## A

## Paper

on

## Plant Location Specific Emission Standards

## CONTENTS

Page

1. Introduction ..... 1
2. Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) data ..... 2
3. Thermal Power Plant Emissions data ..... 5
4. Approach according to AAQ ..... 7
5. International Emission Norms ..... 9
6. Recommendations ..... 10

## 7. Tables, Figures and Annexures

Table 1 New Environmental Norms (Dec 2015)
Table 2 Various $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ limit values as per Air Quality Index (AQI)
Table $3 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels (max.) in the vicinity of Thermal Power Plants
Table $4 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels (avg.) in the vicinity of Thermal Power Plants
Table 5 Thermal Capacity based on Ambient Air Quality $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels
Table 6 Emission Limit values for Coal fired power plants, China
Table 7 Region wise Emission Standards of Australia
Table 8 Phasing of FGD Installation based on Ambient Air Quality $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels
Figure 1 Satellite Imagery of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emissions observed over India
Annexure I Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data 2018
Annexure II List of Power Plants according to $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels in the Ambient Air and their location
Annexure III IIT Kanpur Report on Air Quality Dispersion Modeling Study of Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data 2018

## 1. Introduction

Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) Power \& NRE chaired a meeting on 21.01.2020 to review the progress of installation of FGDs in Thermal Power Plants at Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi. The para 4.5 of the above MOM is reproduced as below:
"It was noted that periodicity of pollutants monitoring was not specified by MoEFECC and there is a need to have different emissions norms for different ambient conditions. CE $A$ shall submit a paper to suggest periodicity of pollutants monitoring as well as plant location specific emission standards with suitable basis to be taken up with MOEF $\begin{gathered}\text { CCC. MOP shall take up the }\end{gathered}$ matter with MOEFéCC $\qquad$ ."

As per the minutes of meeting, CEA is required to submit a paper suggesting the plant location specific emission standards with suitable basis to MOP for further taking up with MoEF\&CC.

So far thermal power plants were required to meet the particulate emission norms only and there was no regulation for $\mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NOx}$ and Mercury emissions. Standards were specified only for the chimney height to ensure the flue gas pollutants were dispersed. On December 7, 2015, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF \& CC) introduced stricter environmental standards for coal-based TPPs (Table-1) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Table 1 New Environmental Norms, December 2015

| Date of Installation | PM | SO2 | NOx | Mercury (Hg) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Before December 2003 | $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}<500 \mathrm{MW}$ <br> $200 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}>=500 \mathrm{MW}$ | $600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $0.03 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ for <br> $>=500 \mathrm{MW}$ |
| January 2004 to <br> December 2016 | $50 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}<500 \mathrm{MW}$ <br> $200 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm} 3^{2}=500 \mathrm{MW}$ | $300 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $0.03 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| January 2017 onwards | $30 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $0.03 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |

## 2. Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) Data

The latest ambient air quality $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}, \mathrm{PM}_{10}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right)$ data monitored for the 745 stations located cross the breadth of country has been published for the year 2018 by CPCB. It is seen from the ambient air quality data that the concentration level of PM is on the higher side in comparison to the $\mathrm{SO}_{2} / \mathrm{NOx}$ emission levels (Annexure I). The data is available for 24 hr . average (min./max.) and annual average for the above mentioned sub-indices. Even if, only 24 hr. average (max.) data is analysed, it can be seen that the $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ ground based levels across the country are mostly within a range of $0-40 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ which is good as per the MoEF\&CC standards (Annexure I). However, the major cause of concern is the $\mathrm{PM}_{10}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ levels which are relatively very high. This suggests that high particulate matter $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{2.5} / \mathrm{PM}_{10}\right)$ levels is a country wide phenomenon and the particulate matter contribution by the thermal power plants have to be controlled to the new emission standards (Dec 2015).

However, power plants located in an area, where quality of air is very good in terms of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$, can be exempted from installation of additional equipment to control $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission from stack. A large number of thermal power stations are located in remote locations away from towns with little habitations around. Thermal power plants located in remote locations, ambient air quality (AQI) can be made as the guiding factor for formulating emission control. This may avoid installation of additional emission control equipment without compromising the air quality. There should be a baseline air pollution level for $\mathrm{SO}_{2} / \mathrm{NOx} / \mathrm{PM}_{2.5} / \mathrm{PM}_{10}$ which is maintained across the country. It will ensure the baseline air quality everywhere and norms will be relatively stringent in areas where air quality is critically poor and relatively relaxed where air quality is not so critical.

Thus the SO 2 norms, which is required to be implemented for critically polluted area, may not be applicable for area where quality of air is good. Implementation of same norm across the country will not ensure uniform air quality as the prevailing air quality is supposedly diverse in different geographical areas.

The satellite imagery (Fig 1) gives a bird's eye view of the regions (2016) where high concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is occurring in the atmosphere. It broadly isolates the problem region which need immediate rectification. The locations can be identified as small

Figure 1 Satellite imagery of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Emissions observed over India (courtesy


NASA)
clusters in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. As the satellite image shows the concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ at certain height, the measurement of ground level $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in the same area can play an important role.

In an attempt to explore such a feasibility, the 24 hr avg.(max) $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ ground based measured levels (CPCB, 2018 data) were categorized into 5 distinct levels:
i. Level I: $>40 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
ii. Level II: 31-40 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
iii. Level III: 21-30 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
iv. Level IV: $11-20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ and,
v. Level V: $0-10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$.

It can be seen that the gradation levels adopted as above are more or less correlating with the satellite image data (refer Annexure I, level). The gradation would be
helpful in prioritizing the installation of emission control equipment in a phased manner.

To achieve tangible results, the $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission control equipment in the thermal power plants located in level I regions should have to be installed on priority basis. The regions as identified under level II can be covered subsequently under the next phases. Presently no action is required for the plant located in region under level III/IV/V as the $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ present in ambient air of this area is very less and as per CPCB the quality of air is good in regards to $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ as shown in the table below:

Table 2 Various $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ limit values as per Air Quality Index (AQI), MOEFF\&CC

| Concentration <br> Range ( $\boldsymbol{\mu g} / \mathbf{m 3}$ ) | Good | Satisfactory | Moderately <br> polluted | Poor | V e r y | Severe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{S O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ | $0-40$ | $41-80$ | $81-380$ | $381-800$ | $801-1600$ | $1600+$ |

MoEF\&CC has adopted air quality standards for the country (NAAQS) and also defined the index (AQI) for categorizing the ambient air quality ("good" to "severe") based on the SO2 concentration levels. The real time data from the extensive grid of ambient air quality monitoring stations located across the country and elsewhere (thermal power plants) can be indicative of the dispersion taking place over geographical areas and in different weather conditions which can be utilized for the future course correction. The reliability and availability of data from these monitoring stations is of prime importance, on the basis of which, important decision can be taken.

## 3. Thermal Power Plant Emissions

The thermal power plant emissions have both local and global impact. Global impact is mostly due to the production of greenhouse gases $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and locally it contributes large quantity of bottom ash, fly ash (PM) and some emissions of $\mathrm{SO}_{2} /$ NOx. The greenhouse gas emission levels are being taken care of by reducing the emission intensity of GDP $30 \%$ to $35 \%$ by year 2030 from the 2015 levels. This is planned to achieve by having $40 \%$ of the installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based plants in year 2030.

The present stack height of thermal power plant is designed to take care of the dispersion of $\mathrm{SO}_{2} / \mathrm{NOx}$ emissions from thermal power plants and its impact can be seen from the ambient air quality data of various thermal power plants. The ambient air quality measurements are ground based.

For ascertaining dispersion of emissions from the stack, the satellite imagery and the modelling studies are useful tools. The satellite imagery (Figure 1) indicates the changes in the vertical column density levels of atmospheric $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in a decade from year 2005 to 2016. It shows that the $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ hot spots (2016) are concentrated in small clusters in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat having large installed capacities of thermal power plant, which would need to be effectively taken care off on priority basis. The long-range transport of thermal plant emissions ( $\mathrm{SO}_{2} / \mathrm{NOx} / \mathrm{PM}$ ) from the stacks, atmospheric drift/ dispersion, and their period life shall have to be analyzed exhaustively to find their cumulative influence on the surrounding areas, which shall in turn identify the location specific thermal plants which need immediate attention. Therefore, the response to different regions for the effective control of emissions can be different.

In one of the air quality dispersion modelling study conducted recently by IIT Kanpur for the impact of Talwandi Sabo thermal power plant (District Mansa, Punjab) emissions to the ambient air quality has shown that $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ levels of about
$45.9 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at the plant drop significantly to $1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a distance of 40 km (Copy enclosed). Thus, beyond 40 km the impact of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ becomes insignificant. Similar trend is seen in the case of NOx.

In June 2020, TPRM division, CEA had sent the request to all the thermal generating companies to furnish online ambient air quality data ( $\mathrm{PM} / \mathrm{SO}_{2} / \mathrm{NOx}$ ) at least for one year collected from the AAQ monitoring stations located in their respective plants. Since then, the generating companies/stations which have responded are as mentioned in Annexure II. The data was analyzed for an installed capacity of 35,708 MW and has been tabulated as below.

Accordingly, thermal power plants are categorized in the table-3 considering the maximum value of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in the vicinity of thermal power plant and similarly in table- 4 considering average value of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in the vicinity of power plant.

Table $3 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels (max.) in the vicinity of Thermal Power Plants

| SO $_{2}$ Level <br> $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | $\mathbf{0 - 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 - 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 - 2 0}$ | $21-25$ | $\mathbf{2 6 - 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 3}$ <br> $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 - 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{> 4 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermal | 6,900 | 6,700 | 2,980 | 2,220 | 8,250 | - | 1,598 | 7,060 |
| Capacity, <br> MW <br> $(\%$ of total $)$ | $(19.3 \%$ <br> $)$ | $18.8 \%$ <br> $)$ | $(8.3 \%)$ | $(6.2 \%)$ | $23.1 \%$ <br> $)$ |  | $(4.5 \%)$ | $(19.8 \%$ |
| $)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table $4 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels (avg.) in the vicinity of Thermal Power Plants
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\mathbf{S O}_{2} \text { Level } \\ \left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)\end{array} & \mathbf{0 - 1 0} & \mathbf{1 1 - 1 5} & \mathbf{1 6 - 2 0} & \mathbf{2 1 - 2 5} & \mathbf{2 6 - 3 0} & \mathbf{3 1 - 3 5} & \mathbf{3 6 - 4 0} & \mathbf{> 4 0} \\ \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Thermal } \\ \text { Capacity, } \\ \text { MW (\% of } \\ \text { total })\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}11,020 \\ (30.9 \% \\ )\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}9,030 \\ (25.3 \% \\ )\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}8,860 \\ (25.8 \% \\ )\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}290 \\ (0.8 \%)\end{array} & - & 2,520 & 2,528 & 1,460 \\ (7.1 \% \\ (7.1 \%)\end{array}\right)$

Thus, it may be stated that the immediate action has to be taken for thermal capacity of 7060 MW and next phase for 1598 MW as per Table-3. But as per Table-4 these thermal capacities are 1460 MW and 5048 MW for immediate action and next phase respectively.

## 4. Approach according to AAQ

The installation of the emission control equipment in large fleet of thermal plants should be carried in graded manner, starting with those located near most affected cities/areas where ambient $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ level is more than $40 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ (level -I) and in next phase may be after 1 year of commissioning of $1^{\text {st }}$ phase (observing the effectiveness of the control equipment), in plants located in areas where ambient $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ level is more than $30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ (level-II). Presently thermal plants located in the area where ambient $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ level is less than $30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ (level-III, VI \& V) need not to take any corrective measures. The list of power plant according to their location (level of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in ambient air) is given at Annexure II. The ambient air quality is divided into five regions according to the presence of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ level and the capacity of thermal power plants under various level (on the basis of received data only) has been identified (Table 5).

