

A complete guide for every stakeholder on



SWM RULES

20
26

— FOR CLEANER AND GREENER TOMORROW —

**SEGREGATE
TODAY
SUSTAIN
TOMORROW**



REDUCE



REUSE



RECYCLE



RESPONSIBLE
CHOICE



CHANDIGARH POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE





REDUCE



REUSE



RECYCLE



RESPONSIBLE CHOICE

This booklet is for awareness and capacity building. Always refer to the official Gazette Notification and Court Orders for legal purposes.

MESSAGE



Mandip Singh Brar, IAS
Secretary, Local Government
Chandigarh Administration

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee has published this Awareness Booklet on the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026. The booklet is a valuable initiative to promote awareness on source segregation, waste reduction, recycling, and scientific waste management practices.

Effective implementation of the Rules requires active participation from citizens, institutions, commercial establishments, and Urban Local Bodies. I am confident that this booklet will serve as a useful guide for all stakeholders and encourage responsible environmental practices in line with the vision of Swachh Bharat Mission and Mission LiFE.

I congratulate CPCC for this commendable effort and urge everyone to adopt the principle of "Segregate Today, Sustain Tomorrow" for a cleaner, greener, and sustainable future.

MESSAGE



Saurabh Kumar, IFS
Member Secretary, CPCC

It gives me immense pleasure to present this Awareness Booklet on the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, prepared by the Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee. The booklet is a significant step towards enhancing awareness and understanding of scientific solid waste management among citizens, institutions, commercial establishments, and other stakeholders.

Solid waste management is one of the most critical environmental challenges faced by urban areas today. The effective implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 is essential for ensuring cleaner surroundings, conserving natural resources, reducing pollution, and promoting sustainable development. Source segregation, waste reduction, recycling, resource recovery, and scientific disposal are not merely regulatory requirements but collective responsibilities that require active participation from every section of society.

This booklet has been designed as a practical guide to help stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities under the Rules and to encourage the adoption of environmentally responsible practices. Through greater awareness and sustained action, we can significantly reduce the burden on landfills and move towards a circular economy where waste is viewed as a valuable resource.

The Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee remains committed to supporting initiatives that promote environmental protection, resource conservation, and sustainable waste management. I am confident that this booklet will serve as a useful reference and inspire stakeholders to contribute meaningfully towards achieving the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission and Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment).

Let us all reaffirm our commitment to the message "Segregate Today, Sustain Tomorrow" and work together to build a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable Chandigarh for present and future generations.

What is SWM 2026 — and why does it matter?

India's most ambitious solid waste governance overhaul in a decade, now backed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026** were notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2026 and came into force on **1 April 2026**, repealing the SWM Rules, 2016.

"The right to a clean and healthy environment is an inseparable part of the right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The time has come to enforce and protect this right." — **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, 19.02.2026**

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Issued under **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** — Sections 3, 6 & 25. Being laid before Parliament under Section 26, these rules carry the force of Parliament's expressed intent.

CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION

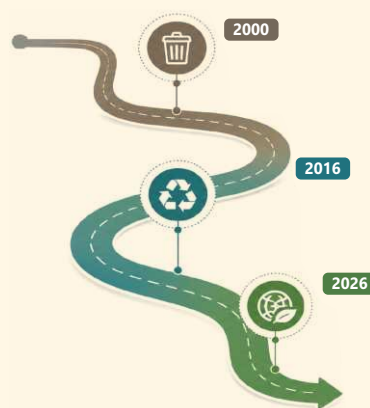
Article 21 guarantees the right to life — which courts have consistently held to include the right to a clean, healthy environment. SWM 2026 is the executive arm of this right.

PARADIGM SHIFT

From "collect-and-dump" to a digital-first circular economy model. Waste is now treated as a resource, not a problem to be buried.

POLLUTER PAYS

For the first time, environmental compensation is levied on generators, processors, and local bodies that fail to comply — not merely on industries.



2000 MSW Rules, 2000 First Generation

- Focused on basic collection and disposal by municipal authorities.
- Covered only municipal areas; no source segregation mandate

2016 SWM Rules, 2016 Expanded Scope

- Extended to census towns, villages >3,000 population, airports, railway stations.
- Introduced wet/dry segregation.
- Compliance remained partial across most local bodies.

