



# GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE **ENVIS HUB NEWSLETTER**

STATUS OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY & AIR QUALITY INDEX IN  
THE U.T OF PUDUCHERRY FOR THE YEAR 2019



**Volume X-IV**

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**Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change  
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New Delhi**

## Introduction

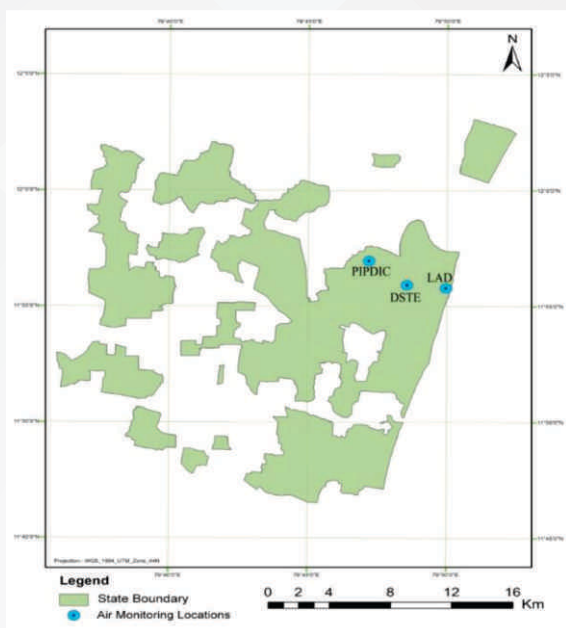
Puducherry Pollution Control Committee is carrying out manual ambient air quality monitoring at the following six locations in the U.T. of Puducherry under the 'National Air quality Monitoring Programme' (NAMP) of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours (4-hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants and 8-hourly sampling for particulate matter) with a frequency of twice a week.

### Location of NAMP Stations

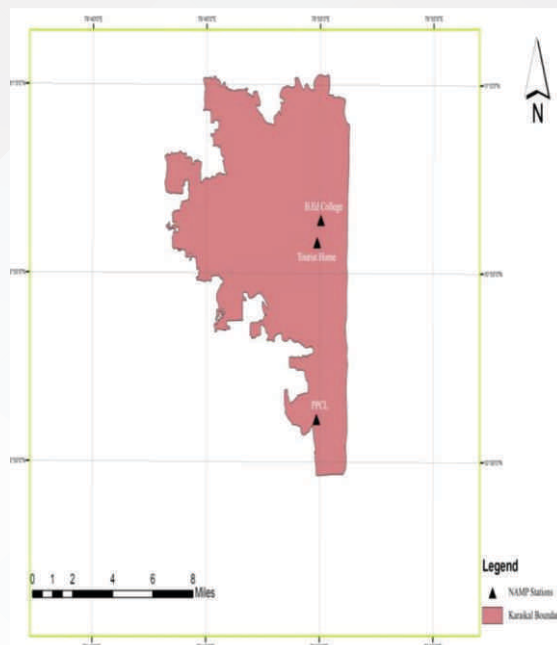
Sl. No.	Location Name	Location Type	Source of Pollution
1	Local Administrative Department Building (LAD), Suffren Street, Puducherry.	Residential area	Vehicular emission and natural dust from road
2	Dept of Science Technology and Environment Building (DSTE), Anna Nagar, Puducherry.	Residential cum Commercial area	Vehicular emission and natural dust from road
3	Electricity Department, Mettupalayam Industrial Estate (PIPDIC), Puducherry.	Industrial area	Industrial Pollution and vehicular pollution
4	B.Ed. College, Nehru Nagar, Karaikal	Residential area	Vehicular emission and natural dust from road
5	Govt. Guest House, Kovilpathu, Karaikal	Residential cum Commercial area	Vehicular emission and natural dust from road
6	PPCL, Polagam, T.R. Pattinam, Karaikal	Industrial area	Industrial Pollution and vehicular pollution.

