

BEFORE HONOURABLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
WESTERNZONE BENCH, PUNE

APPLICATION NO. 74 OF 2020
(Earlier PIL 03/2018 before
Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench)

BETWEEN:

Madhusudan Roongata

R/o M-2, Madhuban Complex,
Shivaji Nagar, Mul Road,
Chandrapur - 442401

..... Applicant

VERSUS

State of Maharashtra & Ors

Ministry of Energy and Environment
Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400032
Through The Principal Secretary
Phone:
Email:

..... Respondent

**AFFIDAVIT BY RESPONDENT NO. 5 and 6
(MAHAGENCO CSTPS Chandrapur)**

Next Date: 22-June-2021

UPLOADED ON NGT WEBSITE AND CIRCULATED TO OTHER
RESPONDENTS BY EMAIL.

INDEX ON NEXT PAGE

Place: Pune

Date: **14.06.2021**

Filed by:

R.B.Mahabal रघुनाथ भालचंद्र महाबळ

BE (Mechanical), ME (Industrial Management) VJTI-Mumbai, LL.M (Mumbai)
Chartered Engineer, Fellow of Indian Institution of Engineers, IIE Arbitrator
ex-Govt. Environmental Laboratory Analyst, NABET Accredited EIA Consultant

ADVOCATE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
Bombay High Court [Roll No. MAH/349/2012]

B - 202, Chandravijay Society, Opposite Bansuri Hotel,
Phule Road, Mulund East, Mumbai 400081, Maharashtra
mahabal60@gmail.com 7400116222 / 022-21631573

(Handwritten Signature)



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MOST RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

1. I, Dr. Vijay Yeul, **working as Senior Chemist (Environment) CSTPS, MAHAGENCO Chandrapur**, am filing this Affidavit in Reply for Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd. and Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station (CSTPS) [hereafter referred as the **Respondent No. 5 and 6 respectively**]. I have authority to file this reply. I further state and submit that I have not suppressed any relevant material facts and this reply is submitted as and by way of Affidavit on oath.

ORIGINAL PIL

2. Applicant had filed the PIL on **05.10.2017** with High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench. Subsequently the same PIL was transferred by the Hon'ble High Court to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, which is renumbered as above. The ambit of the PIL was different and the prayers were made accordingly. Even though the application has been transferred to Hon'ble Tribunal, the ambit of the PIL would be automatically trimmed to that under the Section 14 and 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010.

REPLY SUBMITTED BY RESPONDENTS

3. It is most respectfully submitted that Respondent Nos. 5 and 6 have already filed their combined Affidavit in Reply in High Court on **13.12.2018** and Reply to Rejoinder on **22.01.2020**. It is therefore prayed that this Affidavit shall be read in continuation to it. The submissions made in the past are reiterated but not

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repeated here for the sake of brevity.

REVISED AMBIT OF TRANSFERRED PIL AND PLURAL OF CAUSES PROHIBITED

4. The *locus standi* and the ambit of the initial application was as required in PIL. To qualify under s.14 and 15, the applicant will have to first establish that there is 'substantial question related to environment'. **Only one cause can be raised in one application and reliefs sought shall be multiple but consequential to that one cause. Plural causes are expressly barred by the Rule 14. While transferring the matter, Hon'ble High Court has not given any directions to Hon'ble Tribunal relaxing any of the applicable binding Rules.** As such the application will not be maintainable beyond the limitations of the Hon'ble Tribunal and scope and ambit of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 and Rules framed thereunder.
5. Many diverse allegations were made in the PIL, against Respondent Nos. 5,6 and 7, as plural causes to be remedied in one single application. **This is not permissible as per Rule 14 framed under the NGT Act 2010.** The summary of diverse allegations is:
 - a) Air Emissions are higher than the prescribed standards.
 - b) Ambient Air Quality is polluted by the Respondent.
 - c) Effluent Treatment is not proper and adequate.
 - d) Fly Ash disposal is not done as per rules.

Out of these four, first three are vague allegations without any substantial evidence against Respondents and that could have been done against any industry in general.

ACTION-TAKEN BY RESPONDENTS:

6. Respondents have acted in case of all environmental issues and aspects of pollution generated at source only. There is no intentional negligence on the part of Respondents. The respondents have provided the effluent treatment plant, air emission control equipment, fly-ash proper handling and disposal facilities as stipulated in the Consent and Clearance.

REPORT BY COMMITTEE

7. Hon'ble Tribunal vide Daily Order dated **29.10.2020** had formed the Joint Committee under CPCB and SPCB. The committee has submitted its report to Hon'ble Tribunal on **March 2021**. This affidavit is submitted with the purpose to respond to the Joint Committee Report. Central Pollution Control Board after its site visit and field monitoring has noted that Respondent had complied in some points which are alleged by the applicant. But till there are few more points which need to be complied by respondent no. 5 & 6. Other non-compliances are being attended, being complied as under.

<u>Allegation 1</u>	Allowing emission or discharge of environment pollutants in excess of the standards laid down in the 'Consent to Operate'
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<p><u>CPCB Report</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit No 8 was not in operation during Committee Visit. 2. PM concentration of Unit No. 6 was 113.70 mg/Nm³(Limit-100 mg/Nm³). 3. SOx concentration in all unit exceed limit (Limits: For unit 3 and 4 is 600 mg/Nm³, For Unit 5, 6, 7 and 9 is 200 mg/Nm³) 4. NOx Concentration in unit 9 was 464.59 mg/Nm³ (Limit: 450 mg/Nm³ as per CCA)
<p><u>Action Taken by R- 5 & 6</u></p>	<p>CSTPS have MOEF&CC recognized laboratory reports which show that the emission is within the statutory limit.</p> <p>CSTPS most respectfully submit that, the mentioned units 8 and 9 are newly commissioned units and they were in the stabilization phase at the time the results were produced by the Petitioner (in year 2017-2018). Now both the units are working well within the statutory limit.</p>
<p><u>Allegation 2</u></p>	<p>Out of total generation of Fly Ash, only 45% of the fly ash is utilized and remaining about 55 % of the fly ash is stored in ash bund.</p>
<p><u>CPCB Report</u></p>	<p>CSTPS has not achieved 100% fly ash utilization as per the condition of CCA. Huge quantum of fly ash found dumped in the ash bund.</p> <p>CSTPS need to prepare action plan for 100% utilization of present fly ash generation and plan for legacy ash dumped in the ash bund.</p>
<p><u>Action Taken by R- 5 & 6</u></p>	<p>45% of the total Fly Ash generated is used. The remaining 55% is stored in ash bunds.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considering the complexities in utilization

	<p>of fly ash, MAHAGENCO has taken initiative to form a company MAHAGENCO Ash Management Services Limited (MAHAGAMS). The main object of the company is to carry on business of utilization of fly ash.</p> <p>2. CSTPS, Chandrapur is taking all efforts to achieve 100% ash utilization as per Notification.</p> <p>3. Also made correspondence & held meetings with Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) for filling the abandoned mines Telwasa Open Cast, Dhorwasa Open Cast & Navin Kunada Open Cast identified by Task Force Committee of Ministry of Power.</p> <p>4. CSTPS (MAHAGENCO / MAHAGAMS) has engaged M/s Ashtech (India) Pvt. Ltd. to manage the ash utilization activity and initiated the process of loading of Railway rake of Fly Ash to improve the fly ash utilization from CSTPS Chandrapur to various destinations across the country (copy submitted to railway dated 11.06.2021 is enclosed)</p>
<p><u>Allegation 3</u></p>	<p>Open fly ash bund situated within a range of 4 km from flowing Erai river.</p>
<p><u>CPCB Report</u></p>	<p>1. The ash generated in the power station is disposed-off in dry form to Cement Industries and rest is deposited in the form of slurry to ash bund.</p> <p>2. It is found that ash from the ash slurry water gets settled in the downstream and the quantity of water also found decreasing may be due to partial percolation and evaporation or absorbed by vegetation in the down-stream.</p>

	<p>3. This natural flow ultimately meets the River Erai which is about 6 km from the discharge location.</p>
<p><u>Action Taken by R- 5 & 6</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water utilized for disposal of ash slurry remains stored in huge ash bund area. 2. This stored water in ash bund is recycled through ash bund water recycling system having capacity of 1200 m³/hr. 3. The recycled water is again utilized for ash disposal. 4. Moreover, preventive maintenance schedule is prepared and rigorously implemented for replacement of expansion joints, gasket of expansion joints, pipe rotation & replacement. 5. Trench pits are provided along ash pipelines on both sides so that ash shall not ingress in any natural water body agriculture field in case of leakage.
<p><u>Allegation 4</u></p>	<p>CSTPS is using unwashed coal at its thermal power station</p>
<p><u>CPCB Report</u></p>	<p>It was also observed that the CSTPS uses coal having higher Sulphur content than that mentioned in the CCA.</p>
<p><u>Action Taken by R- 5 & 6</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The coal, which is sent from mines at times, is of inferior quality than the declared grade and has higher ash %. 2. CSTPS made several presentations and complaints for good quality coal. Respondent does not submit correct receipt of coal which is generated on a regular / average basis. <p>Currently CSTPS is using washed coal</p>

FAVOURABLE FINDINGS IN CPCB REPORT

8. Respondents state that Joint Committee Report has also noted the compliance in response of the following points.:
- a) Dust Suppression system is installed at Wagon Tippler, all Transfer Point of conveyor system and each discharge chute of conveyor system.
 - b) The rain guns are provided at Stack yard of Stacker Reclaimer and other
 - c) The cement industries have constructed and commissioned their plants in CSTPS premises to collect and transport dry fly ash directly in closed bulkers to respective cement industries.
 - d) The fly ash generated is also utilized for Brick manufacturing, Construction of roads, Agriculture, Land filling and SSI units etc.
 - e) CSTPS installed meteorological and 04 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) to monitor continuously the Ambient Air Quality in the CSCTPS premises & all the CAAQMS are connected to MPCB server. Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) is installed at each unit & are connected to CPCB & MPCB server. During the visit CAAQMS at all the locations were found operational.

- f) Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP's) have been provided to all units. ESP of Unit No. 3 to 7 has provided Permanent Flue Gas Conditioning System (FGCS) by Ammonia for improving the surface charge and cohesiveness in fly ash particles.
- g) Over Fire Air (OFA) to unit No. 3 to 9 is provided to control NOx emission.
- h) Provided four Effluent Treatment Plants with capacity 68400 m³/day.
- i) CSTPS has reject coal storage area and run-off water from reject coal storage entering into natural drain namely Ranvendli Nallah **in the past** was informed by MPCB.
- j) As per CCA, CSCTPS has to provide flue gas desulphurization (FGD) system on or before 31.03.2021. In this regard, it was informed that tender for installation of FGD is in process at MSPGCL Corporate Office. Also, as per Govt. notification dated 31.03.2021, the time line extended for FGD installation.
- k) MAHAGENCO Has acquired 2658 Hectare of total land of low-lying area for its use as ash bund having catchment area of 96 km² and submergence of 2668 Hectare. Total capacity of ash bund is 115.99 mm³. Proper arrangements need to be provided by CSTPS to collect and transfer ash slurry.
- l) Huge area is provided for dumping of fly ash. Fly ash slurry disposed of at bunds gets settled and

supernatant ash water through gravity reaches the dip point. Wells are provided to collect and recycle the ash water.

- m) Transportation of coal from Bhatadi opencast mine through tarpaulin covered trucks from mine to CSTPS.
- n) Installation of about 7.2 km pipe conveyor is under progress from Bhatadi mine to CSTPS.
- o) Transportation of coal from Durgapur opencast mine through a dedicated Aerial rope way.
- p) Transportation of coal from Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery through tarpaulin covered trucks to CSTPS.
- q) Transportation of coal from Manna incline and Nandgaon Incline Mine through tarpaulin covered truck to CSTPS.
- r) Transportation of coal from Mahakali Colliery underground mine through tarpaulin covered trucks to CSTPS.

ADDITIONAL ACTION BY RESPONDENTS

9. However, in view of the findings of the Joint Committee Reports, Respondents would be taking the following action, over and above what has been already directed in the 'Consent to Operate' and 'Environmental Clearance'.

- a) **Providing of the Water Cannon Foggers (WCF):**

These have been deployed in the coal handling plants, coal handling areas, unpaved roads, extensively so as to fully mystify the area and help settling the dust of any kind then and there. These Water Cannons Foggers (WCF) are operated in consortium with the automatic continuous hot-spot measurement of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM). i.e., as soon as the levels of SPM go above the pre-set safe levels, the WFC are operated till the levels of SPM are brought down below the NAAQS.

- b) **Mobile Micro-Monitoring Stations:** Measurement of relevant parameters that are emitted from the Thermal Power Plants and resultant Ambient Air Quality around the TPS in the surrounding area of up to 30km radius, so as to determine the incremental impact of pollution over and above the baseline background pollution. This monitoring shall cover the nearest residential areas, environmentally sensitive areas, water bodies, green forest areas, bird-habitats, holy places. schools, hospitals, with a view **to carefully determine the increased pollution due to impact of TPS**, at the points of possible impact as forecasted from ISCST3 modelling given at the time of 'Environmental Clearance'.
- c) **Fly-Ash utilization:** CSTPS, Chandrapur is taking all out efforts to achieve 100% ash utilization as per notification. Also made correspondence & held meetings with WCL for filling the abandoned mines Telwasa Open Cast, Dhorwasa Open Cast & Navin

Kunada Open Cast identified by Task Force Committee of Ministry of Power.

10. The Application is of the year 2016 and after five years, substantial improvements and changes have happened in the site conditions.
11. The CPCB Visit Report has already come. Respondent No. 5 and 6 have already taken all the actions against all the findings and deficiencies as explained in detail in the above Affidavit and Action taken Report.
12. MPCB has granted the 'Consent to Operate' and is monitoring the environmental compliance as per their strict schedule applicable for LSI / RED category industry.
13. **Respondents are not contradicting or contesting the findings of the Visit Report, apart from facts stated as above and clarification given/. Respondents are ready and willing to comply with the conditions of 'Environmental Clearance', 'Consent to Operate' and the deficiencies pointed out in Visit Report. The progress and the compliance of the same can be inspected by the MPCB.**
14. As such nothing more is required to be done, other than what has been pointed out and dealt with technically on merit.

PRAYER:

15. In light of all the favourable actions taken, the Respondents pray that the application may be disposed-

of without keeping it pending anymore AND if required with the additional appropriate directions as deemed fit by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

AND for this act of kindness, as duty bound shall ever pray.



x

Place: Pune
Date: 14.06.2021

(Dr. Vijay Yeul)
Sr. Chemist (Env)CSTPS
Chandrapur, MAHAGENCO
Respondent No. 5 & 6

VERIFICATION

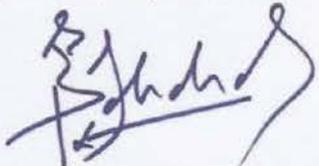
I Dr. Vijay Yeul, age about 38 years, Sr. Chemist (Env) CSTPS Chandrapur, MAHAGENCO do hereby verify that the contents of affidavit in Reply are true to my personal knowledge and believed to be true on legal advice and that I have not suppressed any material fact. Translation of it has been explained to me in brief.

x

Place: Pune
Date: 14.06.2021


DEPONENT

Identified by & before me:


Advocate R.B. Mahabal



25th sept 2021
I, the undersigned, on this 25th day of September 2021, do hereby certify that Dr. Vijay Yeul, Sr. Chemist (Env) MAHAGENCO, Chandrapur, who is personally known to me & who has been identified by Advocate R.B. Mahabal, whose signature is appended here to this affidavit, is the person whose name is written in the above affidavit.

Notarial Regr. Entry No. 2898 Date 25-09-2021

Notary stamps and seals including: M.G. Ambad, Notary (Govt. of India), Regn. No. 5499, Chandrapur; and five 5 Rupee Notarial stamps.



VAKALATNAMA

BEFORE HONOURABLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
WESTERN ZONE, PUNE BENCH

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 74/2020
Madhusudan Roongatha v/s State of Maharashtra & Ors.

BETWEEN:

Madhusudan Roongatha **Applicant**

VERSUS

State of Maharashtra & Ors **Respondent**

I hereby appoint **Raghunath Mahabal, Advocate** and/or any Advocate appointed by him to represent us in the above matter related issues. I have authorized them to sign any lawful document on my behalf and I shall ratify it as if it is signed by me.

Place: **Pune**
Date: **14.06.2021**



Dr. V. S. Yew
Respondent No.5 in OA
(Maharashtra State Power
Generation Co. Ltd)
SENIOR CHEMIST (ENV)
WTP-I, CSTPS

Accepted.

Advocate R. B. Mahabal रघुनाथ भालचंद्र महाबळ
BE(Mech), ME(Prod)VJTI, CE, FIE, LLM, IIE Arbitrator, [MAH/349/2012]
Home: A-202, Chandravijay Society, Opp. Bansuri Hotel,
Phule Road, Mulund East, Mumbai-400081, Maharashtra.
Email: adv.rbmahabal@gmail.com Cell: 7400116222

Pune Office: सचिन गोरे 7350212877; +91-20-27612357, प्रेमानाथ ठाकूर 9175949270
महाबळ, A-2,3,4,5, काकडे आंगण, तालेरा हॉस्पिटल समोर, तानाजी नगर, चिंचवड गाव, पुणे-४११०३३.
KakadeAngan, Opp. Talera Hospital, TanajiNagar, Chinchwad Gaon, Pune - 411033.



