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Date: 16/12/2024

#### NTPC/KGN/EMG/EC-MOEF/HYC/2024

#### To

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (WZ), Kendriya Paryavaran Bhawan, E-5 Arera Colony, Link Road-3, Ravishankar Nagar, Bhopal-462016, Madhya Pradesh Email id- rowz.bpl-mef@nic.in

Sub: Submission of 19th Half Yearly Environmental Clearance Compliance Report of Khargone Super Thermal Power Project (2x660 MW) at Village Selda & Dalchi, Khargone, Madhya Pradesh by NTPC Ltd.

EC Ref: J-13012/54/2010-1A. II (T), Dated-31.03.2015

Dear Sir,

With reference to the above-mentioned subject matter and EC reference, please find enclosed the half yearly compliance status report to the stipulated conditions of Environmental Clearance for the period (Apr<sup>3</sup>2024-Sep<sup>2</sup>024).

Submitted for your kind information and records please

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(Ashish Kumar Agarwal) AGM (Ash & Envt. Mgmt.)

Encl. as above

Copy to:

1. The Member Secretary, **Central Pollution Control Board,** Email-mscb.cpcb@nic.in

2. The Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Email-ms-mppcb@mp.gov.in

> Project Office: NTPC Limited, Khargone Super Thermal Power Project, Village: Selda, Post: SPO Selda, Tehsil: Barwah, Dist.: Khargone, Madhya Pradesh.: 451114, Fax: 07282-235096, Registered Office: NTPC Bhawan, SCOPE Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003



## KHARGONE SUPER THERMAL POWER PROJECT (2x660 MW) HALF YEARLY COMPLIANCE REPORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CONDITIONS (For the period April'2024 - September'2024)

(EC Ref.-MOEF&CC Letter No. J- 13012/54/2010-IA. II (T) Dated 31st March 2015)















































## खरगोन **Khargone**







#### Reporting Format for Change in Coal Source

#### Name: Khargone Super Thermal Power Project (2x660 MW), NTPC Limited Dates of EC & Amendments: EC Ref.-J- 13012/54/2010-IA. II (T) Dated 31.03.2015, Amendment Dtd.22.08.2019 & 22.01.2022

Compliance Reporting Period: Apr'24 to Sep'24



## ANNEXURE-2 : Latest Satellite Image;

30.10.2024

NTPC Ltd, Khargone Super Thermal Power Station



# Environment Monitoring Report

Industry: Period: Laboratory NTPC Ltd. Khargone Super Thermal Power Project April'2024 to September'2024 M/s Hubert Enviro Care Systems Pvt. Ltd (MOEF&CC Accredited and NABL Lab)/Online CEMS





















Draft Final Report - 2<sup>nd</sup> year

# Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures Draft Final Report – 2<sup>nd</sup> year<br>
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around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation<br>
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Measures<br>
ter completion and incorporation of Pre and Post-monsoon analy

pre-monsoon analysis for 2024)

Submitted to NTPC Khargone Super Thermal Power Station

> Submitted by Prof. Manoj Kumar Jain (PI) Prof. Brijesh Kumar Yadav (Co-PI)



DEPARTMENT OF HYDROLOGY INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE ROORKEE (UTTARAKHAND), INDIA Submitted by<br>
Manoj Kumar Jain (PI)<br>
Seh Kumar Yadav (Co-PI)<br>
SERIT OF HYDROLOGY<br>
ENT OF HYDROLOGY<br>
E OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE<br>
E (UTTARAKHAND), INDIA<br>
SEPTEMBER 2024







Title Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface water and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures.

> A study conducted by Department of Hydrology, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee 247667 (Uttarakhand)

- Client NTPC Limited
- Disclaimer While every opportunity has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the material presented in this document, IIT-Roorkee cannot be held responsible for errors or omissions but reserve the right to provide further clarification or consultation. The opinion contained in this report is our personal, professional opinion and should not be considered as the opinion of IIT Roorkee.
- Document No. HYD-6009/22-23/D-IR2 NTPC PO No. 4000294217-037-1019
- Consultants Prof. Manoj Kumar Jain, Department of Hydrology Prof. Brijesh K. Yadav, Department of Hydrology

Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand 247667, India

**Quality Assurance** Prof. Manoj Kumar Jain, Department of Hydrology

 Prof. Brijesh K. Yadav, Department of Hydrology Department of Hydrology, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee 247667, Uttarakhand, India Date 3 September 2024





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 1<br>**PM** Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study team from the Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee visited the NTPC Khargone, and its nearby areas along with the required instruments during April 25 – 30, 2023, October 9 – 13, 2023 and May  $5 - 9$ , 2024, to undertake a survey of the power station area, ash dyke and other surrounding areas of the power station. The team identified relevant observation points in all directions for sample collection of surface and groundwater resources. Water samples were collected from the identified existing open wells, handpumps, tube wells, piezometers, ponds, reservoirs, rivers within a 10 km radius and ash dyke, NTPC station area, surface water reservoirs etc. The depth of the groundwater table was also measured using the existing open wells and piezometers available in and around the power station boundary. Some water quality parameters were measured in-situ during the field visit, and the remaining were analysed in the laboratories of the Department of Hydrology and Institute instrumentation centre (IIC) of IIT Roorkee. A summary of the field survey and a detailed analysis of collected data for the pre-and post-monsoon 2023 seasons, and pre-monsoon 2024 season are presented in this draft final report for the second year.





Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee





### **CONTENTS**





Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee



















#### LIST OF TABLES



















Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 9</sup> Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 9 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 9

#### LIST OF FIGURES







#### 1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

NTPC Limited is operating Khargone Super Thermal Power Station (KhSTPS) of capacity 1320 MW (2x660 MW), near villages Selda and Dalchi in Sanawad Tehsil of Khargone District of Madhya Pradesh to meet the power demand of Western Region states like MP, Gujrat, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and daman & Diu. It is a coal based thermal power station based on environment friendly Ultra Supercritical Technology.

The coal requirement of 6.6 MTPA for the power station is brought from the CIL Subsidiaries, SECL, NCL & NTPC Captive mines through a railway line.

The makeup water requirement for the power station is about 3700 cum/hr with an ash water recirculation system. The water requirement is being met from the Omkareshwar dam, located at a distance of about 45 km from the power station. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has accorded a commitment for 40 MCM of water from the Narmada River for the project.

The major objective of this power project is power supply improvement in Madhya Pradesh State. 50% of the power generated from the station has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh State, 16.5% to Maharastra, 13.3% to Gujarat, 4% to Chhattisgarh, 0.7 % to Goa, DD & DNH. 15% of power is kept as unallocated at the disposal of the Government of India (GoI) to meet short-term emergencies, deficits of beneficiary states and allocation to other willing states of Western Region. This is subject to the approval of GoI.

The Khargone Super Thermal Power Station (KhSTPS) is located at a distance of about 105 Kms from Indore, about 30 Kms from Sanawad town, about 42 km from Barwah and at a distance of about 15 km from Bedia (on Sanawad-Khargone Road).

Khargone city is about 40 km from the project site. The KhSTPS is approachable from Sanawad on Indore – Khandwa State Highway through the PWD road. The nearest Railway Station is Sanawad on Indore – Khandwa which is about 32 Km. Khandwa is on the main line of the Central Railway on the Mumbai-Itarsi section. The Airport at Indore is located about 105 km from the study site.





Narmada River is passing at about 15 Km (North) from the project site. The KhSTPS is located geographically at (Lat  $22^{\circ}04'06.6''$  N; Long  $75^{\circ}51'18.4''$  E) on Survey of India (SoI) toposheet No. 46N/16.

The specific condition no. (xiii) under Environmental Clearance (EC) accorded by The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide letter Ref. No. J-13012/54/2010-IA.II(T), dtd. 31/03/2015 stipulates, "Hydrogeology of the area shall be reviewed annually through an institute/organisation of repute to assess the impact of surface water and groundwater (especially around ash dyke). In case, any deterioration is observed, specific mitigation measures shall be undertaken immediately. Reports/data of water quality shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry every six months. "In view of the above, NTPC issued an NIT No. NTPC/USSC-CPG2/9900248178 dated 15.10.2022 for Review of hydrogeology to assessment to assess impact of NTPC-Khargone on surface water and ground regime (especially around ash dyke). The Department of Hydrology, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee participated in the tender process and the consultancy was successfully awarded to IITR by NTPC Khargone vide PO No. 4000294217-037- 1019.

#### 1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the study shall be as follows:

- a. To assess and review the impact of Khargone STPS (2x660 MW) on soil, surface water and groundwater regime (especially around the ash dyke).
- b. To suggest mitigation measures for remediation of surface water and groundwater regime, if any.

#### 1.2 Extent & Scope of the Study

The geographical extent of the study area shall consist of an area within 10 km from the periphery of the project components (Main plant, Ash Pond area & Township). In addition, the source of water, location of the intake point, and type of intake structures (barrage, dam, intake well, intake channel etc.) shall also be covered in the study,





even if located beyond 10 km and significant for identification of the impact due to NTPC Khargone. Further, any significant surface or groundwater body located within 10-15 Km which is likely to influence the project/get influenced from the project shall also be covered.

The scope of the project will be as follows.

#### 1.2.1 Literature Review

The consultant has to undertake a detailed literature search for the documents/ reports already available for the study area with various agencies such as the Geological Survey of India, the State Department of Geology and Mining, Central and State Water Boards, State Water Resources/Irrigation departments, Central Water Commission, India Meteorological Department etc. Based on the review of the literature available, the consultant shall make a detailed plan for the study covering all the objectives.

#### 1.2.2 Field Studies

#### 1.2.2.1 Hydro-geological investigations

- i. Preparation of groundwater flow direction map in Pre-monsoon and postmonsoon periods.
- ii. Analysis of soil chemical properties, like EC, pH, major ions (Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, CO3, HCO3, Cl, SO4, NO3, F- , and PO4), and Heavy metals (Cd, Zn, Hg, As, Cr, Pb etc.) at 10 selected locations at surface, 30 cm and 60 cm depth.

#### 1.2.2.2 Surface water quality monitoring around the Ash-pond

i. Water quality parameters like pH, EC, DO, BOD, COD, major cations (Na, K, Ca, Mg, and Fe etc.), major anions (CO $_3$ , HCO $_3$ , Cl, SO $_4$ , NO $_3$ , F<sup>-</sup>, and PO4 etc.) and Heavy metals (Cd, Zn, Hg, As, Cr, Pb etc.) during Pre and Post monsoon seasons at 16 locations (including water bodies i.e. streams and ponds especially near ash pond, water bodies within 10 km, samples from ash ponds and raw water reservoir).





#### 1.2.2.3 Groundwater monitoring network around the Ash-pond

(To check leachability from ash pond):

- i. Design of the groundwater level and quality observation network.
- ii. Regular monitoring of groundwater level shall be carried out in network of existing wells and piezometers in the vicinity of the ash pond for Premonsoon and post-monsoon. Water table monitoring and depletion status in and around the project area.
- iii. Water quality parameters like, pH, EC, TDS, DO, Major cations (Na, K, Ca, Mg, and Fe etc.), major anions (CO<sub>3</sub>, HCO<sub>3</sub>, Cl, SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, F<sup>-</sup>, and PO<sub>4</sub>.), heavy metals (Cd, Zn, Hg, As, Cr, Pb etc.) and isotope monitoring during Pre & Post monsoon seasons at 16 locations (including 6 piezometers and 10 existing hand pumps and/or bore wells).







#### 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 2.1 General

Khargone Super Thermal Power Station (KhSTPS) is a coal-based thermal power project located at villages Selda and Dalchi in the Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. It is the country's first ultra-supercritical thermal power project generating 1.32GW power using 2X660MW ultra-supercritical coal-fired units. It is the first ultrasupercritical coal-fired unit in the country built on engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) basis. The project received environmental clearance in March 2015, while site preparation works were started in July 2015. NTPC commissioned the first 660MW unit of the Khargone power station in August 2019, and the second unit of similar capacity was commissioned in April 2020.