## LOCATION MAP

### PUDUCHERRY



### Karaikal

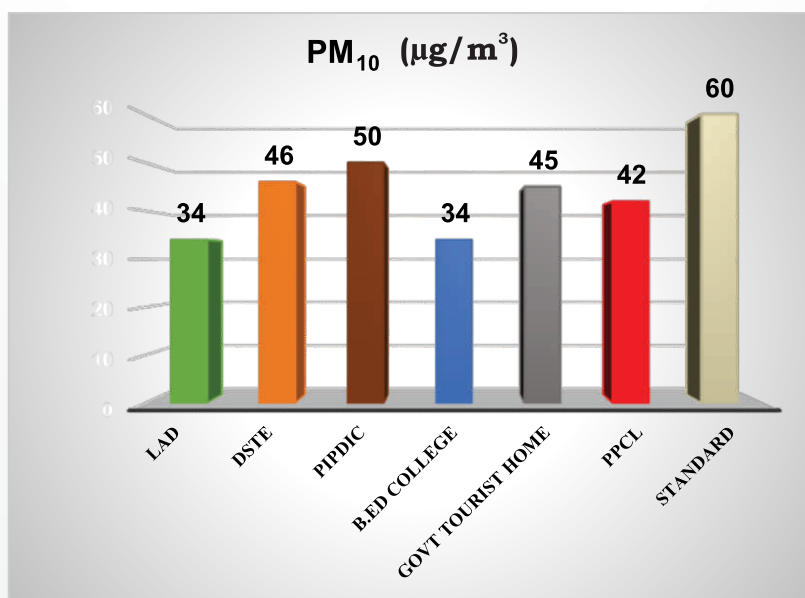
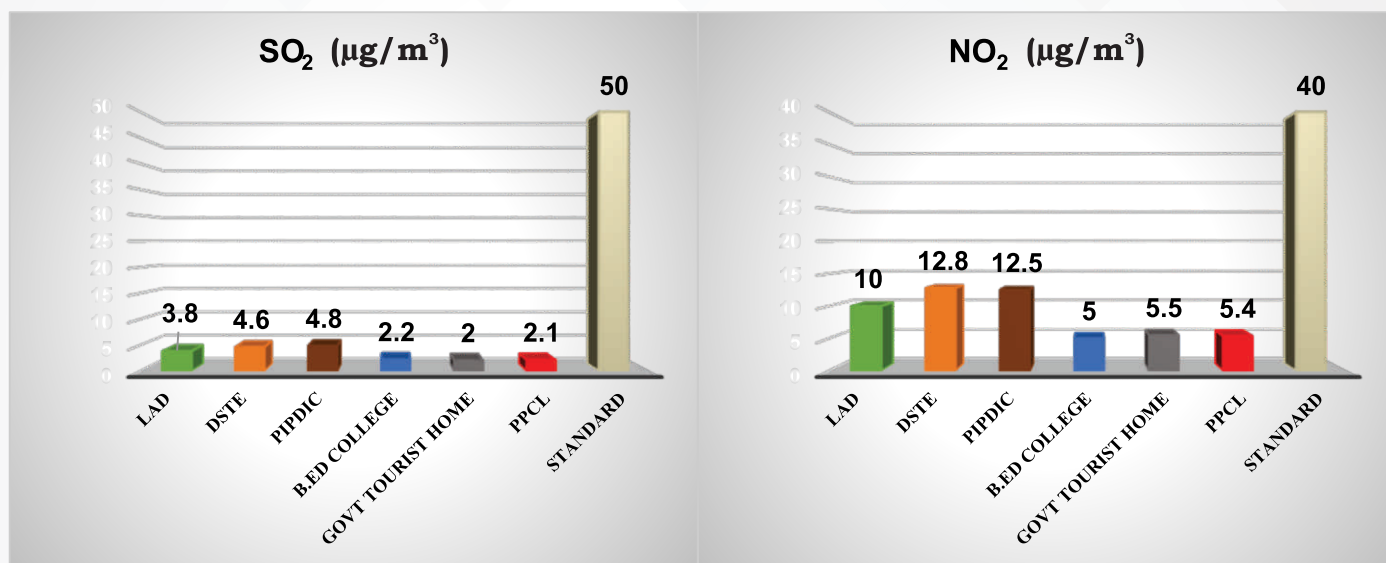


### Air Pollutants Monitored Under NAMP, Method of Measurement, their Sources and Effects

Sl. No.	Air Pollutant	Method of measurement	Possible sources	Effects
1	Particulate Matter – $PM_{10}$ (size less than 10 microns)	Gravimetric	Road traffic emissions particularly from diesel vehicles Industrial combustion plants Commercial and residential combustion	Visibility reduction cardio-pulmonary problems, asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia.
2	Nitrogen dioxide	Improved West and Gaeke method	High temperature combustion (internal combustion engines, fossil fuel-fired power stations, industrial) Burning of Bio-mass and Fossil Fuels	Irritates the nose and throat, increase susceptibility to respiratory infections.
3	Sulphur di oxide	Modified Jacob and Hochheiser	Combustion of fossil fuel. Combustion process in diesel, petrol.	Respiratory illness. Visibility impairment.

