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stopppwatch

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Educating & Informing Stakeholders on Energy, Environment & Thermal Power Plants

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Relevant Websites & Contacts

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ENERGY EFFICIENT NORMS FOR POWER PLANTS

The Government has identified 144 thermal power plants/stations for improving energy efficiency and thereby reducing fuel consumption under Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Ministry of Power (MoP) being implemented by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

This was stated by Sh. Piyush Goyal, Minister of state for Power, Coal & New and Renewable Energy (Independent Charge) in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabhato-day. The energy savings of 3.211 million ton of oil equivalent/year is targeted to be achieved by these thermal power plants by the end of first PAT cycle which is from 1.4.2012 to 31.3.2015.

Improve Demand-Supply Gap:

1. Advanced planning of generation projects for 12th Five Year Plan and perspective planning for 13th Plan.
2. Rigorous monitoring of under execution projects - All the under execution projects are monitored at the highest

level to resolve the bottlenecks and to ensure that the projects are commissioned on time.

Energy efficiency norms for power plants

1. Renovation & Modernisation (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) of existing old thermal power stations are taken up for improving plant performance. R&M and LE works of total capacity of 18776 MW have been completed.
2. Mapping studies of 85 thermal power generating units were carried out during 2007-09 in the country under Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN). The mapping studies were carried out by using Ebsilon Professional Software to identify gaps in operating parameters vis-a-vis design parameters pertaining to overall energy efficiency of the plant. This has enabled power utilities to take remedial measures to enhance operational efficiency of their plants. The 15 different thermal power generating utilities

have been supplied 55 Ebsilon Professional Software and around 100 engineers from 15 different utilities have been trained to use Ebsilon Professional Software.

3. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified Technical Standards for Construction of Electric Plants and Electric Lines Regulations - 2010 which lay down the requisite efficiency criteria to be complied by the stations.

4. Old & in-efficient thermal units are being retired in a phased manner. A total capacity of about 3000 MW has already been retired till date.

5. Supercritical technology is being adopted to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation and reduce the specific coal consumption in production of power. A capacity addition of 24750 MW based on supercritical technology has already been achieved till date.

Business Standard, March 19, 2015

SRM ENERGY TO SELL POWER PLANT IN CUDDALORE

Mumbai-based SRM Energy Ltd is planning to sell Cuddalore thermal power plant in Tamil Nadu.

The power plant had been transferred to a wholly-owned subsidiary SRM Energy Tamilnadu Pvt Ltd.

The parent company is in the process of implementing a 3X660-Mw super critical thermal power plant based on imported coal, in Cuddalore.

The company, on its website, had earlier cited in order to proceed at a faster pace with

resource mobilisation and implementation, the company had decided to hive off the Cuddalore Power Project to a separate SPV, SRM Energy Tamilnadu Pvt Ltd, subject to receipt of all the necessary approvals. Business Standard, March 9, 2015

GREEN INDIA MISSION CONVERGED WITH MGNREGA TO RECLAIM FOREST

The government has merged National Mission for a Green India, which aims afforestation at 10 million hectares of land over the next decade, with MGNREGA to increase and improve the country's forest cover.

Modern technology like remote sensing will be used to monitor the progress of this initiative regularly.

Currently, green works such as water harvesting, afforestation and farm forestry are undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme implemented by Rural Development Ministry.

The government is also eyeing at increasing 10 million hectares of forest cover under the 'National Mission for a Green India' being implemented by the Environment Ministry.

"To further synergise these efforts and to collectively address the climate change concerns, the government has come out with convergence guidelines after consulting both Environment and Rural Development Ministries," a senior government official said.

The convergence guidelines sets out the approach to be adopted to strengthen co-ordination at field-level for developing forest cover and improving forest-based livelihoods for about three million households.

According to the guidelines issued by the Environment Ministry, all lands including village common lands, community lands, revenue wastelands, shifting cultivation areas, wetlands and private agricultural lands will be eligi-

ble for afforestation under this convergence.

Under MGNREGA, forest works such as pre-plantation, pit digging, planting and watering, fencing, plant support and protection activities, weeding, mulching and manuring the plants among others can be undertaken for afforestation.

