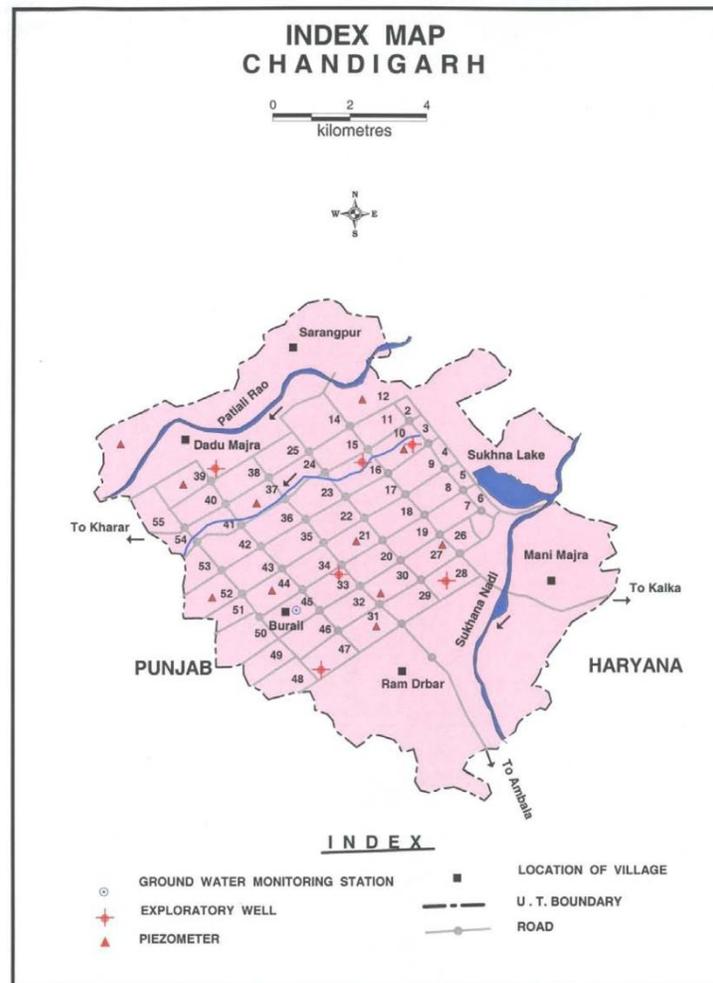




REPORT ON DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF CHANDIGARH (UT) AS ON MARCH 2020



**CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION & MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, CHANDIGARH
AND
CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
NORTH WESTERN REGION
CHANDIGARH
APRIL, 2021**

**REPORT ON DYNAMIC GROUND WATER
RESOURCES OF HARYANA STATE AS
ON MARCH 2020**

Prepared by

**CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION & MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, CHANDIGARH
AND
CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
NORTH WESTERN REGION
CHANDIGARH**

APRIL, 2021

प्रस्तावना

केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश चंडीगढ़ के भूजल का सटीक आँकलन भारत सरकार की भूजल संसाधन आँकलन (GEC - 2015) संबंधी दिशा निर्देशों के आधार पर 31 मार्च 2020 तक क्रियाशील संसाधन का आँकलन किया गया। यह आँकलन केंद्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड, उत्तरी पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, चंडीगढ़ एवं चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन एवं नगर निगम, चंडीगढ़ के अधिकारियों ने संयुक्त रूप से किया है।

इस अध्ययन के लिये Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad द्वारा केन्द्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड के लिये विकसित सॉफ्टवेयर का उपयोग किया गया है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से यह अध्ययन कम समय में एवं सटीक रूप से पूर्ण हो पाया है। प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में पुनर्भरण माध्यम से भूजल की वार्षिक उपलब्धता, भूजल के मौजूदा दोहन एवं भविष्य में भूजल की शेष उपलब्धता का ब्लाक स्तर पर किये गये विस्तृत आँकलन कर टेबल एवं ग्राफ के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। 2020 के अध्ययन में केंद्र शासित प्रदेश चंडीगढ़ को आधार बना कर आँकड़े प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। इस अध्ययन से यह ज्ञान हुआ है कि केंद्र शासित प्रदेश चंडीगढ़ (एकमात्र ब्लॉक) ब्लॉक अर्ध विकट (Semi Critical) श्रेणी में है।

मैं श्री अरुण कुमार गुप्ता, IAS, प्रवर मुख्य सचिव, स्थानीय सरकार, चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन एवं आँकड़ा संशोधन समिति चंडीगढ़ यूटी (Committee for Estimation of Ground Water Resources Potential and Refinement of Figures in State of Chandigarh) के समय-समय पर दिये गये मार्गदर्शन एवं रिपोर्ट की स्वीकृति के लिये आभारी रहूँगा। मैं श्री शैलेंद्र सिंह, मुख्य अभियंता, नगर निगम, चंडीगढ़ एवं श्री राजेश बंसल (SEPH) के इस रिपोर्ट के संकलन में दिये गये सहयोग के लिए आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

मैं केंद्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड के सुश्री कृति मिश्रा वैज्ञानिक बी एवं श्री आदित्य शर्मा (AHM) एवं नगर निगम चंडीगढ़ से श्री संजीव चौहान (SDO) द्वारा इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने के लिए दिये गये उनके महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के लिए उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मैं साथ ही श्री दिनेश तिवारी, वैज्ञानिक डी, जिनके पर्यवेक्षण में यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की गयी है, का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं उन सभी अधिकारियों का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट के संकल्प में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। मेरा विश्वास है कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, प्रशासकों एवं जल व्यवस्थापन से जुड़े सभी विषयों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रहेंगी।

सुनील

(डॉ सुनील कुमार)

कार्यालय प्रमुख

CONTENTS

CHAPTER – 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Background for re-estimating the groundwater resources of the state.
- 1.3 Constitution of State-level Committee for Ground Water Resources Estimation

CHAPTER – 2 HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE STATE

- 2.1 Hydrogeology
- 2.2 Hydrometeorology-climate, Rainfall distribution
- 2.3 Aquifer Disposition and Characteristics
- 2.4 Groundwater level conditions
- 2.5 Groundwater Quality

CHAPTER-3 GROUND WATER RESOURCES ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY, 2015

- 3.1 Periodicity of Assessment
- 3.2 Groundwater Assessment Unit
- 3.3 Groundwater Assessment of Unconfined Aquifer
- 3.4 Lateral Flow along with the aquifer system (Through Flow)
- 3.5 Base Flow & Stream recharge
- 3.6 Vertical Flow from Hydraulically Connected Aquifers
- 3.7 Evaporation and Transpiration
- 3.8 Recharge during Monsoon Season
- 3.9 Recharge during Non-Monsoon Season
- 3.10 Total Annual Ground Water Recharge
- 3.11 Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge (EGR)
- 3.12 Estimation of Ground Water Extraction
- 3.13 Stage of Ground Water Extraction
- 3.14 Validation of Stage of Ground Water Extraction
- 3.15 Categorization of Assessment Units
- 3.16 Allocation of Ground Water Resource for Utilization

- 3.17 Net Annual Ground Water Availability for Future Use
- 3.18 Additional Potential Resources under Specific Conditions
- 3.19 Apportioning of Ground Water Assessment from Watershed to Development Unit
- 3.20 Assessment of In-Storage Ground Water Resources or Static Ground Water Resources
- 3.21 Assessment of Total Ground Water Availability in Unconfined Aquifer
- 3.22 Ground Water Assessment of Confined Aquifer System
- 3.23 Ground Water Assessment of Semi-Confined Aquifer System
- 3.24 Total Ground Water Availability of an Area

CHAPTER-4 PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN THE PRESENT ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER-5 COMPUTATION OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES

ESTIMATION IN THE STATE

- 5.1 Salient Features Of Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment
- 5.2 Method Adopted For Computing Rain Fall Recharge during Monsoon Season
- 5.3 Ground Water Resource Assessment
- 5.4 Ground Water Assessment Comparison of Various Studies
- 5.5 Comparison in Dynamic Ground Water Resource in Shallow Aquifers of Chandigarh UT- 2017 V/S 2020
- 5.6 Hydrographs

SUMMARY OF REPORT

CONTRIBUTORS

ANNEXURE:

- I. Constitution of SLC Committee
- II. Chemical Quality of Water Samples of Chandigarh UT
- III. Government order on constitution of Committee
- IV-A. Minutes of meetings of State Level Committee
- IV-B List of Participants of SLC meeting
- IV-C Minutes of meetings of State Level Committee

IV-D. List of Participants of SLC meeting

V. Approval of Minutes of Meeting

VI- A. General description of the ground water assessment unit of Chandigarh UT
(2015-2019)

VI- B. Data variables used in dynamic ground water resources of Chandigarh UT
(2015-2019)

VI- C. Assessment of dynamic ground water resources of Chandigarh UT (2015-19)

VI- C. (Contd.) Assessment of dynamic ground water resources of Chandigarh UT
(2015-19)

VI- D. Summary of Assessment: Unit Wise categorization of Chandigarh

CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Chandigarh known, as “THE CITY BEAUTIFUL” is a Union Territory (U.T.) located at the foothills of the Siwaliks about 250 km north of Delhi. The city also has the distinction of being the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states even though it does not form part of any of the two States. It lies between north latitudes 30°40’ and 30°46’ and east longitudes 76°42’ and 76°51’ and falls in Survey of India toposheet no. 53B/13 & 53B/14. Punjab state borders the UT in the south and southwestern sides and Haryana state on eastern side. UT of Chandigarh has an area of 114 sq. km, out of which 36 sq.km. is rural and remaining 78 Sq.km, is urban. The city is divided into 55 dwelling sectors. As per census 2011, total population of the city was 10,55,450 persons having a population density of 9258 persons/sq.km. Due to high urbanization, almost 79% of the total area is not available for cultivation. Main crops grown during Kharif are rice, maize and, potato while during Rabi season wheat, gram and oil seeds are grown.

There are 289 deep tube wells in the city for drinking & domestic use and out of them 224 are actual in use and 21 MGD (3483.20 ham/year) of water is being supplied through them and 32 nos. of tube wells for commercial use / industrial use are permitted to withdraw ground water 5227.80 m³/day (190.8 ham/year) and 30 nos. of tube wells are used for irrigation use and total draft of these wells are 5.73 MGD (950.80 ham/year).

Urban Water Supply of the city is 408.60 MLD (Million liters per day) and there are supply losses of 108.27 MLD.

There are no large natural surface water bodies in Chandigarh though small ponds do exist in the rural areas. The Sukhna Choe has been dammed in northeast side of the city, which has given rise to an artificial lake covering an area of about 1.99 sq. km. The lake, known as Sukhna, has a water holding capacity of 5 million cubic meters (MCM). UT of Chandigarh falls in the Ghaggar Basin. There are two major streams, Sukhna Choe and Patiali ki Rao that originate from Siwalik Hills ranges and forms the natural drainage of the city. The Sukhna Choe flows north to south, drains the eastern part and joins the Ghaggar River. The other important stream is Patiala-ki Rao, which flows northeast to southwest and drains the northern parts of the city. Both these streams are ephemeral in nature and carry high flows during monsoon. The N-Choe flows through the leisure

valley and drains major parts of the city. It flows from northeast to southwest direction and traverses north central part of the city. Another Choe, Choi Nala originates from Sector-31 and drains southern most part of the city.

1.2 Background for Re-Estimating the Ground Water Resources of the Union Territory

The first attempt to estimate the ground water resources of the country was made in the year 1979. A committee known as Ground Water Over-exploitation committee was constituted by Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) of Govt. of India. Based on the methodology and norms recommended by the above Committee, the ground water resources were assessed. Subsequently, the necessity was felt to refine the methodologies and the “Ground water Estimation Committee (GEC)” headed by the Chairman, CGWB came into existence. Based on the detailed surveys and studies by the various offices and projects of CGWB, the Committee recommended the revised methodology in 1984 (GEC-84) for estimation of ground water resources. Again in 1997, the Ground Water Estimation Committee reviewed the previous studies and work done in various states and suggested a modified methodology (GEC-97) for computation of ground water resources. Accordingly, the Dynamic Study of Ground Water Estimation in the Chandigarh UT in 2004, 2009, 2011 2013 has been carried out on the basis of GEC-97 Methodology.

In 2010, Ministry of Water Resources constituted a Central Level Expert Group (CLEG) for over all supervision of the reassessment of ground water resources in the entire country. The group finalized its report and the draft report was circulated to all the members of the Committee for their views. During the fourth meeting of the committee, held on 03-12-2015, the draft report of “Ground Water Resource Estimation Committee - 2015 (GEC 2015) was discussed in detail. The views expressed by the members for revised methodology were considered and necessary modifications were made and report of the Committee was finalized. As decided in the meeting held on 09.02.2016 at New Delhi on Revision of Ground water estimation Methodology-97, a workshop on “Ground Water Resource Estimation Methodology - 2015” was held on 24th January 2017 at CWPRS, Khadakwasla, Pune involving stakeholders and experts. The major changes proposed in the workshop were (i) to change the criteria for categorization of assessment units and (ii) to remove the potentiality tag.

The Ministry of Water Resources also requested all the State/UT Governments to constitute State Level Committees for over all supervision of assessment of ground water resources at the state

level. As per guidelines of Central Ground Water Board, Chandigarh UT Government, vide Endst. No. 16501-FII(9)-2020/12910 dated 01/11/2020, has notified a committee namely: “**State Level Evaluation Committee**” for estimation annual replenishable ground water resources in accordance with the Ground Water Resources Estimate Methodology.

1.3 Constitution of State-Level Committee for Ground Water Resources Estimation

In an attempt to re-assess the ground water resources of Chandigarh UT based on GEC-2015 methodology, Chandigarh UT administration has constituted a state level committee with the following members.

(Annexure I)

1.	Principal Secretary, Local Govt., Chandigarh Administration	Chairman
2.	Secretary Engineering Chandigarh Administration	Member
3.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh	Member
4.	Deputy Commissioner, UT Chandigarh	Member
5.	Chief Engineer, M. C Chandigarh	Member
6.	Chief Engineer, UT Chandigarh	Member
7.	S.E, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh	Member
8.	S.E, Union Territory , Chandigarh	Member
9.	Director Industries	Member
10.	General Manager, NABARD	Member
11.	Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)	Member Secretary

CHAPTER-2

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE UNION TERRITORY

2.1 Hydrogeology

Four physiographic units are encountered in Chandigarh; **The Siwalik range** trending NW-SE forms the northeastern boundary of Chandigarh and is exposed in a small patch on the northeastern side. Southwestern slopes of the foothills are covered with loose talus material deposited by hill torrents forming alluvial fans. These alluvial fans coalesce to form piedmont **Kandi** formation running parallel to the hill ranges. The piedmont deposits comprise of cobble, pebble and boulder, associated with sand, silt and clay. The Kandi formations merge into **Sirowal** formations in south and southwest. The Sirowal merges with the main **Alluvial plain** towards south and southwest. The alluvial deposits belong to Quaternary age and comprise layers of fine sand and clay. Coarser sediments occur along the Sukhna Choe and Patiali ki Rao whereas relatively finer sediments, thus restricting the aquifer disposition laterally, underlie the area between these two streams. The typical Kandi formations comprising boulders-gravel- coarse sand are not prevalent in the area since the source formations are fine grained.

2.2 Hydrometeorology

The climate of Chandigarh can be classified as sub tropical with hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin reaches the area. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the southwest monsoon, which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March. The normal annual rainfall of the UT is 1078 mm, which is unevenly distributed over the area in 49 days. The southwest monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributes about 80% of annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 20% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms.

