

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 386 OF 2025

**IN THE MATTER OF :-**

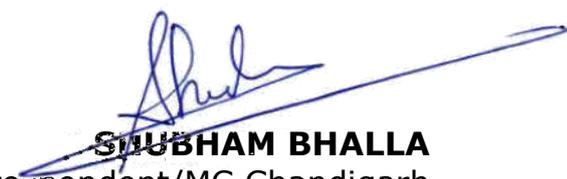
NEWS ITEM TITLED "CREAM OF POISON SPARKS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY AT DADUMAJRA" APPEARING IN THE TIMES OF INDIA DATED 23.07.2025

**NDOH: 03.11.2025**

**I N D E X**

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THROUGH

  
**SHUBHAM BHALLA**

Advocate for respondent/MC Chandigarh

Office: D-52, Basement, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi – 110017.

Mb. No. 9654427273; Email: [shubhambhalla@hotmail.com](mailto:shubhambhalla@hotmail.com)

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 30.10.2025.

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL  
BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 386/2025

**IN THE MATTER OF: -**

News Item titled "Cream of poison sparks public health emergency at Dadumajra" appearing in The Times of India dated 23.07.2025.

**STATUS REPORT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT  
NO.1/MUNICIPAL CORPORATION CHANDIGARH.**

I, Amit Kumar, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh, being well conversant with the fact of the case in my official capacity and being competent to swear this affidavit on behalf of Respondent No.1, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:-

1. That I am the authorized representative of Respondent No.1/ Municipal Corporation in the above-captioned matter and am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and am duly competent to file the present Status Report by way of Affidavit.
2. That the answering respondent is in receipt of the notice issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal issued vide order dated 04.08.2025 and the present status report is being filed by



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the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh in light of the observations made in the order dated 04.08.2025.

3. That the issue relates to the landfill site at Dadumajra, in Chandigarh where the issues of Overflowing leachate, contaminated liquid runoff mixed with solid waste spreading into nearby fields, and even seeping into the Patiala Ki Rao Choe were aggravated on account of incessant rains which were highlighted in the News article in the Times of India. The said article also highlighted the worsening of the situation on account of a massive fire incident at the said site on 31.05.2025.
4. It is submitted that the incident that took place during the monsoon season, was a rare occurrence due to the above average rainfall in the city of Chandigarh. The Municipal Corporation Chandigarh took action on a war footing to correct the issue that had arisen in July 2025 and currently the situation stands remedied.
5. The Municipal Corporation Chandigarh has also taken action measures so that such a situation does not arise in the future, the process for which is already being undertaken, which is detailed in the subsequent paragraphs.
6. That at the outset the answering respondent would like to humbly submit in the year 2024, the Municipal Corporation , Chandigarh had set up a mixed waste processing plant

12/1/25



## 3

with the capacity of 100 TPD for Chandigarh, which started its operation from 04.12.2024.

7. That prior to the setting up of the mixed waste processing plant, the city of Chandigarh had a Dry & Wet waste processing plant's with the capacity of 200 TPD and 300 TPD respectively. However, with the increase in the amount of waste being sent to the plant after collection, it was deemed appropriate to set up a mixed waste processing plant to ensure the optimum functioning of both the dry & wet waste processing plants.
8. That during the period of setting up of the mixed waste processing plant, the mixed waste collected in the city of Chandigarh, was diverted directly to the sanitary landfill site at Dadumajra.
9. However, during the monsoons, the city of Chandigarh received high intensity rain fall, well above the yearly average. This higher-than-normal rainfall this monsoon led to mixing of the rain water with the byproduct generated by the accumulated waste along with the surface water, which flowed towards the low-lying areas abutting the landfill site at Dadumajra.
10. That the answering respondent would like to humbly submit that various steps are being taken by them in consultation with experts to remediate the issue of management of excess leachate during monsoon period.

11. That at present 02 Nos. Leachate Treatment Plants are installed at the That at present 02 Nos. Leachate Treatment Plants are installed at the landfill site: -
- a) LTP of 100 KLD capacity is installed at wet waste plant (compost plant) to process leachate generated from wet waste processing plant.
  - b) LTP of 26 KLD capacity is installed with the new landfill site.
12. The Boundary wall is being repaired at certain places to prevent any leachate seeping from the boundary wall.
13. That the answering respondent while considering the heavy rainfall has initiated the construction of an RCC drain which is under construction along the boundary wall towards Dadumajra Colony to collect and channelize the runoff and leachate towards the tail end.
14. That the answering respondent herein has taken up other measures as well which include the installation of a 26 KLD Leachate Treatment Plant (LTP) to treat leachate generated from legacy waste, and a 100 KLD LTP has been set up at the wet waste plant to treat leachate collected through RCC drains surrounding the facility.
15. That in anticipation of the monsoon season, MCC engaged tractor-mounted suction tankers (through tender) in addition to departmental tankers to collect rainwater and



leachate mixtures from depressions and transport them to the LTPs for treatment.

