

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI
O.A. No. 327 of 2022**

IN THE MATTER OF:

**AMARAVATI FLY ASH BRICKS
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**

...APPLICANT(S)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENT(S)

INDEX

S. No.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.	Reply on behalf of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (Respondent no.1)	1-12
2.	ANNEXURE-R1 A copy of Notification dated 31.12.2021.	13-34
3.	ANNEXURE-R2 A copy of office order dated 09.03.2022.	35-36
4.	ANNEXURE-R3 A copy of Action Plan submitted by stakeholders.	37-52

Dated: 14.11.2022

Place- New Delhi

Filed by:-


For Applicant
14/11/22


KUMAR RAJESH SINGH
Advocate for MoEF&CC
(Respondent no.1)
53, Lawyers Chamber
Supreme Court of India
New Delhi-110001
Tel-9811013515

Email:- adv.kumarrajeshsingh@gmail.com
adv.kumarrajeshsingh2@gmail.com

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 327 of 2022

IN THE MATTER OF:

**AMARAVATI FLY ASH BRICKS
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**

...APPLICANT(S)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENT(S)

**AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE,
RESPONDENT NO. 1**

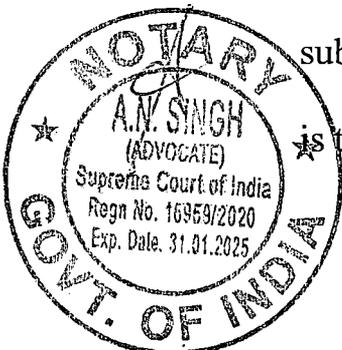
I, Satyendra Kumar of age about 44 years, S/o Shri Baliram Prasad Gupta, working as Director at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change having office at Jor Bagh, New Delhi- 110003 do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That I, in the capacity of Director at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, am fully conversant with the facts of the case and competent to swear this affidavit on behalf of Respondent No 1.

2. That the contents of the application under reply, unless specifically admitted, are denied to the extent that they are inconsistent with the

submissions made hereinafter. The annexure accompanying this affidavit

is true copy of its original.



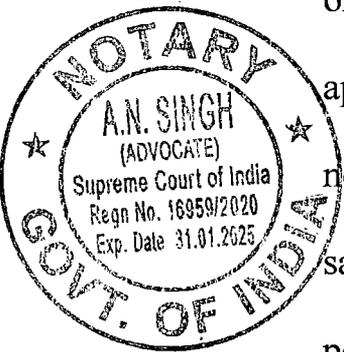
①


(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

3. That, without prejudice to the above and as an alternative submission, the deponent craves liberty to raise further required contentions during the course of the proceedings.

4. That the present application has been filed by the applicant being aggrieved by the impugned letter dated 22/02/2022 issued by Respondent No. 04 (Ministry of Power, Government of India), whereby it has directed all the lignite and coal based Thermal Power Plants to provide fly ash to end users through bidding process only. It is alleged that the issuance of the Office Order dated 22/02/2022 by Respondent No. 04 is not only gross misuse of its power but is also in violation of Order dated 18/01/2022 issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 164 of 2018 titled as "Ashwani Kumar Dubey Vs Union of India and Ors".

5. That the applicant has prayed to the Hon'ble Tribunal for quashing the Office order dated 22.02.2022 issued by Respondent no. 4 and Office order dated 16.03.2022 issued by Respondent no. 5 (APGENCO). The applicant has further prayed the Hon'ble Tribunal to direct Respondent no. 4 to issue Office order to prohibit dumping of ash into pond ash as the same not only contaminate the soil but also causes ground water and air pollution and issue Office Order to all the Thermal Power Plants to put Fly Ash depots at Urban Growth Centers to cater the need of fly ash to brick industry so that the maximized fly ash consumption would not only



(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
 (SATYENDRA KUMAR)
 निदेशक/Director
 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
 M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
 Govt. of India, New Delhi

3

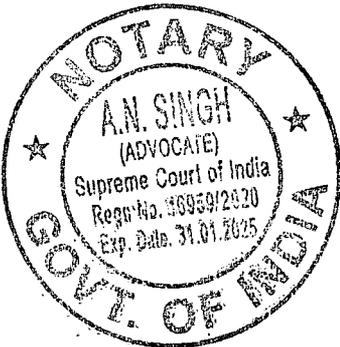
save crores of rupees of Thermal Power Plants but would also result into providing affordable power to consumers.

6. That the Respondent Ministry, has published the Notification on Utilization of ash from coal and lignite based thermal power plants vide S.O. 5481(E) dated 31.12.2021. This notification supersedes the Fly ash notification, 1999 S.O. 5481(E) dated 31.12.2021 and the subsequent amendments thereof. Copy of the Notification is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R1**.

7. That the Notification on Utilization of ash from coal and lignite based thermal power plants dated 31.12.2021 provides for the responsibilities of the thermal power plants as follows:

A. Responsibilities of thermal power plants to dispose fly ash and bottom ash.—

(1) That Para A (1) of the Notification mentioned that “Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant (including captive or co-generating stations or both) shall be primarily responsible to ensure 100 per cent utilisation of ash (fly ash, and bottom ash) generated by it in an eco-friendly manner as given in subparagraph (2);”



Satyendra
(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min. of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

4
(2) That Para A (2) of the Notification mentioned that “The ash generated from coal or lignite based thermal power plants shall be utilised only for the following eco-friendly purposes, namely:-

(i) Fly ash based products viz. bricks, blocks, tiles, fibre cement sheets, pipes, boards, panels;

(ii) Cement manufacturing, ready mix concrete;

(iii) Construction of road and fly over embankment, Ash and Geo-polymer based construction material;

(iv) Construction of dam;

(v) Filling up of low lying area;

(vi) Filling of mine voids;

(vii) Manufacturing of sintered or cold bonded ash aggregate;

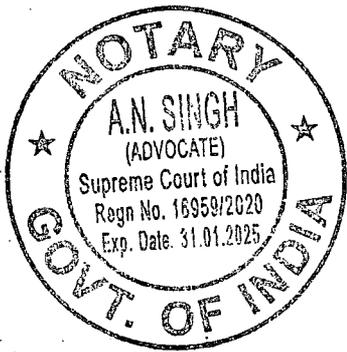
(viii) Agriculture in a controlled manner based on soil testing;

(ix) Construction of shoreline protection structures in coastal districts;

(x) Export of ash to other countries;

(xi) Any other eco-friendly purpose as notified from time to time.”

(3) That Para A (4) of the Notification mentioned that “Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall be responsible to



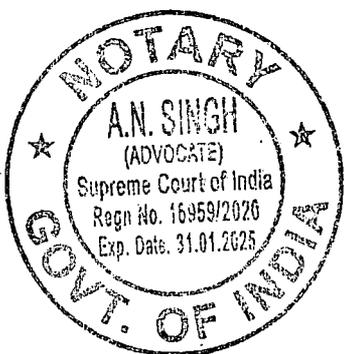
Satyendra Kumar
(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

5

utilise 100 per cent ash (fly ash and bottom ash) generated during that year, however, in no case shall utilisation fall below 80 per cent in any year, and the thermal power plant shall achieve average ash utilisation of 100 per cent in a three years cycle: Provided that the three years cycle applicable for the first time is extendable by one year for the thermal power plants where ash utilisation is in the range of 60-80 per cent, and two years where ash utilisation is below 60 per cent and for the purpose of calculation of percentage of ash utilisation, the percentage quantity of utilisation in the year 2021- 2022 shall be taken into account as per the table below:

Utilisation percentages of thermal power plants	First compliance Cycle to meet 100 per cent utilisation	Second compliance cycle onwards, to meet 100 per cent utilisation
>80 per cent	3 years	3 years
60-80 per cent	4 years	3 years
<60 per cent	5 years	3 years

Provided further that the minimum utilisation percentage of 80 per cent shall not be applicable to the first year and first two years of the first compliance cycle for the thermal power plants



Satyendra Kumar
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

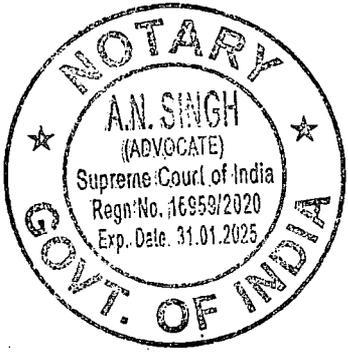
5

6
under the utilisation category of 60-80 per cent and <60 per cent respectively.

Provided also that 20per cent of ash generated in the final year of compliance cycle may be carried forward to the next cycle which shall be utilised in the next three years cycle along with the ash generated during that cycle.

(4) That Para A (5) of the Notification mentioned that "The unutilised accumulated ash i.e. legacy ash, which is stored before the publication of this notification, shall be utilised progressively by the thermal power plants in such a manner that the utilization of legacy ash shall be completed fully within ten years from the date of publication of this notification and this will be over and above the utilisation targets prescribed for ash generation through current operations of that particular year:

Provided that the minimum quantity of legacy ash in percentages as mentioned below shall be utilised during the corresponding year and the minimum quantity of legacy ash is to be calculated based on the annual ash generation as per installed capacity of thermal power plant.



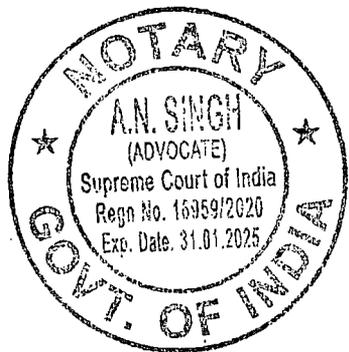
Satyendra

(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min. Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

Year from date of publication	1st	2nd	3rd -10th
Utilisation of legacy ash (in percentage of Annual ash)	At least 20 per cent	At least 35 per cent	At least 50 per cent

Provided further that the legacy ash utilisation shall not be required where ash pond or dyke has stabilised and the reclamation has taken place with greenbelt or plantation and the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall certify in this regard. Stabilisation and reclamation of an ash pond or dyke including certification by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall be carried out within a year from the date of publication of this notification. The ash remaining in all other ash ponds or dykes shall be utilised in progressive manner as per the above mentioned timelines.”

(5) That Para A (7) of the Notification mentioned that “every coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall ensure that loading,



(Satyendra Kumar)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min. Environment, Forest and Climate Change
आरक्ष. सरकार, नई दिल्ली
of India, New Delhi

8

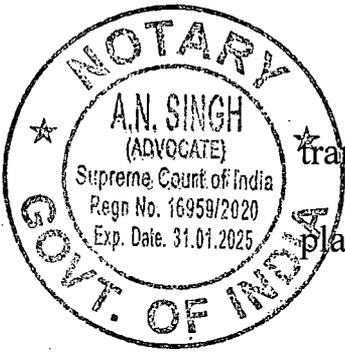
unloading, transport, storage and disposal of ash is done in an environmentally sound manner and that all precautions to prevent air and water pollution are taken and status in this regard shall be reported to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) in Annexure attached to the notification.”

8. That with regard to transportation of fly ash, the Para B of the Notification dated 31.12.2021 states that:

(1) That Para B (1) of the Notification mentioned that “All agencies (Government, Semi-government and Private) engaged in construction activities such as road laying, road and flyover embankments, shoreline protection structures in coastal districts and dams within 300 kms from the lignite or coal based thermal power plants shall mandatorily utilise ash in these activities:

Provided that it is delivered at the project site free of cost and transportation cost is borne by such coal or lignite based thermal power plants.

Provided further that thermal power plant may charge for ash cost and transportation as per mutually agreed terms, in case thermal power plant is able to dispose the ash through other means and those agencies makes a request for it and the provisions of ash free of cost

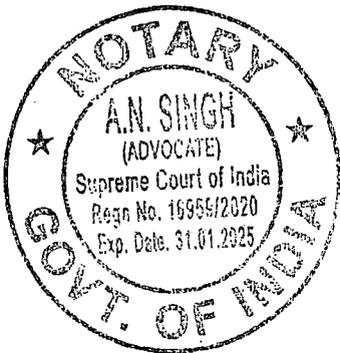


Satyendra
(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

and free transportation shall be applicable, if thermal power plant serves a notice on the construction agency for the same.”

(2) That Para B (3) of the Notification mentioned that “It shall be obligatory on all mines located within 300 kilometres radius of thermal power plant, to undertake backfilling of ash in mine voids or mixing of ash with external Overburden dumps, under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). All mine owners or operators (Government, Public and Private Sector) within three hundred kilometres (by road) from coal or lignite based thermal power plants, shall undertake measures to mix at least 25 per cent of ash on weight to weight basis of the materials used for external dump of overburden, backfilling or stowing of mine (running or abandoned as the case may be) as per the guidelines of the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS):

Provided that such thermal power stations shall facilitate the availability of required quantity of ash by delivering ash free of cost and bearing the cost of transportation or cost or transportation arrangement decided on mutually agreed terms and mixing of ash with overburden in mine voids and dumps shall be applicable for the overburden generated from the date of publication of this notification and the utilisation of ash in the said activities shall be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board, Director General of Mines Safety and Indian Bureau of Mines.”