VAKALATNAMA

BEFORE HONOURABLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
WESTERN ZONE, PUNE BENCH

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 74/2020

Madhusudan Roongatha v/s State of Maharashtra & Ors.

BETWEEN:

Madhusudan Roongatha **Applicant**

VERSUS

State of Maharashtra & Ors **Respondent**

I hereby appoint **Raghunath Mahabal, Advocate** and/or any Advocate appointed by him to represent us in the above matter related issues. I have authorized them to sign any lawful document on my behalf and I shall ratify it as if it is signed by me.

Place: **Pune**
Date: **14.06.2021**

Dr. V. S. Pawar

Respondent No.6 in OA
(Chandrapur Super Thermal Power
Station)
SENIOR CHEMIST (ENV)
WTP-I, CSTPS

R. B. Mahabal



Accepted.

Advocate R. B. Mahabal रघुनाथ भालचंद्र महाबळ
BE(Mech), ME(Prod)VJTI, CE, FIE, LLM, IIE Arbitrator, [MAH/349/2012]
Home: A-202, Chandravijay Society, Opp. Bansuri Hotel,
Phule Road, Mulund East, Mumbai-400081, Maharashtra.
Email: adv.rbmahabal@gmail.com Cell: 7400116222

Pune Office: सचिन गोरे 7350212877; +91-20-27612357, प्रेमनाथ ठाकूर 9175949270
महाबळ, A-2,3,4,5, काकडे आंगण, तालेरा हॉस्पिटल समोर, तानाजी नगर, चिंचवड गाव, पुणे-४११०३३.
KakadeAngan, Opp. Talera Hospital, TanajiNagar, Chinchwad Gaon, Pune - 411033.

Annexure A1

19

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PHONE: 07172 - 251965 / 258062

FAX : 07172 - 251965

Email: srochandrapur@mpcb.gov.in



Sub - Regional Office,
1 Floor, Station road,
Chandrapur-442401

Visit us at: www.mpcb.gov.in

Dtd. 23.03.2021

Conveyor work
 Visit to see pipe → Visit Report w.r.t. checking compliance of W.N
 Name & Add. of Industry : CSTPS
 MANA GENCO, Chandrapur

Contact Person : Dr Vijay Yeul, Sr. Chemist

Consent Validity : C to O applied for pipe conveyor
Regular consent valid upto 31-8-2021

Observation : During the visit following observations are made....

CSTPS has laid down pipe conveyor from bhatadi to CSTPS padmapur siding, for easy transfer of coal (about 6.4 km length). W.r.t. that, CSTPS has obtained C to E; now as the said work is about completion, they have applied for C to O. & accordingly in today's visit work seen. This will eradicate the coal transportation by truck, which will be helpful in protection of environment, as the road transportation dust minimisation. Warning notice was issued on 4.3.2021. In compliance to said W.N. checked-observed points as below:- As stated in the reply of CSTPS; they have taken shut down of unit no-4 for repair-overhauling work, since 16th March. Today plant no-4 not found in operation, maintenance was in progress. 4 ETP found in operation. plant STP & colony STP found in operation. Other General (A) It is instructed to achieve 100% Fly Ash Utilisation (B) It is instructed to work out & submit - proposal of FGD (C) It is instructed to improve housekeeping (Vehicular movement, dust etc)

Sr
P. see

(Dr. Vijay Yeul)

(R.P. Suryawanshi)

(Ajit Patil)

SRO-MPCB
Chandrapur

T.C.

(Signature)

CHN/Coal & Env Cell/MPCB/compliance

000877

Date: 26 MAR 2021

To,
The Sub-Regional Officer,
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,
Station Road, Chandrapur 442 401

Sub: Visit of Sub-Regional Officer & Field Officer, MPCB, Chandrapur to CSTPS, Chandrapur on dated 23.03.2021 -Compliance thereof.

Ref: Visit report dated 23.03.2021.

Dear Sir,

MPCB officers along with CSTPS officers visited the site on dtd 23.03.2021. Officers has observed current status of pipe conveyor work from Bhatadi to CSTPS Padmapur siding, as CSTPS has applied for consent to operate the pipe conveyor belt for easy coal transportation. This pipe conveyor will eradicate coal transportation by trucks which will help in protection of environment, as it reduces coal transportation by road & helps in dust minimization.

Following point wise compliance for observation given in visit report is submitting herewith for your perusal.

Observation	1. Unit No.4 of CSTPS is not in operation. 2. All 4 ETP found in operation. 3. Plant STP & Colony STP found in operation.
Compliance	As stated in compliance of warning notice issued on 04.03.2021 the Unit 4 of CSTPS is shut down & taken for overhaul work.
Observation	It is instructed to achieve 100% fly ash utilization.
Compliance	CSTPS, Chandrapur is taking all efforts to achieve 100% ash utilization. Also made correspondence with WCL for filling the abandoned open cast mines Telwasa, Dhorwasa & Navin Kunada identified by Task Force committee of MoP.
Observation	It is instructed to work out & submit proposal of FGD.
Compliance	Process for installation of FGD is initiated at MSPGCL corporate office, Mumbai. & the matter of FGD is under tenderization process. The current progress of FGD tenderization is attached.
Observation	It is instructed to improve housekeeping.
Compliance	CSTPS, Chandrapur regularly carrying out sweeping of roads in plant as well as colony premises. In plant, at CHP area water sprinkling is done through water canon fogger and rain guns. Along the coal & ash transportation road water sprinkling done through water tanker. Apart from this, CSTPS, Chandrapur will take utmost care to improve the housekeeping.

As such, it is once again confirmed and undertaken that Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station is leaving no stone unturned in adopting all possible measures to strictly adhere to the existing pollution control norms.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully

Chief Engineer
CSTPS Chandrapur

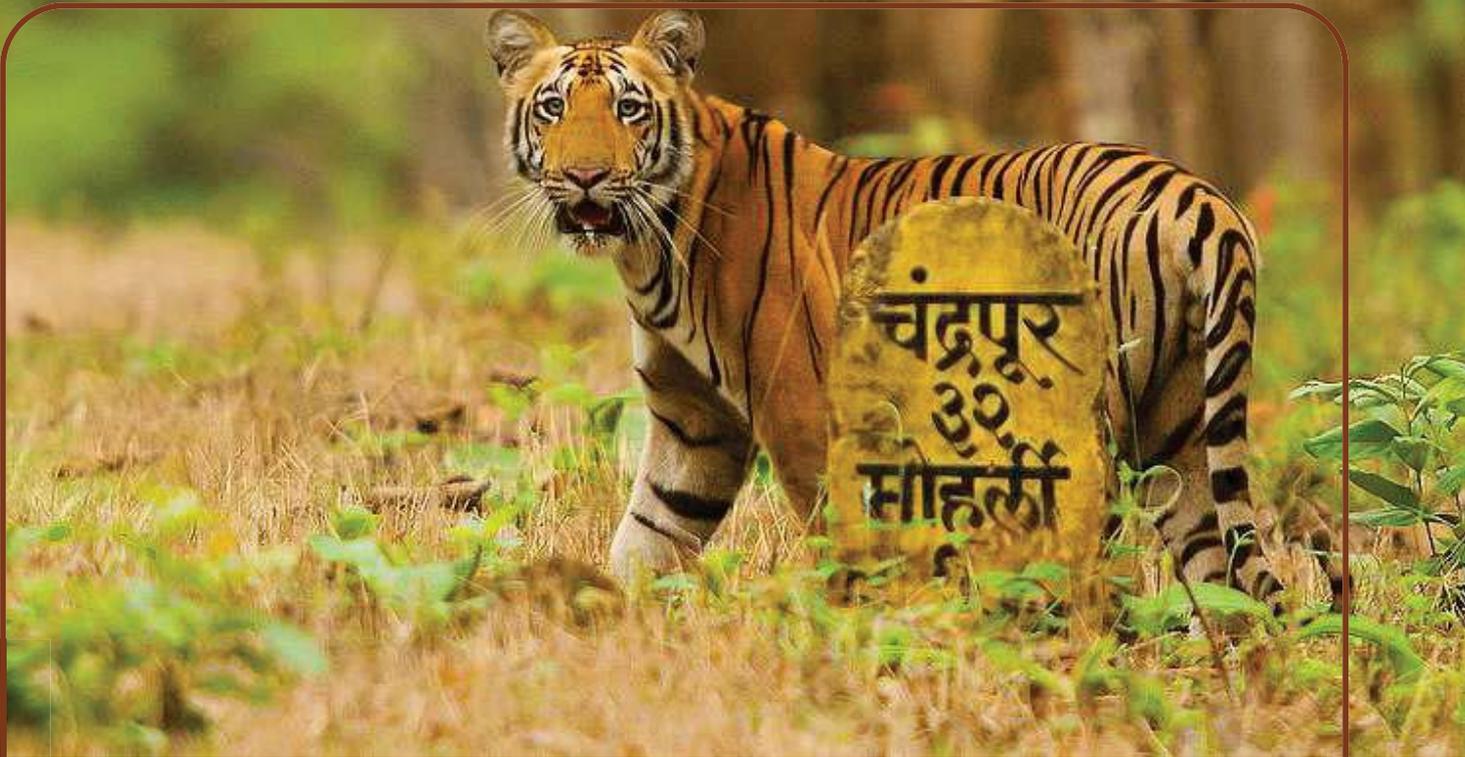
Copy s.w.rs. to:

The Regional Officer, MPCB, Chandrapur

Copy f. w. cs. To: -

The Chief Gen. Manager (E&S), MSPGCL, Mumbai.

T.C.



**UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACTS OF MINING AREAS OF WESTERN
COALFIELDS LIMITED (WCL) AND CHANDRAPUR THERMAL
POWER PLANT, CHANDRAPUR FOR EFFECTIVE
MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE**

PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT

Submitted to

Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)
Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd. (MAHAGENCO)

Title: Understanding the impacts of mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant, Chandrapur for effective management of wildlife

Principal Investigator: **Dr. Bilal Habib**
Department of Animal Ecology & Conservation Biology
Wildlife Institute of India, Govt. of India
Chandrabani, Dehradun,
Uttarakhand – 248 001
Tel: 0135 – 2646283; Fax: 0135-2640117
Cell: 09410992233, E- mail: bh@wii.gov.in

Funding Support: **Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)**
Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd. (MAHAGENCO)

Duration: **02 Years**

Report: **Project Inception Report**

Date: **18th March 2021**

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9.	References	

Introduction

India is endowed with multiple types of natural resources including minerals. The diversity of both metallic and non-metallic minerals in India is comparatively greater than in other countries which is advantageous for industrial development. India produces 95 diverse minerals, comprising of 4 fuel, 10 metallic, 23 non-metallic, 3 atomic and 55 minor minerals (Annual report, Ministry of Mines, GOI, 2019-2020). In 2017, India ranked 3rd in the world in terms of production of aluminium, steel (crude/liquid) and zinc (slab), 4th in chromite, iron ore, coal and lead (refined), 5th in bauxite, 6th in copper (refined), 7th in manganese ore, 14th in magnesite and 16th in apatite and rock phosphate (Annual report, Ministry of Mines, GOI, 2019-2020). Among metallic minerals, iron ore, chromite, manganese are abundant and widely distributed over peninsular India. The non-metallic minerals include limestone, magnesite, phosphate and garnet. The mining industry of India is characterized by a considerable number of small operational mines. In 2019-2020, the actual production of minerals was recorded from 22 States and an estimate of minor minerals from 32 States/Union Territories (Mines conservation and development rules) – led by Odisha (24.68%), in terms of the estimated value of mineral production in the country followed by Rajasthan (16.91%) Karnataka (8.76%), Andhra Pradesh (8.46%), Chhattisgarh (7.81%), Telangana (6.69%), Gujarat (5.19%), Uttar Pradesh (5%), Maharashtra (4%) and Bihar (3%) in the total value of mineral production.

India is the second-largest coal producer in the world. In 2020, production was estimated at 743 metric tonnes (Mt), a 5% decline from the previous year, though stockpiles are increasing. Coal India Ltd (CIL), the world largest coal mining company operates 364 mines of which 166 are underground, 180 opencast and 18 mixed mines, valued at 80% of India's total coal production in 2019 (IEA 2020, Coal 2020, IEA, Paris). Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is one of the eight subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal (WCL, 2019-2020). In 2014-15, WCL contributed 6.7% of the national coal production. WCL has mining operations in Nagpur, Chandrapur & Yavatmal Districts of Maharashtra, and Betul and Chhindawara Districts of Madhya Pradesh. The Company is a major coal supplier to industries in Western India in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and further in Southern India in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala.

Impacts of mining on flora and fauna

Environmental impacts of mining can occur at local, regional, and global scales. The extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth results in erosion, sinkholes, loss of biodiversity, or the contamination of air, soil, groundwater, and surface water by the chemicals emitted from mining processes. Moreover, the process also impacts the atmosphere from carbon emissions, indirectly affecting the quality of human and environmental health (Yang, B., Bai, Z. & Zhang, J. 2020). Habitat destruction and environmental modifications such as changes in pH and temperature disturb sensitive plant and animal communities in the surrounding area. Endemic species are extremely sensitive and their dependence on specific environmental conditions placed them at a higher risk of extinction. Moreover, impacts can vary greatly depending on the mobility and bioavailability of the contaminant since the molecule which is less mobile will stay dormant in the environment while highly

active molecules can easily transfer into another compartment or driven by organisms. The effluents released on the surface can adversely affect vegetation and soil, indirectly affecting biodiversity (Paavo Narhi. *et al* 2012). The water accumulated in the abandoned mines introduces an acid rock drainage phenomenon. The dissolution of metals and heavy metals leaking from mining can contaminate the natural water body making it unfit for humans and animal survival (Xue-Feng Hu *et al* 2014). This drastic modification and alteration of natural habitat possess a major impact on local biodiversity. Direct poisoning of an aquatic habitat through leachates changes water parameters and can accelerate the extinction process of native species (Jain and Das 2017). Mining of kerogen termed as oil shale causes air pollution, water contamination on an exponential scale damaging the biological land and ecosystems. The pile of soil i.e.: spoil tip which gets accumulated at the coal mining site after the extraction process which is highly combustible can supplement the ecosystem damage if left untreated (Alekseenko, Vladimir *et al* 2018). The extensive waste material is also known as tailings which are a mixture of water, sand, clay, and residual bitumen has great potential of damaging the environment by releasing toxic metals through acid mine drainage (Paavo Narhi. *et al* 2012).

Given the region's vast mineral wealth, Central India also serves as a significant landscape for the conservation of tigers (Jhala *et al*, 2011). It covers 35% of forest areas of the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and part of Andhra Pradesh, supporting major tiger populations. Furthermore, it holds the largest tiger population recognised as the largest area of tiger occupied forest of 39,017 sq. km (Jhala *et al*, 2011). This landscape is interconnected with interspersed forest patches or corridors. The protected Areas (PAs) does not acknowledge corridors hence making them susceptible to degradation, fragmentation and increasing poaching pressure. Champion & Seth's 1968 classified this region as tropical dry deciduous forests with tropical moist deciduous forests in the eastern part and tropical thorn forest in the northern regions. The region of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra also holds a significant percentage of India's Scheduled Tribe population, the majority of them are forest dwellers.

Project background and study area

Chandrapur is a city and a municipal corporation in Chandrapur district, Maharashtra state, India. It is positioned at an elevation of 189.90 meters above the mean sea level in the eastern part of central India at 19.57°N latitude and 79.18°E longitude. Considered a geological museum due to its location on terrain rich in coal. Hence, an extensive variety of rocks and commercially valuable minerals and fossils are unearthed regularly. The city is home to the Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Plant (CSTPP) of 3340 MW capacity occupying an area of 12,212 hectares. The city has been placed as the fourth most polluted city in the country on account of coal mining activities. Following 2000, Chandrapur has seen 2,412 ha of forest land diverted for coal mining excluding its related infrastructure. Moreover, in the last 5 years, the region has witnessed the intense levels of tiger human conflict in the country (Greenpeace, 2018). Coal mining in Chandrapur is exerting severe pressure on local biodiversity through direct (minerals extraction, habitat degradation) or indirect practices (promoting changes to suit the industrial process, poisoning through food and water). This could result in a change of biotic and abiotic components, the adverse effects of which can be observed even after the closure of mining activity (Sonter LJ *et al* 2018).

Rationale for present study

The Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) in Central India has been identified as the critical landscape of a healthy breeding tiger population also known as source populations (Jhala *et al*, 2011.). In the recent past, the landscape has witnessed a severe level of human-animal conflicts. The region also supports co-predators and prey species connected to the major tiger landscape of central India through functional and structural corridors. The progression of coal mining and power plant adjacent to the tiger reserve continues raising pressure on its biodiversity. Hence, the environmental assessment has been initiated of mining areas concerning western coalfields limited and Chandrapur thermal power plant located at southern boundaries of the tiger reserve.