ANNUAL RAINFALL STATISTICS OF CHANDIGARH (UT):

The annual average rainfall over the UT is quite uneven. Actual Annual Rainfall of 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 of Chandigarh (UT) analyzed and compared to the normal rainfall and it

is observed that rainfall pattern is showing decline trend in rainfall during 2015-2019. Deficient rainfall observed in 2015 (-23%), 2016 (-46%) & 2017 (-20%) and Normal rainfall observed in 2018 (+1%) & 2019 (-12%).

SEASONAL RAINFALL STATISTICS OF CHANDIGARH (UT):

The behavior of South West Monsoon rainfall in the Entire UT is quite uneven. In SW monsoon season, the normal rainfall of Chandigarh UT is 844 mm (79% of normal annual rainfall). During South West Monsoon season maximum rainfall (957 mm) observed in 2018 and lowest rainfall of (423 mm) observed in 2016. In Winter Seasons Large Deficient rainfall observed during 2016 (-98%) and in Post Monsoon season in 2015 (-74%), 2016 (-61%) and in 2017 (-75%). Large Excess rainfall observed in Pre monsoon season during 2015 (+98%) & 2016 (60%). Deficient Rainfall seen in Winter 2018 (-31%) and in Pre Monsoon season 2017 (-52%), 2018 (-48%) and in SW monsoon during 2015 (-33%), 2016 (-50%) and in Post Monsoon during 2018 (-53%).

Overall comparing seasonal rainfall, it is observed that normal rainfall observed in 2018 (1%) and in 2019 (-12%) seen in Chandigarh UT and in remaining years deficient rainfall seen i.e in 2015 (-23%), 2016 (-46%), 2017 (-20%). Seasonal rainfall during (2015-2019) & its percentage departure from normal are given in table (B) & (C) and their corresponding graphs are given as fig (a) & fig (b).

Table (1): Seasonal and Annual Rainfall – Chandigarh (UT) (in mm):-

RAINFALL SEASON	NORMAL R/F (mm)	ACTUAL RF (mm) - 2015	ACTUAL RF (mm) - 2016	ACTUAL RF (mm) - 2017	ACTUAL RF (mm) - 2018	ACTUAL RF (mm) - 2019
WINTER	83.2	85.7	1.3	99.4	57.2	72.8
PRE-MONSOON	78.1	154.9	125.3	37.5	40.9	81.2
SW MONSOON	844.2	566.4	423.2	704.2	956.9	721.9

POST-MONSOON	65.1	17	25.6	16.6	30.9	64.1
ANNUAL	1070.6	824	575.4	857.7	1085.9	940

Table (2): Percentage Departure in Seasonal Rainfall during 2015-2019

RAINFALL SEASON	% Departure 2015	% Departure 2016	% Departure 2017	% Departure 2018	% Departure 2019
WINTER	3% (Normal)	-98% (Large Deficient)	19% (Normal)	-31% (Deficient)	-13% (Normal)
PRE-MONSOON	98% (Large Excess)	60% (Large Excess)	-52% (Deficient)	-48% (Deficient)	4% (Normal)
SW MONSOON	-33% (Deficient)	-50% (Deficient)	-17% (Normal)	13% (Normal)	-14% (Normal)
POST-MONSOON	-74% (Large Deficient)	-61% (Large Deficient)	-75% (Large Deficient)	-53% (Deficient)	-2% (Normal)
ANNUAL	-23% (Deficient)	-46% (Deficient)	-20% (Deficient)	1% (Normal)	-12% (Normal)

FIG (1): SEASONAL RAINFALL 2019 & 2020 AND ITS DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL RAINFALL

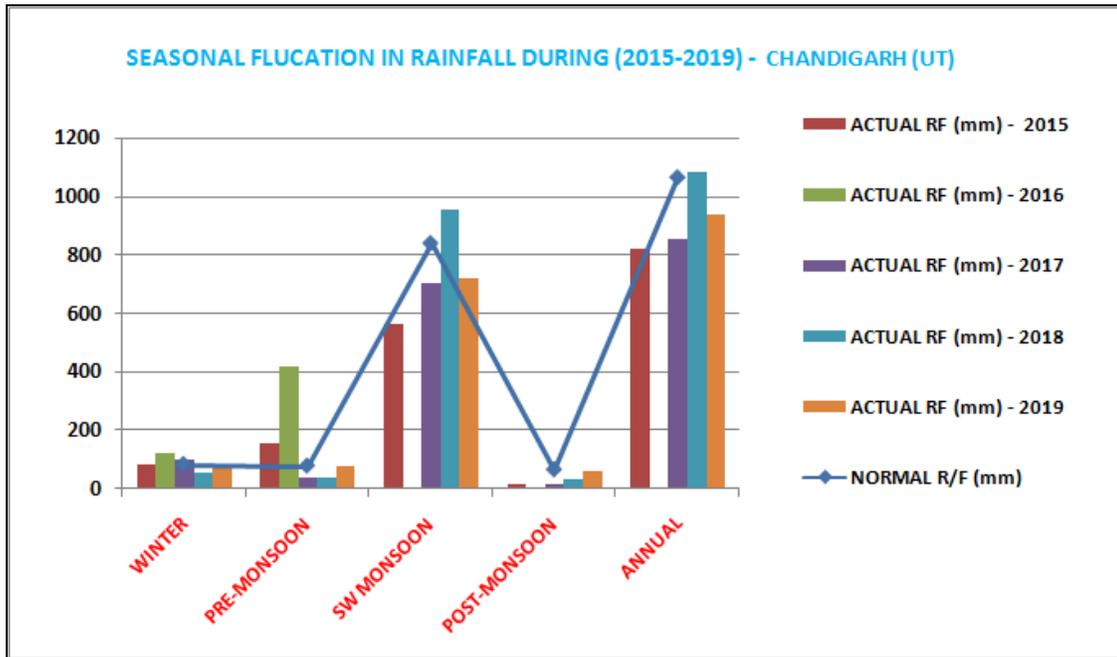


FIG (2): PERCENTAGE DEVIATION IN SEASONAL RAINFALL (2015 - 2020) FROM NORMAL RAINFALL

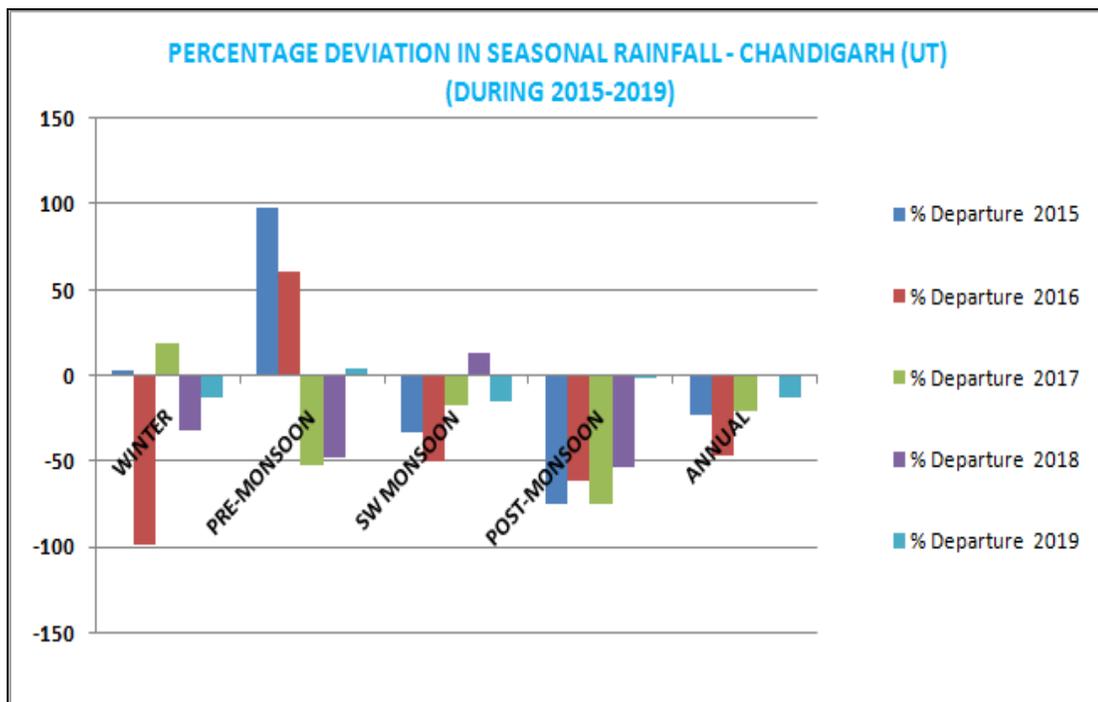


Table (3): Actual Monthly Rainfall during (2015-2019) and its departure from Normal Rainfall for Chandigarh (UT):

MONTH	NORMAL RAINFALL (mm)	ACTUAL MONTHLY RAINFALL 2015 (mm)	ACTUAL MONTHLY RAINFALL 2016 (mm)	ACTUAL MONTHLY RAINFALL 2017 (mm)	ACTUAL MONTHLY RAINFALL 2018 (mm)	ACTUAL MONTHLY RAINFALL 2019 (mm)
JANUARY	44.3	40.6	0	97.1	5.7	19.7
FEBRUARY	38.9	45.1	1.3	2.3	51.5	53.1
MARCH	33.2	118.7	49.8	21.1	3	25.9
APRIL	14.8	17.1	19	11.5	27.2	35.2
MAY	30.1	19.1	56.5	4.9	10.7	20.1
JUNE	120	82.9	126.9	75.3	121.5	22.3
JULY	282.4	278.6	116.3	203.4	287.7	306.8
AUGUST	287.5	108.7	125.2	278.3	286.5	244.7
SEPTEMBER	154.3	96.2	54.8	147.2	261.2	148.1
OCTOBER	31.8	16.1	0.3	0	14.4	0.2
NOVEMBER	9.9	0.4	0	0	8.9	31.8
DECEMBER	23.4	0.5	25.3	16.6	7.6	32.1
ANNUAL RAINFALL	1070.6	824	575.4	857.7	1085.9	940

Table (4): Percentage departure in Monthly Rainfall for Chandigarh UT (during 2015-2019):

Month	% Departure in Monthly Rainfall 2015	% Departure in Monthly Rainfall 2016	% Departure in Monthly Rainfall 2017	% Departure in Monthly Rainfall 2018	% Departure in Monthly Rainfall 2019
JANUARY	-8%	-100%	119%	-87%	-56%
FEBRUARY	16%	-97%	-94%	32%	37%
MARCH	258%	50%	-36%	-91%	-22%
APRIL	16%	28%	-22%	84%	138%
MAY	-37%	88%	-84%	-64%	-33%
JUNE	-31%	6%	-37%	1%	-81%
JULY	-1%	-59%	-28%	2%	9%
AUGUST	-62%	-56%	-3%	0%	-15%
SEPTEMBER	-38%	-64%	-5%	69%	-4%
OCTOBER	-49%	-99%	-100%	-55%	-99%
NOVEMBER	-96%	-100%	-100%	-10%	221%
DECEMBER	-98%	8%	-29%	-68%	37%
ANNUAL RAINFALL	-23%	-46%	-20%	1%	-12%

2.3 Aquifer Disposition and Characteristics

Based on the exploratory drilling carried out by Central Ground Water Board down to a depth of 450 mbgl, it can be concluded that fair to good aquifer horizons occur in most part of Chandigarh except in south-western parts near sectors 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41. A 20 meter thick aquifer at a depth of 160 mbgl, occurs in almost all of Chandigarh except around sector 38 which

comprises of medium to coarse sand. It has also been inferred that the sediments are relatively coarse-grained down to a depth of 180 mbgl below which they become finer. The yield of the deeper aquifers is also lesser as compared to the shallower ones. The formations encountered in a borehole drilled down to 465 mbgl in sector 28 close to Sukhna Choe, are well-defined coarse sediments up to 240 mbgl. Below this depth the formations are finer grained. Whereas the shallow formations comprise coarse sand to gravel and pebbles intercalated with clays, the deeper ones are fine sands and silts. In sector 47, the aquifer material is coarse down to a depth of 174 mbgl below which it becomes finer. The aquifer material encountered at sector 33 is coarse down to 180 mbgl. This indicates that the thickness of coarser sediments is greater in northern parts of the city as compared to the southern parts. Along Sukhna Choe, three prominent sand beds occur (inter-bedded with clay beds) within a depth of about 100 m. The upper sand beds are about 15 m thick and occur 8 m below land surface. Middle sand bed is about 18 m thick and occurs at depths varying from 21 to 38 mbgl. The deeper sand bed occurs at depth varying from 39 to 76 mbgl and is about 27 m thick. These beds are more persistent in the downstream direction of Sukhna Choe.

Ground water in the area occurs under water table, confined as well as semi-confined conditions. The pumping test data of the aquifers tested in the city clearly indicates that good confined aquifers occur around sector 10, 33, 38 and 47 while leaky are encountered around sector 28. One interesting feature is that the aquifers in the southern parts of the city are restricted in aerial extent due to lithological boundaries as deciphered from pumping test data. Ground water occurs under unconfined conditions down to about 80 m in Manimajra area. In other areas the semi-confined conditions prevail up to 20-30 m below land surface. Barring Manimajra area ground water below 20-30 m exist under confined conditions. The depth of the shallow aquifer system is less than 30 m below ground level whereas the depth of the deeper aquifer system ranges from 40 to 450 mbgl of explored depth while in Manimajra area, confined aquifers occur below 90 m. The transmissivity values for the deeper aquifer system ranged between $74 \text{ m}^2/\text{day}$ at Sector 10 to $590 \text{ m}^2/\text{day}$ at Sector 28. The storativity values ranged between 1.5×10^{-4} to 7.5×10^{-4} indicating confined nature of aquifer systems. A number of aquifer performance tests were also conducted on the existing shallow tubewells and only the recovery data was used to assess the aquifer parameters. The transmissivity values of shallow aquifers up to 100 m depth range obtained during these tests ranged between 70 and $466 \text{ m}^2/\text{day}$.

2.4 Groundwater level conditions

The depth to water level in the shallow aquifer system in pre-monsoon season varies from 2.75 m bgl (Sector 45) in the southern sectors to 43.27 m bgl (Sector 27) in the northern sectors. In the western and southwestern part of the city covering sectors 37 to 46 the water level is shallow i.e. less than five metres. This is due to fine nature of sediments and lithological boundaries. In the northern sectors, the water levels are more than 7.0 mbgl. During the post monsoon, the water level varies from 2.44 (Sector 45) in the southern part to 42 m bgl (Sector 27) in the northern part of the city. The long term (decadal) water level fluctuations show declining trend for the shallow aquifers system. The decline in water level fluctuation ranges between 0.01 to 0.16 m/year.

The water level in the deeper aquifer system ranges between 15.12 (Sector 39) to 61.08 (Sector 46) m bgl during pre monsoon and 15.65 (Sector 39) to 62.66 (Sector 46) m bgl in post monsoon. The long term water level fluctuation (decadal) of the deep aquifer system shows that in all part of city, there is significant decline trend in the range between 0.32 to 1.55 m/year. This fall in water level is attributed to heavy pumping from the deeper aquifer for domestic and agricultural purposes. However, the water level data and draft from the deeper aquifer has not been considered for the estimation of the dynamic ground water resources of Chandigarh UT.

