur Kalan-I  | Latitude 30°40'52.01"N<br>Longitude 76°49'21.84"E | 2007               | 22.5                            | SBR        |
| 4     | Raipur Khurd    | Latitude 30°40'25.17"N<br>Longitude 76°48'50.69"E | 2006               | 9                               | SBR        |
| 5     | Dhanas          | Latitude 30°46'14.01"N<br>Longitude 76°44'59.33"E | 2013               | 7.5                             | SBR        |
| 6     | Maloya          | Latitude 30°44'32.40"N<br>Longitude 76°42'30.06"E | 2019               | 22.5                            | SBR        |
| 7     | Raipur Kalan II | Latitude 30°40'55.7"N<br>Longitude 76°49'26"E     | 2021               | 5                               | SBR        |
| 8     | Kishangarh      | Latitude 30°44'02.2"N<br>Longitude 76°49'27.9"E   | 2022               | 2                               | MBR        |
|       |                 |                                                   |                    | 253.5 MLD                       |            |

# ARTICLE ON WASTE WATER TREATMENT IN CHANDIGARH – A MODERN APPROACH WITH TECHNOLOGICAL INTERVENTION



Chandigarh has established a scientifically structured wastewater treatment system based on advanced engineering principles to ensure environmental protection and resource recovery. The city generates approximately 232 MLD of sewage, which is conveyed through a well-developed underground sewerage network to multiple Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with an installed capacity of more than 250 MLD exceeding the total wastewater load. The treatment process follows a multi-stage approach comprising preliminary screening and grit removal, primary sedimentation for suspended solids reduction, and secondary biological treatment—primarily Sequential Batch Reactor processes—where microbial consortia degrade organic matter, thereby significantly reducing Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). All the STPs are further equipped with tertiary treatment units involving filtration and disinfection to achieve higher effluent quality suitable for reuse. The treated effluent is increasingly utilized for non-potable applications such as landscape irrigation and industrial cooling promoting a circular water economy. Sludge generated during treatment undergoes stabilization and is processed into Class A biosolids for potential agricultural use. Continuous monitoring by the Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee ensures compliance with prescribed discharge standards, including parameters like BOD, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and faecal coliform. Overall, Chandigarh's wastewater treatment framework reflects a technically robust system with scope for further enhancement through advanced treatment technologies and improved operational control.



### **Contact & Feedback**

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Your feedback is important to us.

Please share your suggestions to help us serve Chandigarh better.