The total quantum of land acquired for the power station, ash dyke and township is 428.899 Hectares (1059.498 Acres), comprising of 317.19 Hectares (783.7904 Acres) of private land and 111.709 Hectares (276.039 Acres) Govt. land and is in NTPC possession. In addition, land of about 115 Hectares (about 284 acres) has been acquired for the makeup water pipeline corridor.

While developing the details of water system for the project, utmost care has been taken to minimise water requirement as well as effluent generation. The main features of the water system shall include: (i) Re-circulating type C.W. system with cooling towers / Open System complying with MOEF requirements. (ii) In case of Cooling Towers, utilisation of Cooling Tower blow down for Coal dust suppression and extraction system, Service water system, Ash handling and Firefighting. (iii) Recycle and reuse of effluents from coal dust suppression and extraction system and service water system. (iv) Ash water recirculation system, and (v) Recirculation of filter backwash to clarifier inlet. An effluent management scheme consisting of collection, treatment, recirculation, and disposal of effluents has been implemented in order to optimise the makeup water requirement as well as liquid effluent generation.





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR<br>NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 15 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 15

#### 2.2 Location and Extent of Study Area

The study area for this study consists of an area within 10 km of distance from the periphery of the power station, ash pond, and township. In addition, the source of water and location of the intake point, type of intake structures (barrage, dam, intake well, intake channel etc.) shall also be covered for the study, even if located beyond 10 km and significant for identification of the impact due to NTPC Khargone. Further, any significant surface or groundwater body located within 10-15 km which is likely to influence the project/get influenced from the project shall also be covered. The index map showing the location of the NTPC Khargone power station is depicted in Figure 1. An image showing the NTPC Khargone power station is shown in Figure 2, and the 10 km radius from the NTPC power station marked on a topographic map is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 1. Index map showing location of NTPC Khargone STPP.




Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures.

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 16 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 16 **Page: 16 Page: 16 Page: 16** 



Figure 2. Image showing NTPC Khargone Super Thermal Power Station









Figure 3. The boundary of NTPC Khargone Super Thermal Power Station along with a 10 km buffer marked on Survey of India toposheets.





# 2.3 Topography of the Study Area

The general topography of the study area was studied using the Survey of India toposheets 46O/13 & 46N/16, shown in Figure 3 and 1 arc second SRTM Digital Elevation Model (DEM) obtained from the Earth Explorer Website (https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/). The DEM was processed in ArcGIS 10.8. The DEM of the study area is shown in Figure 4. The topography of the area is fairly undulating. The maximum and minimum elevation ranges between 240 and 260 m above mean sea level (amsl). The project area is a part of North Khargone tehsil, District Khargone, MP, which lies on the Deccan Plateau and has an average altitude of 250 m. The general slope of the area is towards the northwest. The general gradient of the area is towards NNW. The slope map of the study area is shown in Figure 5, which clearly shows the undulating topography of the area.

### 2.4 Drainage of the Study Area

The drainage map of the study area has been prepared using SRTM DEM, shown in Figure 4. The DEM was processed in ArcGIS 10.8 to generate the drainage map of the study area. The generated drainage map of the area is shown in Figure 6. In general, the drainage pattern of the study area is dendritic in nature. The Narmada River flows about 11.5 km in the North direction from the power station area. The Vamsali and Ambak Rivers, both tributaries of the Narmada River, mainly drain the area. The flow pattern in the 10 km circle of the study area is seen to have two distinct patterns. One flows towards the eastern side and the other towards the western side. The NTPC power station is located in the watershed draining towards the eastern watershed, while the ash dyke is located in the watershed draining towards the western side. Few water bodies could also be seen in the study area, mostly used for agricultural purposes by local farmers.

### 2.5 Soil and Vegetation

Generally, there are five types of soils, namely Kali I, (0-1 metre below ground level (mbgl)) and Kali II (1-2 mbgl) (2-3 mbgl) Halkikhardri and Bardi. These soils are





classified as medium black cotton soils containing 50% silt and clay together. Alluvial soil is found on both sides of the river Narmada and has some patches along its tributaries.

The study area has sparse vegetation, mainly open scrub type. The land area around the NTPC Khargone project does not have dense vegetation cover. Various kinds of trees, herbs, shrubs, climbers and grasses surround the area near the project.

### 2.6 Land use / Land Cover

The Main Land use pattern of the district comprises agricultural land, Forest, Fallow and settlement. Most part of the surrounding area of the project is covered by agricultural land, supporting single to multi crop pattern.

Broadly, the various land uses of the study area could be grouped under five categories, namely, Agricultural land (51.6%), Forest (27.7%), Settlement (2.3%), Waterbodies (3.6%), and barren land (14.8%).











Figure 4. DEM of the Study Area









Figure 5. Slope map of the study area.









Figure 6. Drainage map of the study area.





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 23 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 23

## 3 RECONNAISANCE SURVEY

A field visit to the NTPC Khargone was undertaken by Professor of IIT Roorkee during February 2023. A reconnaissance survey of the study area was undertaken during this visit. A meeting was also held with officials of NTPC to discuss the fieldwork, proposed methodology and upcoming pre-monsoon visit. Some photographs of the reconnaissance field visit are shown in Figure 7.





Figure 7. Some field photographs of reconnaissance survey during February 2023

Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee





### 4 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

### 4.1 Pre-monsoon 2023 field investigations

A site visit was undertaken for pre-monsoon sampling and field investigations by the IIT Roorkee team during April  $25 - 30$ , 2023. During this field visit, the following field works were undertaken.

- i. Surface water sampling from 12 locations of surface water, including samples from various sources such as river water, lagoons, raw water reservoirs and ponds/lakes for studying surface water quality.
- ii. Ground water sampling from 18 locations, including samples from various sources such as hand pumps, tube wells, open wells, and seepage nalah.
- iii. Ground water levels monitoring at 16 locations, including hand pumps, tube wells, and open wells.
- iv. Collection of soil samples from 11 locations.
- v. In-situ determination of latitude, longitude, and elevation (altitude) for the various sampling locations.
- vi. Site photograph during sampling. The site photographs are provided in Appendix-I.

### 4.2 Post-monsoon 2023 field investigations

A site visit was undertaken for post-monsoon 2023 sampling and field investigations by the IIT Roorkee team during October  $9 - 13$ , 2023. During this field visit, the following field works were undertaken.

- vii. Surface water sampling from 12 locations of surface water, including samples from various sources such as river water, lagoons, raw water reservoirs and ponds/lakes for studying surface water quality.
- viii. Ground water sampling from 18 locations, including samples from various sources such as hand pumps, tube wells, open wells, and seepage nalah.
- ix. Ground water levels monitoring at 16 locations, including hand pumps, tube wells, and open wells.





- x. Collection of soil samples from 11 locations.
- xi. In-situ determination of latitude, longitude, and elevation (altitude) for the various sampling locations.
- xii. Site photograph during sampling. The site photographs are provided in the Appendix-I.

### 4.3 Pre-monsoon 2024 field investigations

A site visit was undertaken for pre-monsoon 2024 sampling and field investigations by the IIT Roorkee team during May  $5 - 9$ , 2024. During this field visit, the following field works were undertaken.

- xiii. Surface water sampling from 12 locations of surface water, including samples from various sources such as river water, lagoons, raw water reservoirs and ponds/lakes for studying surface water quality.
- xiv. Groundwater sampling from 18 locations, including samples from various sources such as hand pumps, tube wells, open wells, and seepage nalah.
- xv. Groundwater level monitoring at 16 locations, including hand pumps, tube wells, and open wells.
- xvi. Collection of soil samples from 11 locations.
- xvii. In-situ determination of latitude, longitude, and elevation (altitude) for the various sampling locations.
- xviii. Site photograph during sampling. The site photographs are provided in Appendix-I.





### 5 GROUNDWATER LEVEL AND FLOW DIRECTION

The groundwater level is a key parameter for evaluating spatial and temporal changes in groundwater environments. The groundwater level is governed by various factors. Any phenomenon that produces pressure change within an aquifer result in the change of groundwater level. These changes in groundwater level can be a result of changes in storage, amount of discharge and recharge, variation of stream stages and evaporation. To define the present hydro-geological scenario of the study area, the groundwater table is measured directly at various locations available within the study area to prepare the water table contour and flow direction maps.

#### 5.1 Groundwater level observations during Pre-Monsoon 2023 season

In the present study, groundwater level monitoring for the pre-monsoon season of 2023 was carried out during April  $25 - 30$ , 2023, at 20 locations in existing open/tube wells and piezometers. Figure 9 provides the location map of the groundwater level monitoring stations used for measuring water levels during the pre-monsoon 2023 visit. The details of the monitoring stations are provided in Table 1.

#### Table 1. Details of groundwater level monitoring stations during pre-monsoon of 2023.







The water level below the ground surface was measured using a dip-meter with a water level indicator. DGPS Survey was carried out in the earlier study by NIH at most of these locations, and based on the DGPS data, elevation of the location was determined. The elevation data was used to determine the water level elevation above the mean sea level (amsl). The water level data (both below the ground level and above mean sea level) is presented in Table 2. The spatial variation of water depth below the ground surface is also shown in Figure 8.

The measured depth to the groundwater table has been used as a base parameter to delineate the groundwater flow pattern in and around the NTPC power station. The groundwater contour map (Figure 9) was prepared by using measured water table depth data listed in Table 2 pre-monsoon 2023 season. Figure 9 was produced using the feature of ArcMap in which vector field rendering (arrow representation) was performed for better visualisation of flow direction. The thinning method uses a vector averaging procedure to calculate the direction and magnitude for each pixel to generate the flow map. Figure 9 suggests that the groundwater generally flows in two distinct patterns. The groundwater flow in the area to the north of the power station flows northwards towards Narmada River, and the groundwater in the area to the southern side of the power station flows towards south and southwest direction. A slight variation in the movement of groundwater around the power station site seems to be due to a dense network of measuring wells. Secondary porosities like weathering, fracturing, faulting, and other lineaments in the study area can also cause such flow variations. The groundwater table contour map of the area is found mostly in line with its surface drainage pattern.





# Table 2. Measured groundwater level at identified locations in the area during the premonsoon season (April 2023).











Figure 8. Map showing spatial variation of water table depth below ground level for pre-monsoon 2023 season.













### 5.2 Groundwater level observations during the post-monsoon 2023 season

The groundwater level monitoring for the post-monsoon season of 2023 was carried out during October 9-13, 2023, at 29 locations using existing open/tube wells and piezometers. Two of the existing open wells (KHR-15 and KHR-61AE) were skipped during this post-monsoon season due to an unforeseen situation at the sampling time. Figure 10 provides the location map of the groundwater level monitoring stations used for measuring water levels during the post-monsoon 2023 visit. The details of the monitoring stations are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Details of groundwater level monitoring stations during the post-monsoon 2023 season.







The measured depth to the groundwater table has been used as a base parameter to delineate the groundwater flow pattern in and around the NTPC power station. The depth to groundwater table map is depicted in Figure 10. The groundwater contour map (Figure 11) was produced using the feature of ArcMap, in which vector field rendering (arrow representation) was performed to better visualise flow direction. Figure 11 suggests that the groundwater generally flows in two distinct patterns, similar to the pre-monsoon period. The groundwater flow in the area to the north of the power station flows northwards towards the Narmada River, and the groundwater in the southern side of the power station flows towards the south and southwest direction. A slight variation in the movement of groundwater around the power station site is due to different water use/recharge through a dense network of measuring wells. In general, the groundwater table contour map of the area is found mostly in line with its surface drainage pattern. Table 4 shows the measured groundwater level at identified locations in the area during the post-monsoon season (October 2023). Figure 11 shows the map depicting ground water table contours and flow direction in the study area during the post-monsoon 2023.









Figure 10. Map showing the spatial variation of water table depth below ground level for the post-monsoon 2023 season.



# Table 4. Measured groundwater level at identified locations in the area during the postmonsoon season (October 2023).











Figure 11. Map depicting groundwater table contours and flow direction in the study area during the post-monsoon 2023 season.



