



Preliminary Feasibility Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The state of Jharkhand almost comprises hilly terrain mostly of Chhotanagpur plateau and 30% of total area (79,714 sq km) is covered with forest. The normal annual rainfall is 1400 mm. These geographical factors provide a number of Small Hydro Power (SHP) potential sites at waterfalls, rapids and meanders in the streams and rivers of Jharkhand.

About 80% of villages in the Jharkhand are yet to see electrical power. It is prudential to harness the SHP potential sites for the electrification of its nearby villages.

In view of above, Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) has entrusted MECON LIMITED for preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Report (PFR) for development of Small Hydro Power (SHP) at 22 sites in Jharkhand.

Bishunpur SHP site is one of 22 SHP sites, located in the western part of Jharkhand. It is situated in the Block Bishunpur of District Gumla. The Bishunpur SHP is proposed to utilize the flow of North Koel river near village Koenatoli.

1.2 Benefits of Small Hydro Power

Harnessed energy has become a symbol of growth and instrument for development. Electric power particularly the small hydro power is a renewable, economically attractive, environment friendly, non-polluting and environmentally benign source of energy. Moreover, the Small Hydro Power is submergence free and has short gestation period. These benefits of SHP have now been sufficiently recognised. The need of the project comes from the benefits of SHP and utilization of resources.





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1.3 Aim of report

Development of small hydro projects requires many stages of technical and financial study to determine if a site is technically and economically feasible. The viability of project is very site specific.

PFR is the first stage of work based on which Detailed Survey and Investigation (DSI) is recommended.

The aim of the report is to examine the adequacy for proceeding to the next stage of work; Detailed Survey & Investigation.

1.4 Scope of report

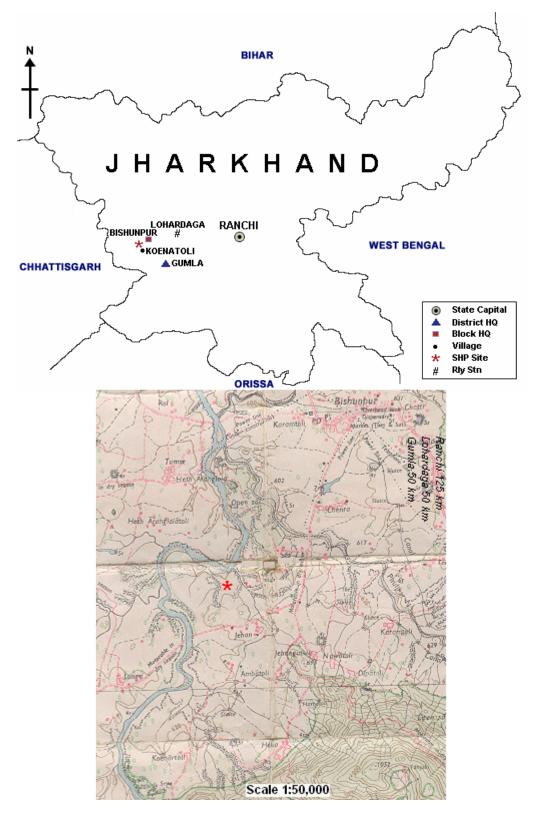
PFR covers the following activities.

- a) Topo sheet study for tentative planning of general layout of project, delineation of drainage area, and for obtaining idea on the access to site.
- b) Site visit for identification of location of the site, preliminary layout of SHP, preliminary assessment of head, duration of water availability in the stream, and electrification status of nearby villages.
- c) To examine the adequacy for proceeding to the next stage of development.





2.0 INDEX MAP





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3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 Location of site

The location of the site is shown in the Index Map. The details of location are as follows.

a) Village: Koenatoli

b) Block: Bishunpur

c) District: Gumla

d) State: Jharkhand

e) Topo sheet No.: 73 A/7

f) Latitude: 23°20'56" N

g) Longitude: 84°21'57" E

3.2 Access to site

The access to Bishunpur SHP site from Bishunpur is highlighted in the Index Map. The access to Bishunpur from the State capital, District HQ and the nearest Railway Station are as follows.

Place			Distance	
Origin	Destination	Type of approach	(approx)	
Ranchi (State Capital)	Lohardaga (Nearest Rly Stn)	National Highway (NH 75)	75 km	
Lohardaga	Bishunpur (Block HQ)	State Highway	50 km	
Gumla (District HQ)	Bishunpur	State Highway	50 km	

The nearest railway station Lohardaga is in Ranchi Lohardaga section of South Eastern Railway. The nearest airport is at Ranchi.

3.3 Electrification status of nearby villages

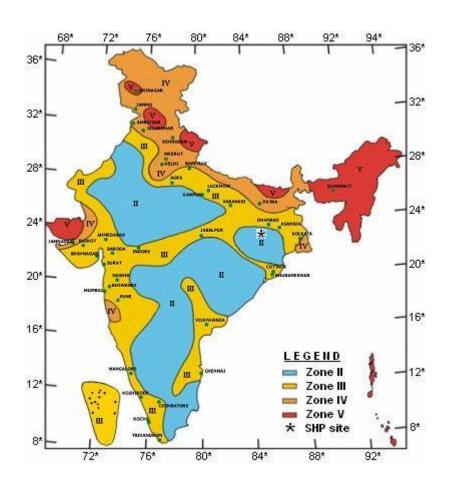
There are about 16 villages having about 800 houses nearby the SHP site, which do not have access to electrical power.