State Forest Development Agencies (SFDA) will provide technical advice on plant species suitable for area, raise nurseries and deliver required plant material to each gram panchayat before July each year meeting the cost from MGNREGA funds.

"However, where there is a shortage of funds under MGNREGA, it may be topped up from Green India Mission funds," the guidelines said.

[TOI](#), March 15, 2015

Conserve paper.
Don't print out documents unless absolutely necessary. Or use the reverse side of old print outs to save paper.

TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES: HIGHLIGHTS

The International Conference on Global Environment Issues was held from March 14 to March 15, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi.

The conference was organised by the National Green Tribunal, along with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indian Law Institute and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

While delivering the inaugural speech, M Hamid Ansari, the Vice President of India asserted that the 'environment' is a public good and not owned by any individual. The activities of humans result in significant changes in the environment that cause damage to various species, ecosystems and ecological

processes. Therefore, preservation of integrity of such components is critical as they provide bio-physical base necessary for human life like water, land, air, forest and biodiversity.

The conference involved judges, environmentalists, scientists, lawyers and other members of the society to discuss on key topics like unplanned developments, ozone layer depletion, electronic waste disposal impact of sinking ships, effect of oil spills on marine environment, impact of climate change and international dispute resolution mechanisms on environmental issues.

The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Prakash Javedkar, stated that a campaign 'Fresh

Air is a Birthright' has been proposed to be launched by the government, in public-private partnership (PPP) mode due to serious concerns about worsening of the quality of air in the country.

Environmental degradation is a major causal factor which leads to poverty, especially among the rural poor and women. It directly creates an impact on soil fertility, quantity and quality of water, air quality, forests, wildlife and fisheries.

A greater attention to management of all natural resources is required through appropriate eco-friendly policies, regulatory frameworks, pricing of natural resources and preventive measures to be taken against people causing pollution.

[India Today](#), March 15, 2015

STATE OF EUROPE'S ENVIRONMENT SCRUTINISED

In a major new report, the European Environment Agency (EEA) says progress has been made toward cleaning Europe's air and water and reducing waste disposal, but that major environmental challenges remain. Fundamental changes to the systems of production and consumption will be needed in order to meet the EU goal of 'living well within the limits of the planet' by 2050.

The 239-page five-yearly EEA report, referred to as [SOER 2015](#), includes a detailed analysis of EU policies on the use of chemicals in Europe and calls for more research to improve scientific knowledge on the environment to help better guide EU policies in coming years.

Among the positive developments, the report notes that Europe's greenhouse gas emissions since 1990 have declined 19% despite a 45% rise in economic output, and that recycling rates increased in 21 nations between 2004 and 2012 while landfilling rates dropped in 27 out of the 31 nations whose data were available. From an economic perspective, the environment industry sector, defined as goods and services to help protect the environment, expanded more than 50% between 2000 and 2011.

On the negative side, some 430,000 people died in 2011 from exposure to airborne fine particle matter. And half of Europe's freshwater bodies will most likely not attain 'good ecological status' in 2015 while marine and coastal biodiversity is at particular risk. The report warns that growing use of certain chemicals in consumer products has been associated with an increased in endocrine diseases and disorders, while other areas of concern include land degradation, climate change, and continuing loss of biodiversity and soil functions.

Wake-up call

'Our analysis shows that European policies have successfully tackled many environmental challenges over the years,' says Hans Bruyninckx, EEA.

The report lists three key areas for environmental focus: protecting the natural capital that supports economic prosperity and human well-being; stimulating resource-efficient, low-carbon economic and social development; and safeguarding people from environmental health risks.

Jeremy Wates, secretary general of the Brussels-based European Environmental Bureau, which promotes environmental issues, describes the EEA report as a 'wake-up call' for European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, whose political priorities 'virtually ignore' the environment apart from climate change. 'The report provides compelling reasons for [Juncker] to add environmental protection to his political priorities and demonstrate that he has not embarked on an ideological crusade to cut environmental regulation.'

Managing risks

The effect of chemicals on the EU environment and on EU chemicals policies is mentioned throughout, which states that the EU chemicals regulation known as REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals), 'does not address the problem of simultaneous exposures to multiple chemicals' and will need to be adjusted which included the need for further legislation 'on the issue of endocrine disrupters'.