2026 SWM Rules, 2026 ★ CURRENT Digital-First, Circular Economy Model

- Four-stream mandatory segregation
- Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)
- Centralised digital portal
- RDF mandate
- Strict landfill ban
- Court-monitored enforcement
- Both urban and rural India covered.

02

CORE MANDATE

The 4-Stream Segregation — Your First & Most Important Duty

Every household, office, hotel, school, and business must keep four separate waste bins from day one.

This is not a suggestion — it is law.

The Golden Rule

Segregation at source means separation happens **at the point of generation** — your kitchen, your office desk, your hotel room. Once waste is mixed, it cannot be effectively recovered. Mixed waste handed to the collection vehicle is a violation.



Wet Waste

Kitchen scraps · cooked food leftovers · fruit & vegetable peels · tea leaves · egg shells · flowers

GREEN BIN



Dry Waste

Plastic · paper · cardboard · glass bottles · metal cans · fabric · rubber · newspapers

BLUE BIN



Sanitary Waste

Diapers · sanitary napkins · tampons · bandages · cotton swabs

Must be securely wrapped before disposal

RED BIN



Special Care Waste

Bulbs · batteries · medicines · paints · solvents · e-waste · thermometers

BLACK BIN

What happens to each stream?



Wet Waste Pathway

Composted or bio-methanated to produce **organic fertiliser** and **biogas/compressed biogas (CBG)** for clean energy. Bulk generators must process on-site or prove off-site processing via EBWGR certificate.



Dry Waste Pathway

Sent to **Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)** where it is sorted, baled, and dispatched to registered recyclers. Cities like Chandigarh already operate MRF facilities at various locations.



Sanitary Waste Pathway

Collected in sealed bags and handed to licensed sanitary waste processors. Cannot go to regular landfills. Local bodies must identify dedicated processing routes.



Special Care Pathway

Handed to authorised **e-waste or hazardous waste recyclers**. Local bodies must set up collection points for special care waste from households.



What about Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)?

Non-recyclable combustible fractions of dry waste can be processed into RDF — an alternative fuel used by cement kilns and industrial furnaces. Industries within a specified proximity of waste processing facilities are now **legally required** to replace a percentage of their fuel with RDF.

03

NEW FRAMEWORK

8 Game-Changing Features of SWM 2026

Beyond segregation, SWM 2026 introduces structural reforms that fundamentally change how waste governance works in India.

NEW



Centralised Digital Portal (CPCB)

Every ULB, bulk generator, and waste processor must register on the CPCB online portal. Waste generation, collection, and disposal are tracked in real time — replacing paper returns with digital audits. Currently ~1,700 ULBs registered; all must be onboarded.

NEW



Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)

Residential societies, hotels, malls, hospitals, universities, airports — any entity generating >100 kg/day or having built up area >20000 sq mtr or water consumption >40 kl/day— must obtain EBWGR certificate. Financial burden of waste processing shifts from ULBs to the **largest waste producers**.

STRICT



Landfill Restrictions

Only non-recyclable, **inert** waste may go to sanitary landfill. All recyclable, processable, and organic waste must be diverted. No fresh dumping at legacy sites — only scientific disposal at engineered SLFs.

STRICT



Legacy Waste Remediation

Time-bound, mandated biomining and bioremediation of all existing dumpsites across India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is actively monitoring compliance.

TECH



Compressed Biogas & Energy Recovery

Ministry secretaries directed to explore industry CSR funding for CBG plants and waste-to-energy technologies. Such contributions will be treated under Polluter Pays principles and prioritised under Central schemes.

TECH



Tourism Zone Rules

ULBs in hill stations, pilgrimage sites, and beaches can now **levy fees on tourists** and regulate visitor inflow based on local waste processing capacity — a first in Indian environmental law.

PENALTY



Environmental Compensation

Escrow accounts to be established for environmental compensation. Fines for: operating without registration, false reporting, not segregating, improper disposal, and failure by officials to enforce. Criminal prosecution for persistent violators.

EDUCATION



School Curriculum Integration

SWM Rule 33 mandates integration of waste management practices into school curriculum. State Education Departments must submit binding timelines. Student competitions on SWM to be held at state and district levels.



