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**Relevant Websites & Contacts**

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## MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT—II

### B. Raw material consumption

SL no	Name of the raw material	Name of the product	Consumption of raw material per unit of output	
			During the previous financial year 2012-2013	During the financial year 2013-2014
1.	Coal	Electricity	0.726 Kg/Unit	0.773 Kg/Unit
2	Heavy furnace oil	Electricity	2.719 ml/Unit	1.104 ml/Unit

The raw material consumption of the plant, the output and specific consumption of the fuels consumed are mentioned in this section. As per the example section, coal and heavy furnace oil are given as the main inputs. It denotes the amount of fuel consumed to produce per unit of output. The specific consumption of fuels also indicates the fuel efficiency of that particular plant. CEA Norms will indicate the type of coal used in relation to the efficiency of the thermal power plant.

### C. Pollution discharged to environment

Pollution discharged to environment /unit of output (Parameters as specified in the consent issued)				
SL no	Pollutants	Quantity of pollutants discharged mass/day	Concentration of pollutants in the discharge	Percentage variation from prescribed standards
1.	Water for making Ash slurry sent to ash dyke	0	Results furnished as per Annexure-II (a&b)	Pollutant level is within limits from the prescribed standards
2.	Air (Flue gas)	1,03,225.55 T/day	Results furnished as per Annexure-III (a)&(b)	Pollutant level is mostly within limits from the prescribed standards

The industry or the plant are required to disclose the information of the pollutants discharged out of their industry or the plant. The pollutants, their quantity, the concentration of the pollutants and their variation from the prescribed standards issued by any authority should be mentioned here. For thermal power plants, typical discharges are water for making ash slurry and air (Flue gas). The prescribed standards should adhere to [Central Pollution Control Board norms](#) (2015).

### D. Hazardous waste

Hazardous Wastes (as specified under Hazardous waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008)			
SL no	Hazardous Waste	Total quantity in Kg	
		During previous financial year 2012-2013	During financial year 2013-2014
1	From process	Nil	Nil
2.	From pollution control	Nil	Nil
3.	Used/spent oil received	7310 Kgs	3690 Kgs

The amount of hazardous waste generated from the process and pollution control facilities of the plant for previous and present financial year should be disclosed. This section needs to adhere Hazardous waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, [2008](#) which is subsequently amended on [2009\(1st\)](#), [2009\(2nd\)](#), [2010\(3rd\)](#), and [2010\(4th\)](#).

## BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY UP BY 19%

The Environment Ministry got an increase of nearly 19 per cent in its budgetary allocation for the next fiscal even as environmental bodies said that Union Budget has failed to acknowledge the problem of pollution.

The Union Budget proposed an allocation of Rs 2,675.42 crore for the Environment Ministry for 2017-18 in comparison to last fiscal where it was allotted Rs 2,250.34 crore, an increase of 18.88 per cent. The Revised allocation for 2016-17 was however Rs 2,327.51 crore.

The Project Tiger, which was an initiative for conserving the wild-cats however, witnessed a decrease in its budget allocation for 2017-18 where it was Rs 345 crore. In 2016-17, the budget allocation was Rs 375 crore.

The Project Elephant, which was also launched to conserve the jumbos across the country, got an increase in its allocation in 2017-18 with Rs 27.50 crore in comparison to last fiscal when it was allotted Rs 25 crore.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), which is a statutory body under the Ministry for tiger conservation was allocated a sum of Rs 8.15 in 2017-18. The Budgetary allocation for 2016-17 for NTCA was Rs 5 crore while the revised allocation for the same period was Rs 6.50 crore.

The Union Budget presented by Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley today allocated Rs 74.30 crore for Central Pollution Control Board for 2017-18 while in 2016-17, the allocation for the central pollution watchdog was Rs 70.15 for 2016-17.

"The Budget has failed to even acknowledge the problem of pollution, which simply indicates that environment is not a priority concern for this regime. While the budgetary allocation for rural employment, agricultural insurance and farm ponds etc seems to be good, the challenge would be implementation," CSE experts said.

Another green body TERI said that the Union Budget is a continuation of the foundation built

in last year's Budget to 'transform' India but while moving in the right direction in some key areas, stops short in others.

"The model law on contract farming, if adopted by the states, can contribute to the creation of farm infrastructure, in improving the efficiency in the use of land and other inputs for agriculture and in reducing waste through the agricultural value chain.

It said that the Budget has "refrained" from stepping up allocations towards meeting India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) commitments on renewable energy, energy efficiency and additional carbon sequestration through the forestry sector.

