PRE FEASIBILITY REPORT

1600 MW (2 x 800 MW)
KAWAI THERMAL POWER PROJECT PHASE-II
DIST. BARAN, RAJASTHAN

Developer:
ADANI POWER RAJASTHAN LIMITED
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction:

Rajasthan is the largest state of the Republic of India by area, located in northwest India. It borders Punjab in the north, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the northeast, Madhya Pradesh in the east, Gujarat in the south and Pakistan in the west.

The state of Rajasthan has an area of 342,239 sq. km. and a population of 68.89 million (as per 2011 Census). It is divided in 33 districts. The State has a population density of 201 per sq. km. The decadal growth rate of the state is 21.44% (against 17.64% for the country) which indicates that the population of the state continues to grow at a faster rate than the national rate.

Rajasthan’s economy is primarily agricultural and pastoral. Wheat and barley are cultivated over large areas, as are pulses, sugarcane, and oilseeds. Cotton and tobacco are the state’s cash crops. Rajasthan is among the largest producers of edible oils in India and the second largest producer of oilseeds. Rajasthan is also the biggest wool-producing state in India. There are mainly two crop seasons. The water for irrigation comes from wells and tanks. The Indira Gandhi canal also irrigates some portions of north-western Rajasthan.

The main industries are mineral based, agriculture based, and textiles. Rajasthan is the second largest producer of polyester fibre in India. Several prominent chemical and engineering companies are located in the town of Kota, in western Rajasthan. The state is the second largest source of cement in India. It has rich salt deposits at Sambhar, copper mines at Khetri, Jhunjhunu and zinc mines at Dariba, Zawar, Zawarmala and Rampura Aghucha. Dimensional stone mining is also undertaken in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is now also the preferred destination for IT companies and North India’s largest integrated IT Park is located in Jaipur and is named as Mahindra World City Jaipur covering nearly 3,000 acres (12 km2) of land. As far as ‘per capita’ power consumption is concerned the figure for the state is below national average. In order to accelerate growth in the state, particularly in the industrial sector, under the open economic policy the state government have taken a number of initiatives including investment subsidies, tax holiday, etc. In the energy sector, major steps have been taken up to support the accelerated industrial growth and enhanced production in the agricultural sector.

Lack of availability of sufficient electric power has always been one of the greatest deterrents to the growth of industry and agriculture in Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan is therefore, taking-up a number of strategic steps for development of infrastructural facilities including augmentation of power supply to nurture this trend.

Electricity Act – 2003 has given highest priority to installation of Power Plants, encouraged Private participation in this sector and introduced open access of power transmission. With the above in view, Adani Power Rajasthan Limited (APRL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Power Limited (APL), executed a MoU with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) in March 2008, to set up a thermal power generation project of 1200 MW (±10%) and sell at least 50% power in the State of Rajasthan which later on, implemented long term PPA (21.01.2010) thru’ competitive bidding process for supply of 1200 MW power to Rajasthan Discoms.
Accordingly, Adani Power Rajasthan Limited (APRL) has set up a 1320 MW (2X660MW) i.e. first Plant on coal based supercritical T.P.S. in Rajasthan State at Kawai (Dist. Baran). Both the units have been commissioned on 31st May’13 & 31st Dec’13 respectively and have been supplying 1200 MW power to Rajasthan Discoms continuously.

Further, with the desire to contribute in making Rajasthan State self-sufficient on the front of power generation, APRL has proposed installation of Kawai Phase II Expansion Project with additional capacity of 1600 MW (2X800 MW).

The company intends to enter into an MOU with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and also to file an application with Ministry of Coal Govt. of India for suitable coal linkage/captive coal block for the proposed Project.

Power generated by the Project shall be used to meet the increasing power requirement in the state of Rajasthan.

1.1.1 Company Highlights:

ADANI Group, is one of the leading business houses of the country with combined market capitalisation in excess of US$ 20 billion, a sales turnover of US$ 9 billion, employing over 10,000 people and having diverse interests in global trading, development and operation of Ports, IDC terminal, establishment of SEZ, Oil refining, logistics, gas distribution, Power Generation, Power Transmission and Power Trading etc. Adani Port at Mundra promoted by the ADANI Group is operational since 1998.

ADANI Group is manned by experienced and highly qualified professionals including technocrats of repute. The team has demonstrated capabilities in conceptualization and implementation large projects excellent records of establishing benchmarks in the industry. ADANI Group has rich and extensive experience of liaison with government agencies, import, funding etc. With this track record of the organization in tying up finances, flow of funds will not pose any problem for implementation of the proposed project.

Adani Power Ltd (APL), a subsidiary of Adani Enterprises Limited has been formed for development of a number of Power Projects along with its associated dedicated transmission systems. Adani Power Ltd has commissioned India’s first super critical 660MW unit at Mundra on 22nd Dec 2010 and subsequently commissioned 4 (four) units of 660MW at Mundra by 31.03.2012. Presently, the company has total installed generation capacity of 8580 MW, out of which 4620 MW (4X330 MW + 5X660 MW) at Mundra, 2640 MW (4X660 MW) at Tiroda, 1320 MW (2X660) at Kawai in Rajasthan and the 5th unit of 660MW at Tiroda Thermal Power Station is expected to be commissioned in Q2 of FY 2014-2015. Besides, Adani Power Ltd is developing 1320 MW (2X660 MW) Coal Based Power Project at Chousara in Madhya Pradesh and 2640 MW (4X660 MW) Coal based Power Project at Dahej in Gujarat.

It is expected that APRL will be able to ensure sale of power generated at the proposed expansion of Kawai Thermal Power Plant by operating the station at base load and thus ensuring adequate revenue generation. With the proposal taking shape, the commercial aspects viz. wheeling and banking, arrangement with the grid,
possibility of supplying uninterrupted power to the identified consumers, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and other commercial and legal aspects with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and State Grid Authority shall be firmed up.

The Pre-Feasibility Report has been prepared in house.

In the present study report, the plant location is studied with reference to availability of different inputs and other infrastructure for the station size under consideration. By evaluation of the data, a suitable configuration and layout for the station has been worked out. The study dwells upon other features viz. technical aspects, environmental issues, project implementation and finally the cost involved to implement this project.

1.2 Executive Summary:

1.2.1 Demand Supply Scenario:

For the purpose of power planning and grid management, Rajasthan is a part of Northern Region. The State of Rajasthan is currently having substantial shortages in peaking capability. Even after taking into account the benefits expected to accrue from the ongoing state government projects, State share from the Central sector projects and Independent Power Producers (IPP) along with Captive Power Plants (CPP) being implemented by different industries in the state, the power shortage is not expected to be mitigated in the foreseeable future.

The state is trying to promote several projects to take care of the ever-increasing demand of power beyond 2014-15. Even if all the projects now on the drawing board fructify it does not cover the power deficit of the state. There shall, however, be no difficulty in selling the excess power if generated to the power starved states in the western and northern regions.

1.2.2 Basic Requirements:

Major considerations for selection of the site for establishing the proposed 2 x 800 MW Super Critical TPS:

- **Fuel Requirement @ 90% PLF:-**
  - Coal : 7.14 MMT per annum
  - LDO/HFO : 15000 KL per annum

- **Water Requirement:-**
  - Water : 29 MCM per annum

- **Land Requirement:-**
  - The proposed units will be installed in the same premises of existing Power Plant and the required land is in possession.

- **Construction Facilities:-**
  - Construction Water required for potable & service purposes shall be sourced from existing water reservoir.
The required construction power supply shall be drawn from existing units.

The plant layout for the proposed station has been developed keeping in view the optimum use of available land, direction of road and rail access, operational ease and financial requirements for the initial development of the Project. **The proposed plot plan is attached as Annexure -1.1.**

Technical features outlining the salient parameters of the main plant and equipment are discussed in the Section-5. The state-of-the-art technology will be deployed for auxiliaries and sub-systems to ensure safe and continuous operation of the units with minimum unscheduled outages.

It is proposed to use Domestic coal for this Project. Any shortfall will be made up by using Imported Coal from Australia/South Africa/Indonesia. The Indian coal from allotted coal linkages will be transported through railway to the proposed site. The coal handling system of the proposed power project will have the capacity of 1200 TPH and suitable crushing, stacking, reclaiming & feeding system will be provided. Coal storage of 10 days requirement shall be kept in plant.

A wet extraction and disposal system is considered for bottom ash and a dry extraction and dry & wet disposal system is considered for the fly ash for the station.

Ash utilization will be as per MOEF guidelines. It is proposed to use ash for the manufacturing of cement, building material, road construction etc.

The condenser cooling shall be done by closed cooling system and the cooling water will be drawn from existing water reservoir.

The proposed electrical system will be provided with adequately sized equipment and with generous redundancy to ensure uninterrupted operation of the plant. Electrical equipment and systems are discussed and described in Section - 5.3 of the report. A 400 KV Switchyard will be provided for evacuation of power with required nos. of outgoing feeders. The exact configuration would be decided after tying up the power evacuation with the purchaser and the receiving substation voltage level.

The proposed station envisages the state-of-the-art Distributed Digital Control & Management Information System (DDCMIS) which will integrate various closed loop sub-systems, open loop sub-systems, monitoring and information sub-system covering the entire plant. The system will also integrate the various proprietary control packages supplied by the main equipment vendors for harmonious plant operation. The systems are described and discussed in adequate detail in Section – 5.4 of the Report.

Civil engineering aspects envisaged are detailed out in Section – 5.5.

To minimize emission of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) along with boiler flue gases, Electrostatic Precipitators of high efficiency and adequate size will be provided at exit end of each boiler to bring down SPM emission level fewer than 50 mg/Nm³. Twin flue 275 m high stack is envisaged for the proposed units. Liquid waste from the plant will be properly treated before re-use and/or disposal.
In Section – 8.3 of the report, O&M Philosophy for operation and maintenance is detailed out. The training requirement of O&M persons is also discussed in Section-8.3.5.

The project will be financed in such a way that the capital structure is built up to equity capital 30% and loan capital 70%. The Project Cost with Interest during Construction (IDC) is estimated as Rs. 9,100 Crores i.e. Rs. 5.68 Crores/MW. The considerations for Project cost and Tariff Calculation are discussed in brief in Section 9.

Adequate facilities will be developed for execution of the project. The project will be implemented on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) concept and may be awarded through International Competitive Bidding Process.

The schedule of commissioning of first unit is envisaged as 42 months from the NTP (Notice to Proceed) to EPC Contractor and subsequent unit shall be commissioned within a gap of 6 months thereafter.
SECTION: 2

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS
2. PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Owner</strong></th>
<th>Adani Power Rajasthan Limited (APRL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plant Capacity</strong></td>
<td>1320 MW (Existing) + 1600 MW (Proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plant Configuration</strong></td>
<td>2 X 660MW (Existing) + 2 X 800 MW (Proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Nearest Village: Kawai, Nearest Railway Station: Salpura, Nearest Airport: Kota (120 Km), Nearest Sea Port: Mundra, Gujarat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seismological Information</strong></td>
<td>ZONE – II as per IS 1893 : 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land for the Project</strong></td>
<td>Near Kawai village, Tehsil: Atru, Dist.: Baran, State of Rajasthan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source of water</strong></td>
<td>Water from Parwan river approx. 25 kms from the Site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Requirement</strong></td>
<td>29 MCM per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooling System</strong></td>
<td>Closed cycle cooling system using river water from existing raw water reservoir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Fuel</strong></td>
<td>Domestic Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coal requirement</strong></td>
<td>7.14 million metric tonnes per annum @ 90% PLF (GCV -3800 Kcal/Kg, Ash – 34% (Max), Sulphur - (0.5% Max), SHR – 2150 Kcal / kwh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support Fuel &amp; Source</strong></td>
<td>LDO/HFO/HSD from nearest refinery/oil depots by Rail/Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support fuel (HFO/ LDO)</strong></td>
<td>15,000 KL per annum @ 90% PLF (1 ml/kwh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steam Turbine Generator</strong></td>
<td>The Steam Turbine will be single shaft, multi-cylinders, tandem compound single reheat, regenerative, condensing unit directly coupled to AC Generator giving a continuous rated output of 800 MW at generator terminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steam Generator</strong></td>
<td>Steam Generator will be super-critical pressure balanced draft furnace, single reheat, radiant, dry bottom type, sliding (variable) pressure operating, suitable for outdoor installation designed for firing pulverized coal as main fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Station Operation Philosophy</strong></td>
<td>Base Load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chimney</strong></td>
<td>275 meter high Twin flue RCC chimney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Evacuation</strong></td>
<td>By 400 KV system to Rajasthan State and other utilities depending upon the requirement of the purchaser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost including IDC</td>
<td>Rs 9,100 Crores (Approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per MW</td>
<td>Rs. 5.68 Crores (Approx.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zero Date**: Notice to Proceed to EPC Contractor

- **Project Completion Schedule from the Zero date**
  - Unit-1: 42 months
  - Unit-2: 48 months
SECTION: 3

DEMAND ANALYSIS & JUSTIFICATION
3.0 DEMAND ANALYSIS & JUSTIFICATION:

3.1 Introduction

Power is among the key infrastructure that contributes towards the economic development of any nation. Since liberalization of the Indian economy in the early 1990s, the power sector in India has witnessed significant growth. Installed electricity generation capacity in India stood at about 250 GW in Aug'14, with a contribution of 69% from thermal. In transmission also, the country has made significant progress in the pursuit of making electricity available for all. Considering the positive change in policy matters, the country's growth is expected to follow an upward trend.

However, the peak electricity demand in the country is growing at a rate of 6.31% per annum whereas the average growth in the capacity addition during the last decade has been around 6.0%. Considering GDP growth rates of 8% per annum, the rate of growth of power needs to be more than 10% annually.

Further, the average per capita electricity consumption in India stands at 917 kWh as compared to the global worldwide per capita consumption of more than 3000 kWh.

Keeping in view the growth of demand and the gap between demand and supply, the government has set a target of power generation capacity of around 2,98,067 MW by the end of 12th plan i.e. by 2017. Capacity addition during 12th plan is estimated at 98,190 MW, out of which the share of coal based power plants will be of the order of 66,600 MW.

With a reheat and regenerative machine of 800 MW set size and assured availability of sufficient fuel at a competitive price, APRL expects to generate power at an attractive price. The profitability can be assured if there is adequate demand for the next 25/30 years and if power can be transmitted to potential buyers or consumers at a reasonable cost. Energy from the proposed station may be evacuated to the state/national (PGCIL) grid through 400 kV / 765 kV substations within a reasonable distance from the site.

3.2 The Electricity Act 2003

The Electricity Act - 2003 passed by the Parliament has ushered in sweeping changes in the Power Sector and provides a legal framework for enabling reforms and restructuring of the Power Sector. It has simplified administrative procedure by integrating the Indian Electricity Act, 1950, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 into a single Act.

The Electricity Act, 2003 is based on the principle of promoting competition, protecting consumers' interests and providing power to all. The salient features of the Act are:

- Unbundling of Generation & Transmission segments of the Power Sector
- De-licensing of thermal power generation
The Act consolidates the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity; takes measures that are conducive for the development of the sector including rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies and addresses environmental concerns, among others.

The Act has ushered a paradigm shift in the power sector. Competition is now possible not just in generation, but also in every facet of the sector including transmission and distribution and private sector investment is now facilitated by greater transparency brought in by the Act.

The Act permits free entry into generation, unless there are overriding safety and environmental concerns. The Act also promises non-discriminatory open access to the transmission system. To this end the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) had framed the regulation for the "Open Access in Inter-State Transmission" in January, 2004, which facilitates the bulk sale of energy from generators to the customers. This has introduced the idea of trading in wholesale electricity.

3.2.1 Concept of Independent Power Producers:

The Union Power Ministry is encouraging Independent Power Producers (IPPs) across the country as a means to create additional generating capacity at a faster rate through private sector participation.

Power plants usually sign long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with State governments under which they agree to sell power to state-owned distribution utilities at agreed rate for a specified period.

Independent power producers may sign PPA with the state electricity utilities for supply of electricity regularly to the grid or to meet peak loads. IPPs may also sign long-term power purchase agreements with bulk power buyers, committing a certain percentage of their capacity to such agreements. IPPs can also sell the surplus power generated in the open market to licensed power traders who needs the power at that particular time.

The Electricity Act, 2003 recognized the concept of trading as a distinct licensed activity and CERC was identified as the regulator. CERC have issued guidelines for trade licensing, power trading and for setting up power exchanges. CERC have issued power trading licenses to many trading companies and power exchanges have come into being.

To facilitate sale of power to power traders and third parties, the government has established an open access policy in power transmission. Introduced in the Electricity Act, 2003, open access basically refers to the right to transmit power over a system
belonging to a third party. CERC have laid down procedures for open access in
distribution. SERC of many states have followed up by laying down of provisions for
open access.

With such concerted efforts in all areas, IPP’s are considered a favorable option to
meet the power demand.

3.3 National Electricity Policy

The Central government has prepared the National Electricity Policy for development
of the power system based on optimal utilization of resources. It is one of the key
instruments for providing policy guideline to the Electricity Regulatory Commission
(ERC) and to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for preparation of the National
Electricity Plan. The Policy aims at accelerated development of the power sector,
providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and
other stakeholders keeping in view availability of energy resources, technology
available to exploit these resources, economics of generation using different
resources and energy security issues. The Policy also aims at overcoming the energy
and peaking shortages and ensuring the commercial viability of the Electricity Sector,
inter alia.

3.4 Perspective of Power Development

3.4.1 Power Development Scenario of 12th Plan (2012-2017):

As per the 5th National Power Plan (2002-2012) prepared by CEA a need based
installed capacity of the order of 2,98,067 MW is required by the end of 12th Plan
based on demand projections of 17th Electric Power Survey and a system reliability
level of Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) less than 1% for the country.

The primary resources for Electric Power Generation are water, fossil fuel (coal,
lignite, oil & natural gas) and nuclear energy. They would continue to serve as major
resources for electric power generation in the long run, though various forms of
renewable source, such as wind, solar, bio-mass, tides etc., will also contribute.

Based on the report of the working group on Power constituted by Planning
Commission, a capacity addition of 78,700 MW was targeted in 11th Plan ending in
March 2012, comprising 15,627 MW Hydro, 59,693 MW thermal and 3380 MW
Nuclear. Out of the total thermal capacity of 59,693 MW, coal/lignite based capacity
was expected to be 40,901 MW.

