

FGD Exemption for Thermal Plants

Source: TH

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has exempted 78% of India's thermal power plants from installing Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems, raising air pollution and public health concerns.

- FGD Role: These are used to cut <u>sulphur dioxide (SO₂)</u> emissions from coal-based thermal power plants. FGD systems commonly use **limestone (CaCO₃)**, **lime (CaO)**, **or ammonia** (NH₃) as **reagents** to neutralize SO₂ in flue gases
- **Policy Shift:** In 2015, it was notified that all thermal power plants must install FGD systems by 2017 to reduce SO₂ emissions. However, only about 8% of the plants have complied.
 - As per the new notification, Only 11% of units (Category A) located in densely populated areas or within 10 km of National Capital Region are mandated to install FGD.
 - Another 11% (Category B) near critically polluted areas or non-attainment cities may be required to install FGD, depending on expert committee review.
- Key Reasoning Behind Rollback: A panel led by Principal Scientific Adviser stated that Indian coal has low sulphur content and that ambient SO₂ levels are already below permissible limits (10-20 μg/m³ vs 80 μg/m³ limit).
 - It also found no significant difference in air quality between areas with or without FGD units.
 - High installation costs, limited vendors, and delays due to Covid-19 were also cited as key reasons for exempting most thermal plants.
- Expert Critique: SO₂ contributes to fine particulate matter (PM2.5), impacting health up to 200 km away. Lack of FGD could increase risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases.
 - Tall chimneys only spread, not reduce, emissions. Coal combustion contributes around 15% of India's PM2.5 levels.
 - The decision lacks public debate, sets location-based standards, and risks harming air quality and health.

Read more: Reviewing FGD Rules for Coal Power Plants

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