Table 5 Thermal Capacity based on Ambient Air Quality $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|c|}\hline \text { Region } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Ambient Air SO } \\ 2\end{array} \\ \text { Levels Concentration }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Total } \\ \text { Capacity } \\ \text { (MW) }\end{array}\right\}$

The phasing will help in understanding the impact of these control equipment on their effectiveness and give a time for future course correction. There are different technologies available to control the flue gas emissions and their suitability needs to be ascertained in the Indian conditions. Installing the pollution control equipment in one go in all the thermal power stations may not be the best option to adopt. The
implementation of emission control measures in all power plants simultaneously will inevitably lead to the following which is not in the interest of the country;
i) Lack of time for developing indigenous manufacturing facility,
ii) Resorting to import of equipment thus creating market for mainly foreign companies,
iii) Huge investment of over one lakh crore required. Majority of which will lead to the foreign exchange drain for outsourcing of new technology, skilled manpower and equipment as there is lack of time to develop the facility indigenously.

## 5. International Emission Norms

The new standards delimited $\mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NOx}$, and Mercury ( Hg ) emissions for the first time and the existing limits on PM emissions were made stringent (Table 1). MoEF\&CC has set a deadline to comply with the new standards by the end of 2019 for national capital region, 2021 for critical areas and 2022 for all other thermal units.

Table 6 Emission limit values for
Coal fired power plants, China

| Pollutants | Location | Emission Limits, <br> $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m} 3$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| PM | All areas | 30 |
|  | Key Region | 20 |
| $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ | New | $100 / 200$ |
|  | Existing | $200 / 400$ |
|  | Key Region | 50 |
| NOx | All areas | $100 / 200$ |
|  | Key Region | 100 |

China began to install desulfurization equipment's from 1996 and in two decades' time by 2015 its $83 \%$ of the total thermal capacity was equipped with emission control equipment's. Emission norms are location specific in some of the countries (China, Australia) which have substantial coal fired power generation. Key areas in China which includes Beijing City, Tianjin City, Hebei Province, Wuhan City and many more areas have stricter emission standards over the baseline emission levels as shown in the table. Similarly, in Australia, the emission levels for coal fired power plants varies from region to region is shown in the table below.

Table 7 Region wise Emission standards of Australia

| Region | PM |  | $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ |  | No ${ }_{x}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Existing | New | Existing | New | Existing | New |
| Australia ${ }_{\text {NHMRC }}$ | $80 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  | $200 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  | $800^{1} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  |
| Australia $_{\text {SOUTH }}$ | $250^{2} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  | $100^{3} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  | $700^{4} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  |
| Australia ${ }_{\text {TASMANIA }}$ | $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  | $100^{3} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500^{5} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \\ & 800^{6} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Australia $_{\text {victoria }}$ | $500 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $250 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $200{ }^{7} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $200^{7} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $1000^{8} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $700^{4} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| 1 Power Generating Boilers >30MW |  | 3 Sulphuric acid mist and SO2 |  | 5 Plant Size <30MWe |  | $7 \mathrm{SOx} \mathrm{as} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$ |
| 2 Plant Size >100MJ/h |  | 4 Plant Size >250MWe |  | 6 Plant Size $>30 \mathrm{MWe}$ |  | 8 Plant Size > $150,000 \mathrm{MJ} / \mathrm{h}$ |

Courtesy: Xing Zhang, Emission Standards and Control of PM2.5 from Coal-fired Power Plant, July 2016, IEA Clean Coal Centre UK

Based on actual ground measurements and detailed dispersion studies coal-fired power plants which are found to affect the ambient air quality of cities, towns and areas where
cluster of thermal plants is located should be subjected to the stringent emission standards, similar in line to those adopted in the other countries.

## 6. Recommendations

There are two ways to go forward to mitigate the challenges faced by the thermal power sector by the new emission norms and both (as mentioned below) can be adopted for improving the situation.
i. Our target should be to maintain uniform ambient air quality across the country and not the uniform emission norms for thermal power plants. By implementing uniform emission norms of TPS which may in turn result in different air quality at different location. Same norms for thermal power plants located in critically polluted area and other area where air quality is already good doesn't look to be proper as additional costs are involved. Instead we should aim to maintain same air (good) quality throughout the country and accordingly it is proposed to implement FGD for the thermal power plants region-wise as given in the table below.

Table 8 Phasing of FGD Installation based on Ambient Air Quality $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels

| Region | Ambient Air SO 2 Levels | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L e v } \quad \text { e } \quad \text { l } \end{aligned}$ | FGD shall be installed immediately |
| 2 | Level-II $\left(>30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \& \leq 40 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | FGD shall be installed in $2^{\text {nd }}$ phase |
| 3 | Level-III $\left(>20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \& \leq 30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | FGD is not required at present |
| 4 | Level-IV $\left(>10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \& \leq 20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | FGD is not required at present |
| 5 | Level-V $\left(>0 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \& \leq 10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | FGD is not required at present |

a) In areas where the development is high, the atmospheric air quality is poor and is prone to serious atmospheric pollution problems, strict control of emissions shall be required in such key areas for TPS as categorised under Region 1.
b) In next phase may be after one year commissioning of $1^{\text {st }}$ phase units, observing the effectiveness of installed equipment, to be implemented in the power plant which are located under Region 2
c) Presently no action is required for power plant those are situated under Region 3,4 \& 5.
ii. There should be graded action plan for adopting new emission norms for TPS as proposed above rather than adopting a single deadline for large base of power plants across the country. An unworkable time schedule will create market scarcity leading to import, jacked up prices unnecessary burden on power utilities. Graded action plan will help in utilizing the resources in effective manner and it will help in fine tuning the technology for local conditions. If the process of emission control is completed in 10-15 years' time frame, and consider thermal power plants located in critically polluted areas in first phase, it will help in developing indigenous manufacturing base, skilled manpower in the country which shall take care of the local operating conditions.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA FOR THE YEAR 2018

|  |  | Maximum (24-hourly average) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State / UT | City / Town / Village | Location | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{SO}_{2} \\ \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \\ \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{PM}_{10} \\ \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{PM}_{2.5} \\ \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{gathered}$ | Level |
| Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | Kamala Nagar | 11 | 54 | 179 | 102 | IV |
|  |  | APIIC, Zonal office, Industrial Estate | 9 | 28 | 129 |  | V |
|  |  | Cancer Unit. G.G.Hsharada Nagar, JNTU Road | 6 | 22 | 104 |  | V |
|  |  | D.No.6/5/545, Ram Nagar Colony | 13 | 31 | 145 |  | IV |
|  | Chitoor | GNC Toll Gate Tirumala | 22 | 92 | 157 | 77 | III |
|  |  | Near Nutrine Confectionery, Palamaner Road | 12 | 69 | 200 | 62 | IV |
|  |  | Mining Office, Greamspet | 6 | 20 | 165 |  | V |
|  |  | Sankar Foundary | 7 | 29 | 92 |  | V |
|  | Eluru | Ashram Diagnostic Centre | 6 | 27 | 85 |  | V |
|  |  | District Headquarters hospital | 6 | 30 | 76 |  | V |
|  |  | M/s Laxmi Propylene Ltd., Plot.No. 25, Industrial Park, Satrampadu | 6 | 30 | 76 |  | V |
|  |  | Somalingeswara nilayam D.N.7B-18-5, Thooru Veedhi, Eastern street, Paidichintaadu | 6 | 30 | 71 |  | V |
|  | Guntur | Near Hindu College, Market Road | 7 | 28 | 147 |  | v |
|  |  | A.P. Pollution Control Board, D.No.4-5-4/5C,4/3, Navabharath nagar, Ring Road | 14 | 29 | 125 |  | IV |
|  |  | Distirct Industries Center office Buiding Autonagar | 7 | 29 | 81 |  | V |
|  |  | Government General hospital | 7 | 29 | 125 |  | V |
|  | Kadapa | Near ICL Industries, Yerragunta, YSR | 8 | 28 | 103 | 43 | V |
|  |  | Devi Diabetes \& Hormone Centre, 7 Roads | 12 | 32 | 136 |  | IV |
|  |  | DIC Office,Kadapa | 7 | 34 | 123 |  | V |
|  |  | RIMS | 7 | 19 | 78 |  | V |
|  |  | Municipal Primary School | 6 | 33 | 128 |  | V |
|  | Kakinada | Office Building Ramanayyapeta | 15 | 52 | 179 | 110 | IV |
|  |  | Gram Panchayathi building, Surya rao peta | 14 | 33 | 149 |  | IV |
|  |  | MEE/MEPMA building, Salipeta | 16 | 32 | 195 |  | IV |
|  |  | Petrochemical Eng. Of JNTU Campus | 12 | 25 | 160 |  | IV |
|  | Kurnool | Mourya Inn, Krishna Nagar | 9 | 22 | 129 | 65 | V |
|  |  | APIIC Building Industrial estate, Kallur at IDA Bobbili Growth Center | 9 | 27 | 129 |  | V |
|  |  | Rajvihar Circle | 10 | 46 | 120 |  | v |
|  |  | Pump House, Venkataramana Colony | 8 | 23 | 91 |  | V |
|  | Nellore | Venkatareddy Nagar, Vedayapalem | 6 | 40 | 88 | 38 | V |
|  |  | D. No.15-471, James Garden, Venkata Ramapuram, Nellore, SPSR Nellore District | 6 | 27 | 96 |  | V |
|  |  | Chandramouli nagar | 6 | 26 | 79 |  | V |
|  |  | Dr.P.V. Rama chandra Reddy Hospital, Brindavnam | 6 | 28 | 68 |  | V |
|  | Ongole | Near Court Center | 6 | 27 | 101 |  | v |
|  |  | APIIC, Administrative Office, IGS | 6 | 25 | 71 |  | V |
|  |  | Ongole Municipal Corporation | 7 | 29 | 91 |  | v |
|  |  | Prakasam Milk Produce Compay | 8 | 26 | 73 |  | V |
|  | Rajahmundry/ Rajamahendra varam | Staff Clud Building, A.P. Paper Mill | 13 | 28 | 168 | 107 | IV |
|  |  | GAIL Administrative Office, A.V. Apparao Road | 12 | 26 | 175 |  | IV |
|  |  | MCH Block , District Hospital, Near Central Prison, Lalacheruvu Road | 10 | 24 | 149 |  | V |
|  | Srikakulam | SAMKRG Pistons Quarters Bulding, Near IDA, Pydibhimavaram | 16 | 30 | 344 |  | IV |
|  |  | District cooparative office at SKLM Old Bridge | 14 | 28 | 218 |  | IV |
|  |  | Kushalapuram | 12 | 25 | 93 |  | IV |
|  |  | Muncipal corporation Office, Old Bustand | 15 | 36 | 249 |  | IV |
|  | Tirupati | Regional Science Centre, Chittoor Bypass | 7 | 40 | 146 | 14 | V |
|  |  | Municipal Office | 6 | 38 | 104 |  | v |
|  |  | APPCB-Regional Office | 5 | 20 | 109 |  | v |
|  |  | S.V. Guest house | 6 | 29 | 93 |  | v |
|  | Vijaywada | NTR Veterinary college of sciences, Gannavaram | 5 | 21 | 86 |  | V |
|  |  | VR Siddhartha Engineering college , Kanuru | 5 | 21 | 59 |  | v |
|  |  | APIIC,IALA, IDA, Kondaplli | 5 | 22 | 84 |  | v |
|  |  | Benz Circle | 6 | 66 | 105 | 48 | V |
|  |  | Autonagar | 6 | 28 | 108 | 52 | V |
|  |  | Police Control Room | 6 | 29 | 107 | 50 | V |
|  |  | A.P. Pollution Control Board, plot no. 41, Sri Kanakadurga Officers colony, Gurunank Road | 6 | 27 | 105 |  | V |
|  |  | Gram Panchayat Office, Yenamalakuduru | 7 | 29 | 106 |  | V |
|  |  | Indian Medical Association Hall, Eluru Road, Governorpet | 7 | 31 | 109 |  | V |
|  | Vishakhapatnam | Industrial Estate, Marripalem | 19 | 41 | 160 | 77 | IV |