What the Hon'ble Supreme Court Has Directed — in Plain Language

Three landmark orders in 2026 have converted SWM 2026 from rules into court-monitored mandates binding on every official in India.

Civil Appeal No. 6174/2023 (Bhopal Nagar Nigam vs. Dr. Subhash C. Pandey) has become the vehicle through which the Hon'ble Supreme Court bench of Justice Pankaj Mithal and Justice S.V.N. Bhatti is monitoring SWM 2026 implementation across the entire country.

Order 1 of 3

19 February 2026 — The Blueprint Order

Context: The Court noted partial compliance with SWM Rules 2016 by local bodies. With SWM 2026 now notified, the Court issued comprehensive directions binding the entire country.

Structural Directions

- Councillors/Mayors designated as **primary facilitators** for source segregation education in their wards — their legal duty
- MoEFCC under EP Act Section 5 to direct all State Chief Secretaries to ensure proper SWM 2026 implementation
- District Collectors to audit SWM infrastructure; non-compliance reports to go to state level
- ULBs to set **time-bound compliance deadlines** for 100% implementation
- All Bulk Waste Generators to be fully compliant by 31.03.2026

Structural Directions

- SWM Rules summary to be translated into local languages of all states/UTs
- Distributed to every household via ward representatives, calls, notices, social media
- MoEFCC to issue instructions under Rule 33 for SWM in school curriculum
- State Education Departments to run competitions for students on SWM
- Multi-level monitoring task forces established by 15.03.2026

Enforcement Framework — Three-tier: (1) Immediate fines for first non-compliance; (2) Criminal prosecution under environmental laws for persistent violation; (3) Prosecution to extend to officials who fail supervisory duties. Mobile courts being considered for real-time violations.

29 April 2026 — The Accountability Order

Context: The Court heard from three Union Secretaries (MoEFCC, DDWS/Jal Shakti, MoHUA) who joined virtually. Certain implementation obstacles were identified that required state government action. Two more Secretaries — Panchayati Raj and Rural Development — were added as respondents.

KEY DIRECTIONS

- Obstacles identified in court to be communicated by Secretary MoEFCC to **all Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs**
- Chief Secretaries to be present (virtually) at **05.05.2026 hearing at 10:30 AM**
- Chief Secretaries to submit responses and action plans to MoEFCC Secretary by **02.05.2026**
- Implementation portion to be owned by respective State officials and local bodies

Reports Required

- Each Chief Secretary's response and action plan — specific, time-bound
- Plans compiled by Secretary MoEFCC and presented to court on 05.05.2026
- 19.02.2026 order and MoEFCC's 25.03.2026 instructions to be shared with all Chief Secretaries

5 May 2026 — The Enforcement Order

Context: All five Union Secretaries, Chief Secretaries of states/UTs, and most state advocates participated. The court received state compliance reports and action plans. This order is the most detailed and operationally specific.

District Collector Powers

- District Collectors empowered under EP Act Section 5 for one year to monitor, administer, and enforce SWM 2026
- Must form and dedicate a Special Cell for SWM enforcement monitoring
- Can order cutting of water/electricity supply to bulk generators violating rules
- To conduct virtual spot inspections of dump yards and submit fortnightly reports
- Instructions issued by Collectors under delegated powers treated as Court orders

Reporting Structure

- Pollution Control Board regional officers to join District Collector's Special Cell
- Field inspections of all authorised and unauthorised dump yards within jurisdiction
- Photos to be sent to Collectors and local bodies for action
- District Collectors to prepare monthly summaries and submit to state secretaries
- Secretary MoEFCC designated as nodal secretary for all ministry reports to court

Key Compliance Timelines from 05.05.2026 Order



Chief Secretaries to circulate Form IV by 15 May 2026 · Ministries to file state-wise achievement data by 24 May 2026 · First phase progress monitoring: 25 May 2026 · Next hearing: 15 July 2026 (mobile courts to be considered) · SC orders to be translated into regional languages by all states

Financial Framework Directed by Court



SBM-U & SBM-Gramin Funds

Available to states for SWM projects. Timely, full utilisation mandated.

CSR Contributions

Industries to contribute via CSR for CBG plants/waste-to-energy in ULBs where they operate.