9. That further, Para D of the Notification dated 31.12.2021 provides for the procedure for supply of ash or ash based products. —

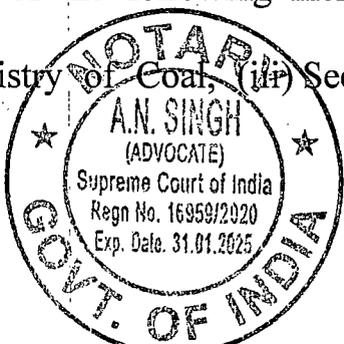
(1) That Para D (1) of the Notification mentioned that “The owner of thermal power plants or manufacturers of ash bricks or tiles or sintered ash aggregate shall serve written notice to persons or agencies who are liable to utilise ash or ash based products, offering for sale, or transport or both.”

(2) That Para D (2) of the Notification mentioned that “Persons or user agencies who have been served notices by owner of thermal power plants or manufacturers of ash bricks or tiles or sintered ash aggregate, if they have already tied up with other agencies for the purpose of utilisation of ash or ash products, shall inform the thermal power plant accordingly, if they cannot use any ash or ash products or use reduced quantity.”

10. That in compliance to the Hon’ble NGT vide Order dated 18.01.2022 in OA No.164/2018 in the matter Ashwani Kumar Dubey Vs. Union of India and others, MoEF&CC has constituted 'Fly Ash Management and Utilization Mission', vide order dated 09.03.2022, to coordinate and monitor issues relating to handling and disposal of fly ash as well as other associated

issues, the mission comprising of the following members- (i) Secretary, MoEF&CC, (ii) Secretary, Ministry of Coal, (iii) Secretary, Ministry of

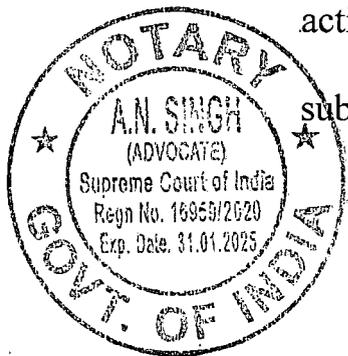
Satyendra Kumar
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
Director
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
New Delhi



1 /

Power, (iv) Chief Secretary, State of M.P. and (v) Chief Secretary, State of U.P., (vi) Chairman, CPCB, (vii) ACSs/PSs, Department of Power, Govt. of UP and MP, (viii) ACSs/PSs, Department of Industries, UP and MP, (ix) Additional Secretary, HSM Division, MoEFCC, (x) CMDs of all power projects, coal mines, and other industries in Singrauli and Sonbhadra industrial regions; (xi) Any other person(s) as nominated. The copy of order is annexed as **Annexure-R2**.

11. In this regard, MoEF&CC has requested (i) District Magistrate, Sonbhadra for stone crushers and all private mines located in Sonbhadra District, Uttar Pradesh, (ii) District Magistrate, Singrauli, for stone crushers and all private mines located in Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh, (iii) CMD, M/s NTPC Ltd., (iv) CMD, M/s Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd., (v) CMD, M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd., (vi) CMD, M/s UPRVUNL, (vii) CMD, M/s Northern Coalfields Ltd., (viii) CMD, M/s Grasim Industries Limited Chemical Division, Renukoot, Sonbhadra, (ix) CMD, M/s Birla Carbon India Pvt Ltd, Renukoot, Sonbhadra, to furnish the action plans vide MoEF&CC O.M. dated 09.03.2022. Out of total 09 industries/stakeholders, 03 industries/stakeholders namely M/s NTPC Limited, M/s Northern Coalfield Limited and M.P. Power Generating Co. Ltd., Jabalpur, M.P. have submitted the action plan so far. Reminders have been sent for seeking action plan from the remaining industries/stakeholders. Action plans submitted by the stakeholders is annexed as **Annexure-R3**.



(सत्येंद्र कुमार)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

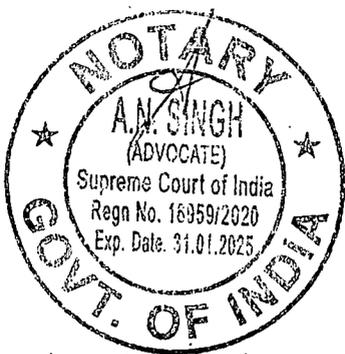
12. It is respectfully submitted that in view of the above mentioned facts and circumstances, the Hon'ble Tribunal may pass such order as may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

[Signature]
I Identify the deponent who has Signed/Put T.I. in my presence

[Signature]
(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
DEPONENT
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min. of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

VERIFICATON

Verified at _____ on this day 14 NOV 2022 November, 2022 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and as per official records maintained in the routine course of business. No part of the above affidavit is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.



ATTESTED
[Signature]
A.N. Singh, Adv.
Notary Public
Govt. of India, Delhi
Mob.: 9718139591, 7982539116

14 NOV 2022

[Signature]
DEPONENT
(SATYENDRA KUMAR)
निदेशक/Director
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min. of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

Certified that the above Named Deponent identify by Shri/Smt. *[Signature]*
Solemnly affirmed before me at Delhi
S. No. *[Signature]*
The contents of the affidavit which have been read & explained to me are true and correct

[Signature] Notary
14 NOV 2022

13

Annexure - R1



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-01012022-232336
CG-DL-E-01012022-232336

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 5075]
No. 5075]

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, दिसम्बर 31, 2021/पौष 10, 1943
NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2021/PAUSHA 10, 1943

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2021

का.आ. 5481(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 763 (अ) तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 1999 द्वारा कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से तीन सौ किलोमीटर के विनिर्दिष्ट व्यास के भीतर ईटों के विनिर्माण के लिए उपजाऊ मिट्टी के उत्खनन को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए और भवन निर्माण सामग्री के विनिर्माण में और संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप में फ्लाई-राख के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निदेश जारी किए हैं;

और, प्रदूषणकर्ता भुगतान सिद्धांत (पीपीपी) के आधार पर, ऐसा करके कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा फ्लाई-राख का 100 प्रतिशत उपयोग सुनिश्चित करते हुए और फ्लाई-राख प्रबंधन प्रणाली की संधारणीयता के लिए पूर्वोक्त अधिसूचना को और अधिक प्रभावकारी ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने हेतु, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मौजूदा अधिसूचना की समीक्षा की;

और प्रदूषणकर्ता भुगतान सिद्धांत के आधार पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर निर्धारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है;

और, विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देकर तथा निर्माण कार्य के क्षेत्र में राख आधारित उत्पादों तथा भवन निर्माण सामग्रियों के प्रयोग को अनिवार्य करके उपजाऊ मिट्टी को संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है;

और, सड़क बनाने, सड़क एवं फ्लाई ओवर के रेलिंग बनाने, तटरेखा की सुरक्षा का उपाय करने, अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के निचले क्षेत्रों को भरने, खनित स्थलों को फिर से भरने में मिट्टी की सामग्रियों से भरने के विकल्प के रूप में राख उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर उपजाऊ मिट्टी और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है;

और, पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित करना तथा कोयला अथवा लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से सृजित फ्लाई राख के निक्षेपण तथा निपटान की रोकथाम करना आवश्यक है;

और, उक्त अधिसूचना में जो 'राख' शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उसमें कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से सृजित फ्लाई-राख और बॉटम-राख दोनों शामिल हैं;

और, केंद्रीय सरकार प्रदूषणकर्ता भुगतान सिद्धांत के आधार पर, पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर की प्रणाली सहित राख के उपयोग के लिए एक व्यापक ढांचा लाना चाहती है;

अतः पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम (5) के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (घ) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) और उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना जो का.आ. 763 (अ) तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 1999 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग II, खंड 3, उप खंड (i) में प्रकाशित का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा राख के उपयोग के संबंध में प्रारूप अधिसूचना जो सा.का.नि. 285 (अ) तारीख 22 अप्रैल, 2021 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-2, धारा 3, उप धारा (i) में प्रकाशित की गई थी जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से जिनका इससे प्रभावित होना सामान्य है उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त प्रारूप उपबंधों की शासकीय राजपत्र में अंतर्विष्ट प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी, साठ दिनों के अवसान से पूर्व आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे।

और उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना के संबंध में उससे संभावित तौर पर प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है;

अतः पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम (5) के उप-नियम (3) के खंड (घ) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) और उप-धारा (2) के खंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अधिसूचना का.आ. 763 (अ) तारीख 14 सितम्बर, 1999 का उन बातों के सिवाय अधिकांत करते हुए जिन्हें ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किया गया है या करने का लोप किया गया है, केंद्रीय सरकार कोयलों या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से राख के उपयोग के संबंध में निम्नलिखित अधिसूचना जारी करती है, जो इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से प्रवृत्त होगी, अर्थात्

क. फ्लाई-राख और बॉटम-राख का निपटान करने हेतु ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) के उत्तरदायित्व.-

(1) प्रत्येक कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (जिनमें कैप्टिव और/या सह-उत्पादन केंद्र शामिल हैं या दोनों) की यह प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह अपने द्वारा सृजित राख (फ्लाई-राख और बॉटम-राख) का उप पैरा (2) में दिए गए पारि-अनुकूल तरीके से 100 प्रतिशत उपयोग सुनिश्चित करे;

(2) कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से सृजित राख का उपयोग केवल निम्नलिखित पारि-अनुकूल प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

- (i) फ्लाई राख पर आधारित उत्पाद अर्थात्: ईट ब्लॉक टाइल, फाइबर सीमेंट शीट, पाइप, बोर्ड, पैनल का विनिर्माण;
- (ii) सीमेंट विनिर्माण, रेडी-मिक्स कंक्रीट;

- (iii) सड़क निर्माण और फ्लाई-ओवर के रेलिंग का निर्माण, राख और जिओ-पॉलीमर आधारित निर्माण सामग्री;
- (iv) बांध का निर्माण;
- (v) निचले क्षेत्र को भरना;
- (vi) खनन कार्य से रिक्त हुए स्थान को भरना;
- (vii) सिंटेड या शीत-बद्ध राख संचय का विनिर्माण;
- (viii) मृदा परीक्षण के आधार पर नियंत्रित तरीके से कृषि;
- (ix) तटीय जिलों में तटरेखा संरक्षण संरचनाओं का निर्माण;
- (x) अन्य देशों को राख का निर्यात;
- (xi) समय-समय पर यथाधिसूचित किसी अन्य पारि-अनुकूल प्रयोजन के लिए।
- (3) अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की जाएगी जिसमें पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी), विद्युत मंत्रालय, खान मंत्रालय, कोयला मंत्रालय, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग, सड़क कांग्रेस संस्थान तथा राष्ट्रीय सीमेंट एवं भवन सामग्री परिषद के प्रतिनिधियों को सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल किया जाएगा, जिसका प्रयोजन राख के उपयोग के पारि-अनुकूल तौर-तरीकों की जांच करना, उनकी समीक्षा एवं अनुशंसा करना तथा प्रौद्योगिकीय विकासों तथा पणधारी से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर उप-पैरा (2) में यथोल्लिखित ऐसे तौर-तरीकों की सूची में समिति द्वारा सुझाए गए तौर-तरीकों को शामिल करना या किसी तौर-तरीके को सूची से हटाना या उसमें संशोधन करना है। जब भी इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित हो, यह समिति राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, ताप विद्युत संयंत्र और खानों के प्रचालकों को आमंत्रित कर सकती है। इस समिति सिफारिश के आधार पर, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ऐसे पारि-अनुकूल प्रयोजन प्रकाशित करेगा।
- (4) प्रत्येक कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र उस वर्ष के दौरान सृजित राख (फ्लाई-राख और बॉटम-राख) का 100 प्रतिशत उपयोग करने हेतु उत्तरदायी होगा; तथापि, किसी भी स्थिति में, किसी वर्ष में राख का उपयोग 80 प्रतिशत से नीचे नहीं होगा और साथ ही, उस ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को तीन वर्ष की अवधि में 100 प्रतिशत औसत राख के उपयोग का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना होगा :

परंतु, यह और कि पहली बार के लिए लागू तीन वर्ष के चक्र को ऐसे ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों, जहां राख का उपयोग 60-80 प्रतिशत के बीच होता है, एक वर्ष के लिए और ऐसे संयंत्रों, जहां राख का उपयोग 60 प्रतिशत से कम है, दो वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है, और राख के उपयोग की प्रतिशतता की गणना के प्रयोजन के लिए वर्ष 2021-2022 में उपयोग की प्रतिशत प्रमाणा को नीचे दी गई तालिका के अनुसार ध्यान में रखा जाएगा:

तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों के उपयोग की प्रतिशतता	100 प्रतिशत उपयोगिता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रथम अनुपालन चक्र	100 प्रतिशत उपयोगिता प्राप्त करने के लिए द्वितीय अनुपालन चक्र
>80 प्रतिशत	3 वर्ष	3 वर्ष
60-80 प्रतिशत	4 वर्ष	3 वर्ष
<60 प्रतिशत	5 वर्ष	3 वर्ष

परन्तु, ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए 80 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम उपयोग प्रतिशतता, क्रमशः 60-80 प्रतिशत और <60 प्रतिशत की उपयोगिता की श्रेणी के तहत आने वाले ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए प्रथम अनुपालन चक्र के पहले वर्ष और पहले दो वर्षों पर लागू नहीं होगी।

परन्तु, अनुपालन चक्र के अंतिम वर्ष में सृजित 20 प्रतिशत राख को अगले चक्र में भी ले जाया जाएगा जिसका उपयोग उस अनुपालन चक्र के दौरान सृजित राख के साथ अगले तीन वर्षों में किया जाएगा।

- (5) अप्रयुक्त संचित राख अर्थात् लीगेसी राख, जिसका इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन से पहले भंडारण किया गया है, को ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) द्वारा इस रीति से क्रमिक रूप से उपयोग में लाया जाएगा, कि लीगेसी राख को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से दस वर्षों के भीतर पूरी तरह उपयोग कर लिया जाएगा और यह उस विशिष्ट वर्ष के चालू संचालनों के माध्यम से राख उत्सर्जन के लिए निर्धारित उपयोग लक्ष्यों से अतिरिक्त होगा।

परन्तु, निम्नलिखित प्रतिशतताओं में यथा उल्लिखित लीगेसी राख की न्यूनतम मात्रा का उपयोग तास्थानी वर्ष के दौरान कर लिया जाएगा और लीगेसी राख की न्यूनतम मात्रा की ताप विद्युत संयंत्र की संस्थापित क्षमता के अनुसार वार्षिक राख उत्सर्जन के आधार पर की जानी है।

प्रकाशन की तिथि से वर्ष	पहला	दूसरा	तीसरा-दसवां
लीगेसी राख का उपयोग (वार्षिक राख की प्रतिशतता)	कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत	कम से कम 35 प्रतिशत	कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत

परन्तु, यह और कि लीगेसी राख का उपयोग वहां अपेक्षित नहीं है, जहां राख के तालाब या डाइक स्थिर हो गए हैं और हरित पट्टी के निर्माण या पौध रोपण से पुनरुद्धार किया गया है और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड इस संबंध में प्रमाणित करेगा। किसी राख तालाब या डाइक के स्थिरीकरण और भूमि-उद्धार का कार्य, जिसमें केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणन शामिल है, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष के भीतर किया जाएगा। अन्य सभी राख के कुंड या डाइक में शेष बचे राख का उपयोग ऊपर उल्लिखित समय-सीमाओं के अनुसार क्रमिक रूप से किया जाएगा।

टिप्पण: राख के उपयोग के लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिए उप पैरा (4) और (5) के अधीन दायित्व 01 अप्रैल, 2022 की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

- (6) किसी भी नए तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) में 0.1 हेक्टेयर प्रति मेगावाट (एमडब्ल्यू) क्षेत्रफल के साथ आपातकालीन या अस्थायी राख कुंड की अनुमति दी जा सकती है। राख के तालाब या डाइकों का तकनीकी विनिर्देश, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा बनाए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार होगा और ये दिशानिर्देश राख के कुंड या डाइक के संबंध में इसकी सुरक्षा, पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण, उपलब्ध प्रमाणा, निपटान का तरीका, निपटान में जल की खपत या संरक्षण, राख जल पुनर्चक्रण और ग्रीन बेल्ट आदि के वार्षिक प्रमाणन के लिए कार्यविधि भी निर्धारित करेंगे और इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन महीनों के भीतर प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे।
- (7) प्रत्येक कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि राख की लदाई, उतराई, ढुलाई, भंडारण और निपटान पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अनुकूल रीति से किया गया है और वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए सभी ऐहियत किए गए हैं और इस संबंध में स्थिति की सूचना इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुबंध में संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) को दी जाएगी।
- (8) प्रत्येक कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, संस्थापित क्षमता पर आधारित राख के कम से कम 16 घंटों के भंडारण के लिए समर्पित शुष्क फ्लाई राख साइलोस प्रतिष्ठापित करेगा, जिनके पास पृथक पहुंच मार्ग होंगे, जिससे कि राख पहुंचाने के कार्य को सुगम बनाया जा सके। इसकी सूचना संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) को उपाबंध में दी जाएगी और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण

बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) या राज्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाएगा।

- (9) प्रत्येक कोयला या लिग्नाईट आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र (जिसके अंतर्गत कैप्टिव या सह उत्पादन केन्द्र भी है या दोनों), वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ता (उपयोगकर्ताओं) के हित के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के वेब पोर्टल या मोबाईल फोन एप्प का लिंक उपलब्ध कराकर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र के पास राख की उपलब्धता के वास्तविक आंकड़े प्रदान करेगा।
- (10) राख के 100 प्रतिशत उपयोग का वैधानिक दायित्व, जहां भी लागू हो, विधि में बदलाव के रूप में माना जाएगा।
- ख. राख के उपयोग के प्रयोजनार्थ, उत्तरवर्ती उप पैराग्राफ लागू होंगे :-

- (1) ऐसे सभी अभिकरण (सरकारी, अर्द्धसरकारी और निजी), जो सड़क बिछाने, सड़क और फ्लाई ओवर के किनारों, तटीय जिलों में तटरेखा की सुरक्षा संरचनाओं और लिग्नाईट या कोयला आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र से 300 किमी के भीतर बांधों जैसे निर्माण संबंधी कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए हैं, इन कार्यकलापों में अनिवार्य रूप से राख का उपयोग करेंगे :

परंतु इसको परियोजना स्थल पर निशुल्क पहुंचाया जाए और परिवहन लागत, ऐसे कोयला या लिग्नाईट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा वहन की जाए।

परंतु यह और कि ताप विद्युत संयंत्र पारस्परिक सहमत हुई शर्तों के अनुसार राख की लागत और परिवहन के लिए शुल्क ले सकता है उस मामले में जहां ताप विद्युत संयंत्र अन्य माध्यम से राख का निपटान करने में समर्थ है और ये अभिकरण इसके लिए प्रार्थना कर सकते हैं और बिना लागत और बिना परिवहन शुल्क के राख उपलब्ध कराने के प्रावधान तभी लागू होंगे यदि उसके लिए ताप विद्युत संयंत्र उस निर्माण अभिकरण को नोटिस जारी करता है।

- (2) उक्त कार्यकलापों में राख का उपयोग भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, भारतीय रोड कांग्रेस, केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान, रूडकी, केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान, दिल्ली, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, राज्य लोक निर्माण विभागों और अन्य केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के अभिकरणों द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए विनिर्देशों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।
- (3) तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र की 300 किलोमीटर की परिधि के भीतर अवस्थित सभी खानों के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के तहत खुली आवर्त खानों में राख का पृष्ठ भंडारण करना या अधिक भार के ढेरों के साथ राख का मिश्रण करना बाध्यकारी होगा। सभी खान के स्वामी या प्रचालक (चाहे सरकारी, सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के हों) कोयला या लिग्नाईट आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से तीन सौ किलोमीटर (सड़क द्वारा) के भीतर, महानिदेशक, खान सुरक्षा (डीजीएमएस) के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार ओवर बर्डन के बाह्य निक्षेप खान की बैकफिलिंग अथवा स्टोर्विंग (प्रचालित या छोड़ी गई खानों, जैसा भी मामला हो) के लिए उपयोग की गई सामग्रियों के भार-दर-भार के आधार पर कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत राख को मिश्रित करने के लिए उपाय करेंगे :

परंतु ऐसे तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र निःशुल्क राख प्रदान करके और परिवहन की लागत को वहन करके या पारस्परिक सहमत हुई शर्तों पर लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार लागत या परिवहन व्यवस्था करके राख की अपेक्षित मात्रा की उपलब्धता को सुकर बनायेंगे और खानों के खाली स्थानों और ढेरों में अधिकभार के साथ राख को मिश्रित करना, सृजित अधिभार के लिए इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से लागू होगा और उक्त कार्यकलापों में राख का उपयोग, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, महानिदेशक खान सुरक्षा और भारतीय खदान ब्यूरो द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

स्पष्टीकरण .- इस उप-पैरा के प्रयोजन के लिए यह भी स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि लागत मुक्त राख और निःशुल्क परिवहन के उपबंध केवल तभी लागू होंगे यदि ताप विद्युत संयंत्र इसके लिए खान मालिक को नोटिस देते हैं और अधिभार वाले ढेर के साथ मिश्रित करने और खान में खाली स्थान को भरने के लिए राख के 25 प्रतिशत हिस्से के उपयोग का अधिदेश तब तक लागू नहीं होगा जब तक कि ताप विद्युत संयंत्र द्वारा खान मालिक को नोटिस न दिया गया हो।

18

- (5) (i) सभी खान मालिकों को खान में खाली स्थानों में राख को समायोजित करने के लिए खान बंद योजना (प्रगामी और अंतिम) तैयार करनी होगी और खान में खाली स्थानों में राख के निपटान और अधिभार वाले ढेर के साथ राख को मिश्रित करने के लिए खान योजनाओं को संबंधित प्राधिकारी अनुमोदित करेगा। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों और कोयला खदानों की पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की अपेक्षा से छूट देने के साथ-साथ ऐसे निपटान के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले दिशानिर्देशों के संबंध में तारीख 28 अगस्त, 2019 को दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।
- (ii) मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, महानिदेशक, खान सुरक्षा (डीजीएमएस) और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (आईबीएम) के साथ परामर्श करके, खानों में खाली स्थानों में राख के निपटान करने तथा अधिभार वाले ढेरों में इसे मिश्रित करना सुगम बनाने के लिए समय-समय पर आगे भी दिशानिर्देश जारी कर सकता है और यह खान मालिकों की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वे ऐसी खानों को अभिज्ञात करने की तिथि से एक वर्ष के भीतर विभिन्न विनियामक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी की गई अनुमतियों में आवश्यक संशोधन या परिवर्तन प्राप्त करेंगे।
- (6) (i) पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण के संदर्भ में सुरक्षा, व्यवहार्यता (आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता नहीं) और पहलुओं की जांच सहित राख से खान में खाली स्थान को वापस भरने/अधिभार वाले ढेर के साथ राख को मिश्रित करने के लिए खानों की पहचान करने के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, विद्युत मंत्रालय, खान मंत्रालय, कोयला मंत्रालय, महानिदेशक खान सुरक्षा और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो से प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करते हुए अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया जाएगा और यह समिति पणधारी मंत्रालयों या विभागों के लिए अभिज्ञात खानों (भूमिगत और खुली, दोनों) के संबंध में तैयार की गई तिमाही रिपोर्टों को अद्यतन करेगी और यह समिति, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन के तुरंत पश्चात उपयुक्त खानों की पहचान करना आरंभ करेगी।
- (ii) ताप विद्युत संयंत्र या खानों, उपरोक्त अनुसार अधिदेशित उपयोग लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए उपर्युक्त समिति द्वारा पहचान किए जाने तक राख के निपटान हेतु प्रतीक्षा नहीं करेंगी।
- (7) राख से निचले क्षेत्र को भरने का कार्य, अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की पूर्व अनुमति से और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाएगा और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित स्थलों, अवस्थान, क्षेत्र और अनुमत मात्रा को अपनी वेबसाइट पर प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित किया जाएगा।
- (8) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, संगत पणधारी के साथ मिलकर, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए समयबद्ध ऑनलाइन आवेदन प्रक्रिया प्रस्तुत करने के साथ-साथ इस अधिसूचना के अधीन परिकल्पित सभी प्रकार के कार्यकलापों के लिए एक वर्ष के भीतर दिशानिर्देश प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (9) कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र से तीन सौ किलोमीटर के दायरे में स्थित सभी भवन निर्माण परियोजनाएं (केन्द्रीय, राज्य और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों सरकारी उपक्रमों, अन्य सरकारी अभिकरणों तथा सभी निजी अभिकरणों) राख की ईटों, टाइल्स, धातुमल राख अथवा अन्य राख आधारित उत्पादों का उपयोग करेंगी बशर्ते कि वे वैकल्पिक उत्पादों की कीमत से अधिक कीमत पर उपलब्ध न हों।
- (10) राख आधारित उत्पादों के विनिर्माण और ऐसे उत्पादों में राख के उपयोग में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देशों और दिशानिर्देशों की अनुपालना होगी।
- ग. गैर-अनुपालन के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर .-
- (1) तीन वर्ष के चक्र के प्रथम दो वर्षों में, यदि कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र (कैप्टिव और/ या सह-उत्पादक स्टेशनों या दोनों सहित) ने कम-से-कम 80 प्रतिशत राख (फ्लाई-राख और बॉटम-राख) उपयोग नहीं की है तो ऐसे गैर-अनुपालन ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों पर प्रस्तुत की गई वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के आधार पर वित्तीय वर्ष के