|  | Una | Regional Office, Una | 2 | 6 | 556 |  | V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DIC Building, Mehatpur, Una | 2 | 7 | 84 |  | V |
|  | Vashisht | Behind pollution check barrier, Bhang | 3 | 13 | 90 |  | V |
| Jammu \& Kashmir | Jammu | Regional Office, Jammu | 7 | 25 | 367 | 77 | V |
|  |  | M.A. Stadium, Jewel Chowk | 8 | 24 | 291 | 79 | V |
|  |  | Bari Brahamana Industrial Area | 7 | 24 | 283 | 63 | V |
|  | Pulwama | Khrew |  |  | 170 |  | V |
|  | Srinagar | SPCB Office Campus, Srinagar |  |  | 162 |  | v |
|  |  | Khonmoh |  |  | 205 |  | V |
|  |  | Lasjan, Budgam |  |  | 820 |  | V |
| Jharkhand | Barajamda | Barajamda U.M. Office | 20 | 63 | 104 |  | IV |
|  | Dhanbad | R.O. Dhanbad | 19 | 47 | 358 |  | IV |
|  |  | EMTI, Bastacola | 19 | 53 | 465 |  | IV |
|  |  | CGM Office, Kusunda | 26 | 59 | 481 |  | III |
|  | Jamshedpur | Bistupur Vehical Testing Centre | 49 | 59 | 190 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Golmuri Vehicle Testing Centre | 43 | 56 | 186 |  | 1 |
|  | Jharia | M.A.D.A. | 18 | 45 | 498 |  | IV |
|  | Ranchi | Albert Ekka Chowk, Main Road | 21 | 39 | 147 |  | III |
|  | Saraikela | RO Building, Adityapur | 46 | 56 | 196 |  | 1 |
|  | Sindri | BIT / PDIL | 22 | 45 | 214 |  | III |
| Karnataka | Bagalkote | Bagalkote KSPCB Office Premises | 2 | 34 | 106 | 78 | V |
|  | Bangalore | Graphite India, White Field Road | 3 | 40 | 270 | 70 | V |
|  |  | AMCO Batteries, Mysore Road | 4 | 41 | 162 | 72 | V |
|  |  | KHB Industrial Area, Yelahanka | 3 | 40 | 254 |  | V |
|  |  | Peenya Industrial Area | 3 | 41 | 158 | 66 | V |
|  |  | Victoria hospital | 5 | 37 | 129 |  | V |
|  |  | Yeshwanthpura police station | 4 | 40 | 243 | 91 | V |
|  |  | Jnanabharathi, Bangalore University | 10 | 23 | 65 |  | V |
|  |  | TERI office, Vital Medi healthcare Pvt Ltd | 3 | 39 | 175 | 69 | V |
|  | Belgaum | Karnataka SPCB Office Building | 2 | 23 | 325 | 82 | V |
|  | Bidar | KSPCB Office Premises | 3 | 32 | 147 | 76 | V |
|  | Bijapur | KSPCB Office Premises | 2 | 21 | 185 | 75 | V |
|  | Chitradurga | KSPCB Office Premises | 17 | 12 | 354 |  | IV |
|  | Devanagere | Regional Office building, KSPCB | 10 | 12 | 83 | 45 | V |
|  |  | HPF Intakewell, Kumarapattnam | 24 | 11 | 70 | 33 | III |
|  | Gulburga | Government Hospital | 5 | 41 | 154 | 90 | V |
|  | Hassan | KSRTC bus stand building | 5 | 23 | 47 | 39 | V |
|  | Hubli-Dharwad | Lakkamanahalli Industrial Area, Dharwad | 7 | 29 | 87 | 36 | V |
|  |  | Rani Chennamma Circle, Hubli | 8 | 30 | 106 | 41 | V |
|  | Kolar | KSPCB Office Premises, Kolar | 2 | 39 | 148 | 58 | V |
|  | Mandya | KSPCB Building, Bandigowda Badarahe | 2 | 14 | 55 |  | V |
|  | Mangalore | Baikampady Industrial Area | 10 | 13 | 87 |  | V |
|  | Mysore | K.R.Circle, Visvesvaraya Bldg | 10 | 20 | 77 | 38 | V |
|  | Raichur | KSPCB Office Premises, Raichur | 23 | 28 | 284 | 77 | III |
|  | Shimaga | The VISL, Oxygen Plant, Shimoga | 25 | 12 | 92 | 42 | III |
|  | Timukuru | KSPCB Office Premises | 3 | 39 | 181 |  | V |
| Kerala | Alappuzha | District Office, Alissery Road | 2 | 5 | 69 |  | V |
|  |  | DC Mills, Pathirappally | 2 | 5 | 76 |  | V |
|  | Kochi | Eloor I, FACT, Ambalamughal | 4 | 40 | 99 |  | V |
|  |  | Eloor II | 6 | 46 | 113 |  | v |
|  |  | Irumpanam | 10 | 33 | 136 |  | v |
|  |  | Ernakulum South | 7 | 25 | 136 |  | v |
|  |  | VYTTILA | 9 | 44 | 188 |  | V |
|  |  | MG Road Bank Ernakulum | 9 | 26 | 194 |  | V |
|  |  | KALAMASSERY / CSIR Complex | 10 | 32 | 161 |  | V |
|  | Kollam | KSPCB, District Office, Kadappakada | 3 | 7 | 54 |  | V |
|  |  | KMML Chavara | 4 | 7 | 60 |  | V |
|  | Kottayam | Kottayam | 4 | 14 | 57 |  | V |
|  |  | Vadavathoor | 5 | 15 | 85 |  | V |
|  | Kozhikode | Kozhikode City | 2 | 29 | 501 | 13 | V |
|  |  | Nallalam | 2 | 23 | 131 | 12 | v |
|  | Malapuram | Kakkanchery, Sijmak oils | 2 | 38 | 77 |  | V |
|  | Palakkad | SEPR Refractories India Ltd. | 8 | 10 | 97 |  | V |
|  | Pathanamthitta | KSPCB, Makkamkunnu | 2 | 19 | 39 |  | V |
|  | Thiruvanantha puram | PRS Hospital/COSMO | 8 | 30 | 59 |  | V |
|  |  | SMV School | 8 | 53 | 67 |  | V |
|  |  | VELI / HiTech Chackai | 21 | 28 | 64 |  | III |
|  |  | PETTAH / Sasthamangalam | 9 | 27 | 69 |  | V |
|  | Thissur | KSPCB, District Office, Poonkunnam | 18 | 31 | 82 |  | IV |
|  | Wayanad | Sulthan Bathery | 2 | 5 | 49 |  | V |
| Lakshwadeep | Kavaratti | Power House Building (Second Floor) |  |  | 60 |  | V |


| Madhya Pradesh | Amlai | HII | 26 | 30 | 139 | 67 | III |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | OPM | 24 | 27 | 151 | 70 | III |
|  | Bhopal | Hamidia Road, MP Hastshilp Vikas Nigam | 20 | 46 | 276 | 142 | IV |
|  |  | CETP Govindpura | 17 | 41 | 234 | 124 | IV |
|  |  | Nutan Subhash School, T.T. Nagar | 8 | 15 | 183 | 117 | V |
|  |  | Kolar Thana, Kolar Road, Bhopal | 18 | 36 | 294 | 117 | IV |
|  |  | AKVN Office, Industrial Area Mandideep, Raisen | 26 | 48 | 295 | 142 | III |
|  |  | Barkatuallah University, Hoshgabad Road, Bhopal | 12 | 40 | 225 | 97 | IV |
|  |  | Main Road, Hemu Colony, Bairagarh, Bhopal | 16 | 47 | 218 | 90 | IV |
|  | Chhindwara | HIG -33, Front of Geetanali Park Housing Board Colony, Chadagaon | 23 | 42 | 141 | 66 | III |
|  |  | Hindustan Unileaver, Narsinghpur Road, | 7 | 32 | 119 | 58 | V |
|  | Dewas | EID Perry (I) Limited | 20 | 24 | 85 | 96 | IV |
|  |  | Dewas Metal Section | 21 | 27 | 131 | 96 | III |
|  |  | Vikas Nagar | 20 | 25 | 80 | 96 | IV |
|  | Gwalior | Dindayal Nagar | 16 | 26 | 235 | 90 | IV |
|  |  | Maharaj Bada | 18 | 32 | 239 | 90 | IV |
|  | Indore | M.P. Laghu Udyog, Pologround | 13 | 24 | 134 | 89 | IV |
|  |  | Kothari Market, M.G. Road | 39 | 36 | 252 | 141 | II |
|  |  | Telephone Nagar, 26 A, Kanadia Road | 16 | 32 | 273 | 115 | IV |
|  | Jabalpur | Vijay Nagar | 2 | 29 | 231 | 104 | v |
|  |  | Udaipur Beverage Racchai | 19 | 31 | 246 | 87 | IV |
|  | Katni | HIG-4 Housing Board Colony Jhinjhri, Katni | 30 | 41 | 170 | 74 | III |
|  |  | Calderys Works Refactories India Private Limited, Guest House, Katni | 27 | 37 | 152 | 80 | III |
|  | Nagda | Chem. D. Labour Club | 33 | 27 | 85 | 44 | II |
|  |  | B CI Labour Club | 20 | 33 | 80 | 38 | IV |
|  |  | Grasim Kalyan Kendra | 23 | 30 | 116 | 55 | III |
|  | Prithampur | Vikas Bhavan, Sector-2 | 27 | 32 | 112 | 54 | III |
|  |  | RCC Over Head Tank No. 1, Sector-3 | 27 | 31 | 119 | 46 | III |
|  | Sagar | Pt.Deendayal Nagar | 11 | 30 | 197 | 89 | IV |
|  |  | Katra Bazar, Sagar | 6 | 24 | 141 | 72 | v |
|  | Satna | Sub-divisional Office E/M Light Machniery | 6 | 13 | 210 | 98 | v |
|  |  | MPPCB,Dharwari GaliNo.5,House No. 318 | 5 | 10 | 129 | 64 | v |
|  | Singrauli | Jayant Township | 37 | 42 | 193 | 75 | II |
|  |  | N.T.P.C., Vidyanagar | 32 | 70 | 198 | 74 | II |
|  |  | Waidhan | 31 | 88 | 181 | 82 | II |
|  | Ujijain | District Office | 19 | 20 | 116 | 56 | IV |
|  |  | Regional Office | 17 | 18 | 116 | 46 | IV |
|  |  | Mahakal Temple | 38 | 50 | 370 | 273 | II |
|  |  | Chamunda Mata Chouraha | 18 | 19 | 136 | 58 | IV |
| Maharashtra | Akola | LRT Commerce College, Civil Lines, Akola | 14 | 14 | 94 |  | IV |
|  |  | MIDC Water Work, Phash-II, MIDC Akola | 18 | 19 | 92 |  | IV |
|  |  | College Of Engineering \& Tech, Akola | 15 | 16 | 91 |  | IV |
|  | Ambernath | Ambernath Municipal Council Office | 41 | 107 | 350 |  | I |
|  | Amravati | Apurva Oil Industries, A-23, MIDC | 27 | 29 | 152 |  | III |
|  |  | Elect. Dept., Govt College Engineering | 24 | 28 | 141 |  | III |
|  |  | Rajkamal Square, Vaneeta Samaj | 27 | 29 | 140 |  | III |
|  | Aurangabad | S.B.E.S. College | 27 | 51 | 91 |  | III |
|  |  | Collector Ofice | 16 | 37 | 92 |  | IV |
|  |  | C.A.D.A. Ofiice, Garkheda | 24 | 48 | 94 |  | III |
|  | Badlapur | BIWA Office | 38 | 101 | 256 |  | II |
|  | Bhiwandi | Prematai Hall, Near Dhamankar Naka | 41 | 47 | 83 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Fire Brigade Office, I.G.M. Hospital | 42 | 53 | 85 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Regional Office, M.P.C. Board, Kalyan | 58 | 60 | 83 |  | 1 |
|  | Chandrapur | Grampanchat Ghughus | 6 | 46 | 630 |  | v |
|  |  | M.I.D.C. Chandrapur | 8 | 54 | 135 |  | v |
|  |  | Nagar Parishad | 75 | 72 | 220 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Gadchandur Gram Panchayat, Rajura | 6 | 46 | 274 |  | v |
|  |  | MIDC, Tadali | 8 | 43 | 210 |  | v |
|  |  | Muncipal Council, Ballarshah | 6 | 60 | 256 |  | v |
|  | Dombivali | Dombivali MIDC Phase-II | 43 | 101 | 248 |  | 1 |
|  | Jalgaon | B. J. Market | 21 | 44 | 138 |  | III |
|  |  | Girna water tank | 19 | 42 | 127 |  | IV |
|  |  | MIDC Jalgaon | 20 | 44 | 131 |  | IV |
|  | Jalna | Bachat Bhawan, Near S P Office | 14 | 60 | 141 |  | IV |
|  |  | Krishidhan Seeds Ltd, MIDC Area | 14 | 61 | 110 |  | IV |
|  | Kolhapur | University Campus, Shivaji University | 19 | 36 | 88 |  | IV |
|  |  | Ruikar Trust, S.T. Stand | 42 | 81 | 162 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Mahadwar Road, Near Mahalaxmi Temple | 34 | 66 | 133 |  | II |
|  | Latur | MIDC Water Works | 8 | 40 | 213 |  | v |
|  |  | Kshewraj Vidyalaya Shyam nagar | 8 | 31 | 189 |  | v |