For 12th Plan ending in March 2017, CEA has identified a capacity addition of 98,190
MW comprising of 9,204 MW Hydro, 67,686 MW thermal, 2,800 MW of Nuclear and
18,500 MW of renewable sources. The 12th Plan program is comparatively large so as
to provide not only for normal growth during the 12th Plan period, but also to
compensate for any short fall in the capacity addition during 11th Plan period.
3.4.2 Present Status of Demand & Availability:

A review of the statistics reveals that during the year 2013-14, the country witnessed an energy shortage to the tune of 4.2% and peak demand shortage of 4.5%. Notably there is an acute shortage in the certain areas of the country.

The peak demand shortage on all-India basis for this period was nearly 6,103 MW. It may be noted that the peak demand is actually restricted demand and is likely to be much higher.

Keeping the present scenario of shortages in energy and peak demand in view and to maintain a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth of 8% to 10%, the Government of India has very prudently set a target of about 2,98,067 MW of power generation capacity by March, 2017.

The capacity addition required in next five (5) years will be 98,190 MW. The thermal power generation addition, during this period is estimated to the tune of 67,686 MW. It is estimated that the total funds requirement in the next five (5) years will be approximately Rs. 6,43,831 Crs. This includes the expenditure on infrastructure development in coal mining and coal transportation to the power plant sites, as well as the funds required for setting up plants with transmission and distribution system.

3.5 The Power Scenario in Rajasthan

The State of Rajasthan falls within Northern region as per central Electricity Authority (CEA). The total Installed capacity of Power Utilities as on 31.07.2014 with break-up in Northern region and in Rajasthan in particular is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thermal</th>
<th>Nuclear</th>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>RES (MNRE)</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN REGION</td>
<td>39,143</td>
<td>5,331</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>44,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN STATE</td>
<td>8,794</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CEA; All figures in MW
RES: Renewable Energy Sources

As per 17th Electric Power Survey of CEA the electric energy requirement in the State of Rajasthan during the end year of 11th & 12th Plan periods have been projected as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Period</th>
<th>Energy Requirement (MU)</th>
<th>Peak Demand (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11th Plan ended year 2011-12</td>
<td>48,916</td>
<td>8,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Plan year ending 2016-17</td>
<td>67,767</td>
<td>11,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From above, it is apparent that there is substantial requirement of capacity addition to bridge the gap of electricity demand & supply and also to meet the objective of National Electricity Policy of Govt. of India.

Considering the load growth and the schemes for capacity addition taken-up, the gap between the peak demand and availability is not likely to close in the near future.

### 3.6 Choice of Fuel

It is proposed to use domestic coal for this Project. The Indian coal from allotted coal linkages will be transported through railway to the proposed site.

### 3.7 Station Configuration

The proposed station is planned for total capacity of 2920 MW. While selecting the unit sizes for large utility stations, the major criteria are:

- Plant availability
- Cooling Water availability
- Compatibility of grid to withstand sudden outage of unit
- Operating experience of the set size
- Thermodynamic cycle efficiency and specific input consumption viz. fuel, water etc.
- Specific investment requirement & cost of generation.

Station comprising 800 MW is recommended in order to take advantage of economy of scale in specific cost, construction and operation of the units, manpower involved, the heat rate achievable and lower specific auxiliary power consumption. With higher set sizes, the capital outlay as well as cost of generation is comparatively less.

For the proposed station, installation of two (2) units of 800 MW is considered preferable. These units 800 MW set size have favourable heat rate at high plant load factor and reasonably low operating cost. Several power projects are in service or under implementation with 800 MW units. As such, availability of skilled operating personnel from other thermal power stations in the country render definite advantage in favour of 800 MW sets. Further these set sizes are considered appropriate in the light of expansion of both PGCIL and the State Grid to handle the generated power.

In the light of the above, configuration of 2x800 MW is considered appropriate for the proposed expansion of the station.

### 3.8 Justification of Project:

The state of Rajasthan has been on the path of growth in all sectors of the economy. The state government is committed to ensure “Power to All” on round-the-clock basis. Due to consistent support and growth strategy adopted by the State Government, the
large, medium and small scale units are being set up every year. This process of industrialization further boosts the demand for power in the state. Moreover, open access provision of transmission system provided in the Electricity Act, 2003 enables a Power generating station to wheel the generated power to any parts of India.

Before undertaking a large Power Project, the criteria given importance are as follows:

- Unit size and station configuration
- Cost of Energy generated from the station.
- Load demand of the State, region and of the Country.
- Thermodynamic Cycle efficiency and reduced emission.
- Operating experience of similar plants.
- Station availability and Plant Load Factor attainable.
- Project Time frame

The Project proponents have carefully considered all above and decided to expand the existing Kawai Thermal Power Plant.

The basic requirements for setting up a Coal based Thermal Power Plant are Land, Fuel, Water and Power evacuation facility. The Project Authorities have already taken pre-emptive actions in these areas and their status is as follows:

**Land:**

The proposed two units of 800 MW in Phase-II will be installed in the same premises. The required land is available.

**Water:**

The Water requirement for the Project will be met from Parwan Dam located on Parwan river which is a perennial source of water and passes about 30 Kms from the Power Plant site. Application for allotment of additional water is being made to Water Resource Department, Govt of Rajasthan.

**Coal:**

The requirement of Coal for the project will met from domestic source.

**Power Evacuation:**

Delivery point will be STU (State Transmission utility) interface which is the bus bar of the generating station from which the power shall be supplied at 400kV voltage level as specified by the STU.

The “low cost of power” would prove to be the strong point of this project in the merit order rating when compared to other power stations.
SECTION: 4

PROJECT DETAILS
4.0 PROJECT DETAILS

4.1 Accessibility:

The Project site is located near Kawai village in Baran District of Rajasthan.

The Project site is located adjacent to the National Highway (NH-90). An access off the national highway of Class ‘AAA’ category has been made.

The nearest railhead, Salpura Railway Station on Katni-Bina line is at a distance of 0.2 kms southwest from the site.

4.2 Land for the Project:

The proposed 2 X 800 Thermal Power Plant will be installed within existing plant premises. 578.53 Ha land is in possession of APRL. Khasra wise details are enclosed as Annexure-1.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Area in Ha (2x660MW – Already submitted to MoEF)</th>
<th>Proposed Expansion 2x800MW Area in Ha (New)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant Area</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Belt</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Stock Yard</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash Dyke</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash based Industries</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>228.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>578.53 Ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the site is located nearer to the Highway and railway lines all infrastructural facilities like access road, railhead, clear means of receiving coal, etc. are available nearby the site. Other technical aspects like wind direction, soil characteristics also have been taken into consideration while developing the Plant Layout.
4.3 Fuel Source and Availability:

4.3.1 Source & Type of Fuel:

a) Main Fuel - Coal

The main fuel considered for the project is Domestic Coal. Any shortfall will be made up by using Imported Coal. Coal from International market will be procured from countries like Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and other possible sources. APRL at appropriate time shall apply for allocation of coal linkage and the same will be transported to the project site by Railway wagons. Coal storage of 10 days requirement of coal is proposed at the power plant.

The annual requirement of coal is estimated as about 7.14 MMTPA for the two (2) units of 800 MW, considering a gross calorific value of 3800 kcal/kg at 90% plant load factor and station heat rate of 2150 Kcal/Kwh. The coal shall have Ash Content of 34% (Max.) and Sulphur content below 0.5%.

b) Start-Up Fuel

The boiler will be designed for cold start-up and initial warm-up using Light Diesel Oil (LDO)/ Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) / High Speed Diesel (HSD). HFO/LDO/HSD will be received to the proposed plant by means of the rail/road tankers.

The annual requirement of secondary fuel-Light Diesel Oil (LDO) for cold start up and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO)/ High Speed Diesel (HSD) for load stabilization is estimated to be around 15,000 KL per annum.

4.3.2 Infrastructure & Mode of Transportation:

The Indian coal from other coal linkages will be transported through railway to the proposed site. Indian Coal will be transported through rail wagons and will be unloaded in wagon tippler or Track Hopper respectively at Site through existing railway siding at Salpura Station. The location of the Take-off in Railway line and route survey would be decided in consultation with Railway Authorities & State Govt.

4.4 Makeup water Availability & Transportation:

4.4.1 Raw Water

The water requirement for the proposed project will be met from the water from the Parwan Dam located at a distance of 30 km from the proposed project site. Water will be transported through pipelines. Water received from the source can be further treated in Pre-treatment plant and then used for power plant purposes. Water requirement for the proposed 2 x 800 MW power plant will be in the order of about 29 MCM per annum.
4.4.2 Freshwater
The freshwater to cater the plant needs such as power cycle make up, auxiliary cooling water, services, potable water, etc., shall be fed from a Water Treatment Plant for the proposed plant.

Indicative water balance is attached as Annexure-1.2.

4.5 Power Evacuation Plan:
It is proposed to sell power generated from the station at 400 KV / 765 KV level to Rajasthan state utilities through existing / proposed State Grid & Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) system. Study for grant of open access to the project through PGCIL shall also be initiated.

4.6 Environmental Aspects:
In the proposed project water from existing reservoir will be used in closed circuit for circulating water system and sweet water needs will be met. Suitable provisions will be incorporated in the design of buildings, structures and selection of equipment such that there are no adverse effects due to emissions, noise, contamination of soil water and air. A detailed EIA study shall be conducted to assess the impacts and the recommendations will be followed while establishing the project.

Electrostatic precipitators of high efficiency and stack height as per CPCB norms etc. will limit the emission levels. As such, no undue problem is envisaged from installation of the power plant at said location from environmental aspect.

Detailed environmental aspects have been given in Section – 8.0:

4.7 Site Features:
The selected site near Kawai village has the following inherent advantages:-
- Availability of suitable & adequate land.
- Assured year round availability of water from Parwan Dam.
- The site is not located in an environmentally fragile area.
- Power can be easily evacuated at 400Kv / 765 kV level to State owned substations in the region.
- The site is well connected by rail and road for transport of fuel & Heavy equipments.
- Strategic location with respect to load centres.
SECTION: 5

TECHNICAL FEATURES
5.0 TECHNICAL FEATURES:

5.0 TECHNICAL FEATURES:

The power generating Units will be of Super-critical steam parameters utilizing domestic coal.

It is proposed to use river water from existing reservoir as cooling water for condenser. The condenser cooling circuit shall operate on 'closed cycle system'.

The bottom ash will be collected in wet form and fly ash in dry/wet form. Fly Ash extracted in dry form and stored in storage silos for the purpose of utilization. Unutilized fly ash will be converted into slurry form and will be disposed to the existing ash dyke along with bottom ash.

Switchyard will be located near the power block. The power generated at the plant will be evacuated at 400 kV/ 765 kV level to Rajasthan state utilities through existing / proposed grids of Rajasthan & PGCIL system depending upon the requirement of the Purchaser.

Design requirements envisaged in “Central Electricity Authority” (Construction of electrical Plant & electrical lines) Regulations: 2007 shall be complied with.

The plant will be designed in compliance with applicable National and International Codes and Standards such as ASME, ASTM, DIN, BS, IEC, IEEE, IS, etc. The plant will comply with all local statutory regulations and requirements, such as Indian Boiler Regulations (IBR), CCOE, Indian Factories Act, Indian Electricity Act, Environmental Regulations, etc.

5.1 PLANT PERFORMANCE:

The general technical description is detailed in Section 6.2 for the steam turbine of 800 MW from each Unit. For tariff calculation, the plant gross heat rate with performance coal, design ambient conditions and cooling water temperature, is considered to be 2150 kcal/kWh on GCV basis and the auxiliary consumption is considered as 5.75% of the gross power generated. Availability of the plant of similar size and type is above 90%.

The steam parameters will be selected considering the parameters offered by different manufacturers for equipment of similar type and rating, to get the advantage of standard proven design at competitive cost.
5.2 MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEM:

5.2.1 STEAM GENERATOR AND ACCESSORIES:

Steam Generator
The steam generator units proposed for the station will be super-critical, once through, outdoor, pulverized coal fired, balanced draft, single reheat, dry bottom type with two pass or tower type arrangement as per manufacturer’s standard. For improved efficiency at part loads and flexible operability, boiler capable of sliding pressure operation is favoured. An added advantage in these type of boilers is feature of Boiler circulation pumps which shorten the start-up time and heat loss during start-up period.

The combustion system will be provided for pulverised coal firing with Low NOx type coal burners. The steam generators will be designed for continuous satisfactory operation with the range of coal. The furnace would be conservatively designed for fuel to burn completely and to avoid any slagging in the furnace and excessive fouling in the super heater sections of the boiler. The design flue gas velocities would be carefully selected to minimise erosion of pressure parts and other vital components on account of ash. The steam generators would be designed in accordance with the latest provisions of Indian Boiler Regulations.

Capacity of steam generating units would be so selected as to ensure adequate margin over the requirement of Turbine at 100% MCR in order to cater to auxiliary steam requirement for soot blowing operation, and also for start-up of the adjacent unit, and de-aerating of the steam generating units after prolonged use. The steam generators would be designed to operate with “the HP Heaters out of service” condition (resulting in lower feed water temperature at Economiser inlet) and deliver steam to meet the turbo-generator requirement at base load. Economiser section of the boiler would be non-steaming type with provision for recirculation during start-up, chemical cleaning etc. Super heater section would be divided in convection and radiant zones and designed so as to maintain rated steam temperature at outlet over the range of 60% to 100% MCR load. Main steam de-superheating stations with provision for spraying water tapped off from feed water piping would be provided. Air preheaters, preferably of rotary type would be provided with a set of soot blowers of automatic sequential electrically operated type, arranged for on-load cleaning of the heat transfer surfaces.

Draft system of each boiler would be provided with Forced Draft and Induced Draft Fans with suitable capacity and control arrangement, each independently capable of meeting the requirement at 60% boiler MCR load. The forced draft fans would control total airflow to boiler and the induced draft fans will control furnace draft of the boiler through automatic control loops. The coal will be received to the coal bunkers of about 16 hours storage capacity and the same will be fed to the coal pulverises utilising gravimetric feeders. The pulvserised and conditioned coal will be then distributed to the Low Nox coal burners from each mill for combustion in the furnace of the boiler thro’ coal conveying pipes.

HFO/HSD and LDO will be required for start-up, load carrying and flame stabilization at low load. LDO will be used for cold start-up and HFO/HSD will be required for low load operation and flame stabilization.
The complete boiler will be top supported type and would be provided with all supporting steel structures, platforms, galleries, elevator and stairways for easy approach and maintenance of the unit. Adequate weather protection would be provided for instruments and operating personnel.

Necessary lining and insulation along with fixing materials to limit outside surface temperature to a safe level would be provided. Monorails and hoists required for handling heavy equipment, motors, fans etc. would be supplied along with the steam-generating units for ease of maintenance.

**Electrostatic Precipitator**

Each steam-generating unit would be provided with electro-static precipitators. Each precipitator will have two parallel gas paths, any of which can be isolated for maintenance when required, keeping the other path in operation. Each path will have fields in series for collection of fly ash. The ESP will be designed for outlet dust burden not exceeding 50 mg/Nm3 at 100% MCR.

### 5.2.2 Steam Turbine

The steam turbine would be 3000 rpm, tandem compound, single reheat, regenerative, condensing, horizontally split, three-cylinder machine with extractions for regenerative feed heating. The turbine would be designed for main steam parameters of corresponding to the boiler output of pressure and temperature, before emergency stop valves of HP turbine and reheat steam parameters to IP turbine. The LP turbine will exhaust to condenser. At turbine valve wide open (VWO) condition the turbo-generator set will be able to operate continuously with a throttle steam flow of about 105% turbine MCR condition.

The bypass station will act not only as a protection to the unit during pressure rise resulting from sudden load throw off but also enable operation of the unit at loads lower than the controllable range of load. This will also permit quick, repeated hot starts of the unit on its tripping.

A fully automatic gland sealing system will be provided for the turbine which will have provision for receiving steam from auxiliary steam header during start-up and low load operation. The turbo-generator will be equipped with electro-hydraulic governing system ensuring stable operation under any grid fluctuation and load throw off condition. The turbo-generator will be equipped with turning gear. The unit will also be provided with self-contained lubricating oil system for supplying oil to turbine and generator bearings and also to hydrogen seal oil system of the generator. The lubricating oil will be cooled by Closed Circuit Cooling Water System utilising sea water as cooling medium.

Generator will be connected to its unit step up transformer. The auxiliary power requirement of the unit will be drawn from its unit auxiliary transformer tapped off from the generator bus duct. All auxiliaries like turbine oil purification system, generator seal oil system etc. as well as necessary protective and supervisory system will be provided to ensure trouble-free, safe and efficient operation of the turbo-generator. The unit will be guaranteed to generate required output at generator terminals continuously. The turbine will be suitable for wet steam washing for which set of auxiliary equipment necessary for the units will be provided.
5.2.3 Condensing Equipment

Double pass surface condenser capable of maintaining the required vacuum while condensing steam at the maximum rating of the turbine will be provided. The condenser will be of divided water box design with rolled steel construction of body and water chamber. Condenser with Stainless Steel heat exchanger tubes, with steel tube sheet, baffles plates, etc. is envisaged for clarified water application. The condenser will be designed as per HEI code or equivalent. The condensers will have integrated air cooling zone and it should be designed so as to accept full quantity of steam during turbine HP and LP bypass operation without any undue vibration, thermal stress etc. The condenser axis will be at right angle to the turbo-generator axis.

Necessary controls for Oxygen content of condensate leaving the condenser hot well will be provided. The condensate temperature will not be less than the saturation temperature corresponding to condenser back pressure. The water boxes will be protected by a suitable protection system. The maximum heat load of the condenser will correspond to turbine operating with valves wide open condition at 105% TMCR steam flow.

Vacuum pumps will be provided to maintain the vacuum in the condenser by expelling the non-condensable gases. One vacuum pump would operate during normal plant operation and during start-up, both the units may be operated such that the desired vacuum can be pulled within a short time.

5.2.4 Coal Unloading, Transportation and Feeding System:

The coal handling system for the power plant will be normally operational for two shifts a day with provision for third shift operation also. It is considered to have a 16 hrs Storage capacity in the bunkers. For the project coal will be supplied from the mine end by railway wagons and will be unloaded using track hopper and wagon tipplers for the plant.

Coal in BOX-N/BOBRN wagons will be unloaded by wagon tipplers or in track hopper and conveyed to the boiler bunker through crusher house and a number of transfer houses. Provision has been kept for stacking crushed coal in coal stockyard from where coal will be reclaimed as and when the same will be required in coal bunkers.

The sub systems of the Coal Handling Plant are:

- Coal unloading system
- Crushing & Screening System
- Coal stacking & Reclaiming
- Belt Conveyors
- Metal Detectors
- Magnetic Separators
- Belt Scale
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(Phase-II)

- Coal Sampler Stations
- Conveyor Supports, Galleries and Platforms
- Crusher House
- Bunker Feeding System
- Dust Extraction / Dust Suppression/ Ventilation System

Complete new CHP shall be installed including Crusher house, stacker cum Reclaimer with yard for proposed 2x800 MW Phase-II.

