Site Inspection Report of

Proposed 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant of Welspun Energy U.P. Private Limited
At Dadri Khurd, Mirzapur

Visit Date: 15th September, 2013

Submitted to:

Ministry of Environment and Forests,
Government of India

Submitted by

Vindhyabhachao

Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation

Registered Address: 36/30, Shivpuri Colony, Station Road, Mirzapur-231001
Email: info@vindhyabachao.org | Website: www.vindhyabachao.org
# INDEX OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Para No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The project involves forest land</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The project site is surrounded by critical wildlife habitat and old forests</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Huge impact on water resources and irreparable damage anticipated</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Storing water from Ganga in Upper Khajuri will bring more crisis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wrong Siting as per Environmental Guidelines of Thermal Power Stations by MoEF, place of tourism and cultural importance is within 7.5 Km from project site</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wrong site selection</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Taking signatures by wrongly misleading people for job</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Few other important issues related to the thermal power plant</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Team members for Site Inspection</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Annexure A (Job Application Form issued by Welspun Energy UP Pvt. Ltd.)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Annexure B (Letter to MoEF from Banaras Hindu University)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observations by Vindhya Bachao team on 15th September, 2013: Proposed Thermal Power Plant of Welspun Energy UP Pvt. Ltd at Dadri Khurd in Mirzapur

The issues discussed are as follows:

1. **The project involves forest land.**

The project site is surrounded by forest region from all of its side. Following are the important points observed by the team of Vindhya Bachao:

I. There is no way one can evade forest land before reaching the place.
II. Transfer of coal by railway lining or even construction of road cannot happen without clearing forests.

*Image 1: ‘Forest Land’ shown as bamboo plantation in the EIA Report (outset: banner of forest department on a tree)*
III. The bamboo plantations shown in the EIA report also belong to Forest Department. This makes the entire region except the project site a forest area including the portion of SH-5 which has forest land on both of its side.

IV. The proposed pipeline for pumping water from the river Ganga falls well within the forest land even though it is claimed to be motorway.

V. The small spur claimed to be road by the project proponent was found to be part of forest land with a banner clearly showing its legal condition. The said spur through the forest land meets the gate of project site which happens to be also the immediate boundary of the Forest department. The width of the road is just 6-8 feet wide and purely a road being formed by regular passage of villagers. It is a forest road owned by Forest Department, and cannot be treated as common road. A board being put up by the Forest Department proves the fact very well.

VI. The project area is not barren as claimed in the EIA report. There happens to be similar forest as found in the reserve forest area with good vegetation cover. It can be referred as mix forest with mixture of trees, shrubs and grasses.

Image 2: ‘Entry Restricted. This is not common road. This road is owned by Forest Department.’ Below it is written ‘Hunting of wild animals is punishable offence.’ This banner is pointing the entrance of the narrow forest road on the other side of SH-5. See the next image.
Image 3: The spur leading to the project site, the road shown by the banner of the Forest Department.

Image 4: The road or ‘Access to the Site’, a clear forest road. It runs for approx. 1.5 Km from SH-5 to meet the boundary of project site.
Image 5: Lush Green Grassland inside the project site.

Image 6: Nests of Baya Weaver birds inside the project site.
2. The project site is surrounded by critical wildlife habitat and old forests.

The forests of Mirzapur are one of the oldest tropical dry deciduous types of its kind representing a true Vindhyan ecosystem. The forests are facing a huge pressure from sandstone mining and deforestation which converted the forests into small pockets. Being undulating in general topography, the entire forest areas in this part of Mirzapur marking advent of Vindhyan range is a mixture of hilly terrain, plains, scrublands, small rivers and rocky structure presenting a unique mix of habitats extremely suitable for deer species. The scrublands are the main areas where the deers are likely to be inhabited as they prefer open grasslands and scrublands comparing dense forests.

Image 7: A Nilgai spotted inside the project site.