|  |  | Water works, Palasuni, Rasalgarh | 5 | 50 | 169 | 41 | V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Patrapara, Khandagiri | 2 | 23 | 130 | 46 | V |
|  |  | Chandrashekharpur | 15 | 28 | 290 | 84 | IV |
|  | Bonaigarh | Govt. Hospital Bonai At/Po/PS-Bonai Dist-Sudargarh | 18 | 23 | 230 | 182 | IV |
|  | Cuttack | Traffic Tower, Badambadi | 6 | 38 | 166 | 73 | V |
|  |  | P.H.D Office Barabati | 8 | 37 | 246 | 108 | V |
|  |  | R.O. Cuttack Office, Surya Vihar | 9 | 42 | 213 | 100 | V |
|  | Jharsuguda | R.O. Building Cox colony | 24 | 31 | 153 | 103 | III |
|  |  | TRL Colony, M/s. TRL Krosaki Refractories Ltd. PO: Bhepahar, | 11 | 20 | 139 | 86 | IV |
|  | Kalinga Nagar | RO Office Building | 3 | 21 | 191 | 60 | V |
|  |  | Maintenance Office of M/s NINL, Duburi | 2 | 13 | 167 | 77 | V |
|  | Konark | Konark Police Station | 4 | 17 | 197 |  | V |
|  | Paradeep | On roof of PPT Staff Quarter | 35 | 21 | 317 | 161 | II |
|  |  | On roof of PPL Gueest | 33 | 17 | 286 | 119 | II |
|  |  | On roof of STP building IFFCO | 26 | 19 | 248 | 102 | III |
|  | Puri | Sadar police station | 2 | 19 | 134 |  | V |
|  |  | Town Police Station | 5 | 25 | 167 |  | V |
|  | Rajgangpur | DISIR, Rajgangpur | 50 | 36 | 295 | 131 | I |
|  | Rayagada | Regional Office Orissa SPCB | 19 | 31 | 161 | 118 | IV |
|  |  | LPS High School, Jaykaypur | 14 | 27 | 149 | 96 | IV |
|  | Rourkela | Regional Office, ORPB | 13 | 18 | 187 | 267 | IV |
|  |  | Kalunga Industrial Estate | 20 | 32 | 265 | 93 | IV |
|  |  | IDL Police Out-post, Sonaparbat | 15 | 20 | 110 | 101 | IV |
|  |  | Kuarmunda, Sundergarh | 15 | 21 | 184 | 66 | IV |
|  | Sambalpur | Filter Plant, PHD Office, Modipara | 39 | 43 | 287 | 220 | II |
|  | Talcher | Coal Field Area | 13 | 34 | 183 | 86 | IV |
|  |  | T.T.P.S.Colony | 15 | 34 | 206 | 97 | IV |
| Puducherry | Karaikal | B.Ed College (PKCE), Nehru Nagar | 12 | 19 | 71 |  | IV |
|  |  | Govt. Tourist Home, Kovilpathu | 19 | 24 | 98 |  | IV |
|  |  | M/s Puducherry Power Corporation Limited, Polagam, T.R. Pattinam, | 16 | 23 | 91 |  | IV |
|  | Puducherry | DSTC Office Upstairs, PHB 3rd Floor, AnnaNagar | 5 | 15 | 78 |  | V |
|  |  | PIPDIC Ind. Estate Mettupalayam | 5 | 16 | 71 |  | v |
|  |  | Chamber Of Commerce | 6 | 14 | 65 |  | V |
| Punjab | Aligarh (Jagraon)* | Forest Office, Vill:Aligarh, Teh:Jagraon | 9 | 30 | 442 |  | V |
|  | Amritsar | R.O. Focal Point (earlier Nagina soap factory) | 15 | 42 | 576 |  | IV |
|  |  | Vinod Chilling Center / Kochar Bhavan (earlier A-1,Platers) | 16 | 41 | 818 |  | IV |
|  | Aspal Khurd(Tapa)* | Vill:Aspal Khurd, Teh:Tapa | 8 | 25 | 205 |  | V |
|  | Bhatinda | Bathinda Milk Producers, Dabwali Road | 7 | 32 | 160 |  | V |
|  | Binjon(Garshankar)* | CHC, Vill:Binjon, Teh: Garshankar | 10 | 22 | 616 |  | V |
|  | Bishanpura(Payal)* | Longowalia Yarns (Unit-II), Vill-Bishanpura, Teh:Payal | 15 | 30 | 780 |  | IV |
|  | Changal(Sangrur)* | Mastuana Sahib, Vill:Changal, Teh:Sangrur | 7 | 23 | 218 |  | V |
|  | Chowkimann(Jagraon)* | Ludhiana College of Engineering,Vill:Chowkimann, Teh:Jagraon | 10 | 30 | 682 |  | v |
|  | Dera BabaNanak | C-PYTE Building | 8 | 15 | 566 |  | V |
|  | Dera Bassi | Punjab Chem and Crop Protection, Bhanakarpur Rd | 10 | 20 | 428 |  | V |
|  |  | Winsome Yarns Ltd., Barwala Road | 9 | 20 | 394 |  | V |
|  | Fatehpur (Samana)* | Baba Banda Singh Bahadur College, Vill:Fatehpur, Teh:Samana | 7 | 13 | 132 |  | v |
|  | Gobindgarh | Modi Oil and General Mills, Mandi | 9 | 47 | 142 |  | V |
|  |  | Raj Steel Rolling Mills, Mandi | 9 | 48 | 238 |  | V |
|  |  | United Rolling Mills, Mandi Gobindgarh | 9 | 45 | 229 |  | V |
|  | Guru Ki Dhab(Kotkapura)* | Vil:Guru Ki Dhab / Basti Himmatpura, Teh:Kotkapura | 5 | 12 | 193 |  | v |
|  | Jaito Sarja(Batala)* | Royal Nursing College, Vill: Jaito Sarja, Teh: Batala | 11 | 23 | 660 |  | IV |
|  | Jalandhar | Municipal Council Tubewell No. 27 | 15 | 25 | 794 |  | IV |
|  |  | Regional Office | 14 | 25 | 660 |  | IV |
|  |  | Punjab Maltex, Kapurthala Road | 14 | 25 | 371 |  | IV |
|  |  | Focal Point | 17 | 29 | 808 |  | IV |
|  | Khanna | Markfed Vanaspati, Khanna | 12 | 43 | 224 |  | IV |
|  |  | AS School, Khanna | 11 | 43 | 299 |  | IV |
|  | Kharaori(Sirhind)* | Vill:Kharaori, Teh:Sirhind | 6 | 19 | 435 |  | V |
|  | Kotladoom(Ajnala)* | Satyam College, Ramtirath Road, Vill: Kotladoom, Teh: Ajnala | 9 | 24 | 434 |  | V |
|  | Lakho ke Behram(Ferozpur)* | Vill:Lakho ke Behram, Teh:Ferozpur | 7 | 26 | 144 |  | V |
|  | Ludhiana | Bharat Nagar Chowk / RO Gill Road | 17 | 56 | 626 |  | IV |
|  |  | Nahar Spining MIIs, Dholewal Chawk | 16 | 58 | 494 |  | IV |
|  |  | Ludhiana Coop. Milk Producer, Ferozpur Rd | 14 | 42 | 798 |  | IV |
|  |  | PPCB Office Building, Vishavkarma Chowk | 19 | 53 | 446 |  | IV |
|  | Mrar Kalan(Muktsar)* | Vill: Mrar Kalan, Teh:Muktsar | 7 | 23 | 201 |  | V |
|  | Mukandpur(Nawashahar)* | Govt. Senior Sec. School, Vill:Mukandpur, Teh:Nawashahar | 10 | 21 | 217 |  | v |
|  | Mureedke(Batala)* | Johal Farm, Vill: Mureedke, Teh: Batala | 11 | 21 | 402 |  | IV |
|  | Naudhrani(Malerkotla)* | Vill:Naudhrani, Teh:Malerkotla | 6 | 23 | 239 |  | V |