The coal of size (-) 300mm shall be made available at plant. The combination of conveyors shall feed uncrushed coal to screen. The higher size coal particle (more than 25mm) will be fed to crusher and smaller particle (less than 25mm) will be fed to belt feeder for feeding to conveyor. The bigger coal particle will be crushed to -25mm by the ring granulator type crusher.

Existing facility of Kawai phase –I is already having two nos Wagon Tipplers under operation. For Kawai Phase-II, 2x 800 MW third & fourth wagon tipplers shall be installed. For Third WT civil work has been completed. Fourth wagon tippler adjacent to WT-3 shall be installed. 2x50% (1200 TPH) conveyor stream shall be installed from WT to main junction tower & 2x100% (2400 TPH) conveyor stream from existing TP shall be extended up to bunker feeding.

Conveyor will feed crushed coal to bunker through motorised travelling tripper for storage purpose. Metal detector, coal supply unit, electronic belt conveyor shall be provided at strategic locations. Dust suppression system shall be provided at the discharge end of all conveyors excepting crusher house at bunker bay while dust extraction system shall be provided at vibrating screen and bunker bay. Manual/ Electric hoist at various buildings shall be provided for maintenance purpose. All belt conveyors shall be provided with fire resistance and its speed shall be limited to 3m/sec.

5.2.5    Fuel Oil Handling System:

Existing facility of Fuel Oil system which includes LDO/HSD/HFO as a start-up fuel can cater the additional requirement of Kawai phase-II, 2x800 MW. However only pressuring pumps (2W+ 1S) to be additionally added for phase-II.

5.2.6  Ash Handling System:
5.2.6.1 System Description and Capacity

Ash formed due to combustion of coal in the pulverised coal steam generator will be collected partly as bottom ash in bottom ash hopper and partly as fly ash in the fly ash hoppers. The major sub systems are as under:
Bottom Ash Handling System
Jet pumps in conjunction with water impounded bottom ash hoppers shall be provided for extraction and conveying of bottom ash slurry from bottom ash hoppers to slurry pump house. Bottom ash shall be evacuated in 2 hours per unit in a shift of 8 hours.
Design criteria
The ash handling system shall be provided according to the following technical parameters:

a) Ash content : 34%

b) Coal consumption / boiler at BMCR condition : 815 TPH

c) Capacity of fly ash handling system : 360 TPH/Unit

d) Capacity of bottom ash handling system : 210 TPH/Unit

Bulk density of bottom 0.65T/M3 is and fly ash is 0.75T/M3 for volume calculation.

Bottom Ash Handling System:
The bottom ash shall be collected from the boiler in a water impounded bottom ash hopper placed below the furnace of each boiler. The ash shall be removed from the bottom ash hopper once in every shift of 8 hours. The ash shall be pumped through high pressure pumps in wet slurry form from water impounded hoppers to the ash dyke area.

Fly Ash Handling System:
The fly ash handling plant will remove fly ash from electro static precipitator (ESP), Economiser, Air Preheater hoppers and transport it to the storage silos. This will be carried out by vacuum and/ or pressure conveying system on a continuous basis. One boiler unit will be provided with one pneumatic conveying system for handling fly ash collected in hoppers.

The fly ash handling system will include aeration blowers and heaters, air compressors and dryers, fly ash transmitter, all valves, piping, supports, platforms, access stairs and ladders, all control & instrumentation, electrical equipment, power and control cable and cabling etc. The bends with wear resistant linings will be provided for fly ash conveying pipelines.

5.2.6.2 Ash Disposal
The fly ash generated from these units will be used in cement industries around the area. Fly ash will be collected in ash silos and from the silos shall be loaded in to closed trucks and sent to cement industries. Fly ash can also be utilised in Brick industries, in construction of roads, in making fly-ash bricks. In case of exigencies, fly ash from the silos shall be disposed to ash pond through lean slurry system. Slurry pumps and pipes lines shall be provided for disposal of bottom ash slurry from slurry pump house to ash pond in lean slurry mode

5.2.7 Plant Water System
5.2.7.1 Water drawl

For drawl of water for the proposed project, Right of Way of 15 m width need to be arranged from the intake point on Parwan River upto plant site parallel to existing lines. The scheme of raw water withdrawal from intake to plant will be separately studied and designed along with the requirement of other facilities within the Complex.
5.2.7.2 Makeup Water System

River Parwan is considered as the source of water for the station. The consumptive water requirement of the proposed 2x800 MW station is estimated at around 3356 m3/hr (29MCM per annum). The requirement of plant water will be met by drawl of water through an intake structure with pump house to be constructed near the Parwan dam.

Re-circulating cooling water system using wet evaporative Induced Draft cooling towers will be deployed for the proposed station. It will be used for the condenser and auxiliary equipment cooling in a semi-open cooling water circuit. The choice of cooling water system is guided predominantly by the GOI guidelines on use of sweet water for cooling purposes.

The tentative Raw water analysis is furnished as Annexure-1.3

The total raw water requirement of 3356 m3/hr considers lean phase ash slurry disposal, heat cycle make-up, make-up to cooling towers and other consumptive requirements like potable water, different varieties of process and service water etc. It is proposed to utilise blow down from the cooling tower in ash handling and intermittent quenching of water drained from boiler. The break down is furnished in the Water Balance Diagram is given in Drawing KAW-2-GEN-OTH-BM-001 enclosed.

There will be 3x50% (for Phase-II, 2x800 MW) capacity intake pumps in the intake pump house to be constructed on Parwan River to meet the plant requirement. Raw water from this pump house will be pumped through carbon steel underground coated pipeline which will be protected with suitable coating and wrapping same as existing line with higher diameter.

Raw water at the plant end will be received in existing raw water reservoir, which will have an overall storage capacity of about fifteen (15) days' raw water requirement of the Plant Phase-1(2X660 MW). After Phase-2 (2X800 MW) reservoir storage days will be reduced. Raw water will thereafter, be pumped to the Raw water pre-treatment plant and Ash handling plant by 3x50% capacity Raw water pumps.

For this expansion power station, two (2) clariflocculator units each having rated capacity of about 2400 m3/hr is considered. Normally both the clariflocculators will be running at part load condition. However, when one clariflocculator is under maintenance then the other clariflocculator will be run at overload condition to cater to the total clarified water requirement. Lime, alum and other coagulant aids will be dosed in the clariflocculators to accelerate the coagulation.

Clarified water will, thereafter, be used as make-up for the Circulating water system directly and also stored in a twin chamber RCC reservoir (semi-underground) having a storage capacity of about 4-hours clarified water requirement for the proposed power station. From the Clarified water reservoir clarified water will be pumped to the following major consumers-

Cater to the requirement of Air Compressors coolers, Air Conditioning and ventilation plant, service water for washing, cleaning and other housekeeping needs and for Ash Handling Plant for sealing and cooling purpose, etc. which will be met by three (3)
nos. of Service water pumps (2W +1S) each having 50% capacity to meet the requirement of both units.

As feed water to meet the requirement of DM plant which will be met by three (3) nos. of DM Plant feed water pumps (2W +1S) each having 50% capacity to meet the requirement of both units.

As feed water to meet the requirement of Potable water which will be met by two (2) nos. of Potable water feed pumps (1W +1S) each having 100% capacity to meet the requirement of both units.

In addition, clarified water will also be used for off-load Air preheater and ESP washing which will be met by three (3) nos. of Air Preheater Wash water pumps (2W +1S) each having 50% capacity to meet the requirement of one unit.

Cooling water in circulation is estimated at 90700 m3/hr per unit including the requirement of auxiliary cooling circuit and considering temperature rise across condenser as 9.3 degree C.

The makeup water requirement for cooling circuit at full load is estimated at 3256m3/hr (2878+378) for two units. The cooling tower blow down is expected to be about 630 m3/hr. Out of 630 m3/hr. blow down appx. 378 m3/hr. water will be recycled by installing Clarifier+UF+RO to minimize make up water requirement.

The system design will take into consideration recycling of waste water and aim at minimum liquid effluent discharge. Sludge water from the clariflocculator will be recovered in a thickener and reused in the Plant. Regeneration effluent from DM plant will be neutralised before discharge to Central Monitoring Basin (CMB). The water from CMB after suitable treatment will be recycled for use in Ash water sump, CHP dust suppression, AHP and Horticulture and gardening system.

5.2.7.3 Demineralisation Plant & Heat Cycle Make-up System:

Assuming average 3% make-up for the heat cycle and accounting for three hours regeneration time, demineralising chains, of 90 m3/hr capacity addition to existing DM plant(2X45 m3/hr.+1X90 m3/hr.) have been envisaged for the proposed units. DM plant will supply heat cycle make-up, the make-up requirement for primary water circuit in heat exchangers for the auxiliary cooling system of boiler, turbine generator and other common auxiliaries.

Clarified water will be pumped to the DM plant for demineralisation. In the DM plant, the water will be first filtered through dual media filters installed within the DM plant building. Filtered water will subsequently be passed through Ultrafiltration, Reverse Osmosis units, degassifier towers and mixed bed exchangers and the demineralised water will be stored in DM water storage tanks. Acid and alkali unloading, storage and feeding system will be installed for the DM plant resin regeneration. DM water will be stored in existing DM water storage tanks (2X1500 m3+2X5000 m3)

DM water from the storage tanks will be transferred to unit condensate storage tanks by three (3) nos. DM transfer pumps (2W +1S) each having 100% capacity to meet the requirement of one unit.
There will be one common DMCCW circuit for each unit - for both TG auxiliaries and SG auxiliaries. DMCCW system will have 2x100% capacity DMCCW pumps, 2x100% capacity Plate type Heat Exchangers, 2x100% Filters and one expansion tank.

### 5.2.7.4 Circulating and Auxiliary Cooling Water System

The plant CW system will include the CW and auxiliary CW pumping system, Induced Draught Cooling Tower (IDCT).

It is proposed to provide single circulating water pump house in the plant for two (2) units with Five (5) numbers of pumps in pump house, two (2) for each unit and one (1) common standby for all units. CW shall be supplied to each condenser through CW piping which shall be MS pipes as per IS: 3589 / IS: 1239 coated with epoxy mortar anticorrosive coating inside and coal tar epoxy paint outside.

All valves / butterfly valves, RE joints and other fittings shall be suitable for water application.

For each unit, 2x100% auxiliary cooling water pumps for primary circuit as well as 2X100% pumps for secondary circuit will be provided for supply of auxiliary cooling water to 3x50% Plate Heat Exchangers (PHE). DM water which will be used for cooling the equipment in closed cycle shall be cooled in PHE’s. The secondary auxiliary cooling water pumps will be located within the CW pump house near the respective units. These pumps will take suction from the CW sump and return back to the CW outlet line from the condenser for rejecting heat to main IDCT. However, alternative arrangement of booster pumps with suction from CW pump discharge shall also be acceptable.

There are certain station auxiliaries which may have to be cooled by fresh water. In such case, however, it will be ensured that the fresh water is cooled and recycled through close cycle cooling using plate heat exchangers or small FRP cooling tower (if quality of return water permits). However, fresh water will not be used for this service.

The cold water after cooling tower will be led to the CW pump house through the cold-water channel by gravity. CW system blow-down would be drawn from the discharge of the main & auxiliary CW pumps and suitably treated prior to discharge.

### 5.2.7.5 Closed Cycle Cooling Water System

Closed circuit cooling water system would be adopted for steam generator and turbine generator and common auxiliaries like air compressors, ash handling plant equipment etc. DM water would be used in the primary circuit, which in turn will be cooled by circulating water in plate type heat exchangers. Make up to the primary side closed loop would be from unit DM makeup system. For the secondary side, cooling water would be tapped from CW inlet to condenser and discharged into the discharge duct downstream of the condenser.

### 5.2.7.6 Condensate Polishing Plant (CPU)

For maintaining the feed water purity condensate polishing plant will be provided in the feed water cycle at the downstream of condensate extraction pumps. The function of the CPU will be to purify the condensate from the condenser by removing...
solids and dissolved salts with the intent of reducing corrosion and depositions in the steam-water cycle.

The condensate polishing plant will be 2x60% capacity mixed bed trains, consisting of service vessels for each unit. The resins to be used would be strong acid cation and strong base anion type appropriate for the influent condensate quality. The resins will be separated and regenerated externally by transferring to a dedicated regeneration station. A common external regeneration facility will be provided for both units.

The CPU will be provided with associated chemical feed system for preparing, measuring and dosing the required chemicals.

5.2.7.7 Service Water & Potable Water System

Drinking water requirement for the plant will be met from the output of potable water plant receiving stock from fresh water system after proper filtration and treatment. Potable water thus generated shall be stored in a potable water tank of capacity 100 M³. There will be 2x100% drinking water pumps, which will supply drinking water to various facility area overhead tanks. Plant service water requirement will be met from the Overhead Service water tank and 2x100% Service water pumps, which will supply service water to various facility areas.

5.2.8 Waste water Treatment Plant:

The liquid waste shall be collected and treated/recycled generally as per the following way:

The waste water from neutralization pits of condensate-polishing plant, DM plant shall be collected in the respective neutralization pits and neutralized before pumping to the central monitoring basin before final disposal.

The oily waste from main plant area shall be treated using oil water separator and the treated water shall be led to the tube settler provided for service water waste for further treatment. Similarly separate system shall be provided for oily water in fuel oil unloading and storage area.

Rain Water

Rainfall runoff from the coal pile will contain mainly suspended solids. This runoff will be routed to the settling basin for retention and settling of suspended solids, and the clear water from there may be used for dust suppression system.

The rain water is collected in the storm water drain running all around the project. Rain water harvesting pit is connected to the storm water drain.

Excess rain water will flow to common collection pit from where water can be pumped for use in the ash handling system.

Miscellaneous

The plant sanitary waste will be treated in the sewage treatment plant.
5.2.9 **Fire Detection and Protection System:**

A comprehensive fire detection and protection system is envisaged for the complete power station. This system will generally conform to the recommendations of TAC guidelines and NFPA – 860.

The following fire detection and protection systems are envisaged.

**Hydrant system for complete power plant covering the entire power station including all the auxiliaries, buildings in the plant area and DM plant.** The system will be complete with piping, hydrants, valves, instrumentation, hoses, nozzles, hose boxes/stations etc.

**Automatic high velocity water spray system for all transformers located in transformer yard and those of rating 10 MVA and above located within the boundary limits of plant, main and unit turbine oil tanks and purifier, lube oil piping (zoned) in turbine area, generator seal oil system, lube oil system for SG feed pumps, consisting of detectors, deluge valves, projectors, valves, piping, instrumentation etc.**

**Automatic medium velocity water spray system for cable vaults and cable galleries of the main plant, switchyard control room, CHP control room & ESP control room consisting of smoke detectors, linear heat sensing cable detectors, deluge valves, isolation valves, piping, instrumentation, etc.**

**Automatic medium velocity water spray system for conveyors, galleries, transfer points and crusher house consisting of QB detectors, linear heat sensing cables, deluge valves, nozzles, piping, instrumentation, etc.**

**Automatic medium velocity water spray system for un-insulated fuel oil tanks storing fuel oil having flash point 66 deg C and below consisting of QB detectors, deluge valves, nozzles, piping, instrumentation, etc.**

**Automatic sprinkler or water spray system shall be provided for Auxiliary boiler, store and hydrogen generation plant.**

**Foam injection system for fuel oil storage tanks consisting of foam concentrate tanks, foam pumps, in-line inductors, valves, piping & instrumentation etc.**

**For protection of control room, equipment room, computer room and other electrical and electronic equipment rooms, suitable “Halon substitutes” such as “INERGEN” or “AGRONITE” system would be provided.**

**Fire detection and Alarm system – A computerized analogue, addressable type early warning system will be provided to cover the complete power plant with compatible detection systems.**

**Portable and mobile extinguishers, such as pressurized water type, carbon-dioxide type, foam type, dry chemical powder type, will be located at strategic locations throughout the plant.**
Existing above ground fire water pump house & storage tank will meet the requirement for additional 2x800 MW units.

All necessary instrumentation & controls for the entire fire detection, alarm and protection system will be provided for safe operation of the system.

5.2.10 Plant Air & Instrument Air System:

For instrument/service air requirement of main plant and auxiliaries, air compressors having a required capacity and a discharge pressure of 8 bar (g) with Air Drying Plants of same capacity will be provided. For the complete plant, Four (4) numbers (2W+2S) of Instrument air compressors will be provided. These compressors will be oil-free screw type provided with all accessories such as suction filters, inter-coolers, after coolers etc.

The air-drying plants will be capable of achieving a dew point of (-) 40 deg. C at atmospheric pressure. Individual air receiver will be provided near each air compressor and further unit air receivers will be provided near main plant of each unit.

5.2.11 Air Conditioning System:

Inside design conditions of 24.1 degree C dry bulb temperature and relative humidity not exceeding 60% is proposed to be maintained in all air-conditioned areas.

Air Conditioning system will be provided for all those areas, which require close control of environment conditions and will cover the following areas:

Central Control Room consisting of Control Rooms, Control Equipment rooms, Telecommunication Rooms, Microprocessor, Computer and Programmers Rooms, Data Storage Rooms, UPS Rooms, and Steam & Water Analysis Rooms, Conference Room, Shift Charge Engineer’s Room (if applicable), Relay Rooms. A centralised chilled water system is envisaged for air-conditioning the above areas. This system will consist of three (3) nos. (2 nos. two working + 1 no. one standby) screw chilling units. This system also consists of 2 x 60% capacity chilled water pumps, 2 x 60% capacity condenser cooling water pumps, 2 x 60% capacity induced draft FRP cooling towers, adequate number of air-handling units for circulating the conditioned air through air-distribution system.

ESP Control Room
Coal Handling Plant Control Room
Switchyard Control Room including Computer Rooms, Telemetry Room, PLCC & Telex Room

Required areas in Service/Facilities Building/Administration Building

Any other area, which contains control and instrumentation equipment requiring Space Conditioning or otherwise required to be air conditioned.

A central water cooled chilled water type air conditioning plant will be provided for air conditioning of central Control Room and its associated area.
For other areas, either package type air-conditioning unit or D-X type air conditioning unit will be provided as per requirement.

5.2.12 Ventilation system:

Ventilation system will be designed to supply fresh outdoor air and will be selected for maintaining inside conditions for those areas where close control of temperature is not required, but nevertheless have a stipulated maximum temperature.

For Ventilation of Station building, forced ventilation system is envisaged. The exhaust of hot air out of the station building will be achieved by provision of roof extractors and wall mounted exhaust fans. With this system the dry bulb temperature (DBT) within the turbine building will be maintained at a temperature not exceeding 40 degree C at all times of the year.