The mining projects and related infrastructure often established near forest areas while forest cover recede wildlife is often forced to wander near human settlements leading to conflicts. The coal mining at Chandrapur is an epitome that clearly explains the industry's impact on tiger corridors and reserve forest. Chandrapur has seen a substantial number of casualties, deaths due to tiger and leopard attacks (Harshawardhan s. *et al* 2013). The gradual loss of natural forest for mining certainly presents a contributory role. The northeast boundaries of Chandrapur lies the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) and most of the coalfields are close to TATR. The Tadoba-Chandrapur-Gadchiroli-Indravati landscape harbours a healthy tiger population. TATRS form a connection with other forest reserves of Vihirgaon & Murti furthermore with Kawal Tiger Reserve of Telangana to the southwest (Tadoba-Kawal tiger corridor); Indravati Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh via Chaprala Sanctuary to east and Pranhita Wildlife sanctuaries in Gadchiroli; the Umred and Bor forest areas to the north and north-west and the Nagzira-Navegaon belt to the north-east (WII, 2016).

It was therefore considered important to study the impacts of mining and large-scale electricity production in the region that is one of the most critical areas in the Central Indian landscape for long-term tiger conservation.

The project proposal was finally approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Govt. of Maharashtra for implementation.

Project objectives

The primary objectives of the project are designed in a manner to understand the impact of the mining areas of Western Coalfield Limited and Chandrapur thermal power plant on wildlife. The proposed objective are as follows.

1. To evaluate the pattern in the land use and land cover change in and around mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.
2. To assess faunal diversity in and around the mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.

3. To explore the issues related to habitat fragmentation, loss of structural and functional corridors due to ongoing and proposed mining areas of the Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.
4. To evaluate the issues of human-wildlife conflict concerning mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.
5. To evaluate the effects of dust deposits on plants concerning mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.
6. Soundscape ecology- Study of the acoustics relationship between living organisms, humans, and their environment. To evaluate the effects of mining (Vibrations and Noise) on different wildlife species. Evaluate changes in forest sound concerning mining areas.
7. Identify areas of connectivity concerning power transmission lines and suggest mitigation measures to reduce the electrocution of animals.
8. To develop a management plan for the conservation of wildlife around mining areas and coalfields of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.

Project Progress

Project personnel for the project were subsequently hired vide Advt. No. WII/AE&CB/BH/Recruitment/2020-03. The selection of the candidates started through the online application process ending on 10th Jan 2021. The shortlisted candidates were notified (through email and website notification) for an online personal interview by 14th Jan. 2021. The selection was based on the online personal interview which was conducted on 21st Jan. 2021. The following research personnel have been hired for carrying out field as well as desk studies for the project.

Table 1. Details of project personnel hired for the project.

S. No.	Project Personnel	Name
1.	Senior Project Associate (Ecology)	Akanksha Saxena
2.	Project Associate-II (Ecology)	Sougata Sadhukhan
3.	Project Associate-I (Ecology)	Anees Khan
4.	Project Associate-I (GIS)	Saumyata Srivastava

Identification of coal mines for intensive study

The first step for the study was to identify the locations and spatial extent of the mines in and around the forest areas and tiger corridors of the Tadoba landscape in Chandrapur. We used the Indian Coal Mines dataset (Pai *et.al* 2021) to assess point locations of mines in the Chandrapur region, and shortlisted mines that were in the vicinity of the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and the EVL corridors originating at

Tadoba (Mondal et al., 2016). The polygons of the mines were digitised based on visual identification of mines on Google Earth Pro. Details of the mines were tabulated (Table 2). In all, we selected 26 mines as potential study areas, including 6 unknown mines that require on-ground verification. The locations of the mines and the CSTPP with respect to the forest cover, TATR and corridors of EVL are depicted in Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

Mine Characteristics

We also calculated the percentage land use cover near all mines by creating a 1 km buffer around each mine polygon and extracting percentages of land use type within each polygon using tabulate intersection tool in ArcGIS. We also used the point location of all mines to calculate the Euclidean distance of the mines to the nearest forest and TATR.

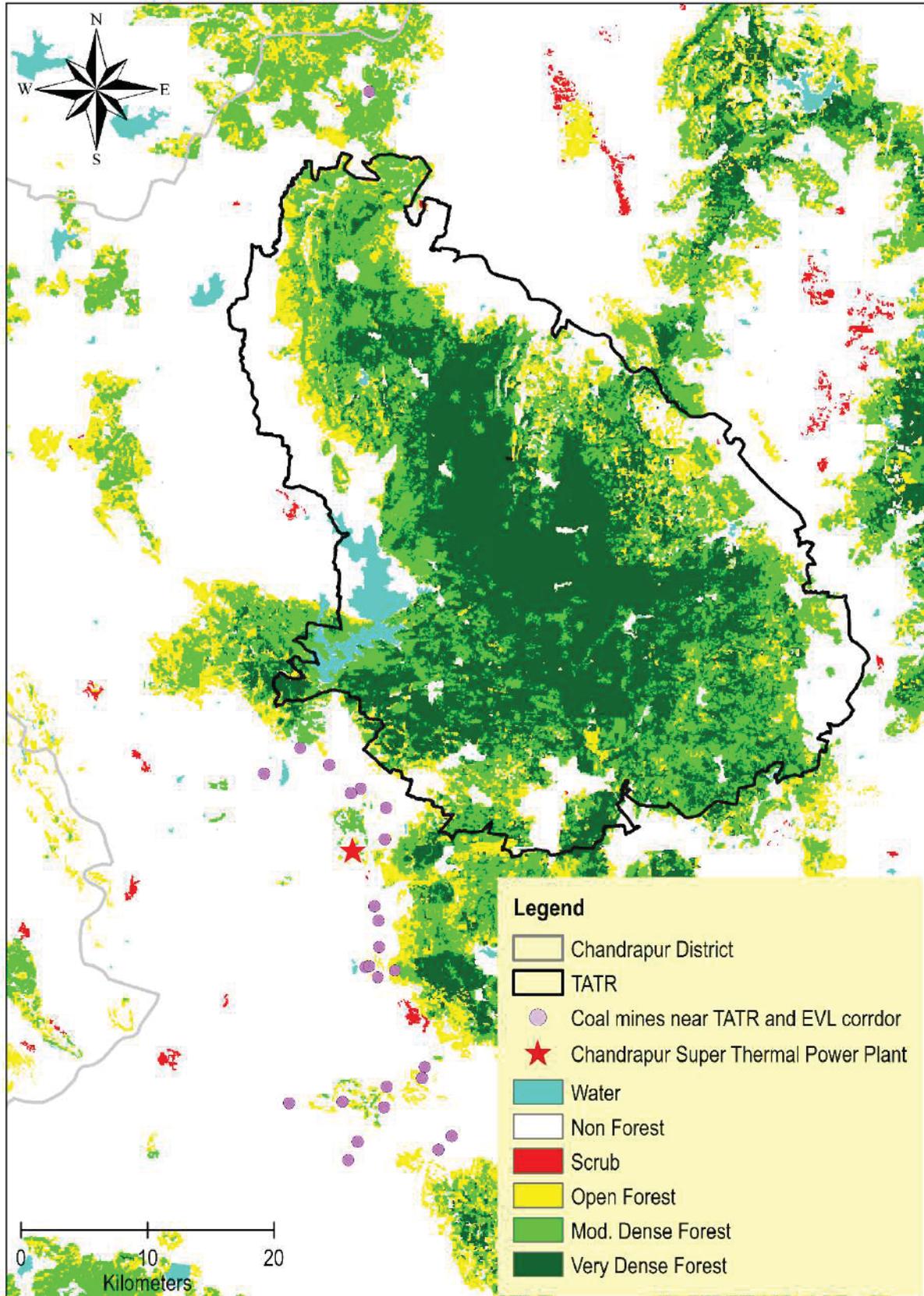


Figure 1. Locations of prospective intensive study sites including identified mines and CSTPP with respect to forest cover in the Tadoba landscape.

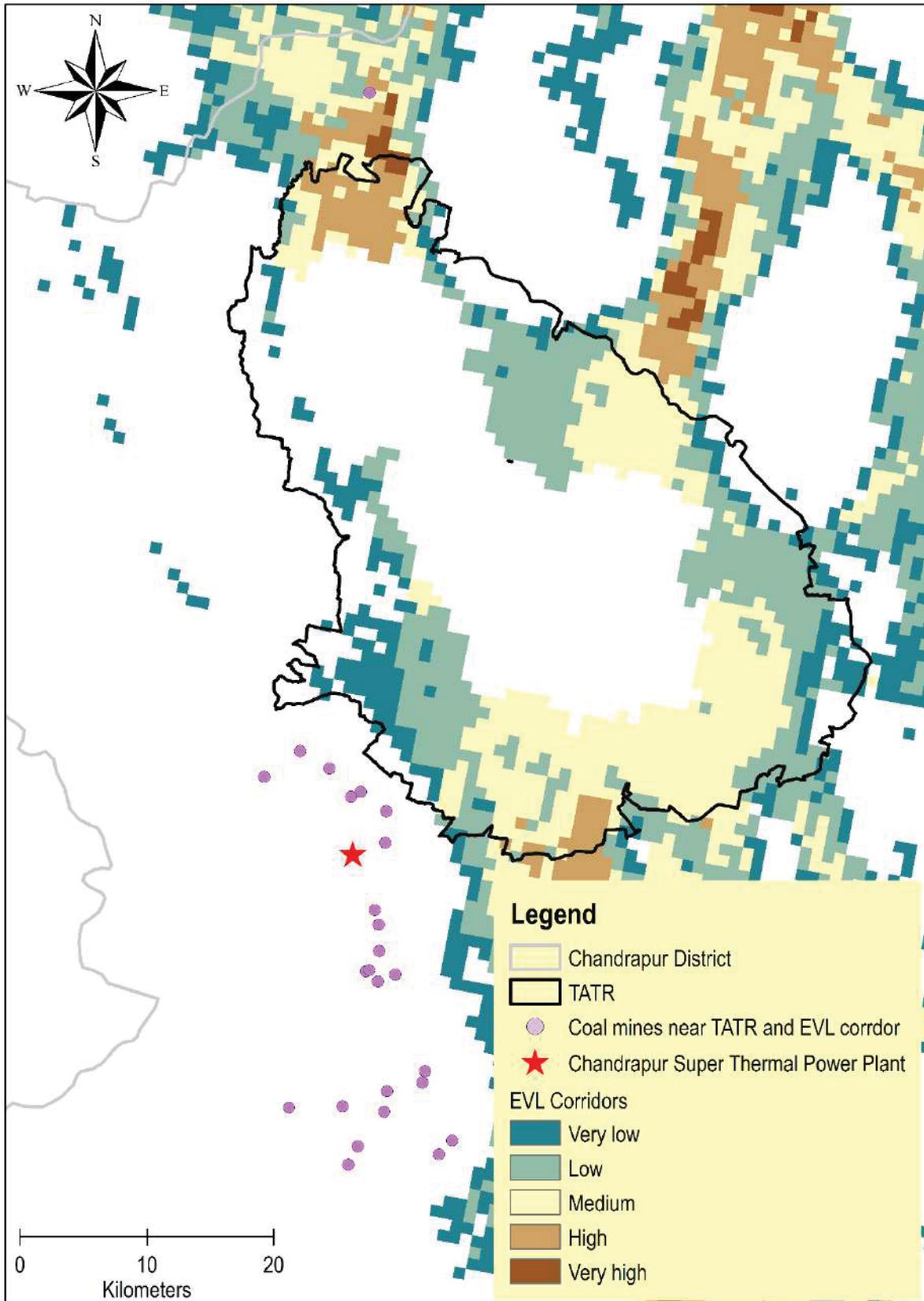


Figure 2. Locations of prospective intensive study sites including identified mines and CSTPP with respect to important tiger corridors in the Tadoba landscape.

Table 2. Details of mines identified for preliminary field study.

S. No.	Mine Name	Coal/ Lignite Production (MT) (2019-2020)	Mine Type	Latitude	Longitude
1	NANDGAON INCL	0.08	UG	19.906	79.3111
2	MAHAKALI	0.08	UG	19.9468	79.3112
3	D. RAYATWARI	0.16	UG	19.9598	79.3109
4	MANNA INCLINE	0.09	UG	19.9132	79.3019
5	HLC NO,1	0	UG	19.9129	79.3157
6	DURGAPUR	2.05	OC	20.0081	79.2989
7	PADMAPUR DEEP	1.08	OC	20.5	79.3417
8	BHATADI EXPANSION	1.47	OC	20.0708	79.2507
9	HINDUSTAN LALPETH	0	OC	19.9278	79.3119
10	BALLARPUR UG	0.1	UG	19.8417	79.3472
11	SASTI UG	0.11	UG	19.8146	79.317
12	BALLARPUR OC	0.62	OC	19.8336	79.3452
13	SASTI OC	1.69	OC	19.8125	79.3167
14	GOURI EXPANSION	0.63	OC	19.7874	79.2972
15	GOURI DEEP	0.6	OC	19.7741	79.2902
16	PAONI	0.86	OC	19.782175	79.358264
17	PAONI-II	2.11	OC	19.792175	79.368264
18	PENGANGA	6.3	OC	19.8147	79.245
19	MURPAR	0.05	UG	20.554	79.2928
20	BHATADI OC	1.46	OC	20.04192	79.29664
21	Mine 1*				
22	Mine 2*				
23	Mine 3*				
24	Mine 4*				
25	Mine 5*				
26	Mine 6*				

* Require Field Verification

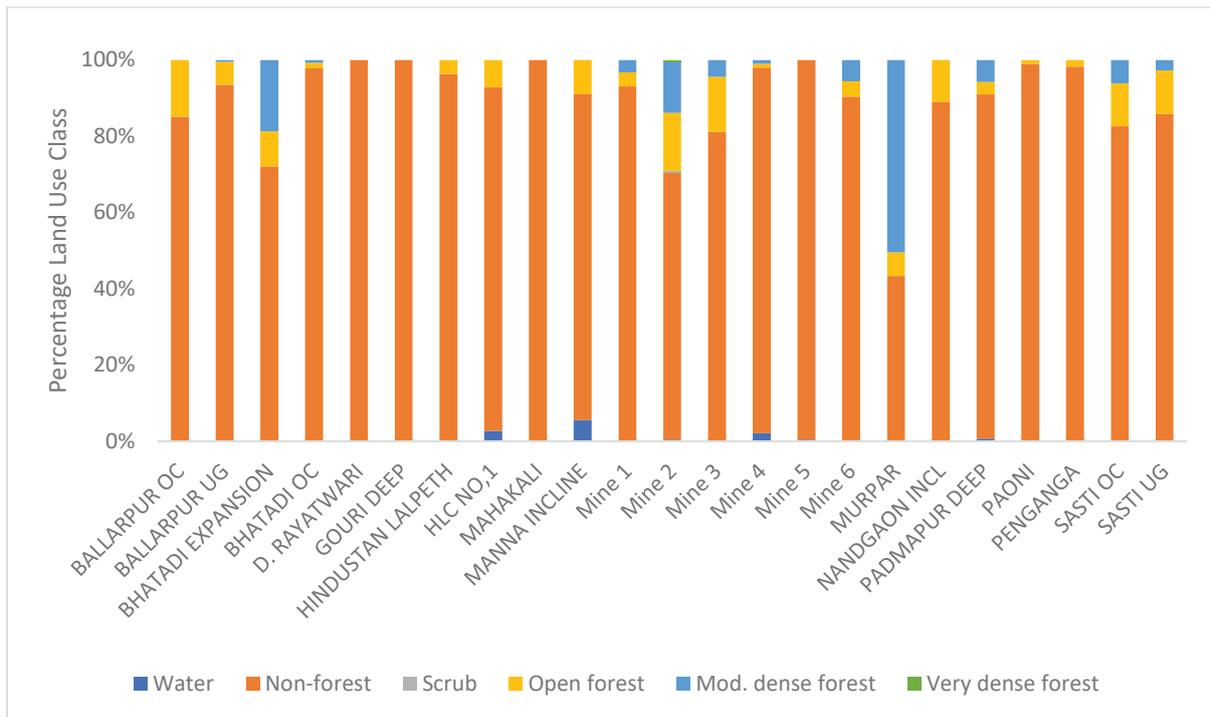


Figure 3. Percentage of different forest classes within the identified mines (including a 1 km buffer around each mine).