16. That the agencies deployed at the dumping ground have also engaged tankers to collect and transport contaminated runoff. Utmost care is being taken to prevent the mixing of runoff from the dumping ground with the Patiala Ki Rao Choe. Runoff water collected in open areas is pumped during the rainy season to the nearest STP for treatment.
17. That in order to provide a permanent solution to collect leachate and to avoid flow towards road outside the dumping ground, another RCC drain is under approval along the boundary wall towards Maloya Road and Patiala Ki Rao for permanent solution to collect leachate and to avoid flow towards road.
18. That as an additional measure another LTP of 250 KLD at the tail end of dumping ground is being planned so that all the generated leachates will be released only after required treatment up to the prescribed levels even in extreme conditions during heavy rains.
19. That the answering respondent would like to humbly submit that it is being ensured by them that no quantity of unprocessed waste is dumped at cleared sites, LTPs are fully functional and there is no spillage/stagnation of



leachate in/around wet waste treatment facility and into the Patiala ki Rao Choe.

A true copy of the photographs of the dumping site Dadumajra and the work undertaken by the answering respondent showing the present status of the site are annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-1**.

**STATUS OF LANDFILL SITE**

20. It is submitted that the landfill site in Chandigarh is situated over 45 acres of land. It is pertinent to mention herein that out of the total 45 acres, 20 acres of land is bioremediated and is no longer in use for the purpose of dumping.
21. Further, the answering respondents submit that a wet waste processing plant having 300 TPD capacity and a mixed waste processing plant 100 TPD have been developed on some portion of the cleared site.
22. That out of remaining 25 acres of land, 8.28 acres of land which was developed as sanitary landfill site which at present is bioremediated and is no longer in use for the purpose of dumping. A new landfill site which is currently being used to dump inerts only is setup at a portion of remaining land of 16.72 acres.
23. That the answering respondent would like to submit that the waste processing facilities are fully functional;



therefore, only inerts/rejects (approx. 7%) are being dumped onto the new landfill site.

24. That as stated above, some mixed waste had accumulated at the landfill site situated at Dadumajra, which was to be bio-mined by 31.05.2025 but due to factors such as time consumed in commissioning and initiation of processing activities by the newly engaged agencies, initial delays in obtaining mandatory statutory permissions, Non-availability of a suitable site for the disposal of screened fractions generated during the remediation process etc. the timeline was pushed to November 2025. The authorities are well on track to finish off the accumulated mixed waste at the landfill site.
25. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that approximately 72 TPD of mixed waste is being treated in mixed waste processing plant where machines have been installed to segregate waste which is further sent for processing.
26. That the CPCC had issued notice dated 22.07.2025 to the answering respondent herein regarding the mismanagement at the landfill site. The answering respondent herein had duly apprised the CPCC about the action taken and remediation of the issue by way of reply dated 25.08.2025.



A true copy of the reply dated 25.08.2025 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-2**.

27. That the answering respondent herein would like to apprise this Hon'ble tribunal that the fire incident on 31st May 2025 on the dumping ground occurred spontaneously without any human interference because of chemical, biological and physical reactions, taking place inside the waste piles. It is submitted that due to presence of organic matter, decomposition without oxygen lead to formation of combustible gases like methane. Further, microorganisms that break down waste generate heat during decomposition. It is submitted that heat gets trapped in waste dumps due to lack of proper ventilation, which gradually led to an increase in the internal temperature enough to ignite dry materials like plastic paper or cloth or presence of batteries or oil rags. The said issue ought to have caused to the fire incident on 31st May 2025.
28. That the above-mentioned incident occurred at 5:25 pm on 31.05.2025 subsequently the staff deployed at dumping ground immediately called the fire brigade and at 5:38PM fire tender reached at site. Further, till the time fire tender reached excavation site the fire had spread over 0.5 Acre and came to be controlled around 9PM on 31 May 2025.



**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

29. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that the average municipal solid waste generation is 500 TPD in U.T. Chandigarh. The Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh (MCC) collects 100% waste from door to door in four categories namely dry, wet, sanitary and domestic hazardous waste in 523 Nos. of GPS enabled compartmentalized vehicles. The collected waste is sent to 03 Nos. Material Recovery Facilities for secondary segregation and further processing. Chandigarh has more than 100% treatment capacity. The details of solid waste processing facilities managed by MCC are given in **Table 1.**

**Table 1: Solid Waste Processing Facilities**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Facility</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>1.</b>	Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)	03 Nos. (75 tonnes per shift each)
<b>2.</b>	Dry waste processing plant	200 TPD
<b>3.</b>	Wet waste processing plant	300 TPD
<b>4.</b>	Mixed waste processing plant	100 TPD
<b>5.</b>	Horticulture waste processing	(30 TPD of Horticulture Waste Processing Plant) + (32 TPD in parks)
<b>6.</b>	Bio-Methanation plant	5 TPD
<b>7.</b>	Coconut Shell shredder	10 TPD
<b>8.</b>	Cloth, mattress shredder	10 PD

30. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that 100% collected dry waste (approx. 117 TPD) including recyclables and coconut shell waste, sanitary waste (approx. 1 TPD) and domestic hazardous waste (approx. 0.1 TPD) at Material Recovery Facilities is sent for processing. The RDF produced from dry waste is supplied to cement manufacturing unit namely M/s Ambuja Cement, Darlaghat, Distt. Solan, H.P.
31. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that approximately 200 TPD of wet waste is being collected. There is a compost facility of 300 TPD which is equipped with a Leachate Treatment Plant (LTP) of 100 KLD capacity. The compost produced from wet waste is being utilized by MCC in various parks/gardens of the city.
32. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that approximately 104 TPD of horticulture waste is generated and 100% horticulture waste is being processed. Pruned horticulture waste (Approx. 13 TPD) is processed to manufacture Bio-Briquettes at Horticulture Processing Plant of 30 TPD capacity. Horticulture waste produced in parks and green belts is processed (in situ) for which 104 aerobic compost pits of total capacity 32 TPD have been constructed. The remaining horticulture waste is also processed into compost. Further, a new

horticulture waste processing plant of 60 TPD is also being planned.

33. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that approximately 72 TPD of mixed waste is being treated in mixed waste processing plant where machines have been installed to segregate waste which is further sent for processing.
34. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that the sanitary waste (comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins etc.) is being collected from MRFs for processing by the authorized Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility i.e., M/s Alliance Envirocare Company Pvt. Ltd.
35. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that the domestic hazardous waste (comprising of discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, etc.) is being collected by M/s RE-Sustainability Ltd. from MRFs for its proper disposal at Nimbua Greenfield (Punjab) Ltd., Derabassi.
36. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that Coconut shell waste is separately processed and shredded to mix with RDF for use as fuel.
37. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that all the C & D waste generated is being processed at C & D Waste Processing Plant of capacity 150 TPD. The

status of municipal solid waste management in Chandigarh is given as following:-

Avg. Waste Generation (In TPD)	Waste Processed (In TPD)	Gap in Generation & Processing (In TPD)	Compost Produced (In TPD)	RDF Produced (In TPD)	Quantity of Waste being Disposed in Landfills (In TPD)
494	494	NIL	7	81	35 (inerts/rejects)

The mass balance report for the month of September is been placed at **ANNEXURE R-3**.

38. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that at present 02 Nos. Leachate Treatment Plants are installed at the landfill site:-
- LTP of 100 KLD capacity is installed at wet waste plant (compost plant) to process leachate generated from wet waste processing plant.
  - LTP of 26 KLD capacity is installed with the new landfill site.
  - Regular sampling is being done to check performance of the LTPs. However, despite of various efforts, quality of the treated effluent from LTPs has improved but is still on higher side (Reports are placed at **Annexure R-4**). Hence, as a stop gap arrangement, MCC is in process to tie up with Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP),

Baddi, H.P. to lift up the same for further treatment at CETP. Presently, the treated leachate is being channelized into nearby STP for further treatment.

- d) In addition to the above, keeping in view of the challenges for management of excess leachate during monsoon period; various steps are being taken by MCC in consultation with experts. A new LTP of 250 KLD at the tail end of dumping ground is also being planned so that all the generated leachate will be released only after required treatment upto the prescribed levels even in extreme conditions during heavy rains.

**STATUS OF LEGACY WASTE:-**

39. The answering respondent would like to humbly submit that the old dumpsite of 5 LMT and second legacy waste site of 8 LMT has been completely bio-remediated.
40. That at this juncture the answering respondent would like to submit that at the time of installation of mixed waste processing plant and due to other technical issues; some of the unprocessed waste got accumulated which is being bio-remediated on priority and remaining quantum of approximately 55,000 MT is likely to be cleared by November, 2025.

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41. That the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.
42. Over last 2-3 years, significant progress is achieved in the field of solid waste management in UT Chandigarh. Earlier in 2023, only 50% of municipal solid waste was being processed; whereas now, there is 100% collection, transportation and scientific processing of all categories of municipal solid waste. In December, 2024, Chandigarh also installed mixed waste processing plant of 100 TPD capacity. Additionally, a shredder for processing of cloth/seat cover/mattresses has been installed and is fully functional since February, 2025. Chandigarh has also made provision for the processing of domestic hazardous waste, sanitary waste, coconut shell waste and horticulture waste. Further, 13 LMT of legacy waste has been completely bio-remediated. The issue of excess leachate generated during monsoons is also being actively addressed by MCC.
43. Furthermore, in a landmark achievement, as per State of India's Environment Report- 2025 released by the Centre for Science and Environment & Down to Earth, Union Territory of Chandigarh has emerged as a national leader in Environment theme with 89.09 points far ahead of all other States and Union Territories across the country.