|  | Naya Nangal | Punjab Alkalis \& Chemicals Ltd | 8 | 19 | 369 |  | V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M/s NFL Guest House,Naya Nangal | 9 | 18 | 215 |  | V |
|  | Patiala | Ceylon Industries, Factory Area, Patiala | 7 | 14 | 158 |  | V |
|  |  | Fire Brigade Station, Bahera Road, Patiala | 7 | 15 | 169 |  | V |
|  | Peer Mohammad (Jalalabad)* | Vill:Peer Mohammad, Teh:Jalalabad | 7 | 28 | 198 |  | V |
|  | Poohli (Bhatinda)* | Vill: Poohli, Teh:Bhatinda | 8 | 20 | 600 |  | V |
|  | Qila Bharian (Sangrur)* | Gurdwara Gangsar Sahib, Vill:Qila Bharian, Teh:Sangrur | 7 | 22 | 209 |  | V |
|  | Rakhra (Patiala)* | Shree Ganesh Group of Institute, Vill:Rakhra, The:Patiala | 8 | 16 | 358 |  | v |
|  | Rohila (Samrala)* | Gopimal Kaur Sain Industries Pvt. Ltd, Vill:Rohila, Teh:Samrala | 8 | 29 | 874 |  | v |
|  | Tirathpur (Amritsar I)* | United ITI, Vill: Tirathpur, Teh:Amritsar I (earlier Sriguru Harkishan Public School,Rasulpur Kalan) | 8 | 14 | 205 |  | V |
| Rajasthan | Alwar | Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board | 12 | 76 | 246 |  | IV |
|  |  | Gaurav Solvex Ltd. MIA | 16 | 44 | 353 |  | IV |
|  |  | RIICO Pump House, MIA | 17 | 47 | 309 |  | IV |
|  | Bharatpur | Khadi Gramoday Samiti | 10 | 36 | 387 |  | V |
|  |  | RIICO office Building | 10 | 30 | 501 |  | V |
|  |  | RO, Building | 8 | 26 | 347 |  | V |
|  | Bhiwadi | R.O.Building | 41 | 173 | 447 |  | I |
|  |  | UIT Guest House | 34 | 176 | 412 |  | II |
|  |  | Uttam Strips Ltd | 39 | 196 | 438 |  | II |
|  | Chittorgarh | Regional Office building, RSPCB, Near FCI Godown, Chnaderiya | 9 | 34 | 323 |  | v |
|  |  | Veterinary Hospital, Meeranagar | 9 | 33 | 289 |  | V |
|  |  | PHED Pump House, Segawa | 8 | 31 | 224 |  | V |
|  | Jaipur | Ajmeri Gate | 17 | 65 | 478 |  | IV |
|  |  | RJPB Office,Jhalana Doongari | 11 | 39 | 295 |  | IV |
|  |  | District Education Officer, Chandpole | 10 | 46 | 359 |  | V |
|  |  | RIICO Office, M.I.A. | 17 | 43 | 367 |  | IV |
|  |  | RSPCB, Vidyadhar Nagar | 19 | 52 | 531 |  | IV |
|  |  | VKIA | 22 | 60 | 592 |  | III |
|  |  | 22,Godam, RIICO Office | 36 | 47 | 328 |  | II |
|  |  | Mansarovar Nagar Niigam | 32 | 41 | 440 |  | II |
|  |  | RIICO Office Sitapura Industrial Area | 19 | 49 | 472 |  | IV |
|  | Jodhpur | DIC Office, Industrial Estate | 12 | 56 | 560 |  | IV |
|  |  | Sojati Gate | 14 | 52 | 378 |  | IV |
|  |  | Basni Industrial Area, RIICO Office | 12 | 52 | 628 |  | IV |
|  |  | Maha Mandir Police Thane | 10 | 51 | 483 |  | V |
|  |  | Office of Housing Board, Chopasani Road | 11 | 50 | 799 |  | IV |
|  |  | Shastri Nagar Police Thana | 10 | 54 | 588 |  | V |
|  |  | Kudi Mahila Thana | 10 | 46 | 612 |  | V |
|  |  | Sangariya Police Choki | 11 | 54 | 854 |  | IV |
|  |  | SoorsagarThana | 10 | 49 | 479 |  | V |
|  | Kota | Regional Office, RJPB, Anantpura | 24 | 37 | 454 |  | III |
|  |  | Municipal Corporation Building | 12 | 42 | 335 |  | IV |
|  |  | Samcore Glass Ltd. | 14 | 34 | 378 |  | IV |
|  |  | FireStation Nagar Nigam Shrinathpuram | 10 | 39 | 393 |  | V |
|  |  | RajasthanTechnical University,Rawatbhata | 9 | 38 | 573 |  | V |
|  |  | Sewage Treatment Plant, Balita, Kota | 9 | 38 | 310 |  | V |
|  | Udaipur | Ambamata | 18 | 45 | 409 |  | IV |
|  |  | Town Hall | 22 | 49 | 289 |  | III |
|  |  | Regional Office,MIA | 26 | 46 | 398 |  | III |
| Sikkim | Chungthang | Chungthang | 9 | 6 | 53 |  | V |
|  | Gangtok | White Hall Complex, Tasi view point | 11 | 10 | 89 |  | IV |
|  |  | Metro Point Hospital Complex, Forest Secretariate Deorali | 11 | 10 | 89 |  | IV |
|  | Mangan | Mangan Police Station | 11 | 10 | 59 |  | IV |
|  | Namchi | Namchi | 8 | 6 | 34 |  | V |
|  | Pelling | The Pelling Girls Hostel | 15 | 12 | 80 |  | IV |
|  | Rangpo | Rangpo Fire Station | 18 | 14 | 99 |  | IV |
|  | Ravangla | Ravangla Range Office | 9 | 5 | 44 |  | V |
|  | Singtam | Police Station Building | 59 | 22 | 99 |  | 1 |
| Tamilnadu | Chennai | Govt. High School, Manali | 17 | 22 | 99 | 58 | IV |
|  |  | Kathivakkam | 16 | 20 | 76 | 46 | IV |
|  |  | Thiruvottiyur | 16 | 19 | 91 | 49 | IV |
|  |  | Madras Medical College | 35 | 42 | 158 |  | II |
|  |  | NEERI, CSIR CampusTaramani | 24 | 80 | 90 | 68 | III |
|  |  | Thiruvottiyur Municipal Office | 58 | 65 | 162 |  | I |
|  |  | Adiyar | 12 | 19 | 177 |  | IV |
|  |  | Kilpauk | 13 | 23 | 197 | 59 | IV |
|  |  | Thiyagaraya Nagar | 14 | 49 | 196 | 58 | IV |
|  |  | Nunbakgum | 19 | 28 | 342 | 55 | IV |
|  |  | Anna Nagar | 12 | 35 | 292 | 59 | IV |


|  | Coimbatore | Poniarajapuram, On the top of DEL | 10 | 33 | 204 | 136 | v |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | G.D.Matric Hr.Sec.School | 11 | 63 | 141 | 102 | IV |
|  |  | SIDCO Office, Coimbatore/ Kurichi | 9 | 38 | 121 | 94 | V |
|  | Cuddalore | Eachangadu Village | 28 | 20 | 67 | 39 | III |
|  |  | SIPCOT (Project Office) | 40 | 18 | 58 | 36 | II |
|  |  | DEE Office, Cuddalore | 17 | 25 | 68 | 43 | IV |
|  | Madurai | Highway (Project -I) Building | 18 | 55 | 141 | 92 | IV |
|  |  | Fenner (I) Ltd. Kochadai | 22 | 32 | 139 | 131 | III |
|  |  | Kunnathur Chatram Avvai Girls HS School | 22 | 37 | 190 | 85 | III |
|  | Mettur | Raman Nagar | 11 | 32 | 97 | 56 | IV |
|  |  | SIDCO | 11 | 36 | 124 | 58 | IV |
|  | Salem | Sowdeswari College Building | 11 | 43 | 127 | 54 | IV |
|  | Trichy | Gandhi Market | 25 | 30 | 215 | 117 | III |
|  |  | Main Guard Gate | 27 | 30 | 205 | 134 | III |
|  |  | Bishop Heber College | 22 | 26 | 208 | 74 | III |
|  |  | Golden Rock | 19 | 29 | 211 | 82 | IV |
|  |  | Central Bus Stand | 24 | 33 | 253 | 112 | III |
|  | Tuticorin | Fisheries College, Tuticorin Sipcot | 18 | 17 | 170 | 85 | IV |
|  |  | Raja Agencies | 20 | 16 | 178 | 110 | IV |
|  |  | AVM Jewellery Building | 18 | 24 | 148 | 61 | IV |
| Telangana | Adilabad | Building of SCCL Manadamarri Club Mandamarri, Mancherial | 9 | 32 | 90 | 50 | V |
|  | Hyderabad | Balanagar | 7 | 90 | 195 | 87 | V |
|  |  | Tarnaka, NEERI Lab. IICT Campus | 13 | 27 | 162 | 134 | IV |
|  |  | Nacharam, Industrial Estate | 15 | 24 | 172 |  | IV |
|  |  | ABIDS Circle General Post Office | 15 | 34 | 178 |  | IV |
|  |  | Uppal, Modern Foods \& Industries IDA | 6 | 79 | 187 | 81 | V |
|  |  | Jublee Hills | 6 | 57 | 170 | 113 | v |
|  |  | Paradise | 6 | 77 | 175 | 70 | v |
|  |  | Charminar | 7 | 93 | 177 | 79 | v |
|  |  | Zoo Park | 12 | 107 | 220 | 126 | IV |
|  |  | Jeedimetla Industrial Estate, Rangareddy Distt. | 8 | 103 | 200 | 137 | V |
|  | Karimnagar | On the terrace of the DIC building, Karimnagar | 11 | 55 | 139 | 79 | IV |
|  | Khammam | Station Name: CER Club Khamam | 14 | 89 | 156 | 44 | IV |
|  |  | Jalasoudha building | 12 | 80 | 116 |  | IV |
|  | Kothur | Mehaboobnagar | 13 | 81 | 153 |  | IV |
|  | Nalgonda | AP PCB Nalgonda | 11 | 30 | 100 | 50 | IV |
|  |  | M/s. Srini Pharmaceuticals pvt. Ltd.Choutuppal (V \& M) | 11 | 36 | 98 | 62 | IV |
|  | Nizamabad | subashnagar,nizamabad dist | 9 | 37 | 74 | 65 | V |
|  | Patencheru | Police Station, Medak, Ramachadrapuram | 11 | 35 | 114 | 61 | IV |
|  | Ramagundam | Godavarikhani, Ramagundam, Karimnagar | 39 | 57 | 177 | 82 | II |
|  | Sangareddy | Pashamylaram/Municipal Office | 78 | 106 | 267 | 250 | 1 |
|  |  | Regional office Building of SANGAREDDY | 7 | 32 | 100 | 52 | V |
|  |  | M/s. Mylan Industries, Gaddapothara | 11 | 31 | 106 | 54 | IV |
|  | Warangal | KUDA Office, Hanumakonda | 43 | 81 | 170 |  | 1 |
|  |  | Mee-Seva Building ,Municipal Complex | 11 | 86 | 142 | 71 | IV |
| Tripura | Agartala | SPCB, Pavivesh Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, Kunjaban | 23 | 26 | 57 | 33 | III |
|  |  | Bordowali Bipani Bitan, Agartala MC, Bordowali, Near Nagerjala | 37 | 31 | 159 | 72 | II |
| Uttar Pradesh | Agra | Regional Office, Bodla | 7 | 31 | 450 |  | V |
|  |  | Nunhai | 9 | 34 | 574 |  | V |
|  |  | Taj Mahal | 26 | 58 | 605 | 403 | III |
|  |  | DIC Nunhai | 16 | 65 | 675 | 398 | IV |
|  |  | Etmad-uddaulah | 13 | 64 | 644 | 292 | IV |
|  |  | Rambagh | 21 | 64 | 424 | 279 | III |
|  | Allahabad | Square crossing circle of Laxmi Talkies | 15 | 63 | 485 |  | IV |
|  |  | Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd | 15 | 51 | 437 |  | IV |
|  |  | Alopibagh/Sewage Pumping Stations | 12 | 96 | 448 |  | IV |
|  |  | Jhonstonganj/co-operative Bank | 12 | 111 | 464 |  | IV |
|  |  | Rambagh/Parag Dairy | 9 | 79 | 364 |  | V |
|  | Anpara | Anpara Colony, Sonabhadra | 23 | 35 | 320 |  | III |
|  |  | Renusagar Colony, Sonabhadra | 24 | 34 | 313 |  | III |
|  | Bareily | IVRI Izatnaga | 45 | 38 | 315 |  | I |
|  |  | Indian oetrol pump, Civil Line | 44 | 40 | 679 |  | 1 |
|  | Firozabad | Center for Development of Glass Industry | 12 | 44 | 371 |  | IV |
|  |  | Tilak Nagar | 12 | 40 | 324 |  | IV |
|  |  | Raza ka Tal | 11 | 37 | 330 |  | IV |
|  | Gajraula | Raunaq Auto Ltd, J.P. Nagar | 37 | 51 | 356 |  | 11 |
|  |  | Indira Chowk, J.P. Nagar | 43 | 61 | 487 |  | I |
|  | Ghaziabad | Atlas Cycles Industries, Sahibabad Ind. area | 51 | 76 | 602 | 266 | I |
|  |  | Bulandshaar Road Industrial Area | 46 | 73 | 625 | 296 | I |
|  | Gorakpur | M. M.M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur | 25 | 43 | 321 |  | III |



