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Relevant Websites & Contacts

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FLY ASH UTILIZATION NOTIFICATION-PART IV

Based on Fly Ash Notification, First notification on [1999](#), as amended [2003](#), [2009](#) and [2016](#).

Responsibilities of the Thermal Power Plant (Contd.)

- The power plant should maintain a separate account for the amount collected from sale of fly ash, and the amount should be used only for activities which promotes to achieve 100% utilisation, after 100% utilisation, the status should be maintained and incase of any reduction in utilisation the purpose of spending the amount should be restricted.
- Dedicated dry ash silos having separate access roads to ease the delivery of fly ash.
- The authorities in-charge of road construction should link the ash supply certificate from the thermal power plants to the payment to ensure that the contractor utilises ash in road construction.
- Thermal power plants should bear the entire cost of transportation for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna and also for development of infrastructure such as buildings, roads, dams and embankments

Specification for use of ash based products

- Products such as cement, concrete blocks, bricks, panels or any other material used in construction activity such as road laying, embankments or use for landfill to reclaim low lying areas including back filling of mines should be manufactured in accordance with regulations and guidelines given by Bureau of Indian standards, Indian Bureau of Mines, Indian Road Congress and other similar institution or board
- Public works department in centre, state and union territory governments, and public and private construction agencies should prescribe use of ash and ash based products in their respective tender documents, schedules of specifications and construction applications including appropriate standards and codes of practice.
- All the agencies involved in construction of roads and fly over bridges should make provisions in their tender documents, schedules of approved materials and rates as well as technical documents for implementation of the fly ash utilisation
- Local authorities should specify in their bylaws and regulations about specification for the use of fly ash and fly ash based products and construction techniques in building materials, roads embankments or for any construction activities.
- For the storage of ash, ash pond can be established with the permission from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and other related agencies, an area up to 50 hectares for a 500 MW unit, based on 45% ash content coal, or in similar proportion for units for other capacities taking into account the ash content in coal or lignite to be used
- A clause for compliance of the provisions of the notification should be included by the financial institutions which fund construction activities.
- The 2016 amendments of fly ash utilisation notification should be complied by the authorities concerned by 31st December 2017. 100% utilisation of fly ash generated by the individual thermal power plants should be achieved before 31st December 2017.
- The concerned Authority shall ensure mandatory use of ash based bricks or products in all Government Scheme or programmes e.g. MNREGA, SWACHH BHARAT ABIYAN, Urban and Rural Housing Scheme, where built up area is more than 1000 square feet and in infrastructure construction including buildings in designated industrial Estates or Parks or Special Economic Zone. **(concluded)**

GOVERNMENT WAVERS ON EMISSIONS GOAL

India may ease a deadline to cut pollution from coal-fired power plants blamed for causing the world's worst air quality amid pressure from generators who say it's too difficult to implement the \$37 billion reforms.

The deadline to meet all the new standards may be pushed back beyond the original December 2017 target, said S.D. Dubey, Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority and head of the panel drafting the road map for power producers to meet the new guidelines. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government proposed the limits on toxic emissions in December 2015.

The delay highlights the challenge facing Modi's administration to provide cleaner air alongside affordable and reliable power to all of the country's 1.3 billion people. Limiting emissions would take longer than the government's original two-year deadline and cost as much as Rs.2.5 trillion (\$37.4 billion),

the Association of Power Producers, a lobby group of non-state generators, said in March.

The new goals may be implemented "in a phased manner," said Dubey. "Particulate matter emissions should be addressed in the first phase. The next step would be sulfur dioxide emissions and later on oxides of nitrogen. That's the direction we are moving in."

India's 187 gigawatts of coal-fired power capacity, which generate more than 75% of the nation's electricity, contribute to the air pollution that makes India home to what the World Health Organization has determined are 11 of the top 20 cities on the planet with the worst air quality. The plants account for 61% of its generation capacity, according to the Central Electricity Authority.

India must first establish monitoring systems at all plants to establish an emissions baseline, determine what technolo-

gies will be appropriate and then install them at the plants, said Leslie Sloss, an analyst with the IEA Clean Coal Centre, a technology cooperation program of the Paris-based International Energy Agency.

Coal-fired power plants contribute to the release of about 60% of India's industrial particulate matter, as much as half of the sulfur-dioxide and 30% of oxides of nitrogen, the New Delhi-based Centre for Science and Environment said in a report in December, weeks after the new standards were announced.