अंत में अप्रयुक्त राख पर 1000 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर लगाया जाएगा और यदि यह तीन वर्ष के चक्र के तीसरे वर्ष में 100 प्रतिशत राख का उपयोग करने में असमर्थ रहता है, तो वह अप्रयुक्त मात्रा पर 1000 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर के भुगतान का पात्र होगा, जिस पर पहले पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर नहीं लगायी गयी है।

परंतु पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर को पैरा क के उप-पैरा (4) में उल्लिखित विभिन्न उपयोगी श्रेणियों के अनुसार प्रथम अनुपालन चक्र के अंतिम वर्ष के अंत में अनुमान लगाया जाएगा और अधिरोपित किया जाएगा।

- (2) अधिकारियों द्वारा एकत्रित पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के निर्दिष्ट खाते में जमा किया जाएगा।
- (3) लैग्रेसी राख के मामले में, यदि कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र (कैप्टिव या सह-उत्पादक स्टेशनों या दोनों सहित) ने स्थापित क्षमता पर आधारित उत्पन्न राख का कम-से-कम 20 प्रतिशत (प्रथम वर्ष के लिए), 35 प्रतिशत (द्वितीय वर्ष के लिए), 50 प्रतिशत (तीसरे से दसवें वर्ष तक) उपयोग के बराबर लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया है तो उस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अप्रयुक्त लैग्रेसी राख पर 1000 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर लगाया जाएगा और यदि 10 वर्ष के अंत में लैग्रेसी राख का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है तो 1000 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से शेष अप्रयुक्त मात्रा पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर लगाया जाएगा जिस पर पहले पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर नहीं लगाया गया है।
- (4) अधिकृत खरीददारों या उपभोक्ता अभिकरणों तक राख भेजने की जिम्मेदारी परिवाहकों या वाहन मालिक की जिम्मेदारी है और यदि इसका अनुपालन नहीं किया जाता है, तो अनधिकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं अथवा गैर-अधिकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं को ऐसी मात्रा गलत तरीके से वितरित करने पर 1500 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर लगायी, इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) द्वारा गैर अनुपालनकर्ता परिवाहकों पर अभियोजन लागू होगा।
- (5) इस अधिसूचना के पैरा ख में विहित पर्यावरण अनुकूल तरीके में राख के उपयोग की जिम्मेदारी खरीददार या उपभोगकर्ता एजेंसियों की है और ऐसा नहीं करने पर केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) द्वारा 1500 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर लगाया जाएगा।
- (6) यदि उपयोगकर्ता अधिकरण पैरा ख के अधीन निर्धारित सीमा तक अथवा पैरा घ के उप-पैरा (1) के अधीन, दिए गए नोटिस के माध्यम से सूचित की गई सीमा, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक राख का उपयोग नहीं करती है, वे अतिरिक्त राख की मात्रा का 1500 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगी।
परंतु भवन निर्माण के संबंध में पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर निर्मित क्षेत्र के 75 रूपये प्रति वर्ग फीट की दर से वसूल किया जाएगा।

- (7) (i) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों अन्य बकायादारों से केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा लगायी गई का पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर उपयोग अप्रयुक्त राख के सुरक्षित निपटान हेतु किया जाएगा और राख आधारित उत्पादों सहित राख के उपयोग के संबंध में और अधिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए भी निधि का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।
- (ii) अप्रयुक्त मात्रा पर लगाए गए पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर के पश्चात भी राख के उपयोग का उत्तरदायित्व ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की होगी और यदि पश्चातवती चक्रों में पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर लगाने के पश्चात ताप विद्युत संयंत्र, किसी विशेष चक्र की राख के उपयोग के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करता है तो अगले चक्र के दौरान अप्रयुक्त मात्रा पर एकत्र की गई पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर में 10 प्रतिशत कटौती के पश्चात उक्त रकम ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को वापस कर दी जाएगी और पश्चातवती चक्रों में राख के उपयोग के मामले में एकत्र की गई पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर की 20 प्रतिशत, 30 प्रतिशत और उसी क्रम में कटौती की जानी है।

घ. राख या राख आधारित उत्पादों की आपूर्ति हेतु प्रक्रिया .

- (1) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के स्वामी अथवा राख की ईंटों या टाईल्स या धातुमल आधारित राख के विनिर्माता उन व्यक्तियों या अभिकरणों को लिखित सूचना देंगे जो बिक्री या परिवहन या दोनों के लिए प्रस्तुत राख या राख आधारित उत्पादों के उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।
- (2) ऐसे व्यक्ति या उपयोगकर्ता अभिकरणों जिन्हें ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के स्वामी द्वारा या राख की ईंटों या टाईल्स या धातुमल आधारित राख के उत्पादकों द्वारा सूचना दी गई है, यदि वे पहले ही राख या राख उत्पादों के उपयोग के प्रयोजन से अन्य अभिकरणों के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, यदि वे किसी भी राख/राख उत्पादों का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं अथवा कम मात्रा का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, तदनुसार ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को सूचित करेंगे।

ड. प्रवर्तन, निगरानी, लेखा परीक्षा और प्रतिवेदन करना

- (1) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी), उपबंधों के अनुपालना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रवर्तन और निगरानी प्राधिकरण होंगे। सीपीसीबी या एसपीसीबी या पीसीसी तिमाही आधार पर राख के उपयोग की निगरानी करेंगे और सीपीसीबी इस प्रयोजन के लिए अधिसूचना की प्रकाशन की तारीख से छः माह के भीतर एक पोर्टल विकसित करेगा। संबंधित जिला अधिकारी के पास इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को लागू करने और निगरानी करने के लिए समवर्ती अधिकारिता होगी।
- (2) (i) ताप विद्युत संयंत्र, राख उत्सर्जन और उपयोग से संबंधित मासिक सूचना वेब पोर्टल पर अगले महीने की 5 तारीख तक अपलोड करेगा। कोयला या लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप ऊर्जा संयंत्रों द्वारा केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी), केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के संबंधित एकीकृत क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुपालन संबंधी सूचना उपलब्ध कराते हुए वार्षिक कार्यान्वयन रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक वर्ष (1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक की अवधि के लिए) अप्रैल माह के 30वें दिन तक प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। सीपीसीबी और सीईए द्वारा सभी ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक रिपोर्टों का समेकन किया जाएगा और उसे पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को 31 मई तक प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।
- (ii) सभी अन्य उपयोगकर्ता अधिकरण पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय या राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईएए) द्वारा जारी पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) अथवा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) द्वारा जारी संचालन की सहमति (सीटीओ), जो भी लागू हो, की अनुपालना रिपोर्ट में इस अधिसूचना में आज्ञापकता के अनुसार राख के उपभोग या उपयोग या निस्तारण तथा राख आधारित उत्पादों के उपयोग संबंधी सूचना प्रस्तुत करेंगे। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करने हेतु ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी अधिकरणों की राख उपयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करेंगे।
- (3) इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन के प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया जाएगा जिसके सदस्य विद्युत मंत्रालय, कोयला मंत्रालय, खनन मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय और भारी उद्यम विभाग से होने के साथ-साथ समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामित किए जाने वाले कोई संबंधित पणधारी होंगे। यह समिति संगत पणधारी को आमंत्रित कर सकती है। यह समिति इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के प्रभावी और दक्ष कार्यान्वयन के लिए सिफारिशें कर सकती है। यह समिति छः माह में कम से कम एक बार एक बैठक करेगी और वार्षिक कार्यान्वयन रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा करेगी और यह समिति, इस अधिसूचना द्वारा आज्ञापक किए गए अनुसार छः महीनों में कम से कम एक बार संगत पणधारी (को) को आमंत्रित करके राख के उपयोग की निगरानी करने के लिए पणधारी से साथ परामर्शदात्री बैठकें आयोजित करेगी। यह समिति पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी) को छः मासिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी।

- (4) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों और राख के उपयोगकर्ताओं या राख आधारित उत्पादों के विनिर्माताओं के बीच के विवाद का समाधान करने के प्रयोजन से राज्य सरकारें या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारें इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन माह के भीतर राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन करेंगी जिसमें विद्युत विभाग के प्रतिनिधि और एक प्रतिनिधि उस विभाग का होगा, जो विवाद वाले संबंधित अभिकरण का कार्य देख रहे हैं।
- (5) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा प्राधिकृत लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों और उपयोगकर्ता अभिकरणों द्वारा किए गए राख के निपटान की अनुपालन लेखा परीक्षा संचालित की जाएगी और लेखा परीक्षा की रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 नवम्बर तक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) को प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) लेखा परीक्षा की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के पंद्रह दिनों के भीतर अनुपालन न करने वाले ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई प्रारंभ करेंगी।

[फा. सं. एचएसएम-9/1/2019-एचएसएम]

नरेश पाल गंगवार, संयुक्त सचिव

उपाबंध

31 मई तक अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली राख संबंधी उपबंधों की अनुपालन रिपोर्ट (01 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च की अवधि के लिए)।

क्र.सं.	ब्यौरा	
1.	विद्युत संयंत्र का नाम	
2.	कंपनी का नाम	
3.	जिला	
4.	राज्य	
5.	पत्राचार के लिए डाक का पता :	
6.	ई-मेल :	
7.	विद्युत संयंत्र की संस्थापित क्षमता (मेगा वॉट) :	
8.	संयंत्र लोड फैक्टर (पीएलएफ) :	
9.	उत्पादित यूनिटों की संख्या (एमडब्ल्यूएच) :	
10.	विद्युत संयंत्र के अंतर्गत कुल क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर) (राख कुंडों के अधीन क्षेत्र सहित) :	
11.	रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान कोयला खपत की मात्रा (प्रति वर्ष मीट्रिक टन) :	
12.	औसत राख सामग्री प्रतिशतता में (%) :	
13.	रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान में उत्पादित राख की मात्रा (प्रति वर्ष मीट्रिक टन) : फ्लाई राख (प्रति वर्ष मीट्रिक टन) : बॉटम राख (प्रति वर्ष मीट्रिक टन) :	
14.	ड्राई फ्लाई राख भंडारण गड्ढा (गड्ढों) की क्षमता (मीट्रिक टन) :	
15.	रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान में उत्पादित राख के उपयोग का ब्यौरा: (क) रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान में उपयोग की गई राख की	

	<p>कुल मात्रा (एमटीपीए) :</p> <p>(ख) उपयोग की गई फ्लाइ राख की मात्रा (एमटीपीए) :</p> <p>i. फ्लाइ-एश आधारित उत्पाद (ईट या ब्लॉक या टाइल्स या फाइबर सीमेंट शीट या पाइप या बोर्ड/पैनल) :</p> <p>ii. सीमेंट विनिर्माण :</p> <p>iii. रेडी मिक्स कंक्रीट :</p> <p>iv. राख और जीओ-पॉलिमर आधारित निर्माण सामग्री :</p> <p>v. सिंटेड या कोल्ड बॉन्डेड राख एग्रीगेट का निर्माण :</p> <p>vi. सड़कों, सड़क और फ्लाइ ओवर के पुश्तों का निर्माण :</p> <p>vii. बांधों का निर्माण :</p> <p>viii. निम्न भू-क्षेत्र का भराव :</p> <p>ix. खनिज क्षेत्रों का भराव :</p> <p>x. अधिभार वाले डम्पों में उपयोग :</p> <p>xi. कृषि :</p> <p>xii. तटीय जिलों में तटरेखा सुरक्षा संरचनाओं का निर्माण :</p> <p>xiii. अन्य देशों को राख का निर्यात :</p> <p>xiv. अन्य (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें) :</p> <p>(ग) उपयोग किए गए तल के राख की मात्रा (एमटीपीए) :</p> <p>i. फ्लाइ-एश आधारित उत्पाद (ईट या ब्लॉक या टाइल्स या फाइबर सीमेंट शीट या पाइप या बोर्ड या पैनल) :</p> <p>ii. सीमेंट विनिर्माण :</p> <p>iii. रेडी मिक्स कंक्रीट :</p> <p>iv. राख और जीओ-पॉलिमर आधारित निर्माण सामग्री :</p> <p>v. सिंटेड या कोल्ड बॉन्डेड राख एग्रीगेट का निर्माण :</p> <p>vi. सड़कों, सड़क और फ्लाइओवर के पुश्तों का निर्माण :</p> <p>vii. बांधों का निर्माण :</p> <p>viii. निम्न भू-क्षेत्र का भराव :</p> <p>ix. खनिज क्षेत्रों का भराव :</p> <p>x. अधिभार वाले डम्पों में उपयोग :</p> <p>xi. कृषि :</p> <p>xii. तटीय जिलों में तटरेखा सुरक्षा संरचनाओं का निर्माण :</p> <p>xiii. अन्य देशों को राख का निर्यात :</p> <p>xiv. अन्य (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें) :</p> <p>रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान में अप्रयुक्त राख की कुल मात्रा (एमटीपीए) :</p>	
16.	रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान में उत्पादित राख का प्रतिशतता उपयोग (%) :	
17.	<p>राख कुंडों में राख के निपटान का ब्यौरा</p> <p>क) तारीख 31 मार्च तक (रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि को छोड़कर) राख कुण्ड (कुण्डों) में निपटान किए गए राख की कुल मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन):</p>	

