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Relevant Websites & Contacts

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BHEL BAGS ITS LARGEST ORDER WORTH RS 18,000 CRORE IN TELANGANA

Power generation machinery maker BHEL has bagged its largest order amounting to Rs 17,950 crore from Telangana State Power Generation Corp (TSGENCO) to set up a 4,000 MW plant at Yadadri.

"BHEL has achieved a new landmark by securing the single largest order in its history for setting up a 4,000 MW (5x800 MW) supercritical thermal power project from TSGENCO," BHEL said in a statement. The project valued at Rs 17,950 crore is one of the highest orders ever placed in the capital goods sector in India, the statement added.

"TSGENCO has entrusted BHEL with this order for setting up the 5x800 MW thermal power plant, on engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) basis, at Damaracherla in Nalgonda Dis-

trict of Telangana, named as Yadadri Thermal Power Project," it said. In December 2014, TSGENCO had placed an order with BHEL for setting up Telangana's first Supercritical Thermal Power Plant of 800 MW rating, also on EPC basis, at Kothagudem followed by an order for the 4x270 MW Bhadradari TPS at Manuguru in Khammam district in March this year.

The statement further said, BHEL has been a long standing partner in the development of the erstwhile combined state of Andhra Pradesh with 78 per cent of the coal-based power stations having been commissioned by the company.

In 2014-15, these plants operated at a high Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 83.5 per cent

against the national average of 65.5 per cent.

Earlier this year, TSGENCO has entered into an MoU with BHEL for construction of new thermal power plants totalling to 6,000 MW in the state. BHEL said that all these power plants are expected to commence generation on fast-track basis to meet the state's increasing demand for power, with power being identified as a crucial factor for the development of the state.

To overcome the current uncertainty of coal supply, BHEL shall be supplying its in-house developed fuel flexible boiler, which is capable of firing the entire range, from 100 per cent Indian to 100 per cent imported mix of coal, BHEL said.

([NDTV Profit](#), 2 June, 2015)

MPCB SERVES NOTICE ON PARLI THERMAL POWER PLANT FOR FLOUTING GREEN NORMS

The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) has issued a show-cause notice to Parli thermal power plant in Beed district for allegedly violating pollution control norms and releasing pollutants outside its premises.

The board said the plant was handling and transporting fly ash without tarpaulin packing to Parli city and the surrounding areas, thereby creating air pollution. Acting on a complaint lodged with MPCB office, found that the thermal power station was violating norms of the Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, section 21 of the Air

(prevention and control of pollution) Act, and rule 5 of the Hazardous Wastes (management handling & trans-boundary movement) Rules. MPCB officials said the stack and ambient qualities at the unit, which were monitored during 2014-15, exceeded the consented standards. Hence, it is clear that the unit was not operating and maintaining the air pollution control devices properly, they said.

The officials said the maintenance of Tokwadi and Dautpur ash bunds are very poor. "The unit has not made adequate

tree plantation in the surrounding areas of ash bunds," an MPCB official said. "Besides, the unit has also not built a sewage treatment plant for treating effluent generated from New Colony and the plant. The plant is using low-grade coal as fuel for the boiler resulting in generation of ash in huge quantity," the official said.

The board has instructed the chief engineer of the power station to reply to the notice within seven days, failing which the MPCB would take stringent legal action against the plant. ([TOI](#), 30 June, 2015)

COAL INDIA PIT-HEAD STOCKS SWELL AHEAD OF PEAK DEMAND

Coal India has mined enough coal to be able to meet the needs of power plants for the next 40 days, coal secretary Anil Swarup said.

On top of the state-run company's pit-head stocks of about 40 million tonnes, India's 100 main thermal plants have 20 days of coal on hand ahead of the June-September monsoon season, when power demand peaks and coal output drops due to flooded mines.

Around this time last year, the plants had just 11 days of stocks, prompting some experts to say electricity generation may not be growing as fast as it should in the country where one in four people still goes without power.

Power generation fell 1% in April, after growing by 8.4% in the fiscal year that ended in March — the fastest rate in 20 years. But demand is estimated

to have jumped sharply in the past few weeks due to a searing heat wave.

"Coal production is increasing substantially and that would help bring down imports quite substantially, which will be reflected in the coming few months," Swarup said, adding Coal India's April-May output grew by 12% from the same period of last year to 82.6 million tonnes.

Swarup gave no forecast of coal import levels but said some firms may continue to buy from overseas clients based on long-term contracts.

Online commodities market operator mjunction, however, forecast India's imports this June-September will be around the level of 80.1 million tonnes bought in the year-ago period.

"But the recent depreciation in the rupee versus the US dollar,

and less-than-encouraging demand for cement and steel, might have its impact on power demand and in turn on coal demand, including imported coal," mjunction CEO and managing director Viresh Oberoi said in an email.