Urban Challenge Fund (UCF)

MoHUA's new UCF can fund regional/cluster-based SWM projects via PPP.

State Budget Allocations

ULBs must allocate **minimum 30% of total funds** to sanitation and SWM.

Finance Commission Funds

States using Finance Commission grants for sanitation are already compliant with this mandate.

Performance Incentives

States must prioritise grants to **best-performing** local bodies; defaults face penalties.

Multi-Level Governance Framework (Court-Mandated)



State Level

Committee under Chief Secretary for effective implementation + State Steering Committee focused on circular economy in MSW processing. State Urban Development Dept to hold ward-wise cleanliness rankings as performance metric for ward members.

District Level

District Magistrate/Collector reviews local body performance at least once per quarter. Must ensure urban-rural convergence for sanitary landfill and common waste processing plants.

Gram Panchayat / Block Level

Rural Development Ministry as nodal department for rural areas. Zila Panchayats to prepare SWM action plans. Gram Panchayats to plan and implement village-level SWM, ensure no open dumping or burning.

Judiciary as Institution

Court requested Chief Justices of High Courts and Chairpersons of Tribunals to ensure SWM 2026 compliance within court premises as responsible institutions from 01.04.2026.

Responsibilities of Every Stakeholder — Made Simple

SWM 2026, reinforced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, places clear, enforceable duties on every participant in the waste chain — from the citizen at home to the Union Ministry.



Tier 1 Every Citizen & Household

- **Segregate waste into four streams** — wet, dry, sanitary, special care — before handing to collection vehicle. Handing mixed waste is a violation.
- Do not litter, dump in public spaces, or burn waste in open areas. All punishable under EP Act.
- Purchase segregated bins for your home. Use them consistently.
- Pay user charges levied by the ULB for waste collection services.
- Participate in ward-level awareness campaigns organised by elected representatives.
- Use online grievance portals set up by local bodies to report non-collection or illegal dumping.
- Practice waste reduction at home — home composting, refusing single-use plastics, donating reusable items to RRR centres (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle).
- **Students:** Participate actively in school SWM competitions and spread awareness at home.



Tier 2 Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)

Residential societies · Hotels · Malls · Hospitals · Airports · Universities · Offices >100 kg/day
or having built up area >20000 sq mtr or water consumption >40 kl/day

- Register immediately on the CPCB centralised portal and obtain EBWGR (Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility) certificate. Operating without registration = immediate fine.
- Install and operate on-site wet waste processing (composting/bio-methanation). If not feasible, obtain EBWGR certificate from local body proving off-site processing.
- Engage registered recyclers or MRFs for dry and special care waste. Maintain records.
- Submit annual compliance reports with photographic evidence to local body and pollution control board.
- Maintain proper four-stream segregation infrastructure within premises — separate bins, collection points, storage areas.
- COURT ORDER: BWGs failing to process wet waste on-site or obtain EBWGR certificate by 01.04.2026 shall face immediate environmental remediation measures without further notice (Rule 17).
- ULBs will conduct periodic physical audits of actual waste generated by BWGs to verify compliance.



Tier 3

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

Municipal Corporations · Nagar Palikas · Nagar Panchayats

- Ensure **door-to-door segregated collection** across all wards — separate vehicles for each waste stream.
- Register on CPCB portal and file real-time waste generation and processing returns.
- Establish and operate **Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)** for dry waste processing.
- Identify, map, and register all Bulk Waste Generators in jurisdiction. Distribute SWM 2026 rule copies to all identified BWGs immediately.
- Issue EBWGR certificates to compliant BWGs and maintain compliance records.
- Set up **online grievance portals** to ensure citizen voices are heard.
- Set up **RRR Centres** (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle) in every ward for e-waste, old electronics, clothes, books donation.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns educating generators on waste minimisation, home composting, sanitary waste wrapping, segregated handover.
- Develop and communicate time-bound action plans for 100% compliance including legacy waste remediation.
- **Allocate minimum 30% of total funds** to sanitation and solid waste management (Court Order 05.05.2026).
- Submit photographic evidence of waste removal and infrastructure readiness to District Collector's office by email.
- Identify tourist-centred beaches, pilgrimage sites, and hill stations; establish special SWM mechanisms there.



