

**PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC HEARING CONDUCTED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
1X660 MW ETPS REPLACEMENT THERMAL POWER PROJECT, BY REPLACING THE
EXISTING OLD 450 MW ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION AT ERNAVOOR
VILLAGE, THIRUVOTTIYUR TALUK, TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT**

Date: 30.05.2017

Time: 11.00 AM

Venue: Inside the premises of M/s. Ennore Thermal Power Station Quarters
(Camp I), Ernavoor Village, Thiruvottiyur Taluk, Tiruvallur District.

PRESIDING OFFICERS:

1. Tmt.E.Sundaravalli, I.A.S. : District Collector,
Tiruvallur District,
Tiruvallur.
2. Thiru. D.Vasudevan. : District Environmental Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
Ambattur.

List of project proponent and public attended 260 (List enclosed).

District Environment Engineer, Ambattur welcomed all. He also announced the name and location of the proposed project and announced that the Public Hearing meeting is being conducted to hear public opinion for the proposed thermal power project. He also stated that the announcement for this public hearing meeting was published in Tamil Daily Dinamani and in New Indian Express English daily on 20.04.2017. He announced that the project proponent will detail the salient features of the project with power point presentation. Then the public can express their opinions. He also requested the public to mention their name and village before expressing their views about the project. He also announced that all the views will be recorded in video and audio format and will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Then he called the project proponent to present the salient features of the project and to make power point presentation.

On behalf of the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation, Thiru.D. Sundar, Superintending Engineer / Civil / Projects & Environment, TANGEDCO, explained the salient features of the project. He explained the need for this project. He said that the proposed project would be set up in order to reduce the deficit of 2010 MW expected in the year 2018-19, according to the records of TANGEDCO. He said that the project is proposed to cope up with the power shortage of the state by replacing the existing, decommissioned 450 MW Ennore Thermal Power Station (ETPS) by installing a new 660 MW power plant. He also said that the thermal power plant was proposed in line with the Central Government's Policy to replace the old, inefficient, low capacity thermal power plants with new efficient and environmental friendly thermal power stations. He also stated that the proposed ETPS Replacement Thermal Power Project is also listed in the 13th Five Year Plan.

He pointed out the starred location of the proposed thermal power plant on the map. He stated that the site is in the village of Ernavoor, Thiruvottiyur Taluk, Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu.

- He said that the first advantage of this project is that the project is proposed to be established on the 110 acres of land at the existing power plant and hence there is no necessity for the acquisition of new lands. He further said that as this project is proposed to be established with super-critical technology, there will be less emission, less coal usage and less operating and maintenance costs.
- He stated as an important aspect of this project, that as per the new environmental standards this project will be emitting less than 30 mg / m³ in respect of particulate emission.
- Because of the adoption of new technology the requirement of cooling water would be reduced from the 80,000 m³ / hour to 12000 m³ / hour. He said the old ash pond would be used to store the ash, and no need to acquire new lands. He stated as an important aspect of this project that higher power generation would be achieved with lower coal consumption.
- The advantage of this project site is that the infrastructure of the ongoing ETPS Expansion Thermal Power Project viz., the pipe coal conveyor system, the cooling water intake piping system, and the cooling water disposal piping system would be utilized for the new project also; hence there is no necessity to create additional infrastructure, he stated further.
- He stated that in the fifteen km surrounding there were no wildlife sanctuaries or national parks.
- He pointed the location of the project on the map and stated that the Ennore Express highway is nearby; the nearby railway station is Kathivakkam railway station; nearest airport is the Chennai airport which is 35 kilometers away; the nearest sea is Bay of Bengal which is at 715 meters away; village is Ernavoor and the nearest port is the Ennore port. The nearest river is Kosasthalaiyar River which is 575 meters away. He also stated that as per the technology of the proposed project, the required land is 110 acres.
- He said that 100% of the domestic coal would be utilized for this project. For 310 days of generation per year ie. at 85% of the Plant Load Factor, 3 million tonnes/year of coal would be required. For 365 days of generation of per year ie. at 100% of Plant Load Factor, the coal requirement would be 3.5 million tonnes / annum.
- He said that the requirement of sea water is 1,32,480 cubic meters per day, and freshwater (desalinated) is 7,600 cubic meters per day. He also said that the sea water would be obtained through the pipeline of the ongoing ETPS Expansion Thermal Power Project.
- He also said that the expected cost of the new thermal power project is Rs.4800 crores.

He pointed out the location of the project on Google Map. He said that the new project is located adjacent to the ongoing ETPS Expansion thermal power project. He showed that the red marked place as the ongoing project and the blue marked place as the proposed project.

He pointed out that the project is outside the boundary of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). He also pointed the areas with yellow boundary line as buffer zone. The project site is also away from the buffer zone, he added.

He further added the following details:

- Government of Tamil Nadu granted permission to the scheme on 30.03.2012.
- MoEF&CC/GOI has issued the Terms of Reference (ToR) on 24.07.2014 and has extended its approval till 24.07.2017. As per the ToR points, all field studies have been conducted by TANGEDCO.

Regarding the Terrestrial Environment Impact Assessment, he stated that the Study has been conducted by M/s. Ramki Enviro Engineers, Hyderabad, who are one of the approved consultants of

MoEF&CC and said that the EIA / EMP report was prepared based on the data collected during the period between July 2015 and September 2015. He said that the Ambient Air Quality samples were collected in 10 k.m radial surrounding (listed). He also showed the photographs taken during the field sampling of air, water and soil, on the screen.

He stated the following with regard to Air Quality Sampling:

Air Quality Assessment:

The results of the study of the ambient air quality are as follows:

- Particulate matter (PM₁₀) ranged from 44.4 µg/m³ to 58.7 µg / m³.
- Particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) ranged from 19.3 µg / m³ to 36.8 µg / m³.
- Sulphur dioxide levels ranged from 17.2 to 28.7 µg / m³
- Nitrogen oxide levels ranged from 21.8 to 35.4 µg / m³.
- The minimum and maximum level of ozone (O₃) was between 14.7 and 27.9 µg / m³.
- Minimum and maximum level of carbon monoxide (CO) was between 609 to 935 µg/m³.

The levels of the above airpollutants are within the National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQ) Standards. He detailed the anticipated increase in pollutant levels after the implementation of the project as follows:

- the particulate matter in the ambient air will increase by 0.34 µg / m³
- Sulphur dioxide will increase by 14.3 µg / m³, and
- Nitrogen oxides will increase by 0.73 µg / m³

On worst case scenario,

- the particulate matter will be at 59 µg / m³
- Sulphur di oxide will be at 43 µg/m³
- Nitrogen di oxide will be at 35.9 µg/m³

The national standard limits for the above pollutants are 100 µg/m³, 80 µg/m³ and 80 µg/m³ respectively.

Quality of ground water

He stated that the ground water samples were collected around 10 km radius and explained its quality.

- The pH level ranges from 6.7 to 7.6. This is within the acceptable limit.
- The range of total dissolved solids is 752 mg/l to 3954 mg/l. The values of all the samples are than acceptable. The values of four samples are more than permissible.
- The hardness of the water is 165 mg/l to 1425 mg/l. The values of all the samples are more than acceptable. The values of three samples are above the permissible limit.
- Chloride levels ranged from 120 mg/l to 1018 mg/l. It's more than acceptable. In one place the value was greater than permissible limit.
- Fluoride levels ranged from 0.22 mg/l to 1.5 mg/l.

Quality of the surface water

- The value of pH ranges from 7.22 to 8.01. This is an acceptable limit.
- The range of total dissolved salts is 1,597 mg/l to 37,886 mg/l. The values of all the samples are above permissible limit. The values of two samples are above permissible limit.
- Level of Hardness of water was 355 mg/l to 6,585 mg/l. All samples have values higher than the permissible limit.

- Chloride levels ranges from 517mg/l to 18,859 mg/l. The values of all the samples are above permissible limit. The values of two samples are above permissible limit.
- Flouride content ranges from 1.5 mg/l to 2.8 mg/l. The values of two samples are above the permissible limit.

Quality of the soil:

The soil samples were taken from areas under the radial distance of ten kilometers. The pH value of the soil samples are that of normal and saline soil.

- Electrical conductivity ranges between **53** and **180** $\mu\text{s} / \text{cm}$. These samples come under normal soil type.
- Organic carbon content ranges from **0.15** to **0.7**. Four samples have less than normal value, and three samples have values in the middle range level.
- Nitrogen content ranges from **123** to **243** kg/hectare. All samples have less values than the normal value.
- Phosphorus level ranges from **10** to **21** kg/hectare. All the samples are in middle range values.
- Potassium level ranges from **65** to **232** kg / hectare. Five samples are in the middle range values.

Noise Environment:

Ambient noise level survey was conducted in 10 km radius

- Noise level in the Day time ranges from 53.5 to 61.6 decibels.
- Noise level in the Night time ranges from from 41.9 to 44.8 decibels

As per the analysis, the noise levels are within the Ambient Noise level standards prescribed for Commercial and Residential areas.

Marine Environmental Impact Study

Sea water will be taken at 650 meters from the seashore through the pipeline constructed for the ongoing ETPS Expansion Thermal Power Project. The discharge from the cooling tower will be discharged in the sea at 250 meters from the sea shore, through the pipeline established for the ETPS Expansion project. However, the Marine Environmental Survey has been conducted by M/s. Chola MS, Chennai, an approved consultant of MoEF&CC.

According to the study, the coolant water of both ETPS Expansion TPP and ETPS Replacement TPP will attain the ambient temperature at 1170 meters from the exit point and the temperature of sea water at the shore will be just 0.2°C above the ambient temperature.

The amount of salinity in coolant water will be reduced to ambient value at 890 meters from the discharge point. Hence the salinity of sea water at the shore will be just 0.7 ppt above sea water. Hence the impact on sea water due to Coolant water from the project will be very minimal.

CRZ

The project has been demarcated by the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, as located outside the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) limit. The CRZ Clearance was already obtained for the establishment of marine water pipes and coal conveyor systems through CRZ area for the ongoing ETPS Expansion Thermal Power Project on 23.12.2008. The validity has been extended to 22.12.2018. The same infrastructure will be utilized for handling sea water and coal to the new ETPS Replacement Thermal Power Project also. The District Coastal Zone Management Authority has recommended this proposal to State Coastal zone Management Authority at the expert committee meeting held on 11.04.2017.

The permitted sea water drawal as per the CRZ clearance obtained on 23.12.2008, was 80,000 and 12,000 m³ / hour respectively for the old 450 MW ETPS and the proposed 660 MW ETPS Expansion TPP, totaling to 92,000 m³/ hour. The validity of the clearance was extended on 31.03.2014. As per the GO dated 30.03.2012, approval was accorded to TANGEDCO to replace existing 450 MW with a new 660 MW project. Since closed cycle cooling system has been proposed for the new project, the quantity of Cooling water drawal was revised to 25,000 m³/hour for both ETPS Expansion Project and ETPS Replacement Project, instead of the permitted 92,000 m³/hour and validity extension was obtained with this new quantity.

Biological Environment

Terrestrial Environment Impact Assessment

During the study period, no endangered animal species were found. There are no national biological parks, wildlife habitats or wildlife sanctuaries in the ten kilometer radius from the project site.

Marine biological environment:

No marshy land species, no Sea algae and coral reefs have been found. There are no endangered or critically endangered marine species.

Air Environmental Impacts and Control Activities

The main air pollutants emitted from the thermal power plant stack are particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. Also fly ash and suspended particulate matter are the pollutants emitted from a thermal power station. Electro Static Precipitator is designed to capture ash from the incoming fluegas designed to the new emission norms at an efficiency of 99.9 percent. A 275-meter chimney will be installed to disperse the fluegas. A water sprinkler system will be established to control the fugitive emission from the coal pile. Furthermore, the fugitive emission from the ash pond will be prevented by keeping a water layer over the pond. Green belt will be developed around the pond. Forestation measures will be undertaken.

Effect of water pollution and control measures:

The sewage water from the Thermal Power Station is collected and treated in the Sewage Treatment Plant and the treated waste water will be recycled. Hence the impact on natural resources will be very low. Reject water from the cooling water system will be mixed with the reject water of Desalination plant and sent to the sea through pipelines of the ETPS Expansion TPP which is under construction.

Noise pollution control measures:

The main sources of noise in the project are electrical fans, air blowers, Compressor, motors and pumps etc. The following steps will be taken to control the noise level around the equipment. Noise arrestors, noise reducers, vacuum lines are the measures to be taken to reduce the noise pollution. The sound barriers will be set up to prevent the noise. The equipment will be designed to achieve less noise level. The fans, air blowers, compressors, motors and pumps etc, will be designed to generate less noise.

Ash Disposal Plan:

Fly ash and bottom ash will be collected properly and stored. The ash will be fully allotted to cement and brick manufacturers. Utilization of Fly ash will be gradually brought upto 100%.

Noise level management

The equipment will be designed to meet the Noise level of OSHA guidelines.

Rainwater Harvesting Scheme

Roofs, unused areas, land surfaces, pathways will be connected in stream to collect the rainwater which will be recycled and utilized inside the power plant.

Green belt development Program

Green belt will be developed around ash pond, coal yard, road sides and pavement slopes. Local plant species will be selected and planted. Trees will be planted with the suggestions of Forest Department.

Environmental Monitoring Plan:

Environmental Laboratory will be set up to monitor air, water, Noise and soil quality. The quality of emission will be monitored online by linking the chimney to control centre. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations will be set up in the vicinity of boiler, generator, coal storage, ash dyke areas and other appropriate locations in the plant area.

Cost of Environmental Management:

10% of total project cost, ie. Rs.478 crores has been allotted for the Environmental Management Plant (EMP). The break up details:

Electrostatic Presipitator (ESP) - 192 Crores

Pollution control system in coal handling area - 3.5 crore

Chimney - 88.9 crore

DM Water and RO - 42.24 crore

Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) - 3.5 crore

Ash handling system - 106.56 crores

Green belt development - 1.34 crore

Sewage water treatment plant (STP) - 1.44 crore

Chlorination system - 9.7 crore

Pollution monitoring equipment - 14.16 crores

Extra expenses not listed above-14.16 crores

Total capital expenditure – Rs.478 crores.

Allotment for annual recurring expenditure will be Rs.48 crores .

In addition to this expenditure, as per the MoEF&CC notification dated 07.12.2015 necessary systems for the control of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (FGD and SCR) will be set up at a cost of Rs. 4000 crores.

Benefits of the Scheme:

TANGEDCO will follow the guidelines of State Government and Central Government for the Corporate Social Responsibility activities (CSR). The survey based on the requirements of the surrounding villages - the detailed survey of Madras School of Social Works will be followed for the fund allocation under CSR for the medical facility, primary education, rural water supply and vocational training.

The other benefits of this scheme:

The other benefits – the proposed project will increase the power generation and fulfil the demand of Tamil Nadu. In addition this will generate employment and hence improve the social status of the people living in the surrounding villages. This project will also increase the infrastructure in the locality. He concluded his speech by requesting public support for the proposed project and thanking the public.

The District Environmental Engineer requested the public to express their views on the proposed project by mentioning their names and address.

1. Thiru. Vishnu - Citizen Consumer Civic Action Group – stated that he came to talk about the EIA report of this project. He said that in the Executive summary, nothing was mentioned about the existing power station, and its past operation. He also said that Present status, impact of project closure activity, have not been mentioned in the Executive Summary. Non compliance of the exiting thermal power plant with regard to the CTO, the ash stored in the pond, have not been mentioned in the EIA, he complained. He questioned about the ash management of the old Power Station, whether it has been solved or not. He stated that the water for the construction activities should be obtained from Metro Water

department; hence the desalination plant should be constructed before starting construction of the project, since already Chennai city is facing water scarcity and getting water from Chennai Metro Water for construction will further worsen the problem of water supply to the public. He said that the value of PLF was ambiguous. He asked why they have mentioned both 85% and 100%. He insisted to restrict the PLF to 85% so the required coal will be reduced to 3 MTPA. He also said that the EIA is prepared for 100% domestic coal as well as 70% domestic plus 30% imported coal. He doubted about the utilization of 34% ash content coal, as it is difficult to get a coal of such ash content in India.

For ambient air quality measurement, 24 hour values were taken for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} which he said is wrong and it should be taken only in day time. Annual average value would be more accurate he suggested. To limit the value of Particulate matter emitted from the stack to a value less than 30 mg/m^3 , the ESP with efficiency 99.99% would not be sufficient, as it could not restrict the inlet flue gas having a value of 3000 mg/m^3 . Hence, he asked to know about the changes which would be adopted in engineering design and operation based on the previous experience to obtain 30 mg/m^3 , especially about ammonia injection. He asked why there was no mention about Flue Gas Desulfurization.

He stated that EIA report did not mention the design temperature of the intake and outfall water. He said that according to the EIA, the seawater requirement for desalination is $14,796 \text{ m}^3$ out of which $7,788 \text{ m}^3$ water could be obtained as potable water i.e. 47.99% would be recovered, but according to world average only 29% of potable water can be obtained from sea water in a desalination plant. Therefore the report is not reliable, he opined. He also said that the EIA did not mention how the required freshwater of 7200 m^3 would be met.

He said that the ash generated shall be calculated for 100% domestic coal. He also asked about the mode of utilization of ash generation to the tune of 2,566 tonnes. He asked about the list of cement companies which are going to get the ash. He also asked how these dry ash and bottom ash would be stored and about the type of silo system to be established. He asked whether the old ash in the ash dyke had been distributed to cement factories or not. He said that the project cost is Rs. 4800 crore and Rs. 478 crore is for environment protection which is 9.95% of capital cost, Rs.48 crores will be used for recurring expenditure every year apart from CSR. He asked why there were no breakup details of the amount and asked whether the amount was enough to contain SO_2 and PM limit within the permissible limit of new stringent environmental norms. He also said that there were no details about the outfall system, ocean disposal and pumping details of cooling water and desalination plant in the EIA report.

2. Thiru. V. Arun, said that fishing villages in Ennore were already affected especially the fishermen relying on Kosasthalaiyar river. He also said that there was no statement about the river whether the hot water from this project would be released into the river or not; only because of the release of hot water the livelihood of the people in villages like Ennorekuppam, Mugathuvarakuppam and Kaatukuppam were deteriorated. He said that while treating the sea water the reject water will be released to the sea and this will affect the fishing community of Periyakuppam, Chinnakuppam and Thazhankuppam, what compensation will be given to them he asked. He asked what the report talks about the contamination of river with the effluents. He said that the announcement of allocation of Rs.48 crore for CSR activities has really thrilled him. He asked how much had the hitherto functioned ETPS spent for CSR activities. He requested the District Collector to check whether there are any medical centres or even any name board saying such establishments have been made by ETPS. He also said that facilities had been made inside the ETPS Quarters only and not outside. He said that whenever there comes a new industry the Ennore people expect some employment or contract but those were received by the ruling party and by those who are in power. If industries like Ashok Leyland, Ennore Foundries, EID Parry had

implemented their CSR activities to the common people, their villages would have been rich but no such a chance were given to them so far.

3. Thiru.Jayaraman, Ex-chairman – Thiruvottiyur Municipality – He said that the people had come up with various statistics and points but in his experience there was no relation between the statistics and practice. He said that, in Chennai Corporation, it is an acceptable fact that North Chennai area means polluted area. Many complaints had been given to Pollution Control Board, even through Thiruvottiyur municipality regarding the impact by CPCL, MFL, ETPS but no actions were taken. He said that there shall be no contrary to the promise. He said as told by Thiru.Arun, the temperature of the hot water and the discharge point in the river, were not mentioned in the EIA report. He said that the people were in fear because of the previous incidents occurred. He said already many fishes and turtles were found dead on a day. He also said when the ETPS was in operation if people go by wearing a white cloth it would turn black. He also said that the equipment controlling the ash from the smoke was not working for so many years. Now the question is whether they will give guarantee that the said system will be implemented properly for this new project. He said that 200, 300 feet deep bore wells were made for the 660 MW ETPS Expansion project so the water table reduced very much, and the water they are getting now is not in good quality.