	<p>ख) रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान राख कुण्ड (कुण्डों) में निपटान किए गए राख की मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन):</p> <p>ग) रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान राख कुण्डों में गारा निस्सरण हेतु खपत हुए जल की कुल मात्रा (मी³):</p> <p>घ) राख कुण्डों की कुल संख्या:</p> <p>(i) सक्रिय:</p> <p>(ii) खाली किए गए (पुनः भरा जाना है)</p> <p>(iii) पुनः भरे गए:</p> <p>ड.) राख कुण्डों के अधीन कुल क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर):</p>	
18.	<p>अलग-अलग राख कुण्ड का ब्यौरा</p> <p>राख कुण्ड 1,2 आदि (यदि राख कुण्डों की संख्या एक से अधिक हो, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित ब्यौरा अलग से उपलब्ध कराएं)</p> <p>क) स्थिति: निर्माणाधीन या सक्रिय या खाली किया गया या पुनः भरा गया</p> <p>ख) राख कुण्ड में राख का निपटान शुरू करने की तारीख/महीना/वर्ष या महीना/वर्ष):</p> <p>ग) राख कुण्ड की क्षमता पूर्ण किए जाने के पश्चात् उसमें राख निपटान रोकने की तारीख (तारीख/महीना/वर्ष या महीना/वर्ष): (सक्रिय राख कुण्डों के लिए लागू नहीं)</p> <p>ग) क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर):</p> <p>घ) डाइक की ऊंचाई (मी.):</p> <p>घ) आयतन (मी³):</p> <p>ड.) तारीख 31 मार्च तक निपटान किए गए राख की मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन):</p> <p>च) उपलब्ध आयतन का प्रतिशत (%) और आगे निपटान किए जा सकने वाले राख की मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन):</p> <p>छ) राख कुण्ड के भरे जाने की अनुमानित अवधि (वर्षों और महीनों की संख्या):</p> <p>ड.) निर्देशांक (अक्षांश और देशान्तर): (कृपया न्यूनतम 4 निर्देशांकों को विनिर्दिष्ट करें)</p> <p>ज) राख कुण्ड में की गई लाइनिंग का प्रकार: एचडीपीई लाइनिंग या एलडीपीई लाइनिंग या क्ले लाइनिंग या कोई लाइनिंग नहीं</p> <p>छ) निपटान की विधि: शुष्क निपटान या नम गारा (नम गारा के मामले में कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें कि क्या एचसीएसडी या एमसीएसडी या एलसीएसडी है)</p> <p>ज) राख का अनुपात: गारा मिश्रण में जल (1:_____):</p> <p>झ) संस्थापित और कार्यशील राख जल पुनर्चक्रण प्रणाली (एडब्ल्यूआरएस): हां या नहीं</p> <p>ञ) जमीन के अंदर या जल निकाय में राख कुण्ड से निस्सरित अपशिष्ट जल की मात्रा (मी³):</p> <p>ट) डाइक की स्थिरता का अध्ययन कराए जाने की पिछली तारीख और उस संगठन का नाम जिसने अध्ययन किया:</p> <p>ठ) लेखा-परीक्षा किए जाने की पिछली तारीख और उस संगठन का नाम जिसने लेखा-परीक्षा की:</p>	
19.	<p>उपयोग किए गए पुराने राख की मात्रा (एमटीपीए):</p> <p>i. फ्लाइ-एश आधारित उत्पाद (ईट या ब्लॉक या टाइल्स या फाइबर</p>	

	सीमेंट शीट या पाइप या बोर्ड या पैनल): ii. सीमेंट विनिर्माण: iii. रेडी मिक्स कंक्रीट: iv. राख और जीओ-पॉलिमर आधारित निर्माण सामग्री: v. सिंटेड या कोल्ड बॉन्डेड राख एग्रीगेट का निर्माण: vi. सड़कों, सड़क और फ्लाई ओवर के पुशतों का निर्माण: vii. बांधों का निर्माण: viii. निम्न भू-क्षेत्र का भराव: ix. खनिज क्षेत्रों का भराव: x. अधिभार वाले डम्पों में उपयोग: xi. कृषि: xii. तटीय जिलों में तटरेखा सुरक्षा संरचनाओं का निर्माण: xiii. अन्य देशों को राख का निर्यात xiv. अन्य (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें):			
20.	सार :			
	ब्यौरा	सृजित मात्रा (एमटीपी)	उपयोग की गई मात्रा (एमटीपी) और (%)	शेष मात्रा (एमटीपी)
	रिपोर्टिंग की अवधि के दौरान राख			
	पुरानी राख			
	कुल			
21.	कोई अन्य सूचना : वार्षिक अनुपालन रिपोर्ट, और विद्युत संयंत्रों और राख कुण्डों की शेष फाइलों की सॉफ्ट कॉपी ई-मेल:- moefcc- coalash@gov.in पर भेजी जाए।			
22.	प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर			

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2021

S.O. 5481(E).—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests *vide* S.O.763 (E), dated the 14th September, 1999, as amended from time to time, the Central Government, issued directions for restricting the excavation of top soil for manufacturing of bricks and promoting the utilisation of fly ash in the manufacturing of building materials and in construction activity within a specified radius of three hundred kilometres from the coal or lignite based thermal power plants;

And whereas, to implement the aforesaid notification more effectively based on the polluter pays principle (PPP) thereby ensuring 100 per cent utilisation of fly ash by the coal or lignite based thermal power plants and for the sustainability of the fly ash management system, the Central Government reviewed the existing notification; and whereas environmental compensation needs to be introduced based on the polluter pays principle;

And whereas, there is a need to conserve top soil by promoting manufacture and mandating use of ash based products and building materials in the construction sector;

And whereas, there is a need to conserve top soil and natural resources by promoting utilisation of ash in road laying, road and flyover embankments, shoreline protection measures, low lying areas of approved projects, backfilling of mines, as an alternative for filling of earthen materials;

And whereas, it is necessary to protect the environment and prevent the dumping and disposal of fly ash discharged from coal or lignite based thermal power plants on land;

And whereas, in the said notification the phrase 'ash', has been used which includes both fly ash as well as bottom ash generated from the Coal or Lignite based thermal power plants;

And whereas, the Central Government intends to bring out a comprehensive framework for ash utilisation including system of environmental compensation based on polluter pays principle;

And whereas, a draft notification on ash utilisation by coal or lignite thermal power plants in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests published in the Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary part II, section 3, sub-section (i) *vide* S.O.763 (E), dated the 14th September, 1999, by notification in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of rule (5) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i), *vide* G.S.R. 285(E), dated the 22nd April, 2021 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby before the expiry of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said draft provisions were made available to the public;

And, whereas all the objections and suggestions received from all persons likely to be affected thereby in respect of the said draft notification have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of rule (5) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, and in supersession of the Notification S.O.763 (E), dated the 14th September, 1999 except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby issues the following notification on ash utilisation from coal or lignite thermal power plants which shall come into force on the date of the publication of this notification, namely:-

A. Responsibilities of thermal power plants to dispose fly ash and bottom ash.—

- (1) Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant (including captive or co-generating stations or both) shall be primarily responsible to ensure 100 per cent utilisation of ash (fly ash, and bottom ash) generated by it in an eco-friendly manner as given in sub-paragraph (2);
- (2) The ash generated from coal or lignite based thermal power plants shall be utilised only for the following eco-friendly purposes, namely:-
 - (i) Fly ash based products viz. bricks, blocks, tiles, fibre cement sheets, pipes, boards, panels;
 - (ii) Cement manufacturing, ready mix concrete;
 - (iii) Construction of road and fly over embankment, Ash and Geo-polymer based construction material;
 - (iv) Construction of dam;
 - (v) Filling up of low lying area;
 - (vi) Filling of mine voids;
 - (vii) Manufacturing of sintered or cold bonded ash aggregate;
 - (viii) Agriculture in a controlled manner based on soil testing;
 - (ix) Construction of shoreline protection structures in coastal districts;

- (x) Export of ash to other countries;
- (xi) Any other eco-friendly purpose as notified from time to time.
- (3) A committee shall be constituted under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and having representatives from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Power, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Institute of Road Congress, National Council for Cement and Building Materials, to examine and review and recommend the eco-friendly ways of utilisation of ash and make inclusion or exclusion or modification in the list of such ways as mentioned in Sub-paragraph (2) based on technological developments and requests received from stakeholders. The committee may invite State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, operators of thermal power plants and mines, cement plants and other stakeholders as and when required for this purpose. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) may publish such eco-friendly purpose.
- (4) Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall be responsible to utilise 100 per cent ash (fly ash and bottom ash) generated during that year, however, in no case shall utilisation fall below 80 per cent in any year, and the thermal power plant shall achieve average ash utilisation of 100 per cent in a three years cycle:

Provided that the three years cycle applicable for the first time is extendable by one year for the thermal power plants where ash utilisation is in the range of 60-80 per cent, and two years where ash utilisation is below 60 per cent and for the purpose of calculation of percentage of ash utilisation, the percentage quantity of utilisation in the year 2021- 2022 shall be taken into account as per the table below:

Utilisation percentages of thermal power plants	First compliance Cycle to meet 100 per cent utilisation	Second compliance cycle onwards, to meet 100 per cent utilisation
>80 per cent	3 years	3 years
60-80 per cent	4 years	3 years
<60 per cent	5 years	3 years

Provided further that the minimum utilisation percentage of 80 per cent shall not be applicable to the first year and first two years of the first compliance cycle for the thermal power plants under the utilisation category of 60-80 per cent and <60 per cent, respectively.

Provided also that 20per cent of ash generated in the final year of compliance cycle may be carried forward to the next cycle which shall be utilised in the next three years cycle along with the ash generated during that cycle.

- (5) The unutilised accumulated ash i.e. legacy ash, which is stored before the publication of this notification, shall be utilised progressively by the thermal power plants in such a manner that the utilization of legacy ash shall be completed fully within ten years from the date of publication of this notification and this will be over and above the utilisation targets prescribed for ash generation through current operations of that particular year:

Provided that the minimum quantity of legacy ash in percentages as mentioned below shall be utilised during the corresponding year and the minimum quantity of legacy ash is to be calculated based on the annual ash generation as per installed capacity of thermal power plant.

Year from date of publication	1 st	2 nd	3 rd -10 th
Utilisation of legacy ash (in percentage of Annual ash)	At least 20 per cent	At least 35 per cent	At least 50 per cent

Provided further that the legacy ash utilisation shall not be required where ash pond or dyke has stabilised and the reclamation has taken place with greenbelt or plantation and the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall certify in this regard. Stabilisation and reclamation of an ash pond or dyke including certification by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall be carried out within a year from the date of publication of this notification. The ash remaining in all other ash ponds or dykes shall be utilised in progressive manner as per the above mentioned timelines.

Note: The obligations under sub-paragraph (4) and (5) above for achieving the ash utilisation targets shall be applicable from 1st April, 2022.

- (6) Any new as well as operational thermal power plant may be permitted an emergency or temporary ash pond with an area of 0.1 hectare per Mega Watt (MW). Technical specifications of ash ponds or dykes shall be as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) made in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and these guidelines shall also lay down a procedure for annual certification of the ash pond or dyke on its safety, environmental pollution, available volume, mode of disposal, water consumption or conservation in disposal, ash water recycling and greenbelt, etc., and shall be put in place within three months from the date of publication of this notification.
- (7) Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall ensure that loading, unloading, transport, storage and disposal of ash is done in an environmentally sound manner and that all precautions to prevent air and water pollution are taken and status in this regard shall be reported to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) in Annexure attached to this notification.
- (8) Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall install dedicated silos for storage of dry fly ash silos for at least sixteen hours of ash based on installed capacity and it shall be reported upon to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) in the Annexure and shall be inspected by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) from time to time.
- (9) Every coal or lignite based thermal power plant (including captive or co-generating stations or both) shall provide real time data on daily basis of availability of ash with Thermal Power Plant (TPP), by providing link to Central Pollution Control Board's web portal or mobile phone App for the benefit of actual user(s).
- (10) Statutory obligation of 100 per cent utilisation of ash shall be treated as a change in law, wherever applicable.