2.5 Ground Water Quality

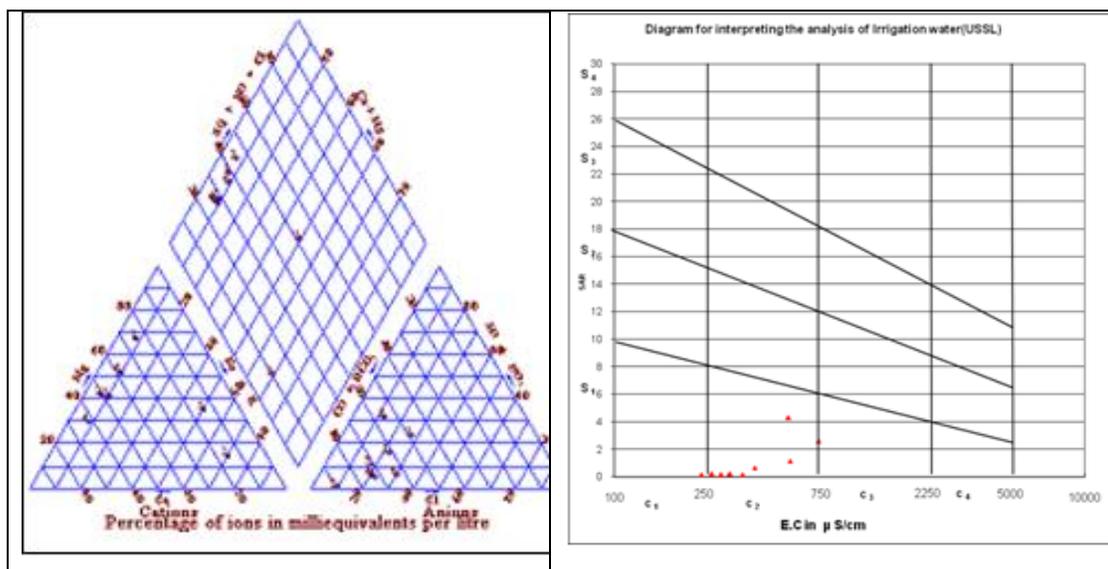
Based on the data generated from the analysis of ground water samples drawn from hand pump and tube wells, it is found that the ground water is fresh and suitable for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. Normally, the ground water drawn from the deeper aquifers is less mineralized as compared to water drawn from shallow aquifers. Geochemical facies evaluation of ground water indicates that most of the waters, both from shallow and deeper aquifer, are of Ca-HCO₃ type. Concentration of some of the vital quality indicators such as F, NO₃, salinity, and hardness is within permissible limits of drinking water standards (BIS -2012). Analysis of trace elements in ground water indicated that concentration of copper, iron and manganese in some of the shallow hand pump waters is above maximum permissible limit for drinking waters. As far as deeper tubewell waters are concerned, none of the water sample registered higher concentration of any of the metal analyzed. It can be safely concluded that most of ground waters are free from heavy metal contamination.

Quality of shallow ground water of Chandigarh is evaluated through ten samples collected during June-2019. The water samples were analyzed for major cations (Ca, Mg, Na, K) and anions (CO_3 , HCO_3 , Cl, NO_3 , SO_4 , F , PO_4) in addition to pH, EC, SiO_2 and TH as CaCO_3 in the Regional Chemical Laboratory by following ‘Standard analytical procedures’ as given in APHA 2012.

COMPOSITION OF GROUND WATER

The results of chemical analysis of ground water sample (Annexure-II) reveals that it is alkaline in nature with pH from 7.87 to 8.66 and moderately mineralized with EC ranging from 235 to 735 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25°C . Among anions, carbonate ion is found to vary between 0 and 14 mg/l whereas bicarbonate concentration ranges from 98 to 279 mg/l. The chloride values range from 14 to 71 mg/l, while the sulphate values vary from 2 to 51 mg/l. Nitrate concentrations are found to range between <0.20 to be 85 mg/l.

The Fluoride content is low and maximum concentration is 0.44 mg/l which is below the desirable limit of 1.0 mg/l. The cations such as calcium and magnesium are present in low concentration and their highest values are 34 mg/l and 36 mg/l, respectively. The sodium concentration varies between 4 to 91 mg/l. The maximum potassium concentration reported is 5 mg/l. Total hardness of water sample expressed as CaCO_3 is found to range between 84 and 210 mg/l. The perusal of Tri-linear Plot of percentages of major ions represented on Piper Diagram (Plate 3), indicates that different types of water is found in the area, varying from Ca-Mg- HCO_3 and mixed type with no particular ion being dominant.



The ground water is suitable for domestic use as all parameters are within the permissible limits of drinking water quality standards prescribed by BIS-2012. The suitability of groundwater for irrigational uses is determined by considering the values of salinity (EC), sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and residual sodium carbonate (RSC). Based on highest reported values for EC (735 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.), SAR (4.33) and RSC (3.37), it can be concluded that groundwater of Chandigarh is suitable for irrigation except one location. The USSL classification of irrigation waters (Plate 4) indicates that it falls in C2S1 class and can be used for customary irrigation. On comparison with chemical data of GWMS 2015, it is observed that there has been an improvement in water quality in terms of salinity with maximum EC decreasing from 950 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to 735 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. There has been no significant change in Chloride, Nitrate and Fluoride concentration during this period. There has been a considerable improvement in water quality.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion drawn for quality evaluations of ground water and its suitability for various uses is based on macro level studies through monitoring stations sampled during 2019. It can be concluded that in Chandigarh ground water is generally suitable for drinking and groundwater is suitable for irrigation purposes except one place.

Results of chemical analysis of ground water sample of Chandigarh UT:

(Annexure-II)

State / UT	CHANDIGARH (UT)										
Parameter	Unit	Sector -46	Sector -37	IMD Sector -39	Sector -39D	Maloya	Sector 38 West	Sector 10C	Leisure valley	Sector 31D	Burai I
Source		TW	TW	TW	HP	TW	HP	TW	TW	TW	DW
pH*	mg/l	8.12	8.23	8.23	7.92	8.26	7.87	8.21	8.24	8.66	7.99
EC* in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 250	mg/l	260	310	310	395	735	560	350	285	550	235
CO ₃	mg/l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
HCO ₃	mg/l	112	140	126	168	210	210	126	98	279	122
Cl*	mg/l	21	21	36	36	71	43	28	14	21	21
SO ₄	mg/l	4	15	8	30	17	51	24	43	2	5
NO ₃ *	mg/l	3	2	2	9	85	11	3	3	<0.20	3
F*	mg/l	<0.05	0.26	<0.05	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.44	0.13	0.23	0.19
PO ₄	mg/l	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
Ca*	mg/l	25	25	25	17	21	25	17	30	17	34

Mg*	mg/l	13	20	20	33	31	36	28	15	10	10
Na	mg/l	5	6	6.4	21	80	38	5	4	91	4.3
K	mg/l	1.8	1.8	1.8	1	5	1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8
SiO2	mg/l	10	11	9	14	12	15	10	9	7	10
TH *as CaCO3	mg/l	116	147	147	179	179	210	158	137	84	126
SAR	meq/ l	0.2	0.22	0.23	0.68	2.59	1.14	0.17	0.15	4.33	0.17
RSC	meq/ l	-0.48	-0.6	-0.83	-0.81	-0.16	-0.77	-1.09	-1.12	3.37	-0.52

CHAPTER-3

GROUND WATER RESOURCES ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The revised methodology GEC 2015 recommends aquifer wise ground water resource assessment. Ground water resources have two components – Replenishable ground water resources or Dynamic Ground Water Resources and In-storage Resources or Static Resources. GEC 2015 recommends estimation of Replenishable and in-storage ground water resources for both unconfined and confined aquifer. Wherever the aquifer geometry has not been firmly established for the unconfined aquifer, the in-storage ground water resources have to be assessed in the alluvial areas up to the depth of bed rock or 300 m whichever is less. In case of hard rock aquifers, the depth of assessment would be limited to 100 m. In case of confined aquifers, if it is known that ground water extraction is being taken place from this aquifer, the dynamic as well as in-storage resources are to be estimated. If it is firmly established that there is no ground water extraction from this confined aquifer, then only instorage resources of that aquifer has to be estimated

3.1 Periodicity of Assessment

Keeping in view of the rapid change in Ground Water Extraction, the committee recommends more frequent estimation of Ground Water Resources. The committee observes that the comprehensive assessment of Ground Water Resources is a time intensive exercise. Hence as a tradeoff, it recommends that the resources should be assessed once in every three years. As per the present practice, there is a considerable time lag between assessment and publication of the results. Hence the committee recommends to make all out efforts to reduce the time lag and the results may be reported with in the successive water year.

3.2 Ground Water Assessment Unit

This methodology recommends aquifer wise ground water resource assessment. An essential requirement for this is to demarcate lateral as well as vertical extent and disposition of different aquifers. A watershed with well-defined hydrological boundaries is an appropriate unit for ground water resource estimation if the principal aquifer is other than alluvium. Ground water resources worked out on watershed as a unit, may be apportioned and presented on administrative units

(block/ taluka/ mandal/ firka). This would facilitate local administration in planning of ground water management programmes. Areas occupied by unconsolidated sediments (alluvial deposits, aeolian deposits, coastal deposits etc.) usually have flat topography and demarcation of watershed boundaries may not be possible in such areas. Until Aquifer Geometry is established on appropriate scale, the existing practice of using watershed in hard rock areas and blocks/ mandals/ firkas in soft rock areas may be continued.

The ground water resources assessment were carried out based on the guidelines of Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR which broadly follows the methodology recommended by Ground Water Resources Estimation Committee, 2015. The salient features of the methodology are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

The ground water recharge is estimated season-wise both for monsoon season and non- monsoon season separately. The following recharge and discharge components are assessed in the resource assessment - recharge from rainfall, recharge from canal, return flow from irrigation, recharge from tanks and ponds and recharge from water conservation structures and discharge through ground water draft.

The ground water resources of any assessment unit is the sum of the total ground water availability in the principal aquifer (mostly unconfined aquifer) and the total ground water availability of semi-confined and confined aquifers existing in that assessment unit. The total ground water availability of any aquifer is the sum of Dynamic ground water resources and the In-storage or Static resources of the aquifer.

3.3 Ground Water Assessment of Unconfined Aquifer

As mentioned earlier, assessment of ground water includes assessment of dynamic and in- storage ground water resources. The development planning should mainly depend on dynamic resource only as it gets replenished every year. Changes in static or in-storage resources reflect impacts of ground water mining. Such resources may not be replenishable annually and may be allowed to be extracted only during exigencies with proper recharge planning in the succeeding excess rainfall years.

3.3.1 Dynamic Ground Water Resources

The methodology for ground water resources estimation is based on the principle of water balance as given below –

$$\text{Inflow} - \text{Outflow} = \text{Change in Storage (of an aquifer)} \quad 1$$

Equation 1 can be further elaborated as -

$$\Delta S = R_{RF} + R_{STR} + R_C + R_{SWI} + R_{GWI} + R_{TP} + R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF - GE - T - E - B \quad 2$$

Where,

ΔS – Change in storage

R_{RF} – Rainfall recharge

R_{STR} - Recharge from stream channels

R_C – Recharge from canals

R_{SWI} – Recharge from surface water irrigation

R_{GWI} - Recharge from ground water irrigation

R_{TP} - Recharge from Tanks and Ponds

R_{WCS} – Recharge from water conservation structures

VF – Vertical flow across the aquifer system

LF - Lateral flow along the aquifer system (through flow)

GE - Ground Water Extraction

T - Transpiration

E - Evaporation

B - Base flow

It is preferred that all the components of water balance equation should be estimated in an assessment unit. The present status of database available with Government and non- government agencies is not adequate to carry out detailed ground water budgeting in most of the assessment units. Therefore, it is proposed that at present the water budget may be restricted to the major components only taking into consideration certain reasonable assumptions. The estimation is to be carried out using lumped parameter estimation approach keeping in mind that data from many more sources if available may be used for refining the assessment.

3.3.2 Rainfall Recharge

It is recommended that ground water recharge should be estimated on ground water level fluctuation and specific yield approach since this method takes into account the response of ground water levels to ground water input and output components. This, however, requires adequately spaced representative water level measurement for a sufficiently long period. It is proposed that

there should be at least three spatially well distributed observation wells in the assessment unit, or one observation well per 100 sq. Km. Water level data should also be available for a minimum period of 5 years (preferably 10years), along with corresponding rainfall data. Regarding frequency of water level data, three water level readings during pre and post monsoon seasons and in the month of January/ May preferably in successive years, are the minimum requirements. It would be ideal to have monthly water level measurements to record the peak rise and maximum fall in the ground water levels. In units or subareas where adequate data on ground water level fluctuations are not available as specified above, ground water recharge may be estimated using rainfall infiltration factor method only. The rainfall recharge during non-monsoon season may be estimated using rainfall infiltration factor method only.

3.3.3 Ground water level fluctuation method

The ground water level fluctuation method is to be used for assessment of rainfall recharge in the monsoon season. The ground water balance equation in non-command areas is given by

$$\Delta S = R_{RF} + R_{STR} + R_{SWI} + R_{GWI} + R_{TP} + R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF - GE - T - E - B \quad 3$$

Where,

ΔS – Change in storage

R_{RF} – Rainfall recharge

R_{STR} - Recharge from stream channels

R_{SWI} – Recharge from surface water irrigation (Lift Irrigation)

R_{GWI} - Recharge from ground water irrigation

R_{TP} - Recharge from tank and ponds

R_{WCS} – Recharge from water conservation structures

VF – Vertical flow across the aquifer system

LF - Lateral flow along the aquifer system (through flow)

GE -Ground water Extraction

T - Transpiration

E - Evaporation

B -Base flow

Whereas the water balance equation in command area will have another term Recharge due to canals (R_C) and the equation will be as follows:

$$\Delta S = R_{RF} + R_{STR} + R_C + R_{SWI} + R_{GWI} + R_T + R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF - GE - T - E - B \quad 4$$

A couple of important observations in the context of water level measurement must be followed. It is important to bear in mind that while estimating the quantum of ground water extraction, the depth from which ground water is being extracted should be considered, and certain limit should be fixed. First, by estimating recharge by Water Level Fluctuation method, rise in water level (pre to post monsoon Water Level observed in a dug well) is considered and in estimating the draft from dug wells and bore wells (shallow and deep) drop in water level is considered. One should consider only the draft from the same aquifer for which the resource is being estimated.

The change in storage can be estimated using the following equation:

$$\Delta S = \Delta h * A * S_y \quad 5$$

Where

ΔS – Change in storage

Δh - rise in water level in the monsoon season A - area for computation of recharge

S_y - Specific Yield

Substituting the expression in equation 5 for storage increase ΔS in terms of water level fluctuation and specific yield, the equations 3 and 4 becomes,

$$R_{RF} = h \times S_y \times A - R_{STR} - R_{SWI} - R_{GWI} - R_{TP} - R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF + GE + T + E + B \quad 6$$

$$R_{RF} = h \times S_y \times A - R_C - R_{STR} - R_{SWI} - R_{GWI} - R_{TP} - R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF + GE + T + E + B \quad 7$$

The recharge calculated from equation 6 in case of non-command sub units and equation 7 in case of command sub units and poor ground water quality sub units gives the rainfall recharge for the particular monsoon season. However, it may be noted that in case base flow/ recharge from stream and through flow have not been estimated, the same may be assumed to be zero.

The rainfall recharge obtained by using equation 6 and equation 7 provides the recharge in any particular monsoon season for the associated monsoon season rainfall. This estimate is to be normalised for the normal monsoon season rainfall as per the procedure indicated below.