He asked why the management did not control this activity. He also said that cracks formed in the houses of First Street, second street up to Bhajanai Koil due to the heavy equipment in construction activity. He said that complaints were given to the officers of TNPCB but no action was taken till then. He asked would new borewells be dug for the new projects. He said nowadays people in Bharathiyar Nagar, Annai Sivagami Nagar, Ernavoor and other villages relying on water supplied through lorries for household purpose before that it was obtained here itself from bore wells but now the water table has gone down. He said that people are in fear due to the previous experience from ETPS. He also said that electricity for Tamil Nadu is good but the people in this region will be affected. He questioned about the remedy for those affected people. He said at least, trees should be planted. He also said that no trees had been planted in ETPS. He said previously, ETPS management requested the municipality to develop a park in their quarters. But he said that he suggested the ETPS management to develop the park on their own. But the then Chief Engineer claimed that it was not their work and hence the municipality developed the park inside ETPS quarters. He asked that whether the management which expected the municipality for the development of park in their own quarters would expect the same for this new project also? He asked what was their proposal to implement the schemes they promised.

He said that the employees of ETPS and Ashok Leyland are migrating to other regions, moving to south Chennai as the place is not suitable for living, He also claimed that not even a Junior Engineer lives there, and only masons, helpers and contract workers are living in this region. He asked whether they are trying to convert Ennore and Tiruvottiyur area into a place unsuitable for living. Hence he requested to alter the location of the project where people are not living. If not, it should be guaranteed that the pollution from coal and ash will be controlled, he demanded. He also demanded that the Pollution Control Board should inspect at least once in a month and at least take action on the petitions received from the public. He claimed strongly that these are never been carried out. He asked what steps would be taken to plant trees and to protect the ground water in this area. He asked what control measures were planned to minimize gases like Carbon di oxide, Sulphur dioxide and Nitric Oxide and also stated that he knows what diseases would be caused by them. Many people were affected because of that, he claimed. He said that the people in Ennore were affected by Fluorosis resulting in bent legs and easily breaking of teeth. He also said that the people who were affected with fluorosis, were treated in JIPMER, Pondicherry. The high fluoride content in the water was confirmed after testing the samples in Guindy laboratory but it is claimed

that the fluoride level was low in Ennore. He demanded that the people of Ennore should be assured of the livelihood, welfare and safe drinking water and have to give preference to the people in this village for employment. Fishermen in this region affected by this project should be given employment, people in Annai Sivagami Nagar, Ernavoor and tsunami rehabilitated area are living with daily wages, they should be given priority during employment.

4. Thiru. Magesh – Thazhankuppam – He said that previously a public hearing meeting was conducted in Kamarajar Port Limited under the chairmanship of District Collector and during the meeting collector instructed that activities affecting people should not be carried out. He said that the people had also obtained stay from court banning dumping of soil in the river for the expansion project but in spite of all still Kamarajar Port was proceeding with their work. He said that action has not been taken on the complaints from the affected people. He also said that they were still standing at zero (initial point). He said that again soil was dumped in the river and the people were cheated again. He said that he wished to register his opinion as misuse of power by the authorities. He asked if nothing could be implemented by the authorities in spite of all promises, then what was the necessity for that public hearing. He further said that if the Government believed to implement the project on its own using its power, then what was the necessity for Public Hearing meeting? He said since he was brought up in this place and his teeth were affected by consuming the ground water of this region from his childhood. He commented that the maps and process description were only in words and nothing was a proven one.

He asked whether the officers interacted with the public in respect of collection of data in this area for this survey? If it is so, whom they have contacted for setting up a project to the tune of Rs.4000 crores of investment, he asked. He said during summer, the fishermen move from sea to river for fishing but the situation had changed now and become unsuitable for fishing in the river. Further he said that the fish from river causing infertility to the people who consume that food. And he said that this should be analyzed. He further said that the people had become useless because of the environment. If any welfare measure is for people, then why the government did not take action to rectify the situation, he asked. He said that the river became narrow due to dumping of soil and hot water mixing with sea water. He further said that the collector visited this place and no action had been taken. He asked whether any relief was given to the affected people. In 1996, when North Chennai Thermal Power Station -1 was established 400 fishermen were given employment. After that no such action taken by TNEB. He also said that about 10 bridges have been constructed across the river so the affected fishermen should be provided with employment.

5. Thiru. D. Selvarajan, Kattukuppam – He told that while explaining the project TANGEDCO officer said there would be no impact since the project would be set up using higher technology. But he said that he had a different experience. He said there were so many impacts from NCTPS, Vallur Thermal Power Station and ETPS to the surrounding six villages. He said that his age is 70, and earlier after completing 10th standard he used to go for fishing with his father till his 17th year. He further said that after that he got a job in Ennore foundry and worked there and then got the retirement. He said that he was now servicing the society. He said during those times the depth of the water used to be 10 to 15 feet in the Kosasthalaiyar River and in creek, but it was now 1.5 feet only because of soil and ash from North Chennai thermal power plants and Vallur Thermal Power plant. By nature, for every six hours seawater flows into the river and the next 6 hours river flows into the sea.

He said further that due to the shallow depth the fish and its eggs sticking in the mud exposed to sun and get destroyed which also affects the reproduction of fish. He said that already complaint had been given to the government. He further said that as per rule, the EIA report should be placed for public reference at Fishery department office and corporation office but it was not placed for notice. He asked in such a situation, how the people would come to offer their comment. He also

said that they are not educated and do not know about the technical aspects and what they spell is based on experience only. He said that in the EIA report nothing was mentioned about the impact on fishermen and economic impact. He also said that he had searched for the copy of EIA report for two days and got the only the copy of executive summary. He further said that as per the statement of the TANGEDCO officer, the project would not affect the fishermen and fish reproducing region ie. Mangrove forest. But the mangroves in this region had already been destroyed by Vallur Thermal Power Plant and NCTPS leading to reduced reproduction of fishes, he further added. He said the fishermen were now fishing by drowning under the water and struggle by working from evening 6 PM to morning 6 AM so that they could earn Rs 200 to 500. He said that TANGEDCO officer told that superior technology would be used for this project. He raised a question whether they had used old technology for the existing plants? He also asked was it the reason for present pollution and its impact. He said the health was affected and respiratory diseases had increased in that area. PM10 range was $150\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the sample collected by them and the permissible limit for the world is 40 and in India it is 60. He further said that the officer who explained the project had claimed it to be within limits. The officer also told that superior technology would be used to minimize the air pollution, he said. How reliable his statement is, he asked. He said in the year 2016 when they went to meet the collector to give a petition, the collector asked about the prevention of flood from their (fishermen) experience. He replied that the conveyor bridge was constructed by blocking the river flow by dumping soil and debris. Blocking the river with soil will affect the flow of water during flood he added. But during the railway bridge construction they did not disturb the flow of river; the movement of fishing boat and fish were not affected, and their livelihood was not also affected; they have constructed the bridge pillar by pillar. During North East monsoon, if the Puzhal Lake reaches the maximum flood level, as per order from collector they will open the lake and it will flow through the waterway where the conveyor is now constructed. If the river dumped with more soil it will block the river and North Chennai will get flooded, he stated. It was reported to district collector and the Disaster Management Director Thiru. Sathya Gopal, he added. He also said that the CRZ clearance was not obtained for this project. The officers and police were insisting for compromise he complained.

He said the people are struggling for their daily food. If the project fails to implement the control measures as planned it will heavily affect the people; but it was informed that the hot water from the North Chennai Thermal Power Plant is cooled before discharged into the sea. But in reality it was not so. Because of that water only the fishes in the creek got killed, he claimed. He asked why it was not prevented. In the presentation it was told that the ash to be stored and distributed to the cement factories but asked how the the fishing activity will be carried out in the river as it was made shallow due to the dumping of ash in the river by NCTPS. He requested that the situation should be rectified and the fears of the fishermen alleviated. He told that they were not asking contract in the project, but they were asking only employment in the contract works of the project. Further he said that if it is done the people would welcome the project. He also said that they also welcome the project as it would increase the power production and industrial development. He requested the Collector to see that there is no lapse in the implementation of welfare measures and pollution prevention measures, after presenting the salient features with statistics so sweetly.

6. Thiru. Parthasarathy, Thazhankuppam said that the Buckingham Canal was once a waterway to reach Sriharikota. He said that the waterway was now completely destroyed. He added that this was the condition after the Kamaraj port and other thermal power stations established. He also said during the disturbance in the sea, the people used to take ice and food and went in catamaran to Pazhaverkadu and then venture into the sea through the Pulicat creek to catch fish. He said that the situation was entirely upset now. He said he used to bath in the river during holidays in childhood, and now the river was so stinking. Many marine creatures existed earlier and

said that the fish of the “Pachchai aazhi” had been available. He told that the people used to plunge into the river to catch those fish for eating them after steaming. They used to sell it and run their lively hood he added. He also said that the big “madavai” and large quantities of big crabs were plenty earlier and they became extinct now. He said that they got fed up with the fishing activities in such hardship, and welcomed and supported the Kamaraj Port believing that they could get some jobs in the port though many villages opposed it. He said, now the villages have been eroded because of the construction of the port. He said the sea which was 200-meter away, is currently had come as near as 20 meters distance, crossing 180 meters into land and the administration has dumped stones and hiked the bund and prevented water from entering further in the land area.

He said earlier the turtles came to the shore and hatched eggs now they are not coming. More crabs and fish species of “izhi” and the “chennakunny” shrimp have disappeared, he added. The reasons for this are the expansion work, the so called projects for the public, development programs etc. He said that these projects were meant for all major corporate entities and for large enterprises; there was no benefit to the ordinary poor families and ordinary fishermen who live here. He said the government claimed that the money was going to the ordinary people but it was not for any ordinary people; the benefit was going to some Individuals; owners of firms or the politicians, he complained. He also said that even daily wage works were not available to the common people; no one was allowed to speak about them and if any one attempted to speak they would face the question, ‘are you learned? are you an engineer?’ He said the people do not get any benefit from the projects and if demanded, the company would threaten to register case. He also said that their nets get destroyed due to anchoring of ships in the Kamarajar Port, in spite of many petitions given. He said the fishermen had been affected and asked whether the Pollution Control Board had come ever to look into the issue. He said that the creek was now running at Nettukkuppam. He asked what action had been taken in this regard. Asked that, did ever the Pollution Control Board come to see the affected people. Asked whether anyone from Ennore area got any employment from Chettinad Cement, Zuari Cements, India Cements, HP, Kamarajar Port, L&T Port and in thermal power plants established in this area, for a good salary, say for sixty or seventy thousands, and living in a posh apartment? He said no company has given them a job. He dejectedly requested to bring there a hundred buses and deport them to some other different place. He said within a few years, the village of Ennore would disappear just like *Athipattu* in the Tamil Movie *Citizen*. He also said that not a single top official could live there. He questioned what high technology used in the three other thermal power plants. He said these thermal power stations had made the river shallow. As the river was made shallow, flood in Chennai did not drain easily and caused severe damage. He said that they did not oppose the pipe conveyor and welcomed growth. But at the same time, he said that the people should not be affected. He placed four demands. In the first demand, he urged that all the educated and uneducated youth should be given employment. It should be carried out directly by the Government without the influence of politicians with the presence of District Collector. If it is done in the presence of a political leader, there would be partiality in selection. Secondly, after the plant is established, he asked for a guarantee that this river would be changed as if it was 30 years ago. Thirdly, the creek should be dredged and permanent structure to be built to prevent further sand accumulation so that the boats freely transit across. If this is done, the employment will be of second choice for them. For the fourth request, there are four thermal power stations in this area and he requested to provide free electricity to all the houses in Ennore area.

7. Donald Anderson, Sivanpadaikuppam – He said that he was not from fishermen community – a lay citizen from this place, but he had been living along with them for the last 40 years and saw the degradation of this region over these years, hour by hour, day by day, month by month, year by year. When he first stepped into Ennore forty years back, it was a beautiful place, there were fishing hamlets right around, fishing in the river and ocean. Now as years went by as industries grew up, we have become selfish, he complained. We are not looking towards the future of our children or grandchildren; we are looking for our selfish means, he added. He also doubted about the information that the sea water will be at 600m from shore and the outfall will be 250m; he asked whether it will affect the desalination plant located in minjur 7 or 8 km from the project location. If the desalination plant is affected, it will also affect the entire North Chennai; the industries

in Manali, industries, Thiruvottiyur, Ennore, Annai Sivagami Nagar, Nethaji Nagar, Bharathi Nagar, Ernavoor will also get affected. In spite of announcing that no ground water would be tapped, the ground water is used for construction activities, he complained. It affected the groundwater table reached the depth 50 – 60 feet; previously it was at 10 – 20 feet; moreover water obtained now is rich in iron content, highly hard for the people to consume. He showed a paper and he claimed that it was a document of central government to set up a team to monitor the environment; it is fine; it is good that a committee is going to be formed to look after the environment; , . Let us see what you will do after that, he told further. He said, as a request from the people of Ennore, from the people of North Chennai, insisted that the team should include atleast one public representative so there will be a follow up. If anything goes wrong, they will catch him up, he added. But they will not come to the Board because it will always support the Government, because there is no alternative for them; salary is provided to them by the Government; they are not going to face any problem he added. But the people outside suffer in silence, he added. The lay people outside, like him will suffer because of extraction of water, absence of trees, he stated further. He further said that ETPS camp too was a beautiful place earlier. He asked the was the present ETPS camp look like as it was before 25 years. The same goes to the fishermen community. The river, the lifehood is gone. Do we not take pity on those people, he asked. Not those people, talk about their generation, he urged. He mentioned that Ennore is not beautiful now as it was earlier. He said that the places holding the history of 1000 years and fishermen, should be protected. He asked the collector to take steps to plant trees by river side and provide the livelihood for the fishing community.

8. Thiru. Nithyanantha Jayaraman, Environmental Activist (Chennai Solitary Group) said that he has read the EIA report fully. He also said that the copy of the Marine EIA was not available in TNPCB head office; it was not available either in fishery department or in Corporation office. He said that he came to know such a report exists only after reading a note the EIA report and after hearing the announcement in this meeting. He said that this is a great negligence and big mistake. Marine EIA report has not been submitted, he said. He also said that he obtained the electronic copy of the Terrestrial EIA report in English from TNPCB office and he has published the soft copy of that English report in their blogspot and that is the only copy available to the public to refer now. He said that this study had been conducted as a ritual. He also alleged that wherever there is a possibility of high environmental impact, the information of those places were either not given or changed in the EIA report. He could see the signs for this, he added. He said that if an industry is established, there should be a team to control the pollution emitted by the industry and TNPCB has been established for this purpose. But there is no control in the Pollution Control Board and it is working as Pollution Board, he added. He added that the Pollution Control Board was controlled by someone else. He said that the DEE/TNPCB has no power to implement the rules, even if he has the powers as per rules he cannot execute those powers. He said that there was a case in Madras High Court in the year 1996, between South India Salt Manufacturing Association and Tamilnadu Electricity Board, and the court had issued an order banning North Chennai Thermal Power Station from letting the ash water, in river or Buckingham canal. In spite of the order, the ash water is leaking from the ash water pipelines which has polluted the entire area, he added. He further said that the District collector and District Environment Engineer had visited the polluted Buckingham canal and river but they could not stop it. He said that he was not alleging that they are supporting them; but meant that they had no power to stop the illegal activities. If they had powers the pollution would have been prevented, he added. In such a case, who will control the pollution and problems caused by this new plant, he asked. Prevention is better than cure, and hence this project should be prevented, he added. If this proposal is executed the entire area would be spoiled (become stinky), he added. He said that the indications for this are seen in North Chennai Thermal Power Station. He alleged that North Chennai Thermal Power Station cut down around trees in 50 acres that had been brought to the notice of Pollution Control Board. But the Pollution Control Board instead of issuing show cause notice and taking criminal action for the construction activities carried out without consent, it issued the Consent to Establishment for the development of stage – 3 of North Chennai

Thermal Power Station, as an award, he added further. Hence he said that the people should forget their faith on TNPCB that it would save them.

He said that it was mentioned that the project is located 500 metres away from CRZ zone. But it is wrong, he said. He questioned whether TANGEDCO is aware of the CRZ notification 1991 or the CZMP approved in 1996. He alleged that the ash dyke is situated in the CRZ I only. In addition to that the proposed coal conveyor also comes under CRZ zone I, he added further. He alleged that the authorities have committed mistake by giving permission to this project. According to EC & CRZ clearance dt. 23.12.2008, coal should not be handled in this area and all pipelines should be buried underground, and no materials other than cement material should be handled, stored or transferred as per the permission (he read it out). He said that he wishes to bring it to the Collector's notice. He also said that without any permission construction is being carried out at Southwest side of North Chennai by blocking the river. There is no permission to do construction here, he complained. He also said that whole ash pond is in the CRZ zone I, if they use that pond, it will be illegal activity against the rules. He said that it is mentioned in the EIA report that M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers had collected 216 samples at 9 locations, about 2 samples in a week, the value they mentioned PM_{2.5} is 19.6 to 36.8 which is wrong if it is so, this is the cleanest place in Tamilnadu. He said that the values mentioned were wrong or manipulated. He also complained that the sampling methods were not mentioned and there was no mention about the instruments used for the sampling, in the report. He added that if this is proved M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers should be blacklisted and banned. He said that this EIA report should not be taken for consideration.

He said water samples were collected only in 3 locations from river, sea & Buckingham Canal and reported that all water bodies, sea, river and creek are clean in this area. He also complained that the report did not include fish resources and no studies were conducted on hydrology. He said that the project is located inside the ETPS premises but the ash pond is located in the river. He asked to refer the 1996 map and google map of the year 2000. There was only river then, he added. Now they have constructed a pond by raising a bund of 5,6 metres across the river, which will block the water draining from the west to east side, he stated. He questioned, how flood cannot come on the eastern side. This has not been discussed in the EIA, he added. There was no hydrology study, he complained. There is no basis for saying that fishing activity would not be affected, since no study had been conducted for the fishing, he added further. He referred the reason mentioned during the presentation, for setting up of the project. As per a study conducted by TANGEDCO during 2010, there would be a deficit of power to the tune of 2010 MW by 2016-2017 but as per the Energy Policy 2016-2017 released by the Government of Tamilnadu two months earlier, which states that there will be surplus of electricity to the tune of 11,407 million units in Tamilnadu during. He questioned that it is not clear who is lying Tamilnadu government or TANGEDCO. He further questioned that if such shortage existed, why the study did not explore the possibilities of alternate site, high efficiency technology, alternate power generation, or Demand Side Management as per the guidelines of ToR. But that has not been discussed in the EIA report, he claimed.

It is mentioned in the EIA report that no adequate greenbelt is available and 50 meter greenbelt is not possible, he claimed. By stating so, the proponent accepts that no green belt is possible, he added further. He said normally pollution will be high when greenbelt is there; but what will happen if there is no greenbelt at all, he questioned. By saying that there is no space for green belt, and the power plant is being constructed in that place, he complained. This is a great problem, he complained. He said that as far as the Disaster Management is concerned the ash pond is located in a wrong place illegally. If any breach occurs or if the ash pond gets damaged the entire fishermen community would get affected, he added. No prevention measures have been indicated in the report, he complained. There was no mention in the EIA report that there is a possibility of such a disaster, he added. He said that the ground water has become saline in Ernavoor, as per the report.

The site is said to be adequate as per the notification of CEA but questioned why they again claim that there is no sufficient space for green belt.