The following areas will be provided with forced ventilation system with filtered supply air and exhaust fans / roof exhausters:

- All other rooms of turbine building which are not air-conditioned.
- Switchgear rooms and cable galleries of main plant.
- Non air conditioned area of ESP control room.
- Any other areas where equipment heat load is high.

Battery rooms, Chemical stores and toilets will be provided with exhaust ventilation with minimum 20 air changes. All other buildings / areas will be ventilated by mechanical ventilation process using combination of filtered supply air fans and roof exhausters or wall mounted exhaust fans.

5.2.13 Piping System:

Piping, valves, fittings, supports, for steam, condensate, water, oil, air and others etc. will be provided as per the requirement of the systems. Pipelines running outside the powerhouse will be routed on pipe trestles to the extent possible. However large diameter raw water and cooling water pipes will be buried. Proper protection by wrapping coating and/ or other necessary corrosion protection devices will be taken. For high temperature steam line ASTM A -106 Gr. B, ASTM A-336, P22, P91 shall be used.

5.2.14 Chemical Feed System:

Although high purity water will be used as heat cycle makeup, careful chemical conditioning of the feed steam condensate cycle is essential as a safeguard against corrosion and possible scale formation due to ingress of contaminants in the makeup system.

Normally All Volatile Treatment (AVT) chemistry is adopted for Once through supercritical boiler. AVT is the traditional water treatment method where Hydrazine and ammonia or amine is injected upstream of Low Pressure heaters of the condensate system or down stream of condensate Polishing plant. As high purity of feed water is required and no additional conditioning chemicals can be fed to the boiler, the use of condensate polishing is required with once through units.
Now another system which is known as Oxygenated water treatment (OWT) has been applied by few manufacturer to overcome the problem faced in AVT.

In OWT system, ammonia and oxygen will be injected upstream of Low Pressure heaters of the condensate system. Also oxygen can be injected in the Boiler Feed pump suction.

The Chemical Feed System shall consist of two independent systems of Low Pressure (LP) Dosing Systems for AVT system. The LP dosing system shall be designed on unit system i.e. each power generation unit shall have its own chemical dosing system and thus shall be independent of other units in the station. The chemical feed systems shall be self-contained and complete.

5.2.15 Condenser On-load Tube Cleaning System:

Two (2) nos. 2x100% Condenser On Load Tube Cleaning System complete with ball recirculation units, pumps, drive motors, ball collectors, debris filter etc. and appurtenances matching the requirements of the Condenser.

5.2.16 Hydrogen Generation Plant:

Existing hydrogen generation plant shall cater the requirements of new 2x800 MW units.

5.2.17 Thermal Insulation:

All equipment / pipes / ducts whose surface temperature is higher than 60°C, will be provided with thermal insulation for personnel protection and heat conservation. The insulation material will be chemically inert, non-combustible and will be harmless. Outer surface of the insulation will be covered with aluminium cladding of 22 BWG. Materials and thickness of insulation will be selected so as to limit the surface temperature to 60°C with an ambient temperature of 47°C and wind velocity of 3.4 m/s.

Steam turbine and also, BFP drive turbine shall have spray insulation to maintain differential expansion of turbine within permissible limits apart from conserving heat.

5.2.18 Cranes & Hoists:

Two (2) no. of EOT cranes of 80/32T main hook capacity each are envisaged in the turbine hall for erection and maintenance of turbo-generators and their auxiliaries except generator stator. The main hook capacity of each crane will be 6% over and above the heaviest component / equipment (including lifting beam and slings etc.) to be handled in TG hall.

CW pump house, Secondary ACW pumps, Air Compressors, Workshop and other Facility requiring frequent handling of heavy loads will also be provided with EOT cranes of suitable capacity. For handling other heavy equipment weighing 600 kg
and above, electrical / manual cranes and hoists of appropriate type and rating will be provided.

5.2.19 Chimney:

One (1) no chimney with 2 flues, of 275 m with RCC construction is envisaged for 2X800 MW Units to comply with environmental regulations. The chimney will be concrete shell type, MS flues with top one third SS liner to cater to two (2) units of 800 MW. The chimney will be provided with lightning arrestors and aviation warning lights. System design will include on-line Opacity / Suspended Particulate matter monitoring system, SO₂ and NOx monitoring system, CO monitoring and Flue Gas Oxygen analysers etc. The Chimney will be provided with rack & pinion type elevator to facilitate maintenance.

5.2.20 Elevators:

One (1) goods-cum-passenger elevator of about 2000 kg carrying capacity will be provided for each of the steam generating units. Another two (2) passenger elevator will be provided at the entrance of the power house building for movement of personnel.

5.2.21 Painting & Corrosion Protection:

All mechanical and electrical equipment including piping system and structures will be painted with international standards / IS standard colour code for ease of identification. All steel structures will be painted with epoxy resin based paints. Galvanised structures will have minimum 610 mg/m² zinc coating. Suitable allowance on thickness will be provided for the surfaces, which can not be protected by application of painting. All buried piping will be provided with bitumen paint based coating and wrapping. Cathodic protection system shall be provided for all underground structures wherever it will be felt necessary.

All equipment, buildings, structures etc exposed to atmosphere shall be painted to suit marine climate and protect against salt / saline water carry over from sea with the blowing wind.

5.2.22 Workshop & Laboratory:

The power plant is already equipped with a work shop capable of catering to the routine maintenance requirements of the plant.

A central chemical laboratory adjacent to the DM plant buildings is already established for the station. This has necessary equipment and facilities to test and analyse steam, water, oil, coal etc. required to ensure satisfactory operation and maintenance of the station.
5.3 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS & EQUIPMENT:

5.3.1 General Description
The generation voltage shall be 24 kV or as per Manufacturer's standard. The generator would be connected to the switchyard through a step-up Generator Transformer. The power can be evacuated from the lines provided in the switchyard.

For start-up power of the Power Plant, lines shall be back charged from the State substation. Start-up power will be taken from the switch yard through the station transformer. In this scheme the station auxiliaries will not get the power in case of failure of station transformer or tripping of station transformer breaker. Hence to have redundancy two nos station transformers are envisaged. Voltage levels i.e.11KV, 6.6 kV and 415V are adopted for feeding the plant auxiliaries.

General Principles of Design Concept
The design concept of the electrical system as a whole is based on the requirements for the safe and reliable performance of steam turbine generator set and the interconnected electrical system with provision for easy maintenance and overhauling.

The design principles and standards delineated herein are generally in compliance with latest IEC/IS Standards and the Code of Practice already established in the country.

Indian Electricity Rules wherever applicable have also been complied with Design ambient temperature for Electrical Equipment is considered as 50°C.

Auxiliary Power System
Auxiliaries of the Power plant range from large capacity motors to small fractional horsepower motors. Motors rated including and upto 200 KW will be connected to 415V system and motors rated above 200 KW will be connected to 6.6 kV system.

Continuous duty 415 V motors rated 110 KW and above will be controlled by breakers. 415 V Motors rated less than 110 KW will be controlled by fused contactors. HT Motors will be controlled by SF6/Vacuum Circuit Breakers. HT motors of Coal handling system will be controlled by fused vacuum contractors considering frequent starting.

System Neutral Grounding
This shall cover:
Generator Neutral Grounding
400 KV System Grounding
11 KV & 6.6 KV System Grounding
415 V System Grounding
5.3.2 Rating of Major Equipment
Generator

The generator coupled with steam turbine will have the following salient technical features:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Synchronous generator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rated capacity</td>
<td>To suit the Turbine rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stator cooling</td>
<td>By Hydrogen / water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotor cooling</td>
<td>By Hydrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated power factor</td>
<td>0.85 lag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated Terminal Voltage</td>
<td>24 kV or manufacturer’s standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation class</td>
<td>F (Temperature rise limited to class ‘B’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated Frequency</td>
<td>50 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency variation range</td>
<td>-5% to +3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of phase</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated Speed</td>
<td>3000 rpm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generator shall conform to IEC-34. The generator shall be capable of withstanding short circuit level as per IEC. Short circuit ratio shall not be less than 0.5. Generator will be suitable to operate continuously with a negative sequence current of 8% of the rated value, and I²T will not be less than 8. The withstand capability of generator for 3 phase short circuit at the generator terminals when operating at rated MVA and p.f. with 5% over voltage will be for a period of not less than 3 seconds. The generator shall be capable of delivering at least two thirds of the rated output with one gas cooler out of service. Line charging capability (MVAR) of generator will be not be less than 40% rated MVA at zero PF leading.

The generator winding will be star connected and all the six leads of the generator phase and neutral side will be brought out of the stator frame for connection to bus duct.

The neutral of the generator will be earthed through distribution transformer and secondary resistor to limit the ground fault current to above 10 amps.

Surge diverters and protective capacitors will be provided near Generator to protect the insulation of the generators from the onslaught of surges, both from steepness of wave front and magnitude of surge level.

The generator will be provided with either brushless excitation system consisting of exciter with rotating diode assembly along with Permanent Magnet Generator (PMG) or static excitation achieving high degree of operational reliability and minimum maintenance.

The excitation system will have fast response time to meet the system requirement. The excitation system will have automatic voltage regulator to maintain steady generator terminal voltage under variable load conditions and for parallel operation with the grid. Ceiling voltage for exciter will be 200%.

AVR response time will be short so that it can control generator during system disturbances requiring rapid changes in excitation to maintain the system dynamic stability margins.
Excitation system will be provided with power system stabiliser for achieving dynamic stability under varying operating conditions.

The excitation system will have in-built protective as well as limiting devices so as to safeguard the generator and excitation system against all possible faults, troubles and mal-operation, if any.

The static thyristor excitation system will be equipped with features such as cross current compensation, volt/frequency ratio controller, slip stabilisation, rotor angle limiter, stator and rotor current limiter, follow-up circuits, field suppression gear.

The generator will be provided with seal oil system, Hydrogen cooling system, stator water cooling system (if applicable) and CO2 system for purging of hydrogen and fire protection system.

**Generator Transformer**

The generator transformer will be designed to deliver the total output of the generating unit into the system and will have the following salient technical features.

- **Type**: Oil filled, outdoor type
- **Voltage ratio**: 400 kV /24 kV (Generator Voltage)
- **Frequency**: 50 Hz
- **Vector group**: YNd11
- **Percentage impedance**: 14.5% approx.
- **Capacity**: 270 MVA
- **Cooling**: ONAN/ONAF/OFAF
- **Taps type**: Off circuit tap changer
- **Taps range**: +5% to –5% in steps of 2.5%

HV side shall be solidly grounded.

**Other Transformers, Bus duct and switchgear:**

- Unit Auxiliary Transformer
- Station Transformer
- Auxiliary Transformers
- Bus ducts
- Generator Bus duct
- 11KV & 6.6 kV Bus duct
- LT Bus duct
- Bus duct Supports & Enclosures
- 6.6 kV Switchgear
- Motor Control Centre and Power Control Centre
Equipment for Hazardous Areas

Electrical equipment such as motors, push button stations, lighting fixtures, junction boxes etc. located in hazardous areas will be provided with increased safety or flameproof type enclosures as per relevant standards and area classification requirements.

5.3.3 Protective System

For protection of equipment against abnormal system conditions, adequate protective devices will be installed in the respective switchgears and/or control and relay panels.

A group of such protective devices may be necessary to protect the equipment under different abnormal conditions arising in the system. Each equipment shall be provided with a unit as well as backup protection.

Besides this, protection against lightning surges will be provided with lightning arresters at suitable locations for outdoor equipment over and above the shielding wires and lightning masts.

In any case, proper discrimination and selectivity shall be provided so as to isolate only the faulty elements, keeping the healthy part of the system in service. The protective relays shall be of numerical type.

The major electrical equipment will be provided as a minimum with the protections as listed below:

- 400kV Protection
- Line Protection
- Distance Protection, non-switched scheme
- Auto reclose relay
- Fault Locator
- Backup over current and earth fault protection
- Bus bar Differential Protection

In addition to above, Lockout relays, trip circuit supervision relays, Local breaker backup Protection will be provided.

Generator Protection

- Differential protection - generator winding
- Over voltage protection
- Stator earth fault protection
- Reverse power protection
- Negative phase sequence current protection
- Field failure protection
- Rotor earth fault protection
- Generator overload protection
- Overall differential protection for generator and generator transformer
- Generator under frequency protection
- Local breaker back-up protection
- Diode failure relay.
- Backup Impedance Protection
- Low forward Power protection
- Pole slipping protection
- Winding temperature protection
- Standby stator earth fault protection
- Loss of field protection
- VT fuse failure protection
- Inter turn fault protection

**Generator Transformer**

- Transformer Differential protection
- HV restricted earth fault protection
- HV backup overcurrent protection
- HV backup earth fault protection
- Buchholz protection
- Oil/winding temperature protection
- Over fluxing protection
- Pressure Relief Valve
- LBB protection
- Oil surge protection
LT transformers

- Over current protection (IDMTL & instantaneous)
- Earth fault Protection
- LV side Backup Earth fault protection
- Buchholz protection
- Oil/winding temperature protection

Unit Auxiliary transformers

- Differential protection
- Restricted Earth Fault protection for LV winding
- Over current protection on HV side & LV side
- Backup Earth fault protection
- Buchholz protection
- Oil/winding temperature protection
- Pressure Relief valve
- OLTC surge relay protection.

Station Transformers

- Differential protection
- Restricted Earth Fault protection for HV & LV winding
- Over current and earth fault protection
- Backup Earth fault protection for HV & LV side
- Buchholz protection
- Oil/winding temperature protection
- Pressure Relief valve
- OLTC surge relay protection.

11KV & 6.6 kV Motors

- Multifunction Numerical motor protection relay having flexibility to accommodate following protections:
5.3.4 Grounding and Lightning Protection

The plant grounding system will be designed as per the requirements of IEEE-80/IEEE 665/IS-3043. The earth mat of the station will be designed such that the total ground impedance does not exceed 1.0 ohm. The plant grounding will utilise Mild Steel Rods. Equipment grounding conductor will be of galvanised steel flats/GI wire.

Each large structure and building complex will have a ground loop around its perimeter. The ground loops around each structure will be connected to the ground grid.

The fence within the ground grid will be bonded to the plant ground system. The power plant ground grid shall be tied together with the switchyard ground grid.

The grounding system will be connected to all metallic equipment, electrical as well as non-electrical (except underground pipelines), located at the plant site. All these shall be connected at two distinct points. This shall include all structures, buildings, towers, etc.

The chimney and powerhouse building will be equipped with lightning protection. Lightning protection conductors located on the top of the structures will be connected to the ground loop surrounding the structures with down comers as per the provisions contained in the latest issues of Indian Electricity Rules and IS 2309.

5.3.5 400 kV Switchyard

The 400 kV will be provided to evacuate the power. The generator is connected to 400 kV switchyard through generator transformer. The switchyard will be provided with the feeders as described earlier. The switchyard will be of outdoor air insulated type.

The switchyards will be provided with necessary current transformer, capacitor voltage transformers, surge arrestors, protective relays etc.

Sequential Event Recorder (SER) of the switchyard signals will be provided. These signals as a minimum will contain all protective relays, lock out relay and breaker auxiliary contacts. These will be hardwired to SER cabinet. The control, monitoring
and operation of the switchyard will be through SCADA in the Central Control Room of the power plant.

The salient technical features of the switchyard are as follows:

**Circuit Breaker**

- **Type**: SF6
- **Rated Voltage**: 400 kV
- **Rated Current**: Corresponding to rated Voltage
- **Short Circuit duty**: 40 kA for 1 Sec.
- **Operating duty**: -0-0.3 Sec-CO-3 min-CO-
- **One minute power frequency withstand**: 460 kV
- **Impulse withstand**: 1050 kV (peak)
- **Creepage distance**: 31 mm / kV

**Disconnectors**

- **Rated Voltage**: 245 kV
- **Rated Current**: 1300 A
- **Short Circuit duty**: 40 kA for 1 Sec.
- **Insulation level**: 1050 kV (peak)

Necessary controls for switchyard shall be provided.

### 5.3.6 Balance electrical systems

These shall cover:

- Power and Control Cables
- Illumination System
- Normal A.C. Lighting of the Plant
- Emergency AC Lighting
- Emergency DC Lighting
- Plant Communication
- Station DC System
- Uninterruptible Power Supply System
- Emergency DG Set
- Cable Installation System
- Miscellaneous Motors
5.4 CONTROL & INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS

5.4.1 Design Philosophy:

Objective

The control and instrumentation system for each unit of the plant will be designed to ensure safe, efficient and reliable operation of the plant under all regimes of operation, namely start up, shutdown, normal operation, part load operation and under emergency conditions resulting in cost effective power generation with optimum fuel consumption and reduced emission levels.

Design Philosophy

The operation, control and monitoring system envisaged for each unit of the plant would be based on a state of the art microprocessor based Distributed Digital Control Monitoring and Information System (DDCMIS) also referred as Distributed Control System (DCS) of internationally launched latest proven technology. The state of the art control and instrumentation system will relieve the operator from continuous surveillance, minimize operator interventions and will take pre planned actions required in case of process drift or if unsafe trends or conditions develop in any regime of operation. The system will alert the operators as to any abnormal conditions or situations requiring manual intervention in a timely manner.

The design of the control and instrumentation system would be such as to permit online localization, isolation and rectification of fault in the minimum possible time. Ease of maintenance would be given due importance at system design stage. The DDCMIS will provide a comprehensive integrated control and monitoring system to operate, control and monitor the Steam Generator & auxiliaries, Steam Turbine-Generator & auxiliaries and power cycle equipment and auxiliaries including PLC based Balance Of Plant (BOP) systems with a hierarchically and functionally distributed structure.

Monitoring and control, Data acquisition, alarm annunciation, fast response time, fail safe design, sequence of events recording, online diagnostic and online maintenance are some of the inherent features of the DDCMIS to be designed for the proposed Power Plant.

Plant operation and control will be through the Operator Interface Units (OIU) located on the Unit Control Desk (UCD) in the Central Control Room which will consist of colour graphic LCD monitor, keyboard/Mouse and also through Large Video Screen (LVS).

The main plant including Steam Generator and its auxiliaries, Steam Turbine Generator and its auxiliaries and power cycle equipment’s and auxiliaries etc. will be controlled and monitored through DDCMIS.