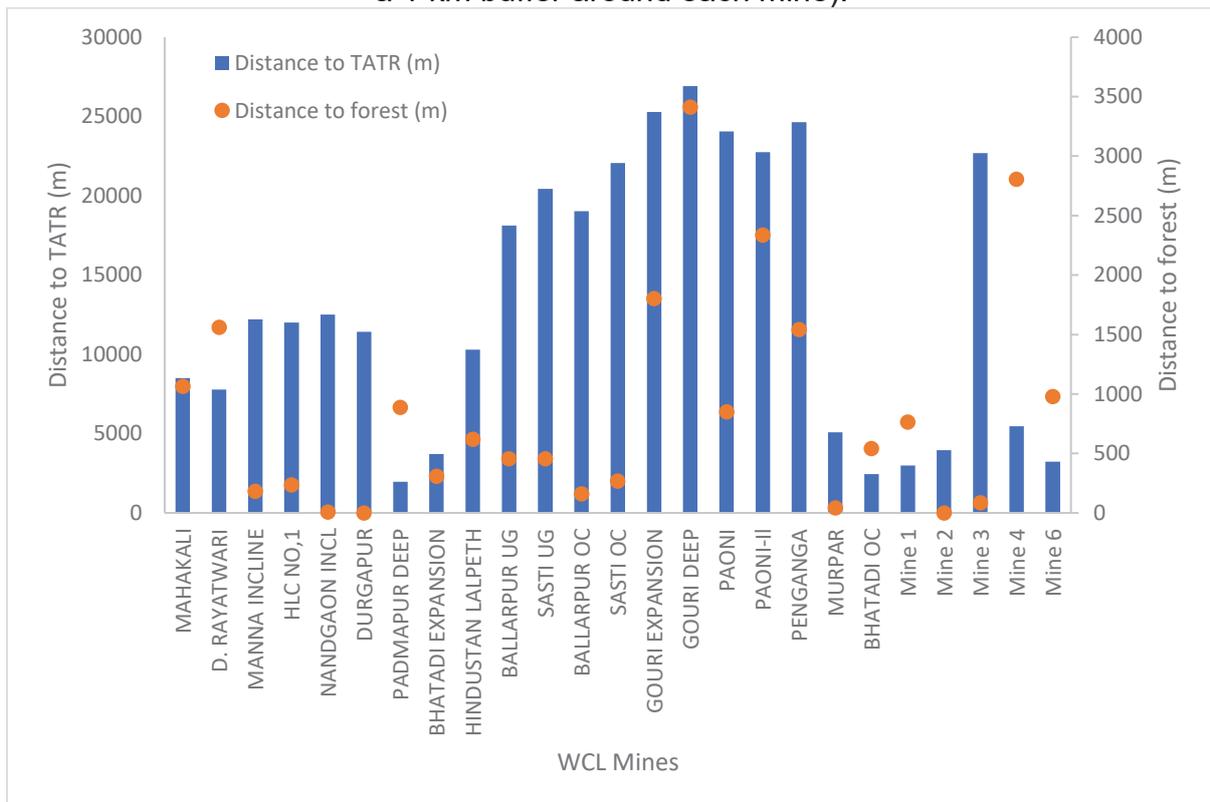


Figure 4. Distances of identified mines from Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) (blue bars) and forest areas (orange points).

Study Plan

After on-ground verification of mines, we would proceed with completion of data collection and processing to fulfil the project objectives. A prospective timeline for the same is provided below.

Table 3. Prospective timeline for completion of project objectives

Objectives	Mid-2021	End-2021	Mid-2022	End-2022
1. To evaluate the pattern in the land use and land cover change in and around mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.				
2. To assess faunal diversity in and around the mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.				
3. To explore the issues related to habitat fragmentation, loss of structural and functional corridors due to ongoing and proposed mining areas of the Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant				
4. To evaluate the issues of human-wildlife conflict concerning mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.				
5. To evaluate the effects of dust deposits on plants concerning mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.				
6. Soundscape ecology- Study of the acoustics relationship between living organisms, humans, and their environment. To evaluate the effects of mining (Vibrations and Noise) on different wildlife species. Evaluate changes in forest sound concerning mining areas.				
7. Identify areas of connectivity concerning power transmission lines and suggest mitigation measures to reduce the electrocution of animals.				
8. To develop a management plan for the conservation of wildlife around mining areas and coalfields of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant				

Objective 1: To evaluate the pattern in the land use and land cover change in and around mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant.

As per project DPR we shall be conducting change detection analysis within 6 months using remote sensing and GIS.

Objective 2: To assess faunal diversity in and around the mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited and Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant

To assess the faunal diversity in and around mining areas of WCL and CSTPP, multiple field exercises are planned. Considering the maximum extent of impact of mines and power plants around the sites, the effect of mining and power plant activities would be studied up to a distance of 5 km from the site.

a. To assess bird diversity around study sites.

To assess the diversity of birds in and around mining areas and CSTPP, point counts in the distance sampling framework would be carried out on two randomly selected points in each of the 300 x 300 m grids laid around each mining site and CSTPP (Figure 5), extending up to 3 km on all sides. GPS location of point, bird species observed, number of individuals, and other site covariates would be noted down.

b. To assess mammalian assemblages around study sites.

To study mammalian assemblages around mining sites and CSTPP, camera trapping would be carried out in 1 x 1 km grids laid around each mining site and CSTPP extending up to 5 km on all sides (Figure 6). Two single-sided camera traps in each grid would be deployed for 20-25 days each. Cameras would only be deployed on forested portions of the grids.

c. To assess vegetation characteristics around study sites.

To characterise vegetation around mining areas and CSTPP, sampling on circular plots of 20 m radius would be carried out in each of the 300 x 300 m grids laid around each mining site and CSTPP (Figure 5). Two plots in each grid would be laid and sampling would be carried out twice a year.

d. To assess use of different habitat around study sites by major mammal species.

To assess the use of different habitat by major mammals in and around mining areas and CSTPP, sampling for animal signs would be done on the vegetation plots of 20 m radius.

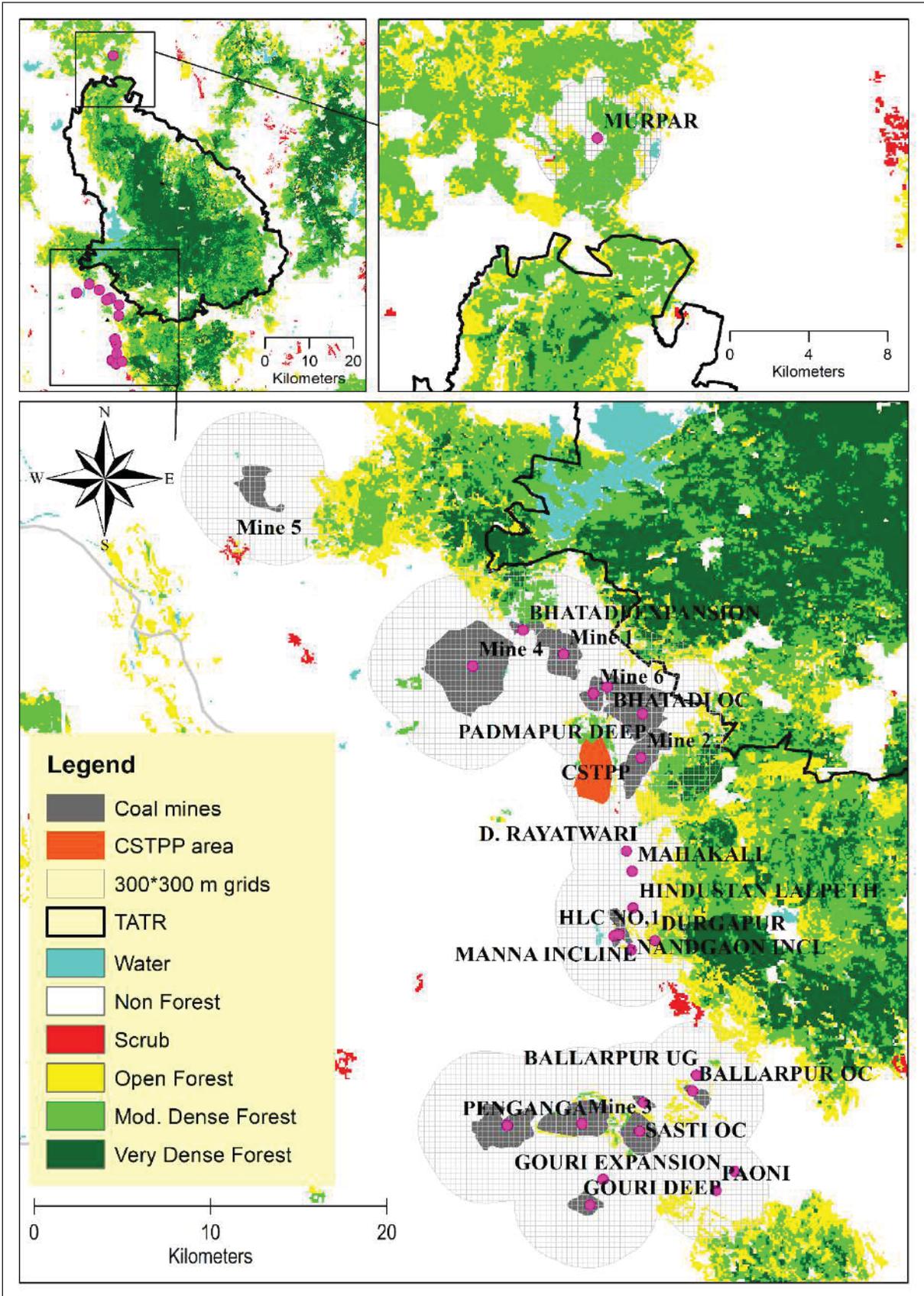


Figure 5. Sampling grids measuring 300 x 300 m around a buffer of 3 km around all WCL mining areas and CSTPP to be used for sampling bird diversity, vegetation and mammal habitat use.

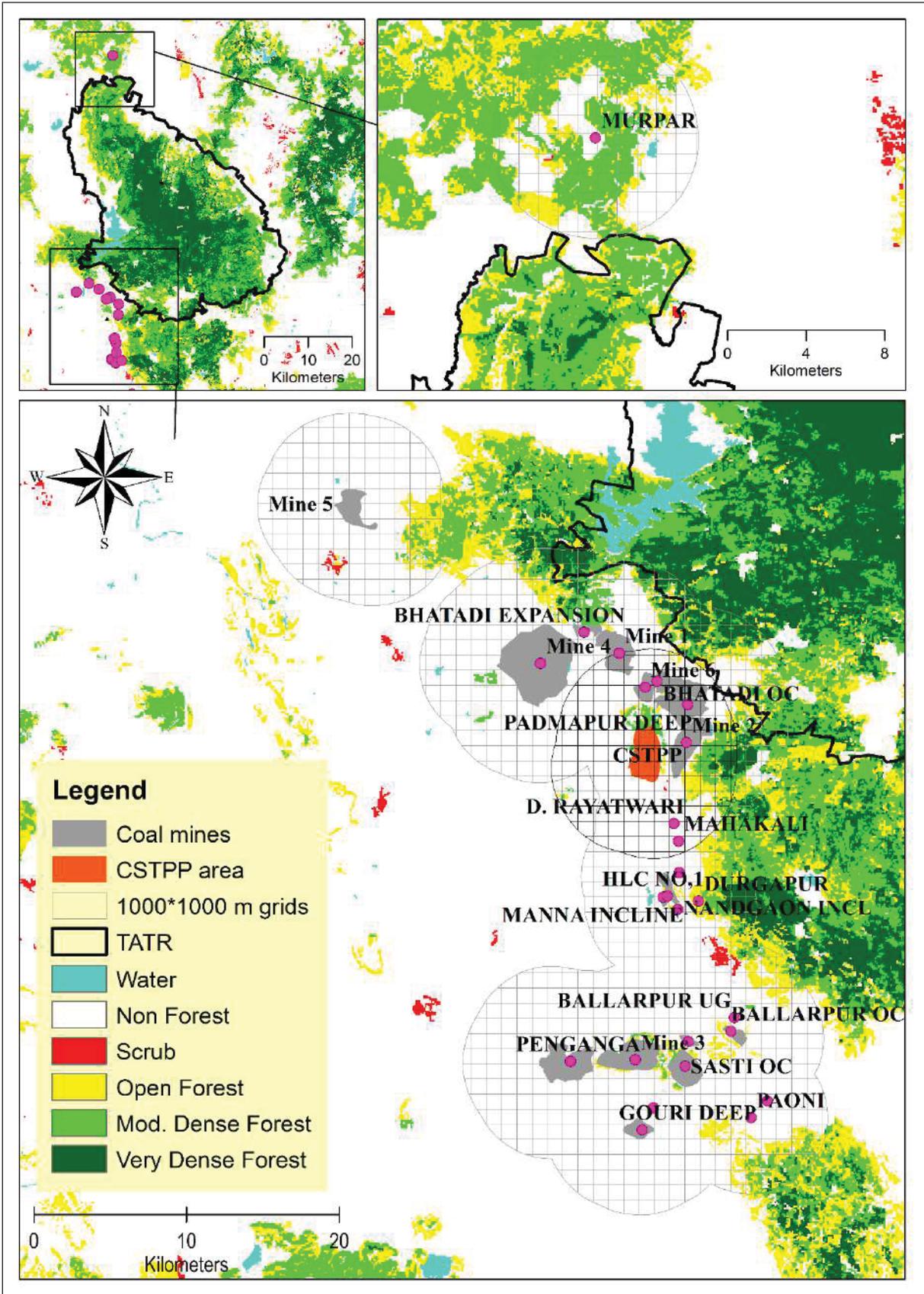


Figure 6. Sampling grids measuring 1 x 1 km around a buffer of 5 km around all WCL mining areas and CSTPP to be used for sampling mammal diversity.

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Page 1 of 1

RADIOANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Ref: BRIT/RAL/D/968-1007/MISC/681-720/20-21
TO,

FEB 20, 2021

MSPGCL, CHANDRAPUR SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION,
CSTPS, URJANAGAR CHANDRAPUR,
DIST. CHANDRAPUR, MAHARASHTRA - 442 404.

This is regarding the "COAL, BOTTOM ASH & FLY ASH" samples submitted by you vide your letter ref no. MEEPL/GEN/ 2020-21 dated 31.12.2020 for radioactivity analysis .

NAME OF FIRM/COMPANY : MAHABAL ENVIRO ENGINEERS PVT. LTD.,
PLOT NOS. 13, 14 17, 18 GRAMPANCHAYAT BOKHARA,
8 KM FROM NAGPUR CITY, OPP. PATEL PETROL PUMP,
CHHINDWARA ROAD, KORADI, DIST. NAGPUR-441111
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION : COAL , BOTTOM ASH & FLY ASH SAMPLES

The samples were analysed for U-238, Th-232, Ra-226 and K-40 radioactivity content by HPGe gamma spectrometry and the values obtained are as follows:

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE PRODUCT	U-238 (Bq/Kg)	Th-232 (Bq/Kg)	Ra-226 (Bq/Kg)	K-40 (Bq/Kg)
1.	SAMPLE CODE BCU-8 (BUNKER COAL U#8)	34.9 ± 0.8	66.9 ± 6.5	30.7 ± 1.4	209.3 ± 5.7
2.	SAMPLE CODE BCU-9 (BUNKER COAL U#9)	25.7 ± 0.6	52.6 ± 2.1	21.2 ± 1.0	113.5 ± 3.5
3.	SAMPLE CODE BCU-3-7 (BUNKER COAL U#3 TO 7)	23.3 ± 1.2	54.8 ± 2.5	21.7 ± 2.2	89.9 ± 6.9
4.	SAMPLE CODE BAU -8 (BOTTOM ASH U#8)	68.5 ± 2.3	119.5 ± 12.1	59.7 ± 4.8	308.1 ± 17.4
5.	SAMPLE CODE BAU-9 (BOTTOM ASH U#9)	81.6 ± 1.0	120.3 ± 12.2	76.3 ± 5.8	363.2 ± 19.9
6.	SAMPLE CODE BAU-3-7 (BOTTOM ASH U#3 TO 7)	59 ± 2.6	97.2 ± 5.9	73.6 ± 5.5	304.2 ± 17.1
7.	SAMPLE CODE FAU-6 (FLY ASH U#6)	86.7 ± 2.7	134.4 ± 13.4	76.6 ± 5.4	333.7 ± 17.2
8.	SAMPLE CODE FAU 9 (FLY ASH U#9)	84 ± 2.6	136.8 ± 8.8	94.9 ± 6.1	317.8 ± 16.3
9.	SAMPLE CODE FAU 3-7 (FLY ASH U#3-7)	81.7 ± 2.6	133 ± 5.3	90.9 ± 6.0	346.5 ± 17.4
10.	SAMPLE CODE FAB ASH BUND SAMPLE	66.9 ± 2.2	111 ± 4.5	56.3 ± 4.3	316.4 ± 16.2

Date of receipt of sample : 09.01.2021

Date of completion of test : 27.01.2021

The measurement values are below the clearance level for radionuclides of natural origin in bulk solid materials, as per AERB directive 01/2010 (table-3) dated 26/11/2010.

Note: (i)The report pertains to the given sample only. (ii)The sample will be retained in this laboratory for a period of one month from certificate date and thereafter it will be disposed off. (iii)This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. (iv) The sampling is not done by this laboratory.

Checked by:

Authorized Signatory :

****End of Report****

अजय एन. ठमके / Ajay N. Thamke
वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी / Scientific Officer
रेडियोसक्रियता प्रयोगशाला / Radioanalytical Laboratory
विकिरण एवं आइसोटोप प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड
Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology
सेक्टर-20/ Sector-20, वारी संकुल / Vashi Complex
नवी मुंबई / Navi Mumbai-400 703.

T.C.

Annexure A4

41

Minute of Meeting with MAHAGENCO officials on 'Fly Ash Utilization in the mines of WCL' held on 12.02.2021 at 4th Floor, WCL (HQ).

Date: 12.02.2021

A meeting with the officials of MAHAGENCO on 'Fly Ash Utilization in the mines of WCL' has been held on 12.02.2021 at 11.30 AM at 4th floor, WCL (HQ).

Following officials of WCL and MAHAGENCO were present in the meeting.