The project site is claimed to be 500m away from the Hight Tide Line, but the ash pond is situated in this zone only, he claimed. The conveyor system - to be constructed violating the order, will cross the river. The EIA claims that no estuary in the path of conveyor, but it starts only at the estuary, he complained. The project should away from 3 lakh populated city but this project located inside the city only, he complained. EIA report states that the project site should be away from ecologically sensitive area, and no water bodies are near the the project site, he stated. But according RAMSAR by UNO, the Ennore creek and Kosasthalaiyar River are approved water bodies. Not only for all the above reasons, but also for the fact that it is a coal based power plant he stated that he opposed the project. He insisted that the EIA be made invalid and action to be taken against the consultant for giving false information and wasting the time of all. He also demanded that the river should be cleaned.

9. Thiru.Gunaseelan, Ex-councilor, Thazhankuppam – He said during 1991 it was assessed by the government that the fishermen were affected by the thermal project and hence about 400-500 fisherman were given employment. 3 to 4 years after employment was given to them, action was taken against them, during 1996 with a complaint of forging certificates, and they were removed from service. He said that during the year 1998 the village people met the District Collector and said about the damage caused to the fishermen community. He also said that the Collector had come to affected river in boat along with them. When the Collector asked about the damage caused, they replied that previously the fishermen used to fish in the river by stepping in the water of hip level depth and by tying the net across the flow of water with bamboos. Noting this, the Collector asked further about the conditions; he replied that the dredging had destroyed the algae where the prawns thrived and multiplied; after hatching the prawn multiple in lakhs, but the dredging activity remove them all and no futher multiple of prawns; the prawns which hatch in the river, multiple in crores and migrate to sea; the prawns would grow in size to weigh around forty counts per kg, he explaine these things to the Collector. The prawns would sell up to 500, 700 rupees per kg; the price has come down now, he added further. The collector after this inspection had accepted that the fishermen were affected by the project, he said further. He also said that jobs were given back to them after the inspection. He also said that the fishermen are also like farmers. The farmers expect the favour of the nature for farming, whereas the fishermen fight with the nature to carry out fishing, he added. He said the coal pollution and ash pollution are affecting them. He also said that the officers crush them but added that not all the officers are unfavourable towards them. He said thankfully that only because of the erstwhile District Collector they got back their jobs. With regard to ash, he said that the fly ash is being sold and the wet ash being stored in the dyke. He told river was used to travel up to Sriharikota but it is now dumped with ash. He also said that during British period, rice and goods were transported from Andhra Pradesh to Cuddalore by this river, it is now blocked. He also said that only coom is flowing. He said previously “Aazhi” and oysters were available in plenty. He said they are now absent. He also said that the river has got life and slush too has got life. He also complained that outsiders from somewhere come in boat and looting the oysters by digging the slush. He also said that the riverbed is now unsuitable for the prawns to thrive and only bad odour comes out of it. He demanded that the ash in the river should be removed. The mass plundering of oysters should be prevented by the Pollution Control Board, he requested. He requested that the ash to be removed from the river. He also said that electricity is the backbone of the country, only because of electricity India has attained such a development, he said further. We are challenging the world countries; without power we cannot achieve development; we have developed far in the field of software; the fishermen will never oppose the development; for all this development electricity is needed, he stated. But at the same time, the develoment should not affect the people and fishermen, he insisted. Previously, only kerosene was in usage; with that lamp can

be lit; stoves can burn; diesel engines can run; but not the electric train; therefore electricity is essential, he stated. But the surrounding people or the fishermen should not be affected, he further insisted. When they fish in the sea, the ash from the chimney, fall in their eyes causing irritation; but the fishermen bore the brunt and carried out their job. Due to the recent oil spilling, the fishing was affected for 3 months, he added. Solatium was given he added further. People were asked not to eat the sea food, then. He said that for those who eat the sea food such as, fish, crabs no disease would attack. He said that industry may be built; electricity may be produced; but the damage should be assessed and jobs to be given the local people either in permanent or in contract, he demanded. He also stated that the Government advised the fishermen to develop prawn farms fish farms, and loans were also offered too. But he asked further that how come fish can be grown in ash dumped river or in the shore line where the stones have been dumped. Hence he requested to remove the ash from the river. Also he demanded jobs for the local people since they were affected.

10. Mrs. Bakkiyam, State Member of All India Democratic women Association – She said that it is good that an industry is coming up, and also said that she is welcoming the project. She referred the previous speakers who explained in detail with statistics how the people would get affected if the project comes up. She asked why the people of Ennore should sacrifice themselves like a candle to give light to other people. She said that because of the new 660 MW project, they got affected. She said that the water level has gone down further she added. She also said that the people are expecting now water lorries day and night losing their sleep. She also said that the new project would worsen the situation. She complained that pollution from ETPS caused skin diseases to the people, hence requested that necessary control measures to be taken to control the pollution. She also said that the schemes of the new project are nice to hear but all prove to be only eyewash. She referred the recent oil spillage in the sea, and said that the spillage affected their locality only, she added. The spilled oil was removed from the sea in the Barathiyar Nagar area, she said further. She also said that Rs.5000 was given to the people as a remedial measure. She doubted the genuineness of distribution of the money. She referred the so called increase in employment but insisted that it should not affect the people and environment especially the ground water. She said no doctor or collector lives in North Chennai. There are only industries in North Chennai, she said. There are industries like CPCL and MFL those are releasing effluent. In addition the new project will also release effluent. So she asked to solve the existing issues from the industries and implement the new project, also asked them to provide employment to the youngsters of the village.

11. Thiru. Janakrajan, retired professor, said that he is currently the Head of South Asian Institute for Water Management. He said that the EIA should have been kept for reference to the public. He said that it was not done. He said that he could get it after hardship. He said many people do not know English and so the EIA should have been translated in Tamil. He said it was a very important mistake. He said the officer who described this project stated that the project was 2015 m away from the CRZ boundary. Not even a house can be constructed within 500 m of High Tide Line, how come this polluting industry project is proposed here he questioned. The EIA also accepts this and how the CZMA allowed this project to come up, he questioned further. He said further that the plan seemed like hiding a whole pumpkin in a plate of rice. So this should not be allowed, he added. He said all those who spoke earlier claimed that environmental and livelihoods had been affected, but the Environmental Impact Statement reported that life was not affected and that the organisms were not affected and the algae were not affected. He said that this statement was a big lie. Those who spoke earlier said that the fish wealth of 40 years have been destroyed; but the EIA says nothing has affected; is not a great lie, he asked. He further demanded that this lying consulting company should be blacklisted. The project proposal is against the public interest he further said. He said that this new power station is situated near the creek. There are many thermal power stations in Western countries and the United States but no thermal power plant had been

constructed near any water bodies, he claimed. Neither they wont allow such project to come up in those places he claimed futher. He asked how a thermal plant which can pollute the water, soil and air, could be established in an area where there is a population density of 29,000 to 30,000 persons per square km. He asked how the permission was given. He asked whether the project could be set up in South Chennai, or in the Besant Nagar or in Palavakkam or would the residents of those areas permit it to come up? He said there exist a gap between South Chennai and North Chennai and that it should not be increased further. He further said that the livelihood is already affected very much and the new proposal should not be allowed to come. The ICMAM of NIOT has made a research which said that there were changes in the shore lines of Ennore area. If a harbour or an ash pond is set on the coast, the water will occupy another place and it will be a huge impact on the fishermen, he further added. He said Ennore is a hydrologically important area. He also said that this is a large water excess water drain of many lakes through the Kosstaalai River and that the water of the Pulikat Lake would go through the Buckingham Canal via the Ennore creek, and towards south of Tamil Nadu. Hence he said it is an important place in the hydrological point of view. Millions of years will take to form an estuary, and hence he asked what right we have to destroy it? He asked whether we could create a lake or a river or an estuary? No one can build such a natural zone by spending lakhs of rupees he stated further. He said that this is a betrayal for the people and nature. He asked what right they have to spoil the ground water, river water? He said there were a lot of fluorosis incidents in this area. He asked what solution the proponents had for this problem, what explanation available in the EIA for this, he questioned. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report was eyewash and hence it should be rejected, he demanded.

12. Mr.Rajan Patel from SRM University told that he just wanted to highlight three points. He regretted as he could not express in Tamil. He said that as the EIA was in English he was able to read it. He said that no health impact has been discussed in this EIA report. Hence the EIA has not been made completely he claimed. He further claimed that this EIA is invalid. It fulfils only the statutory requirement, he stated further. If an health study has been conducted it could have formed a base line data for the future health changes, he claimed. Without the baseline data, how the health damage due to the new thermal power plant could be assessed, he questioned. He insisted that a health impact assessment be conducted. This is an important scientifict report, he stated. Since every one who spoke earlier suspected the EIA, an independent study group to be formed to find how the study was conduted, what methods were followed, he demanded. Futhrer he demanded that unless the health assessment is maded, the clearance should not be given.

13. Thiru. Lakshmipathy, Nettukkuppam, said that the officer explained the plan and asked for public opinion. He said that the officer also asked to openly express the pros and cons to carryout the changes required if any. He said that if the man wants to live wealthily, nature should be good. If nature is not good then man cannot live with prosperity. He also said that the officials who came here to establish the power plant with their official power, have studied and attained the post; they are also human beings; and the people those who live here are also human beings; but the only difference is that people in this region are fighting with the nature for living here; and that the officers work here to earn but live with their families in a different place. Their children would be at a differenct place; the chances are very less for them to live in this environment, he added. He further said that those live here are fighting with nature and undergoing various hardships physically, mentally and emotionaly.He said that those who are sitting in this meeting would be comfortable in this summer when sufficient space is maintained beween each other. But if they are made to sit so closely they will feel the heat and feel very uncomfortable, he added. He said thirty-forty years ago, there was only one thermal power plant; that itself creates enormous heat; spoils the humidity in the environment; the flyash disturbs the clouds and hence there comes no rain; in the last 20 years, many thermal power plants are coming to create more heat; the people are scorched in the heat; how the people will bear the heat when 600 MW, 1000 MW power plants are coming, he questioned. For this project, it was told that new trees would be planted he said. But, in NCTPS for

the construction of Stage III, trees in 50-60 acres of land were cut down, he added. The woods of those cut trees still exist, still wet, he claimed. What did the Government do, what did the officers do, for this action, he questioned. He said after destroying a forest they are promising of growing trees, and asked when will these trees grow up and reduce the global warming?

He said when each company arrives, Public hearing is conducted and opinion of the people is asked; people come and make a comment; the people here do not know anything other than the river and the sea. He said that they would come to say something about the project; they will commence the project, instead. He asked that by asking the opinion of the public, would they stop the project? So many speakers said that the people have been affected; instead five thermal plants have come up; heat has increased, he complained. He said they have been living there for generations – grand father, grand grand father, but now they fear how their new generation will live in this environment, he stated. He said that they are not rich and cannot go and live in Kottivakkam or Neelangkarai He claimed that he is very very poor (platform dweller) and he cannot even walk in those posh areas. He said that the authorities are promising to plant new trees after cutting down so many grown up trees.

He asked about how they would control the air pollution. He told that two days before, they witnessed a heavy wind which made their houses dusty with coal powder. They washed their houses. Even babies could not get out of the house. The coal carried by the conveyor belt fall in the river and block the water flow, he added. He questioned whether it could be removed. He also said the conveyor makes a huge sound during operation. A single roller makes a sound equivalent to that of a lorry. When the conveyor runs, it makes a noise equivalent to that of noise caused by ten thousand lorries per day. He said that they are residing nearby only amidst the noise. He said that someone told that Ennore creek now runs in Nettukkuppam. He said that it is due to the deposition of sand caused by Ennore port. He also said that the noise from conveyor was disturbing and and it made the ears nearly deaf if anyone stand near the conveyor for fifteen minutes. He said that they were not doing business and that they use electricity only to their needs but they were experiencing the impacts of power generation. He said that the government should carryout power generation properly, without affecting the people. The people cannot bear the hardship, he stated. Those who are benefited from the power station are the employees only, he claimed. He said previously four hundred people were given jobs during 93, but no one was given a job in the new thermal power stations. He said that for the people welfare 43 crores would be spent through CSR; healthcare and drinking water were promised through CSR expenditure; but in the eight to nine villages, no social work has been done by any administration even when demanded, he claimed. In such a situation the people are living, he added. The fishing job has gone to a very bad level, he claimed. He compared it to the fighting of ten dogs for a single bone. The reason for this is that many factories coming up here. The river has become very narrow, however they all have to survive with that. That is like survival in one acre instead of ten acres earlier. The scarcity of resources made the life miserable. So far, many of the organizations have called for Public Hearing meetings and the people would come, express their views and return; but no one has benefitted from them; only the political parties, NGOs, and separate groups would reap the benefit, he stated. He said that those groups encircle like eagles and single persons could not reap any benefit. Such meetings are regularly conducted but the demands go unattended, he said dejectedly. He said that individual people like him could not do anything. He said he wanted to register his opinion, strongly. He requested to take appropriate action so that the people live peacefully for generation, without any harm to the environment and their livelihood.

14. Thirumathy. Shobana Jayasankar, Ernavoor said that his request was only two. She said that her house is within 3 feet distance from the ETPS compound and she learnt that a 12 feet high wall was going to be raised. She said that she had been living there for the past forty years. As their lane is very narrow, even a two wheeler could not take a turn, she added. She also said that two

people died in heart attack as they could not take them to the hospital intime because of the narrow lane. She made two demands. She requested that the compound wall may be shifted to a five feet so that an auto can take a turn easily. The ETPS Expansion project expoliting ground water for the construction activities. She said she can prove this now itself. She also said that when too much of milk is sucked by the baby, the mother will die loosing her blood. She said that they have lost the groundwater and the metro water comes only once in two days. She also said that there was water supply through pipe and even after reporting to the politicians nothing happened. When asked the administration, she was replied that there is no such street in their map and that it is just a lane. But in this location only they had been living for forty years, she stated. Furthermore, there is no drainage water line and their drainage water is being discharged into the premises of the Ennore thermal power station. She said that Lanco Company had promised to construct a drainage line for them and to shift the compound wall to five feet away, if the Government grants permission. She requested the collector to help in this regard. She also requested that the groundwater exploitation for the construction to be stopped. She also complained that the construction was being done using rusted iron rods.

15. Thiru. Nandikesh of Green peace told that many people spoke about environmental and livelihood issues. He said that this proposal should be first reviewed whether this project is required or not. Since there are many problems here and since the environment has been damaged in the last four decades, it is to be reviewed whether this new project is needed or not, he added. He said that during 2017, 14,531 MW is required as per the CEA report, and TANGEDCO states that the project is required as the requirement of power is 17,659 MW during 2019. As on date the installed capacity of Tamil Nadu is 29,118 MW and hence he questioned why more and more thermal power plants are proposed. He also asked whether this project is needed at a place where livelihood and environment have been affected. As per last year assessment, the State thermal power plants are operating at 61% PLF, while central government power plants are operating at 73% and private power plants are operating at 38%, he stated. He asked that while the State's thermal power plants are working at 61% PLF, why more thermal power plants are built, whether to keep them idle?. He also said that we have built 8000 MW power plants in the past five years. He asked more and more power plants are constructed to benefit whom. He said according to the report issued by the CEA last December, there is no need for the thermal power plants for ten years and asked why we are setting up new thermal power plants. He said that the Central Minister has stated India as power surplus nation; and a target of 100 MW fixed for solar energy. In such a scenario, why not to set up a clean, alternative energy based power plants, he asked. He asked why to set up a power plant utilizing thousands of crores and spending a porition on it for CSR, why not to spend a thousand crores to restore the damaged ecological system and disturbed livelihoods which have developed in the last thirty to forty years. Why to make loss by operating a thermal power plant at a PLF of 61%, Already a thermal power station have been operated for years, why to build a new thermal power station and bear the loss by operating at a PLF of 60,50 he asked. Instead the thousand crores can be used for the people and restoration of environment, he suggested.

16. Thirumathy Karan Goello, Asst Professor, Madras Institute of Development studies, told that she would like to just focus on the Socio Economic Imapct Assesment part of the report. She said it was such a shawdy, inadequate eyewash chapter – chapter 3. On this basis alone this EIA should be rejected, she added. She also said that the EIA report claims that a separate Socio Economic Study has been conducted but that report has not been made available to the public anywhere. Either the TANGEDCO or the consultant M/s Ramky Limited believes that this is not relevant for us or they have something to hide, but that information is not available, she stated. She said that in the chapter 3, there was no primary data, and no evidence of people have been spoken to and information has been collected from the people. She said that some vague figures and broad aggregate figures from District Hand Book which have been aggregated in meaningless fashion and it told nothing of past situation and present situation or the likely impacts. It is completely

meaningless, she commented. She also said that there is no single mention of fishermen and their livelihood. She also said that the report nowhere says that there are fishermen in this area; an area well known to be surrounded by fishing villages and no evidence of this fact is found in the report, she complained. She also said that no study on the impact of this power plant on either past, present or future livelihood of fisherment in this area has been conducted. This is why it is a meaningless document, she said. The analysis was also shawdy, she added. The data of this kind, the analysis of this kind, the pie charts of this kind, show that somebody in the consultancy thinks that the people are idiots, she commented. She requested not to show such documents to the public, because it is disrespect. She also said that the consulatant who carried out the socio economic study appeared not to be NABET accredited and therefore she said that the socio economic part should be thrown out. She said that no new employment would be created as per the report. She also said all this new investment, enhanced capacity, lot of new technology growing in etc. but no single employment would be created by this project. She also said that no compensation would be given to the lost livelihood since the report does not recognize that livelihood is damaged or lost; it is silent on that matter, she added.

17. Thiru.Srinivasan, President of the Fishermen Co-operative Society said that the EIA could be understood only by those who have technical knowledge but he could not understand it. He said that the report was like seeing an English movie. He said, those who spoke earlier said that the environmental impact report was not available in the corporation or in the Fisheries department. He said that so far the EIA had never been placed there when the previous five stations were built. Generally speaking, it is said to be harmful when smoking one cigarette but there are many giant cigarettes (Chimneys) around their locality, he said. He asked when a 210 MW power plant could be able to give jobs for four hundred people, four thousand jobs could be given when 3300 megawatts of power is generated. But, no further jobs were given after that four hundred persons, he added. He said at present, some of the young men who are going to work would be scolded by those who are still fishing, that because of them only the river got spoiled. He said previously they would be happy if someone in the family was going to work but now they are scolding the one who go for work because of the above reason.

