

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.734
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.12.2015**

INITIATIVES BY NTPC

734. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

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

- (a) whether NTPC proposes to work in areas of new and renewable energy, waste management, efficiency, improvement and cost reduction;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether power generation technologies that will use less coal to reduce green house gas emissions are also proposed to be developed; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam. Following initiatives have been taken by NTPC to work in areas of new and renewable energy, waste management, efficiency, improvement and cost reduction :

(I) New and Renewable Energy

- 110 MW solar PV plants have already been set up at eight locations.**
- NTPC has given a Green Energy certificate to set up 10,000 MW solar plant by 2022.**

(II) Waste Management

- Ash generated from coal based stations is utilized for manufacturing of cement and concrete, fly ash bricks/blocks/tiles/asbestos products, artificial light weight aggregates; road flyover embankment construction; ash dyke raising; reclamation of abandoned mines; low lying areas/waste land development; and as a source of micro-nutrients in agriculture.**
- Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) are installed to meet environmental regulations.**
- Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)/sewage treatment facilities have been provided at NTPC Stations to treat sewage from plant and township areas.**

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(III) Efficiency Improvement and cost reduction

- **Setting up of super-critical/ultra super critical plants**
- **Rationalization of coal linkage to reduce transportation cost, which will further reduce the cost of generation.**

(c) & (d) : Yes, Madam. NTPC is setting up supercritical / ultra-supercritical units to use less coal to reduce green house gas emissions. Adoption of ultra super critical technology with higher steam parameters (270 kg/cm²/600°C/600°C) in upcoming projects with target efficiency of around 41.5% is expected to bring down CO₂ emission by around 13% per unit of generation as compared to the early sub-critical plants set up by NTPC.