### 5.3 Groundwater level observations during pre-monsoon 2024 season

In the present study, groundwater level monitoring for the pre-monsoon season of 2024 was carried out during May  $5 - 9$ , 2024, at 28 locations in existing open/tube wells and piezometers. Figure 12 provides the location map of the groundwater level monitoring stations used for measuring water levels during the pre-monsoon 2024 visit. The details of the monitoring stations are provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Details of groundwater level monitoring stations during the pre-monsoon 2024 season.







The water level below the ground surface was measured using a dip-meter with a water level indicator. DGPS Survey was carried out in the earlier study by NIH at most of these locations, and based on the DGPS data, elevation of the location was determined. The elevation data were used to determine the water level elevation above the mean sea level (amsl). The water level data (both below the ground level and above mean sea level) is presented in Table 5. The spatial variation of water depth below the ground surface is also shown in Figure 12.

The measured depth to the groundwater table has been used as a base parameter to delineate the groundwater flow pattern in and around the NTPC power station. The groundwater contour map (Figure 13) was prepared by using measured water table depth data listed in Table 5 for the pre-monsoon 2024 season. Figure 13 was produced using the feature of ArcMap in which vector field rendering (arrow representation) was performed for better visualisation of flow direction. The thinning method uses a vector averaging procedure to calculate the direction and magnitude for each pixel to generate the flow map. Figure 13 suggests that the groundwater generally flows in two distinct patterns. The flow pattern was similar to the observed pattern of previous year (2023) pre-monsoon season as discussed in section 5.1.









Figure 12. Map showing the spatial variation of water table depth below ground level for the pre-monsoon 2024 season.





Table 6. Measured groundwater level at identified locations in the area during the premonsoon season of 2024).





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Figure 13 Map depicting groundwater table contours and flow direction in the study area during the pre-monsoon season of year 2024.





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR<br>NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 41<br>**IS reports** Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 41

### 5.4 Analysis of Groundwater level trend with previous reports

The comparison of groundwater level data between pre and post-monsoon periods is essential for hydrogeological studies. This comparative analysis provides valuable insights into the seasonal fluctuations and dynamics of groundwater resources. By examining the changes in water levels before and after the monsoon, we may determine trends and identify potential influences on aquifer recharge or depletion, and assess the overall health of groundwater systems. This assessment is particularly crucial for understanding the impact of seasonal variations on water availability and can help in adopting sustainable water resource management strategies. The analysis involves collecting groundwater level data during both pre-monsoon and postmonsoon seasons, calculating the differences or fluctuations between these periods, and interpreting the results to draw meaningful conclusions about groundwater storage and flow regimes.

The groundwater table data presented in the Table 7 pertains to various monitoring sites, each identified by a unique site code, latitude and longitude coordinates for the year 2023. The dataset encompasses measurements during both pre-monsoon (PreM) and post-monsoon (PostM) seasons, with associated fluctuation values denoting the difference between these seasons. Fluctuation in groundwater can be positive to negative, representing rise and decline in groundwater levels, respectively. KHR-5 demonstrates a rise in groundwater levels from PreM (2.2 m) to PostM (1.1 m). Similarly, KHR-7A and KHR-7B both experience a rise in groundwater levels postmonsoon, with fluctuations of 1.6 and 1.58 meters, respectively. On the other hand, KHR-15A observes a minor fall with a fluctuation of -0.23 m. These diverse trends underscore the complex and heterogeneous nature of groundwater dynamics of the study area.

Groundwater level fluctuation in the buffer zone and trend based secondary data were also collected by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH)- Roorkee in year 2018 during pre-and post-monsoon periods. Amba site experiences a substantial fluctuation of 16.8 m, signalling a noteworthy increase. Similarly, Dabhad, Dalchi, Bhatyan Khurd, Pipalgon, Londhi, Kanapur, Badgaon, Satkhali, Padliya Gawli, and others locations





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 42<br>Sise in groundwater level during Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 42

showcase substantial fluctuations, all indicative of a rise in groundwater level during the post-monsoon season. Notably, Satkhali demonstrates the highest fluctuation of 24.7 m. This positive trend suggests an overall rise in the water table over the specified period. However, it is crucial to note a significant limitation in the interpretation of the findings. The data sets presented in Table 8 were collected from diverse sources, including tube wells, bore wells, and handpumps, by the NIH Roorkee in 2018. This heterogeneity in data collection methods and sources introduces a notable challenge in directly comparing the water level measurements for precise assessment. The variability in measurement techniques and instrument types used for tube wells, bore wells, and handpumps can lead to some other disparities in the reported data, making it difficult to establish a direct and meaningful comparison. Moreover, the data collected by NIH in year 2022 is available only for the pre -monsoon period. Therefore, a meaningful comparison could not be established among the years.

Table 7. Groundwater level fluctuation in the buffer zone and trend based on pre and post monsoon water table data observed in year 2023.







Table 8. Groundwater level fluctuation in the buffer zone and trend based secondary data collected in year 2018 during pre and post monsoon period.



# 6 SURFACE WATER QUALITY AT IDENTIFIED LOCATIONS AND CURRENT SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION, IF ANY.

The study team visited KhSTPS Khargone to collect surface water samples in 10 km buffer zone from the power station area, ash dyke and surrounding area during preand post-monsoon periods. During the site survey, the team identified several observation points for data collection of surface water within a 10 km radius of the power station area.

### 6.1 Surface Water Quality during Pre-monsoon 2023 Season

The team visited KhSTPS Khargone during April  $25 - 30$ , 2023, to undertake a premonsoon survey and collection of surface water samples in 10 km buffer zone from the power station area, ash dyke and surrounding area. Surface water samples were collected from identified locations to identify the current sources of contamination, if any. Salient details such as sample code, station name, location, and type of analysis





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 44<br>ne pre-monsoon 2023 visit are Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 44

for which surface water sample is collected during the pre-monsoon 2023 visit are listed in Table 9. The geographical location of surface water sampling points for premonsoon 2023 sampling points is shown in Figure 14. The collected samples were analysed for required water quality parameters. COD and BOD are measured through the oxidation-titration method. In the In-situ analysis of the samples, pH, TDS (Total dissolved solids), EC (Electrical Conductivity), DO (Dissolved Oxygen), and temperature were measured at the water collection site using a multi-meter electrode. Measured values of physical parameters like DO, TDS, EC, pH, Temperature, COD, BOD, and Hardness (COD, BOD, Hardness, DO, and TDS in mg/L; EC in mS/cm; pH in the standard unit and temperature in °C) during the pre-monsoon season are listed in Table 10. The pH values ranged from 6.86 to 8.58, with a mean value of 7.9. The sample collected from the Ambak reservoir has the highest pH level, i.e., 8.58. TDS concentrations ranged from 120 mg/L to 570 mg/L, with an average value of 287.9 mg/L. DO concentrations ranged from 3.8 mg/L to 15 mg/L, with a mean value of 7.2 mg/L. The EC concentration ranged from 0.25 ms/cm to 1.16 ms/cm, with an average value of 0.6 ms/cm. Hardness ranged from 162.9 mg/L to 625.1 mg/L in the premonsoon 2023 period, with an average value of 321.4 mg/L. COD and BOD are also determined in surface water samples during the pre-monsoon season, where the BOD ranged from 4 mg/L to 16 mg/L with a mean value of 10.1mg/L while COD ranged from 36 mg/L to 112 mg/L with an average of 66.4 mg/L. The temperature of the surface water samples ranged from 27.1°C to 34.2°C with a mean value of 30.5°C.



### Table 9. Surface water sampling sites in a 10 km buffer (pre-monsoon 2023)

Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee





Table 10. Physical parameters in surface water samples during the pre-monsoon season of April (2023); pH in standard units.

S.No.	Code	<b>DO</b> (mg/L)	<b>TDS</b> (mg/L)	EC mS/cm)	pH (Range)	Temp (°C)	<b>BOD</b> (mg/L)	<b>COD</b> (mg/L)	<b>Hardness</b> (mg/L)
	<b>KHR-51</b>	9.62	400	0.81	8.45	34.2	9	39	532
2	<b>KHR-52</b>		450	0.9	8.45	32.5	14	103	401
3	<b>KHR-53</b>	3.78	300	0.61	7.66	28.4	15	68	400
4	KHR-54A	6.36	140	0.29	6.86	29.8	6	65	193
5	<b>KHR-55</b>	8.48	120	0.25	8.58	32.3	9	52	172
6	KHR-56	5.28	220	0.45	8.12	30.2	6	59	281
7	<b>KHR-57</b>	6.46	160	0.33	8.08	32.9	10	66	215
8	<b>KHR-58</b>	7.04	570	1.16	8.06	30	16	48	300
9	<b>KHR-59</b>				<b>Dried</b>				
10	KHR-60	7.02	540	1.08	8.32	29.7	14	65	392
11	KHR-61	5.85	130	0.27	8.2	28.6	$\overline{7}$	41	163
12	KHR-61Ae	8.3	160	0.33	7.87	28.7	$\overline{4}$	36	203
13	KHR-62	5.98	470	0.95	7.45	32.9	14	112	625
14	KHR-63	7.3	150	0.32	7.72	27.1	9	84	222
15	KHR-64	4.82	220	0.44	7.44	30	8	91	401
<b>BIS</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>NS</b>	500	<b>NS</b>	$6.5 - 8.5$	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	200
Limits	<b>PL</b>		2000		<b>NR</b>				600

Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit









Figure 14. Map depicting the location of surface water sampling points during premonsoon 2023.





The mean concentration of heavy metals in the collected surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during the pre-monsoon season (April 2023) is listed in Table 11. The concentration of arsenic (As) ranged from 0.005 ppm to 0.02 ppm, with an average value of 0.008 ppm. Pb concentration varied between 0.001-0.002 ppm with an almost insignificant mean value. The concentration of Cd, Cr, Cu, Zn, Se, and Fe ranged between 0.0003- 0.0004 ppm, 0.006-0.011 ppm, 0.031- 0.043 ppm, 0.062-0.105 ppm, BDL-0.014, 0.1-2.1, respectively. Mercury (Hg) was below detectable limits in the surface water samples in the pre-monsoon 2023 period.

Table 11. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in the surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during pre-monsoon season of April (2023)



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

Ion Chromatography (IC) analysis was performed to measure the concentration of anions such as nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>), phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>), chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>), fluoride (F<sup>-</sup>), bromide (Br) and sulfate (SO $_4$ <sup>2-</sup>). Prior to IC analysis, samples were diluted to a suitable degree with MQ water. After that, the samples were filtered through a 0.2µm filter before their analysis. Moreover, cations such as calcium  $(Ca^{2+})$ , magnesium  $(Mq^{2+})$ , sodium  $(Na^+)$ , ), and potassium (K+ ) were measured using MPAES at the Institute Instrumentation



Center (IIC) of IIT Roorkee. The concentrations of major ions in surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits is listed in Table 12. In the pre-monsoon 2023 season, F<sup>-</sup> concentration ranges between 0.2-3.1 mg/L with an average value of 0.7 mg/L. The concentration of Cl<sup>-</sup> ranged from 7.9 to 91.9 mg/L, with an average value of 36.3 mg/L. The concentration of NO $_3\overline{\ }$  ranged from BDL to 25.6 mg/L, with an average value of 4.5 mg/L. SO $\scriptstyle 4^2$  levels ranged from 15.3 to 942.3 mg/L with an average value of 185.9 mg/L,  $Ca^{2+}$  levels ranged from 40.1 mg/L to 190.8 mg/L, with an average value of 79.2 mg/L. The concentration of K<sup>+</sup> ranged from 1.8 mg/L to 97.6 mg/L with an average value of 11.7 mg/L. The concentration of  $Mg^{2+}$  ranged from 11.4 mg/L to 57.5 mg/L with an average value of 30.1 mg/L. Na+ level ranged from 21.5 mg/L to 142.7 mg/L with an average value of 59.1 mg/L. The HCO<sub>3</sub> concentration ranged from 101 mg/L to 542 mg/L, with an average value of 205.5 mg/L.