Normalization of Rainfall Recharge

Let R_i be the rainfall recharge and r_i be the associated rainfall. The subscript i takes values 1 to N where N is number of years data is available which is at least 5. The rainfall recharge, R_i is obtained as per equation 6 and equation 7 depending on the sub unit for which the normalization is being done.

$$R_i = h \times S_y \times A - R_{STR} - R_{SWI} - R_{GWI} - R_{TP} - R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF + GE + T + E + B \quad 8$$

$$R_i = h \times S_y \times A - R_C - R_{STR} - R_{SWI} - R_{GWI} - R_{TP} - R_{WCS} \pm VF \pm LF + GE + T + E + B$$

9

where,

R_i = Rainfall recharge estimated in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

h = Rise in ground water level in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

S_y = Specific yield

A = Area for computation of recharge

GE = Ground water extraction in monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

B = Base flow the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

R_C = Recharge from canals in the monsoon season for i^{th} particular year

R_{STR} = Recharge from stream channels in the monsoon season for i^{th} particular year

R_{SWI} = Recharge from surface water irrigation including lift irrigation in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

R_{GWI} = Recharge from groundwater irrigation in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

R_{WCS} = Recharge from water conservation structures in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

R_{TP} = Recharge from tanks and ponds in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

LF = Recharge through Lateral flow/ Through flow across assessment unit boundary in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

VF – Vertical flow across the aquifer system in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

T - Transpiration in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year E - Evaporation in the monsoon season for the i^{th} particular year

After the pairs of data on R_i and r_i have been obtained as described above, a normalisation procedure is to be carried out for obtaining the rainfall recharge corresponding to the normal monsoon season rainfall. Let $r(\text{normal})$ be the normal monsoon season rainfall obtained on the basis of recent 30 to 50 years of monsoon season rainfall data. Two methods are possible for the normalization procedure.

The first method is based on a linear relationship between recharge and rainfall of the form

$$R = ar$$

10

where,

R = Rainfall recharge during monsoon season

r = Monsoon season rainfall

a = a constant

The computational procedure to be followed in the first method is as given below:

$$R_{rf}(\text{normal}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \left[R_i \times \frac{r(\text{normal})}{r_i} \right]}{N} \quad 11$$

Where,

$R_{rf}(\text{normal})$ - Normalized Rainfall Recharge in the monsoon season.

R_i - Rainfall Recharge in the monsoon season for the i^{th} year.

$r(\text{normal})$ - Normal monsoon Season rainfall.

r_i - Rain fall in the monsoon season for the i^{th} year.

N - No, of years data is available.

The second method is also based on a linear relation between recharge and rainfall.

However, this linear relationship is of the form,

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{ar+b} \quad 12$$

where,

R = Rainfall recharge during monsoon season

r = Monsoon season rainfall

a and **b** = constants.

The two constants ‘a’ and ‘b’ in the above equation are obtained through a linear regression analysis. The computational procedure to be followed in the second method is as given below:

$$a = \frac{NS_4 - S_1S_2}{NS_3 - S_1^2} \quad 13$$

$$b = \frac{S_2 - aS_1}{N} \quad 14$$

Where

$$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i \quad S_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N R_i \quad S_3 = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i^2 \quad S_4 = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i R_i$$

The rainfall recharge during monsoon season for normal monsoon rainfall condition is computed as below:

$$R_{rf}(\text{normal}) = a \times r(\text{normal}) + b \quad 15$$

3.3.4 Rainfall Infiltration Factor method

The rainfall recharge estimation based on Water level fluctuation method reflects actual field conditions since it takes into account the response of ground water level. However the ground water extraction estimation included in the computation of rainfall recharge using Water Level Fluctuation approach is often subject to uncertainties. Therefore, it is recommended to compare the rainfall recharge obtained from Water Level Fluctuation approach with that estimated using Rainfall Infiltration Factor Method.

Recharge from rainfall is estimated by using the following relationship -

$$R_{rf} = \text{RFIF} * A * (R - a) / 1000 \quad 16$$

Where,

R_{rf} = Rainfall recharge in ham A = Area in Hectares

RFIF = Rainfall Infiltration Factor R = Rainfall in mm

a = Minimum threshold value above which rainfall induces ground water recharge in mm

The relationship between rainfall and ground water recharge is a complex phenomenon depending on several factors like runoff coefficient, moisture balance, hydraulic conductivity and Storativity/ Specific yield of the aquifer etc. In this report, certain assumptions have been adopted for computation of Rainfall recharge factor. These assumptions may be replaced with actual data in case such area specific studies are available. At the same time, it is important to bring in elements of rainfall distribution and variability into sharpening the estimates of precipitation. Average rainfall data from nearby rain gauge stations may be considered for the Ground water assessment unit and the average rainfall may be estimated by the Thiessen polygon or isohyet methods. Alternatively other advanced methods may also be used.

The threshold limit of minimum and maximum rainfall event which can induce recharge to the aquifer is to be considered while estimating ground water recharge using rainfall infiltration factor. The minimum threshold limit is in accordance with the relation shown in equation 16 and the maximum threshold limit is based on the premise that after a certain limit, the rate of storm rains are too high to infiltrate the ground and they will only contribute to surface runoff. It is suggested that 10% of Normal annual rainfall be taken as Minimum Rainfall Threshold and 3000 mm as Maximum Rainfall limit. While computing the rainfall recharge, 10% of the normal annual rainfall is to be deducted from the monsoon rainfall and balance rainfall would be considered for computation of rainfall recharge. The same recharge factor may be used for both monsoon and non-monsoon rainfall, with the condition that the recharge due to non-monsoon rainfall may be taken as zero, if the normal rainfall during the non-monsoon season is less than 10% of normal annual rainfall. In using the method based on the specified norms, recharge due to both monsoon and non-monsoon rainfall may be estimated for normal rainfall, based on recent 30 to 50 years of data.

3.3.5 Percent Deviation

After computing the rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall using the water table fluctuation method and Rainfall Infiltration Factor method these two estimates have to be compared with each other. A term, Percent Deviation (PD) which is the difference between the two expressed as a percentage of the former is computed as

$$PD = \frac{R_{rf}(\text{normal, wtfm}) - R_{rf}(\text{normal, rfm})}{R_{rf}(\text{normal, wtfm})} \times 100 \quad 17$$

where,

$R_{rf}(\text{normal, wtfm})$ = Rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall estimated by the water level fluctuation method

$R_{rf}(\text{normal, rfm})$ = Rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall estimated by the rainfall infiltration factor method

The rainfall recharge for normal monsoon season rainfall is finally adopted as per the criteria given below:

- If PD is greater than or equal to -20%, and less than or equal to +20%, $R_{rf}(\text{normal})$ is taken as the value estimated by the water level fluctuation method.
- If PD is less than -20%, $R_{rf}(\text{normal})$ is taken as equal to 0.8 times the value estimated by the

rainfall infiltration factor method.

➤ If PD is greater than +20%, R_{rf} (normal) is taken as equal to 1.2 times the value estimated by the rainfall infiltration factor method.

3.3.6 Recharge from other Sources

Recharge from other sources constitute recharges from canals, surface water irrigation, ground water irrigation, tanks and ponds and water conservation structures in command areas where as in non-command areas the recharge due to surface water irrigation, ground water irrigation, tanks and ponds and water conservation structures are possible.

Recharge from Canals: Recharge due to canals is to be estimated based on the following formula:

$$R_C = WA * SF * Days \quad 18$$

Where:

R_C= Recharge from Canals WA=Wetted

Area

SF= Seepage Factor

Days= Number of Canal Running Days.

3.3.7 Recharge from Surface Water Irrigation: Recharge due to applied surface water irrigation, either by means of canal outlets or by lift irrigation schemes is to be estimated based on the following formula:

$$R_{SWI} = AD * Days * RFF \quad 19$$

Where:

R_{SWI} = Recharge due to applied surface water irrigation

AD= Average Discharge

Days=Number of days water is discharged to the Fields

RFF= Return Flow Factor

3.3.8 Recharge from Ground Water Irrigation: Recharge due to applied ground water irrigation is to be estimated based on the following formula:

$$R_{GWI} = GE_{IRR} * RFF \quad 20$$

Where:

R_{GWI} = Recharge due to applied ground water irrigation
 GE_{IRR} = Ground Water Extraction for Irrigation
RFF= Return Flow Factor

3.3.9 Recharge due to Tanks and Ponds: Recharge due to Tanks and Ponds is to be estimated based on the following formula:

$$R_{TP} = A_{WSA} * R_F \quad 21$$

Where:

R_{TP} = Recharge due to Tanks and Ponds

A_{WSA} = Average Water Spread Area

R_F = Recharge Factor

3.3.10 Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures: Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures is to be estimated based on the following formula:

$$R_{WCS} = GS * R_F \quad 22$$

Where:

R_{WCS} = Recharge due to Water Conservation Structures

GS = Gross Storage = Storage Capacity multiplied by number of fillings.

R_F = Recharge Factor

3.4 Lateral flow along the aquifer system (Through flow)

In equations 6 and 7, if the area under consideration is a watershed, the lateral flow across boundaries can be considered as zero in case such estimates are not available. If there is inflow and outflow across the boundary, theoretically, the net inflow may be calculated using Darcy law, by delineating the inflow and outflow sections of the boundary. Besides such delineation, the calculation also requires estimate of transmissivity and hydraulic gradient across the inflow and outflow sections. These calculations are most conveniently done in a computer model. It is recommended to initiate regional scale modelling with well-defined flow boundaries. Once the modelling is complete, the lateral through flows (LF) across boundaries for any assessment unit can be obtained from the model. In case Lateral Flow is calculated using computer model, the same should be included in the water balance equation.

3.5 Base flow and Stream Recharge

If stream gauge stations are located in the assessment unit, the base flow and recharge from streams can be computed using Stream Hydrograph Separation method, Numerical Modelling and Analytical solutions. If the assessment unit is a watershed, a single stream monitoring station at the mouth of the watershed can provide the required data for the calculation of base flow. Any other information on local-level base flows such as those collected by research centres, educational institutes or NGOs may also be used to improve the estimates on base flows.

Base flow separation methods can be divided into two main types: non-tracer-based and tracer-based separation methods. Non-tracer methods include Stream hydrograph analysis, water balance method and numerical ground water modelling techniques. Digital filters are available for separating base flow component of the stream hydrograph.

Hydro-chemical tracers and environmental isotope methods also use hydrograph separation techniques based on mass balance approach. Stream recharge can also be estimated using the above techniques.

Base flow assessment and Stream recharge should be carried out in consultation with Central Water Commission in order to avoid any duplicity in the estimation of total water availability in a river basin.

3.6 Vertical Flow from Hydraulically Connected Aquifers

This can be estimated provided aquifer geometry and aquifer parameters are known. This can be calculated using the Darcy's law if the hydraulic heads in both aquifers and the hydraulic conductivity and thickness of the aquitard separating both the aquifers are known. Ground water flow modelling is an important tool to estimate such flows. As envisaged in this report regional scale modelling studies will help in refining vertical flow estimates.

3.7 Evaporation and Transpiration

Evaporation can be estimated for the aquifer in the assessment unit if water levels in the aquifer are within the capillary zone. It is recommended to compute the evaporation through field studies. If field studies are not possible, for areas with water levels within 1.0 mbgl, evaporation can be estimated using the evaporation rates available for other adjoining areas. If depth to water level is more than 1.0m bgl, the evaporation losses from the aquifer should be taken as zero.

Transpiration through vegetation can be estimated if water levels in the aquifer are within the maximum root zone of the local vegetation. It is recommended to compute the transpiration through field studies. Even though it varies from place to place depending on type of soil and

vegetation, in the absence of field studies the following estimation can be followed. If water levels are within 3.5m bgl, transpiration can be estimated using the transpiration rates available for other areas. If it is greater than 3.5m bgl, the transpiration should be taken as zero.

For estimating evapotranspiration, field tools like Lysimeters can be used to estimate actual evapotranspiration. Usually agricultural universities and IMD carry out lysimeter experiments and archive the evapotranspiration data. Remote sensing based techniques like SEBAL (Surface Energy Balance Algorithm for Land) can be used for estimation of actual evapotranspiration. Assessing offices may apply available lysimeter data or other techniques for estimation of evapotranspiration. In case where such data is not available, evapotranspiration losses can be empirically estimated from PET data provided by IMD.

3.8 Recharge during Monsoon Season

The sum of normalized monsoon rainfall recharge and the recharge from other sources and lateral and vertical flows into the sub unit and stream inflows during monsoon season is the total recharge during monsoon season for the sub unit. Similarly this is to be computed for all the sub units available in the assessment unit.

3.9 Recharge during Non-Monsoon Season

The rainfall recharge during non-monsoon season is estimated using Rainfall Infiltration factor Method only when the non-monsoon season rainfall is more than 10% of normal annual rainfall. The sum of non-monsoon rainfall recharge and the recharge from other sources and lateral and vertical flows into the sub unit and stream inflows during non-monsoon season is the total recharge during non-monsoon season for the sub unit. Similarly this is to be computed for all the sub units available in the assessment unit.

3.10 Total Annual Ground Water Recharge

The sum of the recharge during monsoon and non-monsoon seasons is the total annual ground water recharge for the sub unit. Similarly this is to be computed for all the sub units available in the assessment unit.

3.11 Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge (EGR)

The Total Annual Ground Water Recharge cannot be utilised for human consumption, since ecological commitments need to be fulfilled, before the extractable resources is defined. The National Water Policy, 2012 stresses that the ecological flow of rivers should be maintained. Therefore Ground water base flow contribution limited to the ecological flow of the river should be

determined which will be deducted from Annual Ground Water Recharge to determine Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources (EGR). The ecological flows of the rivers are to be determined in consultation with Central Water Commission and other concerned river basin agencies.

In case base flow contribution to the ecological flow of rivers is not determined then following assumption is to be followed. In the water level fluctuation method, a significant portion of base flow is already accounted for by taking the post monsoon water level one month after the end of rainfall. The base flow in the remaining non-monsoon period is likely to be small, especially in hard rock areas. In the assessment units, where river stage data are not available and neither the detailed data for quantitative assessment of the natural discharge are available, present practice (GEC 1997) of allocation of unaccountable natural discharges to 5% or 10% of annual recharge may be retained. If the rainfall recharge is assessed using water level fluctuation method this will be 5% of the annual recharge and if it is assessed using rainfall infiltration factor method, it will be 10% of the annual recharge. The balance will account for Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources (EGR).

3.12 Estimation of Ground Water Extraction

Groundwater draft or extraction is to be assessed as follows.

$$GE_{ALL} = GE_{IRR} + GE_{DOM} + GE_{IND} \quad 23$$

Where,

GE_{ALL} = Ground water extraction for all uses

GE_{IRR} = Ground water extraction for irrigation

GE_{DOM} = Ground water extraction for domestic uses

GE_{IND} = Ground water extraction for industrial uses

3.12.1 Ground Water Extraction for Irrigation (GE_{IRR}):

The single largest component of the groundwater balance equation in large regions of India is the groundwater extraction and, the precise estimation of ground water extraction is riddled with uncertainties. Therefore it is recommended that at least two of the three methods for estimation of ground water extraction may be employed in each assessment sub unit. The methods for estimation of ground water extraction are as follows.