DDCMIS will include the modulating controls of the plant including Co-ordinated Master control, Steam Generator modulating controls, Turbine governing and other Turbine modulating controls, and modulating controls for power cycle equipment’s. All open loop control functions for the main plant including Steam Generator and the Steam Turbine Generator and their auxiliaries along with power cycle equipment and systems will be implemented in the DDCMIS so that centralized drive operation for the main plant and auxiliaries is possible. DDCMIS will also include sequential start up, shutdown of the plant including Steam Generator, Turbine Generator and power cycle Equipment and Systems.
The control functions will be backed up by protection, interlocks and safety functions. This would cause pre-planned actions in cases where unsafe conditions develop faster than the control capability of modulating controls or before the operator can be expected to respond to the plant upset conditions in any regime of plant operation.

The Balance of Plant (BOP) off-site systems like Coal handling, Ash handling, DM Plant, Fuel oil unloading and transfer, Condensate polishing unit, Flue Gas Desulphurisation, etc. will be controlled and monitored through the dedicated operator interface units in the central control room. These packages will have independent and stand-alone PLCs in hot redundant configuration, while the remaining BOP plant packages will have non redundant PLC based systems. All the PLC based packages will be integrated by Ethernet at CCR. Additionally, all the BOP package systems will be provided with LCD HMI Operator Interface Units (OIU) with printer in the Local control room.

Operation and Monitoring of Plant Electrical and downstream System will be performed through DDCMIS. Additionally, DDCMIS will have a redundant Software link with SCADA System for monitoring of switchyard system.

Plant abnormal conditions will be alarmed through the Operator Interface Units. Alarm printer will be provided to print out all alarms with time tagging and in the chronological order.

Sequence of Event Recording function will be provided for recording and printing occurrence of events in a chronological order for quick diagnostic of fault and remedial action.

DDCMIS will perform online performance calculations to determine plant/equipment efficiency and to detect and alarm unit/equipment malfunctions.

### 5.4.2 Major Control & Instrumentation System

The major components of Control and Instrumentation system of the unit will comprise of the following:

- Distributed Digital Control Monitoring and Information System (DDCMIS) with plant wide data Highway.
- Steam Generator Control and Protection System configured within the DDCMIS or as per Manufacturer’s standard design interfacing with the DDCMIS.
- Steam Turbine Generator Control and Protection System configured within the DDCMIS or as per STG Manufacturer’s standard design interfacing with the DDCMIS.
- Turbine Supervisory Instrumentation system for STG.
- Vibration monitoring system for major plant auxiliaries.
- Operation, monitoring and control of electrical systems.
- Master and Slave Clock System.
- Central Control Room, Unit Control Desk and unit Control panel.
- Measuring Instruments & flow elements.
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- Steam and Water Analysis System (SWAS) and chemical dosing system. 
- BOP packaged control system. 
- Emission monitoring instruments and all flue gas analyzers. 
- Uninterruptible Power Supply and Distribution. 
- Final Control Elements. 
- Field Instrumentation & special cables. 
- Maintenance and Calibration Instruments. 
- Plant Performance Calculations System. 
- Laboratory Instruments. 
- Erection Hardware and Special tools and tackles. 
- Plant Closed Circuit Television System (CCTV). 

5.4.3 Distributed Digital Control Monitoring & Information System (DDCMIS) 

An integrated functionally Distributed Digital Control, Monitoring & Information System (DDCMIS), synthesized from one general family of interchangeable multifunction hardware has been envisaged for the Plant. 

The DDCMIS will be of proven and latest configuration and will be provided with suitable Open Protocol Connectivity (OPC) like Ethernet TCP/IP communication for high speed LAN so that it can be connected seamlessly with other OPC compliant system. Data transmission speed will be sufficient to meet the response of the Distributed Control System. 

An Open Architecture based DDCMIS with Global Database and intelligent distributed configuration has been envisaged for the plant. Necessary interfaces between DDCMIS of all the units of the plant will be provided. It will be capable of handshaking with any third party system with standard protocol. The primary objective will be centralized monitoring, presentation & report of data for information and analysis of the entire plant. The main Data Highway will be high-speed dual redundant type with a bus speed of minimum 100 MB/Sec or higher. Communication link (Software/Hardware) will also be provided between DDCMIS and control system of other plant areas such as Ash Handling Plant (AHP), Coal Handling Plant (CHP) and Demineralised Plant (DM Plant) etc.

5.4.4 Steam Generator (SG) Control System: 

The Steam Generator control system will include the following functional blocks:

- Furnace Safeguard and Supervisory with Flame Monitoring System (FSSS). 
- Secondary Air damper Control (SADC). 
- Steam Temperature
- Auxiliary pressure reducing and de-superheating station (APRDS) Control System.
- Mill / Pulveriser Control System
- Coal Feeder Control System
- Steam Generator Auxiliaries Controls
- Soot blower Control System
- Electromatic Relief Valve control, Furnace Temperature Probe control and other miscellaneous control.
- Air Heater Leakage Control System and Fire Detection System.
- Acoustic steam leak detection system

The Steam Generator protection system is integrated with the unit control and automation system and software communication (signal exchange) from and to it will be redundant. In the event of this interface not being able to handle time critical signals, they and other critical parameters will be hardwired.

The boiler protection system will be a fully electronic, fail safe multi channel system. The protection system, implemented through redundant controllers will accept plant protection input signals in a 2-o-o-3 (Two Out of Three), 1-o-o-2 (One Out of Two) or 1-o-o-1 (One out of One) selection configuration, depending on the measurement loop installation constraints and criticality requirements.

The boiler protection philosophy to be implemented is based on the respective required regulations.

Alternatively, if proprietary Steam Generator control system by manufacturer is provided, it will be complete with all the functional blocks described above with operating interface arrangement. The control system will have redundant software link with the Plant DDCMIS and some of the critical signals for protection of the boiler will be hardwired to the plant DDCMIS.

5.4.5 Steam Turbine Generator (STG) Control System:

The STG control and governing system is configured as a redundant system, which allows for bump less control transfer from the one to the other channels in the event of a channel failure.

A turbine stress limiter/controller is also included, to control stress in the turbine via measurements at predetermined locations in the turbine. This function will be continuously active under all operating conditions, but particularly during start-up. The STG control system will typically include the following functional groups:

- Electro hydraulic Governing Control System (EHGC)
- Automatic Turbine Run-Up System (ATRS)
The turbine protection system is integrated with the unit control and automation system and software communication (signal exchange) from and to it will be redundant. In the event of this interface not being able to handle time critical signals, they and other critical parameters shall be hardwired.

The system will be a fully electronic, fail safe multi channel system. The protection system, implemented through redundant controllers will accept plant protection input signals in a 2-out-of-3, 1-out-of-2 selection configuration, depending on the measurement loop installation constraints and criticality requirements.

The turbine over speed protection is an independent SIL 3 /TUV certified system in accordance with IEC 61508 and IEC 61511, integrated in the protection system. As a minimum four speed measurement probes and measuring wheel are provided, of which three probes are operational and one standby. The speed trip signal is based on a 2-out-of-3 voting signal which trips the turbine directly.

The turbine protection philosophy to be implemented is based on the respective required regulations.

Alternatively, if proprietary STG control system by manufacturer is provided, it will be complete with all the functional blocks described above with operating interface arrangement. The control system will have redundant software link with the Plant DDCMIS and some of the critical signals for protection of the STG will be hardwired to the plant DDCMIS.

5.4.6 BOP Package Control System:

Balance of Plant (BOP) control system:

Balance of plant packages shall be PLC based and these shall be integrated by Ethernet at the Central control room for centralised operation, control and monitoring. Additional operator interface unit with printer shall also be provided in the local control room for each of these plant packages. These packages include:

- Coal handling plant
- Ash handling plant
- Water treatment including DM plant
- Fuel oil unloading and transfer
- Air Compressors
- Mill reject system
- HVAC
- Fire detection and protection systems.
- Condenser on line tube cleaning system.
- Vibration monitoring system.
- Condensate polishing system.

Information from other stand-alone systems shall be made available to DDCMIS of each unit through hardwired signal exchange, if required. The control, interlock, protection and start / stop operation for the Off Site package like DM Water Plant, Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, Condensate polishing unit, Fuel oil unloading and storage will have dual redundant PLC based control system. For non critical BOP packages non redundant PLC based system is envisaged. The entire PLC based package systems will be integrated by Ethernet at the central control room. Dedicated BOP OIUs in the CCR will be provided for operation, control and monitoring of these packages.

For redundant PLC based BOP packages, redundant CPU, memory, power supply and communication modules will be provided. For all the BOP packages OIU at the local control room will be provided along with printer for alarm monitoring.

5.4.7 Turbine Supervisory Instrumentation System & Vibration Monitoring System:

Turbine Supervisory Instrumentation will be complete with Sensors, Amplifiers, Special Cables and monitors with all necessary equipment and accessories. Radial, Axial and thrust Bearing Vibrations, Axial Shift, Eccentricity, differential expansion etc., will be some of the important measurement for the Steam Turbines and its driven equipment like Generator.

PC based vibration monitoring system will be provided, which will be knowledge based with the capability of dynamic data analysis and provides complete information about machines. This will also include latest Machinery Management Software including analysis of the Generator Overhang for data acquisition and predictive maintenance of machinery /equipment. The vibration monitoring system will be provided with necessary interfaces with DDCMIS for centralized monitoring purpose.

5.4.8 Vibration Monitoring System for Major Plant Auxiliaries:

The Vibration Monitoring System will be provided for all critical equipments including ID Fans, FD Fans, PA Fans, CEP, Boiler Feed Pumps, CW Pumps etc for condition monitoring and analysis of critical Mechanical equipment. The System will be complete with Proximity Type Vibration Sensors, Amplifiers, Special Cables and monitors with all necessary equipment and accessories.

The vibration monitoring system will be provided with necessary interfaces with DDCMIS for centralized monitoring purpose.
5.4.9 Central Control Room:

One common Central Control Room and electronic equipment room is envisaged for all units of the plant. The control room will be designed keeping in mind the ergonomics and overall aesthetics of the operating floor of the plant.

5.4.10 Central Control Room Equipments:

The Central Control room will accommodate the following equipment.

a. Unit Control Panel (UCP), Unit Control Desk (UCD) and printers in the central control room.

b. DDCMIS system cabinets and electrical relay cabinets and other systems panels (as required) in the Control Equipment room.

c. Shift charge Engineer’s monitor with key board and printers in Shift Charge Engineer’s room.

d. System Maintenance Engineer’s monitor with key board along with the printer in System Maintenance engineer’s equipment room.

e. Uninterrupted Power Supply System (UPS) in UPS room.

f. Public Address System panels, Fire alarm system panels etc will be suitably housed in main control room.

5.4.11 Unit Control Desks/ Unit Control Panels:

Unit Control Desk:

The unit control desk (UCD) will house OIUs, including Monitor, Keyboard, Mouse. The UCD will also house Telephone Hand set for communications. The unit, functional group or drive level control and operation of all main plant equipment including non synchronising breakers of 415V, 6.6 KV and 11 KV system will be done from the Operator interface units (OIUs).

Unit Control Panel:

The unit control panel is a free standing vertical panel which will house, in addition to the Large Video screens, furnace flame TV, a limited number of Emergency pushbuttons for Tripping of Boiler, Steam Turbine and major auxiliaries for safe shutdown of plant. The vertical panel will house all back up instruments, Measuring Indicating Instruments, and Annunciation windows.

5.4.12 Master & Slave Clock System:

Master and Slave Clock System in redundant configuration would be provided in order to maintain uniform timing throughout for the various plant facilities and also for time synchronization between various digital systems including DDCMIS, and other PLC Based Systems for all units of the plant.
The system will include two master clocks in 100% redundant configuration (one working and the other stand by) and slave clock display units. Master clocks will have own synchronizing pulse generation facility as well as the facility to receive synchronizing Pulses from the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system. The GPS receiving System will be complete with Antenna and other electronic devices.

In the event of non-availability of GPS Pulses, the time synchronizing pulse from the Master Clock itself will be utilized for time synchronization of the Plant DDCMIS with other Systems.

5.4.13 Closed Circuit TV:

Closed circuit TV and plant cameras along with redundant switching system, keyboards, monitors, interconnecting cables and interface to LVS has been envisaged for surveillance, safety and security of various plant areas.

5.4.14 Steam Water Analysis System (SWAS):

A centralized comprehensive Steam and Water Analysis System (SWAS) for each unit will be provided for continuous on line monitoring of water and steam purity in the plant cycle. Measurements of Conductivity, pH, Hydrazine, Dissolved Oxygen, Silica, Sodium and Phosphate will be provided.

SWAS will consist of Sample Conditioning Panel (Wet Panel) and Analyzers Panel (Dry Panel) located in air-conditioned SWAS room.

Various steam samples with primary coolers and water samples would be routed to a centralised place and cooled to the required temperature before entering analysers / cells. Sample Conditioning Panel will contain sample filtering, secondary sample cooling and temperature control, pressure reduction and control, flow rate control, necessary instruments required for sample conditioning and monitoring. Primary sample coolers and high-pressure reduction units will be located in field. Provision of grab samples will be provided in Sample Conditioning Panel.

The analysers shall be located in a separate Dry panel near the sampling rack in an air-conditioned environment. The Analyzer Panel will consist of process analyzers, monitors and annunciators. Analyzer panel will have alarms for local annunciation with provision for repeat alarms in Central Control Room. The signal from the analysers will be hooked up with Plant main DDCMIS.

Both the sample rack and analysers are located in a central place with the analyser panel section partitioned for air-conditioning. The SWAS room will be suitably located in the Main Plant Building.

5.4.15 Emission Monitoring System:

Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) for monitoring of Flue gas Emissions from the Stacks of the Plant will be provided, which will consist of the following analyser Instruments:

a) Oxides of Nitrogen NOx
b) Sulphur Dioxide SO2,
c) Carbon Monoxide CO
d) Stack Opacity Monitor.

CEMS will be complete with flue gas sample extraction and conditioning and analysing system. PC based Emissions Monitoring System with 21” Colour Graphic LCD / TFT Monitor with Keyboard, Mouse along with Laser jet Printer. A software link will be provided to hook up the Emission Monitoring System to the Plant DDCMIS.

5.4.16 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System:

Analytical Instruments for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring will also be provided to check upon the ambient air quality around the Power Plant.

5.4.17 Measuring Instruments:

All field transmitters are envisaged to be smart type having 4-20 mA DC signal output with 100:1 turndown ratio and with superimposed digital signal conforming to HART or any other internationally accepted protocol. Portable digital calibrator/HART communicator is envisaged for on line calibration of the transmitters. Accuracy of process transmitters is envisaged as 0.1%.

All temperature elements (RTD/Thermocouple) will be duplex type. Thermocouple will be mineral insulated type.

Measurement of steam flow, feed water flow condensate flow, SH & RH attemperation flow and BFP recirculation flow is proposed with the help of flow nozzles. In light oil & heavy oil flow service Coriolis type mass flow meters have been envisaged. Orifice plates will be used in other water services. Aerofoil / Ventury type sensors will be used for Combustion Air flow measurements. Orifice Plate will be used for all other flow measurements.

Field instruments would be suitably grouped and clustered area wise and would be terminated in local junction boxes for onward connection to the DDCMIS marshalling cabinets.

5.4.18 Smart Transmitter Maintenance Station:

Dedicated standalone PC based Smart Transmitter Maintenance Station (STMS) also called HART maintenance station, will be provided for centralized configuration, maintenance, diagnostic and record keeping of all electronic smart transmitters. Transmitter signals will be wired parallel to DDCMIS control system and HART modules of STMS, which will be connected to PC through suitable communication modules. Complete diagnostic, record keeping, calibration and configuration, event and log reports, historical database records of all transmitters will be possible from the STMS.

5.4.19 Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) & Distribution:

An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system would be provided to cater to single phase, 50 Hz, 2 wire power supply requirements of instrumentation and control systems viz. man-machine interface equipment, analysers, instruments mounted on
the unit control panel and other independent systems. For all system cabinets and operation hardware 24 V DC battery system shall be envisaged. Any other voltages required shall be derived from the UPS source.

UPS system in redundant configuration will comprise of 2x100% redundant inverters of IGBT based, 2x100% redundant chargers, one battery set, static switches, bypass transformer and voltage stabiliser, manual bypass switches and AC distribution board etc.

One maintenance free Lead–Acid / Nickel Cadmium type battery set will be provided. The battery will be rated for a minimum period of one hour considering design margin of 15% and aging factor of 1.25. Each battery charger will be completely automatic and self-regulating type with quick boost and trickle charging capability. Boost charging unit will be rated such that the completely discharged battery can be fully charged in 10 hours.

A stand by AC Power Source with bypass transformer and static voltage stabiliser unit with manual bypass switch will be provided as a back up to the inverters. Status monitoring facility of the UPS will be provided in the DDCMIS by hardwire connectivity.

5.4.20 Final Control Elements:

In general, control valves, dampers and other final control elements would be of pneumatically operated type except for HP / LP bypass and other critical valves, which will be of hydraulic operated type and Fan/Pump flow/speed control devices will be operated by electric/hydraulic actuating mechanisms. Control valves will have wide range of controllability, less noise and have adequate fail-safe feature.

Electric to pneumatic converters will be provided for pneumatically operated final control elements to interface with the DDCMIS. Each final control element will be provided with pneumatic positioners, electronic position transmitter of 4-20 mA output, air lock relay, air filter regulator, hand wheel, limit switches, solenoid valves and other accessories in accordance with the system requirements. In case of control signal or pneumatic supply failure, the final control element should go to fail safe position.

5.4.21 Instrument & Special Cables:

Individual / pair shielded and overall shielded twisted pair colour coded copper cables would be used for analog signals and overall shielded cables would be used for digital signals. All these cables are armoured. All the insulation including overall sheath would be FRLS quality. 1.5 sq. mm copper control cables shall be used for binary signals, and 2.5 sq. mm copper control cable would be used for cabling for services like field solenoid valve to the control system. 1.0 sq. mm instrument cables shall be used for analogue signals. Compensating cables will be provided for connecting the thermocouple inputs to the measurement system of DDCMIS. The interconnecting cables between any two cabinets and between cabinets and panels would be of prefabricated type. The communication bus of the DDCMIS would be coaxial / twisted pair cable.
Cable interconnection philosophy is to be adopted such that extensive grouping of signals at field will be done by use of junction boxes so that multi pair cables can be used from junction boxes to system cabinets.

Prefabricated cables would also be used for interconnection between DDCMIS Cabinets, CRTs, LVS, printers and operator stations and other related equipment.

5.4.22 Maintenance & Calibration Instrument:

One set of Maintenance and Calibration Equipment for instrumentation and control systems, common for all Units of the plant will be provided. This would consist of calibration equipment such as electronic test bench, pneumatic test benches, dead weight tester, manometers, air sets, RCL Bridge, digital channel simulator, logic probe, testing meters / devices / calibrators for at site testing and calibration, etc.