3.4 Geology & Seismicity

The site is located in Chotanagpur plateau, which is composed mainly of Archaic Gneiss and Granite rocks. The rocks are very old, hard and stable. Jharkhand has no moderate to large earthquakes in recent past, only small tremors have occurred in the region. According to the seismic hazard map of India updated by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in 2000, all of the southern districts of Jharkhand lie in Zone II.







4.0 HYDROLOGY

4.1 River / Stream

The Bishunpur SHP will utilize the water from North Koel river near village Koenatoli.

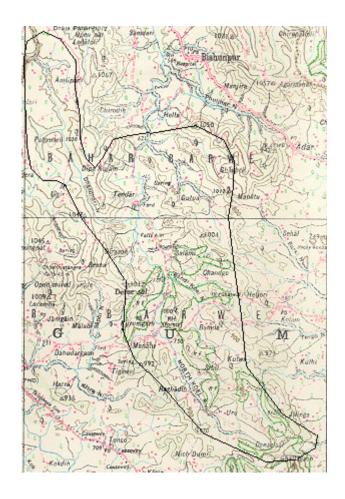
a) Stream / river: North Koelb) Source: Rain fed

c) Catchment area: 375 sq km (approx)

d) River basin: North Koel

4.2 Catchment area

The catchment area is delineated on the topo sheet as shown below.







4.3 Rainfall

The monthly rainfall (mm) of Bishunpur is given in the table below.

Monthly Rainfall (mm) of Bishunpur

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	29	14	15	29
February	13	14	15	15
March	38	0	0	12
April	10	11	0	2
May	11	9	0	15
June	238	245	248	259
July	343	381	336	346
August	216	222	253	249
September	218	226	216	217
October	29	30	38	33
November	5	6	3	4
December	1	3	4	3
Total	1151	1160	1128	1183

4.4 Flow

The Bishunpur SHP site was visited during the 4th week of November 2004, and the flow of North Koel river near village Koenatoli was measured as 1.606 m³/s. As understood from local people and seen from the rainfall data, the river is perennial, though there is lean flow only during summer season.

The flow data of North Koel river near village Koenatoli are not available. However, the following two bases are available to estimate the flow-duration.



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- a) Mean flow with catchment area of 22 streams scattered over Chhotanagpur plateau area in Jharkhand.
- b) Model of flow-duration, based on data of 22 streams scattered over Chhotanagpur plateau area in Jharkhand.

The flow-duration of North Koel river near village Koenatoli has been estimated on above two bases and shown in the table below.

Flow-duration of North Koel river near village Koenatoli

Exceedence Time (%)	Flow (m ³ /s)
25	4.417
50	1.624
60	1.182
75	0.734
80	0.618
90	0.404

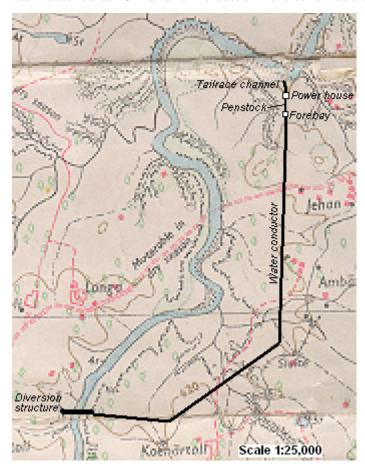
It has found that the flow measured (1.606 m³/s) is close to the flow of exceedence time 50%, which indicates the correctness of flow-duration.

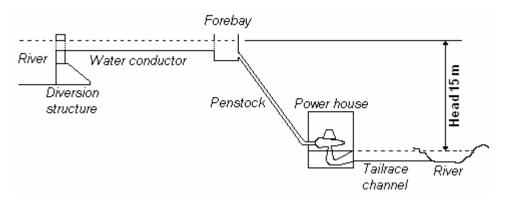




5.0 PRELIMINARY LAYOUT

The preliminary layout is outlined below in the relevant portion of the Toposheet. During the site visit the head was measured as 15m and is indicated in the schematic sketch.





Schematic sketch





6.0 POWER POTENTIAL

6.1 Power

The flow for different exceedence times is given in column (2) of the table below. The net head is worked out as 14.25m, assuming the head loss of 5%, and is shown in column (3). Assuming the overall plant efficiency of 85%, the power potential is worked out and shown in column (4) of the following table.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
% Exceedence Time	Flow (cumec)	Net Head (m)	Power Potential (kW)
25	4.417	14.25	525
50	1.624	14.25	193
60	1.182	14.25	141
75	0.734	14.25	87
80	0.618	14.25	73
90	0.404	14.25	48

6.2 Conclusion

The SHP site preliminarily seems to have small potential, but seeing the nature of rainfall and availability of water in the river almost through out the year, with a little storage the power potential can be increased. Also exact availability of water for power generation over different periods of a year will be measured during Detailed Survey and Investigation (DSI).

Further in view of non-availability of electrical power to villages nearby the site, whatever potential is available, is needed to be harnessed.

Therefore, it is recommended to carry out the next stage of development of The SHP, namely; Detailed Survey and Investigation (DSI).