Following are the details of wild animals found in vicinity of the project area as per latest wildlife census in 2013:
(Source: Forest Department, Mirzapur)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Area</th>
<th>Distance from Project Site</th>
<th>Name of Animal</th>
<th>Protection Status</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patehra</td>
<td>5 Km</td>
<td>Sloth Bear</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swamp Deer</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinkara</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mugger Crocodile</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peafowl</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bengal Monitor</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Langur</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sambar Deer</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chital</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Boar</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Striped Hyena</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Crested Pocupine</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Golden Jackal</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jungle Cat</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Fox</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nilgai</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirzapur</td>
<td>0 Km</td>
<td>Sloth Bear</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bengal Monitor</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peafowl</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nilgai</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Boar</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Striped Hyena</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Crested Pocupine</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Golden Jackal</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Fox</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jungle Cat</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Langur</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madihan Forest</td>
<td>0 Km</td>
<td>Sloth Bear</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bengal Monitor</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peafowl</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nilgai</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wild Boar</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Crested Pocupine</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Golden Jackal</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Fox</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The entire project area is surrounded by forest land. The area shown in the map in EIA report as bamboo plantation is also a forest area. The entire project area is very critical from wildlife point of view. The Madihan forest region has witnessed the highest loss in sloth bear population. The population of sloth bears in Madihan according to 2011 census was 43 which have shockingly dropped down to just 10 in 2013 census. The total population of sloth bear in the district has dropped to half in last two years as per Forest Department of Mirzapur with the count at 211 in 2011 as compared to just 112 in 2013. As per forest department, all the compensations in last 5 years being given to people due to injury from sloth bear attacks in this region is from Dadhiram alone, which is adjoining the project site. Hence, the situation is alarming and the sloth bears, well protected under Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 use the entire area as home range. It is not wrong to say that the project site itself is a ideal home for the deer species which they use for foraging and habitat. Terming it as ‘wasteland’ in the EIA report is unacceptable in any sense. EIA report also does not even talk of the important animals like Sloth Bears, Swamp Deers, Sambar, Bengal Monitor, Chinkara, Peafowl and Mugger most of which are protected under Schedule I of Wildlife Act, 1972.

According to the security staff kept by the project proponent at the project site who is actually a landless farmer who sold off all his land at meager price to the company told us that inside the project site very small deer like species of about 2 feet in height are regularly observed. He also spoke about the Sloth Bears found inside the project site. Nilgais are very common here. The small deer like species might be Chinkara, though he couldn’t confirm the species name but he confirmed that it was not Nilgai. After the visit to the project site, our team was affirmed that this area is a forest land only which is coincidentally happened to be not owned by Forest Department. Else, everything is just same as adjoining forest land with equal importance as any other forest in this region.

Thus, setting up a thermal power plant in such a critical wildlife area is strongly not recommended.

3. **Huge impact on water resource and irreparable damage anticipated.**

Though the rainfall of Mirzapur District is good, but the proposed plant site lies on hilly region with very less catchment arrangement of water. In fact this is one of the reasons; the local villagers could not grow crops and suffer from poverty. Projects like Bansagar canal are being considered since a long time to solve the water problem. This true fact is well documented in the film ‘Vindhyan Scourge’ made by us in 2011. Scientists working at Krishi Vigyan Kendra situated in the region also accepts this fact that due to undulating landscape, catchment of water is a big issue and agriculture is done only rain based. Upper Khajuri dam and Lower Khajuri Dam are two such dams which cater to the minimum needs of the local habitants for agriculture and drinking water.
Banaras Hindu University has developed its new campus spreading over an area of 2700 acres with a fairly good population of students and staff which is at present approximately 5,000 and bound to increase many times as it is still under development stage. It is a residential campus with hostels and all infrastructures present in a mini-township plan. The source of water including drinking water for the campus is Lower Khajuri Dam. The water from Upper Khajuri dam flows via Khajuri River to Lower Khajuri Dam and thus any alteration to Upper Khajuri will have immediate implication on Lower Khajuri.