**Annual Average Concentration of Pollutant at the Six Locations  
in the U.T. of Puducherry for the year 2019**

Sl.No	Location	Pollutant in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
		PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>
1	LAD	34	3.8	10.0
2	DSTE	46	4.6	12.8
3	PIPDIC	50	4.8	12.5
4	B.Ed college	34	2.2	5.0
5	Govt Tourist Home	45	2.0	5.5
6	PPCL	42	2.1	5.4
Standard		60	50	40





**Monthly and Annual Average Concentration of pollutants in Ambient  
Air Monitored under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme  
for the year 2019 in Puducherry**

Month	LAD			PIPDIC IE			DSTE		
	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
January	3.3	10.2	48	4.0	11.8	56	4.3	13.1	57
February	4.0	7.3	38	4.6	11.9	63	4.6	11.8	49
March	4.4	11.0	36	4.3	12.8	55	4.3	12	46
April	4.6	12	33	5.3	13	49	5.2	12.3	41
May	4.6	11.8	35	5.8	13.6	51	5.2	12.9	43
June	3.8	9.2	31	4.9	12.4	51	4.9	12.9	57
July	3.7	9.8	29	5.1	12.8	49	4.8	13.7	42
August	3.4	10.0	32	4.8	12.3	48	4.8	14.0	54
September	3.6	10.2	31	5.1	12.5	42	5.2	13.5	44
October	3.2	9.1	28	4.6	12.4	41	4.2	12.6	32
November	3.4	9.9	35	4.4	12.8	48	4.1	13.4	50
December	3.2	10.0	35	4.8	11.9	46	3.8	11.5	37
Annual Average	3.8	10.0	34	4.8	12.5	50	4.6	12.8	46
Standard Limit	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60

**Monthly and Annual Average Concentration of pollutants in Ambient  
Air Monitored under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme  
for the year 2019 in Karaikal**

Month	B.Ed College			Govt. Tourist Home			PPCL		
	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
January	2.0	4.8	38	2.0	5.9	67	2.0	5.1	58
February	2.0	4.6	34	2.0	6.7	64	2.0	6.4	49
March	2.0	4.6	32	2.0	5.9	53	2.0	6.0	50
April	2.0	4.7	33	2.1	5.5	48	2.1	4.7	40
May	2.0	4.6	37	2.0	5.4	49	2.5	5.1	54
June	2.0	4.6	31	2.1	4.8	40	2.2	4.7	36
July	2.0	6.6	27	2.0	4.8	31	2.0	5.2	35
August	4.3	5.5	41	2.0	5.7	37	2.0	5.3	40
September	2.0	4.8	31	2.0	4.8	31	2.1	4.9	32
October	2.0	5.3	32	2.1	5.3	37	2.2	5.9	32
November	2.0	4.8	34	2.2	6.1	37	2.1	5.4	36
December	2.0	4.7	42	2.0	5.4	45	2.0	6.1	41
Annual Average	2.2	5.0	34	2.0	5.5	45	2.1	5.4	42
Standard Limit	50	40	60	50	40	60	50	40	60

## **Observation and Results**

- The monitoring result reveals that 24 Hourly average concentration of Particulate Matter (Size less than 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ) -  $\text{PM}_{10}$  measured in all the six locations are within the prescribed standard limit of 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .
- Annual average concentration of  $\text{PM}_{10}$  measured in all the six locations are in the ranges from 34 – 50 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) which is within the prescribed standard limit of 60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .
- The annual average concentrations of the pollutants viz.,  $\text{SO}_2$  &  $\text{NO}_2$  in all the six locations are within the prescribed standard limits.
- Reasons for low levels of pollution in coastal cities like Puducherry is that it has excellent ventilation effects due to sea and land breezes which reduces pollution levels. There are not much pollution potentials Industries in U.T. of Puducherry.