He said that they use to fish, by tying nets for 12 kilometres, now they are able to carry out fishing only up to 6 km because 6 km have been dumped with ash. He asked the TNEB officials to visit the river. He also said that the Pollution Control Board officals would not come since they would say that this happended due to the power plant officials. Both would accuse each other he added. They are unable to even push the boat due to the ash dumping, he complained. Previously, clay was present, that clay would form as slush in the water, but now the ashes in the river now turned into a concrete like bed, he stated. Hence the fishes and prawns do not stay there in the river, he added. There are no algae now, if the algae were present, crab would come and the micro organism would thrive, but all have been spoilt by the ash dumping he said. He said it was a biodiversity zone. He said that now there is ash zone. Satya Murthy Nagar got flooded during last monsoon which was caused by the Ennore thermal power station's ash dyke at Kuruvi medu. Kosasthalaiyar River runs adjacent to the ETPS but the ash pond has blocked the water flow and flood water has flown through Sathiyamurti Nagar, Sadaiyankuppam and Sathangadu. He told that they saved those people during the floods with their boats. Earlier, no one in the town had been sick and neither had been hit by diseases like cold, lung infection and asthma. Eighty-year-olds had never been sick even those who were smokers. He said that there is no special doctor in the health center here for the diseases of respiratory origin. If he asks the doctor who is there about the present prevalent respiratory diseases, he advised him to vacate his residence from Ennore. He said that the amount of air pollution reported in the EIA show a value far less than the values of the report they have with them. He said that everything in EIA is false. Why do you set up this thermal power station in Ennore, he asked. Why can't It be set up in Sozhanginallur; sea water is also available there, can a pipeline not be laid there for taking in water? can a railway track not be laid there? Can a conveyor system not be erected there? Why in Ennore alone the power plant is constructed? Can an IT park not be

established here? Can we not work there? Are we unknown of the work? He asked many questions. Earlier they consumed fish rice, now they are eating only coal rice, he commented. Now it has turned into ash rice, he added. He invited anyone to come with them; they (fishermen) get skin disease when standing in the river for six hour to fish; he invited to stand for just half an hour; you will get itching and burning in the skin, he challenged. They have an healthy skin, even then it gets such a disease, he claimed. The prawns come through mouth to the mangrove plants previously and they have no prawns at all since the hot water is discharged in the mouth he complained. Those fishermen who fish in the sea would come to fish in the river for three months; the sea fisherment use to come to river and throw their net over the nets of the river fishermen and hence quarrel would come up among them, he stated. But now he said the quarrels are absent as there are no fishes, no big prawns in the river, he said. He complained that the plants have prevented all the fishes and prawns. He asked why they force them to do some other jobs artificially. He said previously when Ennore Foundry was set up, the fishermen were invited to work there. But he said that they refused to work there and continue to fish in the river. Now, they lost their fishing jobs and hence were forced to ask for jobs, he lamented. He said they are forced to work artificially leaving behind their natural traditional fishing job. But no company is giving job to the local people he said. Already, the Collector and Thasildar have many times instructed the companies to give jobs to the affected people, and we have the doucments for such orders, he claimed. The companies never obey the Collector's orders he added, only the fishermen give respect ot the Collector, he said. L & T company recruited after Collectors intervention, but it did not make anyone permanent he added. They have not given jobs for the Pazhaverkadu and Kattuppalli fisherment, how come this project would give them jobs, he doubted. When already having 3300 MW, he asked why 660 megawatts was required. The authorities gave nothing of what they demanded but pouring the unwanted coal and ash over their head. He demanded that the river be cleaned up first. He said that the creek should be filled with stones on the edge to prevent sand accumulation so that the water flows freely. The thermal power plant is using the sea water, they ought to do the stone filling, he insisted. He asked if it was done it earlier, would the sea water have intruded into Nettukkuppam. Recently, a house was eroded away by the sea, he added. He said permanent structures would avoid the necessity of dredging. He asked, instead of dredging, stones might be dumped as a permanent solution was there any technique for doing this. He asked, "is this digital India?" He asked if the Cleaning of the spilled oil from the sea with buckets is called Digital India then how can they claim that there would be no damage to them due to the new power plant; definitely it would bring damages to the environment, he asserted. He asked whether it is possible to establish an IT park in this area? Futher added not to implement any projects forcibly over them. They have never begged before anyone earlier, and requested not to make them beg before others artificially. He said the prawns have become infertile because of the pollution. The prawns are infertile and that the cranes which eat the prawns have also become infertile, he added. He said that he could prove this. He requested not to impose anything artificially on them.

18. Thiru. Saravanan, of Coastal Resource Centre said that, if to state in simple terns, only five thousand people can sit in the area and if instead a fifteen thousand people were made to sit here, two hundred people would die. He also stated that he did not know how many people were aware, that there were two thermal power stations to come up in Kattuppalli and Kalanji. A thermal power plant - North Chennai Power Company, a private company, has begun construction work after obtaining the environmental clearance, he added. He said that CPCL would set up a thermal power plant where the fishermen, who have been employed by the L & T port were housed. He said that the people would be evacuated from the Kalanji village where they are traditionally living. He told about the history of power plants: the Ennore thermal power plant was built in 1970; the replacement for that old thermal power plant is currently under discussion, he said; after that the North Chennai Thermal Power Station and the Vallur Thermal Power Station came; already there

are two stations in NCTPS Complex, viz Stage I and Stage II; now stage III is being constructed by destroying the green belt of stage I and II; an Expansion project is being established inside ETPS; another plant being established in ash dyke of NCTPS, named as Ennore Special Economic Zone TPP under the management of NCTPS by TANGEDCO. These thermal power stations are being constructed without guessing that there are so many people around this area, and how much they can bear. Most of the speakers talked only about the fishermen community, but there is also another community named 'irulas' he said. They use to catch oysters with hands by plunging into the river. Even the fishermen are carrying out their livelihood nowadays by the same method. Because of dwindling of the fish in the river, the pests in the river mud are dugged out and sold out illegally to the shrimp farms. Not caring about the sea, about the river, about the environment, about the people, not caring how much burden this place would bear, so many thermal power plants are being brought here, he complained. In the radius of ten kilometer the Ramky Ltd has staged a drama, by showing that the quality of air as within Indian standard (60), as 58.8, 58.9, and not 60. He said that the Coal conveyor for the ETPS expansion project has been approved. The coal for the ETPS Replacement Project would also be transported in this conveyor, he added. But who will monitor whether the conveyor system is constructed according to the rules set out in the clearance, he asked. The Pollution Board should monitor this, he said. He also said that the Collector is the head of the district coastal management committee.

The first condition of the clearance is that it should not interfere with the transport of fishermen and that there should be no problem for their livelihood, he added. But they are now dumping the soil in the river where they are fishing now, he added. He said that the violation of the law was a criminal offense. He asked why there is no action against those who violated the rule? He also said that complaint was also made in the police. He asked why they have not take action against them. He also stated that the public hearing meeting was also going on as a ritual to obey the rule. All the rules are violated, he added. He said that as per the rule the ash pond water should not mix in groundwater or Buckingham canal or in the river or in the sea but the ash water gets mixed in the canal in 24 hours a day, he further said. He said that nobody is asking this. How much pollution they can bear, he asked. Similarly, the clearance says that the ash water pipes should not leak but he witness the leak like a flower pot of Deepavali, whenever he goes to visit the place twice a week. Officials could not control it, he said further. He also said that this public hearing meeting is also being held on the basis of a compulsion; this meeting could have been avoided well, he said. He addressed to the authorities to understand the pain of the people. The power station was set up and employment was given. They got their job and went away to set up a family separately. Others in the family are still dependent on this river. A power plant will benefit only for sixty years and then it will cost several crores to rectify the impacts. But said that the river will eternally give life to the people. Hence requested to imbibe problems of the fishermen fully and to understand the present environment fully, and not to bring up any new projects. He also said that he was registering his strong opposition to the new project.

19. Thiru Ravindran of Nettukkuppam said that the area of the Ennore was an ecologically rich land since it is a place where the river meets the sea. He said the prawns would go to the sea only from the riverbed, and now the prawns have reduced in the sea. He said the fishermen who had been earning two thousand and three thousand rupees forty years back are now struggling for hundred and two hundred rupees. The reason for this is the North Chennai Thermal Power Station, Vallur Thermal Power Station, L& T and importantly the Kamaraj Port, he added. He noted that no company has obtained environmental clearance properly. The Kamaraj Port had obtained Environmental Clearance by telling false information that no fisherman had been fishing for five kilometers around them. He said Ennore is the place where they worked and that's where they lived. He said that the people welcome the projects in anticipation of jobs for their livelihood, but the companies do not give them jobs but destroy their livelihood.

He said that even if a street dog is harassed, the government is taking action, but the fishermen who produce income to the nation, had no protection. Their lives are getting stuck and nobody has taken action so far. He requested that at least jobs be ensured for them since they cannot prevent the projects to come up. He urged them to give more employment to the people and not to damage the river. He requested the Government to dredge and make the river suitable for fishing and for transportation.

20. Thiru. Ameer khan, National Co ordinating member of People welfare Association, said that if the opinion of the public had been asked before doing the base works, the project would have been rejected directly. He said those who came here were talking with hope and despair. He said he had come to record his opinion on behalf of the association. He said that there is a need to directly reject this EIA report. He said there are two things that are important one is health and the other is environment. He said many have already talked about the environment. He said only an experienced medical team from public health department can assess the impact on the health of the people but no such doctor or team seems to have participated in the assessment. He did not understand how to accept the report given by a non-qualified group. A simple example of this is that the main waste of the factory is mercury waste and what kind of impacts will be created in the water, and what kind of impacts the fish is going to produce have not been mentioned in the report; then how this EIA report could be trusted, he asked. Even after hearing such views the project is going to come. When the project is implemented there is a possibility of outbreak of diseases, due to improper management. There is no plan in the report how to prevent such diseases or how to recover those people if affected by the diseases. He said that we are notorious for improper management. As friends said, we were unable to save ourselves from storm, flood and oil spill in the sea, due to improper management. In this context, he asked at where the EIA report states about what they are going to do to protect people from infectious diseases when such a big power plant is built? He said that their organization was not ready to accept EIA report which has not discussed these factors. He requested that the report be rejected directly.

21. Thiru. Anandan, Village Administrator, Kattukkuppam stated that the construction was started for ETPS in 1962 and was completed in 1967. Until then, the river was so clear and face reflection could be seen in the river, he said. He said that such a river has now been destroyed. The reason for this is the Ennore thermal power plant, the North Chennai thermal power plant and the Kamarajar Port, he added. He also said that pollution has also increased through the Manali oil industries. They repeatedly gave complaints to the District Collector that their people have been affected by the pollution and requested the collector to save them. Now the Ennore Expansion Thermal Power Project has started construction and hence he wished to complaint about the damages it is causing, he added. He said that they have already been affected by the conveyor established for Vallur Thermal Power Station. Huge slabs of coal slip from the conveyor into the river, he complained. He said that this was their fishing route and it has now been completely blocked. The river which was fifteen feet deep, has now become half feet to one foot deep, he added. He said the fishermen use to push the boat to reach the area and then ten to fifteen fishermen carry the boat on their shoulders with ropes to venture in to the sea. The reason for this is that the North Chennai thermal power plant, the Ennore thermal power station, and is now the Kamarajar Port, he added.

He said that he received a message twenty days before, that a slurry line got damaged and ash water was leaking like a fountain. He reported the matter through his friend to the SE and it was set alright, he added. But he said that the bridge has damaged and the pipes on the top of the bridge have broken down; the damaged pipes have to be replaced, he demanded. He said that the pipelines carry ash which is benefited by some cement companies, and he asked why the fishermen have to suffer to benefit some industrialist? He said that the officer who explained the project stated that there would be no impact on the project, but he said that the problems have up come even

before the project was launched. He also said as per the permission given by Central Government, there shall be no overhead conveyor but it should be buried under the river bed; but the bridge is programmed to be built like the old one, known as VNC bridge, he added. It has to be prevented he insisted. The underground pipelines should not affect the waterflow, or the boat movement or the fishing activity as per the clearly stated point in the clearance. He said that the officer who spoke about the project spoke beautifully; but writing 'sugar' on a paper would not taste sweet, he commented about the speech of the officer; hence he requested to stop the existing pollution. He said that there was a lot of damage due to the thermal power plant at present. He said that the hot water coming out of NCTPS mixes in the creek. He said that it is more than 100 degrees celsius, and would cause severe damage to the skin. In such a situation only the fishermen are surviving, he added. He said no relief was given to them. It is said that for CSR, an allocation of 45 crores has been made; similarly, it was told in the public hearing meeting for the port of Ennore too, he stated. But, he said, it's not important for them, the important thing is to clean up the river for their livelihood and to trench the river to fifteen feet deep as it was already. Secondly, he requested to deepen the creek and a permanent structure to be set up so that the sand accumulation is permanently avoided. Thirdly, he demanded that permanent employment to be given to the fisherman who lost their livelihood because of the pollution. But most importantly, the cleansing of the river is essential rather than the employment he added.

The fishermen in the world are fighting the nature he said. They are now in ill state. He requested the Collector to keep in mind what has been stated and to take action to bring a relief to the life of fishermen and the village people of Ennore. He took out some photographs and stated that he has the photographs of the river taken prior to the damages caused. The river path was being filled with soil using JCB, he complained. He also said that he had complained to RDO about it and the RDO came, inspected and warned that he would take legal action if the soil dumping was not stopped immediately. But after he left, he said during the night at around 2 or 3 AM, they are doing the filling work. He also said that they close their work before 4 or 5 AM. Is this not a grave mistake, he asked. Further he complained that they are hitting their life. He said that he had complained to the Pollution Control Board, District Collector, RDO, and received the acknowledgements too. He said still action has not been taken. He also said that the District Environment Engineer had promised to visit the site. He requested all the officers to help the people to lead their life.

22. Thiru. Nithiyanandam of Nettukkuppam urged to do the dredging work in the creek through CSR to make the river water and sea water mix freely. Due to the factories and Ennore port and the fishermen have suffered total damage, he said. He said no one had been given any job since the employment of four hundred people when a 210 MW coal power plant was established during 'amma rule'. He said that no one has been given jobs even though four thousand megawatts are produced now. He said, when he went to see the minister with the Nettukkuppam members seeking jobs for the youth of their villages, the Minister asked them to bring a hundred ITI certificate holders for jobs since there were four thousand vacant seats. He said there were no educated youth among them since they struggle to earn just hundred or two hundred per day to look after their livelihood. In such a situation how could we send our children to ITIs he asked. He also said that they are not demanding higher posts like EE, SE, CE but asking for casual jobs like sweeping digging etc. He said that the jobs were given in 94-95 during 'amma rule'. Now power companies have come up to the tune of 4000 Mega Watts, but why no jobs have been given since then, he asked. He said the fishermen were denied jobs; denied of all rights; the authorities think that no one will come in support of fishermen, he stated. He said the fishermen could not get anything since there was no unity among the fishermen. There are fifteen leaders among them and if someone goes up, another person will pull him down like a crab, so that no one can reach the top level to represent their poor condition. They could not fight like farmers as they did in unity in Delhi; one fisherman Britto was

shot dead and no fishermen came forward to protest, he added. He said whatever work is offered they are ready to do the same. Let any number of companies come up there, they need only employment, he requested. He said that the resource in the sea has dwindled down and could earn for only three months, and how he could eat it all year round with the three months earning; how to bring up their children; how to educate them; how to send them to jobs; he asked. He said five thousand rupees given as relief in three months fishing ban period. He also asked to raise this. Five companies were there and five hundred contract workers were working in each of them, all of whom were North Indians. Why the jobs were not given to the local people he asked. Can we not do that work, he asked. He said that those Hindi speaking people work for Rs.150 daily wage and food for three times a day. He did not bother if hundred companies are built but he demanded only jobs to the people of their villages. There are six companies here and if five hundred jobs were given to the local people in each company, all the three thousand persons in the six villages would get the jobs, he added. He requested the Collector to do the needful for this demand.

23. Thiru.T.M.Krishna, Musician, told that he did not live in North Chennai he lived in South Chennai but knew very well about the problems in the region. He also said that four months ago he recorded a song about the issue of Kosastalaiyar River, the issue of the Buckingham canal, the issue of Ash pond. The song's name was 'Porambokku Paadal', and it was sung near the ash pond by him, he added. He said that a big shock for him was that the authorities who spoke at the meeting were talking as if North Chennai area is in a green park. He said that they are talking without conscience. The rivers and the mangroves here have been destroyed by the power stations, he added. There is no fish, no mangrove, fishermen are suffering, they have a health impact, but the authorities say that there is no problem, he commented further. If it is so, why this project could not be established in the Poes Garden or in the Greenways Road, he asked. He exclaimed how the authorities could speak like this. He said there could only be two meanings – either they regard the local people as fools or they are not worried whatever happen to those people. He said that there could be no reason other than these two. He said that personally he lives happily without any problem in South Chennai and but he said that as responsible citizens with conscience, we should not allow this to happen. It is not a question of power an officer has, but all are citizens, he stated. How should we not think about this, he asked. He also said that he saw ash spill coming out from the pipes like a spring. Whenever seen by him, there would always be a break and a leak, he added. He said he used to go into the river in boat. He said that the whole environment was destroyed, health totally affected, people reaped no benefit. He questioned that when the existing power plants have caused such damage, how could they promise to give job opportunities by establishing a new thermal power station. He questioned further when they will stop lying so. He said he was very sad about this. He said he had never dreamt there would be such a situation in Tamil Nadu. He questioned if all the places are affected like this, where the fishermen would go. No job is given despite saying repeatedly about job opportunities. Even if the jobs are offered, at what cost the job is offered, he asked. He asked, the development is for whom? For the purpose of electricity generation, can we let the local people suffer, he questioned. He said that half of the staff live in south Chennai. How can we allow this thing to happen, he questioned. He asked the people of Ennore not to get dejected for nobody is there to care for them, since the whole world knows about Ennore problem and he also said those in Horward University too are hearing his song. No thermal plant should be allowed to come up here, he asserted. He questioned that how will they bring a new project without solving the violation activities of already existing thermal power plants? This is a basic question, he claimed that he is not a scientist, not a sociologist; how could they bring up a new thermal power station without solving the existing problems? This is the reason why the authorities are saying that there exists no problem, he complained. He said that it is a lie. No scientist is needed to assess the problems, he stated. He requested those on dais to come along with him to assess the situation. Scientists are not required to prove this to be a lie, he stated. He

asked to walk with him to see the reality of the situation. He said that everything should be stopped immediately. Then he sang a line of his Tamil song. He said that those who were not here should think about these lines. He also said this should be remembered by the people in south Chennai.

24. Thiru Haridoss, Mugathuvarakkuppam, said that an eyewash show was being held in the name of the Public Hearing Meeting. This is because the former Kamaraj port also had a similar opinion poll meeting. He stated that all of their villages are dependent on fishing industry. He said that the North Chennai thermal power plant and other companies have blocked the river and that hence their livelihood has been affected. He requested that the river should be dredged and deepened.

25. Thiru. Arun Selvam of Community Environmental Monitoring said that many have registered that many facts are missing in this EIA. He stated as his first demand that, this incomplete EIA report should not be accepted. He said that there are many industries in this surrounding. The report only examined the impacts of the proposed thermal power project alone and since there are already many problems in this area, the report should be prepared for Cumulative Impact of all industries, he insisted. He also insisted that they should be forced to do it. He put it as his second demand that this project should not be taken into consideration unless cumulative impact assessment is carried out. Furthermore, when a two-wheeler driver is convicted when overloaded by three people, the new project should be decided only on the basis whether there is a sustainable environment to bear the overload, he added. Only with that study report, this project should be decided for proposal, he demanded. He also said, the next important thing in general is that as per EIA notification, this EIA report should have been placed where the public have an easy access, especially in the municipality and other areas. He further said that as this has not been done, and hence it is hundred percent against EIA notification, and therefore he registered his opinion to cancel and reject this Public Hearing Meeting.