Wyndham Fall is the main tourist attraction not only in Mirzapur but it also attracts tourists from neighboring districts of Varanasi, Allahabad, Bhadohi and Chandoli. The water flowing through Upper Khajuri dam to Lower Khajuri when passes through the dead end of hilly terrain it forms a beautiful water fall. The forest region surrounding the Wyndham fall is used by wild animals for foraging and hunting. Due to Wyndham Fall a large number of local people gets employment who are engaged in transportation and other facilities for tourists. The Khajuri river also serves a fishing source for local villagers who depends on the fishes for their food. Using water from Upper Khajuri will damage immensely the pride of Mirzapur. Just adjacent to Banaras Hindu University Campus, students of the university conducts maintenance cum cleanliness drive of Wyndham Fall with Forest Department every year.

The impact of this project will not be only to the local villagers who depend on Upper Khajuri Dam but it will have impact on entire region as Upper Khajuri is a source of drinking water of Banaras Hindu University.
Campus which is lying just 8 Km away as the water from Upper Khajuri is stored in Lower Khajuri Dam for usage by BHU residents.

4. Storing water from river Ganga in Upper Khajuri will bring more crisis!

The water stored in the Upper Khajuri dam is mainly rainwater free from contamination and very clean as it is the rainwater which gets stored and the suspended matters water get enough time to settle and self cleansing takes place effectively. Given the vast area and year round slow utilization of water, local people use it for drinking without any extra effort to treat the water. The availability of so much clean water is also a reason that Patehra forest has the highest wildlife diversity in entire district.

Once, the water from river Ganga is pumped and started utilized, the entire system of water collection and utilization will be changed drastically. The water which was allowed to present for year around will be rapidly filled and used on daily basis. The water from Ganga will be contaminated with industrial effluents and sewage upstream which will lead the entire Upper Khajuri dam dirty, the Khajuri river and Lower Khajuri Dam and make it unfit for any other use except the power plant. The amount of water is also huge to the extent of impossible to be treated on per hour basis. An impact of this, the region including the university campus will face a huge crisis of drinking water and irrigation. Hence, we strongly suggest not to go even with the plan to fill up the dam with water of river Ganga.

Another implication of sucking so much water will lead to severe impact on ecological flow of river downstream. There is expected to be a very good population of Gangetic Dolphins as witnessed by local fishermen and boat owners, though we lack any official data to confirm it. The river gets further polluted in Varanasi as well, which is just 60 Km from Mirzapur. To ensure cleansing mechanism of the river and preserving the remaining wildlife, it is very dangerous to reduce the water flow of Ganga. The envisaged quantity of water required i.e. 4 lakh liters per hour will make it to 3,50,40,00,000 liters of water per year being pumped out from the national river. This will be just creating another dam on the river, only difference being water is pumped to store to some other location that also for industrial purpose in an area where agriculture should be priority.

Also, to be noted here importantly is that the elevation of the proposed project site is at 630 feets while the elevation of Upper Khajuri dam is at 510 feets. The elevation of river Ganga is around 260 feets.

Water from Ganga to the project site will need to pump the water for more than 400 feet over a distance of 31 Km. This will involve a lot of energy to be wasted for meeting the water requirement. What is the need of the project when there is so much deficiencies in the project plan itself. Forest clearance is also envisaged in case pipelines are to be laid as they have to pass through forest land, though we don’t think it will be justified to lay pipeline from the river.
5. Wrong Siting as per Environmental Guidelines of Thermal Power Stations by MoEF, place of tourism, cultural and religious importance is within 7.5 Km from project site.