B. For the purpose of utilisation of ash, the subsequent sub-paras shall apply.—

- (1) All agencies (Government, Semi-government and Private) engaged in construction activities such as road laying, road and flyover embankments, shoreline protection structures in coastal districts and dams within 300 kms from the lignite or coal based thermal power plants shall mandatorily utilise ash in these activities:

Provided that it is delivered at the project site free of cost and transportation cost is borne by such coal or lignite based thermal power plants.

Provided further that thermal power plant may charge for ash cost and transportation as per mutually agreed terms, in case thermal power plant is able to dispose the ash through other means and those agencies makes a request for it and the provisions of ash free of cost and free transportation shall be applicable, if thermal power plant serves a notice on the construction agency for the same.

- (2) The utilisation of ash in the said activities shall be carried out in accordance with specifications and guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, Indian Road Congress, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Central Road Research Institute, Delhi, Central Public Works Department, State Public Works Departments and other Central and State Government Agencies.

- (3) It shall be obligatory on all mines located within 300 kilometres radius of thermal power plant, to undertake backfilling of ash in mine voids or mixing of ash with external Overburden dumps, under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). All mine owners or operators (Government, Public and Private Sector) within three hundred kilometres (by road) from coal or lignite based thermal power plants, shall undertake measures to mix at least 25 per cent of ash on weight to weight basis of the materials used for external dump of overburden, backfilling or stowing of mine (running or abandoned as the case may be) as per the guidelines of the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS):

Provided that such thermal power stations shall facilitate the availability of required quantity of ash by delivering ash free of cost and bearing the cost of transportation or cost or transportation arrangement decided on mutually agreed terms and mixing of ash with overburden in mine voids and dumps shall be applicable for the overburden generated from the date of publication of this notification and the utilisation of ash in the said activities shall be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board, Director General of Mines Safety and Indian Bureau of Mines.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-paragraph, it is also clarified that the provisions of ash free of cost and free transportation shall be applicable, if thermal power plants serve a notice on the mine owner for the same and the mandate of using 25 per cent of ash for mixing with overburden dump and filling up of mine voids shall not be applicable unless a notice is served on the mine owner by thermal power plant.

- (4) (i) All mine owners shall get mine closure plans (progressive and final) to accommodate ash in the mine voids and the concerned authority shall approve mine plans for disposal of ash in mine voids and mixing of ash with overburden dumps. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has issued guidelines on 28th August, 2019 regarding exemption of requirement of Environmental Clearance of thermal power plants and coal mines along with the guidelines to be followed for such disposal.
- (ii) The Ministry in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Director General of Mine Safety (DGMS) and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) may issue further guidelines time to time to facilitate ash disposal in mine voids and mixing with overburden dumps and it shall be the responsibility of mine owners to get the necessary amendments or modifications in the permissions issued by various regulatory authorities within one year from the date of identification of such mines.
- (5) (i) There shall be a committee headed by Chairperson, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) with representatives from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Coal, Director General of Mine Safety and Indian Bureau of Mines for identification of mines for backfilling of mine voids with ash or mixing of ash with overburden dump including examination of safety, feasibility (not economic feasibility) and aspects of environmental contamination and the committee shall get updated quarterly reports prepared regarding identified mines (both underground and opencast) for the stakeholder Ministries or Departments and the committee shall start identifying the suitable mines immediately after the publication of this notification.
- (ii) Thermal power plants or mines shall not wait for disposal of ash till the identification is done by the above mentioned committee, to meet the utilisation targets mandated as above.
- (6) Filling of low lying areas with ash shall be carried out with prior permission of the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee for approved projects, and in accordance with guidelines laid down by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall publish approved sites, location, area and permitted quantity annually on its website.
- (7) Central Pollution Control Board after engaging relevant stakeholders, shall put in place the guidelines within one year for all types of activities envisaged under this notification including putting in place time bound online application process for the grant permission by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) or Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

- 29
- (8) All building construction projects (Central, State and Local authorities, Govt. undertakings, other Govt. agencies and all private agencies) located within a radius of three hundred kilometres from a coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall use ash bricks, tiles, sintered ash aggregate or other ash based products, provided these are made available at prices not higher than the price of alternative products.
 - (9) Manufacturing of ash based products and use of ash in such products shall be in accordance with specifications and guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, Indian Road Congress, and Central Pollution Control Board.

C. Environmental compensation for non-compliance.—

- (1) In the first two years of a three years cycle, if the coal or lignite based thermal power plant (including captive or co-generating stations or both) has not achieved at least 80 per cent ash (fly ash and bottom ash) utilisation, then such non-compliant thermal power plants shall be imposed with an environmental compensation of Rs. 1000 per ton on unutilised ash during the end of financial year based on the annual reports submitted and if it is unable to utilise 100 per cent of ash in the third year of the three years cycle, it shall be liable to pay an environmental compensation of Rs. 1000 per ton on the unutilised quantity on which environmental compensation has not been imposed earlier:

Provided that the environmental compensation shall be estimated and imposed at the end of last year of the first compliance cycle as per the various utilisation categories as mentioned in sub-paragraph (4) of Para A.

- (2) Environmental compensation collected by the authorities shall be deposited in the designated account of Central Pollution Control Board.
- (3) In case of legacy ash, if the coal or lignite based thermal power plant (including captive or co-generating stations or both) has not achieved utilisation equivalent to at least 20 per cent (for the first year), 35 per cent (for the second year), 50 per cent (for third to tenth year) of ash generated based on installed capacity, an environmental compensation of Rs. 1000 per ton of unutilised legacy ash during that financial year shall be imposed and if the utilization of legacy ash is not completed at the end of 10 years, an environmental compensation of Rs.1000 per ton shall be imposed on the remaining unutilised quantity which has not been imposed earlier.
- (4) It shall be the responsibility of the transporters or vehicle owner to deliver ash to authorised purchaser or user agency and if it is not complied, then an environmental compensation of Rs. 1500 per ton on such quantity as mis-delivered to unauthorised users or non- delivered to authorised users will be imposed besides prosecution of such non-compliant transporters by State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC).
- (5) It is the responsibility of the purchasers or user agencies to utilise ash in an eco-friendly manner as laid down at para B of this notification and if it is not complied, then an environmental compensation of Rs. 1500 or per ton shall be imposed by State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC).
- (6) If the user agencies do not utilise ash to the extent obligated under para B or the extent to which they have been intimated through Notice(s) served under sub-paragraph (1) of para D, whichever is lower, they shall be liable to pay Rs. 1500 per ton of ash for the quantity they fall short off:

Provided that the environmental compensation on building constructions shall be levied at Rs.75/- per square feet of built up area of construction.

- (7) (i) The environmental compensation collected by Central Pollution Control Board from the thermal power plants and other defaulters shall be used towards the safe disposal of the unutilised ash and the fund may also be utilised for advancing research on use of ash including ash based products.

(ii) The liability of ash utilisation shall be with thermal power plants even after imposition of environmental compensation on unutilised quantities and in case thermal power plant achieves the ash utilisation of any

particular cycle after imposition of environmental compensation in subsequent cycles, the said amount shall be returned to thermal power plant after deducting 10 per cent of the environmental compensation collected on the unutilised quantity during the next cycle and deduction of 20 per cent, 30 per cent, and so on, of the environmental compensation collected is to be made in case of utilisation of ash in subsequent cycles.

D. Procedure for supply of ash or ash based products.—

- (1) The owner of thermal power plants or manufacturers of ash bricks or tiles or sintered ash aggregate shall serve written notice to persons or agencies who are liable to utilise ash or ash based products, offering for sale, or transport or both.
- (2) Persons or user agencies who have been served notices by owner of thermal power plants or manufacturers of ash bricks or tiles or sintered ash aggregate, if they have already tied up with other agencies for the purpose of utilisation of ash or ash products, shall inform the thermal power plant accordingly, if they cannot use any ash or ash products or use reduced quantity.

E. Enforcement, Monitoring, Audit and Reporting.—

- (1) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall be the enforcing and monitoring authority for ensuring compliance of the provisions and shall monitor the utilisation of ash on quarterly basis. Central Pollution Control Board shall develop a portal for the purpose within six months of date of publication of the notification. The concerned District Magistrate shall have concurrent jurisdiction for enforcement and monitoring of the provisions of this notification.
- (2) (i) Thermal power plants shall upload monthly information regarding ash generation and utilisation by 5th of the next month on the web portal. Annual implementation report (for the period 1st April to 31st March) providing information about the compliance of provisions in this notification shall be submitted by the 30th day of April, every year to the Central Pollution Control Board, concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee (PCC), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), and concerned Integrated Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by the coal or lignite based thermal power plants. Central Pollution Control Board and Central Electricity Authority shall compile the annual reports submitted by all the thermal power plants and submit to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by 31st May.
(ii) All other user agencies shall submit consumption or utilisation or disposal of ash and use of ash based products as mandated in this notification in the compliance report of Environmental Clearance (EC) issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) or Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC), whichever is applicable. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall publish annual report of ash utilisation of all other agencies except thermal power plants to review the effective implementation of the provisions of the notification.
- (3) For the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the provisions of this notification, a committee shall be constituted under the Chairperson, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), with members from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry Road Transportation and Highways, Department of Heavy Industry as well as any concerned stakeholder(s), to be nominated by the Chairman of the committee. The committee may make recommendations for effective and efficient implementation of the provisions of the notification. The committee shall meet at least once in six months and review annual implementation reports and the committee shall also hold stakeholder consultations for monitoring of ash utilisation as mandated by this notification by inviting relevant stakeholder(s) at least once in six months. The committee shall submit the six monthly report to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

- (4) For the purpose of resolving disputes between thermal power plants and users of ash or manufacturer of ash based products, the State Governments or Union territory administration constitute a Committee within three months from the date of publication of this notification under the Chairman, State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) with representatives from Department of Power, and one representative from the Department which deals with the subject of concerned agency with which dispute is made.
- (5) The compliance audit for ash disposal by the thermal power plants and the user agency shall be conducted by auditors, authorised by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and audit report shall be submitted to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) by 30th November every year. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) shall initiate action against non-compliant thermal power plants within fifteen days of receipt of audit report.

[F. No. HSM-9/1/2019-HSM]

NARESH PAL GANGWAR, Jt. Secy.

Annexure

Ash Compliance Report (for the period 1st April-31st March) to be submitted on or before 31st May.

Sl. No.	Details	
1.	Name of Power Plant	
2.	Name of the company	
3.	District	
4.	State	
5.	Postal address for communication:	
6.	E-mail:	
7.	Power Plant installed capacity (MW):	
8.	Plant Load Factor (PLF):	
9.	No. of units generated (MWh):	
10.	Total area under power plant (ha): (including area under ash ponds)	
11.	Quantity of coal consumption during reporting period (Metric Tons per Annum):	
12.	Average ash content in percentage (per cent):	
13.	Quantity of current ash generation during reporting period (Metric Tons per Annum): Fly ash (Metric Tons per Annum): Bottom ash (Metric Tons per Annum):	
14.	Capacity of dry fly ash storage silo(s) (Metric Tons) :	
15.	Details of utilisation of current ash generated during reporting period (a) Total quantity of current ash utilised (MTPA) during reporting period: (b) Quantity of fly ash utilised (MTPA): (i) Fly ash based products (bricks or blocks or tiles or fibre cement sheets or pipes or boards or panels) (ii) Cement manufacturing:	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Ready mix concrete: (iv) Ash and Geo-polymer based construction material: (v) Manufacturing of sintered or cold bonded ash aggregate: (vi) Construction of roads, road and fly over embankment: (vii) Construction of dams: (viii) Filling up of low lying area: (ix) Filling of mine voids: (x) Use in overburden dumps: (xi) Agriculture: (xii) Construction of shoreline protection structures in coastal districts; (xiii) Export of ash to other countries: (xiv) Others (please specify): <p>(c) Quantity of bottom ash utilised (MTPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fly ash based products (bricks or blocks or tiles or fibre cement sheets or pipes or boards or panels): (ii) Cement manufacturing: (iii) Ready mix concrete: (iv) Ash and Geo-polymer based construction material: (v) Manufacturing of sintered or cold bonded ash aggregate: (vi) Construction of roads, road and flyover embankment: (vii) Construction of dams: (viii) Filling up of low lying area: (ix) Filling of mine voids: (x) Use in overburden dumps: (xi) Agriculture: (xii) Construction of shoreline protection structures in coastal districts: (xiii) Export of ash to other countries: (xiv) Others (please specify): <p>Total quantity of current ash unutilised (MTPA) during reporting period:</p>	
16.	Percentage utilisation of current ash generated during reporting period (per cent):	
17.	<p>Details of disposal of ash in ash ponds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Total quantity of ash disposed in ash pond(s) (Metric Tons) as on 31st March (excluding reporting period): (b) Quantity of ash disposed in ash pond(s) during reporting period (Metric Tons): (c) Total quantity of water consumption for slurry discharge into ash ponds during reporting period (m³): (d) Total number of ash ponds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Active: (ii) Exhausted (yet to be reclaimed): (iii) Reclaimed: (e) total area under ash ponds (ha): 	
18.	<p>Individual ash pond details</p> <p><i>Ash pond-1,2, etc (please provide below mentioned details separately, if number of ash ponds is more than one)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Status: Under construction or Active or Exhausted or 	