Also, the ranking of UT Chandigarh has improved from 27th to 8th position in Swatchh Vayu Survekshan - 2025 conducted by MoEFCC, GoI. It is to be noted that bio-remediation was one of the parameters taken into consideration for scoring in the said survekshan.

**VERIFICATION: -**

I, Amit Kumar, Commissioner, M.C. Chandigarh, the deponent above-named do hereby verify and declare that the facts stated in the above affidavit from para no.1 to 43 are true to my knowledge and belief.

Verified at *Chandigarh (12 floor)* on this *29.10.* day of October 2025.

*H*  
*29/10/25*  
Joint Commissioner  
Municipal Corporation  
Chandigarh



*Amit*  
DEPONENT  
COMMISSIONER  
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION  
CHANDIGARH

ATTESTED

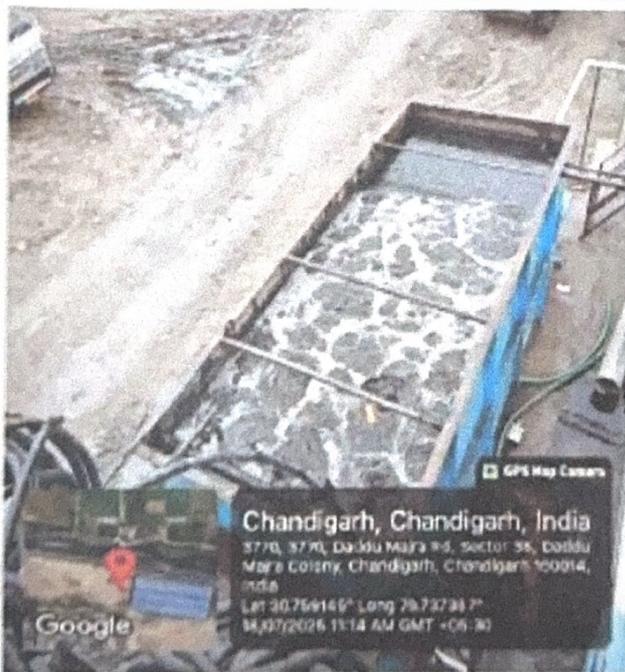
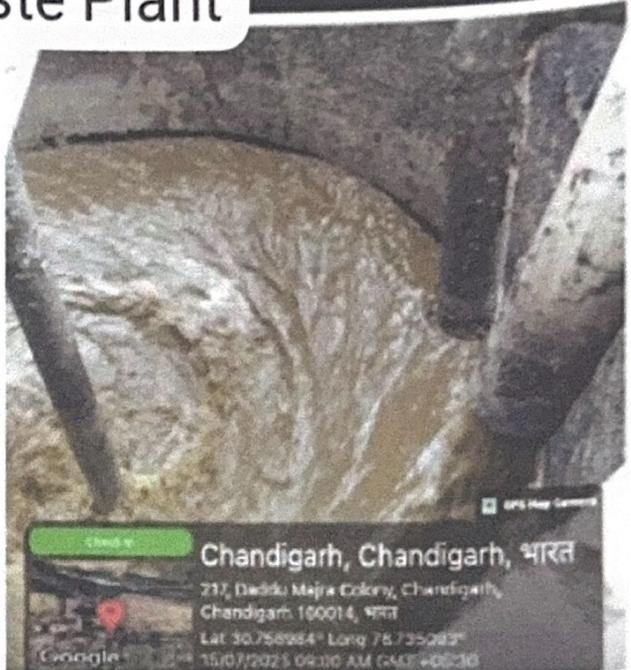
*H*  
Executive Magistrate  
U.T., CHANDIGARH