"The emission norms require capital expenditure, which will lead to an increase in tariffs and burden the already weak financials of state power retailers," said Sachin Mehta, an analyst at Mumbai-based Centrum Broking Ltd. "The plan is fraught with challenges. It is impossible to meet the current deadline." [Livemint](#) November 2, 2016

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases— Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O) and Fluorinated gases

DELAY IN COAL LINKAGE HITS DEADLINE OF NTPC PUDIMADAKA

The timelines set for ultra mega power project of NTPC at Pudimadaka, are going haywire with inordinate delay in allotment of long-term coal linkage.

Even after holding public hearing on August 12 last year, there is no progress in the project except acquiring 1,200 acres from the AP Industrial Infrastructure Corporation.

The project envisaged with an investment of ₹ 26,500 crore to generate 4x1,000 MW is scheduled to be fully commissioned by 2019. However, the proposal to allot coal blocks in Ranigunj Coalfields has not materialised yet. NTPC request for allotment

of an additional land of 1,000 acres for construction of ash dyke is also awaiting approval by the State government.

The ultra mega power project was designed to generate power with 100 per cent imported coal. The EIA study was also made based on that. The directive to meet its raw material requirement from coal produced within the country was made to save foreign exchange following increase in production of domestic coal by Union Power Minister Piyush Goel at a review meeting held in the presence of Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu here early this year.

The proposal for construction of a jetty by involving Visakhapatnam Port Trust to receive coal near the project site is also awaiting sanction from the Centre as well as the State government.

When contacted, a senior official said they would go ahead with tender finalisation and other formalities once they received coal linkage and statutory clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

For more information on NTPC Pudimadaka Environmental Impact Assessment Documents click: [Form 1](#), [Final EIA](#)

[The Hindu](#) November 28, 2016

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE COULD BE A GAME CHANGER

Less than a year after it proposed a unique coalition of sunlight-rich countries to fight climate change through deployment of renewable energy, India has been able to make the International Solar Alliance (ISA) a reality. In November, more than 20 countries signed a Framework Agreement on International Solar Alliance which will take the shape of a separate international treaty once it is operationalized.

The framework agreement is not only the most concrete deliverable coming out of the Marrakesh climate change conference, it could also prove to be the game-changer in the global fight against climate change depending on the number of countries that eventually join it. Strictly speaking, ISA agreement is separate from the UN-mandated climate change talks that are held every year. But it was proposed at the Paris climate conference last year and has become a reality at the Marrakesh meeting now, thus getting closely linked with the UN climate process.

The revolution in the deployment of solar energy in the last six-seven years has been made possible by a sharp drop in the costs of production of electricity through solar cells. The costs have come down by 80-85 per cent in the last seven years, thanks to a rapidly growing demand as countries look to move away from fossil fuels on climate change concerns. This has made solar energy very competitive in comparison to the more traditional sources of electricity generation like coal-fired thermal power plants. The total installed capacity of solar energy across the globe has risen by almost eight times during the same time.

The International Solar Alliance, proposed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Paris last

year, is an attempt to accelerate this process further by boosting the global demand for solar energy. More than 120 countries are geographically located in the tropics, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, either fully or partially. These places get ample sunlight throughout the year, making solar energy an easily available resources.

These countries also happen to be ones where maximum growth in energy demand is expected in the coming years, considering that these are areas where current production is woefully short of requirement. The ISA is an effort to ensure that as these countries rapidly ramp up their electricity production, they should predominantly use solar energy and avoid fossil fuels. But this can happen only if the costs of solar energy are competitive to the traditional sources.

The ISA seeks to do three things to bring down the costs of technology as well as the costs of finance needed for a solar project. It seeks to boost global demands which will result in further reduction in prices of solar energy deployment. It also seeks to promote standardisation in the use of equipments and processes for generating electricity. Standardisation will make the manufacturing of equipments and other hardware cheaper.

The third thing it seeks to do is to boost research and development, particularly in areas of efficient storage systems. The number of countries that signed the ISA agreement on Tuesday was far less than India's expectations of at least 50, but that was partly due to the fact that the signing ceremony coincided with a lunch that Morocco's King had arranged for all visiting heads of states and ministers, and that venue of the ceremony

was some distance away from the conference venue. The ISA has, in the last year, received solid support from a large number of countries, including many like France and the United States of America, which are not exactly tropical countries.

The US has repeatedly expressed its desire to join the alliance. France actually did on Tuesday. More countries are likely to sign up during the remaining days of the conference and also later. The signing has to be followed by ratifications by countries. The agreement will become operational after at least 15 countries have ratified it. The framework agreement says that the members of ISA would take coordinated actions through programmes and activities that will aggregate the demands for solar finance, solar technologies, innovation, research and development, and capacity building.