According to Environmental Guidelines of Ministry of Environment and Forests for Thermal Power Plants, forest land and agricultural land should be avoided for setting up a thermal power plant or for ash disposal and the location of the thermal power station should be avoided in the vicinity of places of archaeological, historical, cultural, and religious or tourist importance. Apart from involving forest and agricultural land, the proposed power plant impacts three of such sites related to tourism and cultural importance.

i) Wyndham Fall, a very old and historical tourism place is revered as pride of Mirzapur. It is approx. 7 Km from the project site. Interestingly, the same water flows to Wyndham Fall which the project proponent plans to exploit for themselves.

ii) The newly built south campus of Banaras Hindu University popularly known as Rajiv Gandhi South Campus spreaded over a massive area of 2700 acres is just adjacent to Wyndham fall. It is well within the 7.5 Km radius of the project site. The entire campus depends on Lower Khajuri Dam for its water requirement, which again depends on Upper Khajuri Dam.

iii) Ludki Baba temple, a very ancient temple is present at a distance of 7.5 Km. This temple is very old and very important from religious point of view as people from very far off places visit this ancient temple.

![Image 9: BHU South Campus, 7.5 Km from the project site]
Image 10: Wyndham Fall, a tourist place 7 Km from the project site

Image 11: Ludki Baba temple, 7.5 Km from the project site
Also, considering the fact that the coal requirement might be met from Indonesia as domestic coal source is still not clear, the whole siting of the power plant may be termed wrong! There is no good reason to establish a thermal power plant which involves transportation of coal to port and then through railway across thousands of kilometer, wasting fuel and increasing pollution and that too at a final cost of a critical wildlife habitat and human health. The same is true for meeting the need of water as well. If the basic raw materials are to be transported from far off places, what is the need of the project at this particular site?

6. Wrong Site Selection

Apart from absence of and access of basic raw materials like coal and water both of which have to be transported, the entire siting criteria discussed in the EIA report is a question. As per Site Selection Criteria described in Chapter 2 of EIA report, the project proponent has given a point-wise justification for selecting this particular site. Point-wise contradiction is given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>EIA Report</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Availability of adequate uncultivable and unused land for erecting power plant structures</td>
<td>The land acquisition has been done over multi-crop agricultural land. Rest of the land is forest, scrubland and grasslands and habitat of critical wildlife species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vicinity to the railway line for laying railway siding for coal transportation</td>
<td>The Sakteshgarh railway station is 15 Km far. No road or railway line connects the project site to railway station. The area between project site and railway station is forest land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adequate land being available for coal storage yard</td>
<td>This could not be criteria for site selection. Air pollution and noise from transportation and handling of coal will have significant impact on environment and forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Suitability of land from topography, geological aspects</td>
<td>It is suitable agricultural land and forest area very much suitable for herbivores. Sloth bear and monitor lizards are dominant in the project site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Proximity to Highways for transport of heavy equipments</td>
<td>The highway is 1.5 Km away from project site and there is no road connecting the proposed project site. Only link between SH-5 and the project site is a narrow forest road which is part of forest land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Facility for interconnection with transmission system for evacuation of Power</td>
<td>There are several high transmission lines already going over the project site. There is an ongoing effort to shift those transmission lines by the Banaras Hindu University and local administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Environmentally suitable, absence of sensitive areas and major settlements</td>
<td>Very good environmental conditions and ecologically very sensitive as only few patches of such forests are remaining. These areas should be disturbed as less as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Taking Signatures by wrongly misleading people for job

A very serious issue observed by our team during the visit is that the company has engaged few local people in a job to get signatures from local villagers by misleading them to ensure job in the proposed power plant. We interacted with few of the people, and what we came to know is the last date of application was told to be 15th September, 2013. When we looked upon the application form it was nothing but a tactic to get as many signatures from local people in favour of the project. A photograph of the sample of the form which is been distributed as ‘Job Application’ Form is attached as Annexure A (colly). The job application form comes in three pages.

The translation of the first page of the form is as follows:

“We residents of the district are very happy that in Village Dadri Khurd, Tappa 84, Pargana Kantit, Tahsil Sadar, District Mirzapur, Welspun Energy UP Private Limited is establishing a 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant. This is very happy moment for us and like dream come true that the state will have an industry which is becoming industry less. This will solve the electric problem, provide employment opportunities for unemployed and will also create self employment opportunities. We all wish for starting of this project as soon as possible, so that multi-dimensional development of Dadri Khurd and neighboring villages can happen. We all are with the project plan, and whosoever becomes obstruction to the project, today or in future will together voice against him and will support the thermal power plant to be established by Welspun Energy U.P. Pvt. Ltd shoulder to shoulder.

