BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 360 of 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ajay Srivastava ...Applicant

Versus

State of Haryana & Others ...Respondents

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9.	**ANNEXURE R-8:** Copy of the letter dated 24.12.2025 by the answering respondent addressed to the HSPCB	43

Place: New Delhi

Date: 18.02.2026

Through Counsels:

Alok Sangwan, [D/678/2000]

Rajat Sangwan, [D/4417/2019]

Sumit Kumar Sharma [D/6028/2020]

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REPLY BY WAY OF AFFIDAVIT OF RESPONDENT, i.e., HPGCL, FTPS, FARIDABAD

I, Arbind Kumar, Executive Engineer, Faridabad Thermal Power Station (FTPS), Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL), Faridabad, Haryana, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case and am duly authorized and as such, competent to swear this affidavit on behalf of HPGCL.
2. That Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 26.11.2025 directed the answering respondent as follows:

   '...21. Hence, the unit is directed to provide Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate, since inception till date, before the next hearing...'

NOTARY COL APS CHAHAL (RETD.) PANCHKULA Nth 11451 EXPIRES ON 22.09.2028 GOVT. OF INDIA

18 FEB 2026

3. That all the units of the Faridabad Thermal Power Station (FTPS) were phased out and retired by the year 2010. Consequently, no ash has been deposited at the New Ash Dyke site for more than 15 years, and no ash has been deposited at the Old Ash Dyke for more than 39 years.
4. That HPGCL has evacuated the fly ash deposited in the New Ash Dyke within the assured time period, i.e., on or before 31.12.2025. A joint inspection conducted by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) with HPGCL on 21.11.2025 confirmed that all claimable pond ash has been evacuated up to the Natural Ground Level (NGL). A copy of the said joint

inspection report has been attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-1**. A photograph depicting the evacuation at the New Ash Dyke has been attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-2**.

5. That the Old Ash Dyke since has remained dormant and defunct since the year 1987. It is reiterated that the said Dyke was reclaimed during 1988–89 under the aegis and consultancy of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), incorporating the contemporaneous best practices for reclamation of the Old Ash Dyke as substantiated in previous affidavit of the Answering Respondent dated 17.11.2025. It is humbly submitted that the probable consequences of removal of legacy ash from the Old Ash Dyke and/or to commit stabilization of the dyke in terms of the MoEF&CC Notification dated 31.12.2021 (its subsequent amendment dated 30.12.2022), and Annual Certification (June 2023), *inter alia*, would be as follows:

   a) destruction and removal of all vegetation and green cover that has developed on the Old Ash Dyke over the past 39 years would render a great risk to the mature ecosystem that has since developed;

   b) exposure of huge quantity of legacy ash, leading to its dispersion into the ambient air and exacerbation of air pollution, especially for residents in the immediate vicinity as the Old Ash Dyke is proximate to densely populated residences, viz., Sainik Colony on its west side, Nehru Colony on its east side, SGM Nagar on its north side and Village Nawada on its south side;

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6. It is most respectfully submitted that the elevated levels of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and chlorides observed in the local groundwater are attributable to regional geological conditions, as acquiesced by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in its *"Ground Water Information Booklet of Faridabad District – 2013"*. A copy of the said 2013 report has been attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-3.** A perusal of the said report indicates that the groundwater quality of District Faridabad is described by the CGWB as follows:

"The shallow groundwater of the district is alkaline in nature (pH 7.75 to 8.62) and is moderately to highly saline (EC 693 to 3590 µS/cm). Among anions, bicarbonate predominates at some places, whereas at other places either none of the anions dominate or chloride is dominant. Among cations, by and large, sodium is the dominant cation. At some places, mixed cationic character has been observed. Comparing the concentration values of major ions with the recommended desirable and permissible limits for drinking water (Bureau of Indian Standards), it is found that more than half (75%) of the groundwater is not suitable for drinking purposes."

7. That a comparison of groundwater monitoring data of HSPCB with the data published by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for the year 2023 clearly establishes that the elevated TDS and chloride levels are consistent with the naturally saline and poor quality of groundwater across the entire District of Faridabad. It is further submitted that rather the groundwater quality parameters near the Old Ash Dyke are, in fact, often lower than the regional averages recorded at locations situated 7–16 km away from the site.

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8. That insofar as compliance with the direction of this Hon'ble Bench dated 26.11.2025 to produce the Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) is concerned, it is respectfully submitted that initially 15 MW Power Plant was commissioned in the beginning of 1966 and proposal/extension Units (55/60 MW) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in the year 1966. A copy of the extract of the project report dated May, 1975 depicting the aforesaid factum is attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-4.**

That the State of Haryana came into existence in 1966, whereas the Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) was constituted in the year 1974. The Water (Prevention and

Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1974 followed by the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986. Therefore, in the HPGCL's respectful submission, the requirement of CTE/CTO compliance did not exist at the relevant time as the mandate CTE/CTO was formulated after the commissioning of Power Units. Nevertheless, HPGCL has formally requested HSPCB and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to provide any available historical records, which shall be placed before this Hon'ble Tribunal, if received.

9. That it is most respectfully submitted that despite absence of a statutory requirement of CTE/CTO at the contemporaneous time, perusal of memo bearing no. I-26 (26) 2/75-P&E dated 18.09.1976 issued by the Power & Energy Division, Planning Commission, Govt. of India addressed to the Development Commissioner, Govt. of Haryana qua Unit No. 3 at the Faridabad Thermal Power Station within the Detailed Project Report (May, 1975) reveals that the scheme and feasibility to establish the said Unit was duly examined by the Central Electricity Authority and further recommended by the Department of Power, Planning Commission. The perusal of the said memo further reveals that the project report to establish the said Unit was also examined by the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi. Therefore, it is evident that despite the absence of any statutory framework qua Consent to Establish and Operate at the contemporaneous time, the Power & Energy Division, Planning Commission, Govt. of India considered the establishment of the said Unit fit vis-à-vis techno-economic requirements and consequent approval of the Central Electricity Authority. A copy of the memo bearing no. I-26 (26) 2/75-P&E dated 18.09.1976 issued by the Power & Energy Division, Planning Commission, Govt. of India is attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-5**.

NOTARY COL. APS CHAHAL (RETD.) PANCHKULA No. 11451 EXPIRES ON 22.09.2028 GOVT. OF INDIA

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10. That it is also respectfully submitted that the formal copies of the Consent to Operate (CTO) are presently not traceable. However, it is evident from the available historical records that the units had applied for and obtained Consent to Operate from time to time. This is substantiated by the extract of the application bearing Memo No. Ch Spl/FMG-93/Vol-XI dated 28.02.2001 submitted for renewal of consent along with its typed copy is attached herewith as **ANNEXURE R-6**. Further, as per the historical records maintained by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB), consent for the year 2000–01 was granted vide No. 2644 dated 12.02.2001; for the year 2005 vide No. 5677 dated 01.06.2005; and for the year 1996–97 vide No. 548 dated 06.01.1997, as recorded in the official registers. Copy of the relevant extracts from the consent register maintained by the HSPCB has been attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-7.** Furthermore, vide letter dated 24.12.2025, a formal request has been made by the answering respondent before the HSPCB for providing the record of the CTO/CTE for the subject Units of FTPS. A copy of the letter dated 24.12.2025 has been attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-8**.