5.4.23 Instrument Laboratory:

The Instrument Laboratory already exist in Phase-I will fulfil the requirement for Phase-II also.

5.4.24 Erection Hardware:

All required installation hardware including impulse pipes, tubes, valves, manifolds, fittings, cable trays, holders, angles and conduits etc. required for proper installation and interconnection of instrumentation and control system shall be provided. All materials and installation thereof shall confirm to latest editions of American National Standard Code for pressure piping, ANSI B 31.1, ANSI B 16.11, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel codes, IBR and other applicable ASME, ANSI and local Standards.

5.5 CIVIL WORKS:

5.5.1 Soil Properties and Load Bearing Capabilities:

Detailed Soil Investigation studies would be conducted at site and kind of foundation would be decided in the due course based on local soil strata.

Seismic Considerations

The power station is located under Zone-II as per IS: 1893 (part:-I):2005 Analysis and design of structures to resist the seismic forces will be carried out as per the provisions of IS: 1893. The applicable importance factor of 1.50 will be considered during detailed engineering.

Wind Loading

The applicable design wind pressure will be computed during design of buildings and structures as per IS:875-18:802 for the zone in which the proposed power station is located. Design wind speed to be considered as 50 Km/hr. The applicable design wind pressure, appropriate coefficients for variation with heights and shape of structures will be considered.
5.5.2 Power House Building Superstructure:

The main power plant building comprising TG bay (A-B bay) and the adjacent electrical & deaerator bay (B-C bay) will be of steel framed construction up to the roof level. The floor slabs at intermediate levels will be of RCC and supported on steel beams & columns. The TG bay roof (A-B bay) and side cladding will be provided with 0.5 mm pre-colour coated PVF-2 galvalum high strength double skin metallic cladding provided with resin bonded mineral wool insulation 50 mm thick. The deaerator bay (B-C bay) will have side cladding of brickwork (cement plastered with architectural finishes); B-row and C-row duly painted. Floor slabs and roof covering of B-C bay will be of cast in situ RCC construction. A-B bay will be equipped with EOT cranes. B, C, D raw wall will be of bricks.

Roof will be provided with suitable drainage arrangement through rainwater down corners. doors, windows and rolling shutters will be provided.

All structural components will be shop welded while the field connections will be made with high-tensile bolts or welding as determined in design stage. The transverse frames will be of framed type. In the longitudinal direction, these transverse frames will be braced to resist horizontal forces.

5.5.3 Special Foundation Requirements for Rotating Equipment:

The foundation systems for rotating equipment will be sized and proportioned not to exceed the bearing and settlement criteria and to assure satisfactory performance of the equipment. In addition to a static analysis, a dynamic analysis will be performed to determine the fundamental frequencies of the foundation system. To preclude resonance, the fundamental frequency of the foundation will be 25 percent removed from the operational frequency of the equipment. The dynamic behaviour of the foundation will meet the requirements of IS:2974 (Part I to IV) -Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Machine Foundations.

All rotating equipment will be provided with vibration isolation spring system mounted foundations. The vibration isolation system supplied will be of proven make, consisting of steel helical spring units and viscous dampers (providing damping resistance in all three planes). The vibration isolation foundation system will be provided for Turbo-generator, Boiler feed pumps, ID/FD/PA fans, Coal mills and Coal crushers.

The vibration isolation system will be capable of vibration isolation not less than 95%.

If minor equipment are to be supported on building structures, floors etc. suitable vibration isolation will be provided.

Civil foundations will be designed to take into consideration soil bearing capacity and ground water table. Generally raft/spread foundations will be considered.

The minimum grades of concrete will be in accordance with appropriate class of exposure as per IS - 456 - 2000. Concrete grade for various works will be –

For decks of spring supported machine foundations and substructure.
- M30 Mechanical Foundation chimney shell and substructure of spring supported machine foundation.

- M25 structural RCC work in foundations and superstructures, water retaining structures and chimney raft foundation.

- M20 Grade slab & other miscellaneous items

M15: Sub-grade filling, mud-mat etc (depending upon the aggressiveness of foundation soil)

IS:875 code is referred to for considering all the required provisions. Brickwork in cement mortar 1:4/1:6 will be used for plant buildings as applicable. Ductile detailing of RCC structures will be as per IS: 13920.

Foundations of all major equipment with vibrating load such as fans (ID, FD, PA, coal mills and coal crusher etc. will be spring supported deck type with supporting framed structure of RCC. Equipment foundation will be separated from adjoining part of building and other foundations joints at floor/slab will be suitably sealed.

All building will be provided with 1500 mm wide and 150 mm thick plain cement concrete paving around on the outside. The plinth protection will be laid over prepared sub-base and base.

Steel doors, windows, rolling shutters will be provided with glazing as required. The roads in the plant area will be of adequate thickness and width as per requirement of different areas. It is proposed to have water-bound macadam roads during construction stage and the same will be finished with asphalt surfacing during completion stage. Adequate plant roads/culverts, grading and drainage will be provided. All roads will be designed & provided as per applicable IRC standards.

5.5.4 Structural Steel Works:

Structural works will be designed for dead-load plus adequate live-load plus worse of wind load and earthquake load with importance factor of 1.5 and seismic load as per IS 1893:2005 as applicable for zone-II.

Bunker bay will comprise of structural steel framework supporting the coal bunkers, feeder floor and tripper floor. The structural frame will be designed as a fixed joint frame in the transverse direction and braced frame in the longitudinal direction. Coal bunkers will be of structural steel plates and will be lined with stainless steel liner plates in the entire conical portion. The floors will be of reinforced concrete with hardened top and supported on steel beams. The column foundation and mill foundations will be supported on raft/spread foundations. Tripper bay and conveyor galleries will be provided with colour coated sheet cladding.

Stairs, platforms and galleries will be of minimum 900 mm width complete with handrails, toe-plate and curbing as required. Stair treads will be of 250 mm with 150/190 mm height between successive treads.
RCC foundations for Turbo-generators, Boiler feed pumps, (as required) ID/FD/PA fans, coal mills and coal crushers will be provided with vibration isolation systems supporting the top RCC deck to support the machine/equipment.

5.5.5 Water Retaining Structures:

RCC Water retaining structures will be leak proof and designed as un-cracked section. The design will conform to IS:3370. In all liquid retaining structures, PVC water bar will be provided at each construction/expansion joint.

RCC foundations of boiler columns and other miscellaneous equipment will be included. RCC grade slab covering the boiler area will be provided for Grade slab foundations will be provided for ESP columns, duct supports and miscellaneous minor equipment. ESP control room electrical room will be of flat RCC roof construction with brick walled construction.

5.5.6 Civil Works for Plant Water System:

1. Cooling Tower

Induced draft cooling tower for each unit to handle 90700 cu.m/hr water with leak proof underground basin and separation of whole basin in two parts by means of partition wall, internal platform arrangement, hot water duct system and CW channel etc. Suitable draining and pumping arrangement from the drain box outside is provided for sludge disposal. Cooling Tower will be RCC framed structure as per the requirement of BS:4485-1996 Part I to IV.

2. Pre-treatment plant & overhead tanks for potable water/ service water

Pre-treatment plant consists of required capacity clariflocculator along with Aerator, Filtered water reservoir, firewater sump, and pump houses, sludge deposition tanks etc. The design and construction of all these structure shall be based on IS:3370 part I to IV along with the provision of specified leak proof arrangement of structures.

5.5.7 Civil Works for Coal Handling Area:

Additional one Wagon Tippler, Crusher House and Stacker Reclaimer will be constructed. Conveyors galleries, supporting trestles and transfer houses will be of fabricated structural steel work. All components will be of welded fabrication with bolted/welded joints for erection and assembly in the field. Intermediate floors and roof in transfer houses will be of reinforced concrete supported on structural steel framing. Crusher foundation with vibration isolation spring system for isolating the crusher house building will be of RCC frame. Conveyor tunnels will be of concrete box section with provision of appropriate water proofing arrangement.

5.5.8 Civil Works for Ash Handling Plant:

The Ash collector & store system will be of RCC construction with RCC columns and beams. The ash hopper will be compartmentalized lined with abrasion resistant liners.
Provision for suitable steel inserts will be made for installation of the pipes, valves etc. The facilities will have the provision for travelling crane of adequate capacity and lift. The blower/compressor room will be separate RCC construction in flat roof construction located close to ESPs to accommodate the blowers/ compressors with its auxiliaries.

Pipe rack for conveying the ash and water pipes to silos will be of structural steel framed construction having its columns mounted on the RCC foundations Foundation for collection tank, pipe rust structures and foundation for conveying system to silos and provision of installing composed air system will be provided.

5.5.9 Civil works for Waste Water Management:

As a part of waste water system management, adequately sized settling sump, oil water separator; settling pond; waste treatment plant sumps will be provided in RCC construction lined inside with suitable materials. Plant drainage system will be designed as per the area drainage pattern. The surface run off the power plant area and also the process water taken out buildings are taken to natural drainage system through a designed storm water drains through open drains, pipes.

Plant rainwater drainage will be connected to the nearby existing natural drainage system.
For the main power plant building one no. with sufficient capacity of sewage treatment plant will be located in the vicinity and for other miscellaneous buildings indigenous septic tank and soak pit will be provided.

All the waste water from powerhouse building, boiler building chemical house etc. are taken to a common medium basin where water is separated from oil and other chemical in WWTP and necessary civil work like Lamellar clarifier, dry and wet sand pit etc. will be constructed as per IS:456 - 2002 and IS:3370 part I to IV.

5.5.10 Civil works for Switchyard:

Civil work for switchyard will consists of tower foundations, equipment foundations, foundations for lighting mass towers, control room building and cable trenches, roads drains and link fencing.

5.5.11 Civil works for Chimney:

One (1) no. Twin-flue RCC chimney having flues of steel with insulation (insulated outside the flue) will be provided. The height of the chimney as per CPCB will be 275 M. The chimney will be fitted with 500 kg capacity elevator, staircase inside the windshield of RCC slip form construction. Chimney will be fitted with pollution measuring apparatus & warning lights at top.

Chimney will be provided with lightning arrestor, aviation warning lights as per statutory requirement. The outside of the chimney shell will be painted with acid resistant cement paint. The top of the chimney shell will be painted with alternate red and white bands conforming to Aviation safety Standard requirement.

5.5.12 Civil works for Township/Residential Colony:
The township/residential colony is not a part of this proposal.
SECTION: 6

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
6.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Project Company will establish Project Management Systems for close monitoring of the Project for quality, schedule and environment. The project will cover activities on all fronts including conflict resolution, drawing necessary expertise and support from Implementation Consultants on regular basis.

The Project is proposed to be executed under Multiple EPC Contracts.

6.1 Project Implementation Schedule:

The first Unit of 2 x 800 MW project is proposed to go in to commercial operation in 42 months from “Zero date” and for subsequent unit with a gap of 6 months. ‘Zero date’ is the date on which notice to proceed (NTP) will be issued to the EPC Contractors to commence construction of the project.

6.2 Project Management:

The major phases of the project during its implementation are classified under the following heads:

1) Planning & Contract Packaging
2) Design, Engineering, Tendering & Contract award
3) Manufacturing, Inspection and Expediting Phase
4) Transportation/ Handling of Equipment
5) Construction/Erection and Testing/Commissioning
6) Operation & Maintenance and Manpower Training & Placement.

The Project will be managed by the Project Company under the overall direction and control of its Director. Full-time project management responsibility shall vest in the Vice President of the Project Company. The Project Company’s site establishment shall be headed by a Construction Manager who shall be responsible for all site works.

6.3 Planning Phase:

6.3.1 Contract Packaging

The Company intends to implement the project through a Multiple EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) Contract. The EPC contract will cover complete mechanical, electrical, instrumentation and associated civil works including site development and approach roads but excluding colony. The colony would be executed through a separate contract.

APRL shall carry out pre-EPC preparatory works such as carrying out feasibility studies for construction water, construction power and arranging the same upto single point of plant boundary, carrying out soil investigation etc. APRL shall develop its own site
office & necessary facilities for proper monitoring & execution of project in scheduled time.

Indicative scope of the packages envisaged is as below:

**EPC Package:**

EPC Package will include Steam Generator & Auxiliaries, Steam Turbine Generator & Auxiliaries, Power Cycle equipment including BFPs, CEPs, Regenerative system LP & HP Heaters, Deaerator, HP Piping, HP & LP Bypass Systems, Station C & I, plant electrical systems like Switchyard, HT & LT Transformers, HT/LT Switchgear also like Coal Handling System & Ash Handling System, DM Plant, CW/ACW System including Cooling Tower, Fire Protection System, Instrument & Process air system, Cranes & hoist, Plant Miscellaneous pumps, Piping and Systems; and Civil, structural and architectural work of the plant including Civil works for all equipment, all buildings in the plant, chimney, civil works for off-shore structures, etc.

EPC Contractor will establish a comprehensive reporting structure, which broadly includes:

- Management Reports – Progress Reports Daily and Monthly including Three month Look ahead Planning, Exception Reports, etc.
- Quality Assurance and Control Programme – Shop and site
- Site Safety, Health and Environment
- Statutory Permits and Clearances

**Other Works:**

This will be carried out by APRL through separate contractors / suppliers. This will include procurement of standard tools, mobile equipment, fire tender and construction of residential colony.

**6.3.2 Master Project Implementation Programme – Master Network:**

The Master Network identifies the key milestone dates for each package in the area of engineering, procurement, manufacturing, dispatch, construction, erection, testing & commissioning. The Master Network, which is the overall programme of the project implementation, will be finalized in consultation with the EPC Contractors and Implementation Consultant. The date of Notice-to-Proceed of the EPC contract will be the zero date of the Master Network.

**6.3.3 Engineering Consultant:**

The Engineering Consultant would undertake the various tasks related to the engineering, design. Apart from this, they would also provide necessary engineering back up support during construction, installation and commissioning at site.
The drawings and documents generated by the EPC Contractors would be reviewed and checked/ approved by the Consultant to ensure the following:

- Compliance to the contract requirements
- Compliance to the various local/ statutory authorities
- Correct design and technology
- Various interfaces amongst various systems / equipment / sub-contractors

6.4   Tendering, Contracts & Engineering Phase:

6.4.1   Engineering, Planning, Monitoring & Control:

The engineering services plan and the schedule of the project engineering activities, within the time frame specified for the engineering milestones is finalized in the Master Network. The engineering programme at Level-2 accordingly will show the dates for data availability, tender drawing release, specification release, bid evaluation and construction drawing release etc.

The schedule drawn up by each engineering discipline will also take into consideration the assistance from the Implementation Consultant.

Departmental reviews will be conducted by the Project Company Project Coordinators to evaluate the work actually performed vis-à-vis detailed schedules Milestones on a predefined frequency. Corrective action will be identified and the plans updated.

6.4.2   Contracts Planning, Monitoring & Control:

Based on the key event dates identified in the Master network, detailed plan for pre-award activities up to award of contract would be finalized and monitored vigorously.

When the EPC Contract is awarded, detailed programme in the form of networks is tied up with the EPC contractor to clearly indicate the owner’s obligation and the EPC Contractor's responsibilities. The owner's inputs in terms of land availability, construction power/water availability, civil fronts etc. while that of the EPC contractor’s in terms of drawing submission, manufacture, supply, transportation, erection and commissioning is clearly brought out in the program. Monthly progress reports including S curve are generated for monitoring & tracking purposes.

6.5   Manufacturing, Inspection & Expediting Phase:

6.5.1   Inspection & Expediting:

Visits will be made periodically to the works of equipment supplier, in coordination with EPC contractor, for inspection and ensuring that works progress as per schedules. The manufacturing & quality plans finalized at the time of contract award would be utilized for monitoring the manufacturing & quality status. Specified reports at regular intervals would be submitted highlighting the areas of schedule variations,
if any, their likely impact on delivery schedules, any recommendations for improvement etc.

6.5.2 Quality Assurance:

An independent Quality Assurance Group for ensuring the quality during the project engineering, procurement and manufacturing, as well as during material storage is organized in the Corporate Office. Contractor would be asked to follow a comprehensive Quality Assurance and Control Programme developed by the Project Company/Consultant for the entire project. The quality control and assurance activities would be supervised by the Project Company/Implementation Consultant and / or through the appointed offsite approved agencies for shop as well as field activities.

Before the award of the contract the QA dept. shall discuss with the prospective EPC contractors and finalize mutually acceptable inspection programme and detailed quality plans. In the post-contract stage, the inspection reports generated by the inspectors are reviewed to evaluate the quality status with respect to the specified levels and necessary coordination of all actions necessary to ensure the achievement of the required quality levels.

The quality plans after discussions and finalization with the Contractor will form a part of the contract.

6.6 Transportation / Handling of Equipment:

The proposed Site is near to National Highway no 90 which is at a distance of approx. 1 km. The nearest railway station (broad gauge) is located at Salpura at about 2 km away from the proposed Site. There are many heavy equipment to be transported to site, suitable road till site from National / State Highways as well as from nearest railway station, already developed.

The list of main equipments, which fall in the heavy category are Generator Stator, Generator Rotor and Generator Transformer, Deareator, HP Heater and Ceiling Garder.

Route survey already will be conducted by the EPC contractor for planning and implementation of transportation of all major equipment/materials.

6.7 Construction & Commissioning Phase:

6.7.1 Construction Planning, Monitoring & Control:

Site activities start progressively with the award of identified packages. Based on the Master Network Schedule (L1 network) prepared during the award of the EPC Contract, L-2 networks would be finalized, keeping in view the interface events required to be realized. Based on the L-2 network the Execution Group would initiates securing of required drawings in sequence for continuous progress of works at site.
6.7.2 Project Review Team Meeting:

A project review team headed by Director of the Project Company with members from the Head Office and site will be constituted to review the progress of project on a monthly basis or a predefined frequency. The meetings will review both pre-award and post-award progress of EPC contract in line to the project Milestone of their package.

Interface problems among engineering, contracts and site affecting project execution are also reviewed and appropriate decisions taken to expedite the release of drawings, materials and such other requirements.

Budgetary review will also be carried out during this meeting and shortfall, if any, will be identified and responsibility would be fixed to ensure correction.
7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

7.1 Environmental Aspects:

In the proposed project, water from Parwan Dam will be used in closed circuit for circulating water system and sweet water needs will be met. Electrostatic precipitators of high efficiency and stack height as per CPCB norms etc. will limit the emission levels. As such, no undue problem is envisaged from installation of the power plant at said location from environmental aspect.