	<p>Reclaimed</p> <p>(b) Date of start of ash disposal in ash pond (DD/MM/YYYY or MMYYYY):</p> <p>(c) Date of stoppage of ash disposal in ash pond after completing its capacity (DD/MM/YYYY or MM/YYYY): (Not applicable for active ash ponds)</p> <p>(c) area (hectares):</p> <p>(d) dyke height (m):</p> <p>(d) volume (m³):</p> <p>(e) quantity of ash disposed as on 31st March (Metric Tons):</p> <p>(f) available volume in percentage (per cent) and quantity of ash can be further disposed (Metric Tons):</p> <p>(g) expected life of ash pond (number of years and months):</p> <p>(e) co-ordinates (Lat and Long): (please specify minimum 4 co-ordinates)</p> <p>(f) type of lining carried in ash pond: HDPE lining or LDPE lining or clay lining or No lining</p> <p>g) mode of disposal: Dry disposal or wet slurry (in case of wet slurry please specify whether HCSD or MCSD or LCSD)</p> <p>(h) Ratio of ash: water in slurry mix (1: ___):</p> <p>(i) Ash water recycling system (AWRS) installed and functioning: Yes or No</p> <p>(j) Quantity of wastewater from ash pond discharged into land or water body (m³):</p> <p>(k) Last date when the dyke stability study was conducted and name of the organisation who conducted the study:</p> <p>(l) Last date when the audit was conducted and name of the organisation who conducted the audit:</p>			
19.	<p>Quantity of legacy ash utilised (MTPA):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fly ash based products (bricks or blocks or tiles or fibre cement sheets or pipes or boards or panels): ii. Cement manufacturing: iii. Ready mix concrete: iv. Ash and Geo-polymer based construction material: v. Manufacturing of sintered or cold bonded ash aggregate: vi. Construction of roads, road and flyover embankment: vii. Construction of dams: viii. Filling up of low lying area: ix. Filling of mine voids: x. Use in overburden dumps: xi. Agriculture: xii. Construction of shoreline protection structures in coastal districts; xiii. Export of ash to other countries: xiv. Others (please specify): 			
20.	Summary:			
	Details	Quantity generated (MTP)	Quantity utilised (MTP) and (per cent)	Balance quantity (MTP)

	Current ash during reporting period			
	Legacy ash			
	Total			
21.	Any other information: Soft copy of the annual compliance report, and shape files of power plant and ash ponds may be e-mailed to:- moefcc-coalash@gov.in			
22.	Signature of Authorised Signatory			

35 Annexure - R2

F.No. 11/3/2018-HSM
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Hazardous Substances Management Division

6th Floor, Jal Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003

Dated: 9 March, 2022

OFFICE ORDER

Sub: Constitution of Fly Ash Management and Utilization Mission for scientific management and utilization of fly ash-reg.

The Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had notified the fly ash notification, 1999, which was subsequently amended in 2003, 2009 and 2016. The notification vide S.O. 5481(E) dated 31.12.2021 has superseded the 1999 notification and the subsequent amendments thereof.

2. In pursuance of the Order dated 18.01.2022 of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Principal Bench) in Original Application No. 164 of 2018 in the matter of Ashwani Kumar Dubey v. Union of India & Ors. (tagged along with other connected matters), the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may hereby constitute the Mission on Fly Ash Management and Utilisation-

- i) Secretary, Ministry of Coal
- ii) Secretary, MoEF&CC
- iii) Secretary, Ministry of Power
- iv) Chief Secretary, State of U.P.
- v) Chief Secretary, State of M.P.
- vi) Chairman, CPCB
- vii) ACSs/PSs, Power, UP and MP
- viii) ACSs/PSs Industries, UP and MP
- ix) Additional Secretary, HSMD
- x) CMDs of all power projects, coal mines other industries in Singrauli and Sonebhadra industrial regions.
- xi) Any other person(s) as nominated

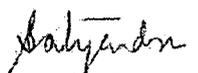
3. The Terms of Reference of the Mission would be as under-

- i. To coordinate and monitor issues relating to handling and disposal of fly ash as well as all associated issues in light of the Joint Committee's recommendations for all the Thermal Power Plants and other industries in Singrauli and Sonebhadra industrial regions.

- ii. To prepare an action plan as per the recommendations of the Joint Committee (as per Para 15 of the NGT Order dated 18.01.2022).
- iii. To prepare resolutions and quarterly progress reports for information of stakeholders and inhabitants in the Singrauli and Sonebhadra industrial areas.
- iv. The Mission will be free to interact with the concerned Government Departments/ Expert institutions/ individuals/other stakeholders.
- v. The Mission may in its first meeting require voluntary financial contribution by all the projects in the proportion of the financial capacity of the projects out of CSR funds or otherwise.
- vi. The contribution, along with compensation which may be collected may be credited to a separate environment restoration account for restoration of environment and relief to the victims of damage to the environment in such manner as may be found necessary by the Mission.
- vii. Any victim or aggrieved party will be free to approach the Mission for providing such relief.
- viii. The Mission may also consider the safeguards laid down in the Notification dated 31.12.2021, particularly for safety audits of the ash dykes which should be conducted particularly for structural stability, as far as possible within six months.
- ix. The Mission may consider on site and off site crisis management plan with respect to fly ash ponds and dykes.
- x. The Mission may evolve mechanism for interaction with stakeholders, including associations of brick kiln owners.
- xi. Public health and risk impact assessment in the areas of operation of TPPs and generators of fly ash may be got conducted.
- xii. Guidelines be also issued for siting, design and engineering standards for the location, disposal, maintenance and regulation of Ash Ponds as breach of a fly ash ponds result in great disaster.
- xiii. The Mission may monitor scientific management and utilization of fly ash by power projects outside Singrauli and Sonebhadra, in coordination with Chief Secretaries of concerned States and adopting safety measures for ash dykes, installing devices to control air pollution, (including FGDs, OCEMS) in a time bound manner and restoration of environment and public health.
- xiv. The Mission may consider use of beneficiated coal.
- xv. The Mission may draw a roadmap for utilization and disposal of entire legacy fly ash for Singrauli and Sonebhadra industrial areas as well as for all the Power Plants located in clusters or standalone with tagging the sources to utilize fly ash on voluntary and compulsion mode for which required mechanism is to be laid down.
- xvi. The Mission may take up any other matter towards meeting the overall objectives.

3. The Mission is to hold its first meeting within one month to take stock of the situation and to prepare action plan. Thereafter, it may meet at least once in a month for one year to review the progress.

4. The resolutions of the Mission and quarterly progress may be placed on the website of MoEF&CC for information of the stakeholders and inhabitants in the area.


Satyendra Kumar
Director

satyendra.kumar07@nic.in

To

All Members (As per the list)

Action Plan for Fly Ash Utilization Received from Thermal Power Plants and Other Industries

S. No.	Recommendation of Joint Committee	Responsibility	Action Plan Submitted by the unit
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit should immediately take required measures to stop the discharge of ash pond overflow into the Rihand reservoir. • The unit may be asked to relocate the OCEMS in order to achieve the desired iso-kinetic sampling for particulate matter. • The unit may be asked to complete the installation of the third CAAQMS at the earliest. • The unit may be asked to ensure that the CAAQMS is connected to the CPCB/SPCB server at the earliest. 	M/s NTPC Limited Shakti Nagar Sonbhadra (NTPC Singrauli)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of ash pond overflow has been stopped, by resolving the disturbance in system (which was for a short period), and there is no discharge into Rihand Reservoir. • NTPC Shakti Nagar have taken short-term and long-term remedial actions which are as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short-term: Additional line to increase AWRS flow by 500 m³/hr is installed. ▪ Long-term: Augmentation of AWRS capacity by installing another pump (2000 m³/hr. capacity). • Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) will be installed along with FGD installation (by extension of ducts to new chimney) for obtaining iso-kinetic sample. • 02/03 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) connected to CPCB/UPCB. 3rd CAAQMS installation work has been completed. • Commissioning and linking of the 3rd CAQMS with CPCB/UPPCB server are in progress.

37

37

Shivamurthy - R3

28

28

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The unit may be asked to submit a time-bound action plan for 100% fly ash utilization at the earliest.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Action plan attached as Annexure-A.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The process of installation and commissioning of the FGD system needs to be expedited in realization of the revised timeline.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Work of chimney construction, absorber and associated work is in progress.<ul style="list-style-type: none">All three Chimneys construction have been completed up to 100-meter height.Efforts are being made to complete FGD installation within the revised timeline.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The unit may be asked to properly treat the MSW generated from their residential colony		<ul style="list-style-type: none">MSW generated from residential colony being segregated & collected through special motorized vehicle. For biodegradable waste, composting pits with covered shed are being constructed and bio-methanation plant is also commissioned. While non-biodegradable waste (plastic waste) is being sent to registered recycler.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The unit shall take immediate measures to control fugitive emission in ash dyke area.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Measures for regular water sprinkling have been taken and fugitive emission is under control in the dyke area.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The committee recommends for imposing environmental compensation (EC) of Rs 27,60,000/- for discharging ash pond overflow water into the Rihand reservoir.	CPCB/ SPCB	
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The unit may be asked to ensure that the CAAQMS is connected to the	M/s NTPC Limited Rihand Super Thermal Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CAAQMS are already connected to the servers of CPCB/SPCB

	CPCB/SPCB server at the earliest.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit may be asked to submit a time-bound action plan for 100% fly ash utilization at the earliest. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is submitted that NTPC Rihand is very remotely located in Sonbhadra region where ash is generated in abundance and its utilization avenues are very limited. The nearest ash consumption belt from NTPC Rihand is Varanasi - Satna – Rewa which is located at a distance of 250 – 300 kms. Despite the above odds, full efforts are being taken at NTPC-Rihand to achieve ash utilization targets. Action plan is attached as Annexure-A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of installation and commissioning of the FGD system needs to be expedited in realization of the revised timeline. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil and mechanical works for installation of FGD are in progress. Efforts are being made to complete FGD installation within the revised timeline
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit may be asked to submit a time-bound action plan for 100% fly ash utilization at the earliest 	M/s NTPC Limited Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan attached as Annexure-A
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to submit time bound action plan for controlling the fire in the coal stock yard 	M/s Northern coalfield Ltd. (NCL Bina Project, Bina, Sonbhadra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present, fire in coal stock yard has been cancelled at Bina project by taking following measures: A new fire tender has been commissioned at Bina project as additional firefighting equipment. There is a specific team (properly trained) working under Fire Fighting Officer (FFO- Bina) to tackle fire hazard in Bina mine. Fire hydrant pipeline is provided at coal stock yard no.1 covering the periphery of coal stock yard.

59

59

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truck mounted mist spraying guns along with mobile sprinkler (70 Kl and 28 Kl) are provided to control fire hazards 2 no. of fixed fog cannon machine have been commissioned at coal yard no.1 and deshaling reject yard for control of fugitive emission and coal fire. In additional to this. another fire hydrant pipeline along with pumping arrangement will be provided near coal stock yard no.2 by June 2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to explore the possibility to monitor the status of fugitive emissions through the existing CCTV network provided for monitoring of production activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A log hook is being kept in CCTV Control Room at GM Office. Bina Project, where. record is being maintained where fugitive emissions are visible in CCTV cameras and corrective action taken on the report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to strengthen the vigilance mechanism to identify the default transporters and take stringent action against them. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of fully tarapualin covered trucks is being ensured by at Bina Project. Random inspections are being carried out to report default transporter. Further stringent action will be taken against any default transporter. This is being complied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to provide effective tyre washing facility for transport vehicles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimate for wheel washing facility has been approved and presently under tendering process and will be completed by October 2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to ensure proper treatment and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently all MSW generated from residential colony is being collected door to door and stored at earmarked place within the colony premises. Further estimate has been

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to take corrective action so that the site of CAAQMS could be open from all the direction. 		<p>5. Further study is currently being conducted at NCL by CIMFR- Dhanbad related to mine Backfilling through Fly Ash and its stability analysis. Action plan will be submitted on the basis of recommendations of above mentioned study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This being complied. Trees within the close vicinity of CAAQMS have been trimmed to minimize hindrance at the site.
<p>5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit should ensure regular operations of ETP and proper utilization of the treated effluent to achieve zero discharge. 	<p>NCL Dudhichuwa Project, Sonbhadra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper O&M of ETP is done by the department. Copy of active (work order enclosed). Zero discharge is being maintained. Treated effluent from is effectively being used in Water sprinklers, firefighting and Washing of HEMMs. Proposal for relocation of ETP has been initiated vide E-581788 dt: 27.09.2021. Location has been finalized in March, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coal mine should ensure that no treated/untreated effluent will be discharged into the Balia Nalla which finally meets the Rihand reservoir. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero discharge is maintained. Treated effluent is used for dust suppression, firefighting and washing of HEMM and Discharge from STP is within limits. Zero discharge is being maintained. Treated effluent from STP is effectively being used in Water sprinklers, firefighting and washing of HEMMS. Zero discharge of STP has been made by re-using the treated sewage water in nursery. De-Silting of drains is done regularly every year. Catch drain of size 2 x 2 m to 5 x 5 m of length 7 km and two siltation ponds of size 200m x 40-60 m x 4 m and 300m x 60m x 5m respectively have been designed and constructed to arrest silt and sediments flows from soil, OB and mineral dumps. 		