Table 12. Mean concentration (in mg/L) of major ions in surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits of IS 10500:2012 during pre-monsoon season of April (2023)



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit





## 6.2 Surface Water Quality during Post-monsoon 2023 Season

Surface water samples were collected from identified locations to identify the current sources of contamination in the post-monsoon 2023 season. Salient details such as sample code, station name, location, and type of analysis for which surface water samples were collected during the post-monsoon 2023 visit are listed in Table 13. The collected samples were analysed for required surface water quality parameters. Measured values of physical parameters like DO, TDS, EC, pH, Temperature, along with COD, BOD, and Hardness (in mg/L) else EC in mS/cm; pH in the standard unit and temperature in °C, during the post-monsoon season are listed in Table 14.

### Table 13. Surface water sampling sites in a 10 km buffer (post-monsoon 2023)



The pH values ranged from 6.94 to 8.32, with a mean value of 7.75. TDS concentrations ranged from 100 mg/L to 970 mg/L, with an average value of 337.69 mg/L. DO concentrations ranged from 3.8 mg/L to 10.08 mg/L, with a mean value of





7.41 mg/L. The EC concentration ranged from 0.21 ms/cm to 1.94 ms/cm, with an average value of 0.69 ms/cm. Hardness ranged from 84.42 mg/L to 338.50 mg/L in the post-monsoon period, with an average value of 168.50 mg/L. COD and BOD are also determined in surface water samples during the post-monsoon season, where the BOD ranged from 4 mg/L to 14 mg/L with a mean value of 8.38 mg/L while COD ranged from 26 mg/L to 111 mg/L with an average of 56.46 mg/L. The temperature of the surface water samples ranged from 26.70°C to 32.45°C with a mean value of 30.16°C.

Table 14. Physical parameters in surface water samples during the post-monsoon season of 2023; pH in standard units.

$\overline{\mathsf{S}}$ . No.	Code	DO (mg/L)	<b>TDS</b>	EC (mS/cm)	pH (Range)	Temp $(^{\circ}C)$	<b>BOD</b>	<b>COD</b>	<b>Hardness</b>
	<b>KHR-51</b>	9.53	(mg/L) 410	0.86	8.32	32.45	(mg/L) 5	(mg/L) 26	(mg/L) 91
2	<b>KHR-52</b>	7.87	240	0.5	7.75	30.9	11	111	161
3	<b>KHR-53</b>	3.8	150	0.31	7.63	26.7	9	70	127
4	KHR-54A	7.23	160	0.32	6.94	27.3	5	60	135
5	<b>KHR-55</b>	8.74	220	0.45	7.89	32.2	10	35	155
6	KHR-56	10.08	130	0.26	8.12	29.2	4	33	84
$\overline{7}$	<b>KHR-57</b>	7.57	120	0.24	7.99	30.7	12	41	106
8	<b>KHR-58</b>	7.2	970	1.95	7.51	30.4	14	46	262
9	<b>KHR-59</b>				<b>DRIED</b>				
10	KHR-60	7.21	970	1.95	7.66	30.5	10	56	338
11	KHR-61	6.2	100	0.21	8.27	31.7	9	39	88
12	KHR-62	6.32	410	0.83	7.43	29.6	6	92	320
13	KHR-63	6.5	230	0.47	7.41	29.3	5	67	210
14	KHR-64	8.09	280	0.57	7.8	31.1	9	58	113
<b>BIS</b> Limits	<b>AL</b>	<b>NS</b>	500	<b>NS</b>	$6.5 - 8.5$	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	200
	<b>PL</b>		2000		<b>NR</b>				600

Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

The mean concentration of heavy metals in the collected surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits for post-monsoon 2023 season is listed in Table 15. The concentration of arsenic (As) ranged from 0.001 ppm to 0.004 ppm, with an average value of 0.001 ppm. Pb concentration varied between 0.002-0.007 ppm with an almost insignificant mean value of 0.003. The concentration of Cd, Cr, Cu, Se, and Fe ranged between 0.001- 0.002 ppm, 0.018-0.023 ppm, 0.003-0.150 ppm, BDL-0.010, 0.15-0.37, respectively.





Table 15. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in the surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during post-monsoon season of 2023



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

The concentrations of major ions in surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits for the post-monsoon season of 2023 is listed in Table 16. In the postmonsoon 2023 season, F- concentration ranges between 0.3-8.4 mg/L with an average value of 1.2 mg/L. The concentration of CI<sup>-</sup> ranged from 30 to 280 mg/L, with an average value of 124.6 mg/L. The concentration of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> ranged from 1.6 to 6.7 mg/L, with an average value of 3.9 mg/L. SO $\scriptstyle\rm 4^{2}$  levels ranged from 6 to 386.2 mg/L with an average value of 80.4 mg/L.  $Ca^{2+}$  levels ranged from 15.75 mg/L to 81.45 mg/L, with an average value of 33.31 mg/L. The concentration of K<sup>+</sup> ranged from 0.04 mg/L to 3.07 mg/L with an average value of 0.5 mg/L. The concentration of  $Mg^{2+}$  ranged from 9.75 mg/L to 82.2 mg/L with an average value of 24.9 mg/L. Na+ level ranged from 31.5 mg/L to 185.1 mg/L with an average value of 78.98 mg/L. The HCO $_3$  concentration ranged from 105 mg/L to 450 mg/L, with an average value of 201.2 mg/L.








Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

#### 6.3 Surface Water Quality during Pre-monsoon 2024 Season

The team visited KSTPS Khargone during May  $5 - 9$ , 2024, to undertake a premonsoon survey and collection of surface water samples in 10 km buffer zone from the power station area, ash dyke and surrounding area. Surface water samples were collected from identified locations to identify the current sources of contamination, if any. The collected samples were analysed for required water quality parameters. COD and BOD are measured through the oxidation-titration method. In the In-situ analysis of the samples, pH, TDS (Total dissolved solids), EC (Electrical Conductivity), DO (Dissolved Oxygen), and temperature were measured at the water collection site using a multi-meter electrode. Measured values of physical parameters like DO, TDS, EC, pH, Temperature, COD, BOD, and Hardness (COD, BOD, Hardness, DO, and TDS in mg/L; EC in mS/cm; pH in





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 53<br>monsoon season are listed Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 53

the standard unit and temperature in °C) during the pre-monsoon season are listed in Table 17.

The pH values ranged from 7.55 to 8.38, with a mean value of 7.96. The sample collected from the Lachhora Talab (KHR-56) has the highest pH level, i.e., 8.38. TDS concentrations ranged from 120.00 mg/L to 1030.00 mg/L, with an average value of 364.17mg/L. DO concentrations ranged from 5.17 mg/L to 8.92 mg/L, with a mean value of 6.90mg/L. The EC concentration ranged from 0.26 ms/cm to 2.07 ms/cm, with an average value of 0.74 ms/cm. Hardness ranged from 150.00 mg/L to 520.00 mg/L in the pre-monsoon 2024 period, with an average value of 307.75 mg/L. COD and BOD are also determined in surface water samples during the premonsoon season, where the BOD ranged from 4.00 mg/L to 14.00 mg/L with a mean value of 11.83mg/L while COD ranged from 38.00 mg/L to 80.00 mg/L with an average of 55.33mg/L. The temperature of the surface water samples ranged from 27.5 °C to 33.9°C with a mean value of 30.32°C. The mean concentration of heavy metals in the collected surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during the pre-monsoon season (May 2024) is listed in Table 18. The concentration of arsenic (As) ranged from 0.001 ppm to 0.010 ppm, with an average value of 0.003 ppm. Pb mean, min and max concentration 0.001 ppm. The concentration of Cd, Cr, Cu, Zn, Se, and Fe ranged between 0.0002 - 0.0004ppm, 0.008 -0.011ppm, 0.020 - 0.027ppm, 0.121- 0.152 ppm, BDL-0.01, 0.10-0.21, respectively. Mercury (Hg) was below detectable limits in the surface water samples in the pre-monsoon 2024 period.

Ion Chromatography (IC) analysis was performed to measure the concentration of anions such as nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>), phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>), chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>), fluoride (F<sup>-</sup>), ), bromide (Br) and sulphate (SO $_4$ 2-). Moreover, cations such as calcium (Ca $^{2+}$ ), magnesium (Mg<sup>2+</sup>), sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>), and potassium (K<sup>+</sup>) were measured using MPAES at the Institute Instrumentation Centre (IIC) of IIT Roorkee. The concentrations of major ions in surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits is listed in Table 19. In the pre-monsoon 2024 season, F<sup>-</sup> concentration ranges between 0.00- 3.52 mg/L with an average value of 0.73mg/L.





The concentration of Cl<sup>-</sup> ranged from 8.21- 106.13mg/L, with an average value of 38.18mg/L. The concentration of NO<sub>3</sub> ranged from 0.00- 7.59 mg/L, with an average value of 2.18mg/L.  $SO_4{}^{2}$  levels ranged from 9.95- 977.53 mg/L with an average value of 162.65mg/L.  $Ca^{2+}$  levels ranged from 0.00- 96.30mg/L, with an average value of 33.81mg/L. The concentration of K<sup>+</sup> ranged from 1.20- 48.00 mg/L with an average value of 7.03mg/L. The concentration of  $Mg^{2+}$  ranged from 12.45-96.15 mg/L with an average value of 35.95 mg/L. Na+ level ranged from 6.30 - 30.60 mg/L with an average value of 15.04 mg/L. The HCO<sub>3</sub> concentration ranged from 98.00 536.00 mg/L, with an average value of 209.58 mg/L.

Table 17.Physical parameters in surface water samples during the pre-monsoon season of 2024; pH in standard units

S. No.				EC	pH		<b>BOD</b>	<b>COD</b>	<b>Hardness</b>
	Code	DO (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	$mS/cm$ )	(Range)	Temp (°C)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
	<b>KHR-51</b>	8.58	430	0.89	7.89	28.8	8	28	520
$\overline{2}$	<b>KHR -52</b>	8.92	450	0.91	7 96	31.4	12	38	411
3	<b>KHR -53</b>	5.94	260	0.52	7 92	29.1	14	52	420
	<b>KHR-54</b>	5.92	150	0 <sub>3</sub>	7.96	28.3	4	48	200
5	<b>KHR -55</b>	5.25	130	0.27	7.89	33.9	12	48	180
6	<b>KHR-56</b>	741	160	0.32	8.15	31.3	10	56	270
	<b>KHR -57</b>	8.54	190	0.38	8.38	30.1	14	56	220
8	<b>KHR-58</b>	8.30	530	0.97	8.15	31.6	18	54	290
9	<b>KHR-60</b>	8.08	500	0.93	8.19	307	14	46	380
10	<b>KHR-61</b>	7.30	120	0.26	7.76	29.4	8	42	150
11	<b>KHR-62</b>	573	560	0.99	7.72	29.2	14	80	520
12	<b>KHR-63</b>	5.17	200	0.42	7.84	31.3	12	64	224
13	<b>KHR-64</b>	6.28	190	0.39	7.55	27.5	10	80	428
<b>BIS Limits</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>NS</b>	500	<b>NS</b>	$6.5 - 8.5$	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	200
	<b>PL</b>		2000		<b>NR</b>				600

Table 18. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in the surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during pre-monsoon season 2024









Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

Table 19. Mean concentration (in mg/L) of major ions in surface water samples and their comparison with BIS limits of IS 10500:2012 during pre-monsoon season 2024



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

#### 6.4 Overall Analysis of Surface Water Quality during the study period

Overall, the water quality of most of the surface water samples was found to be well within the prescribed limits of BIS standards during the pre and post-monsoon 2023 season as well as pre-monsoon season 2024. The concentration of a few elements such as fluoride, sulphate and some heavy metals such as Fe, Se, and As was found to be slightly higher than the prescribed BIS limits of drinking water in ash dyke samples. They might get seep into the subsurface area and ultimately pollute the groundwater in the near future if not managed properly. Also, the pH values were slightly high in samples collected from the ash dyke area; however, the overall pH range suggests that the surface water quality is slightly of alkaline nature in the present study area.