26. Ms. Pooja from Coastal Resource Centre said that she had come to discuss about three important points. She said that she had gone personally to the TNPCB headquarters and said that there was only a soft copy of the EIA report of the project available in the library; but there was no Marine EIA report. It should be available in TNPCB website, she said, when asked about the non availability of the reports, she was replied that there was less space on the computer server for uploading the report. She said that this can not be taken as an excuse. She said if the rule says that the reports should be available for public, it should be made available. She also said that if the implementing authorities themselves do not obey the rule, there comes a question who else would obey the rule. She said that everyone talked about the new power station, but in the EIA report no information was available about how the old 450 MW power plant would be decommissioned and demolished. She questioned that were they trying to say that there would be no environmental impact while decommissioning and demolishing of the existing power plant. She said that as the old plant was constructed in 1940s and there are hazardous things like asbestos inside the plant. She questioned how this waste would be handled? She also questioned that whether they had any authorization for handling the hazardous waste. Nothing was explained in the environmental impact report, she added. She said that there was a danger that these items would be dumped in the river like what all demolition debris in Ennore area are dumped. She said that the district collector should ask the project organizers to answer these questions. She said that there is no adequate ash disposal plan in the report. She also said that the existing ash pond is enough for 450 MW and questioned whether it is enough for 660 MW. She also asked that if the total dry fly ash is to be collected in silos and supplied to cement companies, were there so many cement companies to take it. She said that there is no information about the demand by the cement companies and the details of MoU with those companies. She said that the dry fly ash collected at the North Chennai Thermal Power Station is being dumped on a particular community outside. She said that they are getting into the truck and carrying out works. There is no plan for removal of ashes. There is no demand for

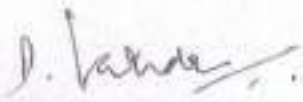
ashes generated from the existing North Chennai Thermal Power Station. The ash is mostly dumped outside their compound wall. She asked why to set up a thermal power station without a complete ash disposal plan. The next important question was that the coal for the project would be brought using the existing conveyor system, but where is that conveyor situated, she questioned. She asked to come with her after the meeting to find where the conveyor is. She asked how the permission will be granted to a new project based on the non existing conveyor system. She told the DEE of TNPCB that permission was granted to the conveyor system, that there is no encumbrance for this conveyor system, later when they formed a road by dumping soil in the river it was stopped by the District Collector and DEE / TNPCB himself, stating that it is a violation, and directed to remove the same before monsoon. She said that there is a question how permission was granted to bring coal in a non-existing conveyor. She also said that she had given a detailed report on this power project and asked him to study it. She said that the EIA report was invalid. She said that who spoke earlier, had commented about the ambient air quality data in the EIA report. She also said that this news about this had been reported in the Deccan Chronicle newspaper and in the Indian Express daily and requested the Collector to read it. She also said that it is a serious issue. She requested the District Collector not to view this Public Hearing as a routine mandatory requirement, and requested to understand this as a matter having serious consequences. Only then the people of this locality would get a good solution, she added.


27. Thiru.Akil said that the World Health Organization standardized that in the ambient air the suspended particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) shall go up to a maximum of 10 microgram. But in Ennore area it is 28 and in Kattuppalli it is between 40 and 50. He said that ash deposition in the houses is very high, and every day it has to be cleaned and ash deposits in the food too. He said that the air was very much polluted. He said that skin disease was prevalent among the fishermen especially for those from Sivanpadaikuppam and Mugathuvara-kuppam who drown into the river to catch fishes. He said that the medicines for respiratory diseases are sold in large quantities in the shops and in Public Health Centres in this area. He said that the environmental impact report did not speak on the livelihood issue of fishermen. He also said that he wished to record that the report did not mention about the disease arising out of air pollution, and about the existing effects of air pollution.

28. Thiru. Sivasankaran, Advocate, Madras High Court, Annai Sivavagami Nagar, said that he was not aware that many of them spoke technically. He said that the issue of the area seems to be very important only when people come from other parts of Ennore to talk about the issue. When the Ennore thermal power plant (ETPS) was in service, coal dust deposit over all, and it is well known to the people of Annai Sivakami Nagar. He said that everyone knows about the prevalent breathing problem arising out of the coal dust. He said that he had personally taken a survey. He said everyone spoke about the problem of livelihood but nobody spoke about Annai Sivakami Nagar. He said 20 years ago, Annai Sivakami Nagar was an area where the Law and Order was not good. He also said that, nowadays the youth are studying and attaining all the social positions such as doctors, lawyers and engineers except IAS. He said, but, the police and revenue officials are looking at the old viewpoint. He said that he wish to register that a lot of educated people residing in their area. He said that ETPS was commissioned before he was born and his father had worked there as a foreman and died after retirement. He said that people in Sivakami Nagar were dependent on ETPS and thus developed their livelihood. There are a lot of educated youth in Sivakami Nagar, now. He requested that job opportunities be given for the youth of Sivakami Nagar, considering the disturbed livelihood there. He said the proposed project was unlikely to be stopped. He said the opinion of the people should have been asked well before the activities were started. He said that this project is not going to get stopped, because the preliminary works have already been completed. He requested that the authorities must realize the pain of the fishermen community and take action accordingly to benefit the people. He asked not to forget Annai Sivakami Nagar in particular.

Finally, District Environmental Engineer/Ambattur has concluded by saying thanks that the opinions of Public have been recorded and the same will be submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt of India for further action.

Further details of the persons participated in the public hearing along with their written submission and compact disc containing audio and video recording of the Public Hearing are enclosed herewith.


District Environmental Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board,
Ambattur.


District Collector,
Tiruvallur District,
Thiruvallur.

1	<p>Thiru. Vishnu- Citizen Consumer Civic Action Group –told that he came to talk about the short falls in the EIA report of this project. He said that both EIA report and Executive Summary did not mention about the operating status of the existing thermal power station. He said that, the environmental problems, non compliances of CTO, details of ash stored in the ash pond and power station were not mentioned in the EIA report.; water requirement for the construction activity should have been mentioned. He also said that the desalination plant should be established before starting construction of the project, because already Chennai is facing water scarcity and getting water from Chennai Metro Water Departement for construction will further increase the scarcity of water to the public. He said that the value of PLF was ambiguous. He asked why they have mentioned both 85% and 100%. He demanded to minimize the PLF to 85% so the required coal will be reduced to 3 MTPA. He also said that the EIA is prepared for 100% domestic coal as well as 70% domestic plus 30% imported coal. He doubted about the utilization of 34% ash content coal, as in India there is no coal available below this value of ash content. For ambient air quality measurement, 24 hour values were taken for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ which he said is wrong and it should be taken only in day time. Annual average value would be more accurate he suggested. To limit the value of Particulate matter emitted from the stack to a value less than 30 mg/m³, the ESP with efficiency 99.9% would not be sufficient, as it could not restrict the inlet flue gas having a value of 3000 mg/m³. Hence, he wished to know about the changes which would be adopted in engineering design and operation, based on the previous experience to obtain 30 mg/m³, especially about</p>	<p>The EIA report has already analyzed the impact of other industries presently working in the surrounding area. Moreover the water which has been allotted for the hitherto functioning Ennore Thermal Power Station (ETPS, is being utilized for the construction activities. The ETPS has stopped generation already. Action will be taken for the construction of Desalination plant before the constructing the power plant.</p> <p>Procurement will be made only for coal with 34% ash content.</p> <p>The EIA study was conducted by M/s.Ramky Enviro Engineers, an approved consultant of MoEF. As per the MoEF directions, Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) plant and Selective Catalytic Reactor (SCR) will be installed for controlling the Sulphur Di Oxide and Nitrogen Oxides. Sweet water for the operation of power plant will be obtained from the proposed desalination plant. Fly ash will be supplied to Cement Industries. MoU has been signed with cement company for lifting ash from the proposed power plant. For FGD and SCR an additional expenditure of Rs.400 crores will be incurred.</p>
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ammonia injection. He asked why there was no mentioning about Flue Gas Desulfurization. He said that EIA report did not mention the design temperature of the intake and outfall water. He said that according to the EIA, the seawater requirement for desalination is 14796 m³ out of which 7788 m³ water could be obtained as potable water i.e. 47.99%, but according to world average of desalination plant only 29% of potable water can be obtained from a desalination plant. Therefore the report is not reliable, he opined. He also said that the EIA did not mention how the required freshwater 7200 m³ would be met. He said that the ash generated shall be calculated for 100% domestic coal. He also asked about the mode of utilization of ash generation to the tune of 2566 tonnes. He asked about the list of cement companies which are going to get the ash. He also asked how these dry ash and bottom ash would be stored and about the type of silo system to be established. He asked whether the old ash in the ash dyke had been distributed to cement factories or not. He said that the project cost is 4800 crore, 478 crore is for environment protection which is 9.95% of capital cost, 48 crores will be used for recurring expenditure every year as per the EIA. He asked why there were no breakdown details of the amount and asked whether the amount was enough to contain SO₂ and PM within the permissible limit of new stringent environmental norms. He also said that there were no details about the outfall system of the Cooling water system and desalination plant and their pumping system in the EIA report.

2.	<p>Thiru. V. Arun, Thazhankuppam – He said that fishing villages in Ennore were already affected especially the fishermen relying on Kosasthalaiyar river. He also said that there was no statement about the river whether the hot water from this project would be released into the river or not; because of the release of hot water only, the livelihood of the people in villages like Ennorekuppam, Mugathuvara kuppam and Kaatukuppam were deteriorated. He said that while treating the sea water the reject water will be released to the sea and this will affect the fishing community of Periyakuppam, Chinakuppam and Thazhankuppam, what compensation will be given to them. He asked what the report talks about the contamination of river with the effluents of existing ETPS. He said that the announcement of allocation of Rs.48 crore for CSR activities has really thrilled him. He asked how much had the hitherto functioned ETPS spent for CSR activities. He requested the District Collector to check whether there are any medical centres or even any name board saying such establishments have been made by ETPS. He also said that facilities had been made inside the ETPS Quarters only and not outside. He said that whenever there comes a new industry the Ennore people expect some employment or contract but those were received by the ruling party and by those who are in power. If industries like Ashok Leyland, Ennore Foundries, EID Parry had implemented their CSR activities to the common people, their villages would have been rich but no such a chance were given to them so far.</p>	<p>100% fly ash from this power plant will be supplied to cement manufacturing and Brick manufacturing industries. Supernant water from Dyke will not be let out into river, sea or any water bodies. The same will be utilized for recycling of wet ash. Action is being taken by NCTPS authorities to remove the accumulated soil and ash from the river. The river will be dredged to make the boats move freely in the water. Socio economic study has been conducted by M/s Madras School of Social Work, Chennai which is an affiliated institute of Madras University. As per this report CSR activities will be undertaken. When the project is undertaken job opportunities will be generated through contract works. The cooling tower blow down water will be discharged at a distance of 250 m in to sea from the shore. No effluent will be discharged in the river.</p>
3.	<p>Thiru. Jayaraman, Ex-chairman – Thiruvottiyur Municipality – He said people had come up with various statistics and points but in his experience there was no relation between the statistics and practice. He said that, in</p>	<p>Cooling water will be taken from deep sea at a distance of 600 m from the shore. The coolant water will be discharged at 250m distance from the shore. Since the pollutants from the stack will be</p>

Chennai city it is an acceptable fact that North Chennai area means polluted area. Many complaints had been given even from Thiruvottiyur municipality regarding the impact by CPCL, MFL, ETPS but no actions were taken. He said that there shall be no contrary to the promise. He said as told by Thiru. Arun, the reaching point and temperature of the hot cooling water released to the river, were not mentioned in the EIA report. He said that the people were in fear because of the previous incidents occurred. He said already many fishes and turtles were found dead on a day. He also said when the ETPS was in operation if people go by wearing white clothes it would turn black due to the smoke from the stack of ETPS. He also said that the equipment controlling the ash from the smoke was not working for so many years. Now the question is whether they can guarantee that the system will be implemented properly for this new project. He said that 200, 300 feet bore wells were made for the 660MW ETPS Expansion project so the water table reduced very much, and the water they are getting now is not in good quality. He asked why the management did not control this activity. He also said that cracks formed in the houses of First Street, second street up to Bajanai Koil due to the heavy equipment in construction activity. He said that complaints were given to the officers of TNPCB but no action was taken till then. He asked would new borewells be constructed for the new projects. He said nowadays people in Bharathiyar Nagar, Annai Sivagami Nagar, Ernavoor and other villages relying on truck water for household purpose before that it was obtained here itself from bore wells but now the water table is decreased. He said that people are in fear due to the previous experience from ETPS. He also said that electricity for Tamil Nadu is good but the people in this

reduced by the proposed ESP, FGD and SCR, this power plant will be superior than the old Ennore Thermal Power Station. No ground water will be drawn for both ETPS Expansion project and ETPS Replacement project. However action will be taken to control the pollution level during execution of project which is a temporary one. Required green belt will be developed within the power plant. Arrangement will be made to plant more plants in the nearby area under Green endowment fund.

Local people will be provided with employment through Contract works.

Required facilities will be provided to the Local hospital through CSR funds. GOTN will be provided with Fishermen endowment fund to assist local fishermen during the calamities.

region will be affected. He questioned about the remedy for those affected people. He said at least, trees should be planted. He also said that no trees had been planted in ETPS. He said previously, ETPS management requested the municipality to construct a park in their quarters. But he said that he suggested the ETPS management to construct the park on their own. But the then Chief Engineer claimed that it was not their work and hence the municipality constructed park inside ETPS quarters. He asked that whether the management which expected the municipality for the construction of park in their own quarters would expect the same for this new project also? He asked what was proposed to implement the schemes they promised. He said that the employees of ETPS and Ashok Leyland are migrating to other regions as the place is not suitable for living, moving to south Chennai. He also claimed that not even a Junior Engineer lives there, and only masons, helpers and contract workers are living in this region. Hence he requested to alter the location of the project where people are not living. If not, it should be guaranteed that the pollution from coal and ash will be controlled, he demanded. He also demanded that the Pollution Control Board should inspect at least once in a month and the petitions from public be reviewed. He claimed strongly that these are never carried out. He asked what control measures were planned to minimize gases like Sulphur dioxide and what steps were planned to plant trees to the entire region to protect water table. He said that the people in Ennore were affected by Fluorosis resulting in bent legs and easy breaking of teeth. He also said that the people who were affected with fluorosis, were treated in JIPMER, Pondicherry. The high fluoride content in the water was confirmed after testing the samples

	<p>in Guindy laboratory but in the EIA report mentioned that flouride was low in Ennore. He demanded that the people of Ennore should be assured of the livelihood, welfare and safe drinking water to the people in the villages and have to give importance to the people in this village during employment. Fishermen in this region will get affected by this project should be given employment, people in Annai Sivagami Nagar, Ernavoor and tsunami rehabilitated area are living with daily wages, they should be given priority during employment.</p>	
4.	<p>Thiru. Magesh – Thazhankuppam – He said that previously a public hearing meeting was conducted in Kamarajar Port Limited under District Collector and during the meeting collector instructed that activities affecting people should not be carried out. He said that the people had also obtained stay from court banning dumping of soil in the river for the expansion project but in spite of all still they were proceeding with their work. He said complaints from people were received but no actions were taken. He also said that they were still standing at zero (initial point). He said again the soil was dumped in the river and the people were cheated again. He said that he wished to register his opinion as misuse of power by the authorities. He asked if nothing could be implemented by the authorities in spite of all promises, then what was the necessity for that public hearing. He further said that if the Government believed to implement the project on its own using its power, then what was the necessity for Public Hearing meeting? He said since he was brought up in this place and his teeth were affected by consuming the ground water of this region from his childhood. He commented that the maps and process description were only in words and nothing was a proven one. He asked whether the officers interacted with the</p>	<p>EIA study of the proposed project was carried out by an approved consultant of MoEF/New Delhi. No ground water will be drawn for the subject project.</p> <p>Cooling water will be taken from deep sea at a distance of 600 m from the shore. The coolant water will be discharged at 250m distance from the shore as per the recommendations of Consultant and MOEF/New Delhi. No effluent will be discharged into Kostalaiyar river.</p> <p>Coolant water from NCTPS is being let out into Sea as per the directions of MoEF and suggestions of Consultant M/s IIT, Madras without affecting environment. While executing the NCTPS Stage I project, 400 Members of affected families were provided with employment. As the proposed project is a replacement plant of existing ETPS, opportunities will be provided to local people for employment through Contract works.</p>

<p>public in respect of collection of data in this area for this survey. He said during summer, the fishermen move from sea to river for fishing but the situation had changed and become unsuitable fishing in river. Further he said that the fish from river causing infertility to the people who consume that food. And he said that this should be analyzed. He further said that the people had become useless because of the environment. If any welfare measure is for people, then why the government did not take action to rectify the situation, he asked. He said that the river became narrow due to dumping of soil and hot water mixing with sea water. He further said that the collector visited this place and no action had been taken. He asked whether any relief was given to the affected people. In 1996, when North Chennai Thermal Power Station -1 was established 400 fishermen were given employment. After that now such action taken by TNEB. He also said that the bridges were constructed across the river so the affected fishermen should be provided with employment</p>	
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<p>5. Thiru. D. Selvarajan, Kaatukuppam Fishing village administrator – He told that while explaining the project TANGEDCO officer said there would be no impact. But he said that he had different experience. He said there were so many impacts from NCTPS, Vallur thermal power station and ETPS. He said His age was 70, and earlier after completing 10th standard he used to go for fishing with his father till his 17th year. He further said that after that he got a job in Ennore foundry and worked there and then got the retirement. He said that he was now servicing the society. He said during those times the depth of the water used to be 10 to 15 feet in the river but it was now 1 foot only because of soil and ash from thermal power plants. By nature, for every six hours seawater flows into the river and the next 6 hours river flows into the sea. He said further that due to the shallow depth the fish and its eggs sticking in the mud exposed to sun and get destroyed which affects the reproduction of fish. He said that already complaint had been given to the government.</p> <p>He further said that as per rule, the EIA report should be placed for public review at Fishery department office and corporation office but it was not placed for notice. He asked in such a situation, how the people would come to tell their comment. He also said that they are not educated and don't know about the technical aspects what we tell is based on experience. He said that in the EIA report nothing was mentioned about the impact on fishermen and economic impact. He also said that he had searched for the copy of EIA report for two days and got the only the copy of executive summary. He further said that as per the statement of the TANGEDCO officer, the project would not affect the fishermen</p>	<p>As the proposed project is executed adopting new norms of Environment, Rs.400.00 crores will be additionally incurred for installation of FGD and SCR in addition to regular EMP, environment will be unaffected. Water is going to be obtained from deep sea and hence there will be no impact on Kosataliyar river. Action is being taken by NCTPS to desilt the nearby Kosataliyar river. Funds will be allotted to plant mangrove plants in the nearby area from CSR funds. EIA study of the proposed project was carried out by M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers pvt Limited, Hyderabad Ltd, an approved consultant of MoEF/New Delhi. The environment will be monitored as per their suggestions. As the plant is going to adopt Supercritical technology; the pollution level in Air will be minimized. Coal for the proposed power plant will be obtained through the Pipe conveyor being erected for the ETPS expansion Power plant. Since this system is environmentally friendly, this is being proposed by incurring higher expenditure. Temporary bunds will be established only to erect the pipe conveyor and the same will be removed after erection of pipe conveyor is completed. Hence water flow will not get affected. Necessary CRZ clearance for the same has been received already from MOEF/New Delhi on 22.12.2008 applicable for ETPS expansion TPP. Hence there will be no need for new conveyor for this power plant. Local people will be provided with job opportunities during the execution of work through contract..</p>
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and fish reproducing region ie. Mangrove forest. But the mangroves in this region had already been destroyed by Vallur Thermal Power Plant and NCTPS leading reduced reproduction of fish, he further added. He said the fishermen were now fishing by drowning under the water and struggle from evening 6 to morning 6 so that they could earn from rupees 100 to 500. He said that TANGEDCO officer told that superior technology would be used for this project. He said it raised a question whether they had used old technology for the existing plants? He also asked was it the reason for present pollution and its impact. He said the health was affected and respiratory diseases had increased in that area. PM10 range was $150\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the sample collected by them and the permissible limit for world is 40 and in India it is 60. He further said that the officer who explained the project had claimed it to be within limits. The officer also told that higher technology would be used to minimize the air pollution, he said. How reliable his statement is, he asked. He said in 2016 when they went to meet the collector to give a petition, the collector asked about the prevention of flood from their (fishermen) experience. He replied that the conveyor bridge was constructed by blocking the river flow by dumping soil and debris. Blocking the river with soil will affect the flow of water during flood he added. But during the railway bridge construction they did no harm for the flow of river; they constructed the bridge pillar by pillar. During NE monsoon, if the Puzhal Lake reaches the maximum flood level, as per order from collector they will open the lake and it will flow through the waterway where the conveyor is constructed. If the river dumped with more soil it will block the river and North Chennai will get flooded. It was reported to district collector and the Disaster Management

Necessary MOU for lifting of Ash from the power plant has been already executed with cement companies. In case of emergency the ash will be sent to existing ash dyke of ETPS.