This is nothing but misleading people for getting support by giving greed of employment to poor people. This issue should be taken very seriously by EAC and project proponent should justify why they needed to put the said document in application letter.
The project is also blamed to acquire land with help of local property builders and powerful people at meager price by improper means. Farmers have shown opposition regarding the issue several times. It is blamed that the project proponent used local authorities as well to create atmosphere of fear to acquire lands. Few newspaper clippings are shown below.
राजपुर के बारे में दादरी खुदेय बाग में प्रसाधित वेलस्पन के निजी धर्मसंगठन पाकवर्त पालत्र को मंजुरी दिलाने के लिए कंपनी ने इस हद तक जिंदगी भर की है कि इसके प्रभाव और आसपास के बाय में तीन की दीया देखकर कुछ स्थानीय दलालों से इस प्रॉजेक्ट के समर्थन में हस्तक्षेप लेने की नई चाह जल्द है, ये बात तब तक आई, जब विद्युत बचावी सेंसरी मैचेट प्रकाश के दौर में यहां का दौरा किया और पाया कि बड़े पूर्वकी सम्मेलन में लगे आवेदन पत्र जमा करने रहे हैं, बालातृत्व में पता चला कि स्थानीय दलालों ने गांव खाली को भी बताया है कि यह भी इस आवेदन पत्र को जमा करना, उसे वेलस्पन की तरफ से नौकरी की शामिल होनी चाहिए। गरीबी की मार और कौट्य के भाव अपनी जमीन खोने के बाद उन बंगाली के पास न आ सके। और न ही कोई नौकरी। ऐसे में गांव खाली के भी दशा बदल जाए। आवेदन पत्र की आइड प्रतियोगिता के समर्थन में गांव बाहरी के हस्तक्षेप लेने की जरूरी सावित्री मानसून। आवेदन पत्र का धारण पत्र सन्मान पर समर्थित नामक पत्रें। राजपुर के बारे में धर्मसंगठन के बाद इस प्रकार हम सभी इस परियोजना के साथ हैं और इस परियोजना में बाधक बनने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध हम सभी सामूहिक 20 से परियोजना के साथ आज के बनाए जाएं हैं और कंटेंस भी संदर्भ वेल्स्पन अब तक डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही डीव्ही
8. Few other important issues related to the thermal power project

i) Banaras Hindu University and local people is strongly against the project.

Banaras Hindu University, which has its south camps very close to the project site has already showed its concern to Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding health impacts on students and impact on drinking water if the project comes. There are already several incidences of local opposition and demonstrations against setting up the power plant. A copy of the letter from BHU to MoEF is attached as ‘Annexure B’.

ii) No details provided where the wastewater will be discharged

As per the EIA report, it is written that the wastewater will be utilized within the project area and excess wastewater will be discharged in a neighboring nalla.

Practically no power plant can achieve the zero-waste water discharge and significant amount of water laden with ash and high temperature goes into local water body. Also, it must be noted that the project site falls in the drainage area of several rivers. River Khajuri, which is the main river in the region, is 6-7 Km from the project site. River Jamithwa is 1.3 Km, River Pahiti is 3.5 Km and River Jogiadar is 2 Km from the project site.

As it is evident from situation of all thermal power plants in India, thermal pollution and ash disposal is huge problem. Combating both of them is practically not achievable in any circumstances. These issues are common in any thermal power plants.

iii) The Water Source for January to May is still not clear

As per CWC condition and pointed out by EAC in its 70th Meeting, the proposed project must ensure water availability for the period of January to May as it prevents them to use water from Ganga during the said period of time. Instead of pointed out by EAC, the project proponent plans to create a temporary reservoir which storage capacity of 4 days, the water source for the reservoir will be again Upper Khajuri Dam. In such case, where is the application of EAC suggestion? And how come the construction of a reservoir for 4 days will solve the problem of water for 5 months? Creating a dam inside the project area is not going to solve the actual issue until a new alternate source of water is developed.