# 7 GROUNDWATER QUALITY AT IDENTIFIED LOCATIONS AND CURRENT SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION.

Groundwater sampling locations were identified based on the reconnaissance site survey of the power station area. The identified locations and probable sources of contamination were assessed thoroughly based on the groundwater chemical analysis of the study area. The groundwater samples were collected from existing handpumps, tube wells, piezometers and bore wells. Prior to collecting the samples, the purging of sources was performed for 10-15 minutes. Also, the sampling bottles were rinsed with the same water thrice while sampling. During the In-situ analysis of the groundwater samples, pH, TDS (Total dissolved solids), EC (Electrical Conductivity), DO (Dissolved Oxygen), and temperature were measured at the sample collection site using a multi-meter electrode. Thereafter, collected water samples were brought to the groundwater laboratory of IIT Roorkee for further analysis to determine its quality for domestic purposes.

#### 7.1 Groundwater Quality for Pre-monsoon 2023 Season

The groundwater sampling for the pre-monsoon season was undertaken during April 25 30, 2023. Salient details such as sample code, station name, location, and type of analysis for which groundwater samples were collected are given in Table 20. The geographical location of groundwater sampling points during the pre-monsoon 2023 season is shown in Figure 15.

Table 20. Location of collected groundwater samples in the study area during the premonsoon period (April 2023) for In-situ/Ex-situ analyses.



Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee















Figure 15. Groundwater sampling points during the pre-monsoon 2023 season.

The mean value of in-situ parameters for the pre-monsoon period is listed in Table 21. The DO concentrations ranged from 1.1 mg/L to 5.9 mg/L, with a mean value of 3.2 mg/L. TDS concentrations range from 230 mg/L to 730 mg/L in the pre-monsoon period, with an average value of 466.6 mg/L. The EC concentration ranged from 470





µs/cm to 1460 µs/cm, with an average value of 940 µs/cm. The pH value ranged between 5.7-8, with an average value of 7 in the pre-monsoon period. The temperature of groundwater in pre-monsoon ranged from 28.6°C to 32.8°C with an average value of 30.5°C. The Hardness ranged from 57.6 mg/L to 789.9 mg/L in the pre-monsoon period, with an average of 511.3 mg/L.

Table 21. Measured values of physical parameters (DO, TDS, EC, pH, Hardness and Temperature) in the groundwater samples during the pre-monsoon 2023 season from In-situ analysis.



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit



Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 60<br>Sured in groundwater samples Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 60

Concentrations of major ions and other elements measured in groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits for the pre-monsoon season are shown in Table 22. The concentration of F- ranged from 0.3 mg/L to 3.3 mg/L, with an average value of 0.6 mg/L. Only one sample collected from inside the primary school in the village of Baddgaon showed an elevated level of fluoride. This might be due to the presence of traces of substances or minerals that include fluoride. These substances may be released into the groundwater when they are burned (coal) or dissolved (rock). The concentration of Cl- ranged from 16.4 mg/L to 125.4 mg/L, with an average value of 59.8 mg/L. NO3- levels ranged from BDL mg/L to 139.7 mg/L, with an average of 36.1 mg/L. Out of 26 samples, approximately 34% of the samples have increased nitrate levels. This could be a result of heavy usage of nitrogenous fertilisers by local farmers, which leak into the groundwater table. SO42- levels ranged from 19.6 mg/L to 996.8 mg/L, with an average of 312.7 mg/L. About 31% of the samples showed elevated levels of SO42-. This could be a result of SO42- spontaneously entering groundwater as a result of mineral disintegration from geological formations. Also, anthropogenic activities, such as the use of sulphate-based fertilisers or animal waste, can add sulphate to the soil, which eventually reaches the groundwater table through leaching or runoff might be the possible reasons for elevated SO42- concentration in the study area. In the pre-monsoon season, the Ca2+ concentration ranged from 13.6 mg/L to 241 mg/L, averaging 151.6 mg/L. Likewise, K+ concentration ranged from 0.33 mg/L to 13.06 mg/L, with a mean value of 2.25 mg/L. The Mg concentration ranged from 3.42 mg/L to 72.21 mg/L, with an average value of 32.25 mg/L. Na values varied between 1.46-149.2 mg/L with a mean value of 84.4 mg/L in the pre-monsoon season. The concentration of HCO3- varied between 91-546 mg/L with a mean value of 309.5 mg/L.

The mean concentration of heavy metals in the collected groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits are listed in Table 23. The concentration of arsenic (As) ranged from 0.005 ppm to 0.010 ppm, with a mean value of 0.006 ppm. Mercury (Hg) was not detected in any groundwater sample in the current pre-monsoon 2023 season. Pb levels ranged from 0.001 to 0.008 ppm, averaging 0.002 ppm. The rest of the elements, such as Cd (BDL-0.001), Cr (0.006-0.015), Cu (0.029-0.116), Zn (0.07-





1.002), Se (BDL-0.015), and Fe (0.007-4.97) varied with average values of 0.001, 0.008, 0.04, 0.23, 0.003, and 0.47 ppm, respectively. About 29% of the groundwater samples showed an elevated concentration of Fe in the present study area. This may be due to localized corrosion in the casing pipes of hand pumps. Moreover, natural geological processes may also be attributed to the release of iron into groundwater from iron-bearing minerals and rocks in the study area.

Table 22. Mean concentration (in mg/L) of major ions in Groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits during pre-monsoon 2023 season.



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit



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About 46% of groundwater samples show hard water quality. This might be due to the presence of excess Ca and Mg concentration in the groundwater samples. Only one sample collected from the village of Bhatyaan Khurd has the lowest pH value. This might be due to any mineral dissolution or leaching of surface water. Overall, the groundwater quality in the pre-monsoon season is suitable for domestic use, indicating that it meets the standards and requirements necessary to provide safe and clean water for households.

Table 23. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in the groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits during the pre-monsoon 2023 season.



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

#### 7.2 Groundwater Quality for Post-monsoon 2023 Season

The groundwater sampling for the post-monsoon 2023 season was undertaken during October 9 – 13, 2023. Salient details such as sample code, station name, location, and type of analysis for which groundwater samples were collected are given in Table 24.





# Table 24. Location of collected groundwater samples in the study area during the postmonsoon 2023 season for In-situ/Ex-situ analyses.



The mean value of in-situ parameters for the post-monsoon period is listed in Table 25. The DO concentrations ranged from 1.35 mg/L to 6.58 mg/L, with a mean value of 2.9 mg/L. TDS concentrations range from 225 mg/L to 1060 mg/L in the post-monsoon period, with an average value of 452.7 mg/L. The EC concentration ranged from 460 µs/cm to 2140 µs/cm, with an average value of 913.8 µs/cm. The pH value ranged between 6.85 -7.98, with an average value of 7.2 in the post-monsoon period. The temperature of groundwater in post-monsoon ranged from 27.7°C to 32.9°C with an average value of 30.3°C. The Hardness ranged from 29 mg/L to 870 mg/L in the premonsoon period, with an average of 390 mg/L.





Table 25. Measured values of physical parameters (DO, TDS, EC, pH, Hardness and Temperature) in the groundwater samples during the post-monsoon 2023 season from In-situ analysis.



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

Concentrations of major ions and other elements measured in groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits during the post-monsoon 2023 season are listed in Table 26. The concentration of F- ranged from BDL to 7.6 mg/L, with an average value of 0.9 mg/L. The concentration of CI ranged from 50 mg/L to 439.9 mg/L, with an average value of 147.8 mg/L.  $NO<sub>3</sub>$  levels ranged from BDL mg/L to 206 mg/L, with





an average of 60.9 mg/L. SO $\scriptstyle 4^{2}$  levels ranged from BDL to 284.7 mg/L, with an average of 82.9 mg/L. In the post -monsoon season, the  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration ranged from 8.4 mg/L to 215.8 mg/L, averaging 104.2 mg/L. Likewise, K<sup>+</sup> concentration ranged from 0.02 mg/L to 26.85 mg/L, with a mean value of 1.9 mg/L. The Mg concentration ranged from 1.95 mg/L to 80.55 mg/L, with an average value of 31.6 mg/L. Na values varied between 49.35-300.15 mg/L with a mean value of 141.4 mg/L in the post-monsoon season. The concentration of HCO $_3\overline{\ }$  varied between 110-455 mg/L with a mean value of 286.2 mg/L.

The mean concentration of heavy metals in the collected groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during the post-monsoon 2023 season is listed in Table 27. The concentration of arsenic (As) ranged from BDL to 0.004 ppm with a mean value of 0.001 ppm. The concentration of Mercury (Hg) ranged from BDL to 0.012 ppm with a mean value of 0.001 ppm. Pb level ranged from BDL to 0.024 ppm with an average of 0.004 ppm. The rest of the elements, such as Cd (BDL-0.007), Cr (BDL-0.151), Cu (BDL-0.037), Zn (BDL- 0.707), Se (BDL-0.011), and Fe (BDL-0.837) varied with average values of 0.002, 0.024, 0.008, 0.113, 0.001, and 0.255 ppm, respectively.

Table 26. Mean concentration (in mg/L) of major ions in Groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits of IS 10500:2012 during post-monsoon 2023 season.

Sr. No.	Code	F.	CI <sup>-</sup>	Br	NO <sub>3</sub>	PO <sub>4</sub>	$SO_4^{2-}$	Ca	Κ	Mg	Na	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>
1	KHR-1	0.3	140	ND.	20.5	ND.	199.3	158	1.2	55.95	49.4	<b>ND</b>	210
2	KHR-2	0.7	210	<b>ND</b>	62.1	<b>ND</b>	42.1	147	0.9	44.1	93.3	<b>ND</b>	110
3	KHR-3	0.7	100	ND.	22.6	<b>ND</b>	142	70.35	26.85	16.95	237.3	<b>ND</b>	165
4	KHR-4	<b>BDL</b>	120	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	99.45	1.05	38.25	85.1	ND.	250
5	KHR-5	7.6	150	ND.	10	<b>ND</b>	27	8.4	1.5	1.95	270.3	<b>ND</b>	295
6	KHR-6	0.4	150	<b>ND</b>	86.5	<b>ND</b>	30.9	97.05	9.3	52.05	120.8	<b>ND</b>	455
7	KHR-7	0.6	80	ND.	79.3	<b>ND</b>	14.2	101.4	1.5	34.95	64.7	ND.	350
8	KHR-8A	0.7	50	ND.	16.5	<b>ND</b>	5.7	43.65	0.9	2.7	141.3	ND.	265
9	KHR-9A	0.3	90	ND.	135.4	<b>ND</b>	17	94.65	1.05	33.6	104.7	<b>ND</b>	310
10	KHR-10A	0.7	120	ND.	94.4	<b>ND</b>	47.1	71.1	0.9	13.65	218.4	<b>ND</b>	410
11	<b>KHR-11</b>	0.6	100	ND.	48.4	<b>ND</b>	7.9	53.55	0.09	5.1	284.6	<b>ND</b>	390
12	<b>KHR-12</b>	0.4	70	ND.	118.9	<b>ND</b>	42.4	77.4	1.8	33.15	73.2	<b>ND</b>	375
13	<b>KHR-13</b>	0.6	180	ND.	187.5	ND.	75.2	190.1	2.55	35.4	171	ND.	290
14	<b>KHR-14</b>	0.5	180	ND.	200.6	ND.	58.5	105.6	0.06	41.55	72.8	<b>ND</b>	275
15	<b>KHR-15</b>	0.4	65	ND.	45	<b>ND</b>	284.7	145	0.2	31.2	96.4	ND.	245
16	<b>KHR-17</b>	0.6	140	<b>ND</b>	26.5	<b>ND</b>	65.4	91.8	0.03	16.5	54.6	<b>ND</b>	245







Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

# Table 27. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in the groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits 10500:2012 during post-monsoon 2023 season



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit



Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR<br>NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 67<br>SON Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 67