India's total coal imports rose 12% to 20.8 million tonnes in May, according to provisional data from mjunction. Though India's coal output is rising, transport facilities have not improved as fast. Swarup said the number of wagons at Coal India's disposal rose 10% in April-May.

Below-normal monsoon rains as forecast by the government on Tuesday could put further pressure on the railways by raising demand for coal, as the generation of hydroelectric power that accounts for about one fifth of the country's total would fall. ([Live Mint](#), 2 June, 2015)

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GUJARAT THERMAL POWER PLANTS SET FOR MAJOR OVERHAUL

State-run thermal power plants in Gujarat are set for a major overhaul. This would make them more energy efficient; reduce variable cost of power generation and maintenance cost. The state power generation company Gujarat State electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) has decided to replace existing old and inefficient units by new supercritical technology units.

First phase would see replacement of over three decade old 120 MW units at Gandhinagar, Ukai and Sikka thermal power plants. Current GSECL is having total installed thermal power capacity of 5884 MW using fuels like coal, lignite and gas. It operated runs over a dozen power plants including hydro power plants in the state.

This is first major initiative of the state government to improve the efficiency of the state-run power plants. "The 120 MW units are of very old design. Hence, the variable cost of generation from these units is high due to higher heat rate," said a senior official of the department of energy and petrochemicals.

He said that now improved and supercritical coal based units with higher capacity, higher efficiency; low auxiliary power consumption and low heat rate are available. Hence, there was a need to replace the old technology with the new one. Another reason for this overhaul is that for setting up new power plants land acquisition was a major hurdle. "Therefore, it is worthwhile to replace existing old and inefficient units by new supercritical technology units by

demolishing the old one," he added.

GSECL has now commissioned a feasibility study to replace the existing units with super critical technology. In the first phase, two 120MW units each in Gandhinagar, Ukai and Sikka thermal power plant will be replaced.

Recently, GSECL awarded Rs 206 crore contract to renovate and modernize two steam turbines at Ukai and Wanakbori thermal plant. Under this contract the 200 MW turbines at Ukai and Wanakbori would be retrofitted to increase its efficiency by around 14 percent from existing operating conditions thereby reducing coal consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. ([TOI](#), 1 June 2015)

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT 2015

What is the Renewable energy (RE) progress report and what is its purpose? The RE Directive states that a progress report should be issued every two years. The purpose of this progress report is to assess Member States' progress in the promotion and use of RE in line with the 2020 targets. In addition, it contains sections on the sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids consumed in the EU and on the economic, social, and environmental impacts of this consumption.

What are the EU renewable energy (RE) targets? The RE Directive adopted in 2009 sets binding targets for renewable energy. It focuses on achieving a 20% share of RE in the EU overall energy consumption by 2020. Every Member State has to reach individual targets for their overall share of RE in energy consumption. In addition, in the transport sector, all Member States have to reach the same target of a 10% share of renewable energy.

These targets can be reached by increasing the share of energy from renewable sources, including wind power (both on-shore and offshore), solar power (thermal, photovoltaic and concentrated), hydro-electric power, tidal power, geothermal energy and biomass (including biofuels and bioliquids). The RE targets aim to reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, to decrease RE production costs, and to diversify our energy supply by reducing dependence on oil and gas.

What is the current share of RE in the EU? The RE Directive lays down legally binding national RE targets, the interim trajectory for each Member State, and requires them to take adequate national measures to ensure that these targets are met, so that the EU as a whole can reach at least a 20% share

of RE in its overall energy consumption by 2020. With a projected share of 15.3% of RE in 2014 in the gross overall energy consumption, the EU and the vast majority of Member States are making good progress: 25 Member States expected to meet their 2013/2014 interim targets.

Where does Europe stand compared to other regions? According to the 2014 world energy outlook from the IEA, Europe is still ahead of most other regions (e.g. China and the USA) in terms of its share of renewable electricity, or installed renewable power per capita, although the world is gradually catching up and massively investing in new capacities. In 2013, renewables accounted for more than 56% of net additions to global power capacity and represented far higher shares of capacity added in several countries[1]. This is also good news for Europe, and can provide new market and technology opportunities for EU companies and research. The EU's work to build a resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate policy, together with EU Member States efforts will contribute to ensuring the achievement of the at least 27% of renewables in 2030 target and thereby to the EU remaining the world's number one in renewable energy.

Which EU countries perform best? With less than 6 years still to go to the end of 2020, 25 Member States are so far well on track to achieving their binding national RES targets, and five Member States have already achieved or are about to achieve their RES targets well ahead of time.