NOTARY COL. AJ[illegible] CHAHAL (RETD.) PANCHKULA No. 11451 EXPIRES ON 22.09.2028 GOVT. OF INDIA

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11. That it is evident from the above submissions and supporting material that the Old Ash Dyke is presently covered with dense vegetation and is fully stabilized. A natural ecosystem has developed on the dyke over several decades. There exists no causal link between air pollution or groundwater contamination and the Old Ash Dyke in its present stabilized condition. Therefore, removal of legacy ash would be environmentally counterproductive and unnecessary, as it would destabilize a well-stabilized and ecologically settled site.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at Faridabad on this ___ day of February, 2026 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge, based on official records, and that nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

NOTARY
COL. APS CHAHAL (RETD.)
PANCHKULA No. 11451
EXPIRES ON 22.09.2028
GOVT. OF INDIA

DEPONENT
Executive Engineer
FTPS, HPGCL

18 FEB 2026

ATTESTED
APS CHAHAL No. 11451
NOTARY PANCHKULA

18 FEB 2026

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ANNEXURE R-1

HARYANA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: C-7, Urja Bhawan, Sector-6, Panchkula
Corporate Identity Number: U45207HR1997SGC033517
(An ISO: 9001, ISO:14001 & OHSAS: 45001 Certified Company)
Website: www.hpgcl.org.in Email: xenftps@hpgcl.org.in

Joint inspection report

Subject: To verify the evacuation status of pond ash at New ash dyke by the joint committee in pursuance to office order 49/FTPS/TC/01 dated 11.11.2025.

In pursuance to the office order 49/FTPS/TC/01 dated 11.11.2025, the joint committee, comprising undersigned officers of HPGCL & HSPCB, Faridabad visited the New Ash Dyke on dated 21.11.2025 to verify the status of evacuation of pond ash from the site and the committee has observed as following: -

1. All the claimable pond ash has been evacuated from the site up the Natural Ground Level (NGL, photos attached)
2. The soil surface has exposed on the bed of the ash dyke.
3. The natural vegetation has started growing over the surface.

21/11/25

Sh. Jatin Barwala
(AEE/HSPCB, Faridabad

21.11.25

Sh. Prateek Garg
(AEE/FTPS, Faridabad)

Sh. Aman Pal
(AEE/Civil, FTPS, Faridabad)

21/11/25

Sh. Arbind Kumar
(XEN/FTPS, HPGCL)

21/11/2025

Sh. A.K. Chopra
(SE/MM&Stores, PTPS, Panipat)

(TRUE COPY)

of affidavit to be submitted to Hon'ble NGT

(TRUE COPY)

ANNEXURE R-3

FARIDABAD DISTRICT HARYANA

CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD

Ministry of Water Resources

Government of India

North Western Region

CHANDIGARH

2013

CONTRIBUTORS

Tejdeep Singh

SCIENTIST `C`

PREPARED UNDER SUPERVISION OF

A.K.Bhatia

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

OUR VISION

“WATER SECURITY THROUGH GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT”

GROUND WATER INFORMATION BOOKLET

FARIDABAD DISTRICT, HARYANA

CONTENTS

FARIDABAD DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	ITEMS	Statistics
1.	GENERAL INFORMATION	
	i. Geographical Area (sq. km.)	2151
	ii. Administrative Divisions (As on 31-3-2011)	
	Number of Blocks	05 - Ballabhgarh, Palwal, Hodel, Hassanpur Faridabad,
	Number of Villages	413
	iii. Population (As per 2011 Census)	1798954
	iv. Average Annul Rainfall (mm)	542
2.	GEOMORPHOLOGY	
	Major Physiographic Units	Alluvial plain, Aravalis
	Major Drainage	Yamuna river
3.	LAND USE (Sq. km.)	
	a. Forest Area :	55
	b. Net area sown :	1430
	c. Cultivable area :	1590
4.	MAJOR SOIL TYPES	Sandy loam to loamy sand
5.	AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS	1700 sq km
6.	IRRIGATION BY DIFFERENT SOURCES (Areas and Number of Structures)	
	Dugwells	-
	Tubewells/Borewells	870
	Tanks/ponds	-
	Canals	230
	Other sources	-
	Net Irrigated area	1100
	Gross irrigated area	2340
7.	NUMBERS OF GROUND WATER MONITORING WELLS ON CGWB (As on 31-3-2011)	
	No. of dug wells	12
	No. of Piezometers	16

8.	PREDOMINANT GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS	Alluvium, Aravali group
9.	HYDROGEOLOGY	
	*Major Water bearing formation	Alluvium, fractures
	* (Pre-monsoon depth to water level)	1.51 to 50.74 m.bgl
	* (Post-monsoon depth to water level)	0.67 to 49.56 m.bgl
	*Long term water level trend in 10 yrs in m/yr	0.05 to 0.13 Rise 0.03 to 0.65 Fall
10.	GROUND WATER EXPLORATION BY CGWB	
	No. of wells drilled	
	EW	17
	OW	-
	PZ	2
	SH	1
	Depth range (m)	22 to 106 m
	Discharge (liters per minutes)	200 to 6629
	Storativity (S)	-
	Transmissivity (m^2/day)	125 to 1645
11.	DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES (2011) – in MCM	
	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resources	202.28
	Net Annual Ground Water Draft	163.50
	Projected Demand for Domestic and Industrial Uses up to 2025	27.46
	Stage of Ground Water Development	81%
12.	AWARENESS AND TRAINING ACTIVITY	
	Mass Awareness Programmes organized	one
13.	EFFORTS OF ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE & RAIN WATER HARVESTING	
	Projects completed CGWB (No. & Amount spent)	One (in DC Complex) for Rs. 170,000/-
	Project under technical guidance of CGWB (Numbers)	nil
14.	GROUND WATER CONTROL AND REGULATION	
	Number of OE Blocks.	nil
	No. Semi Critical Blocks	2
	No. of blocks notified	
15.	MAJOR GROUND WATER PROBLEMS AND ISSUES.	Ground water decline

GROUND WATER INFORMATION BOOKLET

FARIDABAD DISTRICT, HARYANA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Faridabad district of Haryana located on south eastern part of Haryana state lies between 27^0 39', 28^0 31' north latitude and 760 40' and 77'32' east longitudes. In the north it is bordered by the Union Territory of Delhi in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in the North West by Mewat Gurgaon districts of Haryana and in the west. Total geographical area of the district is 2151 sq. km.