### 7.3 Groundwater Quality for Pre-monsoon 2024 Season

The groundwater sampling for the pre-monsoon season was undertaken May  $5 - 9$ , 2024. The mean value of in-situ parameters for the pre-monsoon period is listed in Table 28. The DO concentrations ranged from 1.80 mg/L to 7.01 mg/L, with a mean value of 4.15 mg/L. TDS concentrations range from 280mg/L to 950mg/L in the premonsoon period, with an average value of 531.82mg/L. The EC concentration ranged from 0.58 ms/cm to 1.91 ms/cm, with an average value of 1.07 ms/cm. The pH value ranged between 7.07 to 8.32, with an average value of 7.46 in the pre-monsoon period. The temperature of groundwater in pre-monsoon ranged from 28.30 to 34.80°C with an average value of 30.60 °C. The Hardness ranged from 64 mg/L to 788 mg/L in the pre-monsoon period, with an average of 483.09 mg/L. Concentrations of major ions and other elements measured in groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits for the pre-monsoon season are shown in Table 29. The concentration of Franged from 0.000mg/L to 0.887mg/L, with an average value of 0.276 mg/L. The concentration of Cl- ranged from 16.59mg/L to 113.70mg/L, with an average value of 53.16 mg/L. NO<sub>3</sub> levels ranged from 1.55mg/L to 85.64 mg/L, with an average of 25.13mg/L. Out of 23 samples, approximately 9.96% of the samples have increased nitrate levels. This could be a result of heavy usage of nitrogenous fertilisers by local farmers, which leak into the groundwater table. SO $\rm 4^{2}$  levels ranged from 12.35mg/L to 811.67mg/L, with an average of 165.93mg/L. About 9.96% of the samples showed elevated levels of SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>. This could be a result of SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> spontaneously entering groundwater as a result of mineral disintegration from geological formations. Also, anthropogenic activities, such as the use of sulphate-based fertilisers or animal waste, can add sulphate to the soil, which eventually reaches the groundwater table through leaching or runoff might be the possible reasons for elevated  $SO_4{}^{2-}$  concentration in the study area. In the pre-monsoon season, the  $Ca<sup>2+</sup>$  concentration ranged from 0.00 mg/L to 196.65mg/L, averaging 87.72mg/L. Likewise, K+ concentration ranged from 0.30mg/L to 10.80mg/L, with a mean value of 1.81 mg/L. The Mg concentration ranged from 3.45mg/L to 66.00 mg/L, with an average value of 32.56 mg/L. Na values varied between 12.45 to 68.70 mg/L with a mean value of 27.44 mg/L in the pre-monsoon season. The concentration of HCO<sup>3-</sup> varied between 98 to 528 mg/L with a mean value





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 68<br>Is in the collected groundwater Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 68

of 315 mg/L. The mean concentration of heavy metals in the collected groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits are listed in Table 30. The concentration of arsenic (As) ranged from 0.000 ppm to 0.003 ppm, with a mean value of 0.001ppm. Mercury (Hg) was not detected in any groundwater sample in the current pre-monsoon 2024 season. Pb levels ranged from 0.002 to 0.003 ppm, averaging 0.002ppm. The rest of the elements, such as Cd (BDL-0.001), Cr (0.0007-0.0015), Cu (0.018-0.04), Zn (0.000-0.241), Se (BDL-0.014), and Fe (0.067-0.769) varied with average values of 0.001, 0.001, 0.031, 0.030, 0.002, and 0.122ppm, respectively. Overall, the groundwater quality in the pre-monsoon season is suitable for domestic use, indicating that it meets the standards and requirements necessary to provide safe and clean water for households.

Table 28. Measured values of physical parameters (DO, TDS, EC, pH, Hardness and Temperature) in the groundwater samples during the pre-monsoon. May 2024 season from In-situ analysis









# (IS:10500-<br>2012)

Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

# Table 29. Mean concentration (in mg/L) of major ions in Groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits during pre-monsoon May 2024 season



 Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

## Table 30. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in the groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits during the pre-monsoon May 2024 season.



Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee





Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

# 8 Estimated Contribution of Rainwater harvesting done at NTPC plant to the groundwater recharge

The comprehensive assessment of rainwater harvesting potential across different areas, as outlined in the report from the National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in 2018, revealed an intricate understanding of the catchment type, climatic conditions, and surface characteristics. The calculated potential for rainwater harvesting from the main plant area, township, and green belt regions amounts to 0.844 million cubic meters (MCM) for enrichment of water resources of nearby plant areas.

As a contribution to this, an initiative has been undertaken at the NTPC plant at Khargone, specifically addressing the impact on groundwater recharge. NTPC has implemented a rainwater harvesting system consisting of 44 recharge pits strategically installed within the main plant premises. These recharge pits are designed to capture rainwater from various sources, including rooftop surfaces, open areas, and stormwater runoff. The rainwater collected from these sources is directed into the recharge pits, facilitating water infiltration into the underlying groundwater resource. This process contributes to the recharge of subsurface unconfined aquifers, enhancing





the overall groundwater levels in the region. The collective recharge capacity of these 44 pits is specified as 0.36 million cubic meters (MCM). However, the successful implementation of the rainwater harvesting system at the NTPC plant in Khargone, coupled with the insights gained from the comprehensive assessment by NIH Roorkee in 2018, paves the way for further impactful contributions to water resource enrichment. The calculated potential of 0.844 million cubic meters (MCM) highlights the substantial capacity for rainwater harvesting across the main plant area, township, and green belt regions. Indeed, there is a scope for expanding and improving the existing rainwater harvesting structures and methodologies. This could involve identifying additional strategic locations for recharge pits, optimizing capture mechanisms, and implementing advanced technologies for efficient rainwater utilisation. Furthermore, ongoing monitoring and periodic reassessments of rainwater harvesting potential will enable adaptive strategies, ensuring continuous improvement and resilience in addressing local water needs.

# 8.1 Monitoring of groundwater level and quality for observation points inside and adjacent to the plant

A subset of data on groundwater level observation and groundwater quality observed inside the plant and adjacent to the plant area is present in this section specifically to understand the influence of the rainwater harvesting scheme implemented in the plant. Two observation wells (KHR-13, KHR-15A, KHR-18 and 6 piezometers) were monitored for groundwater level, and seven observation points (KHR-1, KHR-3, KHR-4, KHR-13, KHR-17, KHR-18, KHR-19 and 6 piezometers) were monitored to assess water quality parameters. A detailed analysis of groundwater level and quality in an area of a 10-km radius from the plant is presented in sections 5 and 7. A subset of the data for identified points inside and adjacent to the plant is presented in this section again. The salient information about groundwater table observation points is given in Table 31. The observed groundwater levels below ground level at observation points mentioned in Table 31 are given in Table 32.





## Table 31. Salient details of observation wells for groundwater level monitoring inside and adjacent to the plant



# Table 32. Measured groundwater level at identified locations inside and adjacent to the plant



NA=Not available

The salient information about groundwater quality observation points inside and adjacent to the plant is given in Table 33. Measured values of physical parameters (DO, TDS, EC, pH, Hardness and Temperature) in the groundwater samples inside and adjacent to the plant are given in Table 34.





# Table 33. Salient information of the groundwater quality observation points inside and

#### adjacent to the plant.



# Table 34. Measured values of physical parameters (DO, TDS, EC, pH, Hardness and Temperature) in the groundwater samples inside and adjacent to the plant



Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee





Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit, NA: Not Available.

The groundwater samples collected from inside and adjacent to the plant were further assessed for major ions, and heavy metals. The mean concentration of major ions in





groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits is listed in Table 35. The mean concentration of heavy metals in groundwater samples and their comparison with BIS limits is listed in Table 36.

Table 35. Mean concentration (mg/l) of major ions in groundwater samples inside and adjacent to the plant and their comparison with BIS limits









Notations: S1: Pre-monsoon2023; S2: Post-monsoon 2023; S3: Pre-monsoon 2024; S4: Post-monsoon 2024, NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; NA- Not Available; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

# Table 36. Mean concentration (in ppm) of heavy metals in groundwater samples inside and adjacent to the plant and their comparison with BIS limits



Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee







Notations: S1: Pre-monsoon2023; S2: Post-monsoon 2023; S3: Pre-monsoon 2024; S4: Postmonsoon 2024, NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit, NA: Not Available.

#### 9 ANALYSIS OF SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Typically, the elements found in natural soil are represented by soil chemistry. However, many natural and anthropogenic processes alter the natural soil chemistry, including leaching of chemical elements by flood irrigation, chemical reactions, different patterns of land use, intense fertiliser usage, and biological processes. Depending on how the soil will be used in the future, these changes may be deemed to have either beneficial or adverse effects. In order to monitor the environment and determine potential effects on the local ecology, it is crucial to examine the soil components close to thermal power stations.





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 78<br>nic), and other ions (nitrate) are Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 78

Various heavy metals (mercury, lead, cadmium, and arsenic), and other ions (nitrate) are among the many pollutants that thermal power stations frequently emit into the atmosphere. These emissions have the potential to pollute the soil when they settle onto it. These metals can build up in the soil over time and get into plants and animals, which then get into the food chain. Also, soil-borne pollutants have the potential to seep into groundwater and contaminate sources of drinking water. The possible migration of contaminants from the soil to groundwater can be better understood with the soil element analysis. Monitoring changes in soil quality over time is possible with routine soil element analyses. This ongoing observation provides the detailed characterisation which can be used to implement pollution control strategies. As per the scope of the present study, 36 soil samples were collected from 12 locations, and three samples from each location, i.e., from the surface, 30 cm and 60 cm depth from the surface were collected using an auger. The samples were appropriately tagged and placed in polythene bags for analysis in the laboratory. The samples were brought to IIT Roorkee Laboratory for further chemistrybased analysis.

## 9.1 Soil Chemical Properties during pre-monsoon 2023 season

The geographical location of soil sampling locations in the study area is shown in Figure 16. Table 37 presents the details of the sampling locations. The results of laboratory analysis for physical parameters and major ions (F<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>,<br>Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, and Fe<sup>2+</sup>) are listed in Table 38. , K<sup>+</sup>, and Fe $^{2+}$ ) are listed in Table 38.









Figure 16. Soil sampling points within the 10 km buffer zone of power station site in the study area



## Table 37. Details of soils samples and their location name with geo-coordinates in the study area



The pH range for most soils varies between 3.5 and 10. The natural pH of soils normally ranges from 5 to 7 in areas with more rainfall and from 6.5 to 9 in dry regions. According to their pH value, soils can be categorized as neutral (pH range: 6.5 to 7.5), alkaline (pH over 7.5), or acidic (pH less than 6.5). Strongly acidic soils have a pH of less than 5.5. The pH range of the soil samples analysed in this study ranged from 6.05 to 7.5, with an average value of 6.8 when all sample depths were taken into account. The soil is frequently found to be neutral (34 out of 36 samples) within the pH range of 6.5 to 7.5. Only two samples showed acidic nature at 0 cm depth and 30 cm depth, respectively.

Soil electrical conductivity (EC), also known as the electrical conductivity of soil, is a measure of the soil's ability to conduct an electric current. It provides useful information about the physical and chemical qualities of the soil, as well as its moisture content and salinity. Soil EC monitoring is useful in a variety of sectors, including agriculture, environmental research, and geology. The value of EC for soil in the study area during the pre-monsoon period (April 2023) ranged from 150 uS/cm to 460 uS/cm with an average value of 262.9 µS/cm. Considering all the samples at various depths. Furthermore, no specific trend of depth-wise increase or decrease in EC values has been detected in the majority of soil samples. Moreover, the mean concentration of essential ions in soil





samples at various depths (at the surface, at 30 cm depth, and at 60 cm depth) during the pre-monsoon 2023 season (April 2023) is listed in Table 38.