Unit Draft Method: – In this method, season-wise unit draft of each type of well in an assessment unit is estimated. The unit draft of different types (eg. Dug well, Dug cum bore well, shallow tube

well, deep tube well, bore well etc.) is multiplied with the number of wells of that particular type to obtain season-wise ground water extraction by that particular structure. This method is being widely practiced in the country. There are several sources which maintain records on well census. These include Minor Irrigation Census conducted by MoWR, RD, GR, Government of India, and data maintained at the Tehsil level. It is recommended that a single source of well census should be maintained for resources computation at all India level. Minor Irrigation Census of MoWR, RD, GR would be the preferred option.

Crop Water Requirement Method: – For each crop, the season-wise net irrigation water requirement is determined. This is then multiplied with the area irrigated by ground water abstraction structures. The database on crop area is obtained from Revenue records in Tehsil office, Agriculture Census and also by using Remote Sensing techniques.

Power Consumption Method: – Ground water extraction for unit power consumption (electric) is determined. Extraction per unit power consumption is then multiplied with number of units of power consumed for agricultural pump sets to obtain total ground water extraction for irrigation. Direct metering of ground water draft in select irrigation and domestic wells and in all wells established for industrial purpose may be initiated. Enforcing fitting of water meters and recording draft in all govt. funded wells could also be a feasible option. The unit drafts obtained from these sample surveys can be used to assess ground water extraction. In addition to metering, dedicated field sample surveys (instantaneous discharge measurements) can also be taken up.

3.12.2 Ground Water Extraction for Domestic Use (GE_{DOM}):

There are several methods for estimation of extraction for domestic use (GE_{DOM}). Some of the commonly adopted methods are described here.

Unit Draft Method: – In this method, unit draft of each type of well is multiplied by the number of wells used for domestic purpose to obtain the domestic ground water draft.

Consumptive Use Method: – In this method, population is multiplied with per capita consumption usually expressed in litre per capita per day (lpcd). It can be expressed using following equation.

$$GE_{DOM} = \text{Population} \times \text{Consumptive Requirement} \times L_g$$

Where,

L_g = Fractional Load on Ground Water for Domestic Water Supply

The Load on Ground water can be obtained from the Information based on Civic water supply agencies in urban areas.

3.12.3 Ground water Extraction for Industrial use (GE_{IND}): The commonly adopted methods for estimating the extraction for industrial use are as below:

Unit Draft Method: - In this method, unit draft of each type of well is multiplied by the number of wells used for industrial purpose to obtain the industrial ground water extraction.

Consumptive Use Pattern Method: – In this method, water consumption of different industrial units are determined. Number of Industrial units which are dependent on ground water are multiplied with unit water consumption to obtain ground water draft for industrial use.

$$GE_{IND} = \text{Number of industrial units} \times \text{Unit Water Consumption} \times L_g \quad 25$$

Where,

L_g = Fractional load on ground water for industrial water supply

The load on Ground water for Industrial water supply can be obtained from water supply agencies in the Industrial belt. Other important sources of data on ground water extraction for industrial uses are - Central Ground Water Authority, State Ground Water Authority, National Green Tribunal and other Environmental Regulatory Authorities.

Ground water extraction obtained from different methods need to be compared and based on field checks, the seemingly best value may be adopted. At times, ground water extraction obtained by different methods may vary widely. In such cases, the value matching the field situation should be considered. The storage depletion during a season where other recharges are negligible can be taken as ground water extraction during that particular period.

3.13 Stage of Ground Water Extraction

The stage of ground water extraction is defined by,

$$\text{Stage of Ground Water Extraction(\%)} = \frac{\text{Existing gross ground water extraction for all uses}}{\text{Annual Extractable Ground water Resources}} \times 100 \quad 26$$

The existing gross ground water extraction for all uses refers to the total of existing gross ground water extraction for irrigation and all other purposes. The stage of ground water extraction should be obtained separately for command areas, non-command areas and poor ground water quality areas.

3.14 Validation of Stage of Ground Water Extraction

The assessment based on the stage of ground water extraction has inherent uncertainties. The estimation of ground water extraction is likely to be associated with considerable uncertainties as it is based on indirect assessment using factors such as electricity consumption, well census and area irrigated from ground water. The denominator in equation 26, namely Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources also has uncertainties due to limitations in the assessment methodology, as well as uncertainties in the data. In view of this, it is desirable to validate the „Stage of Ground Water Extraction“ with long term trend of ground water levels.

Long term Water Level trends are to be prepared for a minimum period of 10 years for both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period. The Water level Trend would be average water level trend as obtained from the different observation wells in the area.

In interpreting the long term trend of ground water levels, the following points may be kept in view. If the pre and post monsoon water levels show a fairly stable trend, it does not necessarily mean that there is no scope for further ground water development. Such a trend indicates that there is a balance between recharge, extraction and natural discharge in the unit. However, further ground water development may be possible, which may result in a new stable trend at a lower ground water level with associated reduced natural discharge.

If the ground water resource assessment and the trend of long term water levels contradict each other, this anomalous situation requires a review of the ground water resource computation, as well as the reliability of water level data. The mismatch conditions are enumerated below.

SOGWE	Ground Water level trend	Remarks
≤70%	Decline trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon	Not acceptable and needs reassessment
>100%	No significant decline in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon long term trend	Not acceptable and needs reassessment

In case, the category does not match with the water level trend given above, a ‘reassessment‘ should be attempted. If the mismatch persists even after reassessment, the sub unit may be categorized based on Stage of Ground Water Extraction of the reassessment. However, the sub unit should be flagged for strengthening of observation well network and parameter estimation.

3.15 Categorization of Assessment Units

As emphasized in the National Water Policy, 2012, a convergence of Quantity and Quality of ground water resources is required while assessing the ground water status in an assessment unit. Therefore, it is recommended to separate estimation of resources where water quality is beyond permissible limits for the parameter salinity.

3.15.1 Categorization of Assessment Units Based on Quantity:

The categorization based on status of ground water quantity is defined by Stage of Ground Water extraction as given below:

Stage of Ground Water Extraction	Category
$\leq 70\%$	Safe
$> 70\%$ and $\leq 90\%$	Semi-Critical
$> 90\%$ and $\leq 100\%$	Critical
$> 100\%$	Over Exploited

In addition to this Category every assessment sub unit should be tagged with potentiality tag indicating its ground water potentiality viz. Poor Potential (Unit Recharge $< 0.025\text{m}$), Moderately Potential (Unit Recharge in between 0.025 and 0.15m) and Highly Potential (Unit Recharge $> 0.15\text{m}$)

3.15.2 Categorization of Assessment Units Based on Quality

GEC 1997 proposed categorization of assessment units based on ground water extraction only. To adequately inform management decisions, quality of ground water is also an essential criterion. The Committee deliberated upon the possible ways of categorizing the assessment units based on ground water quality in the assessment units. It was realized that based on the available water quality monitoring mechanism and available database on ground water quality it may not be possible to categorize the assessment units in terms of the extent of quality hazard. As a trade-off, the Committee recommends that each assessment unit, in addition to the Quantity based categorization (safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited) should bear a quality hazard identifier. Such quality hazards are to be based on available ground water monitoring data of State Ground Water Departments and/or Central Ground Water Board. If any of the three quality hazards in terms of Arsenic, Fluoride and Salinity are encountered in the assessment sub unit in mappable units, the assessment sub unit may be tagged with the particular Quality hazard.

3.16 Allocation of Ground Water Resource for Utilization

The Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources are to be apportioned between domestic, industrial and irrigation uses. Among these, as per the National Water Policy, requirement for domestic water supply is to be accorded priority. This requirement has to be based on population as projected to the year 2025, per capita requirement of water for domestic use, and relative load on ground water for urban and rural water supply. The estimate of allocation for domestic water requirement may vary for one sub unit to the other in different states. In situations where adequate data is not available to make this estimate, the following empirical relation is recommended.

$$\text{Alloc} = 22 \times N \times L_g \text{ mm per year} \quad 27$$

Where

Alloc= Allocation for domestic water requirement

N = population density in the unit in thousands per sq. km.

L_g = fractional load on ground water for domestic and industrial water supply (≤ 1.0)

In deriving equation 27, it is assumed that the requirement of water for domestic use is 60 lpd per head. The equation can be suitably modified in case per capita requirement is different. If by chance, the estimation of projected allocation for future domestic needs is less than the current domestic extraction due to any reason, the allocation must be equal to the present day extraction. It can never be less than the present day extraction as it is unrealistic.

3.17 Net Annual Ground Water Availability for Future Use

The water available for future use is obtained by deducting the allocation for domestic use and current extraction for Irrigation and Industrial uses from the Annual extractable Ground Water Recharge. The resulting ground water potential is termed as the net annual ground water availability for future use. The Net annual ground water availability for future use should be calculated separately for non-command areas and command areas. As per the recommendations of the R&D Advisory committee, the ground water available for future use can never be negative. If it becomes negative, the future allocation of Domestic needs can be reduced to current extraction for domestic use. Even then if it is still negative, then the ground water available for future uses will be zero.

3.18 Additional Potential Resources under Specific Conditions

3.18.1 Potential Resource Due to Spring Discharge: Spring discharge constitutes an additional source of ground water in hilly areas which emerges at the places where ground water level cuts the

surface topography. The spring discharge is equal to the ground water recharge minus the outflow through evaporation and evapotranspiration and vertical and lateral sub- surface flow. Thus Spring Discharge is a form of “Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge”. It is a renewable resource, though not to be used for Categorization. Spring discharge measurement is to be carried out by volumetric measurement of discharge of the springs. Spring discharges multiplied with time in days of each season will give the quantum of spring resources available during that season. The committee recommends that in hilly areas with substantial potential of spring discharges, the discharge measurement should be made at least 4 times a year in parity with the existing water level monitoring schedule.

$$\text{Potential ground water resource due to springs} = Q \times \text{No of days} \quad 28$$

Where

Q = Spring Discharge

No of days= No of days spring yields.

3.18.2 Potential Resource in Waterlogged and Shallow Water Table Areas:

The quantum of water available for development is usually restricted to long term average recharge or in other words “Dynamic Resources”. But the resource calculated by water level fluctuation approach is likely to lead to under-estimation of recharge in areas with shallow water table, particularly in discharge areas of sub-basin/ watershed/ block/ taluka and waterlogged areas. In such cases rejected recharge may be substantial and water level fluctuations are subdued resulting in under- estimation of recharge component. It is therefore, desirable that the ground water reservoir should be drawn to optimum limit before the onset of monsoon, to provide adequate scope for its recharge during the following monsoon period.

In the area where the ground water level is less than 5m below ground level or in waterlogged areas, the resources up to 5m below ground level are potential and would be available for development in addition to the annual recharge in the area. It is therefore recommended that in such areas, ground water resources may be estimated up to 5m bgl only assuming that where water level is less than 5m bgl, the same could be depressed by pumping to create space to receive recharge from natural resources. It is further evident that these potential recharge would be available mostly in the shallow water table areas which would have to be demarcated in each sub-basin/ watershed/ block/ taluka/ mandal.

The computation of potential resource to ground water reservoir can be done by adopting the following equation:

$$\text{Potential ground water resource in shallow water table areas} = (5-D) \times A \times S_Y \quad 29$$

Where

D= Depth to water table below ground surface in pre-monsoon period in shallow aquifers.

A= Area of shallow water table Zone

S_Y = Specific Yield

The planning of future minor irrigation works in the waterlogged and shallow water table areas as indicated above should be done in such a way that there should be no long term adverse effects of lowering of water table up to 5m and the water level does not decline much below 5m in such areas. The behavior of water table in the adjoining area which is not water logged should be taken as a bench mark for development purposes.

This potential recharge to ground water is available only after depression of water level up to 5m bgl. This is not an annual resource and should be recommended for development on a very cautious approach so that it does not adversely affect the ground water potentials in the overall area.

3.18.3 Potential Resource in Flood Prone Areas: Ground water recharge from a flood plain is mainly the function of the following parameters-

- Areal extent of flood plain
- Retention period of flood
- Type of sub-soil strata and silt charge in the river water which gets deposited and controls seepage

Since collection of data on all these factors is time taking and difficult, in the meantime, the potential recharge from flood plain may be estimated on the same norms as for ponds, tanks and lakes. This has to be calculated over the water spread area and only for the retention period using the following formula.

$$\text{Potential ground water resource in Flood Prone Areas} = 1.4 \times N \times A/1000 \quad 30$$

Where

N = No of Days Water is Retained in the Area A = Flood Prone Area

3.19 Apportioning of Ground Water Assessment from Watershed to Development Unit:

Where the assessment unit is a watershed, there is a need to convert the ground water assessment in terms of an administrative unit such as block/ taluka/ mandal. This may be done as follows.

A block may comprise of one or more watersheds, in part or full. First, the ground water assessment in the subareas, command, non-command and poor ground water quality areas of the watershed may be converted into depth unit (mm), by dividing the annual recharge by the respective area. The contribution of this subarea of the watershed to the block, is now calculated by multiplying this depth with the area in the block occupied by this sub-area. This procedure must be followed to calculate the contribution from the sub-areas of all watersheds occurring in the block, to work out the total ground water resource of the block.

The total ground water resource of the block should be presented separately for each type of sub-area, namely for command areas, non-command areas and poor ground water quality areas, as in the case of the individual watersheds.

3.20 Assessment of In-Storage Ground Water Resources or Static Ground Water Resources

The quantum of ground water available for development is usually restricted to long term average recharge or dynamic resources. Presently there is no fine demarcation to distinguish the dynamic resources from the static resources. While water table hydrograph could be an indicator to distinguish dynamic resources, at times it is difficult when water tables are deep. For sustainable ground water development, it is necessary to restrict it to the dynamic resources. Static or in-storage ground water resources could be considered for development during exigencies that also for drinking water purposes. It is also recommended that no irrigation development schemes based on static or in-storage ground water resources be taken up at this stage.

Assessment of In-storage ground water resources has assumed greater significance in the present context, when an estimation of Storage Depletion needs to be carried out in Over- exploited areas. Recently Remote Sensing techniques have been used in GRACE studies, to estimate the depletion of Ground Water Resources in North West India. Such estimation presents larger scale scenario. More precise estimation of ground water depletion in the over-exploited area based on actual field data can be obtained by estimating the Change in In-storage during successive assessments. Thus In-storage computation is necessary not only for estimation of emergency storage available for utilization in case of natural extremities (like drought) but also for an

assessment of storage depletion in over-exploited areas for sensitising stakeholders about the damage done to the environment.

The computation of the static or in-storage ground water resources may be done after delineating the aquifer thickness and specific yield of the aquifer material. The computations can be done as follows:-

$$\text{SGWR} = A * (Z_2 - Z_1) * S_Y \quad 31$$

Where,

SGWR= Static or in-storage Ground Water Resources

A = Area of the Assessment Unit

Z₂ = Bottom of Unconfined Aquifer

Z₁ = Pre-monsoon water level

S_Y = Specific Yield in the In storage Zone

3.21 Assessment of Total Ground Water Availability in Unconfined Aquifer

The sum of Annual Exploitable Ground Water Recharge and the In storage ground water resources of an unconfined aquifer is the Total Ground Water Availability of that aquifer.

3.22 Ground Water Assessment of Confined Aquifer System

Assessment of ground water resources of confined aquifers assumes crucial importance, since over-exploitation of these aquifers may lead to far more detrimental consequences than to those of shallow unconfined aquifers. If the piezometric surface of the confined aquifer is lowered below the upper confining layer so that desaturation of the aquifer occurs, the coefficient of storage is no longer related to the elasticity of the aquifer but to its specific yield. In view of the small amounts of water released from storage in the confined aquifers, large scale pumpage from confined aquifers may cause decline in piezometric levels amounting to over a hundred meter and subsidence of land surface posing serious geotectonical problems.