Faridabad district is divided into Two Blocks, namely, Faridabad, Ballabgarh. Faridabad town is the headquarter of the district.

The district is mainly drained by the rivers Yamuna, which is a perennial besides this a number of small streams originates from the hill ranges of the central parts of the district, which do not meet any major stream OR Rivers but disappears in the permeable deposits of alluvial plains after traversing some distance. The drainage of the area is dendritic sub parallel to sub-angular pattern.

Systematic hydrogeological surveys in the district was carried out by Geological Survey of India during 1956-61 Re-Appraisal Hydro Geological Surveys in the district were carried out by Central Ground Water Board, during 1975-77, 1981-82 and 1988-82 and 1988-89 detailed hydro geological and water balance studies were carried out under Ghaggar and Upper Yamuna Projects. Ground water exploration has been carried out in various phases and so far 5 exploratory wells, 15 slim holes and 15 piezometers have been constructed in the district.

2.0 RAINFALL AND CLIMATE:

The climate of Faridabad district can be classified as tropical steppe, semiarid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months. During

three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic penetrate into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails up to the last week of June.

The normal annual rainfall in Faridabad district is about 542 mm spread over 27 days. The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards the end of September and contributes about 85% of the annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months 15% of the annual rainfall occurs during the nonmonsoon months in the wake of thunder storms and western disturbances.

Normal Annual Rainfall	:	542 mm
Normal Monsoon Rainfall	:	460 mm
Temperature		
Mean Maximum	:	41^0 C (May & June)
Mean Minimum	:	80^0 C (January)
Normal Rainydays	:	27

3.0 GEOMORPHOLOGY AND SOILS:

Soils of Faridabad district are classified as tropical and brown soils, existing in major parts of the district. In Hathin block the organic content of soils ranging from 0.41 to 0.75 percent which is of medium category. In rest of the area organic contents is 0.2 to 0.4 percent and falls in Low category.

The average conductivity of the soil is not more than 0.80 µmhos /cm and the average pH of the soil is between 6.5 and 8.7. The area comprises almost flat plains traversed by one ridge running N-S to NNE-SSW direction, divides the alluvium into two parts. The major river is Yamuna which is a perennial river.

4.0 GROUND WATER SCENARIO

4.1 Hydrogeology

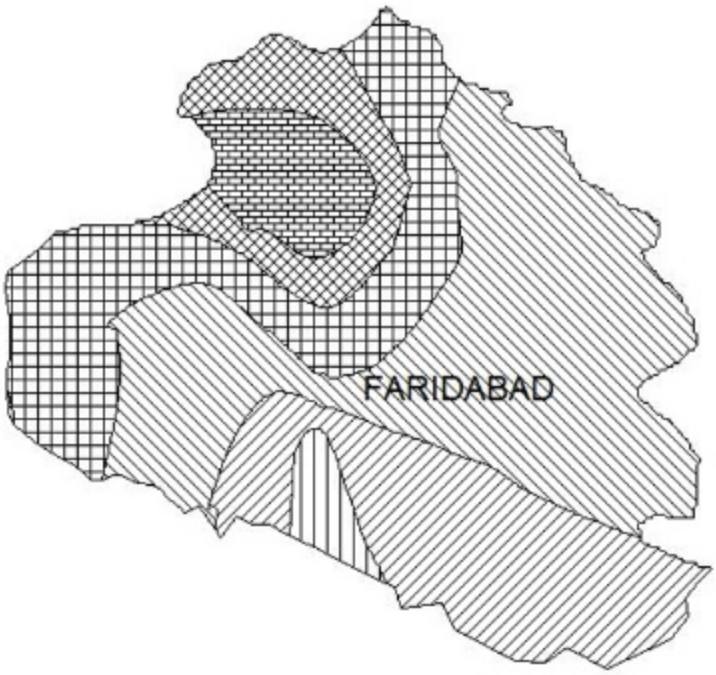
Ground water occurs in alluvium and the underlying weathered/fractured quartzites. Alluvium comprises sands, silt, Kankar and gravel which form the principal ground water bearing horizon.

In Quartzite formation, occupying the north- western part of the district, ground water occurs in weathered and jointed fractured horizons. Weathering and fracturing has resulted in formation of semi-consolidated sand beds (BADARPUR SANDS) which form potential aquifer zones. This quartzite formation has not been explored for ground water occurrence.

In alluvium, granular zones are evenly distributed in entire thickness which is negligible near the quartzite outcrops to over 350 m in the eastern parts near Yamuna River.

The ground water exploration in Faridabad district has been undertaken at 17 places. Out of these, 17 exploratory wells one slim hole and 2 piezometers were constructed in the district. In general, 6-14 granular zones mainly comprise fine sand, silt, clay and kankar. The discharge of successful exploratory wells varies between 200 and 6629 lpm with draw down of 2.39-9.12m. To assess the aquifer parameters, aquifer performance tests were conducted. The Transmissivity values in the area vary between 125 and 1645m2/ day. The Depth to water level lies between 1.51 to 50.74 m.bgl during pre-monsoon and0.67 to49.56 m.bgl during post-monsoon period. Deeper water level, in the depth range of 10m to 15 m occurs in the southeastern parts of Ballabgarh and Faridabad blocks. Water level elevation range from 220 to 180 m amsl and the general groundwater flow is towards southeast and east. Isolated groundwater mounds and troughs in different parts of the district have been created because of heavy pumping in city area. In general water table has declined all over the district over the past decade. During 1983 to1993, a decline of water level from 1 to 6m, being more in southern blocks. Besides, drying of tube wells in the eastern parts of Faridabad and Ballabgarh block also proves significant decline of water table in recent past.