"Our estimates suggest that the target of additional 2.5-3.0 billion tons of carbon sequestration alone will require an annual investment of about Rs 1 lakh crores," TERI said.

[Financial express](#), February 1, 2017

*According to a report of the SEI, " Air pollution may not just harm people who are breathing the air directly. It may also seriously affect a baby present in its mother's womb and that women in India are more than 10 times at risk than their counterparts in rural areas of England or France".*

## INDIA TOPS LIST OF COUNTRIES IN OZONE POLLUTION DEATHS

India's deepening pollution problem, which hit home with a vengeance after Diwali last year as Delhi and NCR woke up enveloped in smog that refused to lift for days, has a death toll second only to China's, and together the two nations account for over half the world's deaths from pollution.

According to the State of Global Air 2017 report, released in Boston on Tuesday, as many as 2.54 lakh deaths occurred in 2015 on account of exposure to ozone and its impact on chronic lung disease.

India accounts for the highest number of premature deaths due to ozone pollution, its toll 13 times higher than Bangladesh's, and 21 times higher than Pakistan's.

An interactive website on the report also highlights that 92% of the world's population lives in areas with unhealthy air. "We are seeing increasing air pollution problems worldwide, and this new report and website details why that air pollution is a major contributor to early death," said Dan Greenbaum, president of the Health Effects Institute (HEI), the research institute that designed and carried out the study. He said, "The trends we report show that we have seen progress in some parts of the world, but serious challenges remain".

The report was prepared by HEI in cooperation with the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington and the University of British Columbia.

Involving more than 2,000 researchers, the report factored in the role of an extensive set of behavioural, dietary and environmental risk factors for more than 300 diseases in 195 countries from 1990 onwards.

Referring to the findings of the report, Anumita Roychowdhury of the Centre for Science and Environment, said, "India can't afford to remain complacent or in denial. With so many people dying early and falling ill... due to particulate and ozone pollution, it is a state of health emergency. This demands nationwide intervention to ensure stringent mitigation and a roadmap to meet clean air standards".

[Economic times](#), February 15, 2017

## COAL-FIRED POWER STATION BLAMED FOR 1000S OF DEATHS

A coal-fired power plant which produced twice the legal amount of toxic gas for seven years has been awarded a £10m state subsidy to produce electricity for a single year.

Aberthaw in Barry, in the Vale of Glamorgan, describes itself as “one of the most efficient coal-fired power stations in the UK”.

However, in September last year, the European Court of Justice ruled that it had breached the legal limit for nitrogen oxide for seven years, emitting more than double the permitted level.

The power plant was one of the successful bidders in a capacity market auction held by the National Grid on behalf of the Government. The Business Secretary has still to formally approve the results.

Nearly 40 per cent of the contracts went to gas power stations, while a further fifth went to coal and biomass plants.

The money is paid regardless of whether any electricity is actu-

ally produced and is designed to ensure electricity can be generated quickly when needed.

The Government said it was planning to phase out “unabated coal” by 2025 and the amount of spare electricity capacity to be provided by the fossil fuel would fall over the next few years.

However, legal activist group ClientEarth, which has successfully sued the Government twice over its plans to cut air pollution, said it was “unacceptable” that Aberthaw, run by energy giant RWE Generation, would receive £10m of public money to produce electricity in 2017-18.

In September, a report by Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth said Aberthaw, which can produce electricity for 1.5 million homes, had the third highest emissions of nitrogen oxides of any industrial installation in the whole of the European Union.

“The pollution is responsible for causing asthma symptoms and bronchitis in children, chronic bronchitis in adults, hundreds of

hospital admissions every year, and low birth weight in babies.” “Over the 45 years since it started operating, pollution from this one power station alone is likely to have caused the premature deaths of more than 3,000 people in Wales, and 18,000 across a wider area.”

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy said: “We have set out our proposals to phase out unabated coal power generation by 2025, and are already seeing a significant reduction in the role that coal will play in the capacity market year on year”.

It said the station would reduce its generation levels this year and “this combination of fewer operating hours and lower emissions will ensure that Aberthaw Power Station can provide security of electricity supply for Wales and beyond into the 2020s”.

[Independent](#), February 7, 2017

## DEUTSCHE BANK OUT OF COAL PROJECTS- PARIS CLIMATE PLEDGE

Deutsche Bank, the biggest bank in Germany, has said it will stop financing coal projects as part of its commitments under the Paris agreement to tackle global warming.