Is Europe leading in any specific area of the renewables industry? The EU is leading on wind turbine manufacturing: almost 40% of market shares were held by EU companies in 2013

Are renewables and the RE targets really good for Europe? The RE Directive and its legal provisions have contributed to the overall achievement of EU's energy and climate policy goals, security of energy supply, employment, public acceptance of renewables and regional development. The deployment of renewables in the EU has resulted in around 388 Mt of gross avoided CO2 emissions in 2013 and a reduction in the EU demand of fossil fuels of 116 Mtoe. More importantly for the EU's security of energy supply, the RES substitution of natural gas made up 30% of all avoided fossil fuel use in 2013; almost half of Member States reduced their gross inland consumption of natural gas by at least 7%[3]. Avoided imported fuel costs due to increasing use of RE amount to at least EUR 30 billion a year.

Does the EU have any targets beyond 2020? Yes, in 2014 the 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy was adopted. It sets out predictable and certain energy and climate objectives for 2030. The RE target is to reach at least 27% of RE in overall energy consumption by 2030, with flexibility for Member States to set national objectives. This level of RE would come with significant benefits in terms of greater reliance on indigenous energy sources and in terms of energy trade.

What needs to be done in order to reach the targets?

Although the majority of Member States and the EU as a whole are well on track towards 2020, some Member States will need to reassess their national RE policies to ensure more steady growth and progress to the 2020 RES targets. The use of cooperation mechanisms foreseen in the Directive may be helpful in reaching these targets in a more cost-efficient manner. (EU, 16 June, 2015)

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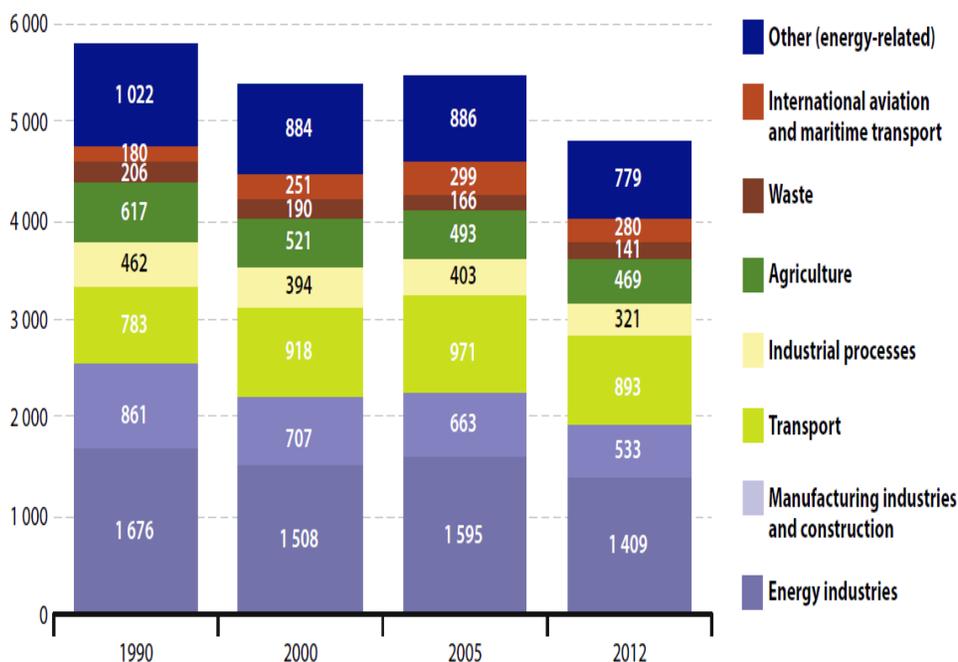
www.cag.org.in

<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.

GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR, EU-28



REGULATIONS AND CASES

- MOEF & CC, Standard Terms of Reference (TOR) for EIA/EMP Report for Projects / Activities requiring Environment Clearance (EC), click [here](#)
- US EPA, National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), click [here](#)

PUBLICATIONS

- Merrill, Laura, et al. "Fossil-Fuel Subsidies and Climate Change: Options for policy-makers within their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions." , Nordic Council of Ministers (2015). Click [here](#)
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), Black Carbon Finance Study, 2015. click [here](#)

MISCELLANEOUS

- Working Group Meeting of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), Paris, Ile-De-France, France, 8-9 September 2015. click [here](#)
- African Regional Workshop on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), 17-19 August 2015, Kigali, Rwanda click [here](#)

உங்களுக்கு தெரியுமா...?



சுற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டு முறை
பற்றிய ஒரு படக் கதை

Do you know...?



A Cartoon Booklet on the Environmental Impact
Assessment Process

"Do you know?"!!

A Cartoon Booklet on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

CAG is pleased to launch the
Cartoon book **"Do you know?"!!**

The book aims to demystify
and educate communities and
general public on the adminis-
trative and environmental
regulations and laws on the
Environmental Impact Assess-
ment (EIA) Process, with spe-
cific reference to Thermal
Power Plants (TPPs).

The people can learn while
they read the comics with their
family!

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lish and Tamil. It is available on
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