Tier 4

District Collector / Magistrate

- **Form and dedicate a Special Cell** for SWM enforcement monitoring — to include regional PCB officers.
- Conduct SWM infrastructure audits through this cell; identify problems and communicate with stakeholders in time-bound manner.
- **Can order cutting of water and electricity supply** to bulk generators who violate SWM rules and ignore directions (05.05.2026 Court Order under EP Act Section 5).
- Conduct **virtual spot inspections of dump yards**; enforce rules; prepare fortnightly reports to designated state secretaries.
- Instructions issued by Collector under delegated authority treated as **Hon'ble Supreme Court orders**.
- Review local body performance at least once per quarter.
- Communicate Court orders (19.02, 29.04, 05.05.2026) to Commissioners/Executive Officers/Panchayat Secretaries, who in turn circulate to elected ward members and councillors.
- Prepare monthly progress summaries and submit to designated state secretaries.
- Ensure all authorised and unauthorised dump yards are field-inspected; photos sent to ULBs for corrective action.



Tier 5

State Government

Chief Secretary · Urban Development · Rural Development · Panchayati Raj · Education · PCB

- Constitute State Level Implementation Committee under Chief Secretary + State Steering Committee for circular economy in SWM processing.
- Deploy block-level and ward-level nodal officers who report framework to respective Chief Secretaries for four-stream and BWG compliance.
- Circulate Form IV to all local bodies by 15 May 2026; compile data and send to Union Secretaries.
- Prioritise grants to best-performing local bodies; impose penalties on defaulting ones.
- State Education Dept: submit binding timelines for integrating SWM into school curriculum per Rule 33; organise state-level student competitions.
- Urban Development Dept: develop Ward Cleanliness Rankings as incentive mechanism for ward members.
- Review and fill vacant positions in urban and rural local bodies — at least one full-time Panchayat Secretary per Gram Panchayat.
- Consider creating a dedicated cadre within rural local bodies for SWM and sanitation service delivery.
- Submit compliance reports to Hon'ble Supreme Court through Secretary MoEFCC on dates specified.
- Translate all Hon'ble Supreme Court orders into regional languages; distribute soft copies to all stakeholders.
- Classify all Gram Panchayats by population for appropriate staffing; ensure no open dumping or burning.
- PCB: identify and operationalise infrastructure needed for four-stream segregation; field-inspect MRF/processing facilities.



Tier 6

Union Government (MoEFCC, MoHUA, Jal Shakti, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development)

- Secretary MoEFCC: Nodal Secretary for all court reports from all ministries. Compile, verify and present to court.
- Issue directions under EP Act Section 5 to all Chief Secretaries for SWM 2026 compliance including multi-level governance framework.
- MoEFCC to classify and rank all major corporations fairly by performance — publish results on centralised online portal for public accountability.
- Issue appropriate instructions under Rule 33 ensuring SWM practices included in school curriculum.
- Secretary MoHUA: convene meeting with all Chief Secretaries on financial challenges; present resolution to court on how Centre can support states.
- Make SBM-U and SBM-Gramin funds available for SWM projects; ensure timely and full utilisation.
- All SWM projects under SBM-U to be approved through paperless, technology-based integrated approval — no extra approval layers beyond DPR → NARC → state matching.
- Explore and integrate industry CSR contributions for CBG plants and waste-to-energy technology in local body jurisdictions.
- Within 3 weeks of 05.05.2026 order, Central Ministries to respond to obstacles identified by states and provide solutions.
- Set 'short', 'medium', and 'long-term' targets for states/UTs and local bodies; file state-wise achievement data by 24 May 2026.



Special Role

Elected Representatives (Councillors, Ward Members, Mayors, Sarpanches)

- Court-designated as primary facilitators for source segregation education in their wards. This is a legal duty, not optional.
- →Must ensure every citizen in their ward is registered and educated about SWM 2026 requirements.
- →Ward Cleanliness Rankings to be maintained and used as performance metric — and as basis for incentive grants.
- →Form and lead Ward Cleanliness Committees with voluntary members for daily oversight.
- →Distribute translated copies of SWM Rules summaries to all households in their ward.