It is recommended to use ground water storage approach to assess the ground water resources of the confined aquifers. The co-efficient of storage or storativity of an aquifer is defined as the volume of water it releases or takes into storage per unit surface area of the aquifer per unit change in head. Hence the quantity of water added to or released from the aquifer (V) can be calculated as follows

$$\Delta V = S \Delta h \quad 32$$

If the areal extent of the confined aquifer is A then the total quantity of water added to or

released from the entire aquifer is

$$Q = A \Delta V = SA \Delta h \quad 33$$

Where

Q = Quantity of water confined aquifer can release (m^3)

S = Storativity

A = Areal extent of the confined aquifer (m^2)

Δh = Change in Piezometric head (m)

Most of the storage in confined aquifer is associated with compressibility of the aquifer matrix and compressibility of water. Once the piezometric head reaches below the top confining bed, it behaves like an unconfined aquifer and directly dewater the aquifer and there is a possibility of damage to the aquifer as well as topography. Hence ground water potential of a confined aquifer is nothing but the water available for use without damaging the aquifer. Hence the resources available under pressure are only considered as the ground water potential. The quantity of water released in confined aquifer due to change in pressure can be computed between piezometric head (h_t) at any given time 't' and the bottom of the top confining layer (h_o) by using the following equation.

$$Q_p = SA\Delta h = SA (h_t - h_o) \quad 34$$

If any development activity is started in the confined aquifer, then there is a need to assess the dynamic as well as in storage resources of the confined aquifer. To assess the ground water resources of the confined aquifer, there is a need to have sufficient number of observation wells tapping exclusively that particular aquifer and proper monitoring of the piezometric heads is also needed.

3.22.1 Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Confined Aquifer

To assess the dynamic ground water resources the following equation can be used with the pre and post monsoon piezometric heads of the particular aquifer.

$$Q_D = SA\Delta h = SA (h_{POST} - h_{PRE}) \quad 35$$

Where

Q_D = Dynamic Ground Water Resource of Confined Aquifer (m^3)

S = Storativity

A = Areal extent of the confined aquifer (m^2)

Δh = Change in Piezometric head (m)

h_{post} = Piezometric head during post-monsoon period(m amsl)

h_{PRE} = Piezometric head during pre-monsoon period(m amsl)

3.22.2 In storage Ground Water Resources of Confined Aquifer

For assessing the in storage ground water potential of a confined aquifer, one has to compute the resources between the pre monsoon piezometric head and bottom of the top confining layer. That can be assessed using the following formula:

$$Q_I = SA\Delta h = SA (h_{PRE} - h_0) \quad 36$$

Where

Q_I = In storage Ground Water Resource of Confined Aquifer (m^3)

S = Storativity

A = Areal extent of the confined aquifer (m^2)

Δh = Change in Piezometric head (m)

h_0 = Bottom level of the top confining layer (m amsl)

h_{PRE} = Piezometric head during pre-monsoon period(m amsl)

If the confined aquifer is not being exploited for any purpose, the dynamic and static resources of the confined aquifer need not be estimated separately. Instead the in storage of the aquifer can be computed using the following formula.

$$Q_p = SA\Delta h = SA (h_{POST} - h_0) \quad 37$$

Where

Q_p = In storage Ground Water Resource of the confined aquifer or the Quantity of water under pressure (m^3)

S = Storativity

A = Areal extent of the confined aquifer (m^2)

Δh = Change in Piezometric head (m)

H_{POST} = Piezometric head during post-monsoon period (m amsl) h_0 =

Bottom of the Top Confining Layer (m amsl)

The calculated resource includes small amount of dynamic resource of the confined aquifer also, which replenishes every year. But to make it simpler this was also computed as part of the static or in-storage resource of the confined aquifer.

CHAPTER-4

PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN THE PRESENT ASSESSMENT

4.1 During the course of resource assessment, the rainfall data has been collected from the Meteorological Department. The data pertaining to tubewells and their draft has been collected from the Engineering Department, U T Administration. The Agricultural data has been taken from the Census Handbook. Hydrogeological and water level data is avail from Central Groundwater Board.

It is pertinent to note that no changes in the original methodology proposed by GEC have been made during the present assessment.

The norms used in the present assessment for computation of return flow factor for irrigation water by ground water irrigation, rainfall infiltration factor, specific yield etc have been taken as per GEC specified norms, which are enumerated below. As regards to the unit well draft, the figures used in computation are based on the actual field data.

NORMS FOR RETURN FLOW FACTOR FOR IRRIGATION WATER APPLIED BY GROUND WATER IRRIGATION

Type of crop	Range of depth to water level(m)	Return flow factor
Paddy	<10 m	0.45
Paddy	10-25 m	0.35
Paddy	>25 m	0.20
Non-paddy	<10 m	0.25
Non-paddy	10-25 m	0.15
Non-paddy	>25 m	0.05

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROSS GROUND WATER DRAFT PER WELL

Dug well with pump set	1.50
Shallow tube well with pump set	1.81
Deep tube well	15.00

CHAPTER-5

COMPUTATION OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES ESTIMATION

5.1 Salient Features of Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment

BRIEF SUMMARY OF DYNAMIC RESOURCES OF CHANDIGARH UT

Type of Assessment Units	Blocks
No. of Assessment Units (Blocks) taken for Study	01
Years of Collection of Data (5 years)	2015-19
Year of Projection of Report	2020
No. of Over-Exploited Blocks	Nil
No. of Critical Blocks	Nil
No. of Semi-Critical Blocks	01
No. of Safe Blocks	Nil

Chandigarh (UT) has very small area around 114 Sq. km and whole UT has been taken as an assessment unit. Groundwater level data of the period 2015-19 has been used for estimation whereas water level trends of 2015-19 have been used for long term trends for categorization.

The depth to water level in shallow aquifers ranges from 6.29 to 8.84 mbgl during pre-monsoon of 2015-19 and 6.62 to 8.12 mbgl during post monsoon 2015-19. Specific yield in the zone of water table fluctuation has been taken as 12% and rainfall infiltration factor as 20% (as per norms). As per information available, there is no pumpage/ground water draft from shallow aquifers. Irrigation was being done by deep government tube wells only.

5.2 Method Adopted For Computing Rain Fall Recharge During Monsoon Season

The administrative block has been taken as assessment unit and for computing the block-wise rainfall recharge during monsoon season. Rainfall Infiltration Factor (RIF) Method has been mostly applied as the difference of computing this with Water Level Fluctuations (WLF) Method is more than 20%.

5.3 Ground Water Resource Assessment

The abstract of Dynamic Ground Water Assessment is as follows:-

DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCE IN SHALLOW AQUIFER

➤	Recharge from rainfall during monsoon	= 1187.79 ham
➤	Recharge from rainfall during non- monsoon	= 481.54 ham
➤	Recharge from other source during monsoon	= 1610.84 ham
➤	Recharge from other source during non-monsoon	= 3095.43 ham
➤	Total annual ground water recharge	= 6375.60 ham
➤	Natural discharge during non-monsoon	= 637.56 ham
➤	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (Ham)	= 5738.04 ham
➤	Ground water draft as on 31.03.2020	= 4624.70 ham
➤	Annual GW Allocation for Domestic Use as on 2025 (Ham)	= 3483.2 ham
➤	Net annual ground water availability for future use	= 1113.34 ham
➤	Stage of Ground Water development	= 80.60%
➤	Categorization for future ground water development	=Semi-Critical

Since, there is no draft from shallow aquifers, however the ground water is being abstracted from deeper aquifer to the tune of 4624.70 ham/year which make Chandigarh UT under **SEMI-CRITICAL** Category.

S. N	DATA	QUANTITY (Ham/year)	
1	Recharge from rainfall	1669.33	
2	Recharge through Surface Water Irrigation	Recharge through Supply Leakages	2684.51
		Recharge through STP supply	1658.26
3	Ground Water Irrigation	205.77	
4	Recharge through tanks & Ponds	103.79	
5	Water Conservation Structures (RTRWH)	53.93	
	TOTAL	6375.60	

GROUND WATER DRAFT / EXTRACTION:

- Domestic Draft:** There are 289 tube wells for drinking / domestic water supply to the rural and urban population out of which total 224 tube wells are in use. These tube wells tap confined aquifers below 90 m from ground level. The depth of these wells ranges from 200-300 m. The average unit well draft of these wells is **15.54** ham/year. The annual draft from these tube wells is 3483.10 Ham / year (21 MGD).
- Industrial Draft:** There are 32 nos. of commercial tube wells for industrial water supply and out of which total 20 tube wells are actual in use. These tube wells tap confined aquifers below 90 m from ground level. The depth of these wells ranges from 200-300 m. The average unit well draft of these wells is **8.67** ham/year. The annual draft from these tube wells is 190.80 Ham / year.
- Agriculture Draft:** Total 30 nos. of irrigation tube wells in Chandigarh UT are actual in use. These tube wells tap confined aquifers below 90 m from ground level. The depth of these wells ranges from 200-300 m. The average unit well draft of these wells is **31.69** ham/year. The annual draft from these tube wells is 950.70 Ham / year.

S. N	ITEM	GWRE 2020 QUANTITY (Ham/Year)
1.	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource	5738.04
2.	Existing GW Draft for Domestic Use	3483.20
3.	Existing GW Draft for Industrial	190.80
4.	Existing GW Draft for irrigation	950.70
5.	Existing GW Draft for all Uses	4624.70
6.	Average Stage of GW Extraction of State	80.60 %
7.	Category	Semi Critical

5.4 Ground Water Assessment Comparison Of Various Studies

COMPARISON OF GROUNDWATER STATUS OF CHANDIGARH UT (SINCE 2004):

	YEAR OF GWR ESTIMATION					
	2004	2009	2011	2013	2017	2020
Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (Ham)	2030	1942	1940	1943	3794	5738.04
Gross Ground Water Draft (Ham)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3378	4624.70
Net GW Availability for Future Irrigation Development (Ham)	2030	1942	1940	1943	416	1113.34
Over Draft	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stage of Ground water development in %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	89%	81%
Category	SAFE	SAFE	SAFE	SAFE	SEMI CRITICAL	SEMI CRITICAL

5.5 Comparison In Dynamic Ground Water Resource In Shallow Aquifers Of Chandigarh (Ut) - 2017 V/S 2020

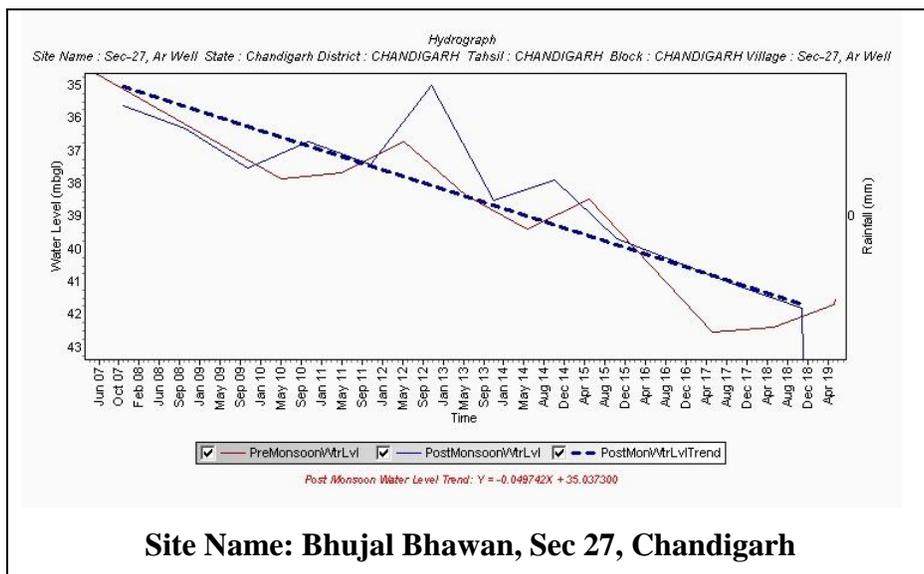
5.5.1 GROUND WATER RECHARGE :

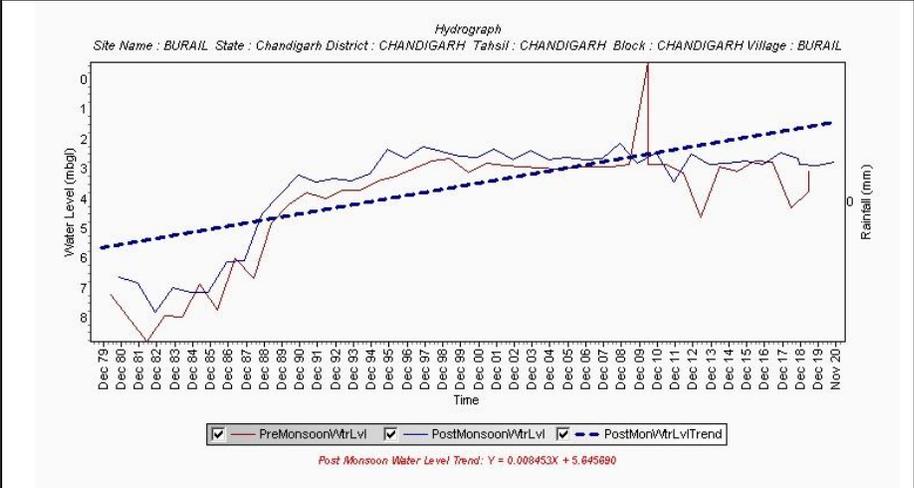
DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCE IN SHALLOW AQUIFER				
S. N	RECHARGE	RECHARGE QUANTITY AS ON GWRE 2017 (HAM/YEAR)	RECHARGE QUANTITY AS ON GWRE 2020 (HAM/YEAR)	REMARKS
1	Recharge from rainfall	2119	1669.33	Urban area consideration, so rainfall recharge reduced in 2020.
2	Surface Water Irrigation (Supply Leakages + STP Supply)	1971	4342.77	Recharge through STP supply included in 2020
3	Ground Water Irrigation	55.80	205.77	As per data provided by Chandigarh Administration & MC.
4	Tanks and Ponds	70.32	103.79	Number of ponds increased from 01 to 09 ponds.
5	Water Conservation Structures	-	53.93	202 nos. of RTRWH included
TOTAL RECHARGE		4216	6375.60	

5.5.2 GROUND WATER EXTRACTION / DRAFT :

S. N	ITEM	GWRE 2017 QUANTITY (Ham/Year)	GWRE 2020 QUANTITY (Ham/Year)	Remarks
1.	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource / Net Annual Ground Water Availability	3794	5738.04	GW recharge enhanced in 2020.
2.	Existing GW Draft for Domestic Use	3320	3483.20	GW draft enhanced from 20 MGD to 21 MGD
3.	Existing GW Draft for Industrial	Nil	190.80	As per data provided by Chandigarh Administration & MC.
4.	Existing GW Draft for irrigation	58	950.70	
5.	Existing GW Draft for all Uses	3378	4624.70	
6.	Average Stage of GW Extraction of State	89%	80.60 %	
7.	Category	Semi Critical	Semi Critical	