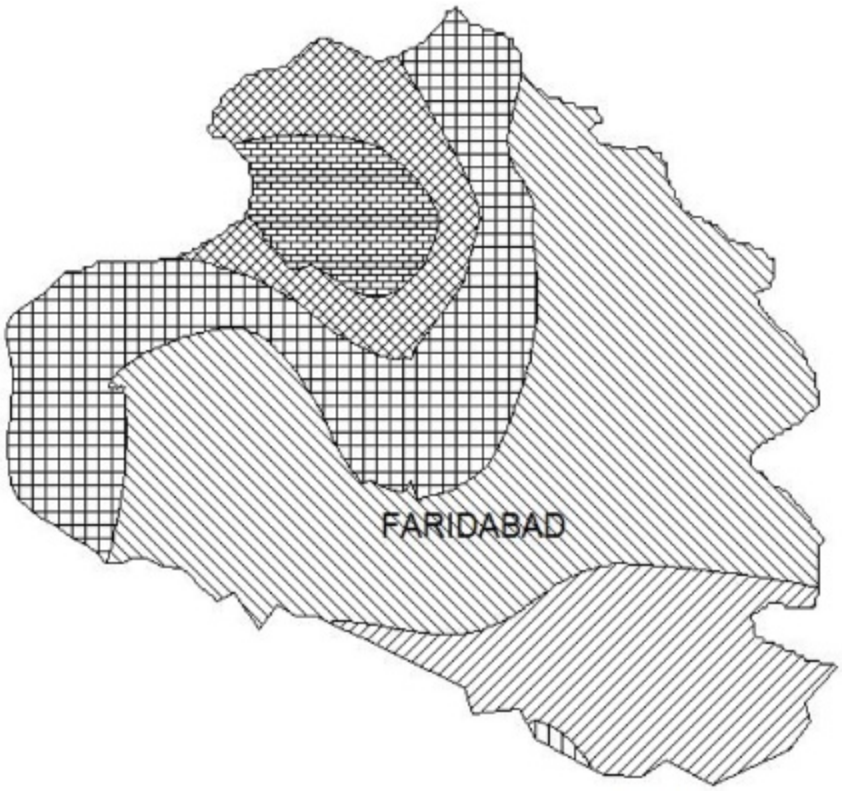
DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP
FARIDABAD
MAY 2011



LEGEND RANGE (MBGL)

- 2.0 to 5.0
- 5.0 to 10.0
- 10.0 to 20.0
- 20.0 to 30.0
- 30.0 to 40.0
- >40.0

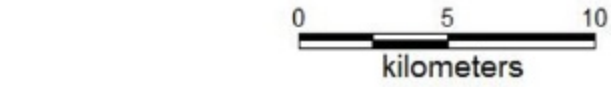
DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP
FARIDABAD
NOVEMBER 2011

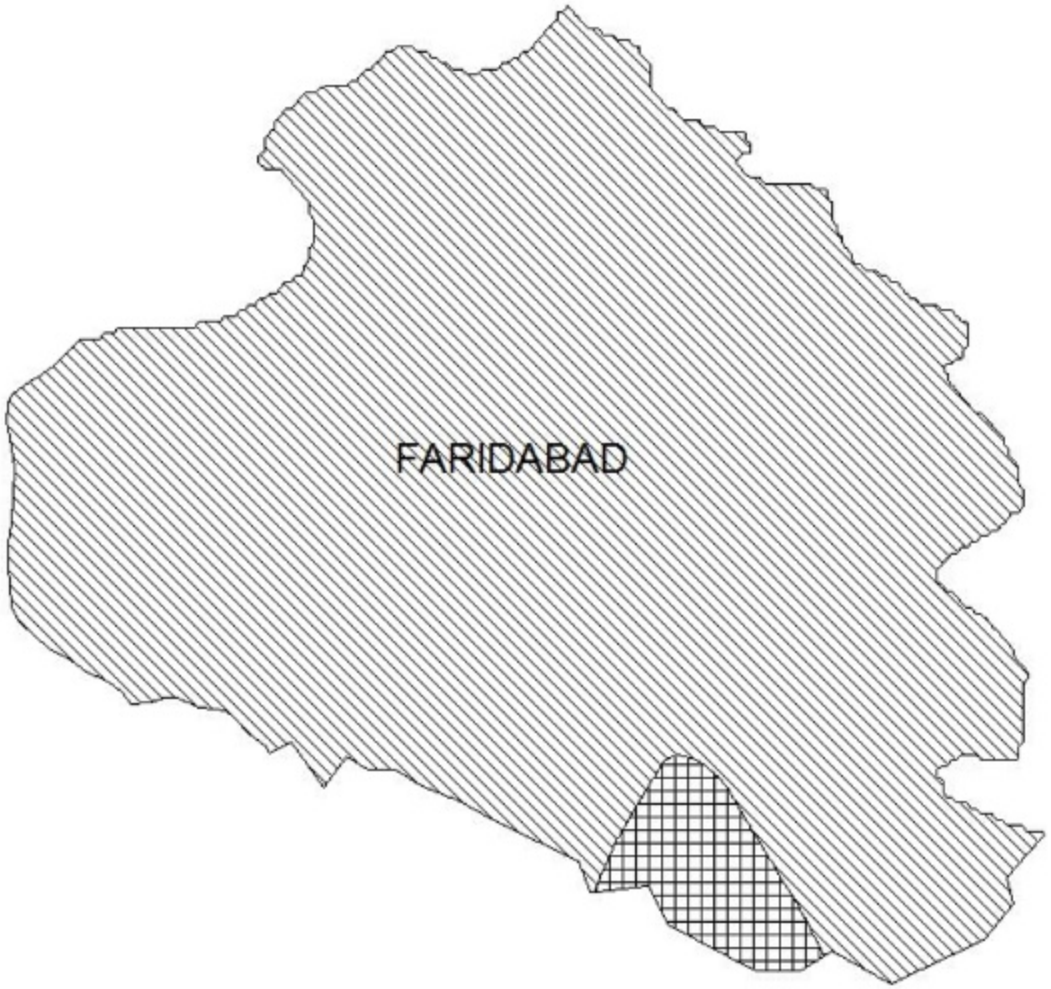


LEGEND
RANGE (MBGL)

- 2.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 10.0
- 10.0 - 20.0
- 20.0 - 30.0
- 30.0 - 40.0
- 40.0 - 62.0

SEASONAL WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATION MAP
FARIDABAD
MAY 2011 & NOVEMBER 2011





Legend
fluctuation map (mbgl)

0.0 to 2.0

2.0 TO 4.0

4.2 GROUND WATER RESOURCES

The block wise ground water resource potential in the district has been assessed as per GEC-97 as on March 2009. The stage of ground water development ranges between 78%(Ballabhgarh) to 84% (FARIDABAD). The total replenish able ground water resource in the district is 202.28MCM of which the total existing ground water draft by all means is 163.50 MCM. The net utilizable ground water resources for future irrigation development are 33.64.

GROUND WATER RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF Faridabad DISTRICT, HARYANAAS ON 31ST MARCH, 2011 in ha m

Block	Net annual ground water availability (ham)	Existing gross ground water draft for irrigation (ham)	Existing gross ground water draft for all uses (ham)	Provision for domestic & industrial requirement supply to 2025 (ham)	Net annual ground water availability for future irrigation development (ham)	Stage of ground water development (%)	catagory
Ballabhgarh	10004	7493	7759	453	2058	78	SEMICRITICAL
Faridabad	10224	6625	8591	2293	1306	84	SEMICRITICAL
Total	**20228**	**14118**	**16350**	**2746**	**3364**	**81**	

4.3 GROUND WATER QUALITY

The shallow ground water of the district is alkaline in nature (pH 7.75 to 8.62) and is moderately to highly saline (EC 693 to 3590qS/cm). Among anions, bicarbonate predominates at some places, whereas at other places either none of the anion dominates or chloride is dominant. Among cat ions, by and large, sodium is the dominant cat ion. At some places mixed cationic character has been observed. Comparing the concentration values of major ions with the recommended desirable and permissible concentration limits for drinking waters (Bureau of Indian Standards) It is found that more than half (75%) of the ground waters are not suitable for drinking purposes mainly due to fluoride content that exceeds the maximum permissible limit of 1.5mg/1.