The Expert Appraisal Committee of Coal and Thermal Projects in its 70th meeting has already raised this issue in its 70th meeting and asked for some alternate water resource. EAC clearly asked the project proponent to develop its own water harvesting structure pointing out that Upper Khajuri dam is very old built dam and using it for any other purpose other than drinking and irrigation will create conflict of interest. EAC clearly stated that the project proponent shall
ensure that the power project is self-sufficient in its water requirement for which necessary water conservation practices shall be done.

iv) Coal Source still not defined

The total coal requirement for the proposed plant will be 6.74 MTPA as per the EIA report. Regarding the source of coal it is written in the EIA report that ‘the required coal will be sourced from proposed nearby coal mines such as NCL / SECL /CCL as per the availability through railway line.’ It will create tremendous amount of mobile sources of air pollution from vehicles. Impact of coal dust will have larger impact on the human health and forests up to several kilometers.

EAC has also raised the issue of uncertainty of coal availability in its 70\textsuperscript{th} meeting held on 26\textsuperscript{th} March, 2013, when the project proponent talked for importing coal from Indonesia due to lack of domestic coal. As there is no agreement on coal source till now, the entire justification of setting up a thermal power plant at this area is totally mindless.
Team Members for Site Inspection:

1. Debadityo Sinha, Ecologist, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
2. Shiva Kumar Upadhyaya, Senior Journalist, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
3. Dr. Anil Kumar Pandey, Assistant Professor, Institute for Environment and Sustainable Development, Banaras Hindu University
4. Pankaj Kumar, Research Associate, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
5. Vivek Gupta and Pravin Ram. Volunteers, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation

Acknowledgements:

1. Prof. A.S. Raghubanshi, Director, Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Banaras Hindu University
2. Prof. Guruprasad Singh, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University
3. Dr. Sarita Kumar, Associate Professor, Zoology, Acharya Narendra Dev College, University of Delhi
4. Dr. Anil Kumar Pandey, Assistant Professor, Institute for Environment and Sustainable Development, Banaras Hindu University
5. Dr. Shashibhal Pandey, Associate Professor, Zoology, Mumbai University
6. Ajai Swamee, Head, Programs and Operations, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
7. Navendu Nidhan, Research Associate, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
8. Manoj Patel, Research Coordinator, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation

Image 13: Vindhya Bachao site inspection team at the project site
श्रीमान् जी,

हम जनपद / प्रदेश वासियों को इस बात का अत्यन्त हंस्त है कि ग्राम ददरीचुर्क, तथा 84, परगना बाट, तहसील सवर, जिला मीरजापुर में वेलस्मन एनजी पी ब्राइडेट सिमिटेड द्वारा 1320 मेगावाट की तापीय विद्युत परियोजना की स्थापना की जा रही है, यह मीरजापुर जनपद के वहाँ के निवासियों के लिए अत्यधिक खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने हिस्सा ले रहे मीरजापुर जनपद में उद्योग की स्थापना का समापन साकार होने पर जहाँ हम जनपद व क्षेत्र के बवैज्ञानिकों को लेकर गाइडिंग दिलेगा साथ ही साथ लोगों को छम-शोधकर्ताओं के साथ तत्वात्मक अर्थ जीत होगी। हम समी परियोजना के श्रेयस प्रसार होने को माना रखते है, ताकि जनसंख्या ही मीरजापुर जनपद एवं ग्राम ददरीचुर्क के आत्म पास के ग्रामों का आत्मरिक विकास हो सके, चक्क के अपार हम समी परियोजना के साथ है, तथा परियोजना में कार्यकर बनने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के किसी भी हिस्से में हम समी सामाजिक रूप से परियोजना के साथ अपनी अद्वितीय हिस्से करने चाहते हैं, और कांग्रेस से मिलाकर वेलस्मन एनजी पी ब्राइडेट सिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित किए जाने वाली तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण में सहायक बनना चाहते हैं।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्र.सं.</th>
<th>नाम</th>
<th>पिता का नाम</th>
<th>पता</th>
<th>आयुगत</th>
<th>रसोईर/अपूर्णा</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>शेकोशु अग्र</td>
<td>वेलकङ्गा</td>
<td>बाजरा मगर</td>
<td>3651697340</td>
<td>शेकोशु कुमार</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>रोंगूला कुमार</td>
<td>रुपर</td>
<td>बाजरा मगर</td>
<td>मां</td>
<td>रोंगूला कुमार</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>देओदार ग्रामी</td>
<td>देओदार नगर</td>
<td>बाजरा मगर</td>
<td>मां</td>
<td>देओदार ग्रामी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>अब्दुल गुरान</td>
<td>अब्दुल गुरान</td>
<td>बाजरा मगर</td>
<td>मां</td>
<td>अब्दुल गुरान</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 1 of 3 of the Job Application Form
1-शैक्षिक योग्यता : कक्षा 8वी., 10वी., 12वी. पास एवं आई.टी.आई. (आई.टी.आई. प्रशिक्षण की विशेषता दी जायेगी।)

नियुक्ति के समय उम्र : स्वयंसेवक 18साल तथा अधिकवय-28साल।

आवश्यक प्रमाण पत्र : उपर का प्रमाण पत्र, शैक्षिक योग्यता का प्रमाण पत्र, सततता पहचान पत्र, पैकेकारा, आदि, और आठ फोटोग्राफ़ नियुक्ति के समय।

नियुक्ति किये गये अवधियों, ट्रेनर के रूप में नहीं किये जा सकेंगे और उनको नियुक्तिकाल लाप दिया जायेगा।

2-आर्थिक लाभ एवं अन्य लाभ :-

1- मासिक आय आपूर्तिक्रिया ट्रेनर के लिए 5372/-प्रतिमह की होगी।

2- कंपनी द्वारा आवश्यक सुविधा दी जायेगी, जिसमें एक कमरे ने तीन अमृतें रखेगे, जिसका शुल्क 150/-प्रति माह रखा प्रति अमृतें प्रतिमह की होगी।

3- अमृतें की फॉर्म में आवास तक आने-जाने के लिए बस की सुविधा दी जायेगी, जिसका टोकन शुल्क 100/-प्रतिमह की होगी।

4- अमृतें को किफायती भोजन उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा, जिसका शुल्क नियम 11/-प्रति माह प्रति अमृतें देना होगा।

5- अमृतें को सुरक्षित मेडिकल सेंटर सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी।

6- पूर्ण सुरक्षित ट्रेनिंग, योग्य टेक्नीकल ट्रैनर द्वारा प्रदान किया जायेगा।

3-अमृतें की ट्रेनिंग के बाद व्याख्या हो जाने के उपरांत भिन्न सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेगी-

1- अमृतें के कार्य क्षमता की गुणवत्ता के आधार पर ही ट्रेनिंग के उपरांत एक साल के पश्चात ट्रेनर को कर्मचारी बनाया जायेगा।

2- कार्य नियमित में वुड्डी के आधार पर हर तीन महीने पर मासिक आय में 300/:-प्रति माह वुड्डी उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार की जा सकती है।

3- प्रति नियमित अमृतें को दो जोड़ी यूनिफॉर्म हर वर्ष दिया जायेगा।

4- विशेष इंस्टिट्यूट (उपरिचित और वर्तमान योजना) कंपनी की नीति के अनुसार दिया जायेगा।

5- सरकारी नीति के अनुसार सभी संविधानीक लाभ (पी.एफ., वोनस, व्यूमूट, चाउटर आदि) सभी इम्प्लायेज को दिया जायेगा।