# BOUNDARY WALL REPAIR WORK



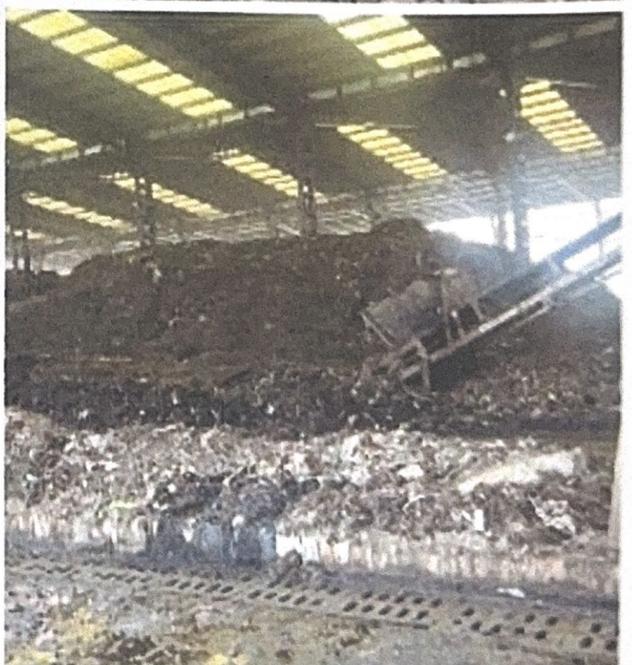
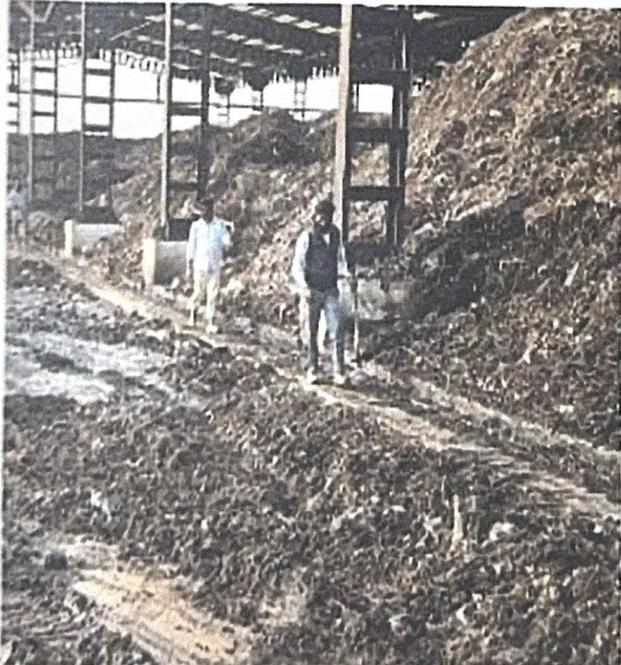
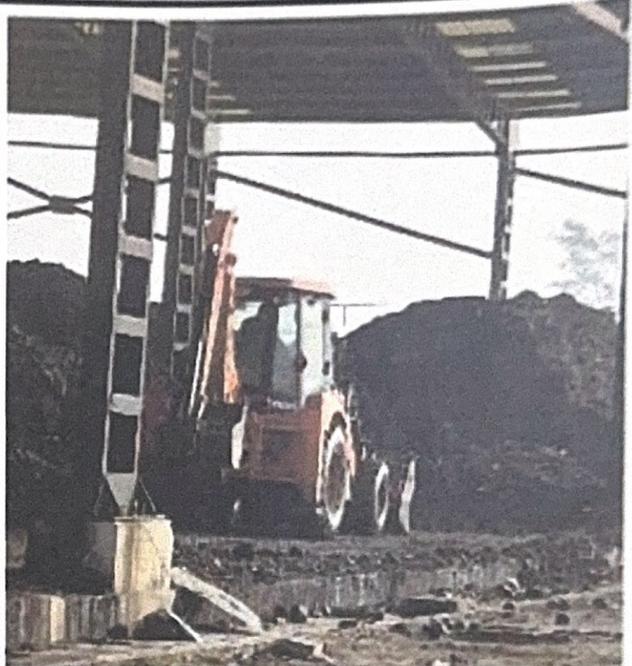
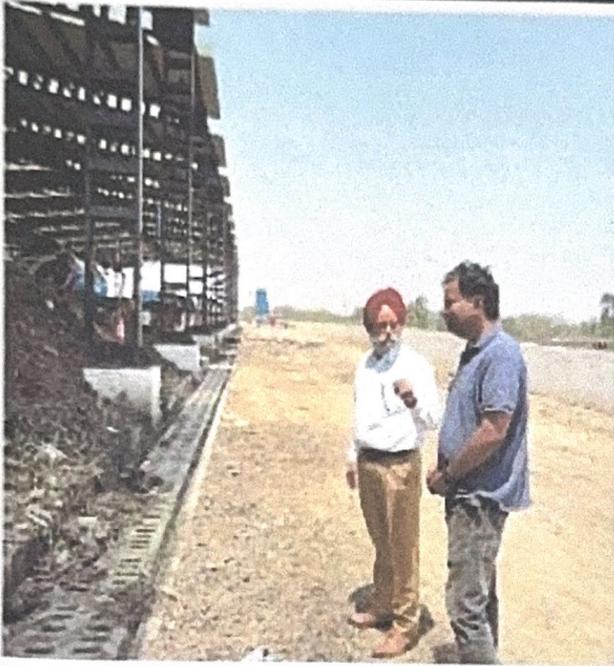
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# 100KLD LTP Plant working at Wet Waste Plant