Salinity (EC), Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) and Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) are the parameters for ascertaining the suitability of ground water for irrigational uses. These parameters range from

693 to 3590 micromhos/cm at 25^0 C, 2.19 to 15.79 and -14.52 to 13.97 milli equivalents respectively. Plot of USSL diagram used for the classification of irrigation waters indicated that ground water samples fall under class C2S1, C3S1, C3C2, C4S2, C4S2, C4S3 and C4S4. These waters are not suitable for customary irrigation as they may cause salinity and sodium hazards. It would be better if such waters are used for semi-salt tolerant to salt tolerant to salt tolerant crops along with appropriate amount of gypsum on well drained soils.

4.4 STATUS OF GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

The hydrogeological data generated through exploratory drilling has proved a vital information regarding identification of aquifer system, demarcation of their vertical and lateral extent, and delineation of potential aquifer characteristics. These studies also provide information on well design and drilling techniques. A well assembly of 203 mm dia, using about 20 m to 30 m long housing pipe and MS slot pipe with slots of 1.19 mm to 1.59 mm size would be ideal in the district area. "V" wires galvanized Screen having 0.50-1.5 mm slot can also be used as it can provide more open area conventional slotted pipes. Entrance velocity of water in the well has to be kept in mind while designing the well assembly.

Reverse /Direct circulation rig is suitable for carrying out the drilling in alluvial parts of district whereas percussion or Down the Hole Hammer (DTH) technique with Odex attachement are suitable for drilling in bouldery formation.

5.0 WATER CONSERVATION AND ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE

An experimental study for artificial recharge to ground water was taken up by NWR in the premises of D.C. office/ complex during the year 1999-2000. Mass awareness programme to raise awareness on water conservation and artificial recharge to ground water was organized by central ground water Board on 22nd December 2001. A lecture on ground water condition in Faridabad area was delivered by Shri A.K. Bhatia, Sc 'D' of **NWR**, CGWB, Chandigarh. An exhibition depicting various facets of hydrogeology and Geophysics was also organized during mass awareness programme.

6.0. GROUND WATER RELATED ISSUES & PROBLEMS

There are certain areas in the district, which have recorded water level decline in recent past. Since ground water is the only source of irrigation in major part of the district, ground water aquifers are under great stress due to increased demand in irrigation and industrial sector.

Necessary remedial measures need to be taken up to arrest further declining of water levels in the areas and suitable methodology to be adopted to recharge the aquifers.

There are frequent cases of well failure of tube well reported from all over the district. The tube wells render max 4-5 years of service and become defunct. Their discharge either has decreased or reported to have become silty. The shortening of life of the tube well is due to chemical action known as incrustation. Water tends to deposit mineral on the screen surface and in the pores of the formation, thus plugging the screen opening and the pores of the formation just out side the screen thereby decreasing discharge of the tube well. The pH of water in the area is more than 7.5 and is the reason of frequent failure of tube wells.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order to arrest the declining trends of water levels in the block, the rooftop rainwater harvesting technology should be adopted and recharge structures may also be constructed in depression areas where water gets accumulated during rainy season. This will help in enhancing the recharge to ground water reservoir.

- The crops consuming less quantity of water may be grown in place of crops requiring more water in the over-exploited block.

- The construction of roof top rainwater harvesting structures should be made mandatory in building byelaws, which will help in checking the falling water level trend in the Faridabad town.

- The abandoned dug wells may be cleaned and should be used for recharging the ground water by utilizing the surface monsoon runoff.
- The conjunctive use of poor quality groundwater and canal water by mixing in different ratio.
- Cyclic use of canal water and poor quality groundwater.
- The water level monitoring network needs to be increased in the block.
- Local populace to be educated regarding consequences of mining of ground water and need for effective and economic use.

(TRUE COPY)

ANNEXURE R-4

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

FARIDABAD THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT

STAGE II (1x60 MW)

PROJECT-REPORT

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER (THERMAL)
FARIDABAD

(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

HARYANA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

FARIDABAD THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT

STAGE II (1x60 MW)

PROJECT-REPORT

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER (THERMAL)
FARIDABAD

CONSULTANTS
THERMAL DESIGN ORGANISATION
CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY
NEW DELHI

May - 1975

PART I — GENERAL

1. INTRODUCTION

There has been awakening in the people since independence to utilise more and more Electric power to modernise their life whether in fields of Agriculture, Industry or at home. The generation of power has all along been out stripped by the demand, consequently recurring power shortage has been experienced despite best efforts on planning and execution of several hydro-electric schemes comprising of Ganguwal, Kotla, Bhakra Left and Bhakra Right Power Houses.

Haryana is an infant state formed just over 7 years ago from the erstwhile Punjab. Acute shortage was experienced in the area upto end of 1954 but with the commissioning of Ganguwal Power House in the beginning of 1955, some relief was felt. This relief was short lived and did not come upto the expectations of the people whose demand continued to rise. The next relief was afforded by Kotla Power House which was commissioned in late 1956. The power made available by this Power House was consumed up in no time and again this area was faced with power crisis because the next project i.e. Bhakra Left Bank Power House was not expected to be commissioned before 1961. As a result severe restructions were imposed on power consumption and the grant of new connections and various categories of industrial consumers had to be either discouraged or refused. This situation had resulted because of conservative load estimates. The region suffered a big set back in industrial and agricultural development.

The commissioning of the Bhakra Left Bank Power House during 1961 was a major step in the development of power and once again there was a feeling of availability of abundant power. Even then, far flung areas remained starved of power due to delay in the completion of transmission and distribution systems. The result was that the area near the source of power and such areas where transmission lines were laid, cosumed up the available power beyond anticipation and period of abundance was soon converted to period of power shortage by the begining of 1963. Again restrictions had to be imposed on the working of existing

industrial and agricultural consumers and on the grant of new connections. The industrial and agricultural development of the region received another set back.

By that time, it was realised that dependence on hydro power alone would not bring deliverance and hence to meet shortage of power 15 M.W. plant was sanctioned to be installed at Faridabad which was developing as an industrial centre in the State. This Power House was commissioned in the begining of 1966. Additional thermal power generation was planned at I. P. Station Extension comprising 3×62.5 M.W. units under DESU in which this state had one third share.

