

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2742  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.12.2018**

**EMISSION NORMS FOR COAL BASED PLANTS**

**2742. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:**

**Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government is aware that non-compliance of the emission standard norms by coal plants in the country are causing large number of premature deaths;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the measures taken by the Government for adherence of emission standard norms by coal plants?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER  
AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**( SHRI R. K. SINGH )**

**(a) to (c) : No report which establishes direct correlation between pollution from Thermal Power Plants causing large number of premature deaths, has been received in the Ministry of Power / Central Electricity Authority. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that as per the findings of the study conducted by the Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation and Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) in July 2018, over 3.2 lakh premature loss of lives, 5.2 crore (52 million) Respiratory Hospital Admissions (RHA) and 126 million Work Loss Days (WLD) can be avoided till 2030, if the standards are met by 2025. Of the monetised health benefits (estimated to be INR 9,62,222 crore), 92% are from deaths avoided and 8% is from morbidity reduction i.e. avoided RHA and WLD.**

**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified following new environmental norms for Thermal Power Plants on 7th December 2015 and 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018:**

<b>Emission parameter</b>	<b>TPPs (units) installed before 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2003</b>	<b>TPPs (units) installed after 31<sup>st</sup> December 2003 and upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016</b>	<b>TPPs (units) to be installed from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017</b>
<b>Particulate Matter</b>	<b>100 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>30 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>600 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for units less than 500MW capacity</b>  <b>200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for units 500MW and above capacity</b>	<b>600 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for units less than 500MW capacity</b>  <b>200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for units 500MW and above capacity</b>	<b>100 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b>	<b>600 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>300 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Mercury</b>	<b>0.03 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> (for unit size 500 MW and above)</b>	<b>0.03 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.03 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>

**To ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan (to be implemented before 2022) for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW (414 Units) and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW (222 units) was prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the stakeholders and this plan was submitted to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to Thermal Power Plants to ensure compliance as per the plan prepared by CEA.**

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