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FLY ASH UTILISATION NOTIFICATION—PART III

Responsibilities of the Thermal Power Plant

- For the manufacturing of bricks, block or tiles including clay fly ash product, to farmers, central and state road construction agencies, public works department and agencies involved in backfilling or stowing of mines pond ash should be given away without cost.
- 20% of the ash from electrostatic precipitator should be given without cost for the manufacturing of fly ash based products on a priority basis over other users. If the demand is less than the mandatory 20% then the remaining can be sold or disposed.
- Fly ash should be used only for the purpose of which it is procured—any violation of this rule will ensure that no ash will be given further to the user.
- Target dates for the power plants to utilise fly ash

Percentage of utilization for the plants before 3rd November 2009	Percentage of utilization for the plants after 3rd November 2009	Target years from issue of utilisation
50 %	50	1
60	70	2
75	90	3
90	100	4
100		5

- The remaining unutilised fly ash should be utilised after 5th year, in addition to 100% utilisation
- All thermal power plants should submit a action plan with regard to fly ash utilisation to central pollution control board , state pollution control board and concerned regional office of Ministry of environment forest and climate change with in 4 months from the date of notification.
- Every coal or lignite thermal power plants, should upload the details of stock of different types of ash available with them in their website, and further the same should be updated at least once a month.
- Cost transportation of the fly ash for manufacture of fly ash based products or for use as soil conditioned in agricultural activity should be borne by the concerned plant within hundred kilometer radius. Transportation cost should be equally shared between consumer and the plant if the destination is between hundred km and three hundred kilometer radius
- Within the vicinity or in the premises of coal or lignite power plant, ash based manufacturing facilities should be established, so that transportation cost for fly ash can be reduced.
- The plants in the vicinity of the cities should promote, support and assist, setting of ash based manufacturing facilities so that the construction materials can be procured from those units. This will reduce the transportation cost.

“ONLY TWO 660 MW POWER PLANTS CAN BE ESTABLISHED IN KADALADI”

The Indian Institute of Technology - Madras has suggested that Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) could establish only two units of 660 MW capacity each, using the air-cooled condensers, as the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) denied clearance to establish 4,000 MW power plant in Kadaladi taluk and draw water from the sea in the Gulf of Mannar region.

After the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the MoEF rejected three sites, stating that TANGEDCO could not disturb the marine species and coral reefs in Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park by drawing water from or letting it into the sea, the Corporation approached the IIT-M for a water disposal project.

The IIT-M, in its recent communication, suggested that

TANGEDCO could establish only two 660 MW units at Kondanallanpatti, located about 10 km away from the seashore, using air-cooled condensers and by digging bore wells to draw the minimum required water to run the plants. Pointing out that Chief Minister Jayalalithaa had announced establishment of five units of 800 MW each in the Assembly, the Chairman and Managing Director of TANGEDCO had asked the officials to obtain technical opinion from the IIT-M before “thinking of changing the specifications,” official sources here said. TANGEDCO wanted to ascertain whether 800 MW could be achieved under air-cooled condensers before taking a final decision, the sources said.

Besides Kondanallanpatti, TANGEDCO had suggested Valinokkam, Srikakulam, Tharai-kudi, Kannirajapuram and Narip-

paiyur villages as alternative sites to build the ultra mega thermal power station at a cost of Rs. 24,000 crore. The EAC of the MoEF, however, rejected all the sites. If TANGEDCO was keen on establishing the 4,000 MW plant in the district, it should move out to coastal Thiruvadanai taluk, where the district administration had identified more than 5,000 hectares of promboke and patta lands in Marungoor, Mallanoor, Vattnam and Theloor villages, the sources said.

These villages were located 10 km away from environmentally sensitive areas and the biosphere reserve, and TANGEDCO had been informed of the availability of lands. The government was establishing a 1,800 MW supercritical thermal power plant at Uppur in this taluk, they added. [The Hindu](#), October 2, 2016

Delhi has only 2% of total length of the river Yamuna, but contributes about 70% of the pollution to the river.

THERMAL STATIONS TOLD TO DREDGE BUCKINGHAM CANAL

The Tiruvallur district administration and the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration have directed thermal power stations and industries in Ennore to dredge the silt-filled Buckingham Canal ahead of the Northeast monsoon to ensure the free flow of flood water.