7.1.1 Type & Source of Pollution:

The various types of pollutions likely to be created by the proposed power plant, which has a socio economic impact, can be broadly classified into the following categories:

Table – 8.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of Pollution</th>
<th>Source of Pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.      | Air Pollution     | o Dust particulates from fly ash in flue gas  
|         |                   | o Sulphur dioxide in flue gas 
|         |                   | o Nitrogen oxides in flue gas 
|         |                   | o Coal dust particles during storage/ handling of coal 
|         |                   | o Dust in the ash disposal area |
| 2.      | Water & Sewage Pollution | o Waste water from water treatment (WT) plant 
|         |                   | o Steam generator blow down 
|         |                   | o Cooling tower blow down 
|         |                   | o Plant drains 
|         |                   | o Waste water from coal pile area run off |
| 3.      | Noise Pollution   | o Steam turbine generator 
|         |                   | o Other rotating equipment 
|         |                   | o Combustion induced noises 
|         |                   | o Flow induced noises 
|         |                   | o Steam valve |

The proposed plant will be provided with necessary equipment and systems to meet all applicable environmental regulations. The plant has been envisaged to have the following features, which will help in reducing emissions and waste water:
Low NOx burners have been envisaged to reduce the NOx generation and consequent emission.

High efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators has been envisaged to limit the particulate emissions to 50 mg/Nm3.

One no. 275 mtr. Height twin-flue chimney is envisaged for the plant, in line with the MoEF guidelines, which will help dispersion of air borne emissions over larger area and thus reducing the impact of the power plant on ground level concentrations.

Closed cooling water system with cooling towers envisaged, thus reducing significantly the makeup water requirement for the plant.

The Plant will be designed to treat all waste water that generated from plant. The waste water will be discharged as per the prevailing environment norms.

Dust extraction and dust suppression systems have been envisaged in the coal handling plant.

7.1.2 Pollution Monitoring and Control Measures:

There are no ecologically sensitive or archaeologically important monuments in the area. Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), have laid down procedures for environmental clearance for industrial projects including thermal power stations. The notification requires industry to carry out EIA study, in accordance with MoEF guidelines to determine the impact of new industry on the existing environment in respect of atmospheric and liquid pollutants and resultant air and water quality in the area to ensure their quality well within the prescribed limits. Separate EIA study would be carried out for the proposed project covering aforesaid issues.

Environmental Management Plant (EMP) is proposed to be established for the plant to detail out the environmental quality measures to be undertaken during the construction and operational phases. EMP will also discuss the post project monitoring measures to be adopted by the plant authorities in order to maintain the waste water qualities within the acceptable limits specified by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board and the Ministry of Environmental & Forests (MoEF).

The environmental monitoring programme will be provided with trained and qualified staff who will monitor the ambient air as well as stack flue gas quality to ensure that the quality of discharge gases are maintained within the permissible limit. The main stack will be provided with portable monitors to periodically monitor the PM, CO, NOx and SO2 constituents in the flue gas on continuous basis.

The plant waste water will be periodically analyzed on a weekly basis so that the waste water are maintained within the permissible levels of the pollution control board regulations.

The pollution control measures proposed to be adopted for the project are summarized as follows:
7.1.2.1 Air Pollution:

High efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) will be installed to control the emission of ash particles. The precipitators would be designed to limit the particulate emission to less than 50 mg/Nm³. In order to meet the guidelines of State Pollution Control Board for SO₂ emission, one (1) no. twin-flue chimney of 275 m height has been envisaged. The chimney would be provided with personal access for regular monitoring of stack emissions.

For the control of fugitive dust emission within and around the Coal handling plant, dust extraction and suppression systems will be provided. Dust suppression system will be installed at all the transfer points in Coal Handling Plant and at Coal stockyard. Dust extraction system would be provided in crusher house, and at Coal stockyard. Further in order to arrest the coal dust generation, all conveyors will be provided with enclosed galleries. The bottom portion of all the conveyors will be provided with seal plates within the power plant area and above roads.

During the construction phase, no significant impact on air quality is expected. However, fugitive dust emissions and NOx levels may temporarily increase in the immediate vicinity of construction site due to soil excavation and vehicular movement. Such impacts will be confined to the construction site. These will be minimized by sprinkling water and proper maintenance of vehicles. Green belt will be developed all around the plant periphery as per the norm laid down by MoEF to minimize dust nuisance outside the plant boundary.

Dust collection system with ventilation system having bag filters will be provided to evacuate dust and hazardous gases like Methane from the coal bunkers. Collected dust will be returned to coal bunker. The dust collector outlet emission will be restricted to 50 mg/Nm³ to trap the dust in the bunkers.

Plant equipment design and operation will ensure SO₂ emissions are limited below the State PCB norms. Ground level concentration will be verified for compliance with local pollution control board prescribed ambient air quality norms.

To control NOx emissions from the SG adequate technical measures will be adopted during the design & engineering stage. The latest available technology will be used to control these emissions. eg. Low NOx burners which generate NOx below 510 mg/Nm³ will be used in the Boiler.

7.1.2.2 Ash Disposal:

Fly ash has high pozzolonic properties and form cementaceous material when mixed with lime and water and it is suitable for the following commercial uses:

a. Cement Industry
b. Brick Industry
c. Light Weight Aggregates
d. Road Sub-base
Pre-Feasibility Report
2 x 800 MW Kawai Thermal Power Project
(Phase-II)

- Grouting material
- Roads / paving - used as filler in asphalt mix for roads.
- Road enlargement
- Land filling material

MoEF in their notification dated 6th November, 2008 had specified that the fly ash utilization has to be 100% from within 4 years of commissioning of the plant.

Fly ash will be collected in dry form and transported to silos for discharging to the consumers. The ash utilization will be partial during the initial period and will be gradually increased to 100% within 4 years. In order to implement the stipulation by MoEF, appropriate handling arrangement would be envisaged for the following option:

- Disposal of fly ash from silos to nearby small scale industries by road tankers.
- Bottom ash generated shall be supplied to the Road Mix Concrete (RMC) / brick producers thereby eliminating the need for separate area shall be explored.

In case of any exigencies, unutilized ash will be transported to the ash dyke as high concentrate slurry using high concentrate slurry pumps.

Fly ash evacuated from ESP/Economiser/Air Preheater collecting hoppers is transported in closed pipe lines by pneumatic means. At the time of unloading fly ash into the silos, some ash laden air would get vented out. In order to restrict the fly ash dust particles to the limits of 50 mg/Nm³, a vent filter will be installed on top of each of the fly ash silos.

The following pollution control measures will be installed for ash disposal:

- It is proposed to use closed trucks for fly ash transportation in order to avoid dust nuisance. To reduce the dust nuisance while loading the ash into the trucks from fly ash silos, the fly ash is conditioned with water spray.
- Water sprinkling system has been commissioned in the ash disposal area to restrain flying of fine ash to wind.
- It is also proposed to dispose un-utilised fly ash to ash dyke.

The dust nuisance in the ash disposal area will be contained by ensuring that the ash is always kept wet.

7.1.2.3 Noise Pollution:

Several noise suppression and attenuation features shall be designed into the plant for the protection of personnel at all normally accessible locations within the plant boundary, both inside and outside the different buildings, and for the protection of the inhabitants living in the vicinity of the power plant.
The plant is expected to increase the noise level in the surrounding due to operation of plant and machinery. Necessary noise control and abatement measures will be adopted to minimize the noise level from the plant during construction and operation phase to a maximum of 85 dBA at a distance of 1 metre as per the requirement of OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Standards.

The major sources of noise during the construction phase are vehicular traffic, construction equipment like dozers, scrapers, concrete mixers, cranes, generators, pumps, compressors, rock drills, pneumatic tools, saws, vibrators, etc. Also, all measures will be taken to limit the noise levels at the plant boundary within the stipulated limits.

To achieve the noise limitations around the equipment, the main measures taken shall be as follows:

- Each feed water pump sets shall be covered by a separate enclosure,
- Each coal crusher shall be covered by a separate hood,
- Small units like condensate and vacuum pumps, shall be designed so as to limit noise emission,
- Bypass valve, the de-superheater and the relevant piping shall be covered with acoustic insulation.
- To achieve the noise limitations in the control room, the control equipment such as computers and its accessories (such as printers) and the air conditioning system shall be designed so as to limit noise emission.
- During maintenance/inspection works, the personnel will wear ear protections.

To achieve the far field noise limitations, the following main measures shall be taken, as appropriate for that purpose:

- Steam vent pipes shall be fitted with silencers,
- The steam generator thermal insulation shall be designed to limit noise emission,
- The steam generator draught fans, the electrostatic precipitators and the air heaters shall be designed to limit noise emission,
- The main transformers shall be designed to limit noise emission.

An Environmental Impact Assessment Study shall be carried out to assess the noise level limits to be kept at the proposed plant boundary considering the background noise level.

7.1.2.4 Water Pollution:

Water from Parwan Dam is required for makeup to the closed cycle re-circulation system of condenser cooling. It is proposed to utilise the power plant waste water for plant reuse to achieve minimum discharge concept. It is envisaged to utilize cooling
water blow down for ash handling purposes and treated waste water from various sources for gardening. Rest of the waste water treated and the treated will be used for Plantation activities.

Streams of waste water emanating from the power station sources during operational phase will be treated individually based on the waste water quality. The treated waste water will be recycled for plant use and for green belt development. Therefore, there will be no impact on the ground water resources.

The major waste water generated from the plant like DM Plant discharge will be treated in a waste water treatment plant and recycled. No discharge of liquid waste to the other public boundaries is foreseen for the proposed power station. The coal pile area run off water during monsoon season will be led to a pond. Coal particles will settle down in the pond and clear water will be allowed to overflow to the central monitoring basin for treatment.

In the power plant, some specific locations in TG / SG area require washing, to maintain good plant housekeeping and prevent build-up of dirt and waste material, which generates waste water. This waste water along with process drain will be led to an oil water separator for separation of oil. The clear water will be led to the central monitoring basin. The dirty oil will be recovered separately in a drum.

The rain (storm) water removed from the building roofs, non-process area and grade level surfaces will be directed through the open ditches and culverts to the storm drainage piping. The storm water from the storm water drainage piping shall be discharged outside the plant boundary. All ditches will be concrete lined and located along the roads. All drainage ditches will be located to provide the shortest practical drainage path while providing efficient drainage for the yard. Grade level will be contoured such that storm water run-off is directed on the ground by sheet flow, to well defined drainage paths leading to the ditches.

7.1.2.5 Solid Waste Management:

Sewage from various buildings in the power plant area will be conveyed through sewer lines to sewage treatment plant.

The power plant, being Coal-fired, would generate coarse as well as fine ash. All efforts will be made to utilize the fly ash for various purposes. Ash Management Plan will be developed for 100 % utilisation of fly ash within the time period prescribed by MoEF. The unused ash, till such time, would be disposed in the ash dyke.

7.1.2.6 Forestation and Green Belt Development:

The landscaping and ground cover system meant to enhance the appearance of selected areas, enhance soil and slope stabilization of the land of the power plant, and assist in reducing the noise level and fugitive dust generated by the plant.

Extensive forestation at plant area is planned along with a green belt development program in line with MoEF guideline which would not only act as lung space in the area but would also improve aesthetics and will be continued in all available space. As per the stipulations of MoEF, green belt will be provided all around the power plant.
boundary by planting trees and the total green area including landscaping area will be 1/3rd of the plant area.

7.1.2.7 Storage of hazardous materials:

Hazardous material anticipated to be stored at site during construction include petrol, diesel, welding gas, weld inspection material, radiographic material, paints, cleaning chemicals, DM plant chemicals etc. These materials will be stored in accordance with prescribed safety norms in ventilated enclosures. Safety instructions and signage will prominently be displayed at appropriate points/locations.

7.1.2.8 Rehabilitation:

NO Rehabilitation is required.

7.1.3 Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA) Studies:

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies will be carried out and base line data will be collected. Rapid EIA Report will be prepared to identify the impact of the proposed power plant on the flora, fauna, human inhabitations, etc. in the surrounding area and prescribe mitigation measures.

Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report will elaborate the assessment of the impact on the environmental scenario around the proposed Power plant, with regard to the main environmental attributes viz., air, water, soil, noise, ground level concentration (GLC) and socio-economic conditions.

The success of any EIA study will primarily depend on the accuracy of assessing the baseline environmental situation prior to superimposing the predicted result on the ambient situation to arrive at the post project scenario.

The baseline environmental situation will be assessed with respect to land use, soil, demography and socio-economics, meteorology, hydrology, water quality, terrestrial ecology and aquatic ecology. Suitable remedial / mitigation measures will be incorporated in the plant, to comply with pollution control authorities norms.

7.1.4 Post Project Environmental Management Plan:

Air Environment:

The major source of air pollution is from combustion of coal, which results in release of SO$_2$, NOx and PM.

Prediction for SPM is made taking into consideration the design efficiency of the ESP. It is observed that the emissions from the power plant, on implementation of the control measures, will be negligible. Increase in Ground Level Concentrations (GLC) of dust after installation of the power plant will be estimated by EIA Consultant to verify compliance with the GLCs within prescribed levels.

The predicted ground level concentrations of PM, SO$_2$, NOx will also be verified within the limits of the National Ambient Air Quality standards prescribed for rural use.
Coal handling areas are potential sources of causing occupational health hazards such as asthma, tuberculosis and bronchitis. To control dust generation, dust suppression and dust extraction system will be provided at appropriate locations. In addition, frequent wash downs of these areas, with plant service water, will be undertaken.

**Noise Environment:**

The major sources identified as contributing towards noise pollution from the power plant are Compressors, Steam turbines, other rotating equipment, inlet & exhaust systems etc. However the impact of such noise on the neighbourhood is predicted to be negligible.

The turbine & generators will be provided with acoustic enclosures and housed in buildings that would considerably reduce the transmission of noise to the outside environment.

Noise levels will be periodically monitored and any corrective action taken.

**Water Environment:**

The common waste water treatment plant, which receives discharges from neutralization pit of DM Plant, clarified waste water from Oil Water Separator, etc will be designed to enable maximum re-use/recycling. The treated waste water will be utilised for plant consumptive requirements and for green belt development.

**Green Belt Development:**

A green belt development program in line with the MoEF guidelines will be prepared for the project. The objective of the green belt development around the plant site is to capture the emissions, attenuate the noise generated, improve the aesthetics in general and maintain a balanced environment. The green belt of the project site will form an effective barrier between the plant and surroundings.

Tree plantation will be undertaken in a large scale on land vacated after cessation of construction activities. Open spaces, where tree plantation is not possible will be planted with shrubs and grass to prevent erosion of topsoil. Appropriate type of trees and plants suitable for this region would be planted in compliance of conditions of environmental clearance.

**7.1.5 Risk Assessment & Disaster Management Plan:**

**Risk Assessment:**

Environmental risks are inherent in design and operation of any power plant. Risk involves the occurrence or potential occurrence of an accident consisting of an event or sequence of events.

The main objectives of risk assessment are as follows:
Identification of hazard prone area and estimation of damage distance for the maximum credible accident scenario visualized for storage.

Computation of frequency of occurrence of hazards and evaluation of risks


Identification of hazards in a power plant is of primary significance in the analysis, quantification and cost effective control of accidents involving chemicals and process. Hence, all the components of a process/system/plant needs to be thoroughly examined to assess their potential for initiating or propagating an unplanned event/sequence of events, which can be termed as an accident.

As coal is subject to spontaneous combustion it may catch fire given the slightest opportunity. This fire hazard is greatly influenced by the amount of airflow through the mass of coal.

Thus, storage of coal would be designed in such a way that the air content in the coal pile is minimized. Dimension of the coal stack, particularly the height, is a very important parameter for making storage of coal safe and adequate care would be taken while designing the same.

Fuel oils (LDO/HFO/HSD) will be used in small quantity for initial start-up. Chlorine and other chemicals are used in the makeup water treatment & DM Plant. The hazards associated with the use of these materials would be taken careful consideration and due precaution would be taken for its safe handling at various stages of usage.

Disaster Management Plan:

A major emergency in a plant is one that has the potential to cause serious injury or loss of life. It may cause damage to property and serious disruption, both inside and outside of the plant. The disasters identified as most likely to occur in the power plant are:

- Fire at oil storage area
- Fire at coal storage area
- Toxic release of chemical

Hazard analysis has revealed that the damage distance is mainly confined to plant boundary only.

The main objective of the disaster management plan is to prevent or at least reduce the risk of accidents through design, operation, maintenance and inspection. An important element of accident mitigation is emergency planning, which would consist of:

- Recognising the possibilities and probabilities of each kind of accident
Assessing the on-site and off-site implications of such incidents and deciding the emergency procedures that would need to be carried out.

A number of elements makeup a good and workable disaster management plan. They are briefly discussed below:

**Identification and assessment of hazards:**

Experience has shown that for every occasion that the full potential of an accident is realized, there are many other occasions when some lesser event occurs or when a developing incident is made safe before reaching full damage potential.

**Procedure for personnel and equipment:**

This involves setting up of an emergency communication system, formation of an emergency response team and setting up of an emergency control centre.

It is essential that that the emergency plans be regularly tested so that any defect may be corrected. The plan should be reviewed and updated and any changes made should be disseminated to all concerned.

Emergency plan needs to consider emergency shutdown procedure so that phased and orderly shutdown of the plant & systems can take place when necessary.

Depending upon the methodology adopted for the co-ordination of various aspects of disaster management, specific responsibilities should be fixed for civil and government agencies. Outside agencies support is required for the emergency responses such as:

- Augmenting the firefighting service and firewater
- Emergency medical help for the injured personnel of the plant
- Evacuation of personnel
- Law enforcement, traffic control and crime prevention
- Co-ordination with other nearby industrial establishments
- Communication facilities
- Procuring fire-fighting consumables such as foam compound, fire hose, etc.

**Maintenance and Monitoring:**

The safety of a plant and function of safety related systems could only be as good as the maintenance and monitoring of these systems. It is of great importance to establish plant maintenance & monitoring schedule, which includes the following tasks:

- Checking of safety related operating conditions both in the control room and at site / on the field.
• Checking of safety related parts of the plant on site by visual inspection or by remote monitoring.
• Monitoring of safety related utilities such as electricity, steam, coolant and compressed air.
• Preparation of maintenance plan and documentation of maintenance work specifying the different interval and type of works to be performed.

In addition, the maintenance and monitoring schedule will specify the qualifications and experience required by the personnel to perform their tasks.

**Reporting to Authorities:**

In the management of a major hazard, in an installation, it is likely that the incident is to be reported to the concerned authorities. Reporting will be carried out in three steps.

• Identification/notification of a major hazard installation
• Preparation of a safety report
• Immediate reporting of the accident

The safety report gives the authorities the following opportunities:

• To carry out specific inspection in order to learn about hazards arising from these installations.
• To establish contingency plans.