	<p>Director Thiru. Sathya Gopal. CRZ clearance was not obtained for this project. The officers and police were insisting for compromise. He said the people are struggling for their daily food. If the project fails to implement as planned it will heavily affect the people; but it was said that the boiling water released to the sea were made cool and released to the sea but because of that water only the fishes in the river mouth got destroyed, he claimed. In the presentation it was told that the ash to be stored and distributed to the cement factories but how the ash from NCTPS filled in the river that made the fishing boat hard to move in that region. He demanded that the situation should be rectified. He told they were not asking contract in the project they were asking only the employment in contract work in the project; it would raise status of livelihood of the people in the village and they will encourage the project. He also said that they also welcomed the project as it would develop the electricity generation and industrial development. He insisted that not to fail in implementation of welfare measures and pollution preventing measures, after presenting the salient features so nicely. He requested the Collector to monitor the implementation of the project without affecting public.</p>	
6.	<p>Thiru. Parthasarathy, Thazhankuppam —said Buckingham Canal was once a waterway to reach the Sriharikota. He said that the waterway was now completely destroyed. He added that this was the condition after the Kamaraj port and other thermal power stations established. He also said during the disturbance in the sea, the people used to take ice and food and went in catamaran to Pazhaverkadu and then venture into the sea through the Pulicat creek to catch fish. He said that the situation was entirely upsen. He said he</p>	<p>During 1996, when North Chennai Thermal Power Station was established, nearly 400 people from fishermen families were given permanent employment. The local people will get employment in contract works. Action is being taken by TANGEDCO to de-silt the Kosasthalaiyar river. Also action will be taken to make the Ennore creek suitable for boat movement. Already free Power supply is being given for eligible families in Tamil Nadu.</p>

used to bath the river during the holidays in childhood, and now the river was stinking. Many marine creatures existed earlier and said that the fish of the "Pachchai aazhi" had been available. He told that the people used to drown into the river to catch those creatures for eating it after steaming. They used to sell it and run their lively hood he added. He also said that the big "madavai" and large quantities of big crabs were plenty earlier and that they became extinct now. He said that they fed up with the fishing activities in such hardship, and welcomed and supported the Kamaraj Port believing that they could get some jobs in the port though many villages opposed it. He said, now the villages have been eroded because of the construction of the port. He said the sea which was 200-meter away, is currently had come as near as 20 meters distance, crossing 180 meters into land and the administration has filled stones and hiked the bend and prevented water from entering further the land area. He said earlier the turtles came to the shore and hatched eggs now they are not present. More crabs and fish species of "izhi" and the "chennakunny" shrimp have disappeared, he added. The reasons for this are the expansion work, the so called projects for the public, development programs etc. He said that these projects were meant for all major corporate entities and for large enterprises; there was no benefit to the ordinary poor families and ordinary fishermen who live here. He said the government claimed that the money was going to the ordinary people but it was not for any ordinary people; the benefit was going to some Individuals; owners of firms or the politicians, he complained. He also said that even normal wage work was not available to the common people; no one was allowed to speak about them and if any one attempted to speak they would

face the question, 'are you learned? Are you an engineer? He said the people do not get any benefit from the projects and if asked, the company would threaten to register case. He also said that their nets get destroyed when anchored in the port of Kamarajar. He said that no matter how much the petition was given. He said the fishermen had been affected and asked if the Pollution Control Board came and looked at us. He said that the creek was now running at Nettukkuppam. He asked what action had been taken? Asked if the Pollution Control Board came and looked at us. Asked whether anyone from Ennore area got an employment in these projects for a good salary say for sixty or seventy thousands, and staying in a good apartment? He said no company has given them a job. He requested to bring down a hundred buses and deport them to some other different place. He said in a few years, the village of Ennore would disappear as Athipattu in the Tamil Movie Citizen. He also said that not a single top official could live there. He questioned what high technology the three more thermal power plants used. He said six of these thermal power stations had been shut down. The river was closed because of the projects and hence flood in Chennai did not drain easily and caused a severe damage. He said that they did not oppose the pipe conveyor and welcomed growth. But at the same time, he said that the people should not be affected. He placed four demands before him. In the first demand, he urged all the educated and uneducated youth should be given employment. It should be carried out directly by the Government without the influence of politicians with the presence of District Collector. If it is done in the presence of a political leader, there would be partiality in selection. Secondly, after the plant came, he asked for a

	<p>guarantee that this river would be changed as if it was 30 years ago. Thirdly, the creek should be dredged and permanent structure to be built to prevent sand accumulation further so that the boats are freely transit. If this is done, the employment is of second choice for them. For the fourth request, there are four thermal power stations that are required to provide free electricity to all the houses in Ennore area.</p>	
7.	<p>Donald Anderson, Sivanpadaikuppam – He said that he was not from fishermen community but he had been living along with them during last 40 years and saw the deterioration of this region over these years. When he first migrated to Ennore, there were so many fishing villages involved fishing in river and in the sea. He told people are so selfish and not thinking about their children or grandchildren by spoiling the future environment for present gains. He also doubted about the information that the sea water will be at 600m from shore and the outfall will be 250m; he asked whether it will not affect the desalination plant located in minjur 7 or 8 km from the project location. If it will affect the desalination plant it will also affect the entire North Chennai; the industries in Manali, Thiruvottiyur, Ennore, Annai Sivagami Nagar, Nethaji Nagar, Bharathi Nagar, Ernavoor will get affected. It was told there will be no tapping of ground water for construction activities but they are tapping ground water. It affected the groundwater table to reach the depth 50 – 60feet; previously it was at 10 – 20 feet; moreover water obtained now is rich in iron content. He showed a document decision of central government to set up a team to monitor the environment; he asked that the team should include atleast one person from the village. He mentioned that ennore is not beautiful now as it</p>	<p>The seawater for this project will be drawn from deep sea, and hence no fishermen will be affected. Cooling water outlet will be discharged at 250 m from the shore. It will reach the salinity of the ambient within 1km distance, it will not affect the Minjur Desalination Plant. The plant will be established and operated only after getting proper consent orders from TNPCB. Adequate trees will be planted. When the project is implemented especially during laying foundation works, there may be disturbance to groundwater and become normal during the rains. This is temporary one . Action is being taken to de-silt Kosasthalaiyar river.</p>

	was earlier; we should protect the places holding the history of 1000 years and fishermen. He asked the collector to take steps to plant trees by river side and provide the livelihood for the fishing community.	
8.	<p>Thiru. Nithyanantha Jayaraman, Environmental Activist (Chennai Solitary Group) – He told the Marine EIA report was not available in TNPCB, Corporation office or fishery department, and he got only the Terrestrial EIA report in English and it was not available in Tamil. He said they have published the soft copy of the report in English in their blog spot for reading. He said that the report did not include the place of high impact or they have changed the value this is reflected in the EIA report. He said that If an industry is establishing then there should be a team to control the pollution from the industry, TNPCB is not working instead someone is doing the work, he complained. He said the DEE/TNPCB has no power to implement the rules, even he has the power as per rules he cannot make it. In 1996, there was a case in Chennai high court between South India Salt Manufacturing Association and Tamilnadu Electricity Board court issued an order stating ash water should not be mixed with water, river or Buckingham canal. District collector and District Environment Engineer visited the polluted Buckingham canal and river but they were not given power to stop. He said that he is not telling that they are supporting them; they are not given power to stop the illegal activities. TNPCB also issued Consent to Establishment for the development of stage – 3 of North Chennai Thermal Power Station even after they cut down trees around 50 – 60 acres, people should not rely on TNPCB. It is mentioned that the project is located 500 meter away from CRZ zone but as per CRZ, notification 1991, the coal conveyor and</p>	<p>The EIA report has been prepared by M/s.Ramky Enviro Engineers, a consultancy company recognized by MoEF. Adequate number of copies of the EIA report has been given to TNPCB. The EIA has been taken around 10 km radius of the project site. Any power plant is established only after getting necessary consent order from TNPCB.</p> <p>Action is being taken by TANGEDCO to de-silt the Kosastalaiyar River. North Chennai Thermal Power Projects Stage III is being established after getting necessary CRZ clearance from MoEF and Consent order from TNPCB. ETPS Replacement TPP has been demarked by Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University as away from CRZ zone. The proposal for clearance has been recommended by the district level CRZ committee, to the state level CRZ committee. The ETPS Expansion TPP which is under construction, has already obtained the CRZ clearance during 2008 itself. The same conveyor will be utilized for this new power project too. The existing ETPS ash dyke will be utilized for this new project too. It has been established by Anna University that the ash dyke is away from CRZ area. Terrestrial EIA report has been prepared by taking samples around 10 km radius of the project. The Marine EIA has been conducted by M/s. Chola MS, Chennai.</p>

the ash pond comes under CRZ zone I. According to EC & CRZ clearance dt. 23.12.2008, coal should not be handled, pipelines should be laid underground, other than cement no material should be stored or transferred. He said that without any permission construction is being carried out at Southwest direction of North Chennai blocking the river. He also said that whole ash pond is in the CRZ zone I, if they use that pond, it will be illegal activity against the rules. In EIA report, M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers collected 216 samples at 9 locations about 2 samples in a week, the value they mentioned PM2.5 is 19.6 to 36.8 which is wrong if it is so, this the cleanest place in Tamilnadu. He said that the values mentioned were wrong, sampling methods were not mentioned; if this is proved M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers should be banned and the report should not be taken into account, he demanded. He said water samples were collected only in 3 locations from river, sea & canal and reported as clean; the report did not include fish resources and no studies were conducted on hydrology. He said that the project is located inside the ETPS premises but the ash pond is located in the river during 2000 there was no ash pond they made a ash pond by raising 5 meter across the river so if flood occurs in west it will affect hugely. He said as per EIA, construction of conveyor would not affect the river and fish resources. He said the statement was not right as there is no study was conducted on hydrology and fish resources. TANGEDCO said that there will be deficit of electricity 2010MW by 2016-2017 and government of Tamilnadu states in the report there will be surplus of electricity 11407 million units in Tamilnadu during 2016-2017, it is not clear who is lying Tamilnadu government or TANGEDCO – he asked. He said no alternate site or method was carried out. Report did not

The cooling water will be discharged as per the manner prescribed by the consultant. This report also describes about the fish resources, and availability. This project is proposed by replacing the existing thermal power plant and hence no hydrological study has been conducted. TANGEDCO is planning new thermal power plants as per the power demand from time to time after getting the approval of Govt. of Tamil Nadu. Green belt will be established after around the power plant and in the poramboke land around the power project. It has been ensured that this project site is not coming under Ramsar convention sites. Action is being taken by NCTPS to de-silt the Kosastalaiyar river.

	<p>include the high efficiency technology, alternate power generation, consumer segment management to meet the deficit. He said that as per the statement adequate land was available as per Central Electricity Authority guidelines but they now tell that they cannot develop green belt. It is mentioned that no adequate greenbelt is available and 50meter greenbelt is not possible. He said normally pollution will be high when greenbelt is there; what will happen if there is no greenbelt at all, he questioned. The ash pond and conveyor comes under the HTL 500m and the project should be away from 3 lakh populated city but this project located inside the city. EIA report states that there are no water bodies in the location, but according RAMSAR by UNO, the Ennore creek and Kosasthalaiyar River approved as water bodies. For providing wrong information and since no thermal power plant is required at this place, he requested to reject the EIA report and demanded action against the consultant. He also demanded that the river should be cleaned.</p>	
9.	<p>Thiru. Gunaseelan, Ex-councilor, Thazhankuppam – He said previously about 400-500 affected fishermen were given employment and he asked fishermen should not be affected and asked for employment. He told when he was councilor he took the district collector to the sea and shown and explained the dredging operation which causing damage to the seaweeds to which the shrimps lay eggs and forms millions of shrimps to the sea and also explained the fishing life of fishermen to the collector. He mentioned both farmers and fishermen are same both rely on nature only and he told people are affected by coal dust and ash dust, the government officers are threatening them. He told river was used to go Sriharikota but it is now dumped with ash. During British</p>	<p>Employment will be generated to the local people through contract. Action is being taken by NCTPS to de-silt the Kosastalaiyar river. It will be ensured that a share from this project for storm relief fund to fishermen through Fishermen welfare fund. Electricity generation at lower cost will be helpful for the progress of the Nation.</p>

	<p>period, rice and goods were transported from Andhra Pradesh to Cuddalore by this river, it is now blocked. We also got oysters from this river now there are no oysters, available oysters also taken by someone. It is only bad odour coming out of it affecting the shrimps; ash in the river should be removed. Electricity is the backbone of the country, which helps the development of industries, software companies and electric train and in the same way it should not affect the people and fishermen. Government advised to develop prawn farms but in the ash dumped river it is not possible so he requested to clean the river and asked to give employment to the people of village.</p>	
10	<p>Mrs. Bakiyam, State Member of All India Democratic women Association – She said that she is welcoming the project but asked why the people of Ennore need to be the candle for the light of all. She said that the new project will affect the people and cause problem on water. People are expecting truck water at night and day without sleep. Groundwater should not be affected. Pollution from ETPS causing skin diseases to the people, necessary control measures to be taken on pollution emission. The new project is decorated good on paper but it is only for eye washing. Either doctor or collector no one is living in North Chennai, there are only industries like CPCL and MFL those are releasing effluent. In addition the new project will also release effluent. So she asked to solve the existing issues from the industries and implement the new project, also asked them to provide employment to the youngsters of the village.</p>	<p>No ground water will be extracted for this project. Moreover the effluent generated in this plant will be recycled and utilized for tree plantation. As new technology is going to be adopted the air pollution will get reduced. Through contract works, employment will be generated for the local people.</p>

11	<p>Thiru. Janakrajan, retired professor, said that he is currently the Head of South Asian Institute for Water Management. He said that the EIA should have been kept in sight for the public. He said that it was not done. He said that he could get it after hardship. He said many people do not know English and so the EIA should have been translated in Tamil. He said it was a very important mistake. He said the officer who described this project said that the project was 2015m away from the CRZ boundary. He asked how the CZMA allowed this project to come up since it is a pollution making industry. He said that the plan seemed like hiding a whole pumpkin in a plate of rice. So this should not be allowed, he added. He said all those who spoke earlier claimed that environmental and livelihoods had been affected, but the Environmental Impact Statement reported that life was not affected and that the organisms were not affected and the algae were not affected. This is a huge lie, he commented. All those who have spoken so far have told that the livelihood had been affected but the EIA said no livelihood had been affected. He said that this statement was a big lie. He further demanded that the consulting company should be blacklisted.</p> <p>He said that this new power station is situated near the creek. There are many thermal power stations in Western countries and the United States but no thermal power plant had been constructed near any water bodies, he claimed. He asked how a thermal plant could be constructed in an area where there is a population density of 29,000 persons per square km. He asked, how the permission was given. He asked whether the project could be set up in South Chennai, or in the Besant Nagar or in Palavakkam or would the residents of</p>	<p>The EIA report has been submitted to TNPCCB. Demarcation map prepared by Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, clearly states that the proposed site is located away from CRZ zone. This power plant will be established with new technology so that it will emit less pollution as compared to the old ETPS. The location of a power plant is selected as per the guidelines fixed by MoEF&CC. This new project will utilize the infrastructure of the ongoing ETPS Expansion power project, such as pipe conveyor and cooling water system. Hence, this project will cost less which means public exchequer will be utilized less for this project. The decommissioned ETPS utilized 80,000 m³/hour of cooling water and this new project will use only 12,000 m³/hour since closed cycle cooling system is proposed for the new project. Since the sea water will be drawn and discharged in deep sea, the effect on surrounding environment will be less.</p>
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	<p>those areas permit it to come up? He said there exist a gap between South Chennai and North Chennai and that it should not be increased further. He further said that the livelihood is already affected very much and the new proposal should not come. The NIOT made a research which said that there were changes in the shore lines in the number was indicated. If a harbor or an ash pond is set on the coast, the water will occupy another place and the water will come in and it will be a huge impact on the fishermen, he further added. He said Ennore is a hydrologically important area. He also said that this is a large water drain of many lakes through the Kosasthalaiyar River and that the water of the Pulikat Lake would go through the Buckingham Canal via the Ennore creek, and towards south. Hence he said it is an important place in the hydrological system. Millions of years will take to form an estuary, and hence he asked what right we have to destroy it? Asked whether we could create a lake or a river or an estuary? He said that this is a betrayal for the people and nature. He said there were a lot of fluorosis incidents in this area. He asked what solution the proponents had for this problem. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report was eyewash and hence it should be rejected, he demanded.</p>	
12	<p>Thiru. Rajan Patel from SRM University told that he just wanted to highlight three points. He apologized for as he could not express in Tamil. He said that as the EIA was in English he was able to read it. He said that one of the most important part of EIA report is health and in the entire EIA no health aspect has been covered. He also said that from the very beginning he felt that this EIA is invalid as far as the health aspect is concerned. He said that a</p>	<p>EIA/EMP report for the proposed project was prepared by M/S. RAMKEY ENVIRO ENGINEERS (P)Ltd., Hyderabad, an approved consultant of MOEF/New Delhi. The report details the pollution level adopting various mix of coal and the mitigate measures to control the pollution. Already a dispensary is functioning within the complex of ETPS and the same is being utilized by the public in</p>

<p>thermal power station is supposed to be one of the most hazardous industry and it is unimaginable that nowhere in the EIA health aspect is dealt. He also asked that the consultant who prepared this EIA report shall be asked to incorporate HIA, the Health Impact Assessment. He said that the EIA was seen just as a legal requirement. Even the public hearing is one of the legal requirements, Unless a health assessment is conducted right now, there would be no baseline data. If no base line data would be made available there could be no assessment of the impact of the thermal power station on health when the plant starts functioning. He requested that the baseline HIA is added before the clearance is given. EIA is supposed to be a very very scientific process. It should be prepared by an independent consultant. Also he said that speaker after speaker suspect the validity of the data. So he requested that the readings shall be verified by other independent consultant.</p>	<p>addition to employees. Necessary facilities for the nearby Govt. hospitals will be developed through the CSR fund allotted for this project. Power plant employees will be provided with medical facilities through this dispensary.</p>
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13	<p>Thiru. Lakshmipathy, Nettukkuppam, said that the officer explained the plan and asked for public opinion. He said that the officer also asked to openly express the pros and cons and to do the changed required if any. He said that if the man wants to live with man's wealth, nature should be good. If nature is not good then man can not live with prosperity. He also said that the people who came to the meeting and the people here are human beings but the only difference is that people in this region are fighting naturally and living here and that the authorities and their families live in a different place. He said that those sitting at this meeting would be comfortable in this summer when sufficient space is maintained between one another. But if they are made to sit so closely they will feel the heat and feel very uncomfortable, he added. He said thirty-forty years ago, there was only one thermal power plant; and now there are a lot of thermal power plants coming to create pollution. He said that the pollution level exceeded the limits. He also said that due the thermal power stations the humidity of the air is affected. He said the rain was not possible because the ash dissolves the cloud. He said that for the past two decades there have been a number of thermal power stations coming up and each of them has been creating a lot of heat. He asked how the human beings can withstand the heat, if the new thermal power stations are built for 600 MW and 1000 MW. He asked how to live in such environment. For this project it was told that new trees would be planted he said. But, in NCTPS for the construction of Stage III, trees in 50-60 acres of land were cut down, he added. The woods of those cut trees still exist, he said further. He said after clearing a forest they are promising of growing trees, and asked when will these trees grow and reduce the global</p>	<p>TANGEDCO is developing power projects depends upon the power demand in the state of Tamil Nadu. The proposed power plant is a super critical unit replacing the 40 year old ETPS with 450 MW. As per the new norms of emission notified by MOEF/ New Delhi, the proposed plant will be developed to minimize the pollution in this area. The coal required for the new project will be transported through the pipe conveyor under execution for the ETPS EXPANSION TPP. After the construction of Ennore Port, sand accretion in the creek area is more which causes reduction in flow of water into creek from sea. As per the recommendation of socio economic consultant M/S Madras School of Social Woks, Chennai, CSR activities will be carried out in the surrounding area of the proposed project.</p>
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warming?