The direction comes in response to pleas from environmental activists and fishermen who joined hands for the ‘Save Ennore Creek’ campaign to protect the creek from industrial pollution. The creek, whose extent is 4 square kilometres, is the point of confluence of the Kosasthalaiyar river, North Buckingham Canal and the sea. District administration officials said thermal power plants, including the Ennore thermal power plant, North Chennai thermal power

station, and the NTPC Tamil Nadu Energy Company Limited and Kamarajar Port Trust have been instructed to clean the desilted portion of the Buckingham canal.

“We did not find any sand deposits in the Ennore creek. There has not been much dumping of fly ash in recent months and we are monitoring the creek for any signs of pollution. But the waterway needs attention,” said an official.

While the Ennore thermal power station has been cleaning up a 2-km stretch of the canal on the southern bank of the creek, the North Chennai thermal power plant and the Kamarajar Port Trust have been instructed to desilt nearly 8 km of the Buckingham Canal, which extends till Pulicat. The next 3-km stretch

will be dredged by a private company, sources added. A nearly 15-km stretch of the Buckingham canal would be desilted by the end of the monsoon. “We have instructed that the top width of the canal must be maintained at 23 metres. Measures have been taken to ensure free flow of water instead of waiting for funds to be allotted by the Water Resources Department,” the official added.

Nityanand Jayaraman of the Chennai Solidarity Group, while welcoming the removal of debris dumped below a coal conveyor belt leading to the Vallur power plant, a road formed across the Kosasthalaiyar river and the work to remove fly ash in the Buckingham Canal, said this will ease the stress in the area.

[The Hindu](#), October 12, 2016

STAYING COOL WITHOUT HEATING UP

Demand is hot for cool air. In certain urban areas of China, where air conditioners were practically unknown 20 years ago, almost every household now has one. Sales in countries like India are growing at over 10 percent a year. Altogether, the world is expected to add 700 million air conditioning units to global stocks by 2030.

All this cooling has health and development benefits – preserving food, increasing productivity, and improving the quality of life for hundreds of millions of people. But it also comes at a steep cost to the climate.

Air conditioning increases electricity use, especially at peak times, and cooling will soon outstrip heating as the primary driver of consumer power demand. Cooling technology also depends on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) – potent greenhouse gases that can have several thousand times the warming effect of CO₂.

Until now.

On October 15, at a meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, the 197 parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed to an amendment that would phase down the use of HFCs around the world. This single decision could reduce the rise in the global mean temperature by 0.5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century – one of the most significant steps in the fight against climate change, and a major contribution to the goals of the Paris Agreement, which will go into force on November 4.

As an implementing agency of the Montreal Protocol since 1991, the World Bank Group has channeled more than \$1 billion in grants so far to phase out the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances. And as President Jim Yong Kim made clear at this year's Annual Meetings, the Bank Group plans to continue this work – supporting countries as they phase down HFCs and improve energy efficiency.

“We have developed a support plan that includes ramping up our lending for energy efficiency to accompany the HFC phase-down,” said Anna Bjerde, Acting Senior Director of Energy at the World Bank.

“As part of our Climate Change Action Plan, we expect to do \$1 billion in lending by 2020 for energy efficiency in urban areas. This could help support the development of high-efficiency cooling technologies that also use climate-friendly refrigerants.”

This work is already underway. In Thailand, for example, the World Bank has helped a local manufacturer launch a new line of air conditioners that uses a refrigerant that does not deplete the ozone layer and reduces greenhouse gas emissions by a third.

Efforts to phase down HFCs will build on the Bank Group's successful engagements with countries to end consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol.

In April 2013, the Government of China and the Bank Group started working with Chinese enterprises to phase out the production of ozone-destroying hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Five production facilities have been closed down so far – accounting for 16 percent of the country's total HCFC production. As part of this effort, China has also put in place incentives to destroy HFC-23, a greenhouse gas more than 10,000 times more potent than CO₂, with a goal of total phase-out by 2020.

“Going forward, we will target opportunities that deliver a triple win: projects that increase the efficiency of cooling technology, decrease energy consumption, and do away with chemicals that are dangerous to the climate,” said John Roome, Senior

Director for Climate Change at the World Bank. “And we will increase our financing and technical assistance for this work.”

Beyond committing its own financing, the Bank Group will take four other steps to expand its work in this area:

Undertake studies to identify where impacts could be the greatest. (For example, one study in Pakistan estimated that a transition to new refrigerants could cut power consumption from air conditioning by 40 percent and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8 million tons).