S. N.	Name	Designation	Organization	Mobile No.
MAHAGENCO Officials				
1.	Shri K. M. Chirutkar	Executive Director (Ash/Solar)	MSPGCL (HQ), Mumbai	
2.	Shri Kishor Raut	Dy. Chief Engineer	CSTPS, Chandrapur	9423691144
3.	Dr. Nitin Wagh	Chief Gen. Manager (Env & Safety)	MSPGCL (HQ), Mumbai	
4.	Dr. Vijay Yeul	I/C Executive Chemist	CSTPS, Chandrapur	9921019200
WCL Officials				
5.	Shri Kaushik Chakraborty	GM (Environment)/HoD	WCL	827597004
6.	Shri S. P. Pandey	GM (P&P)/HoD	WCL	9422809864
7.	Shri A. K. Dixit	GM (S&C)/HoD	WCL	8275970040
8.	Shri R. K. Mishra	GM (Min)/TS to D(T) Op.	WCL	8275971334
9.	Shri S. R. Gabale	CM (Min)/Environment	WCL	8275970270
10.	Shri P. K. Singh	CM (Min)	WCL	8275970234
11.	Shri V. P. Ghattuwar	Sr. Manager (Min)/Environment	WCL	8275970328
12.	Shri S. K. Bhairwa	Sr. Manager (Min)/SAM	WCL	8275967203
13.	Shri Umesh Anikhindi	Dy. Manager (Min)/Environment	WCL	8275970312

At the outset Shri Kaushik Chakraborty, GM (Environment)/HoD welcomed all the officials of WCL & MAHAGENCO and all the officials present in the house gave their introduction.

Shri Kaushik Chakraborty, GM (Environment)/HoD explained in brief the purpose of meeting and described the spirit of 'Fly Ash Utilization in the mines of WCL' in line with Hon'ble NGT order dated 12.02.2020 in OA No. 117/2014 on utilization of Fly Ash. He has also briefed the action taken by WCL till now as per the guidelines of CIL, like identification of abandoned OC mines available for Fly Ash backfilling & its approval from the Director before communication to Ministry of Coal through CIL.

Following three abandoned OC mines of Majri Area, WCL have been identified and communicated to MoC through CIL.

1. Telwasa OC.
2. Dhorwasa OC.
- &
3. Navin Kunada OC

Also read out the CIL guidelines on 'Fly Ash Utilization in the mines of WCL' and point wise discussion was held with the officials of MAHAGENCO. Shri S. P. Pandey, GM (P&P) explained in details the system/sequence of backfilling in the OC mines of WCL to the officials of MAHAGENCO.

All the doubts of officials of MAHAGENCO & their role and responsibility in the light of CIL guidelines on Fly ash backfilling in OC mines have been clarified.

Further, it has been clarified that, the onus of conducting Leaching Study, obtaining DGMS & other statutory permissions & execution of Fly Ash backfilling lies with the TPPs.

MAHAGENCO officials wanted to know, if any such backfilling by fly ash is going on in other coalfields etc. To this query, they were informed about Talchir TPP of NTPC in Mahanadi coalfields Limited & one in Chattisgarh State of M/S Jindal Power.

MAHAGENCO officials expressed their satisfaction for all the information which have been shared & desired that they would make a site visit before coming back to the discussion table.

Meeting ended with the thanks to all the participants.

T.C.

Annexure A5

42

CHN/WTP-I/Env/MPCB/

000671

Date:

20 MAR 2020

To,
The Sub-Regional Officer,
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board,
Station Road, Chandrapur 442 401

Sub: Warning notice for non compliance of environmental legislations, directions issued by the MPCB & consent conditions- **Compliance thereof.**

Ref: Warning notice from MPCB No. MPCB/SROC/483 dated 20.03.2020

Dear Sir,

With reference to above, it is to submit that the Ranvendli nallah coming from Durgapur-Tukum area of Chandrapur and flowing from CSTPS premises to Erai River through Grit Filter of CSTPS. Under the corporate social responsibility, CSTPS has provided Grit filter to treat the sewage of Ranvendli nallah coming from Durgapur-Tukum area of Chandrapur by treating it with the adsorbent developed by NGO 'Jalbiradari" and lime dosing which is a primary process of water filtration. CSTPS is not discharging any effluent in river. CSTPS, Chandrapur has already adopted 'Zero Liquid Discharge' Policy. CSTPS, Chandrapur has provided 04 Nos. of ETP having capacities 1600 m3/hr, 500 m3/hr, 100 m3/hr, 675 m3/hr and 02 STP having capacities 240 m3/hr & 1 m3/hr where trade effluent and sewage effluent are treated & recovered. Also, CSTPS has provided Ash Water Recovery System (AWRS) to recover the water from Ash Bund. Recovered water from ETP's, STP's and AWRS is again reuse for ash disposal.

CSTPS is taking every care of all the ash disposal lines and ash water recovery lines discharging to ash pond and CSTPS respectively with timely Operation & Maintenance. CSTPS has deployed round the clock patrolling squad to upkeep the ash disposal lines & ash pond area in robust condition. In regards to the chock-up observed during visit, CSTPS has taken immediate action to attend the same on top priority, same is witnessed by MPCB official & NGO personal during visit time, the work was completed within 10 hrs.

As such, it is once again confirmed and undertaken that Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station is leaving no stone unturned in adopting all possible measures to strictly adhere to the existing pollution control norms and compliances thereof.

In view of above, it is kindly requested that the warning notice served to CSTPS Chandrapur may please be introvert and not to initiate any action mentioned in letter.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully


Chief Engineer
CSTPS Chandrapur

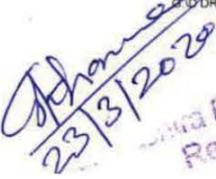
Copy s.w.rs. to:

- 1) The Asst. Secretary (Tech), MPCB, Mumbai.
- 2) The Joint Director (APC), MPCB, Mumbai.
- 3) The Regional Officer, MPCB, Chandrapur.

Copy f.w.cs. to:-The Chief Gen. Manager (E&S), MSPGCL, Mumbai.

DRIVE\ENV CELL REPORTS-COMP\MPCB\MPCB Comp & Corres\MPCB CORRESPONDENCE From JULY 2010 new.doc

T.C.


23/3/2020
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board
Regional office
14 Floor Station Road,
442401.

Annexure A6

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL LABORATORY, CHANDRAPUR
(ISO 9001:2015 & OHSAS 18001:2007 Certified)

Phone: 07172-272416
 Visit us at www.mpcb.gov.in
 E-mail: sochandrapurlab@mpcb.gov.in.



Regional Laboratory,
 Udyog Bhavan,
 1st floor, Railway Station Road,
 Chandrapur-442401.

LAB-REPORT NO/S-158

Date: - 01/01/2020

To,
 Sub-Regional Officer,
 M.P.C.B., Chandrapur.

Sub: - Analysis Report for Stack (Point Source) Emission Monitoring

1. Sample Code No : MPCB/SROC/STACK/538/2019
 2. Sample collected on : 31/12/2019
 3. Sample received on : 31/12/2019
 4. Type of Industry : Power.

Sr.No.	Parameters	Stack No.
1.	Date of Sampling	31/12/2019
2.	Time of Sampling	09:40 To 10:10 Total 50 Minutes
3.	Stack attached to	Unit No.5 Duct C
4.	Stack height, m.	200
5.	Stack Area, Sq. m.	10.76
6.	Fuel gas temperature °C	130
7.	Exit gas velocity m/s	25.600
8.	Gas quantity Nm ³ /hr.	962571.06
9.	Particulate emission mg/Nm ³	88.59
10.	Sulphur -dioxide, mg/Nm ³	279.56
11.	Fuel Consumption/day (Coal)	278 T/hr

Sample collected by: Shri S.D.Dahiphale, F.O. Seal No: - 219.

M/S Chandrapur Super Thermal power statⁿ,
 Unjonaal, Tal. 1 Dist. Chandrapur.

Location - Unit 05 Duct 'C'

B.N. Sangale
 (B.N.Sangale)
 I/C. Scientific Officer
 Regional Laboratory,
 MPCB, Chandrapur.

T.C.

B.N. Sangale

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL LABORATORY, CHANDRAPUR
(ISO 9001:2015 & OHSAS 18001:2007 Certified)

Phone: 07172-272416
 Visit us at www.mpcb.gov.in
 E-mail: sochandrapurlab@mpcb.gov.in



Regional Laboratory,
 Udyog Bhavan,
 1st floor, Railway Station Road,
 Chandrapur-442401.

LAB-REPORT NO/S-159

Date: - 01/01/2020

To,
 Sub-Regional Officer,
 M.P.C.B., Chandrapur.

Sub - Analysis Report for Stack (Point Source) Emission Monitoring

1. Sample Code No : MPCB/SROC/STACK/539/2019
 2. Sample collected on : 31/12/2019
 3. Sample received on : 31/12/2019
 4. Type of Industry : Power.

Sr.No.	Parameters	Stack No.
1.	Date of Sampling	31/12/2019
2.	Time of Sampling	11:00 To 11:30 Total 30 Minutes
3.	Stack attached to	Unit No.6 Duct C
4.	Stack height, m.	200
5.	Stack Area, Sq. m.	10.76
6.	Fuel gas temperature °C	129
7.	Exit gas velocity m/s	26.300
8.	Gas quantity Nm ³ /hr.	988891.16
9.	Particulate emission mg/Nm ³	60.39
10.	Sulphur -dioxide, mg/Nm ³	303.37
11.	Fuel Consumption/day (Coal)	290 T/hr

Sample collected by: Shri S.D.Dahiphale, F.O. Seal No: - 219.

M/s Chandrapur Super Thermal power Station,
 Unjanagar, Chandrapur.

Location. Unit - 06, Duct - C.

B.N. Sangale
 (B.N.Sangale)
 I/C. Scientific Officer
 Regional Laboratory,
 MPCB, Chandrapur.

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, CHANDRAPUR

45

Phone: 07172-251965/272410
Fax: 07172-251965
Visit us at www.mpcb.gov.in
E-mail:-
srochandrapur@mpcb.gov.in



Sub-Regional Office
Udyog Bhavan, I Floor
Railway Station Road,
Chandrapur-442401

Manual Register No. MPCB/SROC/ 483

Date:- 20/03/2020

Online generated outward number- MPCB/WN/2003200001

To,

✓ M/s. Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station,
(MAHAGENCO)
Urjanagar, Chandrapur,
Dist. Chandrapur.



Sub: - Warning notice for non-compliance of environment legislations, directions issued by the M.P.C. Board & consent conditions.

- Ref: -**
- 1) Consent granted to your unit valid upto 31/08/2020.
 - 2) Complaint received against your unit regarding pollution from Mr. Rajesh Bele, President, Sanjeevani Paryavaran Samajik Sanstha, Chandrapur dtd. 13/03/2020 & 16/03/2020.
 - 3) Visit of Board's Official to your unit on 19/03/2020.

.....

WHEREAS, you are operating your industry in Water Pollution Prevention area and Air Pollution Prevention area declared the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and amendments thereto. It is mandatory to obtain the consent to operate from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board to your unit under section 26 of Water (Prevention & Control Pollution) Act 1974, under section 21 of Air (Prevention & Control Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorization under the provision of Hazardous waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2008, subject to certain terms & conditions.

And it is obligatory on your part to comply all the consent conditions. It is also obligatory on your part to provide & operate pollution control systems so as not to cause any pollution to the surrounding area and Environment.

Board Officials visited to your unit to verify the complaint & check the compliance of consent conditions on 19/03/2020. **Observations & non-compliances during the visit are as under:-**

- 1) You are discharging fly ash slurry to the slurry pond through 18 no. of pipes. Pipe no. 5-B was having leakage at the time of visit. Water alongwith some quantity of fly ash was being spread at high pressure from the pipeline into the environment. Joint vigilance sample of the said water was collected in the presence of complainant & your representative. This fly ash contaminated water is finding its way into nearby environment & it will reach upto Erai River and hence, there are chances of contamination of Erai River & it may deteriorate the water quality of Erai River.
- 2) Ranvendli Nalla:- Ranvendli Nalla flows through your premises. Before entering your premises, the nalla is having greyish color, however, when it comes out from your premises, it was having slight reddish/yellowish and muddy in nature. Sample of the same was collected from below stated 4 locations:
 - a. Left side of bridge – color of water was yellowish & water was flowing.
 - b. Right side of bridge – color of water was reddish & it was stagnant.
 - c. Near retaining wall on the Ranvendli Nalla – color of water was reddish & it was stagnant.

- d. Chamber on 1.2 diameter nalla diversion pipeline – nature of the sample was muddish yellowish water.
- 3) Before entering your premises, the Ranvendli nalla is having greyish color, however, when it comes out from your premises, it was having slight reddish/yellowish and muddy in nature. There is ferrous hydroxide formation & oxidation process etc. is in coal reject area. At the time of washing/sprinkling on coal stock, the leachate water becomes acidic due to Sulphur in coal. Also from your premises, some quantity of acidic water is directly of indirectly accumulated near the retaining wall of Ranvendli Nalla. Hence, it can be clarified that, you are directly/indirectly creating ground water pollution problem and damage to the environment through Ranvendli Nalla. On 18/03/2020 & 19/03/2020, there was rain in Chandrapur area & hence, there are chances of contamination of Erai River & it may deteriorate the water quality of Erai River.

You are hereby instructed to comply with the above points stated and report accordingly, within a week's time from the receipt of this letter otherwise this office will submit the proposal to higher official for initiation of legal action as deemed fit under the provisions of Water (P & CP) Act, 1974 and under section 21 of the Air (P & CP) Act, 1981 and Hazardous Waste (Management) Rules, 2008 & amended in 2016 which may please be noted. Also please note that, MPCB, Chandrapur Office has issued SCN to you on 13/12/2019, 27/12/2019, 28/01/2020 & 14/02/2020, hence, stringent action will be initiated against from higher authorities.

Ajit V. Patil
20.3.20

(Ajit V. Patil)
Sub - Regional Officer,
Chandrapur.

Copy submitted for information & necessary action to:-
Regional Officer, M. P. C. Board, Chandrapur.
- It is requested to issue SCN/PD.

Copy to:-
Shri. Rajesh Bele, Founder President, M/s. Sajeevani Paryavaran Samajik Sanstha, Jatpura Ward No.1, Tal. Dist. Chandrapur.

CE 1st	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AD-C(CISF)	<input type="checkbox"/>
DY CE(ADM.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AD SUPDT.	<input type="checkbox"/>
DY CE-I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DEA/CSO	<input type="checkbox"/>
DY CE-II	<input type="checkbox"/>	SE(CC)	<input type="checkbox"/>
DY CE-III	<input type="checkbox"/>	SE(RP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
DY CE-IV	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGM(HR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(M)-I	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGM(F&A)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(M)-II	<input type="checkbox"/>	EX.CHEM-I	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(M)-III	<input type="checkbox"/>	EX.CHEM-II	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(EM)-I	<input type="checkbox"/>	EX.CHEM-III	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(EM)-II	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sr.Mgr.(Sec.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(EM)-III	<input type="checkbox"/>	WO	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(O)-I	<input type="checkbox"/>	EE(TECH.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(O)-II	<input type="checkbox"/>	EE(STORE)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(O)-III	<input type="checkbox"/>	EE (TRG)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(CHP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Syst. Analyst	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(MPD)	<input type="checkbox"/>	EE(ODF)	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(CMU)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAFETY OFF	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE(CHP)8&9	<input type="checkbox"/>	SE (POG)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 EQ cell	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

*90-chem (Env)
PT. put up compliance
20/3/20*

ex. chem - I sit pt.

T.C.

Shri...

Annexure A7

Coal transportation by railway wagon with tarpaulin covering



Coal transportation by truck wagon with tarpaulin covering



T.C.

Coal transportation by truck wagon with tarpaulin covering



Water sprinkling on coal transporting belt



T.C.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

पूरक टिपणी

प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र दूर्गापूर अंतर्गत ५ उपकेंद्र कार्यरत असून या आरोग्य संस्थामार्फत जनतेला आरोग्य सेवा पुरविण्यात येत आहे. प्रदूषावर आळा घालणे या विभागाच्या अखत्यारीत नाही तसेच प्रदूषावर नियंत्रण करणे या विभागाच्या अखत्यारीत नाही.

प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र दूर्गापूर तालूका चंद्रपूर येथील माहिती

अक्र	रोगाचे नाव	सन २०१६-१७		सन २०१७-१८		सन २०१८-१९		सन २०१९-२०		सन २०२०-२१ (माहे जानेवारी २०२१)	
		लागण	मृत्यू	लागण	मृत्यू	लागण	मृत्यू	लागण	मृत्यू	लागण	मृत्यू
१.	श्वसन संस्थेचे आजार										
	दमा	४५	०	४३	०	९८	०	१७३	०	१५०	०
	ब्रायकोटोस	९२	०	४२	०	१२	०	०	०	०	०
	पू.आर.आय.	२४६	०	२८२	०	५६८	०	८५६	०	३८०	०
	ए.आर.आय.	२७६	०	४२४	०	५३४	०	८७०	०	३३४	०
	न्यूमोनिया	१	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
	टो.ब्री.	१	०	१२	०	१४	०	४०	०	२४	०
	एकूण	६६१	०	८०३	०	१२२६	०	१९३९	०	८८८	०
२.	त्वचेचे आजार	३३३	०	२६१	०	७७५	०	१४६७	०	१०९२	०
३.	डाळयाचे आजार	४६३	०	४२२	०	६१४	०	१७९३	०	९८३	०

टिप :- सदर आकडेवारी वरून आजार हे चंद्रपूर महाऔषिण विदूयत केंद्राच्या प्रदूषणामूळे झाल्याचे निश्चित सांगता येणार नाही .

जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी
जिल्हा परिषद चंद्रपूर

The marathi letters (Annexure 8 and 9) were received from the concerned department which were attached as it is and also these letters are only part of the submission. We are not going to rely or defend on its contents. Also, these two letters are also not part of our argument or ground of the argument.

T.C.

[Signature]

मा.पर्यावरण मंत्री यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, चंद्रपूर येथे दि.१७/१०/२०१३ रोजी झालेल्या चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रातील पर्यावरणीय स्थितीबाबत आढावा बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त.

मा.पर्यावरण मंत्री यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रातील पर्यावरणीय स्थितीबाबत व चंद्रपूर कृती आराखड्याची आढावा बैठक दि.१७/१०/२०१३ रोजी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, चंद्रपूर येथे सकाळी ११.०० वाजता घेण्यात आली. सदर बैठकीस मा.खासदार, विधानसभा सदस्य, मा.प्रधान सचिव (पर्यावरण), मा. सदस्य सचिव, म. प्र. नि. मंडळ, मुंबई, मा. विभागिय आयुक्त, नागपूर, जिल्हाधिकारी, चंद्रपूर सह-संचालक, म. प्र. नि. मंडळ, मुंबई, अशासकीय संस्था व इतर शासकिय अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

सर्वप्रथम सह-संचालक (ह.प्र.नि.), म. प्र. नि. मंडळ, मुंबई यांनी सर्व उपस्थितांचे स्वागत केले.

सदस्य सचिव, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ, मुंबई यांनी चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रातील पर्यावरणीय सद्यस्थिती व CEPI अंतर्गत म.प्र.नि.मंडळातर्फे करण्यात आलेल्या कार्यवाहीबाबत माहिती दिली. चंद्रपूर क्षेत्राकरीता म. प्र. नि. मंडळातर्फे तयार करण्यात आलेल्या कृती आराखड्यामध्ये कारखानदार, इतर शासकिय विभाग तसेच अशासकिय संस्था यांचा समावेश असल्याचे सांगून या सर्वांनी त्यांच्याशी संबंधीत मुद्द्यांवर कार्यवाही करणे अपेक्षित होते असे त्यांनी सांगितले. कारखानदारांद्वारे करण्यात आलेल्या कार्यवाहीबाबतची सद्यस्थिती म. प्र. नि. मंडळाच्या सादरीकरणामध्ये दाखविण्यात आलेली असून चंद्रपूर व वणी क्षेत्रातील पर्यावरणीय सद्यस्थिती बाबतचा अभ्यास करण्याचे काम आय. आय. टी. मुंबई व निरी या संस्थाना देण्यात आलेले असून या कामाच्या सद्यस्थितीबाबत माहिती निरीच्या सादरीकरणामध्ये दाखविण्यात आलेली आहे असे त्यांनी सांगितले. प्रदूषणाचे स्रोत माहिती होणे आवश्यक असून स्रोत माहिती झाल्यानंतरच त्यावर प्रतिबंधात्मक कार्यवाही केली जाऊ शकते. आय. आय. टी. मुंबई व निरी या संस्थांद्वारे करण्यात आलेल्या पाहणीमध्ये कारखान्याद्वारे होणाऱ्या प्रदूषणासोबतच इतर स्रोतसुद्धा प्रदूषणास जबाबदार असल्याचे आढळून आले आहे. या अभ्यासाबाबत मा. लोकप्रतिनिधी व इतर उपस्थितांची मते, सुचना जाणून घेऊन त्याचा समावेश करण्यात येईल असे त्यांनी सांगितले.

डॉ. राजेश विनीवाल (शास्त्रज्ञ, निरी) यांनी चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रामधील पर्यावरणीय सद्यस्थितीबाबत आय. आय. टी., मुंबई व निरी या संस्थांद्वारे करण्यात येत असलेल्या पाहणी व अभ्यासाच्या सद्यस्थितीबाबतचे सादरीकरण केले. सादरीकरणादरम्यान त्यांनी विषय केले की, अभ्यास अद्याप पूर्ण व्हावयाचा असून जेवढा अभ्यास झाला आहे त्यावर प्राथमिक अहवाल सादर करण्यात येत असून तुलनात्मक अभ्यासावरून लक्षात येते की, उद्योगामुळे प्रदूषणापेक्षा इतर स्रोतांचा हातभार जास्त आहे.

मा.खासदार श्री. हंसराज अहीर यांनी, लोकप्रतिनिधींनी मांडलेल्या सुचनांवर झालेल्या कार्यवाहीची माहिती मिळत नसल्याचे सांगितले. त्यांनी, चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्राचे संच अतिशय जुने झालेले असल्यामुळे सदरील सर्व संचामधून जास्त प्रमाणात धुळीकण उत्सर्जित होत असल्याचे सांगितले. सदरील विद्युत केंद्रामधील संच क्र. १ व २ सर्वात जुने असून ते बंद करण्याची तसेच कालांतराने संच क्र. ३ व ४ सुद्धा बंद करण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली. कोळसा वाहतुकीमुळे सर्वाधिक प्रदूषण होत असून कोळशाचे वहन कन्व्हेअर बेल्टद्वारे किंवा रेल्वेद्वारे करण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली. चंद्रपूर औष्णिक विद्युत केंद्रामध्ये निकृष्ट दर्जाचा कोळसा वापरण्यात येत असल्यामुळे जास्त प्रदूषण होत असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. कोळसा हा वॉशरी मध्ये धुऊन वापरण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली व बंद असलेल्या कोळसा वॉशरीज विज प्रकल्पाद्वारे भाडे तत्वावर घेतल्या जाऊ शकतात असे सांगितले. विज प्रकल्पामध्ये पूर्ण क्षमतेएवढी विज निर्माती होत नसल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. त्यांनी, निरी या संस्थेच्या शास्त्रज्ञांनी केलेल्या सादरीकरणामध्ये चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रात हवेचा वेग कमी असतो व त्यामुळे प्रदूषणाची परिणामता जास्त असल्याची बाबीची अतिरीक्त माहिती झाली असे सांगितले.

मा.आमदार, श्री.नानाजी शामकुळे यांनी बैठकीमध्ये चर्चितल्या जाणाऱ्या मुद्द्यांबाबतची टिप्पणी/माहिती लोकप्रतिनिधींना काही दिवस आधी देण्यात यावी जेणे करून सदरील विषयाचा अभ्यास करणे शक्य होईल असे सांगितले. त्यांनी चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्राशी संबंधीत मुद्द्यांबाबत स्वतंत्र बैठक घेण्याची मागणी केली. कारखान्यांनी प्रदूषण नियंत्रणाबाबत, कोळसा वाहतुकीबाबत तसेच खाणींमुळे तयार होणाऱ्या अधिभार ढिगान्यांबाबत केलेल्या उपाययोजनांबाबत नियमीतपणे आढावा घेतला जावा असे सांगितले. प्रदूषणास जबाबदार असलेल्या प्रत्येक मुद्द्याला स्वतंत्रपणे हाताळण्याची

T.C.

The marathi letters (Annexure 8 and 9) were received from the concerned department which were attached as it is and also these letters are only part of the submission. We are not going to rely or defend on its contents. Also, these two letters are also not part of our argument or ground of the argument.

गरज असल्याचे मत त्यांनी व्यक्त केले. घुग्घुस येथे वे.को.ली. च्या वाहतुकीमुळे खूप प्रदूषण होत असल्याचे, तसेच घुग्घुस येथील तलावाचे उत्तर दिशेला खोलीकरण करणे आवश्यक असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. सादरीकरणामध्ये जलप्रदूषणाचा उल्लेख नसल्याचे व चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्राचे जुने चार संच बंद करण्याची मागणी केली. सांडपाणी गोळा करण्याची पाईपलाईन संपूर्ण शहरात विकसित केली नसल्याचे, तसेच जेवढे काम झाले आहे ते सुध्दा सदोष असल्याचे सांगितले. ज्या रस्त्यांचे पाईपलाईन टाकण्यासाठी जवळपास एक वर्षाआधी खोदकाम केले त्यांच्या डांबरीकरणाचा प्रस्ताव नाही असे सांगून सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया संयंत्र नदीलगत बांधण्यास आक्षेप घेतला होता. परिसरातील सर्व कोळसा वॉशरीज बंद असल्याचे व चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्राच्या परिसरात कोळसा वॉशरी सुरु केली जाईल. परंतु त्यावर पुढील कार्यवाही झाली नसल्याचे सांगितले.

मा.आमदार, श्रीमती शोभाताई फडणवीस यांनी, मागील बैठकीदरम्यान औद्योगिक सांडपाण्याचे नमुणे म.प्र.नि. मंडळाकडे तपासणीसाठी देण्यात आले होते त्याच्या अहवालासोबत शासकिय मानकांचा तक्ता नसल्याचे सांगितले. उद्योगामुळे व वाहतुकीमुळे होणारे प्रदूषण सर्वाधिक असल्याने व बऱ्याचशा वाहनांमधून काळा धूर निघत असतो. या बाबीची परीवहन विभागाद्वारे तपासणी नियमितपणे केली जावी असे सांगितले. इंधनामध्ये भैसळीमुळेपण प्रदूषण होत असल्याचे नमूद केले. कोळशाच्या ट्रकवर ताडपत्री झाकलेल्या असल्या तरीपण त्या फाटलेल्या असतात. वाहतुकीदरम्यान कसलेही नियम पाळले जात नाहीत व या गोष्टी तपासण्याची यंत्रणा कार्यान्वीत नसल्यामुळे प्रदूषण होत असल्याचा त्यांनी आरोप केला. वाहतुकीच्या वाहनांना विशेषता ट्रक्सना इंटीकेटर नसल्यामुळे रात्रीच्या वेळी मोठ्या प्रमाणात अपघात होत असल्याने, यावर परिवहन विभागातर्फे कार्यवाही आवश्यक आहे. चंद्रपूर शहराजवळ पडोली येथे नारायण विद्यालयाला लागून असलेल्या कोळसा डेपोमुळे खूप प्रदूषण होत असून सदरील कोळसा डेपो हटविण्याबाबत बऱ्याच वेळेस अर्ज देण्यात आल्याची त्यांनी माहिती दिली. अतिभार वाहतुकीमुळे (Overloading) रस्ते खराब होत असून कोळशाच्या अवैध साठवणुकीमुळे प्रदूषणात भर पडत असल्याने, कोळसा डेपो हे अवैधच असल्याने त्यांना बंद करण्यात यावे.

शासनातर्फे प्रदूषणास जबाबदार असणाऱ्या कारखान्यांवर कार्यवाहीच्या स्वरूपात फक्त बँक हमी जप्त केली जाते. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व्यवस्था योग्य असल्याचा अहवाल दिला जातो परंतु त्याच कारखान्यामध्ये अपघात होतात असे त्यांनी सांगितले. वे.को.ली. च्या खाणीमध्ये ब्लास्टिंगचे नियम पाळले जात नसल्याचा त्यांनी आरोप केला. तसेच बंद झालेल्या भुमीगत खाणीमध्ये रेती योग्य प्रमाणात भरली जात नसल्याचा सुध्दा त्यांनी मुद्दा उपस्थित केला. सादरीकरणामध्ये फक्त वर्धा नदीचा उल्लेख आहे परंतु वैनगंगा नदीचा उल्लेख नाही.

मा.आमदार, श्री.सुभाष धोटे यांनी, बल्लारपूर शहराचे पाणी वर्धा नदीमध्ये सोडण्यात येत असल्यामुळे वर्धा नदी प्रदूषित होत आहे. सदरील कारखान्याद्वारे वर्धा नदीमध्ये जॅकवेल बांधून पाण्याचा उपसा केला जातो व त्यामुळे नदी कोरडी झाली आहे असे त्यांनी सांगितले. मोठ्या उद्योगांद्वारे वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रणासाठीची यंत्रणा (ESP) ही फक्त दिवसा चालवली जाते व रात्री बंद ठेवली जाते अशी त्यांनी तक्रार केली. कोळसा/सिमंट वाहतुकीमुळे रस्त्यांवर धुळ साचलेली असते. वे.को.लि. च्या खाणीच्या अधिभार ढिगाऱ्यांमुळे नद्यांचे व नाल्याचे पात्र छोटे झाले आहे. असे सांगून याबाबत मा. मंत्री महोदयांनी कठोर भूमिका घेणे आवश्यक असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. प्रदूषण कमी झाल्याशिवाय नविन उद्योगांना परवानगी न देण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली. बिल्ट ग्राफिक्स पेपर प्रॉडक्टस् लि. या कारखान्याने टाकलेला स्लज अजून स्थलांतरीत केल्या नसल्याचे त्यांनी नमूद केले. सदरील कारखान्यातून येणारा वास कमी झाला नसल्याचे व सांडपाण्याचा रंग सुध्दा बदलला नसल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. वाहनांनी विशेषतः ट्रक्सनी वाहतुकीचे नियम न पाळल्यामुळे वारंवार अपघात होत आहेत. यावर वाहतुक पोलीस व परिवहन विभागातर्फे कार्यवाही करण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली. १०० कोटी वृक्ष लागवडीचे शासनाचे उद्दीष्ट होते परंतु याअंतर्गत जिल्हापरिषद व वन विभागाने पूर्णपणे कार्यवाही केली नसल्याचे व तसेच चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्रातील जुने संच बंद करण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली.

श्री. सुरेश चोपणे (अध्यक्ष, ग्रीन प्लॅनेट सोसायटी, चंद्रपूर) यांनी, CEPI अंतर्गत वायु प्रदूषणाची गुणसंख्या जास्त असल्याचे सांगून चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्राचे जुने चार संच बंद करण्याची मागणी केली. वर्षातील सहा महिने वाऱ्याची दिशा चंद्रपूर शहराकडे राहते व उर्वरीत सहा महिने वाऱ्याची दिशा ही ताडोबा अभयारण्याच्या दिशेने असते. यामुळे वीज

प्रकल्पाच्या धुरांडयाची राख शहरामध्ये येत असल्याने, धुळीकणांचे उत्सर्जन विहित मर्यादेपेक्षा खूप जास्त असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. या राखेमध्ये मर्क्युरीचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्याचे आढळून आले आहे अशी त्यांनी माहिती दिली. राखमिश्रीत पाणी बाहेर सोडले जात असल्याचा त्यांनी आरोप केला व विज प्रकल्पातील जुनी यंत्रणा काढून नविन अद्ययावत प्रदूषण नियंत्रण यंत्रणा बसविण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली व घरगुती वापरासाठी संशोधीत चुलीचा वापर केल्यास चोरीचा कोळसा वापरण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन दिल्या सारखे होईल असे त्यांनी सांगितले. भुजलामध्ये नायट्रेटचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढले असल्याने त्यावर कार्यवाही आवश्यक असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले.

डॉ. मंगेश गुलवाडे (उपाध्यक्ष, भारतीय वैद्यक संघटना चंद्रपूर शाखा) यांनी, प्रदूषणाचा प्रभाव लोकांच्या आरोग्यावर होतो व यामुळे प्रदूषण कमी होणे आवश्यक असल्याचे मत व्यक्त केले. या अनुषंगाने चंद्रपूर येथील शासकीय वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालय लवकर सुरु व्हावे व या महाविद्यालयास सुपर स्पेशालीटी दर्जा देण्यात यावा अशी मागणी केली. चंद्रपूर शहरातील वाहतूकीची समस्या सोडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने एक प्रस्ताव तयार करण्यात यावा.

श्री. बंडु धोतरे (अध्यक्ष, इको-ग्री संस्था) यांनी, चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र मधील संच क्र. १ व २ हे संच सर्वाधिक जुने असल्यामुळे हे दोन संच बंद करण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली. म.प्र.नि. मंडळाच्या अहवालामध्ये सुध्दा धुळीकणांचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्याचे नमूद आहे असे. विज प्रकल्पाच्या राखेमुळे शहरामध्ये दृश्यता राहत नसल्याचे सांगून त्यांनी प्रकल्पातील प्रदूषण नियंत्रण यंत्रणा कुचकामी असल्याचा आरोप केला. शहरातील वाहनांमध्ये सर्रासपणे भेसळयुक्त इंधन वापरले जाते तसेच वरोरा नाका येथे रस्त्यांचे काम सुरु असल्यामुळे धुळीचा अतोनात त्रास होतो असे त्यांनी सांगितले व महानगरपालीकेतर्फे रस्ते झाडल्यानंतर रस्त्यालगतची धुळ उचलण्यात येत नसल्याने अधिक धुळीचे प्रदूषण होत असल्याचे सांगितले.