## **Air Quality Index**

Air Quality Index is a tool for effective communication of air quality status to people in terms which are easy to understand. It transforms complex air quality data of various pollutants into a single number (index value), nomenclature and colour.

There are six AQI categories, namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe. Each of these categories is decided based on ambient concentration values of air pollutants and their likely health impacts (known as health breakpoints). AQ sub-index and health breakpoints are evolved for eight pollutants ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ , CO,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ , and Pb) for which short-term (upto 24-hours) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed.

Based on the measured ambient concentrations of a pollutant, sub-index is calculated, which is a linear function of concentration (e.g. the sub-index for  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  will be 51 at concentration 31  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 100 at concentration 60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and 75 at concentration of 45  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). The worst sub-index determines the overall AQI.

### Breakpoints for AQI Scale 0-500 (units: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

AQI	PM <sub>10</sub> 24-hr	NO <sub>2</sub> 24-hr	SO <sub>2</sub> 24-hr
Good (0-50)	0-50	0-40	0-40
Satisfactory (51 - 100)	51-100	41-80	41-80
Moderate (101 - 200)	101-250	81-180	81-380
Poor (201 -300)	251-350	181-280	381-800
Very Poor (301-400)	351-430	281-400	8.1-1600
Severe (>400)	430+	400+	1600+

### Status of Category-wise numbers of AQI in the UT of Puducherry for the year 2019

AQI Category	AQI Range $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Colour Code	Number of AQI Values in Different Category		Pollutant-wise Number of AQI Values in AQI Category	Possible Health Impacts
			No of AQI Values	% of AQI Values	PM <sub>10</sub>	
Good	0-50		413	76.2	413	Minimal Impact
Satisfactory	51-100		128	23.6	128	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
Moderate	101 - 200		1	0.2	1	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung disease, heart disease to the children and older adults
Total AQI Values			542	100	542	

Note :- One observation means one AQI calculated for daily ambient air quality data at one station.

### Health Statement for AQI Category

AQI	Possible Health Impacts
<b>Good (0-50)</b>	Minimal Impact
<b>Satisfactory (51 - 100)</b>	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
<b>Moderate (101 - 200)</b>	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung disease, heart disease to the children and older adults
<b>Poor (201 -300)</b>	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
<b>Very Poor (301-400)</b>	Respiratory illness to people on prolonged exposure
<b>Severe(&gt;400)</b>	Respiratory effects even on healthy people

### Overall summary

The calculated AQI values for 24 hourly average concentrations are categorized as Good to Satisfactory for the year 2019 at all the six locations. The Prominent parameter is PM<sub>10</sub>. The AQI value calculated for the two cities for PM<sub>10</sub> showed 76.2 % of AQI value i.e. 413 AQI values in the U.T of Puducherry out of total 542 AQI values revealed good Category, 23.6 % of AQI value i.e. 128 AQI values showed satisfactory Category and 0.2 % of the AQI values i.e 1 AQI value reported as Moderate Category.

### Conclusion

The overall AQI can give clear view about ambient air and the report reveals that PM<sub>10</sub> is mainly responsible to determine the air quality which can be easier for a common man to understand. The PM<sub>10</sub> concentration in the Puducherry and Karaikal region is sourced predominantly from the anthropogenic activity, which may be due to vehicle movement, road dust etc.

### Broad guidelines for Public/Citizens

AQI is an initiative intended to enhance public awareness and involvement in efforts to improve air quality. People can contribute by maintaining vehicles properly (e.g. get PUC checks, replace car air filter, maintain proper tyre pressure), following lane discipline & speed limits, avoiding prolonged idling and turning off engines at red traffic signals. In addition to the above, during severe or very poor AQI, people should minimize travel; avoid using private vehicles and instead use public transport, bikes or walk, e-vehicles and carpool.



## **Ambient Air and Noise Pollution Levels – Diwali 2019**

Every year Puducherry Pollution Control Committee conducts Ambient Air Quality as well as Noise monitoring to ascertain the impact bursting of crackers during Diwali festival. This year also, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee had conducted Ambient Air Quality and Noise monitoring on normal day and on Diwali day to assess the environmental impact of bursting of crackers on the Environment.