42

42

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper silt cleaning is done to arrest flow of silt every year (work order enclosed).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit can be asked to explore the possibility to monitor the status of fugitive emissions through the existing CCTV network provided for monitoring of production activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV network is being provided for monitoring of production activities in the Project. CCTV network will be utilized for proper monitoring of fugitive emissions within 3 months.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit can be asked to strengthen the vigilance mechanism to identify the default transporters and take stringent action against them 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of coal, to the extent permitted by road is already being done by only covered trucks with proper tarpaulin cover. CCTV has been installed at the exit check post which is being monitored randomly by the dispatch Incharge and Environment department. Dispatch Incharge has been entrusted with the job of identifying the default transporters. Security Guard at the check post has also been instructed to ensure the strict compliance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit can be asked to provide effective tire washing facility for transport vehicles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work for Commissioning of Wheel Washing Plant at Dudhichua project as per the recommendation of NGT Oversight Committee is under process. Expected to be completed by December, 2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit can be asked to ensure proper treatment and disposal of MSW generated in their residential colony. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential colony of Dudhichuwa lies in Municipal limits. A MSW thus generated is segregated at project as dry and wet waste. Dry waste is handled by Municipal Corporation (copy of receipt as proof for reference) where wet waste is turned into compost. Wet waste is also send to Nagar Nigam Depo (copy Enclosed).

43

43

T03202/2022/15-A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can again be asked to submit the time-bound action plan for compliance with the provision of the Notification of 2009 regarding utilization of 25% fly ash along with Over Burden (OB) for back-filling the abandoned mine 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A work order was issued on 10.07.2021 to IIT-BHU for carrying out "Scientific Study of fly ash utilization/dumping/ mixing in the OB of the running /active mines of NCL along with its viability and safety aspect of man and machinery". Final Report regarding fly Ash has been submitted by IIT-BHU which states that fly Ash used in overburden is not feasible both external and internal. Further guidance from DGMS has been sought for regarding the matter vide letter DCH /GM/PO/DGMS/Permission/22/235 (copy attached) and response is awaited. Study on applicability of utilization of 25% fly ash along with Over Burden (OB) for back-filling in Dudhichua Mine is currently being conducted by CIMFR- Dhanbad. Action Plan will be submitted on the basis of recommendations of the above mentioned study. Target date of completion is 30.09.2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee recommends for imposing environmental compensation (EC) of Rs. 1,36,80,000/- for constantly discharging untreated effluent into the Balia Nalla. 	CPCB/ SPCB	
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coal mine should ensure that no treated or untreated effluent will be discharged into the Rihand reservoir through the drain. 	M/s NCL Kakri Project, Sonbhadra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate mine water point has been strategically erected in the mines to recycle sump water. Further, capacity storage of siltation pond, where excess treated water is being stored, is being enhanced (Work Order attached as Annexure 1).

(47)

47

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truck mounted fog canon hiring has been completed. The machine will start its operation from 01.04.2022 onwards (Annexure 2). The same would help in further utilization of treated water and suppression of fugitive emissions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coal mine should immediately trap seepage in the drain at mine water collection sump. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seepage has been arrested in the drain at mine water collection sump.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to strengthen the vigilance mechanism to identify the default transporters and take stringent action against them. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of fully tarpaulin covered trucks is being ensured by Security team with the help of CCTV. Random Inspections are being carried out by Nodal Officer (Envt.) to report default transporters and practices (Annexure 3). manning of default truck for certain period is being implemented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to explore the possibility to monitor the status of fugitive emissions through the existing CCTV network provided for monitoring of production activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of fugitive emissions inside the mines is being done through CMPDIL each fortnightly, and the report of the same is being communicated to UPPCB quarterly. CC"1"V have been installed at strategic positions in mines and monitoring of fugitive emissions through CCTV is being considered.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to provide effective tyre washing facility for transport vehicles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work for commissioning of tyre washing facility at Kakir Project is under process. Expected to be completed by Sept. 2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to ensure proper treatment and disposal of MSW generated in their residential colony. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender for the management of Solid Waste generated in Kakri colony as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 has been floated vide KKR/NCL/Civil/2021- 22ETN-43 on 07.03.2022 in 'coalindia.nic.in'.

5/2

55

			The tender would be finalized by June 2022.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can again be asked to submit the time-bound action plan for compliance with the provision of the Notification of 2009 regarding utilization of 25% fly ash along with Over Burden (OB) for back-filling the abandoned mine. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on applicability of utilization of 25% fly ash along with Over-Burden for backfilling in Kakri Mine is currently being conducted by CIMFR-Dhanbad. Action plan on the same would be submitted on the basis of recommendations of the above mentioned study.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to take corrective action so that the site of CAAQMS could be open from all the direction 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees in the close vicinity of CAAQMS, which were pointed out by the h CI"1 Oversight committee in their last visit, have been trimmed to minimize hindrance for horizontal movement of wind.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee recommends for imposing environmental compensation (EC) of Rs. 27,60,000/- for discharging untreated/treated effluent into the Rihand Reservoir 	CPCB/ SPCB	
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit should ensure continuous operations of ETP. The unit should trap all the bypasses and should ensure that no treated/untreated effluent will be discharged in to the environment. 	M/s NCL Khadia Project, Sonbhadra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous operation of ETP is being ensured. Additional provision of drain for feeding raw water into ETP has been provided to ensure that untreated water reaches ETP for treatment. Creation of 02 new Siltation ponds has been proposed to further arrest any treated/ untreated water from flowing outside.

(46)

46

47

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to ensure the proper and regular operation of the water spraying system for effective control of fugitive dust emissions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi approach water sprinkling is in place at Khadia project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sprinkling on haul roads is being done through high capacity (70 KL) 04 departmental water tankers & 29 contractual tankers, 23 Fixed water sprinklers have been installed near coal yard. Regular sprinkling is being ensured in CHP at all transfer points for control of dust emissions. One Fixed Fog cannon has been installed near coal yard. 03 additional fixed cannons are proposed for procurement. One Truck mounted mist spray machine is being deployed for dust suppression on daily basis. 01 additional truck mounted mist spray machine is under process of hiring.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to strengthen the vigilance mechanism to identify the default transporters and take stringent action against them. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being strictly monitored through a network of CCTV cameras on the exit gates of the mine and no truck is being allowed to go out without tarpaulin covering. One register has also been put at the Exit Gates for documenting any such violation and to take action against the security personnel manning the exit gates as well as against the defaulter trucks, if any.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to provide effective tyre washing facility for transport vehicles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for establishment of wheel washing system is already under process. Meanwhile, a pit has been provided for washing of tyres near mine exit.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to ensure proper treatment and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSW is being collected and dumped in low lying area within the premises. In order to further strengthen the overall

47

	<p>disposal of MSW generated in their residential colony.</p>		<p>MSW management, a new scheme has been prepared and is under approval.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can again be asked to submit the time-bound action plan for compliance with the provision of the Notification of 2009 regarding utilization of 25% fly ash along with Over Burden (OB) for back-filling the abandoned mine. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study conducted by IIT BHU regarding "fly ash utilization/dumping/Mixing in the OB of the running/active mines of NCL along with its viability and safety aspect of man and machinery". As per the report, it has been recommended against the dumping of fly ash in internal or external dump of Khadia Project. Following are the recommendations/ advice of the report: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "It is advisable not to dump the fly ash on external dump in Khadia OCP." "as per mine closure plan the fly ash is not advisable to be dumped in internal dump." "It is technically not feasible to dump the 25% fly ash in Mine dump in Khadia OCP due to geo mining conditions, high stripping ratio, and huge rate of OB removal and instability of dump during rainy season in present condition." Further CIMFR study is proposed to be taken up for determining viable amount of fly ash that can be dumped with OB.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to take corrective action so that the site of CAAQMS could be open from all the direction. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is being ensured that CAAQMS is free from obstruction in its surroundings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee recommends for imposing environmental compensation (EC) of Rs. 27,60,000/- for discharging 	<p>CPCB/ SPCB</p>	

58

58

	untreated/treated effluent into the Rihand Reservoir.		
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can be asked to explore the possibility to monitor the status of fugitive emissions through the existing CCTV network provided for monitoring of production activities. The unit can be asked to strengthen the vigilance mechanism to identify the default transporters and take stringent action against them. The unit can be asked to provide effective tyre washing facility for transport vehicles. The unit can be asked to ensure proper treatment and disposal of MSW generated in their residential colony. 	M/s NCL Krishna Shila Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present 18 nos. CCTVs have been installed at different points in the mine Monitoring of fugitive emissions and other environment & safety related aspects have been already being done regularly from field and GM office. The Transportation agencies have been instructed time to time for steps to avoid spillage of coal during transportation on public roads (copy of instruction enclosed as Annexure-1). Strict action are being taken against the uncovered trucks if found (copy of letter enclosed as Annexure-11). The proposal of construction of common tyre washing facility for Krishnashila & Bina project of NCL is under tendering process. The construction work for the same will be done through Bina Project. Date of completion is 31.12.2022 Tender for the management of solid waste for Krishnashila B, C & D type quarters in Bina Colony for collection, segregation and disposal of solid waste has already been awarded by LOA no. NCL/GM(C)/LOA- 47 /ETN-09/945 dated 28.10.2021. Further a separate composting facility will be developed for disposal of organic solid waste. The proposal for the same is under tendering process. (copy of estimate enclosed as Annexure-III). Date of completion 30.09.2022.

67

69

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit can again be asked to submit the time-bound action plan for compliance with the provision of the Notification of 2009 regarding utilization of 25% fly ash along with Over Burden (OB) for back-filling the abandoned mine. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study is currently being conducted by CSIR-CIMFR, Dhanbad related to filling of fly ash in mine void. Action plan of the same would be submitted on the basis of recommendations of the above mentioned study. 										
<p>9.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check the strength of the bunds created around the dykes/low lying areas quarterly and one time especially before the on-set of the monsoon through expert agencies of repute and to submit Action Taken Reports to regional offices of MPPCB, CPCB & MoEF&CC periodically. 	<p>M.P. Power Generating Co. Ltd. (MPPGCL)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1327 587 1441 730">Name of TPS</th> <th data-bbox="1441 587 1556 730">Name of Expert agency</th> <th data-bbox="1556 587 1671 730">Year of study</th> <th data-bbox="1671 587 1809 730">Recommendation of Expert agency</th> <th data-bbox="1809 587 1992 730">Remark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1327 730 1441 1377">SGTPS, Birsina hour</td> <td data-bbox="1441 730 1556 1377">IIT, Indore</td> <td data-bbox="1556 730 1671 1377">2019</td> <td data-bbox="1671 730 1809 1377">Ash dykes are proper & scientifically designed and present status is good for technical soundness, structural strength, stability, safety and is</td> <td data-bbox="1809 730 1992 1377">Report submitted to MPPCB vide no. 2235 dated: 10/12/2019. To comply with NGT order dated: 18/01/2022, directives for frequency to carry out stability test being obtained from MPPCB. Instruction of expert as</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of TPS	Name of Expert agency	Year of study	Recommendation of Expert agency	Remark	SGTPS, Birsina hour	IIT, Indore	2019	Ash dykes are proper & scientifically designed and present status is good for technical soundness, structural strength, stability, safety and is	Report submitted to MPPCB vide no. 2235 dated: 10/12/2019. To comply with NGT order dated: 18/01/2022, directives for frequency to carry out stability test being obtained from MPPCB. Instruction of expert as
Name of TPS	Name of Expert agency	Year of study	Recommendation of Expert agency	Remark									
SGTPS, Birsina hour	IIT, Indore	2019	Ash dykes are proper & scientifically designed and present status is good for technical soundness, structural strength, stability, safety and is	Report submitted to MPPCB vide no. 2235 dated: 10/12/2019. To comply with NGT order dated: 18/01/2022, directives for frequency to carry out stability test being obtained from MPPCB. Instruction of expert as									

50

50

						structurally sustainable and safe for adequacy	regard of ash bund of SSTPP, Khandwa being complied.
			ATPS, Chachai	IIT, Indore	2019	for handling of fly ash generated from TPSs.	
			STPS, Sarni	IIT, Indore	2019		
			SSTPP, Khandwa	IIT, Indore	2019	Suggested to carry out regular maintenance of the slope due to erosion during monsoon season. Advised to monitor the performance of the dyke using geotechnical	

51

51