Table 38. Mean concentration of major ions in soil samples during the pre-monsoon 2023 season (April 2023) (ions in mg/g, EC in µs/cm, pH in standard unit)



Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit





Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2 Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 82<br>Dund in soil; however, human Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 82

Heavy metals (HMs) are naturally occurring minerals found in soil; however, human activities can contribute considerably to high amounts of these metals in the soil. Moreover, heavy metals can enter the soil through the use of certain fertilizers, insecticides, and animal dung. Also, they are released into the soil by the degradation of rocks and minerals in the Earth's crust. However, the presence of these metals is influenced by soil composition, local geology, and geological processes. Heavy metal pollution in the soil can harm ecosystems, human health, and agricultural output. Therefore, various HMs have been analyzed in the soil samples collected from the power station area. The mean concentration of heavy metals in the soil samples at various depths during the premonsoon season of April (2023) is listed in Table 39.

Table 39. Mean concentration of heavy metals in the soil samples during the premonsoon 2023 season (April 2023).

Sr. No.	<b>Site Code</b>	Cr	Fe	Cu	Zn	As	<b>Se</b>	Cd	Hg	Pb
		(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)	(mg/g)
$\mathbf 1$	KHR 101 (0)	0.002	2.7	0.007	0.005	ND.	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
2	KHR 101 (30)	0.001	1.6	0.004	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
3	KHR 101 (60)	0.002	3.1	0.008	0.004	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
4	KHR 102 (0)	0.003	2.5	0.008	0.005	<b>ND</b>	ND	<b>ND</b>	ND	$\overline{ND}$
5	KHR 102 (30)	0.003	2.4	0.008	0.006	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
6	KHR 102 (60)	0.003	2.4	0.008	0.004	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
$\overline{7}$	$\overline{KHR}$ 103 (0)	0.002	3.6	0.011	0.006	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
8	KHR 103 (30)	0.002	3.7	0.011	0.006	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
9	KHR 103 (60)	0.002	3.9	0.012	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
10	$\overline{KHR}$ 104 (0)	0.002	2.1	0.006	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
11	KHR 104 (30)	0.002	2.2	0.006	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
12	KHR 104 (60)	0.002	2.6	0.007	0.004	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
13	KHR 105 (0)	0.001	1.2	0.002	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
14	KHR 105 (30)	0.001	1.4	0.002	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
15	KHR 105 (60)	0.001	1.2	0.002	0.002	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
16	KHR 106 (0)	0.001	2.0	0.003	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
17	KHR 106 (30)	0.001	2.5	0.003	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
18	KHR 106 (60)	0.001	2.4	0.005	0.002	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
19	KHR 107 (0)	0.002	1.5	0.003	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
20	KHR 107 (30)	0.002	1.4	0.003	0.006	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
21	KHR 107 (60)	0.001	1.5	0.003	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
22	KHR 108 (0)	0.002	2.0	0.005	0.004	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
23	KHR 108 (30)	0.001	1.6	0.004	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
24	KHR 108 (60)	0.001	1.5	0.005	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
25	KHR 109 (0)	0.002	2.2	0.006	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
26	KHR 109 (30)	0.003	3.0	0.008	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
27	KHR 109 (60)	0.002	1.8	0.005	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
28	KHR 110 (0)	0.001	1.5	0.005	0.003	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
29	KHR 110 (30)	0.001	2.2	0.008	0.005	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
30	KHR 110 (60)	0.001	1.9	0.006	0.004	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
31	KHR 111 (0)	0.002	3.9	0.012	0.007	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
32	KHR 111 (30)	0.006	5.5	0.016	0.010	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>

Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee







Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit.

#### 9.2 Soil Chemical Properties during the post-monsoon 2023 season

The soil sampling at the desired depth for the post-monsoon 2023 season was undertaken during October  $9 - 13$ , 2023. The results of laboratory analysis for physico-chemical parameters and major ions (F<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, HCO $_3$ <sup>-</sup>, SO $_4$ <sup>2-</sup>, NO $_3$ , PO $_4$ <sup>3-</sup>, Ca $^{2+}$ , Mg $^{2+}$ , Na $^+$ , K $^+$ , and  $Fe<sup>2+</sup>$ ) are listed in Table 40. The pH range of the soil samples analyzed in the post monsoon study ranged from 6.08 to 7.5, with an average value of 6.88 when all sample depths were considered. The nature of the soil does not shown variation during post monsoon period as compared to pre monsoon season. The value of EC for soil in the study area during the post-monsoon period ranged from 180  $\mu$ S/cm to 390  $\mu$ S/cm with an average value of 262.22 µS/cm. Considering all the samples at various depths. Furthermore, no specific trend of depth-wise increase or decrease in EC values has been detected in the majority of soil samples, similar to the pre-monsoon period. The mean concentration of heavy metals in the soil samples at various depths during the postmonsoon 2023 season is listed in Table 41.

Table 40. Mean concentration of major ions in soil samples during the post-monsoon season of 2023 (ions in mg/g, EC in  $\mu$ s/cm, pH in standard unit)

S.No.	<b>Site Code</b>	рH	EC.	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Cŀ	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub>	PO <sub>4</sub>	-F.	Na <sup>+</sup>	K+	$Ca2+$	$Mq^{2+}$	Br -	
	KHR 101(0)	6.75	280	<b>ND</b>	0.26	0.10	0.31	0.06	ND.	0.01	0.0010	0.0002	0.002	0.0004	ND.	
	KHR 101(30)	6.43	180	<b>ND</b>	0.39	0.10	0.29	0.12	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	0.0003	0.0001	0.001	0.0001	ND.	
3	KHR 101(60)	6.24	270	<b>ND</b>	0.33	0.08	0.16	0.11	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	0.0010	0.0001	0.002	0.0005	ND.	
4	KHR 102 (0)	6.35	180	<b>ND</b>	0.28	0.10	0.19	0.08	ND.	0.01	0.0009	0.0002	0.001	0.0003	ND.	
5.	KHR 102 (30)	6.50	270	<b>ND</b>	0.45	0.08	0.11	0.07	ND.	0.01	0.0009	0.0002	0.002	0.0004	ND.	
6	KHR 102(60)	6.55	240	<b>ND</b>	0.32	0.10	0.17	0.10	ND.	0.01	0.0010	0.0002	0.002	0.0004	ND.	
7	KHR 103 (0)	6.57	280	<b>ND</b>	0.59	0.04	0.24	0.10	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	0.0011	0.0002	0.002	0.0005	ND.	
8	KHR 103 (30)	6.67	260	<b>ND</b>	0.66	0.16	0.26	0.17	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	0.0011	0.0002	0.002	0.0005	ND.	
9	KHR 103 (60)	6.68	270	<b>ND</b>	0.46	0.10	0.24	0.08	ND.	<b>BDL</b>	0.0011	0.0002	0.002	0.0005	ND.	
10	KHR 104(0)	6.64	330	<b>ND</b>	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.50	ND.	0.01	0.0008	0.0003	0.003	0.0005	ND.	
11	KHR 104(30)	6.08	290	<b>ND</b>	0.29	0.18	0.14	0.15	ND.	0.01	0.0012	0.0003	0.002	0.0006	<b>ND</b>	







Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit

# Table 41. Mean concentration of heavy metals in the soil samples during postmonsoon 2023 season.









Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL-Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit.

#### 9.3 Soil Chemical Properties during pre-monsoon 2024 Season

The results of laboratory analysis for physical parameters and major ions (F<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>,<br>HCO3-, SO42-, NO3, PO43-, Ca2+, Mg2+, Na+, K+, and Fe2+) are listed in Table 42. The natural pH of soils normally ranges from 5 to 7 in areas with more rainfall and from 6.5 to 9 in dry regions. According to their pH value, soils can be categorized as neutral (pH range: 6.5 to 7.5), alkaline (pH over 7.5), or acidic (pH less than 6.5). Strongly acidic soils have a pH of less than 5.5. The pH range of the soil samples analyzed in this study ranged from 6.33 to 7.49, with an average value of 6.61 when all sample depths were considered. The soil is frequently found to be neutral (26 out of 36 samples) within the pH range of 6.5 to 7.5. 10 samples showed acidic nature at 0 cm depth and 60 cm depth, respectively.

Soil electrical conductivity (EC), also known as the electrical conductivity of soil, is a measure of the soil's ability to conduct an electric current. It provides useful information about the physical and chemical qualities of the soil, as well as its moisture content and salinity. Soil EC monitoring is useful in a variety of sectors, including agriculture, environmental research, and geology. The value of EC for soil in the study area during the pre-monsoon period (May 2024) ranged from  $160\mu$ S/cm to 360  $\mu$ S/cm with an







Furthermore, no specific trend of depth-wise increase or decrease in EC values has been detected in the majority of soil samples. Moreover, the mean concentration of essential ions in soil samples at various depths (at the surface, at 30 cm depth, and at 60 cm depth) during the pre-monsoon 2024 season (May 2024) is listed in Table 42.

Heavy metals (HMs) are naturally occurring minerals found in soil; however, human activities can contribute considerably to high amounts of these metals in the soil. Moreover, heavy metals can enter the soil through the use of certain fertilizers, insecticides, and animal dung. Also, they are released into the soil by the degradation of rocks and minerals in the Earth's crust. However, the presence of these metals is influenced by soil composition, local geology, and geological processes. Heavy metal pollution in the soil can harm ecosystems, human health, and agricultural output. Therefore, various HMs have been analyzed in the soil samples collected from the power station area. The mean concentration of heavy metals in the soil samples at various depths during the pre-monsoon season of April (2024) is listed in Table 43.

Table 42. Mean concentration of major ions in soil samples during the pre-monsoon season May 2024 (ions in mg/g, EC in  $\mu$ s/cm, pH in standard unit)

S.No.	<b>Site Code</b>	pH	EC	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	CI <sup>-</sup>	$SO_4^{2-}$	NO <sub>3</sub>	F.	Na <sup>+</sup>	$K^+$	$Ca2+$	$Mg^{2+}$	Br
$\mathbf{1}$	KHR 101(0)	6.78	220	<b>ND</b>	0.27	0.430	0.479	0.318	0.020	0.56	0.16	1.03	0.26	<b>ND</b>
2	KHR 101(30)	6.61	230	<b>ND</b>	0.31	0.492	0.646	0.243	0.019	0.69	0.23	1.05	0.48	<b>ND</b>
3	KHR 101(60)	6.61	230	<b>ND</b>	0.35	0.379	0.446	0.154	0.014	0.42	0.08	0.35	0.21	ND.
4	KHR 102 (0)	6.66	200	<b>ND</b>	0.32	0.388	0.586	0.153	0.020	0.48	0.16	0.78	0.28	ND.
5	KHR 102 (30)	6.51	210	<b>ND</b>	0.39	0.413	0.594	0.281	0.000	0.49	0.14	0.67	0.20	<b>ND</b>
6	KHR 102(60)	6.68	200	<b>ND</b>	0.36	0.365	0.675	0.411	0.008	0.48	0.15	0.71	0.23	ND.
$\overline{7}$	KHR 103 (0)	6.49	160	<b>ND</b>	0.58	0.377	1 582	0.433	0.021	0.93	0.16	1.00	0.28	<b>ND</b>
8	KHR 103 (30)	6.58	160	<b>ND</b>	0.53	0.451	1.788	0.125	0.000	0.84	0.12	0.75	0.21	<b>ND</b>
9	KHR 103 (60)	6.44	170	<b>ND</b>	0.59	0.551	2 6 5 8	0.129	0.010	0.73	0.16	0.86	0.25	<b>ND</b>
10	KHR 104(0)	6.38	260	<b>ND</b>	0.31	0.632	1 004	0.116	0.016	0.88	0.45	2.64	0.55	ND.
11	KHR 104(30)	6.37	250	<b>ND</b>	0.29	0.396	0.504	0.171	0.018	0.74	0.18	1.40	0.37	<b>ND</b>
12	KHR 104(60)	6.33	270	<b>ND</b>	0.31	0.517	0.556	0.288	0.021	0.49	0.19	1.19	0.27	<b>ND</b>
13	KHR 105 (0)	7.48	260	<b>ND</b>	0.24	0.436	0.535	0.558	0.019	0.72	0.21	1.15	0.24	<b>ND</b>
14	KHR 105 (30)	7.44	240	<b>ND</b>	0.32	0.612	0.67	0.238	0.081	0.52	0.16	0.72	0.17	<b>ND</b>
15	KHR 105 (60)	7.49	230	<b>ND</b>	0.34	0.488	0.552	0.07	0.017	0.50	0.19	0.90	0.21	<b>ND</b>
16	KHR 106 (0)	6.36	320	<b>ND</b>	0.47	0.405	0.733	0.121	0.018	0.68	0.28	1.07	0.23	<b>ND</b>
17	KHR 106 (30)	6.34	280	<b>ND</b>	0.45	0.382	0.739	0.130	0.018	0.71	0.25	1.26	0.28	<b>ND</b>







Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit





Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee






Notations: NS-Not specified; NR-No relaxation; ND- Not Detected; AL-Acceptable Limit; PL- Permissible Limit; BDL: Below detection limit.