Penalties & Enforcement — This Time, It's For Real

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has converted non-compliance from an administrative failure to a criminal matter. Every level of authority is personally accountable.

"Failure to comply with these rules will no longer be treated merely as administrative dereliction. Enforcement will be three-tiered and prosecution will extend to all individuals — including officials who fail their supervisory duties." — Hon'ble Supreme Court, 19.02.2026

⚡ Three-Tier Enforcement Mechanism

1 Immediate Environmental Compensation (Fines)

Automatic fines levied on first instance of non-compliance — applicable to generators, operators, and local authority officials. No notice required in cases of flagrant violation.

2 Criminal Prosecution under Environmental Laws

Persistent or continuing violation triggers criminal prosecution. Offences related to solid waste mismanagement under the Environment Protection Act are cognisable. Conviction can result in imprisonment.

3 Personal Liability of Officials

Prosecution extends to all individuals who contribute, abet, or through omission fail their legal responsibilities — **including officials who fail supervisory duties**. Mobile courts are being considered for real-time violations.

What actions attract penalties?

For Individuals / Households

- Handing over mixed, unsegregated waste
- Littering or dumping in public spaces
- Open burning of waste
- Not using the four designated bins

For Bulk Waste Generators

- Operating without registration on portal
- Not processing wet waste on-site or obtaining EBWGR
- False reporting on portal
- Not maintaining four-stream infrastructure

For Local Bodies / Officials

- Not ensuring door-to-door segregated collection
- Allowing landfilling of recyclable waste
- Failure to remediate legacy dump sites in time
- Not filing required reports to court/state

Additional Consequences

- Water & electricity supply can be cut to non compliant BWGs by District Collector
- Grants withheld from defaulting local bodies
- Publication of rankings — public naming and shaming
- MoEFCC may publish performance of all major corporations on public portal

Important for Officials



The 05.05.2026 SC Order specifically directs that instructions issued by District Collectors under delegated authority shall be treated as **Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India**. Non-compliance with these instructions will be treated as contempt. Every official from village sarpanch to municipal commissioner must understand that accountability is now court-backed.

07

ACTION PLAN

Immediate Actions Required — For Every Stakeholder

The Hon'ble Supreme Court's timelines are clear. Here is what must happen in the next 30, 60, and 90 days.



Within 30 Days

- All ULBs register on CPCB portal
- Identify all BWGs in jurisdiction
- Issue SWM 2026 copies to all BWGs
- District Collectors form Special Cells
- State governments circulate Form IV (by 15 May)
- Councillors begin ward-level education drives
- Translate Hon'ble Supreme Court orders to regional languages



Within 60 Days

- All BWGs registered & EBWGR initiated
- 4-bin systems deployed in all wards
- Four-stream collection vehicles operational
- State-level committees constituted
- MRF / wet waste processing upgraded
- RRR centres set up in each ward
- Education Dept submits curriculum timeline



Within 90 Days

- Legacy waste remediation on track
- All BWGs EBWGR compliant
- Online grievance portals live
- Plastic Waste Mgmt Rules compliance listed
- Ward cleanliness rankings published
- First progress report to court via MoEFCC
- Mobile courts framework ready (by 15 July)

BUILD A HABIT TO SEGREGATE



"Now or Never. The Foundational Groundwork of Source Segregation And Infrastructure Cannot Wait."

— Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, 05.05.2026 (Para 18.5)

Every stakeholder carries a duty. Every bin matters. Every choice counts. A cleaner India — and a cleaner Chandigarh — begins with us.

Register on Portal

ULBs and BWGs: register immediately on the CPCB centralised SWM portal. No deadline extensions.

Use Four Bins

Every household and office must maintain separate wet, dry, sanitary, and special care waste bins.

Know Your Duties

Elected representatives: your ward's compliance is your legal responsibility under the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order.

Report Violations

Citizens: use ULB grievance portals or contact your ward councillor for any SWM violation in your area.



Contact & Feedback

Email: cpcc-chd@nic.in

Phone: 0172-2700311

Office Address: Paryavaran Bhawan, Sector 19-B, Chandigarh

Website: <https://cpcc.chd.gov.in/>

Your feedback is important to us.

Please share your suggestions to help us serve Chandigarh better.