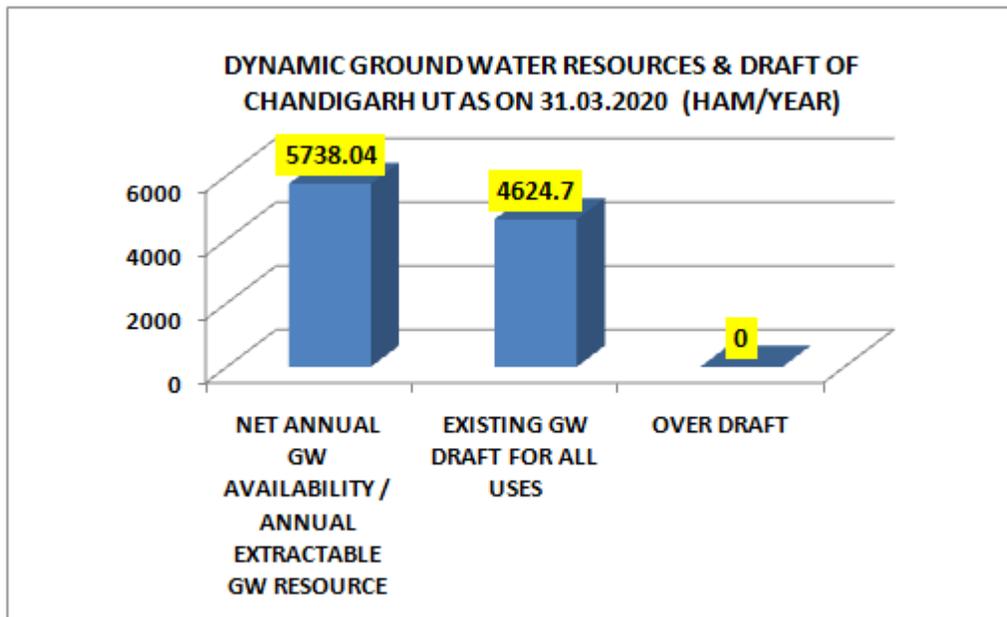
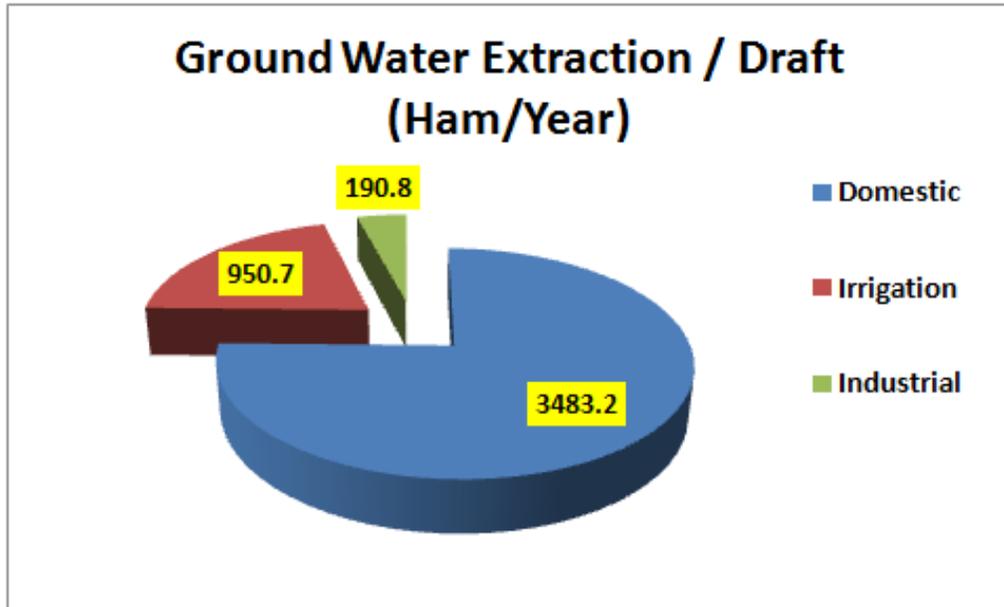
5.6 Hydrograph:



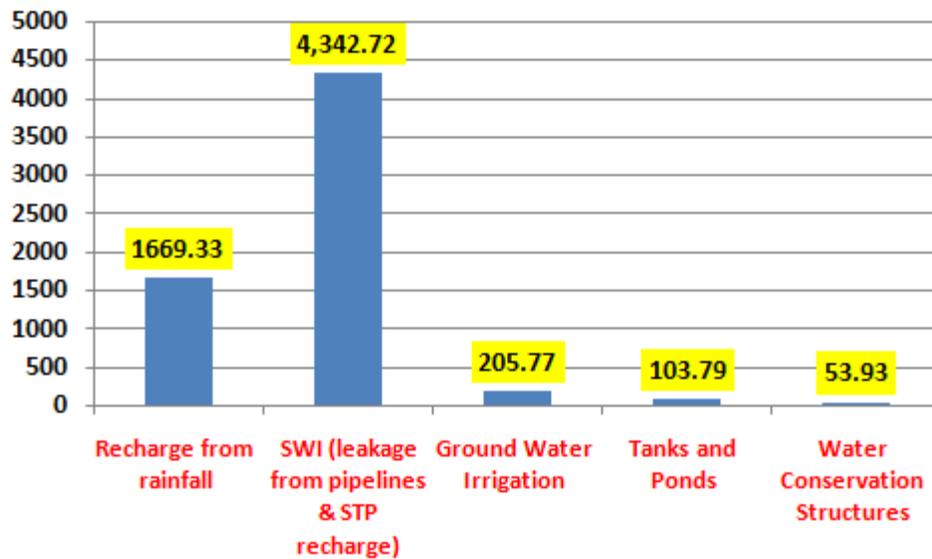


Site Name: Burail, Chandigarh

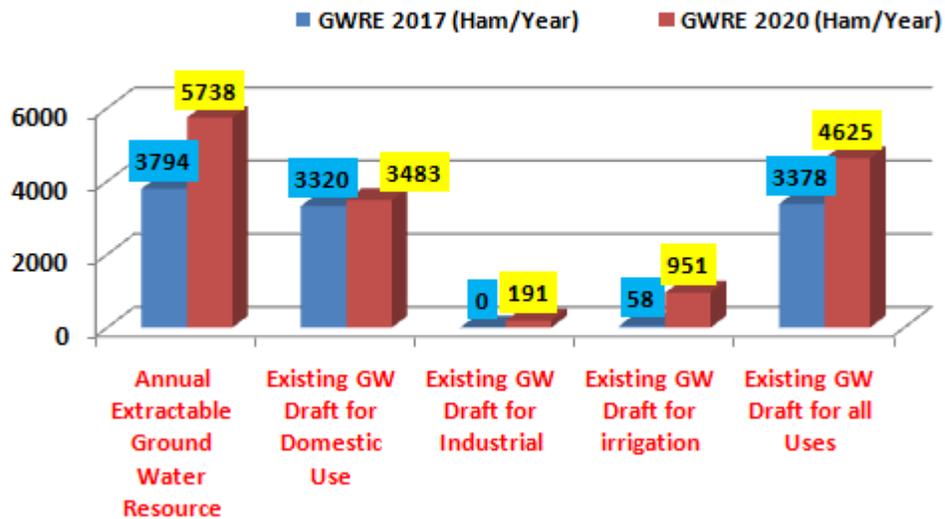
SUMMARY OF THE REPORT



GROUND WATER RECHARGE THROUGH VARIOUS FIELDS (HAM/YEAR)



GROUND WATER EXTRACTION AS PER GWRE 2017 V/S 2020



CONTRIBUTORS

Central Ground Water Board, North Western Region, Chandigarh:

1. Sh. Dinesh Tewari, Sc D
2. Ms. Kriti Mishra, Sc B
3. Sh. Aditya Sharma, AHM

Municipal Corporation & Chandigarh Administration:

1. Sh. Shailendra Singh, Chief Engineer, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh
2. Dr. Rajesh Bansal, SEPH, Chandigarh Administration
3. Sh. Jagdish Singh, Executive Engineer, MC, Chandigarh
4. Sh. Sajeev Chauhan, SDO, MC, Chandigarh

Under supervision of:

Sh. Anoop Nagar, Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board

**Chandigarh Administration
Local Government Department
Notification**

Dated, 1 October, 2020

(u)

No. 16501-FII(9)-2020/12910 In pursuance of the guidelines vide No. T-13014/1/2019-GW Section MOWR dated 04.08.2020 of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Govt. of India, New Delhi, the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh is pleased to constitute the State Level Committee in Union Territory, Chandigarh, to re-assess ground water resources for the water year 2019-20, the State Level Committee is constituted as under:-

i	Chairman	Principal Secretary Local Govt., Chandigarh Administration.
ii.	Member	Secretary Engineering Chandigarh Administration.
iii.	Member	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh.
iv.	Member	Deputy Commissioner, UT Chandigarh.
v.	Member	Chief Engineer, M.C., Chandigarh.
vi.	Member	Chief Engineer, UT, Chandigarh
Vii	Member	S.E., Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh.
viii	Member	S.E., Union Territory, Chandigarh.
ix	Member	Director Industries.
x.	Member	General Manager, NABARD -
xi.	Member Secretary	Regional Director, CGWB - Plot No. 3-B, Sector-27 A, Chandigarh.

Terms of Reference : The broad terms of reference of the Committee would be as follows:-

- i. To re-assess annual ground water recharge of the state in accordance with the Ground Water Resources Estimation Methodology-2015.
- ii. To estimate the status of utilization of the annual extractable ground water resource.

Time frame: The Committee will submit its report on or before 28.02.2021.

Arun Kumar Gupta, IAS,
Principal Secretary Local Govt.,
Chandigarh Administration.

Endst.No. 38457-FII(9)-2020/ 12911

Dated, the 1-10-2020

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationery, U.T., Chandigarh, for publishing the above notification in the Chandigarh Administration Gazette(Extra-Ordinary). After the publication please supply 20 copies of the same to this Department for official use.

map

Additional Secretary Local Govt.,
For Pr. Secretary Local Govt.
Chandigarh Administration.

Endst.No.38457-FII(9)-2020/ 12912

Dated, the 1-10-2020

A copy is forwarded to the Joint Secretary & Project Coordinator (Atal Jal), Govt. of India, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi w.r.t. his D.O No. T-13014/1/2019-GW Section MOWR dated 04.08.2020 for kind information.

map

Additional Secretary Local Govt.,
For Pr. Secretary Local Govt.
Chandigarh Administration.

Endst.No.38457-FII(9)-2020/ 12913

Dated, the 1-10-2020

A copy is forwarded to the following for kind information and necessary action :-

1. PA/Adviser to the Administrator, U.T., Chandigarh.
2. PA/Secretary Local Govt. Chandigarh Administration.
3. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh.

map

Additional Secretary Local Govt.,
For Pr. Secretary Local Govt.
Chandigarh Administration.

Endst.No.38457-FII(9)-2020/ 12914

Dated, the 1-10-2020

A copy is forwarded to the all concerned for information and necessary action.

map

Additional Secretary Local Govt.,
For Pr. Secretary Local Govt.
Chandigarh Administration.

TS
10/10/20

MINUTES OF FIRSE SLC MEETING

Minutes of the First meeting of State Level Committee for Estimation of Ground Water Resources Potential and Refinement of Figures in Chandigarh State for the year 2019-2020 held on 09.02.2021 under the chairmanship of Sh. Arun Kumar Gupta, IAS, Principal Secretary, Chandigarh

A meeting was held for estimation of Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh State as on 31st March, 2020 and refinement of figures under the chairmanship of Sh. Arun Kumar Gupta, IAS, Principal Secretary, Chandigarh on 09.02.2021 at 10:30 Hrs at Committee Room, UT Secretariat. The List of Participants attached as Annexure-III.

Shri Dinesh Tewari Sc-D, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh briefly explained the constitution of the committee, mandate of the committee and briefed about the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh state as on 31st March 2017, through power point presentation. These Ground Water Resources had been worked out on the basis of the methodology recommended by Groundwater Estimation Committee-2015.

The Agenda items put up for Discussion of meeting are as follows:-

- Release of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh State (as on 31st March, 2017)
- Salient features of GWRE, 2017
- Introduction to India GEC Portal
- Data requirement and Organizations responsible for submission of data for estimation of ground water resources of Chandigarh State as on 31st March, 2020.

Shri Dinesh Tewari Sc-D, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh explained in detail about the calculations aspects and methodology applied for the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh UT. As per estimations carried out on the basis of Data of 2016-17, Chandigarh UT falls under Semi-Critical Category. It was estimated that Net Groundwater Availability as on 31st March, 2017 for Chandigarh is 37.94 MCM, Existing GW Draft for irrigation is 0.58 MCM, Existing GW Draft for Domestic and Industrial Use is 33.20 MCM, Net GW Availability for Future Irrigation is 4.16 MCM. The Stage of Extraction for whole UT is estimated at 89%. As per the directions from Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, the estimation for Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh 2019-20 is required to be carried out and to be completed by 31st March, 2021.

Government of India has also developed an online portal India GEC portal (<http://indiagec.vassarlabs.com/staging>). Shri Gyanendra Rai, STA (HG) gave a brief presentation on the various functions and features of India GEC portal. The datasheets, ID & Password for India GEC portal was shared with all the field offices of Chandigarh Administration. The 13 excel sheets where the data can be collected has already shared with the Chandigarh Administration.

After discussion with the Chairman and Members of the committee, the following decisions have been taken:

1. Chairman of the Committee, desired that the list of departments that are to assist in data collection related to GWRE-2020 to be prepared and the corresponding excel sheet to be shared with them.
2. GW Extraction Data which includes Number of irrigation tubewells or crop water requirements and area under various crops can be arranged by Irrigation/Revenue Department.
3. Number of Industrial tubewells and groundwater draft by various industries to be arranged by Municipal Cooperation, Chandigarh Administration.
4. Data on Drinking and Domestic Water Requirement as well as water requirement met through Canal Water Supply and STP to be arranged by Municipal Cooperation, Chandigarh Administration.
5. Data on Water Conservation structures like Check dams, percolation ponds and urban ponds to be provided by Forest Department.
6. Urban water resources estimation-Details like paved areas, built up areas etc from local administration shall be arranged by LIDAR.
7. Ground Water Level for shallow and deep aquifers are to be calculated separately.
8. In order to streamline the process of GWRE-2020, the Chairman of Committee advised to arrange a separate meeting of members comprising of Chief Engineer, Municipal Cooperation, Superintending Engineer, Public Health and officers of CGWB.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the chair by Sh. Dinesh Tiwari, Scientist D, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh and presenting of draft report on NAQUIM Studies in Chandigarh to the Chairman of Committee.

Annexure IV-B**List of Participants**

S.No.	Name	Department	Email & Phone No.
1.	Sh. Arun Kumar Gupta, IAS	Principal Secretary, Chandigarh Administration	In the Chair
2.	Sh. Shailender Singh	Chief Engineer, Municipal Cooperation	9216486225 shailendersingh1970@gmail.com
3.	Dr. Rajesh Bansal	Superintending Engineer (Public Health), Chandigarh Administration	9876607948 drrajeshbansal948@gmail.com
4.	Sh. Jaghir Singh	Director, Department of Industries, Chandigarh UT	9814236221 dimsmevtchd@gmail.com
5.	Ms. Arpita Bhattacharjee	DGM, NABARD	7666911330 arpita.bhattacharjee@nabard.org
6.	Sh. Dinesh Tiwari	Scientist D, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh	7986629916 tewari_dinesh@rediffmail.com
7.	Ms Kriti Mishra	Scientist B, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh	9870122456 kritimishra27902gmail.com
8.	Sh. Gyanendra Rai	STA (HG), CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh	9877174756 gyanedrari.15@gmail.com

MINUTES OF THE STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE FOR APPROVAL OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES POTENTIAL AND REFINEMENT OF FIGURES IN CHANDIGARH UT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2020 HELD ON 15.04.2021 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SH. ARUN KUMAR GUPTA, IAS, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, CHANDIGARH

A meeting was held for approval of Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh UT as on 31st March, 2020 and refinement of figures under the chairmanship of Sh. Arun Kumar Gupta, IAS, Principal Secretary, Chandigarh on 15.04.21 at 10:30 Hrs at Committee Room, UT Secretariat. The List of Participants is attached as Annexure-I.