“Deutsche Bank and its subsidiaries will not grant new financing for greenfield thermal coal mining and new coal-fired power plant construction,” it said in a statement. Existing exposure to such projects will be gradually reduced, it added. The lender said the decision was in line with the pledges it made at last year’s Paris climate conference, along with 400 other public and private companies, to help fight global warming.

The bank pulled out of a deal to finance the controversial expansion of a coal port in Australia in

2014 because it said there was no consensus about how it would impact the Great Barrier Reef.

Green groups claimed then that Deutsche Bank had bowed to public pressure after 180,000 Germans signed a petition urging the bank not to fund the expansion at Abbot Point in Queensland. The accord, signed by 192 countries, is the world’s first universal, legally binding climate deal. It sets out a plan to limit global warming to below 2C (3.6F) over pre-industrial levels.

The new US president, Donald Trump, has vowed to withdraw his country, the world’s second-largest greenhouse-gas polluter after China, from the agree-

ment. A report released in December 2016 said the total value of fossil fuel divestments had doubled to \$5 trillion.

Deutsche Bank is one of a number of financial institutions around the world which are slowly but surely reducing their exposure to fossil fuel risk. Though some argue that continued involvement in the sector allows for influence over coal companies’ actions, as we progress further into the global energy transition, coal is simply becoming less of a financial benefit, and increasingly a scarier proposition for investors – and investors do not traditionally like scary.

[The Guardian, Clean Technica](#), February 1, 2017

*Discovered small field policy is one of Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s flagship energy policies and the part of ‘Make in India’ initiative, aimed at securing the country’s energy needs.*

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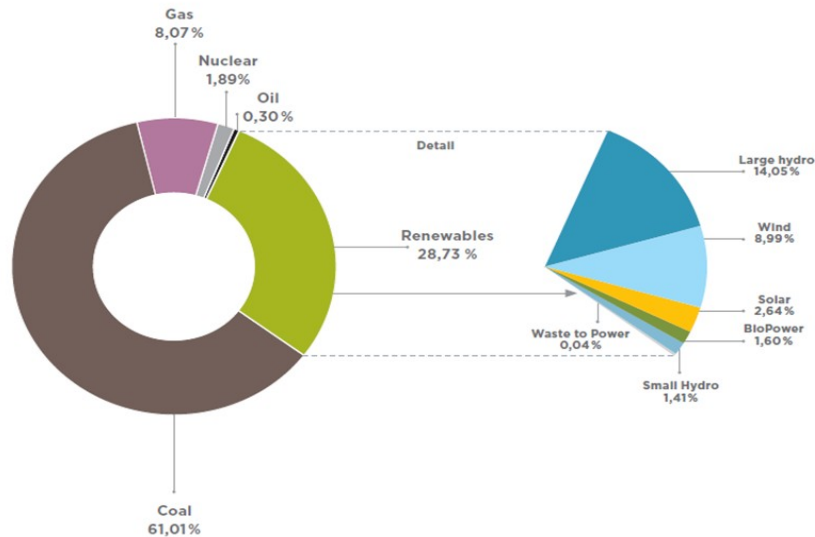


*Citizen consumer and civic Action Group (CAG) is a non-profit, non-political and professional organization that works towards protecting citizens' rights in consumer and environmental issues and promoting good governance processes including transparency, accountability and participatory decision making.*

## INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY FUEL - CEA/MNRE 2016

Figure 1: Installed power capacity by fuel in India 2016

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 2016 and Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 2016



## REGULATIONS AND CASES

- Satara Municipal Council Vs MoEF & CC & Ors [2017], Reconstruction of Kas dam-Environment sustainability, M.A. No.19/2015 (WZ) IN APPLICATION No.135(THC)/2013(WZ) , 9th February, 2017 [Click here](#)
- Joydeep Mukherjee Vs The pollution control board [2017], Illegal operation of brick kilns in Jharkhand, ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 110/2015/EZ , 15th February, 2017 [Click here](#)

## PUBLICATIONS

- World Health Organization, Don't pollute my future! The impact of the environment on children's health [Online]. Geneva, 2017. [Click here](#)
- Global Wind Energy Council (2017) , Global Wind Statistics [Online], 2016. [Click here](#)

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Winner of the 2017 Documentary Award for Environmental Advocacy- "Before the Flood"- If you could know the truth about the threat of climate change – would you want to know? [Click here](#)
- TNPCB's recommendations and guidelines to solid/hollow block manufacturing units on environmental aspects [Click here](#)