| Durgapur | DMC Water Works, Angadpur | 21 | 46 | 261 |  | III |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kwality Hotel, Bhiringi More, Benachiti | 21 | 49 | 273 |  | III |
|  | Bidhannagar, PCBL Club, Muchipara | 24 | 51 | 256 | 136 | III |
|  | Dew India Limited, PCBL More, Durgapur | 21 | 48 | 240 |  | III |
| Ghatal | Annapurna Hotel, Ghatal-Panskura Bus Stand | 16 | 42 | 136 |  | IV |
| Haldia | Debhog Milan Viyapith, Bhabanipur | 16 | 43 | 133 |  | IV |
|  | Bhunia Raichak, Driver's Hut, Bhunia | 21 | 50 | 150 |  | III |
|  | Supermarket Building, Durgachak | 20 | 47 | 119 | 46 | IV |
|  | WBIIDC Ruchi Soya Ind. Durgachak | 21 | 48 | 155 |  | III |
| Howrah | Howrah Municipal Corporation | 21 | 160 | 514 | 290 | III |
|  | Naskarpara Pump House, Ghuseri | 20 | 94 | 441 |  | IV |
|  | CDS \& Health Centre, Bator | 15 | 119 | 437 | 267 | IV |
|  | Howrah Municipality School, Bandhaghat | 23 | 134 | 462 |  | III |
| Jalpaiguri | Raninagar Jalpaigur | 5 | 19 | 102 |  | V |
| Jhargram | Jhargram | 14 | 39 | 117 |  | IV |
| Kalimpong | Kalimpong Municipality | 5 | 19 | 79 |  | V |
| Kalyani | College of Medicine \& JNM Hospital, Kalyani Industrial Area | 16 | 63 | 229 | 97 | IV |
| Kharagpur | AMD Building, TATA Bearing | 20 | 47 | 197 |  | IV |
| Kolkata | Salt Lake, Rooftop of CK Market | 10 | 62 | 300 |  | V |
|  | KMC office Building, Moulali | 19 | 91 | 428 | 292 | IV |
|  | Minto Park, Inside Park AJC Bose Road | 13 | 72 | 352 | 192 | IV |
|  | Dunlop Bridge, National Sample Survey | 20 | 93 | 409 |  | IV |
|  | Behala Chowrasta, Traffic Guard Building | 17 | 78 | 385 | 261 | IV |
|  | Upanagari Sporting Club, Baishnabghata | 2 | 24 | 309 |  | V |
|  | Cossipore Police Station, B.T. Road | 69 | 69 | 389 |  | 1 |
|  | Dalhousie Square, Lal Bazzar Police Headqtr. | 86 | 86 | 361 |  | 1 |
|  | Kasba | 41 | 41 | 358 | 335 | 1 |
|  | RD Kasba | 37 | 105 | 289 |  | II |
|  | Infectious Diseases \& BG Hospital, Beliaghata | 10 | 70 | 323 |  | V |
|  | CESC Building, Mandeville Gardens, Gariahat | 15 | 71 | 342 |  | IV |
|  | Administrative Building, Hyde Road | 18 | 86 | 419 |  | IV |
|  | KMC Drainage, Pumping Station, 9 Mominpur Road, Mominpur | 10 | 65 | 306 |  | V |
|  | Paribesh Bhawan | 12 | 70 | 319 |  | IV |
|  | Milan Tirtha Club, Picnic Garden | 8 | 62 | 277 |  | V |
|  | Public Health Engineering Office Building, Rajarhar | 7 | 52 | 234 |  | V |
|  | Tennis Club Biulding, 45-46 Canal West Road, | 16 | 83 | 383 | 285 | IV |
|  | Elite India Rubber Products Pvt.Ltd., Topsia | 19 | 84 | 398 |  | IV |
|  | Maniktala Fire Station Building, 17, Bagmari Lane, Ultadanga | 15 | 80 | 393 |  | IV |
|  | Tollygunge | 10 | 62 | 318 |  | V |
| Krishnanagar | Krishnanagar Municipility, TN Thakur Road | 20 | 71 | 408 |  | IV |
| Malda | WBPCB Office, Paribesh Bhaban, Vill.Abhirampur | 5 | 21 | 111 |  | V |
| Medinipur | Vidyasagar University | 15 | 41 | 116 |  | IV |
| Purulia | Purulia Municipility | 10 | 27 | 135 |  | V |
| Raigunj | Raigunj College | 6 | 20 | 108 |  | V |
| Rampurhat | Rampurhat Municipility | 7 | 28 | 136 |  | V |
| Ranaghat | Ranaghat Municipility, 11 school lane | 20 | 72 | 361 |  | IV |
| Raniganj | Raniganj Municipality | 20 | 45 | 257 |  | IV |
|  | Mangalpur, SKS School Mangalpur | 19 | 47 | 254 |  | IV |
|  | Jamuria Municipality | 20 | 47 | 256 |  | IV |
| Rishra | Rishra Municipility | 14 | 71 | 308 |  | IV |
| Sankrail | Bharat Co-op Housing Society | 13 | 61 | 311 |  | IV |
|  | Bagan Police Station, Bagan | 10 | 50 | 265 |  | V |
|  | Dhulagar Gram Pachayat | 12 | 56 | 257 |  | IV |
|  | P Mukherjee's House, Near SBI Amta | 13 | 44 | 266 |  | IV |
| Siliguri | Siliguri | 8 | 25 | 124 | 71 | V |
| Suri | Suri Municipility | 8 | 29 | 136 |  | V |
| Tamluk | HP Gas Service Station, Maniktala | 19 | 47 | 165 |  | IV |
| Tribeni | Tribeni Health Center | 10 | 54 | 256 |  | V |
| Uluberia | ESI hospital nursing building, 3rd floor, Near Sahib Mandir | 11 | 52 | 244 |  | IV |

Annexure II

## List of Power Plants according to $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Levels in the Ambient Air and their Location























# Air Quality Dispersion Modeling Study of Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd 

## (Final report)

Submitted to Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd

Mukesh Sharma; PhD<br>Professor, Department of Civil Engineering<br>Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur- 208016<br>January 2020

## Table of Content

S.No Description Page No
1 Background ..... 3
2 The objectives of the Study ..... 3
3 The Scope of the Work ..... 3
4 Data Availability ..... 4
5 Dispersion Modeling Methodology ..... 5
5.1 WRF - Meteorological Modeling ..... 6
5.2 WRF-Chem Modeling ..... 7
6 Study Area Description ..... 7
7 Meteorological Data ..... 8
8 Digital Terrain Elevation Model ..... 10
9 Receptor Elevation ..... 11
10 Evaluation of Dispersion Modelling Results ..... 11
11 Methodology for WRF-Chem modeling ..... 31
12 Results and Discussion on WRF-Chem Modeling ..... 32
13 Conclusions ..... 47
References ..... 50

## 1. Background

The important emissions from coal combustion include carbon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$, nitrogen oxides ( NOx ), sulfur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, air-borne inorganic particles such as flyash, and other trace elements, especially mercury. Estimated emissions of major pollutants from coal-based power plants in the country are: 1.6 million tonnes of particulate matter, 1.5 million tonnes of NOx and 3.0 million tonnes of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ every year and whopping over 160 million tonnes of flyash generation. These are large quantities. If we do not recognize this enormous environmental issue and not invest in technology, we pay through increased human morbidity and mortality. Science tells that sulfur and nitrogen oxides convert into fine particles of sulfates and nitrates posing greater health problem than the precursor gases sulfur and nitrogen oxides. To estimate the extent impact of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission and its formation into sulfate particles, both short and long-distance modelling needs to be undertaken.

Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd has decided to conduct a modeling study related to $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission at their plant location Mansa, Punjab. In this context, Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd has desired that Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur to undertake a study on air quality modeling through the state-of-the-art dispersion model AERMOD for dispersion and impact of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission.

This report consists of the modeling exercise conducted from state-of-the-art dispersion model AERMOD.

## 2. The objectives of the Study

The study has the following objectives:

- Modeling of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emission from Talwandi Power plant at a short distance as well as long-distance up to 250 km .
- Modeling of $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ formation precursor gaseous emission of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ from Talwandi Power plant at a short distance as well as long-distance up to 250 km .


## 3. The Scope of the Work

The study has the following scope of work:

1. Modeling Study on the dispersion of Pollutants, mainly Sulphur dioxide emission from the plant.
2. Estimating an increase in Sulphur dioxide and sulfate at GLC (ground level concentration) using both Short distance and long-distance dispersion model.

## 4. Data Availability

All the data related to plant emission is provided by Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd.

| S.No | Description | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Geographical coordinates of all the stacks. (latitude and longitude) | $29^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 18{ }^{\prime \prime N}$, 75 ${ }^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 2 | Stack Height from GL | 275 M |
| 3 | Stack diameter at top | Chimney is constructed with RCC shell. RCC shell has the top diameter of 10.45 M and each flue can have the diameter of 7.2M. Chimney drawings enclosed for reference. |
| 4 | Exit Gas velocity | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \text { at full load }(660 \mathrm{Mw}), \\ & 17 \text { to } 19 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \text { at } 350 \mathrm{Mw} \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Stack Temperature | 125 to 130 Deg.C |
| 6 | Stack pressure | not available |
| 7 | Stack Monitoring Reports of each stack | CEMS stack monitoring report enclosed |
| 8 | The emission rate of pollutants (measured) | SO2- $0.975 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{Sec}$ (not measured at plant and calculation sheet with last FY average Fuel characteristics have been enclosed) |
| 9 | Fuel Characteristics (sulphur and nitrogen content) | FY18-19 yearly average fuel charecteristics : <br> i. Carbon- $41.55 \%$ <br> ii. Hydrogen- $2.57 \%$ <br> iii. Nitrogen- $0.77 \%$ <br> iv. Oxygen- $4.90 \%$ <br> v. Sulphur- $0.41 \%$ <br> vi. Ash- 33.30\% <br> Moisture- 16.49\% |
| 10 | Fuel usage (per day or per year) including oil | FY18-19 yearly coal consumption- $68,73,215$ MT FY18-19 yearly Oil consumption: LDO- 1810 KL, HSD232 KL, HFO- 1841 MT |
| 11 | Observed Meteorological Data | TSPL weather data Enclosed |
| 13 | Capacity/power of ID and FD fans | 1. ID fan ( $2 \times 60 \%$ capacity at worst coal) :- $2523600 \mathrm{~m} 3 / \mathrm{hr}$ / power 5.4 MW <br> 2. FD fan( $2 \times 60 \%$ capacity at worst coal) :- $993600 \mathrm{~m} 3 / \mathrm{hr}$ / Power 2.1 MW |
| 14 | Type of firing in boiler | Pulverised coal CUF (circular Ultra Firing) wall tangential staged firing |
| 15 | Plant load factor | 61.34 \% (for FY 2018-19) |
| 16 | Last years energy generation and coal consumption | Energy generation :- 10639.91 Mu for 2018-19 Coal consumption :- 6873215 MT for 2018-19 |
| 17 | Gas flow rate in the stack | $23,77,880 \mathrm{Nm}^{3} / \mathrm{hr}$ on dry basis |

The $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission rate has been taken as $2.77 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{s}$ which refers to full load generation (1980 MW) for modelling exercise for $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$. For the purpose of estimation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ model concentration, to facilitate the comparison with actual measured data, it was taken as per the coal consumption in the FY 2018-19 at $1.70 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{s}$. For NOx, the emission is taken as $0.55 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{s}$ as per the ratio of $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ to $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ emission (20\%).