The Noise survey reveals that there is an increase in ambient noise level on the day of Diwali [83.3 Leq dB (A)] in comparison to the normal day [68.03 Leq dB (A)]. The main cause of increase in the ambient noise level on the Diwali day is due to bursting of crackers and vehicular movement. However, the measured noise levels on Diwali day were found to be within the Hon'ble Supreme Court directive on noise level of 125 dB(A).

In Puducherry, Air Quality Monitoring test for the year 2019 reveals that the concentration of Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) was found significantly higher 175 µg/m<sup>3</sup> on the day of Diwali when compared to normal day 45 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Whereas at Karaikal the concentration of Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) is 77 µg/m<sup>3</sup> on the day of Diwali and is higher when compared to normal day 39 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

The concentration of Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) on Diwali day 2018 in Puducherry and Karaikal is 124 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 73µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. There is not much deviation in the concentration of gaseous pollutants viz., SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> on Diwali day when compared to normal day.

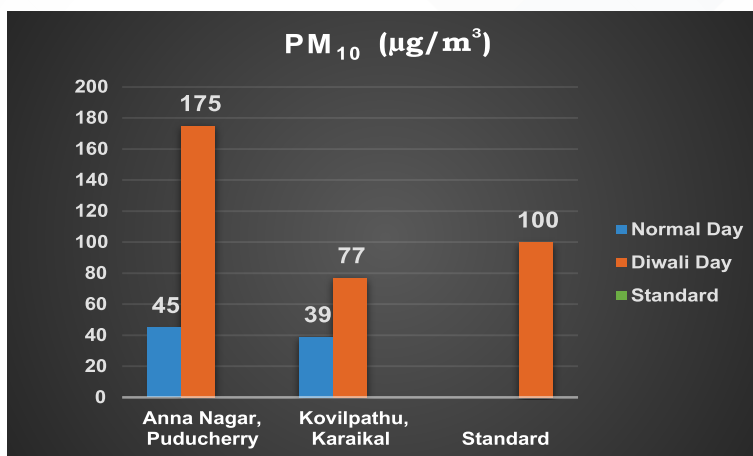
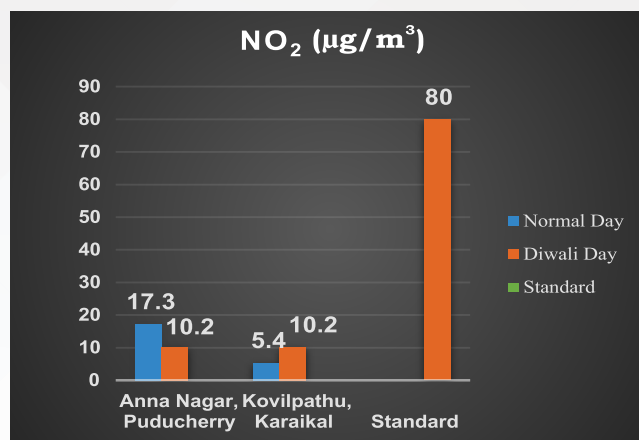
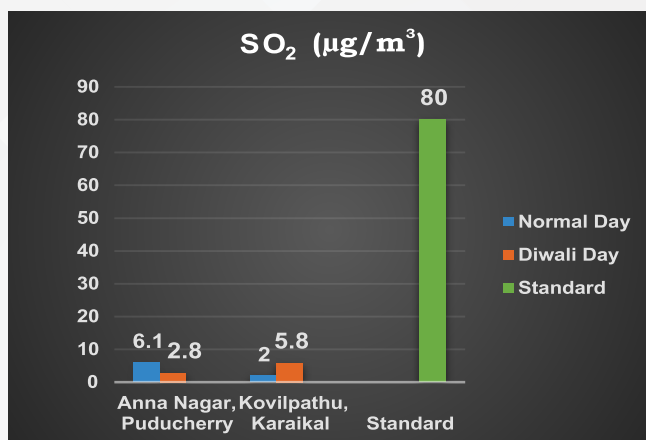
Air Quality Index (AQI) in Puducherry on Diwali day falls under Moderate category and on Normal day in good category and in Karaikal it falls in good category on Normal day and satisfactory category on Diwali day.