श्री. मधुसूदन रुंगठा (अध्यक्ष, एमआयडीसी उद्योजक संघटना) यांनी, चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रात कोळसा/सिमेंट वाहतूक जास्त प्रमाणात असल्यामुळे तसेच विज प्रकल्पामुळे प्रदूषणात भर पडत असल्याचे सांगितले. एम.आय.डी.सी. ताडाली येथील तीन कारखाने बंद करण्यात आले. सदरील कारखानदार कारखाना सुरु करण्यास धजावत नाहीत कारण परत काही कारणास्तव बंद करावा लागल्यास त्यांना अतोनात नुकसान होईल असे त्यांनी सांगितले. कारखाने बंद राहिल्यास रोजगार मिळणार नाहीत. तसेच कोट्यावधी रुपयांचे नुकसान होईल असे त्यांनी सांगितले. त्यांनी वाहनांमध्ये पेट्रोल/डीजेल ऐवजी LPG किंवा CNG चा वापर केल्यास प्रदूषण कमी होईल असे सांगितले. कोळसा वॉशरीज सुरु करण्याची त्यांनी मागणी केली व चंद्रपूर क्षेत्रातील एकूण परिस्थिती विचारात घेऊन अभ्यासाची दिशा ठरविली जावी तसेच वे.को.लि. तर्फे पर्यावरण संवर्धनाकरीता प्रती टन विशिष्ट कर घ्यावा अशी यांनी मागणी केली. बंद असलेले उद्योग पुन्हा सुरु केले जावेत असे त्यांनी सांगितले.

श्री. आर. के. मिश्रा (वे.को.लि. चंद्रपूर क्षेत्र) यांनी, ब्लॅक टॉपिंग करण्यात आलेल्या रस्त्यांवर पाणी शिंपडल्यास रोड खराब होतात यामुळे कौक्रीटचे रस्ते तयार करण्याचे काम प्रस्तावित आहे असे सांगितले. तसेच अधिभार ढिगाऱ्यांबाबत पूर्वी सर्व नियम नव्हते व आता अंमलात असणाऱ्या सर्व नियमांनुसार दुरुस्ती करणे सुरु असल्याची व कोळसा वाहतूक नियमानुसार करण्याची सक्ती केली जाईल अशी माहिती दिली.

डॉ. दिपक म्हैसेकर (जिल्हाधिकारी, चंद्रपूर) यांनी, वे.को.लि. च्या खाणीच्या अधिभार ढिगाऱ्यामुळे नद्यांवर झालेला परीणामांबाबत पाहणी करण्यासाठी समिती नेमण्यात आली होती व या समितीचा अहवाल आलेला असून सदरील अहवालामध्ये अधिभार ढिगाऱ्यांचा ईरई नदीमध्ये शिरकाव झाला असल्याचे निरीक्षण नोंदविले गेले आहे असे सांगितले. नदीलगत असणारे ढिगारे नदीकिन्यापासून ४५ मीटर दूर टाकण्यात यावेत तसेच अशा ढिगाऱ्यांचा नदीपात्रामध्ये शिरकाव होऊ नये याकरीता संरक्षणात्मक भिंती बांधण्यात याव्यात तसेच ढिगारे स्थिर झाल्यावर त्यावर वृक्षारोपण करण्यात यावे. नदीपात्रामध्ये शिरकाव झालेल्या अधिभार ढिगाऱ्यांचा उपसा करण्यासाठी चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र व वे.को.लि. ने यंत्र सामग्री पुरवावी. सांडपाणी गोळा करण्याची पाईपलाईन संपूर्ण शहरात विकसित झालेली नाही.

श्री. पी. डी. गुंडावार (उप-प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, चंद्रपूर) यांनी, वाहतूकीच्या मुद्यांबाबत पुढील ३ महिन्यात कृती आराखडा तयार करून त्याप्रमाणे कार्यवाही केली आहेत असे सांगितले. परिवहन विभागातर्फे रात्री होणारे अपघात

टाळण्याच्या दृष्टीने ३ हजार मीटर लाल टेप खरेदी करून जड वाहनांच्या मागील ब्राजूस लावण्याची मोहीम लवकरच सुरु करण्यात येईल व कोळसा वाहून नेणाऱ्या वाहनांवर योग्य प्रकारे ताडपत्रीचे आच्छादन तपासण्याबाबत कार्यवाही केली जाईल, तसेच त्यांनी, जिल्हा पुरवठा अधिकारी यांच्यासोबत संयुक्तपणे इंधन भेसळीबाबत कार्यवाही केली जाईल असे सांगितले.

श्री.पी.आर.बोखड (आयुक्त, चंद्रपूर महानगरपालीका) यांनी, नागरी घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन प्रकल्पाचा कार्यदेश झालेला असल्याची माहिती दिली व ही प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होण्यास ३ महिन्यांचा कालावधी लागेल. शहराचे दोन सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया संयंत्र नदीच्या काठावर स्थित असून ते नदीच्या पात्रामध्ये नाहीत असे सांगून त्यांनी दोन्हीपैकी एक संयंत्र डीसेंबर २०१३ च्या अखेरपर्यंत कार्यान्वित केले जाईल. पावसाचे पाणी शिरल्यामुळे यंत्रसामुग्री काही प्रमाणात नादुरुस्त झाली असल्याची त्यांनी माहिती दिली. रस्ते झाडल्यानंतर जमा झालेली धूळ एकत्र जमा करण्याची मोहीम राबविली जाते व ईरई व झरपट नदीच्या योग्य व्यवस्थापनासाठी पाहणी करून अहवाल सादर करण्याचे काम नीरी या संस्थेला देण्यात आल्याची त्यांनी माहिती दिली.

श्री.राजू पी.बुरडे (मुख्य अधिवृता, चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र) यांनी, नीरी या संस्थेच्या सादरीकरणामध्ये कारखान्याशिवाय प्रदूषणास इतरही स्रोत कारणीभूत आहेत असे स्पष्ट झाले आहे. तसेच संघ १ व २ यांना असलेल्या ई.एस.पी. च्या आधुनिकीकरणाचा प्रस्ताव असल्याची माहिती दिली.

श्री.आर.ए.राजीव (प्रधान सचिव, पर्यावरण) यांनी, अधिभार ढिगाऱ्यांचे योग्य प्रकारे व्यवस्थापन केले जावे अशी अट पर्यावरण व वने मंत्रालयातर्फे देण्यात आलेल्या पर्यावरणीय परवान्यामध्ये अंतर्भूत असल्याचे सांगितले. वे.को.लि. चे अधिभार ढींगारे नदीमध्ये जात असल्याचे निरीक्षणास आले आहे असे सांगून या ढिगाऱ्यांचा उतार योग्य प्रकारे राखण्याबाबत त्यांनी सूचित केले. वे.को.लि. च्या सर्व खाणींच्या नदीलगत असणाऱ्या ढिगाऱ्यांच्या योग्य व्यवस्थापनाबाबत निरी द्वारे अभ्यास करून कृती आराखडा एका महिन्यात सादर करण्याबाबत त्यांनी वे.को.लि. च्या अधिकाऱ्यांना निर्देश दिले. वे.को.लि. ने योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रमांतर्गत जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयाशी मिळून कार्यवाही करावी. मुळ कृती आराखडा नीरी च्या वैज्ञानिकांना अभ्यासण्यासाठी द्यावा तसेच त्याचा समावेश अहवालामध्ये करण्यास सूचित केले. कोळसा वाहतुकीचे कंत्राट देताना त्यामध्येच बंदीस्त वाहनांमधून वाहतुक करण्याची अट टाकण्याच्या सूचना वे.को.लि. च्या अधिकाऱ्यांना केल्या. तसेच या सर्व प्रक्रियेसाठी किती कालावधी लागेल ते स्पष्ट करण्याचे सूचना केली. नागरी घनकचऱ्याचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन केल्यास असेंद्रीय घनकचऱ्या पासून विटा तयार करून कारखानदारांना त्या विकल्या जाऊ शकतात व याद्वारे महानगरपालीकेस आर्थिक लाभ होऊ शकतो असे सांगितले. तसेच कारखानदार व महानगरपालीका संयुक्तपणे हरीतपट्टा निर्माण करू शकतात व यासाठी प्रक्रिया केलेल्या सांडपाण्याचा वापर होऊ शकतो असे सांगितले. त्यांनी, शहराच्या प्रवेश करण्यासाठीच्या रस्त्याजवळ व शहरातून बाहेर निघणाऱ्या रस्त्याजवळ जडवाहनांसाठी पार्किंग ची व्यवस्था करावी असे सूचित केले. तसेच रिंग रोड चा पर्याय तपासून पाहावा. चंद्रपूर कृती आराखड्यातील सर्व मुद्द्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी होणे आवश्यक आहे असे सांगून बैठकीमध्ये चर्चितल्या गेलेल्या मुद्द्यांवर सुध्दा संबंधित विभागांनी कार्यवाही करावी असे सांगितले. फक्त उद्योगांवरच कार्यवाही करून प्रदूषणाच्या समस्येचे निराकरण होणार नसल्याचे सांगून सर्व मुद्द्यांवर केलेल्या कार्यवाहीचा सविस्तर अहवाल केंद्र शासनास पाठविण्यात येईल व त्यावर केंद्र शासन उद्योगांवरील बंदीबाबत पुढील निर्णय घेईल असे सांगितले व कृती अहवाल सर्व लोकप्रतिनीधींना कळविण्यात येईल.

मा.पर्यावरण मंत्री श्री.संजय देवतळे यांनी आय.आय.टी., मुंबई व निरी या संस्थांद्वारे शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने अभ्यास केला जात असल्याचे सांगितले व मुळ स्रोत शोधून कार्यवाही करता येईल तसेच या अभ्यासामध्ये अशासकिय संस्था व इतर घटकांचो पण मदत घेतली जाऊ शकते. नदीलगत असणाऱ्या नवीन खाणींना व सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या खाणींच्या प्रमाणपत्रांच्या नुतनीकरणाला परवानगी थांबविली आहे अशी माहिती दिली व शासनातर्फे सूचितलेल्या उपयायोजना अंमलात आणल्यानंतरच यांना परवानगी दिली जाईल. प्रत्येक बैठकीमध्ये चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्राच्या प्रदूषणाचा मुद्दा मांडला जातो व सन २०१० मधील अहवाल पाहण्यापेक्षा अलीकडचा अहवालामध्ये किती प्रमाण आहे हे तपासून पाहून त्यावर कार्यवाही करण्याचे निर्देश दिले. तसेच प्रदूषण नियंत्रण यंत्रणा अद्ययावत करण्याबाबत कृती आराखडा सादर करण्याचे निर्देश दिले. धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेण्याबाबत प्रयत्नशील असल्याचे सांगून उद्योगांवरील बंदी उठविण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरु आहे.

सरतेशेवटी मा.मंत्री, पर्यावरण यांनी त्यांच्या अध्यक्षीय भाषणात घोषणा करतांना, निरी व आयआयटी यांनी त्यांचा प्राथमिक अहवाल जानेवारी, २०१४ पर्यंत सादर करावा, जेणेकरून आवश्यक ती पुढील कार्यवाही करणे शक्य होईल.

उपस्थितांचे आभार व्यक्त करून बैठक संपविण्यात आली.

परिशिष्ट-१
कार्यवाही करण्याबाबतची ठळक मुद्दे

अ.क्र.	मुद्दे	कोणत्या विभागाकडून कार्यवाही अपेक्षित
१	वे.को.लि.च्या कोळसा खाणी	
	१ कोळसा खाणीतील मातीचे ढीगारे नदीच्या पात्रात जाऊन, नदीचे पात्र बाधित होणे.	संयुक्त कार्यवाही-डी.जी.एम.एस., वे.को.लि., जिल्हाधिकारी, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ, पाटबंधारे विभाग.
	२ मातीच्या ढीगाऱ्याचा उतार हा ४५ अंशावर असावा, त्यावर चैनचे पायदान व झाडे लावण्यात यावी.	वे.को.लि., वन व पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, भोपाळ, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ.
	३ कोळसा वाहतूक करतांना वाहतूक बंदिस्त ट्रकद्वारे करण्यात यावी,	वे.को.लि.,
	४ कोळसा वाहतूक करतांना रस्त्ये खराब होणे व ते दुरुस्त करणे,	वे.को.लि., परिवहन विभाग, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ.
५ वे.को.लि.क्षेत्रातील प्रदूषण व वाहतुकीमुळे होणारे प्रदूषण,	वे.को.लि., वन व पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, भोपाळ, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ.	
२	चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र	
	१ संच क्र.१, २, ३ व ४ मधील नुतनीकरण करण्याचे प्रस्ताव	महाजेनको, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ
	२ सद्यस्थितीत सुरु असलेले सातही संचाचे धुळीकणांचे प्रमाण संमतीपत्रात नमूद केलेल्या अटीप्रमाणे ठेवणे	महाजेनको, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ
	३ महाऔष्णिक केंद्रातर्फे कमी प्रमाणाची राख असलेला कोळशात वापरणे	महाजेनको, वेकोलि, म.प्र.नि.मंडळ
४ महाऔष्णिक केंद्रातर्फे स्वतःची कोलवॉशरी कार्यान्वित करणे	महाजेनको	
३	बल्लारपूर पेपर मिल, बल्लारपूर	
	१ नदीत सोडण्यात येणाऱ्या सांडपाण्याचे प्रमाण कमी करणे	बल्लारपूर पेपर मिल,
	२ नदीत सोडण्यात येणाऱ्या सांडपाण्याचे रंग नाहीसे करणे	बल्लारपूर पेपर मिल व म.प्र.नि.मंडळ

	३ चुनखडी जास्तीतजास्त सिमेंट कारखान्यांना वापरणे	बल्लारपूर पेपर मिल व सिमेंट उद्योग
	४ पेपर मिलचे प्रदूषण संमतीपत्रातील अटीप्रमाणे विहित मर्यादेत ठेवणे,	बल्लारपूर पेपर मिल व म.प्र.नि.मंडळ
	५ सांडपाण्याचा वापर शेती व बागायतीसाठी वापरणे	बल्लारपूर पेपर मिल
४	ताडाळी येथील स्पॉज आयर्न उद्योग व घुग्घुस येथील उद्योग	
	१ स्पॉज आयर्न उद्योग व इतर उद्योगांनी संमतीपत्रातील अटीप्रमाणे प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण विहित मर्यादेत ठेवणे	स्पॉज आयर्न व घुग्घुस येथील उद्योग व म.प्र.नि.मंडळ
	२ स्पॉज आयर्न उद्योगातील उत्पादित होणारा डोलोचार साठविण्याकरीता जागा उपलब्ध करणे	स्पॉज आयर्न उद्योग व म.औ.वि.महामंडळ
५	चंद्रपूर महानगरपालिका	
	१ दोन्ही सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया सयंत्रणना कार्यन्वित करणे	महानगरपालिका व जिल्हाधिकारी
	२ घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन प्रकल्प कार्यान्वित करणे	महानगरपालिका व जिल्हाधिकारी
६	बल्लारपूर नगर परिषद	
	१ सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया सयंत्रणेचे प्रस्ताव तयार करणे	नगर परिषद व जिल्हाधिकारी
	२ घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन प्रकल्पांचे प्रस्ताव तयार करणे	नगर परिषद व जिल्हाधिकारी
७	इतर मुद्दे	
	१ चंद्रपूर व बल्लारपूर शहरात लगतचे कोल डेपो स्थलांतरित करणे	जिल्हाधिकारी
	२ घरगुती इंधनाकरीता कोळशाचा वापर न करणे	वे.को.लि. व जिल्हाधिकारी
	३ प्रदूषणामुळे आरोग्यावर परिणाम	वे.को.लि., जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी
८	निरी व आयआयटी, मुंबई	
	१ अभ्यासक्रमाचा प्राथमिक अहवाल ३ महिन्यांत सादर करणे	निरी व आयआयटी, मुंबई