#### 10 ISOTOPE DATA ANALYSIS

Isotopes can play a significant role in studying the origin, age, occurrence, and distribution of groundwater in a region, recharge mechanism, determination of groundwater flow direction and velocity, interconnections and interaction between aquifers, and identification of recharge areas and sources. Isotopes can also be applied to study surface water and groundwater interaction, among others.

In the present study, groundwater and surface water samples were collected from different sources such as hand pumps, tube wells, and open wells for isotopic characterisation of the waters of the study area. Water samples were collected from different sources for analysis of stable isotopes. For the analysis of  $\delta^2 H$ ,  $\delta^{18} O$ , a 20 ml sample was collected in pre-cleaned Polypropylene bottles (Tarsons make). The bottles were rinsed and filled with water samples, and tightly capped (to prevent evaporation and exchange with air). On-site measurements like sample temperature, pH, and conductivity, along with all other relevant site information, were also recorded.

The stable isotope ratio is the molar ratio of heavy to light isotopes and is known as the abundance ratio. It is denoted by  $\delta(x)$  and given by

$$
\delta(\mathbf{x}) = \{ \frac{R_{SAMPLE}}{R_{STANDARD}} - 1 \} * 1000 \text{ (in permit / %o)} \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \tag{1}
$$





molar ratio of the heavy-to-light isotope in the sample. Different isotope standards can determine the isotopic compositions, the most common being VSMOW (Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water). Water isotope ratios vary with the season, and groundwater isotope values differ from GMWL and LMWL due to (i) natural intermittent processes such as evaporation, infiltration, and percolation and (ii) anthropogenicdriven processes. A small fraction of rain percolates through the soil to become groundwater; however, significant modifications in signatures are observed in meteoric water, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions.

## 10.1 Isotope Analysis for Pre-monsoon Season

For the study, 16 representative groundwater samples were collected from semi-arid regions in the Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh during the pre-monsoon season. Six groundwater samples were collected from the piezometer, seven from the handpump, two from the tube well, and one from the open well. The ratios of heavy stable isotopes were measured using Dual Inlet Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometer-DI IRMS. The results of  $\delta^{18}O$  varied from -0.69 to -4.84 ‰ with an average value of -2.61  $\%$ , whereas δ<sup>2</sup>H varied from -9.11 to - 37.07  $\%$  with an average value of -19.43  $\%$ . The characteristic isotope lines of groundwater samples are very closely related to the LMWL (as shown in Table 44), indicating that meteoric water is the primary source of recharge in groundwater. The slight variation in the slope of GMWL (8) and LMWL (7.68) may be due to differences in the source of moisture and climatic and geographic conditions. The overall slope of the groundwater sample (5.74) is less steep than the LMWL (7.68), indicating the occurrence of evaporation before water infiltration in the vadose zone. The individual trends of piezometer samples (06), handpump (07), tube wells (02), and the open well (01) are showing the similar patterns. Figure 17 represents isotopic characterization for groundwater samples based on plots between  $\delta^2$ Η and  $\delta^{18}$ Ο.





Pre-monsoon 2023





monsoon 2023.

#### 10.2 Isotope Analysis for Post-monsoon Season

Figure 17. Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from<br>
Figure 17. Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from<br>
piezometers (06), handpump (07), tube-wells (02), and the open well isotope lines of groundwater samples are very closely related to the LMWL (as shown  $8^{2}H$  (%e)<br>  $^{40,00}$ <br>  $^{40,00}$ Figure 17. Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from<br>piezometers (06), handpump (07), tube-wells (02), and the open well (01) for Pre-<br>monsoon 2023.<br>
<br> **Isotope Analysis for Post-monsoon Season**<br>
<br> samples (5.09) is less steep than the LMWL (7.68) and pre-monsoon groundwater

Department of Hydrology, IIT Roorkee





samples (5.74), indicating meteoric water to be the primary source of groundwater recharge. The individual trends of piezometer samples (06), handpump (07), tubewells (02), and the open well (01) show similar patterns as in the case of the pre-monsoon season. The variation in intercept is due to differences in the source of moisture and climatic conditions. The contribution from each factor cannot be equal and it can be negligible in some places. Some rapid changes are likely linked to poor well integrity and anulus flow, highlighting the risk to groundwater sources from surface water intrusion. Moreover, the suggested predominance of evaporation in both pre- and post-season due to semi-arid conditions was also observed.

Figure 18 shows Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from piezometers (06), handpump (07), tube-wells (02), and the open well (01) in the postmonsoon season.

Table 45 Characteristic isotope lines of GMWL, LMWL, and groundwater samples for post-monsoon 2023 season.













Figure 18. Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from monsoon 2023.

 $8^{2}H$  ( $\%$ )<br>
Eigure 18. Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from<br>
piezometers (06), handpump (07), tube-wells (02), and the open well (01) for Post-<br>
monsoon 2023.<br>
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION<br>
Site Eigure 18. Isotopic characterization for Groundwater samples collected from<br>piezometers (06), handpump (07), tube-wells (02), and the open well (01) for Post-<br>monsoon 2023.<br>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION<br>Site visits to NTPC Kharg post-monsoon season during October  $9 - 13$ , 2023 and for pre-monsoon season during May  $5 - 9$ , 2024 by the survey team of IIT Roorkee. During these site visits, groundwater and surface water samples were collected from different sources such as hand pumps, tube wells, open wells, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, ash dyke and **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**<br>Site visits to NTPC Khargone power station, located near villages Selda, Balabad and<br>Dalchi in Barwah tehsil of Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh, and the surrounding<br>10 km area were undertaken **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**<br>Site visits to NTPC Khargone power station, located near villages Selda, Balabad and<br>Dalchi in Barwah tehsil of Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh, and the surrounding<br>10 km area were undertaken at the surface, 30 cm, and 60 cm from the ground were also collected and brought to





IIT Roorkee for the analysis of soil chemical properties, like EC, pH, major ions (Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, CO<sub>3</sub>, HCO<sub>3</sub>, Cl, SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, F-, and PO<sub>4</sub>), and Heavy metals (Cd, Zn, Hg, As, Cr, Pb etc.). Collected surface and groundwater samples were analysed to measure water quality parameters like pH, EC, DO, BOD, COD, major cations (Na, K, Ca, Mg, and Fe etc.), major anions (CO3, HCO3, Cl, SO4, NO3, F-, and PO4 etc.) and Heavy metals (Cd, Zn, Hg, As, Cr, Pb etc.). Some water quality parameters were determined using in-situ probes, and major cations, anions and heavy metals were determined using laboratory facilities available at IIT Roorkee. The following conclusions are made based on the analysis of  $1<sup>st</sup>$  &  $2<sup>nd</sup>$  year of sampling (pre and post-monsoon 2023 data) and pre-monsoon 2024 sampling.

- 1. Analysis of groundwater table observation reveals that, in general, the groundwater is flowing in two distinct patterns. The groundwater in the area to the north of the power station flows northwards towards Narmada River, and the groundwater in the area to the southern side of the power station flows towards the south and southwest direction.
- 2. The groundwater table contour map of the area is found mostly in line with its surface drainage pattern.
- 3. The water quality of most of the surface water samples was found to be well within the prescribed limits of BIS standards during the pre-monsoon 2023 season. The concentration of a few elements such as fluoride, sulphate and some heavy metals such as Fe, Se, and As was found to be slightly higher than the prescribed BIS limits of drinking water in ash dyke samples. Also, the pH values were slightly high in surface water samples collected from the ash dyke area.
- 4. The water quality of most of the groundwater samples was found to be well within the prescribed limits of BIS standards during the pre-monsoon 2023 season. The concentration of a few elements such as fluoride, nitrate, sulphate, and some heavy metals such as Fe, and Se was found to be slightly higher than the prescribed BIS limits of drinking water in a few groundwater samples during pre-monsoon 2023 season, which will be ascertained further during upcoming post-monsoon visit. Overall, the groundwater quality in the pre-





monsoon season is suitable for domestic use, indicating that it meets the standards and requirements necessary to provide safe and clean water for households.

- 5. The pH range of the soil samples analyzed in this study ranged from 6.05 to 7.5, with an average value of 6.8 when all sample depths were considered. The soil is frequently found to be neutral (34 out of 36 samples) within the pH range of 6.5 to 7.5. Only two samples showed acidic nature at 0 cm depth and 30 cm depth, respectively. Other soil chemical properties were found well within the prescribed limits.
- 6. The overall slope of the post- monsoon groundwater samples (5.09) is less steep than the LMWL (7.68) and pre- monsoon groundwater samples (5.74), indicating meteoric water to be primary source of groundwater recharge. The individual trends of piezometer samples (06), handpump (07), tubewells (02), and the open well (01) are showing the similar patterns as in case both premonsoon season and post-monsoon season.







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Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 96 Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 96

## Appendix-A: Photographs of Sampling Sites







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 97</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 97 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 97







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of *LDoc. No. HYD-6009* NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 98</sup>









Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 99</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 99 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 99







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 100</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 100 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 100 **Page: 100** 







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 101</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 101 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 101







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of *LDoc. No. HYD-6009* NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 102</sup>









Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 103</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 103 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 103







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of *LDoc. No. HYD-6009* NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 104</sup>









Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 105</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 105 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 105









Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 106</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 106 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 106







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 107</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 107 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 107







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of *LDoc. No. HYD-6009* NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 108</sup>









Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 109 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 109

















Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 111 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 111







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of *LDoc. No. HYD-6009* NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 112</sup>





























Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 115 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 115







Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of *LDoc. No. HYD-6009* NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>LDoc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) <u>Lissue date: Septemi</u> and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 116</sup>









Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 117</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 117 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 117















Review of Hydrogeology to Assess Impact of Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2 NTPC Khargone on Surface Water and <u>Doc.Type:DraftFin</u> Ground Regime (Especially around Ash Dyke) Lissue date: Septemi and Propose Specific Mitigation Measures. |<sup>Page: 119</sup>

Doc. No. HYD-6009/22-23/DFR2<br>Doc. Type: Draft Final Report-2<br>Issue date: September 3, 2024<br>Page: 119 Issue date: September 3, 2024 Page: 119









## DEPARTMENT OF HYDROLOGY INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE ROORKEE (UTTARAKHAND), INDIA Phone: +91 1332 285845 Email: manoj.jain@hy.iitr.ac.in



## Annexure-5

# CSR Works by NTPC-Khargone STPS FY: 2024-25 (April 2024 to September 2024)

## Girl Empowerment mission Workshop 2024 by NTPC Khargone.







## Organization of Mega Health checkup camp at Dalchi Village



Education- Stationery and School Bag Distribution to PAV Govt. Schools





## Distribution of Sweet packets to PAV schools under CSR on Independence Day- 2024



Organization of District Level Kabaddi at NTPC Khargone Stadium in which more than 500 students participated.


Organization of District Level Kabaddi at NTPC Khargone Stadium in which more than 800 students participated.







Distribution of school kits to 14 GEM Girls in BBPS



## ANNEXURE-6

## Water withdrawal data at NTPC-Khargone STPS

## Source- Omkareshwar Dam on Narmada River Period- Apr'24 to Sep'24' in FY: 2024-25



Total Water Withdrawal from Apr'24 to Sep'24= 10010929 m3