### **Ambient Air Quality Level on Normal Day & Diwali Day 2019 in Puducherry & Karaikal**

Monitoring Location	Parameters Monitored					
	Normal Day (24.10.2019)			Diwali Day (27.10.2019)		
	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
Anna Nagar, Puducherry	6.1	17.3	45	2.8	10.2	175
Kovilpathu, Karaikal	2	5.4	39	5.8	10.2	77
<b>NAAQ Standards</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

(Concentration expressed in µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

### Graph View of Ambient Air Quality Level on Normal Day & Diwali Day 2019 in Puducherry & Karaikal



### Ambient Noise Level Monitored on Normal Day & Diwali Day 2019

Time Duration 18.00 to 24.00 Hr	Normal Day (21.10.2019)	Diwali Day (27.10.2019)
Leq dB(A)	68.03	83.33
Lmax dB(A)	87.73	108.92
Lmin dB(A)	50.82	55.80

## Compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 23.10.2018

Puducherry Pollution Control Committee conducted short term ambient air quality monitoring in Puducherry for 14 days (Commencing from 7 days prior to Diwali and ending 7 days after Diwali) of the parameters namely particulate matters such as  $PM_{10}$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$ , Sulphur Dioxide ( $SO_2$ ), Nitrogen Dioxide ( $NO_2$ ), Lead(Pb), Arsenic(As), Nickel(Ni), Aluminum(Al), Barium(Ba), Iron(Fe), Strontium(Sr) and Sulphur(S) as instructed by Central Pollution Control Board for compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 23.10.2018.

Accordingly, 14 days monitoring was conducted at two locations viz., (i) Balaji Nagar, Reddiarpalayam and (ii) Mudaliarpet. The analysis report reveals the following:

- The increase in concentration of  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  is observed at both location on the day of Deepawali.
- The concentration of  $PM_{10}$  monitored at location I on 26.10.2019 ( $117 \mu g/m^3$ ), 27.10.2019 ( $141 \mu g/m^3$ ) and 28.10.2019 ( $185 \mu g/m^3$ ) and at location II on 27.10.2019 ( $133 \mu g/m^3$ ) are higher than the prescribed standard limit and on the eve of Diwali i.e. on 26.10.2019 the value is  $99 \mu g/m^3$ , nearest to the standard limit  $100 \mu g/m^3$ . Aftermath of Diwali the  $PM_{10}$  is reduced which is noted from the results of 28.10.2019 ( $88 \mu g/m^3$ ).
- The concentration of  $PM_{2.5}$  monitored at location I on 27.10.2019 ( $99 \mu g/m^3$ ) on the day of Diwali and 28.10.2019 ( $86 \mu g/m^3$ ) and at location II on 27.10.2019 the day of Diwali ( $88 \mu g/m^3$ ) are higher than the prescribed standard limit and on the eve of Diwali i.e. on 26.10.2019 the value is  $59 \mu g/m^3$  which is nearest to the standard limit of  $60 \mu g/m^3$ .
- The concentration of  $SO_2$  and  $NO_2$  remains within the prescribed standard limit of  $80 \mu g/m^3$  in all the days.
- Arsenic, Barium, Iron and Strontium are below detectable limit in ambient air samples in all the days of monitoring.
- Lead is present in the sample on few days. But within the prescribed standard limit of  $1 \mu g/m^3$ . Nickel also present in the sample on few days ranges from ( $1.2 - 7.7 \mu g/m^3$ ) and ( $1.2 - 8.6 \mu g/m^3$ ) at location I and location II respectively. The presence of metals may be due to anthropogenic emissions.

## NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD

S. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other Area	Ecologically sensitive area (notified by Central Govt.)	
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	50	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved West and Geake</li> <li>Ultraviolet fluorescence</li> </ul>
		24 hours**	80	80	
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	40	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modified Jacob &amp; Hochheiser (Na- Arsenite)</li> <li>Chemiluminescence</li> </ul>
		24 hours**	80	80	
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) or PM <sub>10</sub> µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	60	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gravimetric</li> <li>TOEM</li> </ul>
		24 hours**	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beta attenuation</li> </ul>
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5 microns) or PM <sub>2.5</sub> µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	40	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gravimetric</li> <li>TOEM</li> </ul>
		24 hours**	60	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beta attenuation</li> </ul>
5	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ) µg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 hours **	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UV photometric</li> <li>Chemiluminescence</li> </ul>
		1 hour **	180	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical method</li> </ul>
6	Lead (Pb) µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	0.5	0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASS / ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper</li> <li>ED – XRF using Teflon filter</li> </ul>
		24 hours**	1	1	
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 hours**	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non Dispersive Infra RED (NDIR)</li> <li>Spectroscopy</li> </ul>
		1 hour**	4	4	
8	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ) µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemiluminescence</li> <li>Indophenol blue method</li> </ul>
		24 hours**	400	400	
9	Benzene (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas chromatography based continuous analyser</li> <li>Adsorption and desorption followed by</li> <li>GC analysis</li> </ul>
10	Benzo (a) Pyrene (BaP) – particulate phase only ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solvent extraction followed by HPLC / GC analysis</li> </ul>
11	Arsenic (As) ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	6	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AAS / ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper</li> </ul>
12	Nickel (Ni) ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	20	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AAS / ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper</li> </ul>

\* Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

\*\* 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

Note: Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigation.



# Puducherry Environment News Report

PUDUCHERRY

## Officials take swift action to prevent fish mortality in Chunnambar



1

PUDUCHERRY

## 'Need to address biodiversity challenges'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PUDUCHERRY, OCTOBER 08, 2019 01:04 IST

UPDATED: OCTOBER 09, 2019 01:04 IST

### Workshop hosted by Pondicherry University calls for an urgent national response to climate change

Scientists participating in a recent workshop have called for an urgent national response to climate change impact on the country's biodiversity.

The three-day event on "Climate Change Challenges on Indian Biodiversity: Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development" was hosted by the Department of Microbiology, Puducherry University, to coincide with the 11th national conference of the National Academy of Biological Sciences (NABS).

Vice-Chancellor of Pondicherry University Gurmeet Singh in his presidential address underscored the need for a better solution to address the challenges that threaten Indian biodiversity.

PUDUCHERRY

## Encroachments threaten Puducherry's largest lake



1

PUDUCHERRY

## Puducherry takes baby steps to scientific waste disposal



1

PUDUCHERRY

## Curbs imposed on cracker use

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PUDUCHERRY, OCTOBER 26, 2019 00:05 IST

UPDATED: OCTOBER 26, 2019 00:05 IST

The government has imposed curbs on bursting of firecrackers in line with directions of the Supreme Court on Deepavali falling on Sunday.

In orders issued under Section 144 (1) of Cr.PC (1973), T. Arun, district magistrate, said firecrackers should be burst between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. and between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. Manufacture, sale and use of serial firecrackers has been banned. The use of barium salts and compounds such as antimony, lithium, mercury and arsenic in firecrackers was prohibited.

The order bars e-commerce sites from engaging in sale of firecrackers and violators will face contempt of court. The order has mandated the police to ensure that firecrackers are not used in silence zones.

PUDUCHERRY

## Ahead of Deepavali, doctors sound note of caution on crackers



M. Dinesh Varma

PUDUCHERRY, OCTOBER 26, 2019 00:05 IST

UPDATED: OCTOBER 26, 2019 00:05 IST

SHARE ARTICLE f t g e p b A | A | A



### Injuries caused by sparklers, bombs principal reason for eye trauma, say experts

As the city prepares to light up Deepavali with firecrackers, flower pots and sparklers, ophthalmologists are bracing for a likely spike in ocular injuries from careless handling of the fireworks.

According to experts, the eyes are the second most common affected area after the hands and fingers. Some of the common injuries are caused by sparklers and bombs along with 'chakra' crackers which also cause eye trauma.

Most fireworks injuries occurring during this season have a direct impact on eyes causing serious injuries. A large number of ocular injuries are reported every year, caused mainly due to firecrackers.



நது. மேலும் இங்கு தேங்கி  
நிற்கும் தண்ணீரால் பல்  
வேறு தொற்று நோய்கள்  
பரவும் அபாயம் உள்ளது.  
எனவே இங்கு தேங்கி நிற  
கும் தண்ணீரை அகற்றுவ  
தோடு, மழைநீர் மீண்டும்  
தேங்கா தவிர நடவடி  
கைகளை எடுக்கவேண்டும்  
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E-mail : [dste.pon@nic.in](mailto:dste.pon@nic.in), [envis.pon@nic.in](mailto:envis.pon@nic.in)

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