6- सामाजिक सुरक्षा एवं उससे सम्बन्धित अन्य लाभ प्रदान की जायेगी।

नोट :-

ट्रेनिंग के लिए नियुक्त अमृतें को उनके निवास से नियुक्ति रखने तक पहुँचने की व्यवस्था व किराया अमृतें को स्वयं करना होगा।
वेलस्पन ग्रुप
आवेदन पत्र

नाम
सौराष्ट्र कुमार
पिता का नाम
कैलाश
जन्म तिथि
२५.८८
०१.०७.२०१३ से
वर्ष
माह
दिन
रामपुर मंडा में गई गई गंगा पुर गरी/भूमि
(स्थायी पता)
(प्रस्थायी पता)

शैक्षिक योग्यता

कर्म का अनुमान

मोबाइल नंबर
26 57637430

ई-मेल आड़े,हिं.

चर्चण

मैं__________ चर्चण करता/करती हूँ कि उपरोक्त मे दिये गये सभी तरह से व्यक्तिगत जानकारी मे सत्य न सत्य है, कोई बात भिड़पाई नही गयी न ही भुली है, अपर कोई बाते मे द्वारा भुली न भिड़पाई जाती है, तो निरुक्त के सामय अयोग्य घोषित होगी। 

हम इसके विरुद्ध किसी भी रक्षम न्यायालय/स्थानीय न्यायालय मे कोई यात्रा दायर नही करेंगे।

दिनांक:

हां,मुझे

नोट: 1-सभी प्रमाण पत्रों को प्राप्त किए हुए प्रमाण लिटिल लिंग का जाना अति-प्राप्त है।
2-यह कार्य निर्देशिका है, यदि किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा कार्य का शुल्क गया जाता है,
लेकि तलाल-(95442-253002) और (9894599893) पर सम्बन्ध करें।

संलग्न की संख्या:
Ref.No.R/GAD/Misc./116/

The Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi-110003.

Subject: Request to review the proposed site of 1320 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project located at Dadari Khurd Village, District-Mirzapur.

Dear Sir,

I would like to inform you that a Thermal Power Project with capacity 1320 MW Coal based is going to be installed at nearby village Dadari Khurd in District-Mirzapur which is 10 Km. away from Rajiv Gandhi South Campus of BHU at Barkachha. It is pointed out that the Rajiv Gandhi South Campus is constituent of BHU having running more than 20 Self-Financing undergraduate and postgraduate Courses and other academic activities. A good number of students, teaching and non-teaching staff and their family members are residing in the Campus.

In this connection, we have received a letter of General Secretary, a NGO- "Vindhyas Environmental Society" and representation of resident of that area. Further, we have also examined by our Faculty Member who belongs to field of Environmental Science & Technology and he has submitted an Environment Impact Assessment Report of 1320 MW about proposed Coal based Thermal Power Project, which are self explanatory (Copy enclosed).

It is needless to mention here that the negative impact of this project may adversely affect their health of students, teachers and other staff residing in the Rajiv Gandhi South Campus. We would like to highlight the fact that entire drinking water supply of the RGSC is from lower Khajuri Dam which is fed by upper Khajuri Dam. Any industrial activity in the upper Khajuri Dam will jeopardize our water supply.

Keeping in view of the above fact, I request you to kindly consider for reviewing the shifting of place much ahead from the premises of Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Barkachha so that the ambience and environment of this area may keep intact.

Looking forward for an earliest positive step from you in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

REGISTRAR

Encl: as above

Ref.No.R/GAD/Misc./116/ 27521-526
Copy forwarded for information & necessary action to:
1. The Officer-on-Special Duty, RGSC, Barkachha
2. The Dy.Registrar & Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, BHU
3. Mr.Pradeep Kumar Shukla, General Secretary, Vindhyas Environmental Society, Registered Office
Triveni Campus Block-1, Village-Barewan, Post-Shareta (Chunar), Distt.-Mirzapur.

Annexure B