Shri Anoop Nagar, Regional Director, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh welcomed all the members of SLC and initiated the discussion and briefly explained the findings. Sh. Aditya Sharma, AHM presented brief about the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Chandigarh UT as on 31st March 2020, through power point presentation. The Ground Water Resources had been worked out on the basis of the methodology recommended by Groundwater Estimation Committee-2015. The estimations was carried out based on the Data input provided by MC and Chandigarh Administration.

After discussion with the Chairman and Members of the committee, the following recommendations have been made:

- Since the domestic draft was observed to be on higher side, it was directed by Chairperson to recheck the Domestic Draft by MC, Chandigarh.
- It was also directed to MC Chandigarh to provide the corrected data along with detailed report of each well with working hours and discharge to CGWB at the earliest.

As per the directions from Chairperson the revised domestic draft data was provided by Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. Based on the data provided the resources were recalculated and given as below:

- Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources is **57.38 MCM**,
- Existing GW Draft for irrigation is **9.50 MCM**,
- Existing GW Draft for Domestic use is **34.83 MCM (21 MGD)**
- Industrial Use is **1.91 MCM**
- The Stage of Extraction for whole UT is estimated at **81%**.

As per the revised estimation, entire Chandigarh UT falls under Semi-Critical Category. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the chair by Ms. Kriti Mishra, Sc B, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh .

Annexure IV-D**List of Participants**

S.No.	Name	Department	Email & Phone No.
1.	Sh. Arun Kumar Gupta, IAS	Principal Secretary, Chandigarh Administration	In the Chair
2.	Sh. Kamal Kishor Yadav	Commissioner, MC, Chandigarh	
3.	Sh. Shailender Singh	Chief Engineer, Municipal Cooperation	9216486225 shailendersingh1970@gmail.com
4.	Sh. C. B Ojha	Chief Engineer, Chandigarh Administration	7508185419
5.	Dr. Rajesh Bansal	Superintending Engineer (Public Health), Chandigarh Administration	9876607948 drrajeshbansal948@gmail.com
6.	Sh. Jagjit Singh	Director, Department of Industries, Chandigarh UT	9814236221 dimsmevtchd@gmail.com
7.	Sh. Mohit Kumar	NABARD	chandigarh@nabard.org ,
8.	Sh. Anoop Nagar	Regional Director, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh	rdnwr-cgwb@nic.in ,
9.	Ms Kriti Mishra	Scientist B, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh	9870122456 rdnwr-cgwb@nic.in ,
10.	Sh. Aditya Sharma	AHM, CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh	6280378709 rdnwr-cgwb@nic.in ,
11	Sh. Jagdish Singh	XEN, (PH), MC	987511337
12	Sh. Sanjeev Chauhan	XEN (PH), MC	987251159 chausanju2002@gmail.com ,

Annexure-V

No./CE/MC/ 3520
ENGINEERING WING,
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
NEW DELUXE BUILDING, SECTOR-17-E,
CHANDIGARH.

CHANDIGARH DATED THE 19-5-2021

To

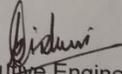
The Technical Section,
Central Ground Water Board,
North West Region,
Chandigarh.

Subject: **Minutes of the meeting of State level Committee for approval of Ground Water Resources Potential and refinement of figures in Chandigarh.**

Kindly refer to your office e-mail dated 10.05.2021 vide which minutes of meeting of State Level Committee held on 15.04.2021 was sent to this office to get the approval from the Principal Secretary, Local Government Department, Chandigarh Administration for the same.

In this regard, I have been directed to intimate the Principal Secretary, Local Government, Chandigarh Administration on dated 12.05.2021 has approved the above mentioned minutes of State Level Committee held on dated 15.04.2021 and the same is enclosed herewith for information and necessary action.

DA/As above


Executive Engineer (W&E),
for Chief Engineer,
M.C., Chandigarh. 

General Description of the Ground Water Assessment unit of the Chandigarh UT (2020), as on 31.03.2020

Type of Ground Water Assessment Unit (Union Territory)

S.N.	Name of Ground Water Assessment Unit	Type of Rock Formation	Areal Extent in Hectares						
			Total Geo-graphical Area	Hilly area	Ground Water Recharge Worthy Area			Shallow Water Table Area	Flood Prone Area
					Command	Non-command Area	Poor Ground water Quality Area		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh UT	Alluvium	11400	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Variables used in Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the Chandigarh UT (2020) as on 31.03.2020

S.N.	Assessment Unit	Total Geographical Area	Rain fall (mm)			Average Pre Monsoon Water level (mbgl)	Average Post Monsoon Water level (mbgl)	Average Fluctuation (m)
			Monsoon	Non Monsoon	Total			
1.	Chandigarh UT	11400	692	249	941	7.36	7.25	0.284

Annexure VI-C

ASSESSMENT OF DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF CHANDIGARH U.T. (2020), as on 31.03.2020

(in ham)

S. No.	Assessment unit	Command/non command	Recharge from rainfall during monsoon season	Recharge from rainfall during monsoon season other sources	Recharge from rainfall during non-monsoon season	Recharge from rainfall during non-monsoon season other sources	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge [4+5+6+7]	Provision for Natural Discharges	Net annual Ground Water Availability [8-9]	Method adopted for computing Rainfall Recharge during monsoon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Chandigarh UT	Total	1188	1611	482	3095	6376	638	5738	RIF Method

Annexure VI-C Contd.)

ASSESSMENT OF DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF CHANDIGARH U.T. (2020), as on 31.03.2020

(in ham)

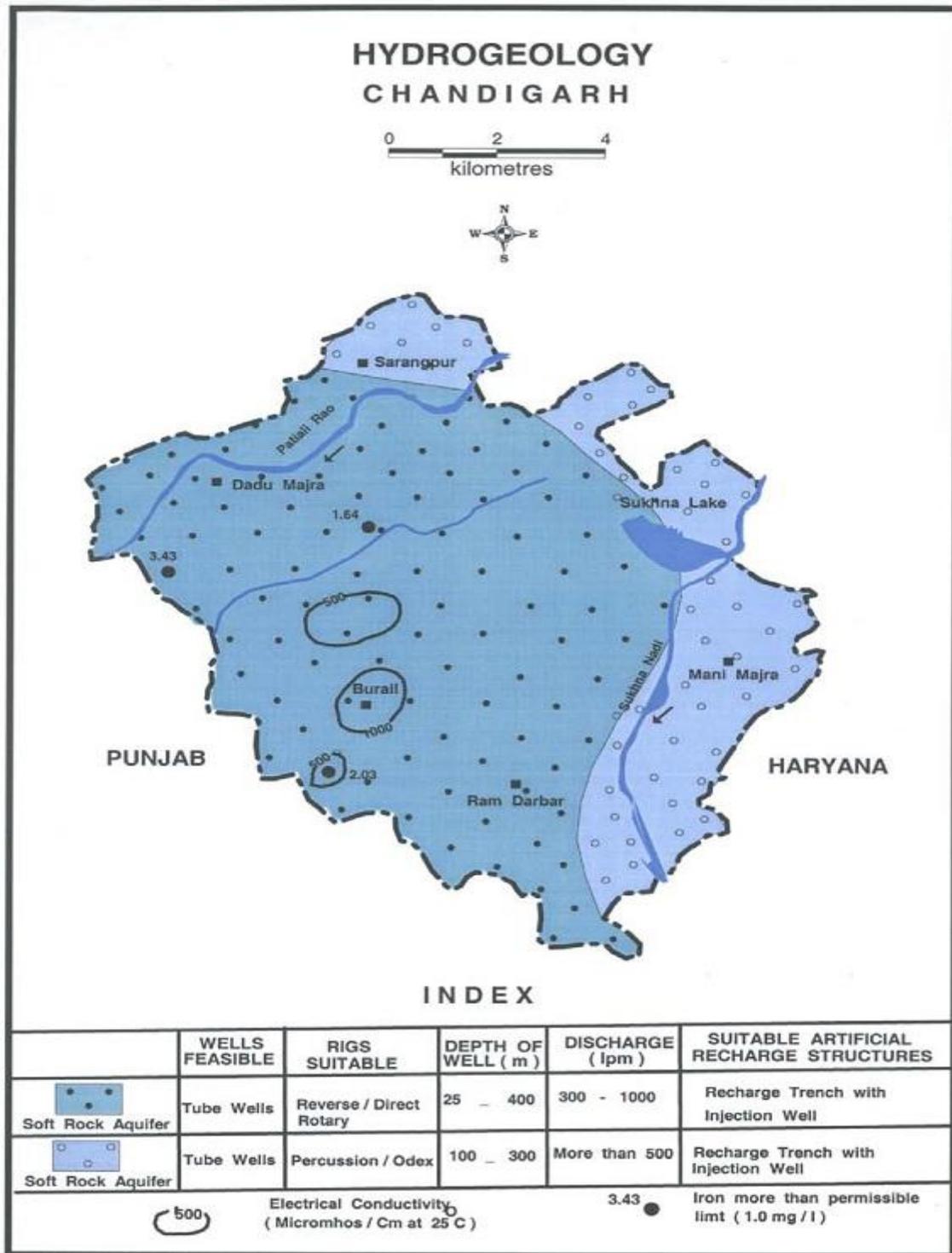
S. No.	Assessment unit	Command/non command	Net annual Ground Water Availability/ Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge [8-9]	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation	Existing Gross Ground Water Domestic and Industrial Water Supply	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for all uses [5+6]	Provision for domestic, and industrial requirement supply to 2025 year Natural Discharges	Net annual Ground Water Availability for future use [4-5-8]	Stage of Ground Water Development [7/4*100](%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh UT		5738	951	3674	4625	3674	1113.34	80.60

ASSESSMENT OF DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF THE CHANDIGARH U.T.

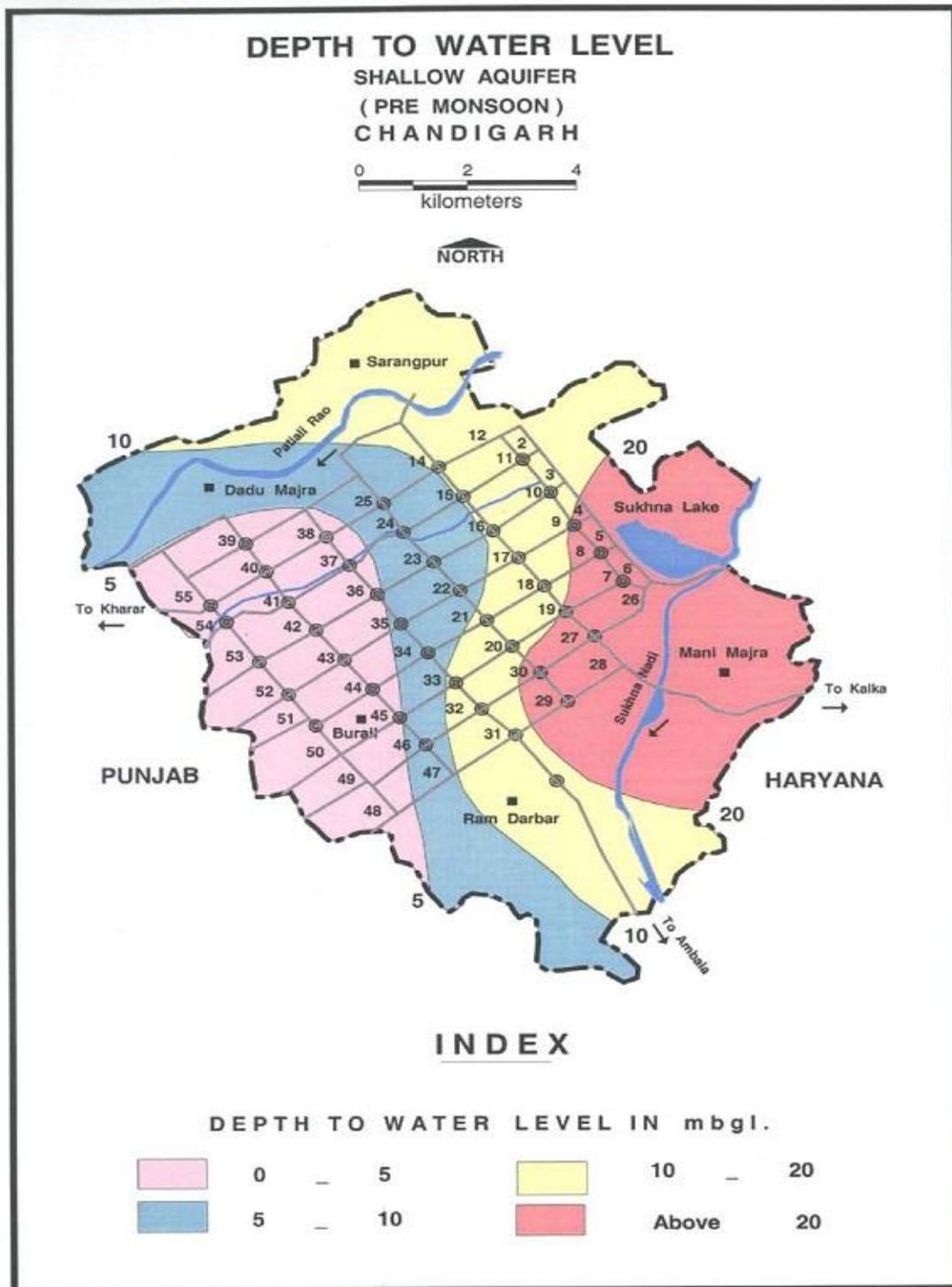
SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT UNIT-WISE CATEGORIZATION (2020), as on 31.03.2020

S. No.	Union Territory	Total (Watershed-Command/non command)	Over-exploited	Critical	Semi-critical	Safe	Poor Quality
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Chandigarh		-	-	SEMI CRITICAL	-	-

HYDROGEOLOGY



DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP



**DATA PROVIDED BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, CHANDIGARH &
CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION**

S. N	data	Quantity		Source of Data
1	Tertiary treatment of STP	Pump 1 STP	1213.98 ML/Yr	MC, Chandigarh
		Pump 2 STP	1167.50 ML/Yr	
		Pump 3 STP	1213.98 ML/Yr	
		STP at Mohali & Chandigarh	88559.95 ML/ Yr	
		Total STP Water	92155.40 ML/Yr	
2	Urban Water Supply	408 MLD 14913.90 (Ham/year)		MC, Chandigarh
3	Urban Water Supply Losses	27 % of Urban water Supply i.e 108.27 MLD		
4	Recharge through tanks & Ponds	103.79 Ham/Year		MC, Chandigarh
5	Water Conservation Structures (202 RTRWH)	53.93 Ham/Year		RWH details 1.Chandigarh Administration-111, 2.CGWB -55 3.Others-35
6	Domestic Draft	3483.20 Ham/Year (21 MGD)		MC, Chandigarh
7	Industrial Draft	190.80 Ham/Year		MC, Chandigarh
8	Irrigation Draft	950.70 Ham/Year		MC, Chandigarh
9	Total Draft	4624.70 Ham / year		MC, Chandigarh