The ISA gives India an opportunity to take global leadership in the fight against climate change. The secretariat of the ISA is to be located in India. It will also host a meeting of ISA assembly every year. India has promised to contribute \$27 million for creating building infrastructure and recurring expenditure for five years, till 2020-21. A part of this money will also go towards creating a corpus fund of \$16 million that will generate revenues for the budget of ISA. Two public sector undertakings, the Solar Energy Corporation of India and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, have also promised \$1 million each for the corpus fund.

[Indian Express](#) November 16, 2016

The International Solar Alliance is a common platform for cooperation among sun-rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn who are seeking to massively ramp up solar energy, thereby helping to bend the global greenhouse emissions curve whilst providing clean and cheap energy.

UNFCCC

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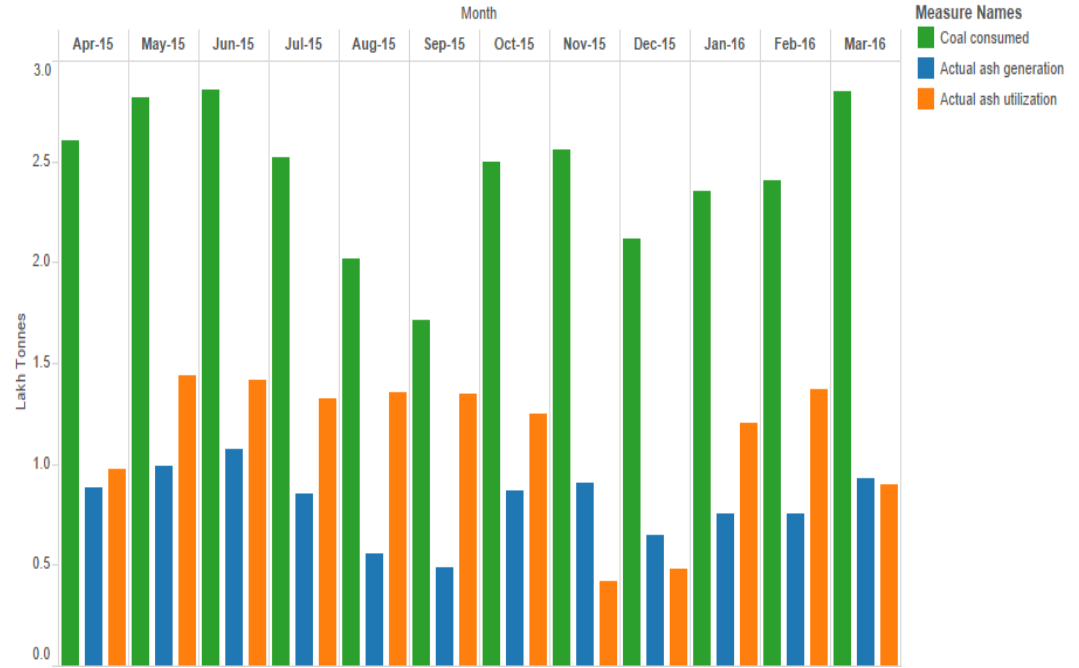
<http://thermalwatch.org.in/>



Citizen consumer and civic Action Group (CAG) is a non-profit, non-political and professional organization that works towards protecting citizens' rights in consumer and environmental issues and promoting good governance processes including transparency, accountability and participatory decision making.

FLY ASH UTILISATION NCTPS-1, CHENNAI - 2015-16, CAG ANALYSIS

FU 2015-16



REGULATIONS AND CASES

- Government of Tamilnadu, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board [2016], *Revised categorization of industries*, Chennai [Click here](#)
- Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change [2016], *Draft notification for tannery industries*, New Delhi [Click here](#)

PUBLICATIONS

- Granoff, I. et al. (2016) *Beyond coal- Scaling up clean energy to fight global poverty* [pdf] London: *Overseas development institute* [Click here](#)
- COP 22. et al. (2016) *Marrakech partnership for global climate action* [pdf] Marrakech: *UNFCCC* [Click here](#)

MISCELLANEOUS

- Sustainable energy development : Opportunities and innovation for Indian coal, World Coal Association Conference Proceedings, India habitat centre, New Delhi 18 October 2016 [Click here](#)
- National Conference and Global Forum on Science, Policy, and the Environment, Theme: Integrating Environment and Health, Washington, DC, USA, 24-26 January, 2017 [Click here](#)