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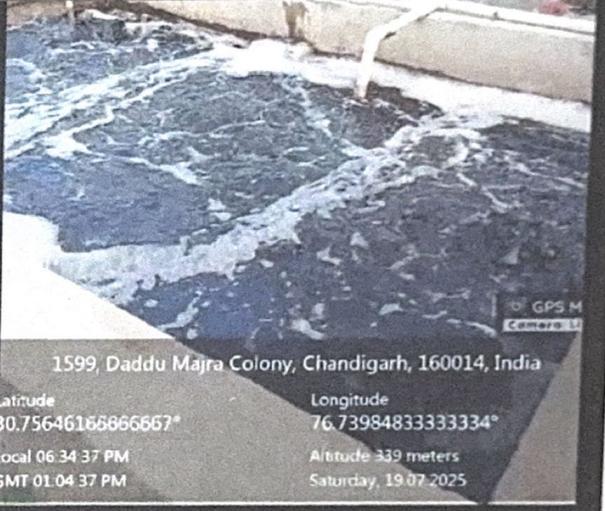
# Wet waste plant with drain



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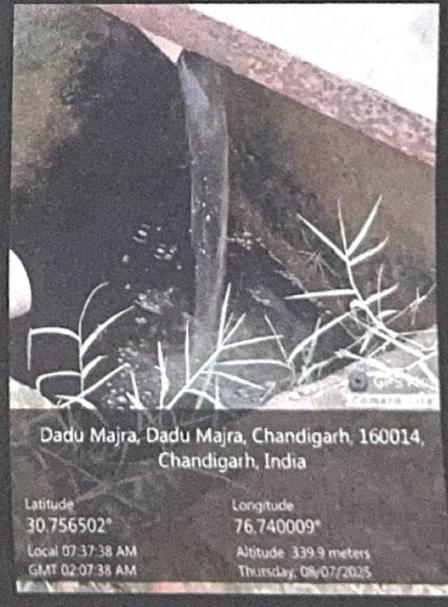
By  
Gyaf

### 26KLD LTP Dumping Ground



1599, Daddu Majra Colony, Chandigarh, 160014, India

Latitude: 30.75646166866667° Longitude: 76.73984833333334°  
Local: 06:34:37 PM Altitude: 339 meters  
GMT: 01:04:37 PM Saturday, 19/07/2025



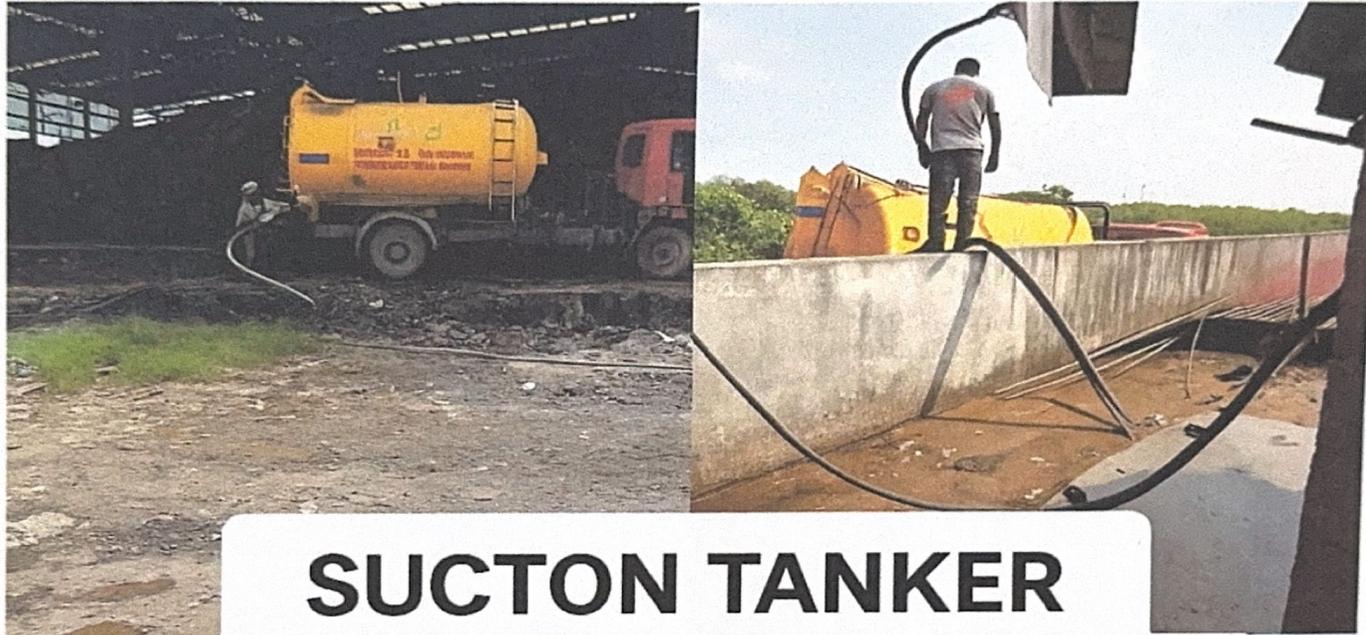
Dadu Majra, Dadu Majra, Chandigarh, 160014, Chandigarh, India

Latitude: 30.756502° Longitude: 76.740009°  
Local: 07:37:38 AM Altitude: 339.9 meters  
GMT: 02:07:38 AM Thursday, 08/07/2025

# RCC DRAIN AT DUMPING GROUND

*Handwritten notes:*  
Star  
Gupta





**SUCTON TANKER  
DEPLOYED FOR LEACHATE**



*Handwritten notes:*  
2/2  
2/2

*Handwritten signature:* Shubh  
**//TRUE COPY//**

From

The Executive Engineer,  
S.W.M. Division M.C.  
Chandigarh.