Emergency planning rehearsals and exercises will be monitored by senior officers from the emergency services. After each exercise, the plan will be thoroughly reviewed to take account of omissions or shortcomings.

Increase in concern of disaster management plans has prompted the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India to make risk assessment and disaster management a mandatory requirement for the power industry.
SECTION: 8

SYSTEM DESIGN AND O&M PHILOSOPHY
8.0 SYSTEM DESIGN AND O&M PHILOSOPHY:

8.1 Overall Requirement:

The station will be designed to operate primarily as a base load station. Design of the plant will provide for the following:

- Capability of rapid unloading from full load to no-load conditions in the minimum possible time to minimize turbine cooling.
- Capability to achieve full load within the shortest possible time after synchronization, subsequent to an overnight shutdown (8 hours).
- The main plant, auxiliaries and associated systems & controls will be designed to permit house load operation, without shutting down the Unit in the event of sudden loss of load demand due to tripping of transmission lines or other grid disturbances.
- The main plant control systems will be designed to permit participation in load frequency control in the event of system disturbances.

8.2 Design Philosophy:

8.2.1 System Design for high Unit availability

The objective of high availability of the Unit and associated auxiliaries will be achieved by adopting the following principles for ensuring high PLF and low partial loading:

- Use of equipment and systems of design performance and high availability which has been fully established by a considerable record of successful operation for similar service conditions in coal fired utility stations.
- Use of only proven design concepts and conservative designs.
- Strict implementation of quality assurance norms during design, manufacture as well as installation and commissioning stage.
- Strict compliance with the project company approved pre-commissioning and commissioning procedures as well as standard checklists forming a part of commissioning documents for the project.

8.2.2 Sizing of critical equipment- margins & redundancy/standby:

Adequate margins will be provided while sizing all important auxiliaries and sub-systems to ensure operation of the Unit at full rated capacity under the worst conditions and taking into consideration normal wear & tear. In this regard, CEA regulations for construction of electrical plant & electrical lines shall be complied without any exception.
8.2.3 Design for efficient operation:

The basic and detailed engineering will be carried out to ensure achievement of high standards of operational performance especially with respect to the following key indices:

- Low auxiliary power consumption.
- Low makeup water consumption.
- No oil support above 40% MCR operation with any combination of mills.
- Optimum efficiency and heat rates for the Units and sub-systems.

Provision would be made for accurate and reliable measurement of coal receipt, coal consumption per Unit, oil receipt & consumption per Unit, total DM makeup water production and makeup water consumption, flue gas oxygen content etc. Daily reports regarding receipt, consumption and stock position will be prepared. Also provision would be made for on-line calculations for the performance of the Units and their major-subsystems in the Data Acquisition System (DAS). The operation of the plant would be optimized and the performance of the plant would be reviewed on a regular basis.

8.2.4 Operation Performance Management System (OPMS):

The operation of the plant will be optimised by implementation of OPMS. This system will clearly define the responsibilities of all key O&M personnel including the shift-in-charge. This will also cover the system of daily reporting to the Corporate Monitoring Group of Corporate Office and monthly O&M review meetings.

8.3 Operation & Maintenance Philosophy:

In order to ensure a high level of performance of the power station, the operation and maintenance of the power station would be entrusted to experienced O&M Contractor.

In order to ensure that the design and construction of the power station incorporates all necessary features required for easy and efficient operation and maintenance of the proposed power plant, the proposed O&M Contractor would also be consulted during the review of package vendors, plant design features, operational and maintenance features of plant systems and equipment.

8.3.1 Maintenance Management System:

The maintenance of the plant will be carried out as per the maintenance management system to be developed by the project company. This system would aim at maximising the availability of the generating Units while ensuring minimum maintenance cost and safety of plant & personnel. The system would cover organizational structures, preventive maintenance schedules, detailed work specifications covering all maintenance jobs, permit-to-work system, long term maintenance planning, safety aspects etc.
8.3.2 Spare Parts Management System:

The primary objective of the system will be to ensure timely availability of proper spare parts without excessive build-up of non-moving inventory. The system will cover the following aspects:

- Proper codification / identification & retrieval of all spares & consumables
- Proper storage & protection
- Spare parts indenting and procurement policy
- Judicious fixing of inventory levels and spare part ordering based on experience of similar Units or other benchmarks.
- Development of indigenous sources/in-house capability for imported spare parts.
- Development of more than one source wherever applicable.

8.3.3 Special Tools & Tackles:

All equipment supply contracts will include the provision of supply of special tools & tackles, wherever required, for installation, commissioning, and maintenance of the plant & equipment. These will be handed over to the O&M department at the appropriate time after commissioning of the Unit.

8.3.4 O&M Training:

An experienced O&M contractor will be placed at an early stage to introduce the best system and operational management and practices. O&M contractor will be assisted by a group of experienced technical personnel, to carry out the operation of the plant.

The O&M crew will be associated with the plant commissioning stage itself to get them fully familiar with plant. Suitable training schedule will be developed for this purpose.

8.3.5 O&M Manuals:

All plant equipment supply contracts will include provision for supply of sufficient copies of detailed O&M manuals for distribution to the different user departments of Project Company.

O&M manuals will be made available to all concerned at least 12 months prior to the commissioning date of first Unit to avoid problems in preparation of commissioning documents as well as proper installation & commissioning of equipment.

8.3.6 Coal Supply Management:

The minimum requirement of coal will be based on operating norms. However, the monthly requirements will be finalized during the quarterly meetings with the concerned authorities or through the Coal Supply Agreements. The coal handling
plant of the Power Plant will be designed to meet the peak requirement on daily basis with adequate reserve capacity to take care of normal breakdowns and maintenance requirements.

**8.4 Employee Facilities:**

**8.4.1 General:**

Employees required for 2 x 800 MW Units in addition to existing O&M staff is estimated to be around 190 nos. excluding contract labour.

**8.4.2 In-Plant Facilities:**

The following facilities already exist in this station:

- i. Administrative Building and technical office
- ii. Construction offices and stores (at construction stage only)
- iii. Time and security offices
- iv. First Aid and fire fighting station
- v. Canteen and welfare centre
- vi. Toilets and change rooms
- vii. Car parks and cycle/ scooter stands
- viii. Training centre

Office space shall be provided as per good practice and canteens, toilets and restrooms according to norms laid down in relevant factories act. The above facilities shall also be adequately furnished and equipped.

**8.4.3 Colony:**

Township/Residential colony is not part of this proposal.
SECTION: 9

PROJECT COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
9 PROJECT COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:

In this section project cost estimate has been worked out and fixed cost as well as variable cost of generation has been computed for the proposed project in order to assess overall financial viability of the project. For this purpose, a comprehensive financial model has been set up based on CERC guideline, representing a complete simulation of the Project with regard to technical and financial aspects.

9.1 Basis of Project Cost

The project cost estimate has been worked out on the following basis:

9.1.1 Assumptions for Hard Cost Input

The followings are key assumptions made while estimation of project cost.

- Total two (2) Units of 800 MW capacity with super critical steam condition has been considered.
- The cost of main equipment package including BTG package with auxiliaries, and mandatory spares has been worked out from the cost of similar kind of projects with super critical steam conditions.
- The cost of balance of plant equipment, auxiliaries and services has been estimated from in-house data for similar items of other ongoing domestic projects.
- The cost of general civil and architectural works of the plant has been estimated based on similar works of other ongoing domestic projects.
- Contingency @ 10.0% has been considered on the cost estimate for EPC and Non EPC works.
- Capital Investment for external coal transportation arrangement upto 1st in plant Junction Tower for Project has not been considered in the cost estimate.

9.1.2 Assumptions for Soft Cost Input

The major assumptions made to compute the soft cost are as follows:

- Financing - Debt: Equity - The project is considered to be financed by domestic equity and rupee term loan with 70:30 Debt Equity Ratio. The rate of interest of debt is considered as 12.00%. No financing cost for Equity has been considered.
- Interest During Construction (IDC) - has been included in the Project Cost based on the phasing of the expenditure upto COD of 2nd Unit.
- Working Capital - The rate of interest on working capital loan is assumed to be 12.50% p.a.
- Taxes and Duties - Taxes and Duties have been considered as per prevailing rates.
- Exchange Rate - BTG components have been considered to be domestic.

9.2 Project Cost

On the basis of assumptions discussed above, the estimated costs of the project amount to Rs. 9100 Crores. The specific cost of the project is Rs 5.68 Crores per MW. The summary of break-up of the project cost is indicated in Table 9.1 below.

Table – 9.1
Project Cost Break Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land &amp; Site Development</td>
<td>31.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering, Procurement &amp; Construction Cost</td>
<td>5888.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Arrangement</td>
<td>402.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Supply Arrangement</td>
<td>35.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hard Cost</td>
<td>6357.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary &amp; Pre-operative Expenditure</td>
<td>459.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest During Construction Period</td>
<td>1435.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSURANCE</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>832.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin Money for working capital</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>9100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(all figure in Rs. Crores )

The Project cost is estimated at Rs. 9100 Crores & is proposed to be finance with senior debt, sub debt & equity in ratio of 70:30.
The proposed components of financing are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Rs Crores</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Contribution – Equity</td>
<td>2730</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Finance</td>
<td>6370</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9100.00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.3 Phasing of Expenditure

Date of Financial Closure has been considered as Zero Date/Notice to Proceed (NTP) to EPC Contractor. The quarterly expenditure for the Project cost including IDC has been spread for the Project Schedule of 48 months from Zero Date, considering the completion schedule of 42 months for the first Unit and within a gap of 6 months for subsequent units.

9.4 Cost of Generation & Tariff Calculation

The estimate for the cost of generation for the project has been arrived on the basis of following technical inputs and financial inputs.

9.4.1 Technical Input Assumptions

Basic data for the purpose of estimation of operational expenses are as follows:

- Plant gross capacity has been considered as 2 x 800 MW.
- Plant load factor of 90% has been considered
- Station heat rate of 2150 Kcal/kWh has been considered.
- Plant Auxiliary power consumption has been considered @ 5.50%.
- The gross calorific value (GCV) of coal has been considered as 3800 Kcal/Kg

9.4.2 Financial Input Assumptions

The following are the financial assumption in Tariff calculation:

Debt Structure

The repayment period of the proposed loan structure has been shown in the Table-9.2 below. No moratorium period has been considered.
Table 9.2
Loan Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>RTL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest Rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment Period</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment Mode</td>
<td>Instalments</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return on Equity

ROE has been considered as 14% (as per CERC Norms).

Working Capital

Working Capital covers the following:
- Coal costs for 2 months
- Secondary fuel cost for 2 months
- O&M expenses for 1 month
- Maintenance spares, 1% of Project Cost, annually escalated @ 6%

O&M Expenses

Annual fixed operation and maintenance cost has been considered as Rs. 1 million per MW of generation as first year of operation and escalated at the rate of 4% per annum as per CERC norms.

Fuel Cost

Bend of Indigenous Coal & Imported coal is considered for the plant. Coal cost is considered as Rs. 3500 per Tonne including the transportation cost. The escalation rate of 2.5 % per annum is considered on the coal cost. Secondary fuel cost is considered as Rs. 55000 per KL with an escalation of 4.5% per annum.

Depreciation

(3.6 % of EPC cost, straight line method) along with Advance against Depreciation (AAD) as per CERC norms. The economic plant life has been taken as 25 years for depreciation calculation as per CERC norms.

Taxes & Duties

The rates of corporate tax has been considered as 32.4450% as per the latest notifications. Corporate tax, though not included in the component of tariff as per CERC norms, has also been considered to arrive at the post tax tariff (net saleable tariff).
MAT has been considered at 19.9305 % for the Income Tax Holiday Period.

Under the existing section 80-IA of the IT Act, tax holiday is available to an undertaking engaged in generation and if the generation starts before March 31, 2013. However, since the first financial year after COD starts only in the year 2016-17, income tax holiday will not be applicable under existing regulations. It is expected that the income tax holiday may be extended for the generation of power beyond 2017. So, the tax holiday of 10 years has been assumed.

9.4.3 Tariff Calculation

In accordance with CERC guidelines
SECTION: 10

PERMITS AND CLEARANCES
10.0 PERMITS AND CLEARANCES

Certain permits and clearances are required to be obtained by APRL from different Government and Statutory Agencies at various stages of development phase of the project. These are classified into two broad categories known as statutory and non-statutory clearances. The list of clearances/permits required for the project and their status is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Registration of the Company</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>Adani Power Rajasthan Limited (APRL) is already registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Water availability</td>
<td>Water Resource Dept /WRD GoR</td>
<td>Additional water required for 2 X 800 MW will be 20 MCM. Application for the same is being filed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NOC for setting of Facility - Pollution clearance (Water &amp; Air)</td>
<td>State Pollution Control Board</td>
<td>APRL will do the needful once the REIA Report is ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Environmental and Forest Clearance</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests (MOEF), GoI</td>
<td>APRL will apply for Environmental Clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forest clearance</td>
<td>State Forest Dept. / MOEF, GoI</td>
<td>Not Required as No forest land is involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Civil aviation clearance for Chimney height</td>
<td>Airport authority of India</td>
<td>Once location of chimney is finalised, APRL will apply for clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coastal Regulatory Zone clearance</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced families by land acquisition</td>
<td>State Govt. / MOEF, GoI.</td>
<td>The proposed land is already in industrial use. However, necessary action if required shall be taken for R&amp;R of displaced families as per rules.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 10.2
Non - Statutory Permits and Clearances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land availability</td>
<td>Govt. Land / Private Land Owner</td>
<td>The proposed Plant shall be installed within existing plant premises. No additional land is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fuel Linkage</td>
<td>GoI, MoC</td>
<td>Indigenous Coal from allotted coal linkage/captive coal block by GOI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transportation of fuel</td>
<td>Indian Railways Transport Agency</td>
<td>APRL may engage IRCON/ RITES for study of transportation logistics from Coal Mines to Plant Site for Indigenous Coal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clearance from Archaeological department</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>Not required, as no archaeological / religious monument / site is located in the close vicinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Import Licences &amp; Formalities</td>
<td>Controller of Import Authorities</td>
<td>Will be applied after selection of EPC contractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tax concessions under Mega Power Project</td>
<td>Ministry of Power, Government of India; State Government</td>
<td>APRL shall apply for Mega Power Project status at later stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Approval for Temporary construction power lines within plant area.</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
<td>The construction power shall be taken from existing units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Power Tariff</td>
<td>Electricity Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>At Later Stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Consent of relevant Panchayat</td>
<td>Panchayat Union / Board of State Government</td>
<td>At Later Stage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# RAW WATER ANALYSIS - KAWAI PHASE-II (2X800 MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTITUENTS</th>
<th>As</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Hardness</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>98 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Hardness</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>68 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>65 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>2.0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>0.05 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>0.05 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CATIONS</strong></td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>244 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M - Alkalinity</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>116 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P - Alkalinity</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>- ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>77 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>33 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>17 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>0.3 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>0.4 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>0.3 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ANIONS</strong></td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>244 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive Silica (Dissolved)</td>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colloidal Silica</td>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Carbon-di-oxide</td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>13 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonical Nitrogen</td>
<td>CaCO₃</td>
<td>1.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>361 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suspended Solids</td>
<td>113 ppm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (at 20°C for 5 days)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH value at 32°C</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500 (Maximum) NTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37°C (KMnO₄ Value)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.4 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total organic carbon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
अभि-पत्र एवं उपलब्ध विवरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिध्वनि बनाई गई है:

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<tr>
<th>नम्बर</th>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>श्रेणी</th>
<th>जन्मतार्क</th>
<th>क्रमांक</th>
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<td>137</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>138</td>
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आपि-पत्र एवं उपलब्ध विवरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिध्वनि बनाई गई है:

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<tr>
<th>नम्बर</th>
<th>नाम</th>
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एवं इत्यादि

1. आर्थिक 30 वर्ष की तीन हज़ार की हो लिखे किस्मत फलक है। 30 वर्ष की अर्थिक जिम्मा बनें जाने के लिए आर्थिक संरचना ादित्या का अर्थिकता कर बढ़ाई और विद भूमि का उपयोग उच्च आर्थिक को हिरे री खान है, जिसके लिए संयुक्त आर्थिक किया गया था। तीन उप प्रोत्साहन के लिए ग्राम आर्थिक की रुप से आर्थिक निर्माण किया जा चुका है। (मदद योजना प्रकाश-1 में होना)
2. आर्थिक भूमि की लिखे प्रारंभिक फिल्टर 150/- अर्थशास्त्र प्रति एकड़ की पर से 2,16,640/- अर्थशास्त्र देय है।
3. वित्तीय बीमा की लिखे प्रारंभिक फिल्टर 30 वर्ष को रखता है। (प्रयोजन)
4. भूमि का उपयोग वांछित प्रयोग के लिए किया जाएगा, जिसके लिए उपकरण आर्थिक उपचार है।
5. आर्थिक संयुक्त भूमि का अर्थिक आर्थिक उपचार नहीं कर सकेगा, ताकि उपचार के विकास के लिए खींचा शान्त रहे।
6. आर्थिक अनुवंश अर्थशास्त्र में से प्रयोग आर्थिक संयुक्त रहा करने के लिए मिलान इत्यादि में साहा होगा।
7. उपरोक्त रूपों में नी कित्ते का उपयोग नहीं कर सकेगा कार्यवाही, जिससे वित्तीय वांछित और कार्यक्रम में भिड़ना हो जायगा।
8. अन्य सारे चीजें भी जलवायु भू-राजनीति (नीतिशास्त्र को आर्थिक) निम्न 1969 में संस्थापित है, सामूहिक है।

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प्रभावित- निम्न को अपने पार अपनाया करनें।
1. प्रति शासन नियम, तथ्य (पुस्तक-2) दिशा. वाराणसी-3200
2. प्रति शासन परीक्षा, उच्च विद्युत, वाराणसी-3200
3. उपन्यास अविश्वासी, बुद्धिमत्ता
4. अहरणीया अशुश्वास को भेदन करता है। कहते हैं कि नियम विभाग को आर्थिक भूमि पर निर्भर दिखाया जाता है।
5. सारे अनुमति शासन पर निर्भर शासन को योजनाबद्ध आर्थिक आर्थिक अपने पार करने के प्रसन्न निर्माण किया जाता है।
6. जिम्मी झारखंड रेत अनुमुंबता, दिल्ली अग्रणी, बांध
7. जिम्मा तथा सांसद अविश्वास, गांव को प्रस्तुत वाराणसी गांव में विभाग करवाया।
8. तथ्य शासन विभाग योजना, संस्थापित, पश्चिमी आधिकारिक, पश्चिमी (प्रकाशक-1 में होना)