The commissioning of the first unit of Bhakra Right Bank Power House during the early part of 1966 was another land-mark. This was followed by the commissioning of four more machines there. However, the net contribution of the Bhakra Right Bank Power House to the system is restricted by water availability in the Govindsagar and the system demand has already reached the limit of power availability from the Bhakra-Nangal hydro complex. The whole region fed by this complex, namely Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Northern parts of Rajasthan and part of Delhi which are served by this project, can look forward to nothing more in the matter of supply in the near future and will have to resort to all sorts of restrictions and power cuts to the detriment of Agro-industrial development which actually is at such a stage where abundant power is basic necessity for its unhindered progress. Obviously immediate steps on war footing are called for to meet the worsening situation and unless this is done, the faith of the agriculturists and industrialists in the capability of the administration to provide adequate power for the basic needs of development is bound to be shaken.

Anticipating the power shortages and due to the fact that hydo-generating stations were dependent upon restricted water availability from the Gobind Sagar, the Planning Commission sanctioned in 1966, the scheme for the installation of one unit of 55/60 M.W. in the first instance followed by 2nd unit of similar capacity as an extension to the newly commissioned 15 M.W. thermal plant at Faridabad vide their letter No. 1-26(27)-66-I/P dated 13.9.1966. In the wake of bifurcation of erstwhile Punjab into Punjab and Haryana in November, 1966, the work could not be taken in hand immediately. The Haryana State Electricity Board who

inherited the resposibility of execution of this project, being in the Haryana territory came into existance in May, 1967 and has taken up the project in hand.

Keeping in view the demand of power in the State and the fact that a lot of saving can be affected if installation of 2nd unit is taken up simultaneously with the first one, the Haryana State Electricity Board approached the Haryana Government for according approval to take up the erection of 2nd unit also. Sanction has since been received from the Haryana Government vide 3012-2 PW(2)-70/21317 dated 7.8.1970.

Thus the work on installation of two units each of 55/60 M.W. is under way as extension to the existing 15 M.W. unit at Faridabad and the first 60 M.W. unit has been commissioned in the last quarter of 1974 and the second unit is expected to be commissioned by March, 1976. The load development in the area and in the State necessitates further and quicker augmentation of power supply. With the present oil crises the availability of diesel oil for pumping units has become scarce and the Government of India has desired that the diesel sets may be converted to power driven sets. It is estimated that about 100 M.W. load is connected to the diesel pumping sets in Haryana. This has to be replaced with the power driven sets on an emergent basis. The earliest way of making some power available to Haryana is that we augment the capacity of the Thermal Power Station at Faridabad.

In view of the keen demand it is proposed that the third stage of this project may be taken up which envisages installation of a similar unit of 60 M.W. in the same premises as an extension to the two units.

The installation of this unit can be completed very expeditiously and in view of the auxiliary facilities having been established already, it would be advantageous to instal this third unit in continuation of the works of the first two units of 60 M.W. A report is thus prepared to cater for the installation of third unit of 60 M.W. at Faridabad.

ANNEXURE R-5

ANNEXURE—VII

No.I-26 (26) 2/75-P&E
Government of India,
Planning Commission.
(Power and Energy Division)

———

Yojana Bhavan,
New Delhi.
September 18,1976

To

The Development Commissioner,
Government of Haryana,
Chandigarh.

Sub: Faridabad Thermal Power Station—3rd unit (1x60 M.W.) Haryana—Estimated cost Rs. 1830 lakhs—approval accorded.

———

Sir,

The scheme relating to the extension of the existing Faridabad Thermal Station (2x60 MW) by one more unit of 60 MW has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and recommended by the Deptt. of Power. Planning Commission accepts the feasibility of the scheme and its inclusion in the State Plan for commencing execution immediately on the basis indicated in the following paragraphs:

2. MAIN FEATURES:

The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 60 MW Turbo Generating set with the associated auxiliaries together with installation of one 260 tonnes per hour capacity boiler, accessories and other appartenant facilities. The comments of the CEA (copy enclosed) will be taken into account as applicable in the detailed design and implementation of the scheme.

3. SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT AND SCHEDULE: OF COMMISSIONING:

The supply of plant and equipment will be from indigenous sources (Main Turbo set and boiler BHEL). The State authorities may indicate the schedule of commissioning of the station.

4. COAL SUPPLIES:

This project is tentatively linked for coal supplies to Singrauli/C.I.C. coal fields. If any change in the linkage becomes necessary, it would be intimated. In the meantime the project authorities are requested to enter into appropriate agreements in advance for the supply of coal on an assured basis. The project authorities will also take necessary action to ensure transport of coal in consultation with the Railway authorities from the coal fields to the Power Station.

5. CIRCULATING WATER SUPPLY:

It is noted that the existing water system is designed for drawl of 25 cusecs which is adequate for meeting the demand of the 3rd unit also. A new cooling tower will be installed for the additional unit.

6. COST ESTIMATES:

The cost of the scheme will not exceed Rs. 1830 lakhs as reported in the CEA comments (copy enclosed).

7. The State authorities are requested to include the scheme in their Fifth Plan and indicate the Annual phasing of physical progress and financial requirements. Necessary arrangements may also please be made for effective project management and monitoring of the scheme to ensure completion within the time schedule and cost estimates.

8. The Central Ministries and other concerned agencies are requested to take necessary action in the area of their respective responsibilities to ensure coordinated progress and completion of the scheme.

9. Any anticipated difficulties in the course of implementation, failures or slippages of a serious nature should be brought to the notice of the CEA, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Planning Commission.

10. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithtully,
Sd/-
(H.R. Rao)
for Secretary to the Govt. of India

Encl: As above.

Copy with a copy of the enclosure to:

1. Secretary, Power Deptt. Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.
2. Chairman, H.S.E.B., Chandigarh.

Copy without enclosure to:

1. Ministry of Energy, Deptt. of Power, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Heavy Industry, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure, New Delhi.
4. Ministry of Railways, New Delhi.
5. Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi.
6. Central Electricity Authority, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-22.
7. Member Secretary, Northern Regional Elecy. Board, New Delhi.
8. Chairman, B.H.E.L., New Delhi.
9. Shri K. L. Miglani, S. E. (Thermal), Faridabad.

Copy to:-

Advisers (PA)/(E)
PA Division
I&M Division
Monitoring & Project Evalution Divn.
Information Officer
Library
Guard File
Officers of the P & E Disision

6. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

6.1 The project report has been examined by the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination, Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi. The Department has no objection for the extension of the Thermal Power Station subject to the following conditions.

a) The monitoring of the particulate emissions at the mouth of the chimney and at appropriate points at the grounds should be conducted regularly after commissioning of the plant The monitored data should be made available at half yearly intervals by the plant authorities to the Central Electricity Authority and to the Department of Science & Technology. This is to reveal the efficient functioning of the pollution abatement technology followed.

b) The quality of coal to be used should be kept to that of Grade-I coal as far as possible. The report may include notification of this aspect also. The coal is to be used in a pulverised form as is being done at present.

c) As the thermal power plant is located in an industrial complex the emissions of particulates SO_2, COetc. in the atmosphere becomes additive nature. As such it is suggested that this unit be treated as the last extension to the existing plant. Any new addition after this would not be feasible at the present site.

d) If pollution levels are found to be unacceptably high, further pollution control may have to be introduced at a later date.

7. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

7.1 The scheme comprises the installation of one unit of 60 MW to be manufact-

ured by M/s. BHEL. The boiler will be of a radiant, single drum, natural circulation type and include two forced draft fans, two induced draft fans, super heater and will have a continuous rating of 260 Te/hr super heated steam at a steam condition of 96 ata and 530°C with the feed water temperature at the inlet of the economiser being 230°C. The turbine proposed to be installed is idential to the existing 60 MW turbine and directly coupled to a 3 phase air cooled 68.75 MVA, 0.872 P.F., 11 KV Generator to be manufactured by M/s BHEL Hyderabad. The rated parameters of turbine will be 90 ata and 525°C. The turbine will be non-reheat condensing two cylinder machine. The Generation voltage will be 11 KV which will be stepped upto 66 KV through a step-up transformer for feeding into the existing 66 KV ring main system.

8. COST ESTIMATE.

8.1 The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1767 lakhs. If the cost estimates are updated, taking into account recent price increase of 60 MW unit as intimated by BHEL, the total cost works out to Rs. 1830 lakhs as per abstract of cost estimate in annexure A. The cost per Kw works out to be Rs. 3050.

9. COST OF GENERATION.

In working out the cost of generation interest charges at 6 percent, depreciation 3.5 percent & O&M charges at 2.0 percent have been adopted. The coal consumption has been taken as 0.456 kg/Kwh based on calorific value of 6000 kilo cal/kg. The pit head cost of of Grade—I coal that would be available for this Station is Rs. 71 per tonne. Adding Rs. 60 per tonne as transportation charges and Rs 5.00 as handling charges and central cess, the cost of coal as delivered at Power House comes to Rs. 136 per tonne. The cost of generation works out, on this basis, to 13.64 paise/kwh, vide Annexure B.

10. FINANCIAL FORECAST.

The financial forecast has been worked out for the revised estimated cost of

Rs. 1830 lakhs. For working out the financial forecast, energy generation under the scheme has been worked out at an annual load factor equivalent to 6000 kwh/kw. The Gross Revenue has been assessed at a selling rate of 16.0 paise/kwh. The scheme is remunerative as indicated in Annexure—C and yield a net return of 10.94 percent in the 3rd year of operation.

11. COMMENTS OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

The points raised by the Ministry of Finance have been largely answered in the preceding paragraphs.

Estimates were not in details and commented on the norms assumed for financial forecast in the Project Report.

The cost estimates have been verified and are considered reasonable. The financial forecast has been re-worked as per standard CEA norms.

12. CONCLUSION

Extension to the Faridabad Thermal Power Station for installation of one Unit of 60 MW (3rd Unit) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1830 lakhs is considered very economical at Rs. 3050/kw in the present context, when costs of new stations with even larger units is much higher. The location has also the great advantage that it is within heart of the industrial zone and will minimise transmission costs and losses. This Project is therefore, considered fit to receive techno-economic approval of the Central Electricity Authority.

(TRUE COPY)

THERMAL PROJECT FARIDABAD
(A UNIT OF HARYANA POWER GENERATION ...)

From;

Chief Engineer/Thermal,
HPGCL, Faridabad

To

The Environmental Engineer,
Haryana State Pollution Control Board,
Rishi Nagar near LIC/SBI ,
Ballabgarh.

Memo No.Ch. 5/18/FMG-93/vol-xi dt. 28/2/2001

Sub; Renewal of consent for Air & Water Pollution Control under section 21 & Air act 1981 under section 25/26 of water Act-1974 respectively for the year 2001-2002

In compliance of section 21 of Air act 1981 and section 25/26 of water act-1974 , enclosed please find herewith consent application on form-I & form-B in triplicate alongwith D.D.No. 982597 dt. 28/2/2001 for Rs. 60,000/- under air act-1981 & D.D.No. 982598 dt. 28/2/2001 for Rs. 60,000/- under water act-1974 alongwith additional information required for NOC to establish /consent under water/air act in five copies.

Executive Engineer/FM,
for Chief Engineer/Thermal,
HPGCL, Faridabad.

DA/ Application form-I in triplicate alongwith D.D.No. 982597 for 28/2 Rs. 60,000/-

2) Application form B in triplicate along with DD no. 982598 dt. 28/2 for Rs. 60,000/-

3. Details of Air Pollution control devices existing (five copies)

4. Additional information reqd. for NOC establish /consent under water / air act (five copies)

5. Water/Air act (five copies)additional affidavit of 14 points with reason for the points which arenot applicable (five copies)

6. Details showing the capital investment in respect of Faridabad Thermal in triplicate

7. Reports of fresh of Air & water in triplicate.

...CONTD.

[TRUE TYPED COPY]

THERMAL PROJECT FARIDABAD

(A UNIT OF HARYANA POWER GENERATION CORP.)

From;

Chief Engineer/ Thermal,

HPGCL, Faridabad

To

The Environmental Engineer,

Haryana State Pollution Control Board,

Rishi Nagar near LIC/ SSI,

Ballabhgarh

Memo no. Ch. Spl/FMG-93/Vol-XI dt. 28.02.2001

Sub.: Renewal of consent for Air & Water Pollution Control under Section 21 & air act 1981 under section 25/26 of Water Act-1974 respectively for the year 2001-2002

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Sd/-

Executive Engineer/FM

for Chief Engineer/Thermal,

HPGCL, Fariadabad

DA/ Application form-I in triplicate alongwith D.D. no. 982597 dt. 28/2/2001 for Rs. 60,000/-

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7. Reports of fresh of Air & water in triplicate

(TRUE TYPED COPY)