He said when each company arrives, Public hearing is conducted and opinion of the people is asked; people come and make a comment; the people here do not know anything other than the river and the sea. He said that they would come to say something project would be set up. He asked that by asking the opinion of the public, would they stop the project? He said that the people are living in heat, but they have set up five thermal power plants here. He said they have been living there for generations and asked now how their new generation will live in this environment? He said that they are not rich and cannot go and live in Kottivakkam or Neelangkarai He claimed that he is very very poor and he cannot even walk in those posh areas. He said that the authorities are promising to plant new trees after cutting down so many grown up trees.

He asked questions about how to control the air pollution. He told that two days ago, they witnessed a heavy wind which made everything in their houses dusty with coal powder. They washed their houses. Even babies could not get out of the house. The coal carried by the conveyor belt fall in the river and block the water flow, he added. He questioned whether it could be removed. He also said the conveyor makes a huge sound during operation. A single roller makes a sound equivalent to that of a lorry. When the conveyor runs, it makes a noise equivalent to that of ten thousand lorries running. He said that the people reside there. He said that the Ennore creek now runs in Nettukkuppam since the sand built up in Ennore port caused the water to come inside Nettukkuppam. He also said that the noise from conveyor was disturbing and it made the ears nearly deaf if standing near the conveyor for fifteen minutes. He said that they

	<p>were not doing business and that they use electricity only to their needs but were experiencing the impacts of power generation. He said that the government should do power generation properly.</p> <p>He said previously four hundred people were given jobs but no one was given a job in the new thermal power stations. He said that forty eight crore CSR activities were fulfilling the social works of health and drinking water. But in seven of their eight rural areas, no one has done any work so far, he added. The fishing job is very bad now, he said. The reason for this is that many factories cropping up there. The river has become very narrow. There is a need to survive in a single acre land where it used to be ten acres earlier. The scarcity of resources made the life miserable. He compared it to ten dogs fighting for a single bone. So far, many of the organizations have called for Public Hearing meetings but said that no one benefitted from them. The political parties, NGOs, and separate groups would reap the benefit. He said that those groups encircle like eagles and single persons could not reap any benefit. He said that individual people like them could not do anything. He said he wanted to register his opinion. He said that people need to live with their descendants peacefully without detrimental to the environment and their livelihood.</p>	
14 .	<p>Thirumathy. Shobana Jayasankar, Ernavoor said that his request was only two. She said that her house is within 3 feet distance from the ETPS compound and she learnt that a 12 feet high wall was being raised. She said that she had been living there for the past forty years. As their lane is very narrow, even a two wheeler could not take a turn, she added. She also said that two people died in a heart attack as they could not carry them to the hospital in time</p>	<p>The water required for the construction works of this project will be obtained from the water allotted by the Chennai Metro Water Board for the decommissioned Ennore Thermal Power Station.</p> <p>During the execution of project, desalination plant will be executed on priority. No ground water will be drawn for this project and necessary facilities will be provided for the surrounding rural areas</p>

	<p>because of the narrow lane. He made two demands. She requested that the compound wall may be shifted to a five feet so that an auto can take a turn easily. The ETPS Expansion project exploiting ground water for the construction activities. She said she can prove this now itself. She also said that if a mother gives milk to baby, and when too much of milk is sucked and the mother will die of losing her blood. He said that they have lost the groundwater and the metro water comes only once in two days. She also said that there was no piped water supply and even after reporting the politicians nothing happened. When asked the administration, she was replied that there is no such street in their map and that it is just a lane. But in this location only they had been living for forty years, she stated. Furthermore, there is no waste water line and their waste water is going into the Ennore thermal power station only. The Lanco Company promised to construct a drainage line and to shift the compound wall to five feet away, if the Government permitted. She requested the collector to help in this regard. She also requested that the groundwater exploitation for the construction to be stopped. She also complained that the construction was being done using rusted iron rods.</p>	<p>as guided by the District administration.</p>
15	<p>Thiru. Nandikesh of Green peace told that many people spoke about environmental and livelihood issues. He said that this plan should be first viewed as this project is required or not. Since there are many problems here and for the past four decades since the environment has been damaged, we need to see if this new project is needed or not, he added. He said that In 2017, 14531 MW is required as per the CEA report and TANGEDCO says in 2019, 17659 MW is required. It is estimated that in 2019, 17659 MW will be required, as the</p>	<p>This is a new power plant to replace the old ETPS power plant that has been decommissioned. New thermal power stations are set up according to the power requirements of Tamil Nadu. Wind and solar power stations are not operational for 24 hours. Their plant load factor is less. Therefore, Thermal power plants are essential for 24 hours of power generation. Based on the availability of power in the state only the industrial and agriculture sector of the</p>

scheme says. According to the present date, the installed capacity of Tamil Nadu is 29118 MW and the question of why more and thermal power is going to come, he questioned. He also asked whether it needed at a place where livelihood and environment have been affected. He also stated that the existing state of thermal power stations is 61% PLF, while central government power plants are operating at 73% and private power plants at 38%. He asked that while the state plants are working at 61% PLF, what the necessity to build more thermal power plants is. He also said that we have built 8000 MW power plants in the past five years.

He asked more and more power plants are constructed to benefit whom. He said according to the report issued by the CEA last December, there is no need for the thermal power plants for ten years and asked why we are setting up new thermal power plants. He said as the Central Minister said India is power surplus nation, and a target fixed for solar energy for 100 MW, he asked why not to set up a clean, alternative energy based power plants. He asked why to set up a power plant utilizing thousands of crores and spending a porition on it for CSR, why not to spend a thousand crores to restore the ecological and livelihoods that had been in the last forty-four years. Why to make loss by operating a thermal power plant at a PLF of 61%, and instead, a thousand crores would be allocated for the affected public and the degraded environment, he suggested.

state could have progress.

16	<p>Thirumathy Karan Goello, Asst Professor, Madras Institute of Development studies, Mrs. Karan Koelo, Assistant Professor, Madras Institute of Development studies said that she would talk about the socio economic impact assessment area of the EIA report. This part of the 3rd chapter in the EIA report was a study, inadequate and eyewash part. She said this report should be rejected because of this part alone. She also said that the EIA claimed that a separate Social Impact Assessment was done but that the report was not made available to the public. She said either the Ramky or the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation thought that this part as irrelevant or they wanted to hide something. In this EIA report, she said that no primary data have been included in Chapter 3. She said no evidence of public were spoken to for collecting the data. There were vague broad aggregate figures from the District hand book given in the EIA, she added. She also said that the old state and the current level of impact was not provided.</p> <p>She said that in this report no information of fishermen or their livelihood were provided. She said that the pie charts given in it are laughable and it is a disgrace to the public. She said that the consultancy who conducted and provided the socio-economic analysis has not been recognized by NABET. So this statement should be rejected. She said that EIA said that the new employment would not be created and no allocation of funds created for the fact that the EIA assessed no damage for the livelihood.</p>	<p>The socio economic study around the project site for the radius of 10km. was carried out by the Madras School of Social Works. Based on the guidance of the district administration and recommendations of above consultant, social development works will be carried out. The required budget will be allocated to carry out the above works in the surrounding villages.</p>
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17	<p>Thiru.Srinivasan, President of the Fishermen Co-operative Society said that the EIA could be understood only those who know the information and he could not understand it he added. He said, those who spoke earlier said that the environmental impact report was not available in the corporation or in the Fisheries department. He said so far the EIA had never been placed there when the previous five stations were built. Generally speaking, it is said to be harmful when smoking one cigarette but there are many giant cigarettes (Chimneys) around their locality, he said. He asked when a 210 MW power plant would be able to give jobs for four hundred people how many jobs could be given when 3300 megawatts of power is generated. But in spite, no further jobs were given, he added. He said at present, some of the young men who are going to work would be scolded by those who are still fishing, that because of them only the river got spoiled. He said previously they would be happy if someone in the family was going to work but now they are scolding the one who go for work because of the above reason. He said that 12 kilometres net had been tied to fish, but ash stuck in the river now for nearly six kilometers. He said that they could not push their boats in the slush of ash. He called the power plant authorities to witness the situation. He said that the Pollution control board officials would not come to see as they would accuse the power plant authorities for this condition. He said both would accuse each other.</p> <p>He said the boat could not be pushed. He said the ashes in the river now turned into a concrete and that the fishes and prawns did not stay there in the river. There are no algae now, if the algae were present, crab would come and the micro organism would thrive, but all have been spoilt by the ash dumping he</p>	<p>During the construction of the North Chennai Thermal Power Station in 1996 Tamilnadu Electricity Board has given employment to 400 people in the region. During the establishment of NCTPS stage 2 and stage 3 employment is provided to local people only Through contract works. The Kosastalai River is being cleared by North Chennai Thermal Power Station. Further the ash dyke of Ennore thermal power station is located outside the coastal management area. As the proposed power plant is based on super critical technology, the emission of air pollutants will be reduced and the their will be no impact in the creek area because the coolant water from the power plant will be discharged into deep sea. Arrangement will be made to open the mouth for free flow of sea water. Establishment of new power plants is essential to cope up with the power demand of state of Tamil Nadu.</p>
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said. He said it was a biodiversity zone. He said that now there is ash zone. Satya Murthy Nagar flooded and said that the flood was caused by the Ennore thermal power station's ash dyke. The Kosastalai River comes via the backward of the ETPS but the ash ponds have blocked the water flow and the floods to flow through Sathiyamurti Nagar, Sadaiyankuppam and Sathangadu. He told that they saved those people during the floods with their boats. Earlier, no one in the town had been sick and neither had been hit by diseases like cold, lung infection and asthma. Eighty-year-olds had been sick even for those who were smoking. He said that there is no special doctor in the health center here for the diseases of respiratory origin. If he asks the doctor who is there about the present prevalent respiratory diseases, he advised him to vacate his residence from Ennore. He said that the amount of air pollution reported in the EIA show a value far less than the values of the report they have with them. He said that everything in EIA is false. Why did you set up this thermal power station in Ennore, he asked. Why can't It be set up in Sozhanginallur and an IT park be set up in Ennore he asked further. As the coal and ash surround them, the fishermen get skin disease when going for fishing. He invited those in the dais to come and see the situation in their boat. The mangrove plants were home for the prawns previously and they have no prawns he said. The fishermen who fish in the sea would come to fish in the river for three months. They use the net in their river and quarrel would come with the fishermen of the river. But now he said the quarrels are absent as there are no fishes in the river. He said previously when Ennore Foundry was set up, the fishermen were invited to work there. But he said that they refused and continue to fish in the river. Now, they

	<p>lost their fishing jobs and hence were forced to ask for jobs. He said they are forced to work artificially leaving behind their natural traditional fishing job. But no company is giving job to the local people he said. The companies do not obey the Collector's orders he added. L & T company did not make anyone permanent he added. When already having 3300 MW, he asked why 660 megawatts was required. The authorities gave nothing they asked but giving the unwanted thermal power station, he said.</p> <p>He said that the creek should be filled with stones on the edge to prevent sand accumulation so that the water flows freely. The thermal power plant itself takes water, so should they not do the stone filling, he asked. He asked if it was done would the sea water intruded into Nettukkuppam. Recently, a house was eroded away by the sea, he added. He said permanent structures would avoid the necessity of dredging. He asked was there no technique for doing this. He asked, "is this digital India?" He asked is Cleaning the spilt oil from the sea with buckets called Digital India? He added that a thermal power station would bring damages to the environment and asked if and IT park set up in this area? He said the prawns have become infertile due to the pollution caused. The prawns are infertile and that the cranes which eat the prawns have also become infertile, he added. He said he could prove this He requested not to impose anything artificially for them.</p>	
18	<p>Thiru Saravanan, of Coastal Resource Centre said that, if to state in simple terns, only five thousand people can sit in the arena and if instead a fifteen thousand people were made to sit there, two hundred people would die. He also stated that he did not know how many people were aware, that there</p>	<p>North Chennai Thermal Power Station was planned with three stages in 1989 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Based on the power demand each stage has been established to generate power. The EIA/EMP report is prepared by the consultant</p>

were two thermal power stations to come up in Kattuppalli and Kalanji. A thermal power plant North Chennai Power Company, a private company, has begun work of construction after obtaining the environmental clearance, he added. He said that CPCL would set up a thermal power plant where the fishermen who have been employed by the L & T port were housed. He said that the people would be removed from the villages where they are traditionally living. He told about the history of power plants: the Ennore thermal power plant was built in 1970; the replacement for that old thermal power plant is currently under discussion, he said; after that the North Chennai Thermal Power Station and the Vallur Thermal Power Station came; already there are two stations in NCTPS Complex, viz Stage I and Stage II; now stage III is being built by destroying the green belt of stage I and II; an Expansion project is being established inside ETPS; another plant being established in ash dyke of NCTPS, named as Ennore Special Economic Zone TPP under the management of NCTPS by TANGEDCO. These thermal power stations are being constructed without guessing that there are so many people around the idea of how much the space is to bear. They talk only about fishermen, but there is also a community named 'irulas' he said. They fish in the river by catching oysters with hands by dipping in the river. Even the fishermen are carrying out their lives by the same method. Because of dwindling of the fish in the river, the pests in the river mud are dug out and sold out illegally to the shrimp farms. No matter how much of the thermal power plants are being brought here, they do not worry about the river or the sea or about the environment here or the people here. In the radius of ten kilometer the Ramky Ltd has shown that the quality of air is within Indian

approved by the Ministry of Environment.

The project site is away from the Coastal Regulation Area. The Proposed coal pipe conveyor and cooling / cooled water pipe of Ennore expansion TPP will be sufficient for this plant also. The approval of the MOEF/New Delhi has already been obtained for the CRZ clearance of the above structures.

Action has been taken by NCTPS to clear the Kosstaalai river near the North Chennai thermal power plant. The ash produced from the proposed power plant will be supplied to cement/ Brick manufactures. In case of emergency only ash only sent to existing ETPS ash dyke. This power plant will make less pollution because of adoption of super critical technology.

standard of 60, as 58.8, 58.9, and these values are manipulated ones, he said. He said that the Coal conveyor for the ETPS expansion project has been approved. The coal for the ETPS Replacement Project would also be transported in this conveyor, he added. But who will monitor if the conveyor system is set up according to the rules set out in the clearance, he asked. The Pollution Board should monitor this, he said. He also said that the Collector is the head of the district coastal management committee. The first condition of the clearance is that it should not interfere with the transport of fishermen and that there should be no problem for their livelihood, he added. But they are now dumping the soil in the river which is their livelihood, he added. He said that the violation of the law was a criminal offense. He asked why there is no action against those who violated the rule. He also said that complaint was also made in the police but they had taken no action. All the terms are violated. There is a rule that the ash's water should not be mixed in groundwater or Buckingham canal or in the river or in the sea but the ash water gets mixed in the canal is 24 hours a day, he further said. He said that nobody is asking this. How much pollution they can bear, he asked. Similarly, the clearance says that the ash water pipes should not leak but he witness the leak when he goes to visit the place twice a week like flower pot of Deepavali. Officials could not control it, he said further. He also said that this public hearing meeting is also being held on the basis of a compulsion. This meeting could have been avoided he said. He addressed to the authorities to understand the pain of the people. The power station was set up and the work was given. They got their job and went away. Others in the family said they lived in this river. A power plant will only offer sixty years and then it

	will cost several crores to fix the impacts. But six said that life is a living life. Please take into account the fishermen's problems and do not bring any new project, "he said. He said that he was registering his strong opposition to the new project.	
19	Thiru Ravindran of Nettukkuppam said that the area of the Ennore was an ecologically rich land since it is a place where the river meets the sea. He said the prawns would go to the sea only from the riverbed, and now the prawns have reduced in the sea. He said the fishermen who had been earning two thousand and three thousand rupees are now struggling for a hundred and two hundred. The reason for this is the North Chennai Thermal Power Station, Vallur Thermal Power Station, L& T and importantly the Kamaraj Port, he added. He noted that nobody had bought the environmental clearance properly. The Kamaraj harbor had obtained Environmental Clearance by telling false information that no fisherman had been fishing for five kilometers around them. He said Ennore is the place where they worked and that's where they lived. He said that the people welcome the projects in anticipation of jobs for their livelihood, but the companies do not give them jobs but destroy their livelihood. He said that even if a street dog is harassed, the government is taking action, but the fishermen who produce income to the nation, had no protection. Their lives are getting stuck and nobody has taken action so far. He requested that at least jobs be ensured for them since they cannot prevent the projects to come up. He urged them to give more employment to the people and not to damage the river. He requested the Government to convert the existing river to the transport, transportation, fishing industry.	All the thermal power projects are being executed according to the requirement after obtaining necessary environmental and CRZ clearances. Local people are provide with employment through contract works. Action has been taken by NCTPS to clear the Kosathaalaiyar river near the North Chennai thermal power plant.

20	<p>Thiru Ameer khan, National Co ordinating member of People welfare Association, said that if the opinion of the public had been asked before doing the base works, the project would have been rejected directly. He said those who came here were talking with hope and despair. He said he had come to record his opinion. He said that there is a need to directly reject this EIA report. He said there are two things that are important one is health and the other is environment. He said many have already talked about the environment. He said only an experienced medical team from public health department can assess the impact on the health of the people but no such doctor or team seems to have participated in the assessment. He did not understand how to accept the report given by a non-qualified group. A simple example of this is that the main waste of the factory from the factory is mercury waste and what kind of impacts will be created in the water, and what kind of impacts the fish is going to produce have not been mentioned in the report, he added. Then he asked what should be trusted to accept this statement. After hearing such ideas and saying that the plan is coming, the report says that there is no such thing as how to prevent irregular diseases and how to prevent people from recovering from it. He said that we are notorious for improper management. As friends said, we are unable to save ourselves due to improper management such as storm, flood and oilspill over the sea. In this context, he asked "Where is this statement in the EIA report about what they are going to do to protect people from infectious diseases when such a big power plant is built?" He said that they are not ready to accept the report which has not been told these factors. He requested that the report be rejected directly.</p>	<p>EIA/EMP report for the proposed project was prepared by M/S. RAMKEY ENVIRO ENGINEERS (P)Ltd., Hyderabad, an approved consultant of MOEF/New Delhi. Necessary medical camps will be organized for the local people. The project work will be executed as per the direction of MOEF /New Delhi. After the receipt of consent to Operate from TNPCB only the power plant will function.</p>
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21	<p>Thiru. Anandan, Village Administrator, Kattukkuppam told that the construction was started for ETPS in 1962 and was completed in 1967. Until then, the river was so clear and face reflection could be seen in the river, he said. He said that such a river has now been destroyed. The reason for this is the Ennore thermal power plant, the North Chennai thermal power plant and the Kamarajar Port, he added. He also said that pollution has also increased through the Manali oil industry. They repeatedly gave complaints to the District Collector, that their people have been affected by the pollution and requested the collector to save them. Now the Ennore expansion thermal power plant project has started construction and hence he wished to complaint about the damages it is causing, he added. He said that he has already been affected by the already established conveyor. He pointed out that the conveyor was causing slipping huge slabs of coal into the river. He said that the way was to catch fish and that route had been completely blocked. Fifteen feet river has now become half to one feet deep river, he added. He said the fishermen who had to go to push the boat to go there and then ,fifteen fishermen carry the boat on their shoulders with a rope to cross the blockage. The reason for this is that the North Chennai thermal power plant, the Ennore thermal power station, is now the Kamarajar Port, he added.</p> <p>He said that he received a message twenty days ago that a slurry line got damaged and ash water leaks like a fountain. He also said that he reported the matter through his friend to the SE and it was set alright. But he said that the bridge was damaged and the pipes on the top of the bridge were broken and the same have to be replaced. He said that the pipelines carry ash to some</p>	<p>Action has been taken by NCTPS to clear the Kosstaalai river near the North Chennai thermal power plant. The defects of coal conveyor from port to Vallur thermal power plant is being attended then and there.</p> <p>The proposed pipe conveyor of ETPS Expansion TPP will be used for conveying coal for this project also. The proposed cooling / coolant water pipe lines will be laid below ground level as per the direction of CRZ Committee. Local people will be engaged in contract works proposed for this project. Ennore creek mouth will be cleared for free flow of sea water. Necessary CSR fund will be allocated to carry out social activities. The amount of Rs.48 Crores mentioned in the EIA report is for the maintenance of environmental mitigation systems of the proposed power plant</p>
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cement companies, and he asked why the fishermen to suffer to benefit some industrialist. He said that the officer who explained the project stated that there would be no impact on the project, but he said that the problems have up come even before the project was launched. He also said as per the permission given by Central Government, it was clearly stated that there shall be no overhead conveyor but it should be buried under the river bed. He said that the officer who spoke about the project said beautifully and he said that if he wrote the sugar on a paper it would not taste sweet. He asked to stop the pollution already existing. He said that there was a lot of damage due to the thermal power plant at present. He said that the hot water coming out of NCTPS is very hot and mix in the creek. He said that it is very hot and would cause damage to the skin. In such a situation only the fishermen are surviving, he added. He said nothing was done to them. He said the CSR has allocated was 48 crores; similarly, it was told in the public hearing meeting for the port of Ennore. But, he said, it's not important for us, important thing is to clean up the river for thier livelihood and to trench the river to fifteen feet deep. Secondly, he requested to deepen the creek and a permanent structure to be set up so that the sand accumulation is permanently avoided. Thirdly, permanent employment to be given to the fisherman who lost their livelihood because of the pollution. But most importantly, the cleansing of the river is essential rather than the employment he added.