To

The member Secretary  
Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee,  
Sector 19, Chandigarh

Memo No 1265  
Dated 25/8/2025

Subject: Mismanagement of leachate generated at landfill site-reg

Kindly refer to your office letter no. 828 Dated: 22/07/2025 on the subject noted above.

As desired vide letter under reference, the pointwise reply is given as under:-

Sr. No.	Discrepancy noticed by CPCC	Reply
1.	There was stagnation of leachate in and around the wet waste processing plant of 300 TPD Capacity.	The wet waste plant is located inside the premises of dumping ground where waste is being treated /processed on daily basis. The leachate generated from wet waste is collected in a drain constructed around the plant which further divert leachate to the collection tank and the entire leachate is treated in a 100 KLD Leachate Treatment Plant at site. The inspection team of CPCC pointed out stagnation of leachate around the plant however, it was the rain water which accumulated in depressed portion along the plant. The accumulated rain water/run off water is collected from the depressed portion by deploying suction tankers, which working continuously round the clock.
2	Leachate was oozing out from the boundary wall of the landfill site on the road going towards Togan Village, Punjab. Also a channel of leachate has been formed alongside the wall of landfill site	As portion between wet plant & area along boundary wall of dumping ground paved which lead to saturation of available unpaved area. To counter the issue of water runoff, channels suction tanker are deployed round the clock to collect runoff estimate for the paving of area is under approval to check oozing out of water from wall.
3	The entire area is very filthy and unprocessed waste was lying behind the mixed waste processing plant.	Mostly area of dumping ground is unpaved and in rainy seasons, hindrance in processing of waste, movement of vehicle is occurred, due to which an access area is chosen to stock waste of processing. To cater problem of access

Gyal

		to plant estimate has already approved to construct pathway from Eeigh Bridge 10 TPH & 300 TPD. Moreover, a RCC drain to collect runoff water is construction along the boundary wall of dumping ground.
4	The site where 26 KLD LTP has been installed is not accessible for inspection and sample collection.	The 26 KLD LTP is located near the boundary wall and back side of existing which is near to SLF and best suitable to treat the generated leachate of SLF. Due to high intensity of rain now a days, path made using stone aggregates is covered soil which made it slippery & non accessible. Further, maintenance of path is done LTP is now accessible.
5	There is no provision for diversion of storm water as the surface run off on getting in contract with the solid waste has led to leachate generation which was flowing in the channel constructed alongside the Dadumajra Colony and leading to filthy conditions at the tail end of the dumpsite. This may further pollute choe flowing nearby.	Dumping area is spreaded over 45 Acre of land and due to sudden & high intensity rainfall, a huge volume which flow towards low lying area of dumping ground. To cater problem of flowing of rain water outside dumping area, suction tanker are deployed round the clock. A RCC drain is under construction along the boundary wall of dumping ground followed by 250 KLD LTP at tail end to treat the runoff. The outflow of leachate/ rain water from the dumping ground will be completely resolved once the construction of drain work completed and after the construction of 250 KLD LTP at tail end of RCC drain.

This is for your kind information and necessary action.

*Gopal*  
Executive Engineer,  
S.W.M. Division,  
M.C. Chandigarh.

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information :-

1. Overall In- Charge, SWM Chandigarh for information please.
2. Sub Divisional Engineer, MC. PH. Sub Division No.21, Chandigarh.

*Shubh*

**//TRUE COPY//**

*Gopal*  
Executive Engineer,  
S.W.M. Division,  
M.C. Chandigarh.