38
ANNEXURE R-7

Haryana State Pollution Control Board

C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula

Dated: 11/5/2004

t of SCN Notices under Air Act

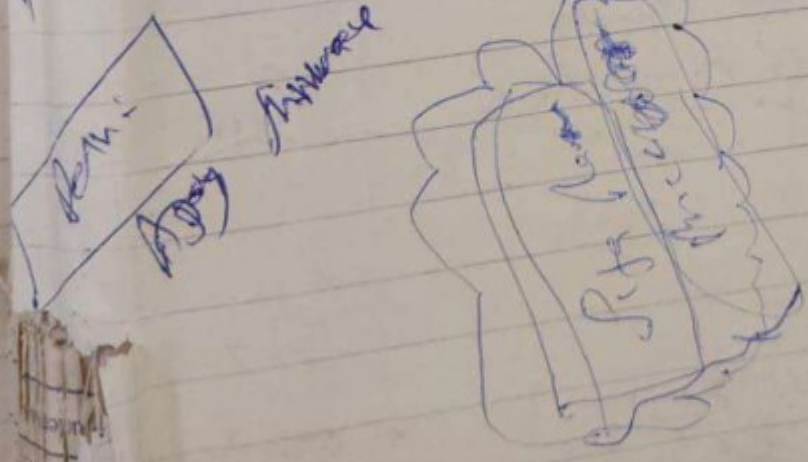
S. NO	Code	Name of Unit	Address	SCNNo	SCNDate	Observation
LLABGARH						
1	BG896	RATASO THERMO PACK INDUSTRIES	SARROPUR, FARIDABAD not applied		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
2	BG370	NIRMAN INDUSTRIES	PLOT NO. 145, SEC.24, FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
3	BG257	NERO PLAST PRUCTO LTD	P NO. 307, SECTOR 24, not applied FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
4	BG203	MEENAKSHI EQUIPMENT P LTD	398-99, SECTOR-24, FARIDABAD	1655-56	10/13/20(	RO asked whether unit has abondoned the
5	BG071	RAYBESTOS P LTD	111, SECTOR-6, regular case FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
6	BG826	RAJINDER PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES P LTD	VILL TUMASRA, PALWAL regular case		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
7	FRSPL013	S.R. TRADING CO.	GURUKULE INDERPRASTHA, 13/1, MR, FARIDABAD	896	7/15/200(	RO comments awaited.
8	BG224	N M NAGPAL P LTD	PLOT NO. 260, SEC. 24, FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
9	BG234	MOHTA BRIGHT STEEL P LTD	P NO. 258, SECTOR-24, FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
10	BG465	NUCHEM WIRE LTD.,	20/6,MR,FBD.		4/23/200(	RO/UNIT asked to submit prev. year A/R.
11	BG280	ORIENT STEEL AND INDUSTRIES LTD	20/1, M R, FARIDABAD	1080	6/21/200(	Submitted wrong affidavit for non polluting as unit is
12	BG859	SHREE NATH CASTING P LTD	P NO. 252, SECTOR 24, Regular Applied FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
13	BG910	INDUSTRIAL CASTING COMPONENTS	JAJRU ROAD, SECTOR 59, N.A. FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
14	BG937	KALKI JI ENGG. COMPANY	PLOT NO. 248, SECTOR-24, FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	Case Recd.
15	~~BG137~~	ESCPRT AUTO COMPONENT LTD	20/4, M.R. FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to
16	BG944	MAUA CASTING WORKS	SAMAI PUR ROAD, RAJIV COLONY, FARIDABAD		5/7/2004	RO/Unit is not eligible for consent due to

19LM

27	BG088	STERLING TOOLS LTD	81/25, FARIDABAD	A1R Report awaited	5/1/2004	RO ASKED TO COMPLETE EXERCISE
28	BG039A	THERMAL POWER STATION	NEAR BATA CHOUK, FARIDABAD	1462	8/31/200	Complete sampling both W/A done by Sri
29	BGSPL025	AURANGABAD MOTOR MANUFACTURING P LTD	P NO. 175, SECTOR 25, FARIDABAD		8/27/200	Rs. 3700/- balance fees. Not submitted energy
30	FB314 FA	ESCORTS LIMITED AMG	18/4, MR, FARIDABAD	872	7/14/200	RO asked to submit A/R of prev. year.
31	BG386	TIDE WATE OIL CO.,(i)	LTD., P NO.119,SECTOR 59,FBD.	721	5/13/200	RO asked to submit the Analysis report of
32	BG440	INDIA OIL CORPORATION,	ASAUDI, FARIDABAD		5/1/2004	RO ASKED TO COMPLETE EXERCISE
33	BG273	HARYANA TEX PRINTS OVERSEAS	P NO. 3, SEC. 25, FARIDABAD	716	5/13/200	RO asked to submit analysis repot of prev.
34	BG277	ORPHIC DYEING AND PRINTING MILLS	P.NO. 121/24, FARIDABAD		4/27/200	A/R of H.W.M.

Carpet Register 2005-06

CBR



15	M. Thermal Power St. Pvt. Ltd.	18/03	5377 / 1/6/05			1113	5377 / 1/6/05		

9.	M/s Thermal Power House NIT Pvt.	L	HO 13/6	9 90/17 548 dt 6/17	R	HO 13/6	

(TRUE COPY)

HARYANA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: C-7, Urja Bhawan, Sector-6, Panchkula
Corporate Identity Number: U45207HR1997SGC033517
(An ISO: 9001, ISO:14001 & OHSAS: 45001 Certified Company)
Website: www.hpgcl.org.in Email: xenftps@hpgcl.org.in

From

Executive Engineer,
FTPS, HPGCL, Faridabad.

To

The Chairman,
Haryana Pollution Control Board,
Sector-6, Panchkula.

Memo. No: - Ch-76/FTPS/2024/138 Dated:- 24/12/2025

Subject: Request for providing the letter of **Consent to Operate & Consent to Establish** for Faridabad Thermal Power Station (Commissioned in the year 1973–74)

Kindly refer to OA No. 360 of 2023 titled *Ajay Shrivastva vs State of Haryana*, listed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi. In the said matter, during the hearing held on 26.11.2025, it was directed to place on record the Consent to Operate (CTO) & Consent to Establish (CTE) for Faridabad Thermal Power Station (commissioned in the year 1973–74). A copy of the recent order dated 23.12.2025 is attached for kind reference.

In compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the matter was taken up with the Regional Officer, HSPCB, Faridabad & Ballabhgarh Region vide letter No. Ch-75/FTPS/2024/138 dated 02.12.2025 and email dated 04.12.2025. However, it was informed that no such record is available with them and that all old records have been transferred to the Head Office, Panchkula. Copies of the correspondence are attached for reference.

Therefore, it is requested to direct the concerned office to provide the CTO & CTE or any other documents issued to Faridabad Thermal Power Station, Faridabad, which was commissioned in the year 1973–1974, so that the requisite record may be placed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi well before the next date of hearing i.e. 20.02.2026

Executive Engineer
FTPS, HPGCL, Faridabad

CC to:

1. Chief Engineer/ PTPS, Panipat for kind information, please.
2. SE/ MM & Store, PTPS, Panipat for kind information, please.
3. Regional Officer, HSPCB, Faridabad Region, Faridabad for providing previous correspondence/records available in your office related to CTE & CTO, etc.
4. Regional Officer, HSPCB, Ballabhgarh Region, Ballabhgarh — *do* —

(TRUE COPY)