- Integrate technical assistance and policy work with concessional financing
- Deploy new Montreal Protocol financing to help countries
- Share knowledge and practices across countries to accelerate action

Reaching the Kigali agreement took over half a decade of work, focusing on issues like technology safety and availability, intellectual property rights, and additional financial support. Throughout this process the World Bank worked with both developed and developing countries on key issues, including work to clarify patent expiry dates.

Since 1991, the Bank Group has supported more than 700 projects under the Montreal Protocol to phase out ozone-depleting substances in refrigeration, air-conditioning and the manufacture of foam products. These projects have phased out more than 300,000 tons of ozone-depleting substances, the equivalent of avoiding more than 1.2 billion tons in CO₂ emissions. [World Bank](#), October 17, 2016

Carbon di oxide is the main source for rising temperature in seas and oceans, which leads to coral bleaching.

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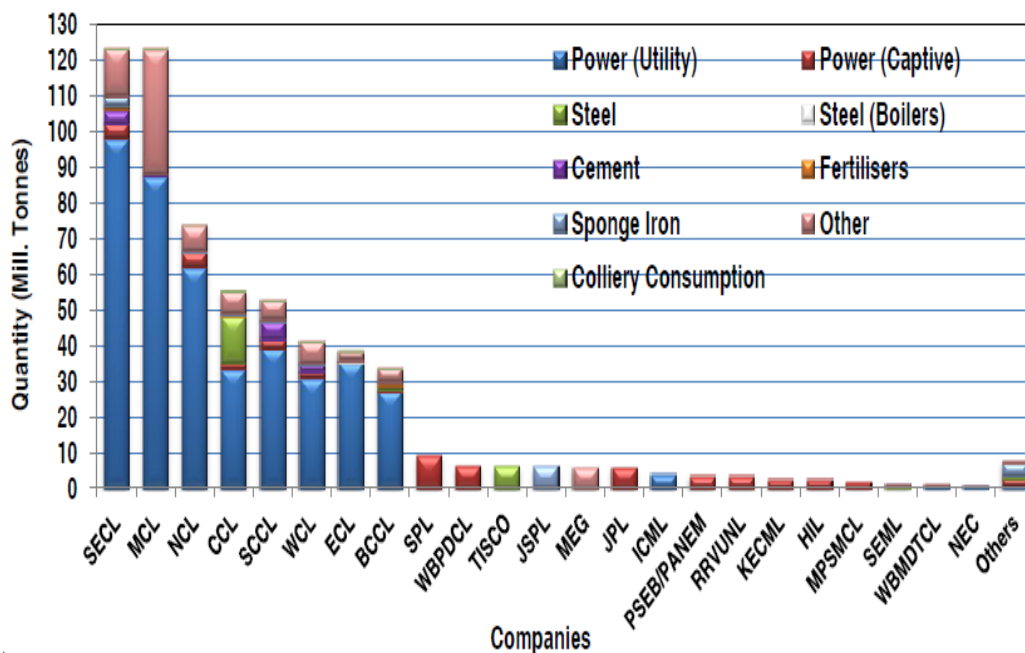
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Citizen consumer and civic Action Group (CAG) is a non-profit, non-political and professional organization that works towards protecting citizens' rights in consumer and environmental issues and promoting good governance processes including transparency,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

INDIA SECTOR WISE DESPATCHES OF RAW COAL—2014-15 COAL INDIA



REGULATIONS AND CASES

- Upendra Prasad Pandey Vs Union of India & Ors.[2016] Alleged construction of ash pond at new site without compliance, *Original Application No. 342/2014(CZ)* 05 September 2016 [Click here](#)
- Bimal Singh Karnawat & Ors Vs West Bengal Pollution Control Board & Ors [2016] Pollution by the Plastic factory, *Original Application No. 80/2015/EZ* 21 September 2016 [Click here](#)

PUBLICATIONS

- Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 2016, Annual report 2015-16, New Delhi, [Accessed 31-Oct-2016] [Click here](#)
- Cheng, I. and Lammi, H (2016) *The Great Water Grab* : How the coal industry is deepening the global water crisis, Green peace international [Accessed 31-Oct-2016] [Click here](#)

MISCELLANEOUS

- The Third International Conference on Energy and Sustainable Development, Adrar, Algeria, 6-7 December, 2016 [Click here](#)
- Energy regulation and environment, free online course by Steven Weissman, UC Berkeley [Click here](#)