The fishermen in the world are fighting the nature he said. They are now in ill state. He requested the Collector to keep in mind the need of fishermen and the villagers in the Ennore area. He told them that he had photographs of the river

	<p>prior to the damages caused. The river path was being filled with soil using JCB, he complained. He also said that he had complained RDO about it and the RDO came, inspected and warned that he would take action if it was not stopped immediately. But after he was gone, he said during the night at around 2 or 3 AM, they are doing the filling work. He also said that they close the job before 4 or 5 AM and. Is this not a grave mistake, he asked. See, how they are hitting our life, he asked. He said that he had complained the Pollution control board, district collector, RDO, and received the acknowledgement too. He said still the action has not been taken. He also said that the District Environment Engineer had promised to visit the site. He requested all the authorities to take action and help to ensure their livelihood.</p>	
22	<p>Thiru.Nithyanandam of Nettukkuppakiramam</p> <p>He urged them to do the dredging work in the creek through CSR to make the river and sea mix freely. Due to the factories and Ennore port and the fishermen have suffered total damage. He said no one had been given any job since the employment of four hundred people when a 210 MW coal power plant was established. He said that no one has been given jobs even though four thousand megawatts are produced now. He said, when he went to see the minister with the Nettukkuppam members seeking jobs for the youth of their villages, the Minister asked them to bring a hundred ITI certificate holders for jobs since there were four thousand vacant seats. He said there were no educated youth among them since they struggle to earn just hundred or two hundred per day to look after their livelihood. In such a situation how could we send our children to ITIs he asked. He also said that they are not demanding higher posts like EE,</p>	<p>During the execution of the project employment will be provided to the local peoples through contract works. Ennore creek mouth will be cleared to ensure free flow of sea water.</p>

	<p>SE, CE but asking for casual jobs like sweeping digging etc.He said the fishermen were denied jobs. He said they could not get anything since there was no unity among the fishermen. There are fifteen leaders among them and if someone goes up, another person will drop him down so that they can not go beyond to get their demands fulfilled. Farmers could not fight like they did in unity in Delhi unlike the fishermen. One fisherman Britto was shot dead and no fishermen came for protest. He said whatever work is offered they are ready to do. He said that the resource in the sea has dwindled down and could earn for only three months, and how he could eat it all year round with the three months earning, he asked. He said five thousand rupees given as relief in three months fishing ban period. He also asked to raise this. Five companies were there and five hundred contract workers were working in each of them, all of whom were North Indians. Why the jobs were not given to the local people he asked. He did not bother if hundred companies are built but he demanded only jobs to the people of their villages. There are six companies here and if five hundred jobs were given to the local people in each company, all the six villagers would have got the jobs, he added. He claimed that they are uneducated fishermen and demanded suitable jobs for them.</p>	
23	<p>Thiru.T.M.Krishna, Musician, told that he did not live in North Chennai he lived in South Chennai but knew very well about the problems in the region. He also said that four months ago he recorded a song about the issue of Kosastalai River, the issue of the Buckingham canal, the issue of Ash pond. The song's name was 'Porambokku Paadal', and was sung near the ash pond by him. The big shock for him was that the authorities spoke at the meeting saying that they</p>	<p>The proposed thermal power station will be established after dismantling the existing 450MW capacity old ETPS. Hence the existing infrastructure viz., ash dyke and the pipe conveyer, cooling / coolant water pipe lines under execution for ETPS Expansion TPP will be utilized for this project also. No need for setting up of new infrastructure. No need to acquire land from</p>

were talking as if the North Chennai area is in a green park. He said that they are talking without conscience. The rivers and the mangroves here have been destroyed by the power stations. There is no fish, no mangrove, fishermen are suffering, they have a health impact, but the authorities say that there is no problem. He asked if this plan could be put on the Poes Garden or the Greenways Road. He asked how the authorities speak like this. He said there could only be two meanings. They should think of people here as fools or they are not worried whatever happen to the people. He said that there could be no reason other than this two. But he said that as citizens we should not allow this to happen. He also said that he saw ash spill as coming from aspring. Whenever seen, there is always a break, there is always a leak, he added. He said he used to go into the river in boat. Here the whole environment is destroyed, health is totally destroyed, people have no benefit, and when the existing power plants have caused damage, how can they promise to give job opportunities by establishing a new thermal power station, and asked when they will stop the lying. He said he was very sad about this. He said he never dream there will be such a situation in Tamil Nadu. Where the fishermen would go, he asked. No job is given despite saying repeatedly about job opportunities. He also asked at what cost the job is offered, though. He asked who is going to get benefited by this development. For the purpose of electricity generation, can we let the local people suffer, he asked. He said that half of the staff lives in south Chennai. He asked the people of Ennore not to get dejected for nobody is there to care for them, since the whole world knows about Ennore problem and he also said those in Horward University too are seeing his song.

public. The coal consumption per Unit generation will be less since Super Critical Technology is being adopted. Hence there will be less emission of pollutants including CO₂ which results in less pollution. As closed cycle is adopted the requirement sea water for cooling purpose will be less.

	<p>He asked, "How will you bring a new project without solving the problems of already existing thermal power plants?" Hence the authorities are saying that there exists no problem. He said it is a lie. No scientist need to assess the problem he said. He requested those on duty to go along with him to assess the situation. The scientist does not need to say that this is a lie, we can walk and see. He said that everything will be understood by them. He said that everything should be stopped immediately. He sang a line of his song. He said that those who were not there should think about this line. He said this should be remembered by the people in south Chennai.</p>	
24	<p>Thiru Haridoss, Mugathuvarakkuppam, said that an eyewitness show was being held in the name of the Public Hearing Meeting, This is because the former Kamaraj port also had a similar opinion poll meeting. He urged that all of their villages are dependent on fishing industry and since the North Chennai thermal power plant and other companies have blocked the river and that hence their livelihood, the river should be dredged and deepened.</p>	<p>The Kortalayar river is being cleared for free flow of water by NCTPS.</p>
25	<p>Thiru. Arun Selvam of Community Environmental Monitoring said that as his first demand, the EIA report should be rejected since it is incomplete. He said that the report only examined the impacts of the thermal power project and that the paper should be prepared for Cumulative Impact Assessment by other industries. He said they should be forced to do it and put it as a second demand that this plan should not be taken into consideration unless it is complete. Furthermore, when a two-wheeler driver is convicted when overloaded by three people, the plans here should be examined whether there is a sustainable environment to overload with new projects. He also said, the</p>	<p>The ambient air quality survey reveals the cumulative impact on air by the pollutants emitted from various industries located in 10KM radius around the proposed power plant. The measurements taken in the recordings are furnished in the EIA report. The projected value of pollution caused by this new project is also calculated over and the existing pollution.</p>

	<p>next important thing in general is that this environmental impact report should have been placed where the public have an easy access, especially in the municipality and other areas. As this has not been done, and hence it is hundred percent against EIA Notification, and therefore he wishes to register his opinion to cancel and reject this Public hearing meeting.</p>	
26	<p>Ms. Pooja from Coastal Resource Centre, said that she had come to talk about three points. She said that she went to the headquarters of the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board and said there was only a soft copy of the EIA report of the project in the library, but there was no Marine EIA report. It should be available in TNPCB, she said. When asked about the non availability of the reports, she was replied that there was less space on the computer server for why they did not upload the report in it she said. She said that this cannot be taken as an excuse. She said if the rule says that the reports should be available for public, it should be made available. She also said that If the authorities themselves do not obey the rule, there comes a question who else would obey the rule.</p> <p>She said that everyone talked about the new power station, but none talked about the dismantling of the old 450 MW and things like hazardous waste handling were not explained in the environmental impact report. As the oldest station, unnecessary asbestos materials and chemical would be available there and information of handling such materials were not mentioned in the report, she added. She said that there was a danger that these items would be dumped in the river like what others are doing in this area. She said that the district collector should ask the project organizers to answer the questions.</p>	<p>The Ennore thermal power plant has already got approval to handle the hazardous substances. Necessary permission to handle Hazardous waste will be obtained from competent authority for this project also. Dismantled waste from the power plant will be removed as per the direction of competent authority and will not be dumped in any water body.</p> <p>100% ash utilization will be implemented in this project.</p> <p>Necessary MOU to lift the fly ash from the proposed power plant has been executed with cement company. The pipe conveyer, cooling / coolant water pipe lines under execution for ETPS Expansion TPP will be utilized for this project also. The pipe conveyer will be established to convey the coal to the power plant without disturbing the environment.</p>

She said that there is no adequate ash disposal plan in the report. She also said that the existing ash pond is enough for 450 MW and questioned whether it is enough for 660 MW. She also asked that if dry fly ash is to be collected in silos and supplied to cement companies, were there so many cement companies to take it. She said that there is no information about the demand by the cement companies and the details of MoU with those companies. She said that the dry fly ash collected at the North Chennai Thermal Power Station is being dumped on a particular community outside. She said that they are getting into the truck and work. There is no plan to remove the ashes. The ashes do not seem to be needed. There is no need for fly ash that is produced in the existing North Chennai thermal power plant. The ash is mostly dumped outside the compound of NCTPS, she complained. She said that 80% of the fly ash would be collected dry and stored in the Silos, as told in the report, but is there any demand for the dry fly ash collection she asked. She asked why to set up a thermal power station without a complete ash disposal plan.

The next important question was that the coal for the project would be brought into the existing conveyor system, but where is that conveyor she questioned. She asked the collector to go with her after the meeting to see where the conveyor is. He asked how the permission was granted to transport coal in a non existing conveyor system. She told the DEE of TNPCB that he allowed permission for this conveyor system, but he himself found that work started with constructing a road by dumping of soil in the river. She said that the DEE instructed to remove the new road before the monsoon begins. He said that the question of how to get coal to the new project which is dependent on the

	<p>non existing conveyor. She also said that she had given a detailed report on this power project and asked him to study it. He said that the EIA report was invalid since the ambient air quality values were not correct. She also said that this news about this had been reported in the Deccan Chronicle newspaper and the Indian Express daily and requested the collector to read it. She also said that it is a serious problem and only if the collector understands it as a serious problem and not taking lightly this public hearing as a routine affair to hear the grievances from public, there would be solution to the issues and would this area get relief.</p>	
27	<p>Thiru. Akil said that the World Health Organization standardized that in the ambient air the suspended particulate matter (PM 2.5) shall go to a maximum of 10 microgram. But in Ennore area it is 28 and in Kattuppalli it is between 40 to 50. He said that ash deposition the houses is very high, and every day it has to be cleaned and ash deposits in the food too. He said that the air was very much polluted. He said that skin disease was prevalent among the fisher men especially for those from Sivanpadaikuppam and Mugathuvarakuppam who drown into the river to catch fishes. He said that the medicines for respiratory diseases are sold in large quantities in the shops and in Public Health Centres. He said that the environmental impact report did not speak on the livelihood issue for fishermen. He also said that the report did not mention about the disease arising out of air pollution, and the existing effects of air pollution.</p>	<p>The conditions of MOEF/ New Delhi will be complied scrupulously during the execution / operation of the proposed power plant.</p>

28	<p>Thiru. Sivasankaran, Advocate, Madras High Court, Annai Sivavagami Nagar, said that he was not aware that many of them spoke technically. He said that the issue of the area seems to be very important only when people come from other parts of Ennore area to talk about the issue. When the Ennore thermal power plant (ETPS) was in service, coal dust deposit over all, and it is well known to the people of Annai Sivakami Nagar. He said that everyone knows about the prevalent breathing problem arising out of the coal dust. He said that he had personally taken a survey.</p> <p>He said everyone spoke about the problem of livelihood but nobody spoke about Annai Sivakami Nagar. He said 20 years ago, Annai Sivakami Nagar was an area where the Law and Order was not good. He also said that, nowadays the youth are studying and attaining all the social positions such as doctors, lawyers and engineers except IAS. He said, but, the police and revenue officials are looking at the old viewpoint. He said that he wish to register that a lot of educated people residing in their area. He said that ETPS was commissioned before he was born and his father had worked there as a foreman and died after retirement. He said that people in Sivakami Nagar were dependent on ETPS and thus developed their livelihood. There are a lot of educated youth in Sivakami Nagar, now.</p> <p>He requested job opportunities for the youth of Sivakami Nagar, considering the disturbed livelihood there. He said the proposed project was unlikely to be stopped. He said the opinion of the people should have been asked well before the activities were started. He said that this project is not going to get stopped, because the preliminary works have already been completed. He requested that</p>	<p>Employment opportunities will be created through contract works during the execution of the project. Super Critical Technology will be adopted to control emission from the power plant. The ambient air quality survey reveals the cumulative impact on air by the pollutants emitted from various industries located in 10KM radius around the proposed power plant. The conditions of MOEF/ New Delhi will be complied scrupulously during the execution / operation of the proposed power plant.</p>
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the authorities must realize the pain of the fishermen community and take action accordingly to benefit the people. He asked not to forget Annai Sivakami Nagar in particular.


20/2/17
Director/Projects
/ Director / Projects,
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Statement of issues raised by Public in the public hearing held on 30-05-2017, for the Proposed "Ennore Thermal Power Station (ETPS) Replacement TPP (1X660 MW)" at Ernavoor Village, Tiruvottiyur Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu and response of M/s.Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO).

S.No.	Issues Raised	Response/comment with action plan of the Proponent
1.	Cleaning of Kosasthalaiyar river near Ennore creek	River near the creek is being desilted by the NCTPS (one of the thermal power plant of TANGEDCO) and will be completed within a month. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been allotted for river cleaning.
2.	Due to the execution of ETPS Expansion works with in ETPS complex there is a depletion of ground water.	Due to the foundation works there was some fluctuations in the water level & and due to monsoon failure in Chennai and surroundings. The ETPS authorities made arrangements to supply water to the nearby areas through water tankers.
3.	The analysis readings given by the Consultant is shown with in limits which is not correct.	The Consultant appointed was approved by QCI-NABET &MOEFCC and they have projected the values based on the primary actual studies.
4.	As there is scarcity of water in Chennai,the drawl for water construction work will affect the public.	The existing ETPS is having allotment of metro water from CMWSSB and same will be utilized for construction purpose. No ground water will be drawn for construction / operation purpose.
5.	Ennore creek area is closed with Sand bar due to Ennore Port & NCTPS	Arrangement will be made to ensure free flow of sea water into creek
6.	The local people should be given employment	During the execution of project local people will be provided with employment through contract works
7.	The pipe conveyor & cooling water pipe lines passes through CRZ area which is a prohibited activity.	Necessary CRZ clearance has been already obtained from MoEF on 23-12-2008 for the proposed ETPS Expansion TPP which is under Construction. The same structure will feed the required coal and cooling water for the proposed ETPS Replacement TPP also.
8.	Provision of Community Hall, Light mast, drinking water facilities to the nearby villages.	A need based assessment study has been conducted through M/s. Madras School of Social Works, Chennai, in around 10 km radius from the power project. Based on the recommendations around Rs.7 crores

		has been proposed for CSR activities in the surrounding areas. A fishermen endowment fund of Rs.1.95 crores and green endowment fund of Rs.1 crore have been allotted for the proposed project.
9.	Consent to Establish issued to ETPS Annexe (Expansion TPP) does not cover the coal conveyor corridor	MoEF/New Delhi, has approved the pipe coal conveyor vide its order dated 23.12.2008. Based on the above, CTE has been issued for the ETPS Annexe which is under construction. The same infrastructure will be used for the coal transport of this project also.
10.	Coal may be transported from NCTPS to ETPS through rail wagons.	The pipe conveyor is the best methodology to transport coal rather than rail wagons. The pipe conveyor already under execution will be utilized for this project and there is no necessity to have another corridor to transport coal.
11.	No mention about the local livelihoods and economic activity of the local population.	M/s. Madras School of Social Works, Chennai, have conducted a detailed socio economic study in six fishermen area and in fifteen non fishermen area around the power project within a radius of 10 km from the power plant. As per their recommendations, around Rs.10 Crores has been proposed for CSR activities of the surrounding area.
12.	While executing pipe conveyor work of ETPS Annexe, a road formed across B-Canal, which blocks flow of water.	Providing a temporary access road with pipe culverts, to erect the trestles for the pipe conveyor is essential, while executing the erection work. The same will be removed after the erection. It will be ensured that there will be no blocking of water flow in the canal. .
13.	Cumulative Impact Assessment has to be made before clearing the project.	A comprehensive EIA / EMP report covering the cumulative impacts of nearby power plants, has been submitted
14.	No marine Impact Assessment has been made.	The foreshore facilities viz. pipe coal conveyor, cooling/coolant water pipe line of the proposed ETPS Annexe (Expansion) TPP have been already approved by MoEF/New Delhi on 23.12.2008 based on the marine study report prepared by M/s. NIO / Goa. The same facility is going to be utilized for this power plant also. However, a comprehensive marine EIA/EMP has

		been carried out through M/s. Chola MS, Chennai, an accredited consultant of MoEF/New Delhi, to ascertain the present marine environment in the region and the report has been submitted.
15.	Details of MoU, with cement companies for utilization of ash, is not available in the EIA Report.	Necessary MoU, has been signed with cement company for lifting of entire fly ash from the proposed power plant.
16.	Feasibility of zero discharge is not explored.	The treated sewage and effluent from the power plant will be utilized within the power plant, to ensure zero discharge as detailed in the EIA/EMP. However, the coolant water along with brine from the proposed Desalination plant will be disposed into sea through the pipeline under execution for the ETPS Annexe TPP.
17.	R&R plan is not formulated.	As the proposed project is a replacement of the existing ETPS there is no need to acquire any more land from Public. Hence there will be no R&R issues.
18.	Is there any impact on the existing Minjur Desalination plant located 8 km from the proposed power project due to disposal of coolant water from the power plant.	There will be no impact on the Minjur Desalination plant since, the coolant water from the power plant will reach ambient temperature and salinity within 1 km radius from the outfall point.


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