Catherine Ganzleben, project manager at EEA for chemicals and environment, tells [Chemistry World](#) that REACH has improved

'protection of human health and the environment' and increased 'availability and quality' of information on chemicals. But she says the 'current paradigm considers substances on a chemical by chemical basis and in doing so underestimates risks to human health and to the environment'. She adds: 'Cumulative risk assessment is required, taking account of vulnerable groups, multiple exposures, potential interactions between chemicals, and effects at low levels of exposure.' She says EU already has identified 'a number of areas where EU chemicals policies will be strengthened in the coming years'.

Knowledge gap

A key theme sprinkled throughout the report is the need to improve the environmental 'knowledge base', including the impacts of chemicals. 'There is a gap between available, established monitoring, data and indicators and the knowledge required to support transitions,' the report says.

Ganzleben says the report is not suggesting that the science community has been neglecting environmental research, only that more knowledge is necessary to guide EU policies.

'In particular, we would like to see more research on systemic challenges, such as the complex interactions between multiple environmental pressures and how they can act synergistically to affect human health and well-being,' she says. 'A better understanding of complex exposure patterns, and how these patterns are linked to lifestyle and consumption behaviour is critical to enable us to tackle cumulative risks and prevent health impacts, especially in vulnerable population groups.'

[Chemistry World](#), March 11, 2015

EU's Goal

"In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits."

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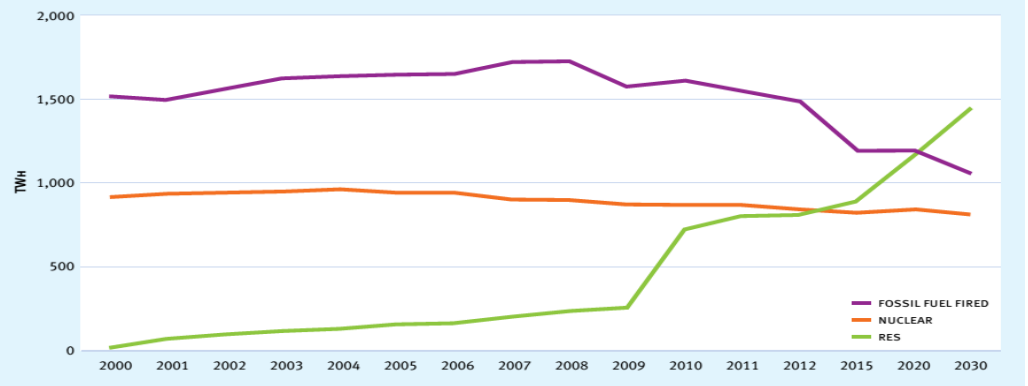
<http://thermalwatch.org.in/>



Established in 1985, Citizen consumer and civic Action Group (CAG) is an advocacy and campaigning group that works towards protecting citizens rights in consumer and environmental issues and promotes good governance processes including transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making.

EU POWER STATISTICS AND TRENDS 2013 (EUROELECTRIC)

FIGURE 7: GENERATION BY PRIMARY ENERGY 2030 OUTLOOK IN THE EU 27¹⁶



REGULATIONS AND CASES

- National Green Tribunal, Appeal 1 of 2013 Medha Patkar & Anr VS Ministry Of Environment Ors, Judgment Date: July 11, 2013 . Click [here](#)
- MOEF & CC Minutes of the 31st EAC (THERMAL & COAL MINING PROJECTS) MEETING, Held on 16th -17th February, 2015. Click [here](#)

PUBLICATIONS

- EEA (European Environment Agency), The European environment – state and outlook 2015 – synthesis report, March 2015. click [here](#)
- EPA, Technical Support Document (TSD) for Carbon Pollution Guidelines for Existing Power Plants, June 2014. click [here](#)

MISCELLANEOUS

- Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewables, Energy How a Geothermal Power Plant Works: Video, US Government, Click [here](#)
- Marcus Evans, 14th Annual Outage Management for Power Plants, 5-7 Aug 2015, Grand Hyatt San Antonio - San Antonio, TX, USA. Click [here](#)