परिशिष्ट-ब

बैठकीस उपस्थित लोकप्रतिनीधी व शासकिय अधिकारी यांची वादी

१. मा. खासदार श्री. हंसराज अहीर, चंद्रपूर-वणी क्षेत्र.
२. मा. आमदार श्री. नानाजी शामकुळे, चंद्रपूर विधानसभा क्षेत्र.
३. मा. आमदार श्री. सुभाष धोटे, राजुरा विधानसभा क्षेत्र.
४. मा. आमदार श्रीमती शोभाताई फडणवीस, मुल-सावली विधानसभा क्षेत्र.
५. डॉ. दिपक म्हैसेकर, जिल्हाधिकारी, चंद्रपूर
६. श्री. वि. मो. मोटघरे, सह-संचालक (हवा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण), म.प्र.नि. मंडळ, मुंबई
७. श्री. डी. बी. पाटील, प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, म.प्र.नि. मंडळ, चंद्रपूर
८. श्री. सं. दे. पाटील, उप-प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, म.प्र.नि. मंडळ, चंद्रपूर
९. श्री. संजय पी. ठाकरे, मुख्य वन संरक्षक, चंद्रपूर
१०. श्री. पी. आर. बोखड, आयुक्त, महानगरपालिका, चंद्रपूर
११. श्री. पी. डी. गुंडावार, उप-प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, चंद्रपूर
१२. श्री. राकेश कुमार, मुख्य शास्त्रज्ञ, निरी, मुंबई.
१३. डॉ. श्री. राजेश बिनीवाले, मुख्य शास्त्रज्ञ, निरी, नागपूर.
१४. श्री. आशुतोष सलिल, उप जिल्हाधिकारी, चंद्रपूर
१५. श्री. डी. एन. शेळके, कार्यकारी अभियंता, चंद्रपूर पाटबंधारे विभाग, चंद्रपूर
१६. श्रीमती संपदा मेहता, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद, चंद्रपूर
१७. श्री. राजीव जैन, पोलिस निरीक्षक, चंद्रपूर
१८. श्री. बंडू एस. धोत्रे, अध्यक्ष, इको-प्रो संस्था, चंद्रपूर
१९. डॉ. मंगेश गुलवाडे, उपाध्यक्ष, भारतीय वैद्यक संघटना, चंद्रपूर शाखा
२०. प्रा. श्री. सुरेश चोपणे, अध्यक्ष, ग्रिन प्लॅनेट सोसायटी, चंद्रपूर
२१. श्री. मधुसुदन रुंगटा, अध्यक्ष, औद्योगिक वसाहत संघटना, चंद्रपूर
२२. डॉ. टी. जी. धोटे, जिल्हा शल्यचिकित्सक, सामान्य रुग्णालय, चंद्रपूर
२३. श्री. विजय बी. जगतारे, अधिक्षक अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र जिवन प्राधिकरण, चंद्रपूर
२४. श्री. राजू पी. बुरडे, मुख्य अभियंता, चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र, चंद्रपूर
२५. श्री. एस. एन. मोरे, अधिक्षक अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास मंडळ.
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२७. डॉ. एस. पी. आवळे, जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी, चंद्रपूर
२८. डॉ. स्वप्नील टेंब्रे, आरोग्य अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद, चंद्रपूर
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३०. श्री. आर. रॉय, वणी उत्तर क्षेत्र, वे.को.लि.
३१. श्री. के. कुमार, वणी उत्तर क्षेत्र, वे.को.लि.
३२. डॉ. डी. एल. जाधव, जिल्हा कृषी अधिकारी, चंद्रपूर
३३. श्री. एच. एन. वनकर, वे.को.लि., चंद्रपूर क्षेत्र
३४. श्री. डी. के. गुप्ता, वे.को.लि., चंद्रपूर क्षेत्र
३५. श्री. एस. एम. तेलंग, चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र, चंद्रपूर.
३६. श्री. नितीन सेन, वे.को.लि., वणी उत्तर क्षेत्र
३७. आर. डी. चिवाणे, पर्यावरण विभाग, चंद्रपूर महाऔष्णिक विद्युत केंद्र, चंद्रपूर
३८. श्री. रवी गिते, जिल्हा माहिती अधिकारी, चंद्रपूर
३९. श्री. आर. के. मिश्रा, वे.को.लि., चंद्रपूर क्षेत्र
४०. श्री. एस. एस. माझी, वे.को.लि., चंद्रपूर क्षेत्र

NGT OA 74 / 2020 Madhusudan Roongta Vs MAHAGENCO Chandrapur : RESPONSE TO ALL ALLEGATIONS

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
1	Allowing emission or discharge of environment pollutants in excess of the standard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit No 8 was not in operation during Committee Visit. 2. PM concentration of Unit No. 6 was 113.70 mg/Nm³ (Limit: 100 mg/Nm³). 3. SO_x concentration in all unit exceed limit (Limits: For unit 3 and 4 is 600 mg/Nm³, For Unit 5, 6, 7 and 9 is 200 mg/Nm³) 4. NO_x Concentration in unit 9 was 464.59 mg/Nm³ (Limit: 450 mg/Nm³ as per CCA) 	<p>CSTPS have MOEF&CC recognized laboratory reports which show that the emission is within the statutory limit. CSTPS most respectfully submit that, the mentioned units 8 and 9 are newly commissioned units and they were in the stabilization phase at the time the results were produced by the petitioner, Now both the units are working well within the statutory limit. Normal performance is achieved after the concerned engineer reached unanimous opinion that the running of the set has reached normal performance stage.</p>
2	Fly ash is a hazardous substance within the meaning of Sections 2 (b) and 2 (e) of the Environment Pollution Act, 1986.		<p>Fly ash appears to be classified by pollution control boards as non-hazardous waste. Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research) did Chemical analysis on dated 27/05/2015 shows that the coal ash does not contain any hazardous material as suggested by the petitioner. The sample of fly ash which was analyzed indicates that the levels of radioactive elements in the samples are within safe parameters. Fly ash is not carcinogenic.</p> <p>Radioactivity test report of coal & ash sample are attached</p>
3	Indiscriminate disposal of the fly ash as well as the pollution caused by emission of coal dust from the open cast coal mines and transportation of coal by the western coalfield limited in the surrounding area of the city of Chandrapur.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dust Suppression system is installed at Wagon Tippler, all Transfer Point of conveyor system and each discharge chute of conveyor system. 2. The rain guns are provided at Stack yard of Stacker Reclaimer and other 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Dust Suppression system is installed. 2. Rain guns are provided at Stack yard of Stacker Reclaimer and other stack yards. 3. 78 numbers of sprinklers are provided to covers entire area of coal stack dust extraction system (DES) consists cyclone separator and bag filter with solenoid control station where dust particles get intact to bag filter and get settled down due to purging of air at crusher house and bunker house at unit no 9. 4. At CSTPS coal conveyor belts are completely covered with GI sheets on all sides of the coal transport belt so that it does not pollute the coal dust from the aerial ropeway coal handling. Also, water sprinklers have been installed at the coal carrying belts and bucket filling areas and

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Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
4	Out of total generation of fly ash, only 45% of the fly ash is utilized and remaining about 65 % of the fly ash is stored in ash bund.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The cement industries have constructed and commissioned their plants in CSTPS premises to collect and transport dry fly ash directly in closed bulkers to respective cement industries. The fly ash generated is also utilized for Brick manufacturing, Construction of roads, Agriculture, Land filling and SSI units etc. CSTPS has not achieved 100% fly ash utilization as per the condition of CCA. Huge quantum of fly ash found dumped in the ash bund. CSTPS need to prepare action plan for 100% utilization of present fly ash generation and plan for legacy ash dumped in the ash bund. 	<p>they are running regularly. Rain guns are operational at the coal yard, crusher house and roads transporting coal. Elsewhere, fogger machines are being used to reduce coal dust.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 45% use of Ash and 55% store in ash bunds. Considering the complexities in utilization of fly ash, MAHAGENCO has taken initiative to form a company called MAHAGENCO ASH MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED (MAHAGAMS). The main object of the company is to carry on business of utilization of fly ash. CSTPS, Chandrapur is taking all out efforts to achieve 100% ash utilization as per notification. Also made correspondence & held meetings with WCL for filling the abandoned mines Telwasa Open Cast, Dhorwasa Open Cast & Navin Kunada Open Cast identified by Task Force Committee of Ministry of Power.
5	Complaint lodged by regional committee member alleging discharge of acidic water for thermal power plant into Erai river (Criminal offence registered)		<p>CSTPS, Chandrapur has adopted zero liquid discharge policy. Chandrapur Thermal Power Station has a total 4 nos. of ETPs working with capacity of 1600 m³ / hr, 500 m³ / hr, 100 m³ / hr, 675 m³ / hr respectively. There are a total of 2 nos. of STPs with capacity 240 m³ / hr & 1 m³ / hr. The effluent from Chandrapur Thermal Power Station & wastewater from the colony is treated at ETP & STP respectively and the water recovered is used to make ash slurry and carry the ash to ash bund.</p>
6	Lack of supervision and monitoring by MPCB	<p>CSTPS installed meteorological and 04 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) to monitor continuously the ambient air quality in the CSCTPS premises</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wrong comparison of point source emission with Ambient air quality notification 18.11.2009. As per said notification CTPS reports are well within limit of issued consent MPCB doing regular monitoring and the point source monitoring reports are well within limit.

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
7	Allowing emission or discharge of environment pollutants in excess of the standard	<p>1. Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP's) to all units. ESP of Unit No. 3 to 7 has provided Permanent Flue Gas</p> <p>2. Conditioning System (FGCS) by Ammonia for improving the surface charge and cohesiveness in fly ash particles thereby minimizing there-entrainment of particles. Over Fire Air (OFA) to unit No. 3 to 9 is provided to control NOx emission.</p> <p>3. Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) is installed at each unit & are connected to CPCB & MPCB server.</p> <p>4. Provided four effluent treatment plants with capacity 68400 m³/day</p>	<p>& all the CAAQMS are connected to MPCB server. During the visit CAAQMS at all the locations were found operational.</p> <p>3. CTSPS installed 4 CAAQMS and taking appropriate action for increase of PM.</p> <p>4. In the vicinity of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station, continuous air quality monitoring system has been installed at 4 different places (Chummery, ETP-IV, Solar Plant and Major Store). Display Boards have been set up at 3 places to provide information to the public about the level of pollution in the area.</p> <p>5. CSTPS regularly examines and analyzes the emissions from unit No.3 to 9 and submits monthly reports to the MPCB. The online data in this system is connected 24x7 to the server of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>6. Same is witnessed by MPCB officials during their visit at CSTPS, Chandrapur for JVS.</p>
8	CTPS does not possess adequate infrastructure for	<p>1. CSTPS has reject coal storage area and runoff water from reject coal storage entering into natural</p>	<p>A location of the testing equipment is an important factor for ascertaining the pollution limits of a set. Therefore the results which appear from equipment installed by MPCB in the congested limits will always have different results than what is recorded by the respondents.</p> <p>It is most respectfully submitted that the only respondent No.6 is not responsible for the air pollution as alleged. In as much as the city of Chandrapur is concerned, there are several aspects contributing to the air pollution, which has been noticed even by the Central Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change. This was also noted in the MoM dated 17.10.2013 where all concerned stakeholders were present including the Applicant AND Hon'ble Ministers, MP, MLA, Secretary Environment, Divisional</p> <p>The issue of pollution in the city was handed over to IIT, Pawai and NEERI to examine the sources of pollution in the city. The recommendation of IIT Bombay & CSIR-NEERI the pollution in Chandrapur city is due to nearby concentrated activities of domestic coal combustion, mines and traffic on unpaved roads. There was no direct discharge of any effluent from CSTPS to nallah and the same was observed & noted by MPCB officials in their visit report.</p> <p>1. CTPS having enough infrastructures for electricity generation and disposing of the ash generated by means of slurry and it is as per terms & conditions laid down by MPCB in their consent to operate.</p>

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
9	<p>proper collection and disposal of the industrial waste.</p>	<p>drain namely Ranvendli Nallah in past was informed by MPCB</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. As per CCA, CSCTPS has to provide flue gas desulphurization (FGD) system on or before 31.03.2021. In this regard, it was informed that tender for installation of FGD is in process at MSPGCL Corporate Office 3. Proper arrangements need to be provided by CSTPS to collect and transfer ash slurry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Installation of FGD system is under tenderization at MSPGCL corporate office. 3. A total of 17 number pipelines are used to transport the ash slurry and 04 nos of ash water recovery line. A 24-hour team has been appointed to monitor the line. In case of leakage of this line, leakage is brought under control immediately by the maintenance department.
	<p>Open fly ash bund situated within a range of 4 km from flowing Erai river.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. acquired 2668 Hectare of total land of low-lying area for its use as ash bund having catchment area of 96 Sq. Km and submergence of 2668 Hectare. total capacity of ash bund is 115.99 M3 2. The ash generated in the power station is disposed-off in dry form to Cement Industries and rest is deposited in the form of slurry to ash bund. 3. Huge area is provided for dumping of fly ash. Fly ash slurry disposed of at bunds gets settled and supernatant ash water through gravity reaches the dip point. Wells are provided to collect and recycle the ash water 4. It is found that ash from the ash slurry water gets settled in the downstream and the quantity of water also found decreasing may be due to partial percolation and 	<p>Water utilized for disposal of ash slurry remains stored in huge ash bund area. This stored water in ash bund is recycled through ash bund water recycling system having capacity of 1200 M3/Hr. The recycled water is again utilized for ash disposal. Moreover preventive maintenance schedule is prepared and rigorously implemented for replacement of expansion joints, gasket of expansion joints, pipe rotation & replacement. Trench pits are provided along ash pipe lines on both sides so that ash shall not ingress in any natural water body agriculture field in case of leakage.</p>

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
10	Without having tarpaulin cover or such protection during transportation of coal	<p>evaporation or absorbed by vegetation in the downstream.</p> <p>5. This natural flow ultimately meets the River Erai which is about 6 km from the discharge location.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of coal from Bhatadi opencast mine through tarpaulin covered trucks from mine to CSTPS. 2. Installation of about 7.2 km pipe conveyor is under progress from bhatadi mine to CSTPS. 3. Transportation of coal from Durgapur opencast mine through a dedicated Arial rope way 4. Transportation of coal from Mannan incline and Nandgaon Incline Mine through tarpaulin covered truck to CSTPS. 5. 6. Transportation of coal from Mahakali Colliery underground mine through tarpaulin covered trucks to CSTPS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation of coal from Bhatadi opencast mine through tarpaulin covered trucks from mine to CSTPS. 2. Installation of about 7.2 km pipe conveyor is under progress from bhatadi mine to CSTPS. 2. Transportation of coal from Durgapur opencast mine through a dedicated Arial rope way 3. Transportation of coal from Durgapur rayatwari Colliery through tarpaulin covered trucks to CSTPS. 4. Transportation of coal from Mannan incline and Nandgaon Incline Mine through tarpaulin covered truck to CSTPS. 5. 6. Transportation of coal from Mahakali Colliery underground mine through tarpaulin covered trucks to CSTPS.
11	CTPS is using unwashed coal at its thermal power station	<p>1. It was also observed that the CSTPS uses coal having higher sulphur content than that mentioned in the CCA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Transportation of coal from Mannan incline and Nandgaon Incline Mine through tarpaulin covered truck to CSTPS. 6. Transportation of coal from Mahakali Colliery underground mine through tarpaulin covered trucks to CSTPS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The respondents further submit that the coal, which is sent from mines at times, is of inferior quality than the declared grade therefore this affects the formation of ash percentage. 2. CSTPS made several presentations and complaints for good quality coal. Respondent does not submit correct receipt of coal which is generated on a regular / average basis.

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
12	No details provided about availability of stock of fly ash on website		Currently CSTPS is using wash coal from dated 24.05.2021. The details regarding availability of stock of fly ash & and its utilization available at CSTPS Chandrapur are appended on the website of the respondent No.5 & No.6.
13	Show cause notices issued by MPCB SRO Chandrapur to CTPS for causing Environmental Pollution due to leakage of fly ash		CSTPS replied to the warning notice issued by SRO, MPCB Chandrapur regarding Environmental Pollution due to leakage of fly ash on dated 19.03.2020 & complied the same vide letter No. 671 dated 20.03.2020.
14	January 2005 IMA Chandrapur had opined that Prevalence of allergic, asthmatic, bronchitis allergic skin disease was on the rise in the Chandrapur region due to pollution caused by fly ash and coal dust issues certificate dated 09.01.2005		As per the report of District Health officer, Chandrapur submitted to MPCB, Chandrapur on dated 02.03.2021, "It cannot be confirmly evident that the diseases is due to pollution from Chandrapur Super Thermal Power station.
15	Resident of Chandrapur affected by various diseases causes due to air and water pollution e.g., skin allergies, rashes, conjunctivitis etc. Ref: covering letter of General Hospital Chandrapur dt. 04.04.2015		As per the report of District Health officer, Chandrapur submitted to MPCB, Chandrapur on dated 02.03.2021, "It cannot be confirmly evident that the diseases is due to pollution from Chandrapur Super Thermal Power station.
16	R5 and R7 has also violated the provision of Sec 22 of Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974 by allowing discharge of fly ash in Erai River.		
17	Hon'ble Minister of state, Chemical and fertilizer Govt. of India issued communication dt.		

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
	17.10.2015 to energy minister of Govt. of Maharashtra regarding growing pollution in Chandrapur city		
18	Environmental Pollution in Chandrapur city and nearby area covered in news papers year 2015-2017 considering various deaths		As per the report of District Health officer, Chandrapur submitted to MPCB, Chandrapur on dated 02.03.2021, There is no any death due to the diseases.
19	Media coverage dt. 30.05.2015 in Times of India recognising Chandrapur as the most polluted district in nation. Action taken by MPCB against two open coal mines of western coal field ltd. Ghugus and Durgapur by Times of India 30.05.2015		
20	R5,R6 and R7 have to conduct assessment of pollution level and its impact from NEERI		MPCB has conducted the assessment of pollution levels & its impact at Chandrapur from IIT Bombay & CSIR-NEERI. Also, CSTPS, Chandrapur & WCL has jointly funded Rs. 4.57 Crores to CSIR-NEERI & Wildlife Institute of India for assessing the impact Chandrapur Pollution on wildlife of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR), the assessment is in process.
21	As per MPCB JD Air letter dated 09.03.2017 RO Chandrapur have to take mitigation measures in Chandrapur city as per recommendation of IIT Bombay and CSIR- NEERI		CSTPS is taking every care to mitigate the pollution from its own activities during electricity generation.
22	An area of 1,116 hectares has been reserved for CSCTPS where 90 lacs to 1 crore trees were to be planted by CSTPS,	1. 1117-hectare open space is available for plantation	The statutory requirement to carry out minimum 33 % tree plantation, the respondent No. 6 has carried out 48.82% plantation.

Sr.	Allegations	CPCB report Finding	CSTPS Submission
	In 2015 only 11,91,660 trees were planted. 8,66,350 trees have survived		At CSTPS, tree plantation program is implemented every year. So far 13,15,760 trees have been planted at CSTPS which covers the area about 48.82% of the available open space.

CSTPS, Chandrapur is taking all out efforts to achieve 100% ash utilization as per notification. Also made correspondence & held meetings with WCL for filling the abandoned mines Telwasa Open Cast, Dhorwasa Open Cast & Navin Kunada Open Cast identified by Task Force Committee of Ministry of Power.

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