## 5. Dispersion Modeling Methodology

The current state-of-the-science, comprehensive meteorological and regulatory air dispersion modeling systems including WRF-CHEM (Grell, et al., 2005) modeling has been used to assess the short- and long-range transport of pollutants (Figure 1).


Figure 1: Methodology adopted for the Study

American Meteorological Society/ Environmental Protection Agency's Regulatory Model (AERMOD) having the ability to characterize the planetary boundary layer (PBL) through both surface and mixed layer scaling has been used. This model is called AMS/USEPA regulatory model or AERMOD which is a complete and powerful air dispersion modeling package which seamlessly incorporates the following popular US EPA air dispersion models into one integrated interface:

- AERMOD
- ISCST3
- ISC-PRIME

The AERMOD modeling system consists of one main program (AERMOD) and two preprocessors (AERMET and AERMAP). AERMOD uses terrain, boundary layer and source data to model pollutant transport and dispersion for calculating temporally averaged air pollution concentrations.

Onsite hourly meteorological data were generated by WRF (weather research and forecasting) model. The model domain area up to 250 km (domain area $400 \times 400 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ ) towards prevailing downwind direction was considered. NCEP FNL (Final) Operational Global Analysis data with the temporal resolution was used as an input to WRF. The output of WRF model (i.e. meteorological data) was used as the input to AERMOD in pre-processor RAMMET and AERMET of the model. These meteorological parameters (wind speed, wind direction, rainfall, temperature, humidity, pressure, ceiling height, global horizontal radiation, and cloud cover) were obtained from WRF model. The terrain data at 90 m resolution of Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) were used in AERMAP which is also the preprocessor of AERMOD. This provided a physical relationship between terrain features and the behaviour of air pollution plumes and generates location and height data for each receptor location.

### 5.1 WRF - Meteorological Modeling

The next-generation, non-hydrostatic, mesoscale Advanced Research Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF-ARW) model version 3.6 was used as the meteorological model for providing dynamic meteorological parameters as inputs to WRF-Chem models. The modeling domain for the meteorological modeling system was set up for the entire study area with a spatial grid resolution of 4.0 km at a regional level. The model was optimized for various parameters by achieving the best possible meteorological validation. Simulations were done for the winter and summer months. The initial and lateral boundary conditions for the WRF model was obtained from National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), USA in the form of FNL (Final Analysis) data, available at every 6-hour interval and at a spatial resolution of $0.1^{0} \times 0.1^{0}$ containing geo-potential height, pressure, horizontal and vertical wind components, temperature, specific humidity and cloud cover at various vertical levels up to the top of the troposphere along with the soil temperature and soil moisture. The WRF output files were post-processed for visualization and application in the air quality models.

### 5.2 WRF-Chem Modeling

WRF-Chem has been used to investigate the impact of sulfate and nitrate with combinations of RADM2 (Second Generation Regional Acid Deposition Model) chemical mechanism and MADE/SORGAM (Modal Aerosol Dynamics Model for Europe/Secondary Organic Aerosol Model) aerosols including some aqueous reactions for secondary inorganic (SIA). Gas-phase chemistry, aerosol chemistry, wet scavenging and cloud chemistry option were turned on in the simulations. The emission inventory for the plant is prepared and make it compatible with the WRF-Chem.

## 6. Study Area Description

Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL) was incorporated as an SPV by Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB) with the purpose of constructing a $1980(3 \times 660)$ MW thermal power plant at Village Banawala, Mansa-Talwandi Sabo Road, District Mansa, Punjab, India (Figure 2). Sterlite Energy Limited (a Vedanta group company) was selected as the developer of the project based on the Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process (Case-2) on BOO basis for supply of $100 \%$ power to Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB) for 25 years as per the guidelines of Government of India. Power Purchase Agreement and other related agreements were signed between TSPL and PSEB on September 1, 2008, and the ownership of Talwandi Sabo Power Limited was transferred to Sterlite Energy Limited (Now Vedanta Limited) on that date.


Figure 2: Plant Location

Talwandi Sabo Power Limited (TSPL), an ISO 9001:2015; ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, ISO 39001:2018 and ISO 50001:2018 certified company \& wholly owned subsidiary of Vedanta Limited implemented the largest 1980 ( $3 \times 660$ ) MW Greenfield Power Project in Punjab, India, with all consents and approvals in place.

TSPL is one of the first few Supercritical plants being constructed in the country. The Supercritical technologies are environment friendly and energy efficient technologies.

## 7. Meteorological Data

In evaluating the emission dispersion from the Talwandi Sabo power plant, the meteorological dataset was generated using the weather research and forecasting model for the period of January 01, 2018 - December 31, 2018. The frequency distribution and a frequency count data are obtained by processing the hourly surface file. The wind rose diagrams are shown in Figure 3.


Calms: 1.17\%

Figure 3 Wind Rose Plot for the year 2018


Figure 4 Wind rose plot the main month in different season

The AERMET program is a meteorological pre-processor that prepares hourly surface data and upper air data for use in the USEPA air quality dispersion model AERMOD.

## 8. Digital Terrain Elevation Model

The DEM is the most critical information required for complex terrain. The terrain affects the dispersion significantly. The advantages of DEM are:

- DEM is required to predict wind flow patterns and dispersion.
- Receptor elevations will be required for air quality analysis. The DEM is necessary for determining receptor elevations.
- AERMOD processes Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data and creates an elevation and height scale (the terrain height and location that has the greatest influence on dispersion) for each receptor in the domain.
- In complex terrain, AERMOD simulates a plume according to the concepts of the critical dividing streamline that defines which plumes flow over the hill and which flow around it. USEPA recommends the use of AERMOD while modeling in complex terrain.
- Special attention to DEM is given to obtain the results with better accuracy and precision.

The terrain is the vertical dimension of the land surface. Gridded terrain elevations for the proposed modeling domain were derived from 3 arc-second digital elevation models (DEMs) produced by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Data are provided in files covering 1 degree by 1 -degree blocks of latitude and longitude. The processed terrain elevation data is shown in Figure 5.


Figure 5 DEM of the study area

## 9. Receptor Elevation

Receptor elevations were obtained from National elevation dataset (NED) distributed by the USGS. The NED data was processed with AERMAP, a pre-processor program which was developed to process terrain data (base elevation and hill height scale data) in conjunction with a layout of receptors and sources to be used in AERMOD. For this study, the model was run with elevations and without elevation to understand the effect of hills.

## 10. Evaluation of Dispersion Modelling Results

The air dispersion modeling was done with complex terrain (using the elevation heights in the project area). By this approach, all the elevations of terrain are accounted, and the air dispersion will reflect more accurate results as compared to flat terrain.

The air quality modeling results for $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ from Talwandi Sabo Power Plant is presented in Table 1. The peak concentration varies from 25.47 to $45.9 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m} 3$.

Table $1 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Air Quality Modeling results of Talwandi Sabo Power Plant

| Month | Peak Concentration <br> $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | Average Concentration <br> $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December | 25.47 | 8.75 |
| January | 29.8 | 13.7 |
| April | 45.9 | 12.1 |

The peak and average concentration at different locations (distance) are presented in Table 2:
Table $2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ results at distances towards direction of Delhi of Talwandi Sabo Power Plant

| Month | $\mathrm{SO}_{2}\left(\mathrm{\mu g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | 10 km | 20 km | 30 km | 40 km | Beyond 40km | Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December | Peak Concentration | 14 | 8 | 6 | 4 | $<4$ | $12-12-2018$ |
|  | Average Concentration | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | $<1$ | - |
| January | Peak Concentration | 13 | 7 | 5 | 4 | $<4$ | $31-01-2018$ |
|  | Average Concentration | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.7 | $<0.7$ | - |
| April | Peak Concentration | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $22-04-2018$ |
|  | Average Concentration | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |

The wind rose \& Iso-concentration graph of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and central line GLC and terrain contour is shown in Figure 6 to 32.
$\mathrm{SO}_{2} 1^{\text {st }}$ Highest Conc. for December Month


Figure $6 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. for December Month

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 1ST HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL


Figure $7 \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure 8 SO $_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $9 \mathbf{S O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 2nd Highest Conc. for December Month


Figure $10 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure 11 SO $_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $12 \mathbf{S O}_{2}$ Average Conc. for December Month


Figure 13 SO $_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $14 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $15 \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. for January Month

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 1ST HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL


Figure 16 SO $_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $17 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $18 \mathbf{S O}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. for January Month

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 2ND HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 523225.65 / Y:3309969.91) - P2 (X:495292.12 / Y:3338942.29) - Step: 406.52 [m]


Figure 19 SO $_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $20 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure 21 SO $_{2}$ Average Conc. for April Month

PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES AVERAGED ACROSS 0 YEARS FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 522648.51 / Y:3310085.34) - P2 (X:497369.82 / Y:3340673.71) - Step: 400.83 [m]


Figure $22 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure 23 SO$_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $24 \mathbf{S O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. for April Month


Figure $25 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure 26 SO $_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $27 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. for April Month

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 2ND HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL P1 (X: 522906.16 / Y:3310078.18) - P2 (X:496454.11 / Y:3339978.42) - Step: 403.25 [m]


Figure $28 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $29 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $30 \mathbf{S O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ Average Conc. for April Month


Figure 31 SO $_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure 32 SO $_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi

The air quality modeling results for $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ from Talwandi Sabo Power Plant is presented in Table 3. The peak concentration varies from 29.2 to $52.1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m} 3$.

Table $3 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ Air Quality Modeling results of Talwandi Sabo Power Plant

| Month | Peak Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | Average Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December | 29.2 | 9.31 |
| January | 33.6 | 14.6 |
| April | 52.1 | 12.9 |

The peak and average concentration at different locations (distance) are presented in Table 4:

Table $4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ results at distances towards direction of Delhi of Talwandi Sabo Power Plant

| Month | $\mathrm{SO}_{2}\left(\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ | 10 km | 20 km | 30 km | 40 km | Beyond 40km | Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December | Peak Concentration | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | $<4$ | $12-12-2018$ |
|  | Average Concentration | 4 | 3 | 1.5 | 1 | $<1$ | - |
| January | Peak Concentration | 14 | 9 | 6 | 4 | $<4$ | $31-01-2018$ |
|  | Average Concentration | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.8 | $<0.8$ | - |
| April | Peak Concentration | 10 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | $22-04-2018$ |
|  | Average Concentration | 3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | - |

The wind rose \& Iso-concentration graph of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ and central line GLC and terrain contour is shown in Figure 33 to 59.