*SS*

*Gopal*

Month:- September'25

**(B) Daily Solid Waste Generation and Treatment Details:-**

Waste generation (in TPD)	Waste collection (in TPD)	Break up of Waste Generated (in TPD)										Waste disposed at landfill site (in TPD)	
		a)	b)				c)	d)	e)				f)
		Wet waste	Dry waste				Domestic Hazardous waste	Sanitary waste	Horticulture waste (HW)			Mandi waste	Mixed Waste
			(i) Recyclable Plastic	(ii) Other Recyclables	(iii) Non Recyclable material	(iv) Coconut shell waste			(i) Pruned waste sent to HW plant	(ii) Waste in parks/green belts for in-situ composting	(iii) Household/ roadside waste for land composting, briquetting and RDF		
501	501	162	08	-	106	7	-	1	6	15	99	1	96
Land Composting : 98.7 HWP Plant : 0.1 Dry Waste Plant : 0.2													
Method of treatment of each category													
		a)	b) (i)	b) (ii)	b) (iii)	b) (iv)	c)	d)	e) (i)	e) (ii)	e) (iii)	f)	g)
		Windrow Composting	Sold to Recyclers	-	Waste to RDF	Waste to RDF	Incineration	Incineration	Waste to Bio-Fuel	Waste to Compost	Waste to Compost	Waste to Energy	Mechanical segregation in Dry & Wet waste
Final product after processing and usage details (RDF, compost etc.)													
		a)	b) (i)	b) (ii)	b) (iii)	b) (iv)	c)	d)	e) (i)	e) (ii)	e) (iii)	f)	g)
		Compost	-	-	RDF:	RDF:	-	-		Compost:	Compost: 10 TPD	Elec:	Dry: 12 TPD
		5.5 TPD			95 TPD	2.4 TPD				1.5 TPD	RDF= 0.2 TPD	4.6	Wet: 5 TPD
		Inert:										Kwh/d	
		21.3 TPD											

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*[Signature]*  
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**CHANDIGARH POLLUTION  
TESTING LABORATORY**  
(Environmental Monitoring, EIA, NOC, ETP, STP)  
NABET Accredited EIA Consultant

H.O. : #372, Sector 15-A, Chandigarh-160 015  
Phone : 0172-4669295  
Lab : E-126, Phase-VII, Indl. Area, Mohali - 160055  
Phone : 0172-5090312  
E-mail : cptl126@gmail.com ; lab@cptl.co.in  
Website : www.cptl.co.in

Format No. CPTLF7.8-1(W)

**TEST CERTIFICATE**

REPORT No. CPTL/CHD/2025/05/04(W)  
REPORTING DATE: 06.05.2025

**NAME OF INDUSTRY:** M/s. JBR TECHNOLOGIES LTD.,  
DUMPING GROUND, DADDU MAJRA,  
CHANDIGARH.

**SAMPLE PARTICULARS**

Date of Sample Collection	Supplied by Party
Sample Received in Lab	02.05.2025
Type of Sample	Treated Effluent (Grab)
Sampling Plan Ref. No.	NA
Sampling Method	NA
Environmental conditions	Normal
Point of Sample Collection	Outlet Of ETP
Quantity & Packaging	5.0 liters in plastic bottle
Sample Identification No.	CPTL(CHD)/2025/05/04(W)
Analysis Duration	02.05.2025 to 06.05.2025
Sample Collected By	Supplied by Party
Visual Observation	Effluent with suspended & settleable matter

S. No.	Parameters	Results	Test Method
1.	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	2220	IS: 3025 (P-16): 2023
2.	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	96.4	IS: 3025 (P-17): 2023
3.	Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l	3500	IS: 3025 (P-58): 2023
4.	BOD ( at 27°C for 3 Days), mg/l	966.6	IS: 3025 (P-44): 2023

NA-Not Applicable

*(Signature)*  
(Chemist, In-Charge)  
Date: 06/05/2025

*(Signature)*  
Mr. Sital Singh (CEO)  
(Authorized Signatory)  
Date: 06/05/2025

- The results are related to test items only.
- This certificate is not to be reproduced wholly or in part and cannot be used as evidence in the court of law without approval of laboratory.
- Sample will be destroyed after retention time unless otherwise specified.

Page 1 of 1

\*\*\*END OF REPORT\*\*\*

// TRUE COPY //



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**SERVICE: Status Report on behalf of MC Chandigarh/Respondent No.1 in OA/386/2025 titled as NEWS ITEM TITLED "CREAM OF POISON SPARKS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY AT DADUMAJRA" APPEARING IN THE TIMES OF INDIA DATED 23.07.2025**

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**From** Shubham Bhalla <shubhambhalla@hotmail.com>

**Date** Thu 10/30/2025 1:12 PM

**To** Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee <cpcc-chd@nic.in>; dc-chd@nic.in <dc-chd@nic.in>; mscb.cpcb@nic.in <mscb.cpcb@nic.in>

1 attachment (17 MB)

Status Report MC Chandigarh.pdf;

Sir,

Please find attached with this email status report on behalf of MC Chandigarh/Respondent No.1 in the above captioned matter.

Regards

**SHUBHAM BHALLA**

Advocate-on-Record

OFFICE : D-52, BASEMENT, PANCHSHEEL ENCLAVE,  
NEW DELHI- 110017

CHAMBER: CH. NO. 206, C.K. DAPTHARY CHAMBERS,  
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI - 110001.

Phone no. - 011-41064945

Mob: 9654427273