Figure $33 \mathbf{N O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. for December Month


Figure $34 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $35 \mathrm{NO}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $36 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. for December Month


Figure $37 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 2ND HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL


Figure $38 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $39 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ Average Conc. for December Month


Figure 40 NO $_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda

PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES AVERAGED ACROSS 0 YEARS FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 522820.16 / Y:3310123.12) - P2 (X:555302.56 / Y:3287303.95) - Step: 400.98 [m]


Figure $41 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $42 \mathbf{N O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. for January Month


Figure 43 NO $_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 1ST HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 522820.16 / Y:3310239.55) - P2 (X:555535.41 / Y:3288351.76) - Step: 397.60 [m]


Figure 44 NO $_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $45 \mathbf{N O}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 2nd Highest Conc. for January Month


Figure 46 NO $_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $47 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $48 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ Average Conc. for April Month


Figure 49 NO $_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda

PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES AVERAGED ACROSS 0 YEARS FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 522587.31 / Y:3310123.12) - P2 (X:554953.29 / Y:3286954.67) - Step: 402.06 [m]


Figure $50 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $51 \mathrm{NO}_{\mathbf{2}}$ 1st Highest Conc. for April Month


Figure $52 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 1ST HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 522703.73 / Y:3310123.12) - P2 (X:551460.55 / Y:3283229.09) - Step: 397.71 [m]


Figure $53 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ 1st Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $54 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. for April Month


Figure 55 NO $_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda

PLOT FILE OF HIGH 2ND HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL
P1 (X: 522703.73 / Y:3310239.55) - P2 (X:552857.65 / Y:3284276.91) - Step: 401.93 [m]


Figure $56 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ 2nd Highest Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi


Figure $57 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ Average Conc. for April Month


Figure $58 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Bhatinda


Figure $59 \mathbf{N O}_{2}$ Average Conc. Cross Section towards Delhi

## 11. Methodology for WRF-Chem modeling

In this study, emissions from Talwandi power plant and their resultant effects at a distant place like New Delhi were analyzed using Weather Research Forecasting (WRF)-Chem model. The total area to be analyzed was encapsulated into a gridded format enclosing both, the site of the power plant and Delhi as well. For the purpose, the central point coordinate of domain is lat: 29.0588 N , lon: 76.0856 E . The grid size was taken as $4 \mathrm{~km} \times 4 \mathrm{~km}$ (domain size is $400 \mathrm{~km} \times 400 \mathrm{~km}$ ).

To analyses the formation of $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (sulfates), and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ (Nitrates), anthropogenic emissions from the plant were considered. The plant emissions for $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ were edited in base file of EDGAR-HTAP emission inventory (global) in the respective grid and all other emissions were considered zero. The modelling also requires emission of ammonia; the default emission from EDGAR-HTAP was taken.

ARWpost was used to extract graphical and numerical data. Data was formulated into a tabular format along with their graphical outputs showing weekly and monthly mean and maximum concentrations each for $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (sulfates) and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ (Nitrates). Also, a time series analysis for concentrations of each parameter was also extracted out both at the plant site as well as at Delhi. The visualization tool used here for displaying the graphical outputs was GrADS.

## 12. Results and Discussion on WRF-Chem Modeling

For WRF-Chem modelling of sulfate and nitrate, the critical month of November (2018) has been selected. The results and interpretation of model output are presented below.

Although in the FY 2018-19, the plant load factor is $61.34 \%$, however, to obtain maximum impact, which may occur during full load operation, all modelling results pertain to full load of the plant.

## $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration in November 2018 (Weekly)

Weekly mean concentrations were extracted from the model outputs using GrADS visualization tool for the plant site and were found to be reported in the following figures respectively for four consecutive weeks in the month of November with $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ concentrations (Figures 60-67).

Sulfate levels increase as one moves from the plant site up to 100 km towards S-E direction showing peak levels of $0.40-0.90 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. It may be noted that $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{E}$ is the prevailing downwind direction from the plant and impact is seen for a long distance. However, at a distance of about 250 km (in S-E) the levels are dropped nearly by $60 \%$ to $0.18-0.30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. It may be noted that $S-E$ is the prevailing downwind direction from the plant and sulfate impact is seen for a long distance.

Weekly nitrate levels have shown increased levels in S-E direction ( $0.06-0.10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) at about $50-55 \mathrm{~km}$ compared to the levels very close to the plant site. However, at a distance of about 250 km (in S-E), the levels are at $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. The levels are insignificant at 250 km .

## $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration in the month of November (2018)

Like weekly sulfates levels above, the levels are high in S-E direction at about 40 km with mean monthly peak concentrations of $0.45-0.48 ~ \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ (somewhat lower than peak weekly concentration). Nitrates show monthly peak concentration is $0.06 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ towards S-E to as low as $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in the S-E direction (Figures $68-69$ ).

Tables 5 and 6 summarize the concentrations of sulfate and nitrate as a function of distance in S-E direction for monthly.

The 24-hourly mean peak concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ was $2.18 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in the S-E direction at 12 km which drops to $0.73 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in S-E direction at a distance of about 250 km (Table 5). The 24hourly mean peak concentration of $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ was $0.41 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in S-E direction at a distance of about 12 km and it drops to less than $0.002 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a distance of about 250 km .

The peak air quality Index (AQI) in Delhi was about 500 during November 2018 which corresponds to $380 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ of $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$. Considering that $24-\mathrm{hr}$ sulfate concentration contributed by plant at a distance of about 250 km (i.e. near Delhi) is $0.73 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, that is about $0.2 \%$.

Table 5: Sulfate concentration with distance towards S-E

| Averaging time | Sulfate concentration $\left(\mathbf{\mu g} / \mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{3}}\right) \mathbf{i n} \mathbf{~ a ~} \mathbf{4 m} \times \mathbf{4} \mathbf{~ k m}$ Grid |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 2} \mathbf{~ k m}$ | $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ K m}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{K m}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0} \mathbf{~ K m}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ K m}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0} \mathbf{~ K m}$ |
| Mean (monthly) | 0.51 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| Max (24-hourly) | 2.18 | 1.77 | 0.69 | 1.35 | 0.98 | 0.73 |
| Minimum | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |

Table 6: Nitrate concentration with distance towards S-E

| Averaging time | Nitrate concentration $\left(\mathbf{\mu g} / \mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{3}}\right) \mathbf{i n} \mathbf{~ a ~} \mathbf{~ k m} \times \mathbf{4} \mathbf{~ k m} \mathbf{G r i d}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1 2} \mathbf{~ k m}$ | $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{K m}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{K m}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0} \mathbf{K m}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ K m}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0} \mathbf{~ K m}$ |
| Mean (monthly) | 0.069 | 0.038 | 0.015 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.000 |
| Max (24-hourly) | 0.413 | 0.349 | 0.251 | 0.121 | 0.091 | 0.002 |
| Minimum | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

1) Weekly Mean $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Concentration:-


Figure 60: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Concentration ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) [1-7 Nov2018]


Figure 61:Weekly Mean $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Concentration ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{\mathbf{3}}$ ) [8-15Nov2018]


Figure 62: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ [16-23Nov2018]


Figure 63: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Concentration ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{\mathbf{3}}$ ) [24-30Nov2018]
2) Weekly Mean $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration:-


Figure 64: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right.$ ) [1-7Nov2018]; use a multiplying factor of $\mathbf{1 6}$ for corrected concentrations


Figure 65: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) [8-15Nov2018]; use a multiplying factor of 16 for corrected concentrations


Figure 66: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ [16-23Nov2018]; use a multiplying factor of $\mathbf{1 6}$ for corrected concentrations


Figure 67: Weekly Mean $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) [24-30Nov2018]; use a multiplying factor of $\mathbf{1 6}$ for corrected concentrations
3) Monthly Mean Concentration :-


Figure 68: Monthly Mean $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$


Figure 69: Monthly Mean $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ Concentration $\left(\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$; use a multiplying factor of $\mathbf{1 6}$ for corrected concentrations

## 13. Conclusions

Although in the FY 2018-19, the plant load factor is $61.34 \%$, however, to obtain maximum impact, which may occur during full load operation, all modelling results pertain to full load of the plant. The conclusions are as following.

1. The yearly wind rose analysis shows the prominent wind direction of the North-west.
2. The model-computed $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ peak concentration is in the month of April $45.9 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. It may be noted that the peak contribution towards S-E direction (towards Delhi) was 40 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ (in April) at a distance of about 2.0 km and drops sharply to less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a distance of 40 km from the plant. Thus, beyond 40 km the impact of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ becomes insignificant.
3. The peak concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in other months (December and January) ranges from 25.5 to $29.8 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at about 3.0 km . The peak concentration beyond 40 km drops to less than $5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in December and January towards S-E direction.
4. The $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ modelled-peak concentration was in April at $52 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. It may be noted that the peak contribution towards S-E direction was $45 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a distance of 2.5 km and drops sharply to less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a 40 km distance from the plant. Thus, beyond 40 km the impact of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ becomes insignificant.
5. The peak concentration of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ in the month of December and January was 29 - 34 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a distance of 2-3 km. The peak concentration beyond 40 km drops to less than $5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in December and January towards S-E direction
6. It may be concluded that the peak concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ lies within 5 km and dropped quickly after that and the impact beyond 40 km is insignificant.
7. Sulfate levels increase as one moves away from the plant site in the S-E direction, and up to a distance of about 100 km , the peak weekly concentration is in the range of $0.40-0.90 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. However, at a distance of about 250 km (in S-E) the levels are dropped by nearly $60 \%$ to $0.18-0.30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. It may be noted that $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{E}$ is the prevailing downwind direction from the plant and sulfate impact is seen for a long distance.
8. Weekly nitrate levels have shown increased levels in S-E direction ( $0.06-0.10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) at about $50-55 \mathrm{~km}$ compared to the levels very close to the plant site. However, at a distance of about 250 km (in S-E), the levels are at $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$.
9. The mean monthly peak concentration of sulfate, $0.48 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ (somewhat lower than peak weekly concentration) was estimated in the S-E direction at about 40 km . Nitrate levels show monthly peak concentration is $0.06 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ towards S-E to as low as 0.01 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in the S-E.
10. The 24-hourly mean peak concentration of $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ was $2.18 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in the S-E direction at 12 km which drops to $0.73 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in S-E direction at a distance of about 250 km (Table 1). The 24-hourly mean peak concentration of $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ was $0.41 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ in S-E direction at a distance of about 12 km and it drops to less than $0.002 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ at a distance of about 250 km .

In summary, the peak contribution of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ is insignificant beyond 40 km from the plant. It may be noted that for higher averaging time (e.g. 24-hr, monthly) the levels will reduce quite rapidly and become insignificant beyond 10 km from the plant.

The impact of sulfate, although relatively small (the peak weekly concentration: 0.40-0.90 $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ), it extends well beyond 50 km and up to 250 km with smaller concentrations in the range $0.18-0.30 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$.

The impact of nitrate (the peak weekly concentration: $0.06-0.10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) at about 50 km . However, the impact extends well beyond 50 km and up to 250 km with smaller concentrations of $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$.

The peak air quality Index (AQI) in Delhi was about 500 during November 2018 which corresponds to $380 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ of $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$. Considering that 24-hr sulfate concentration contributed by plant at a distance of about 250 km (i.e. near Delhi) is $0.73 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, that is about $0.2 \%$.

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