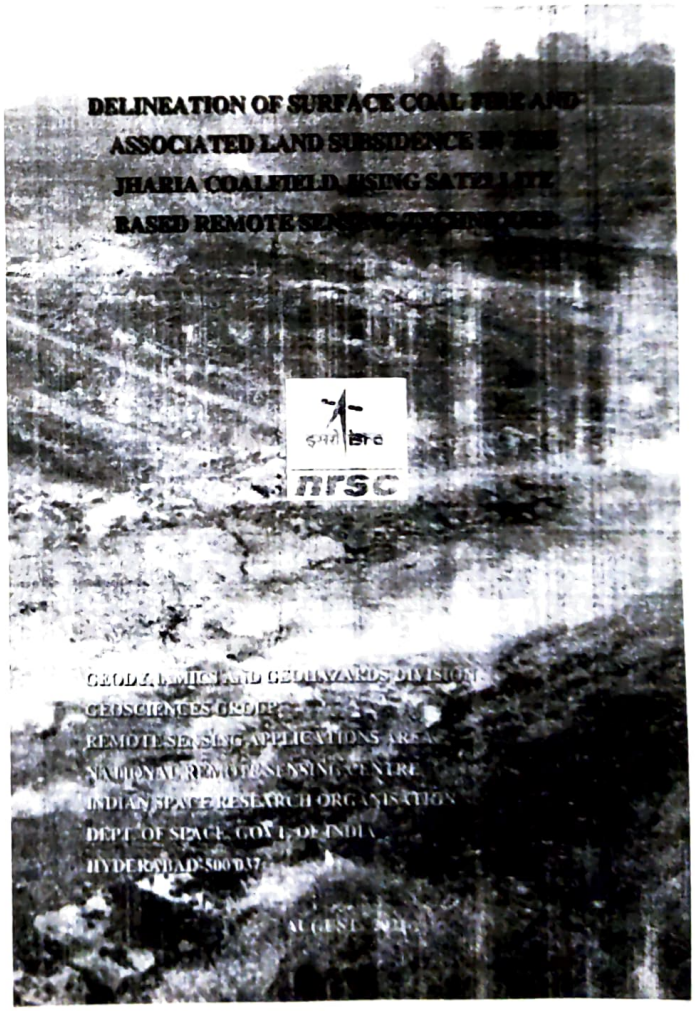
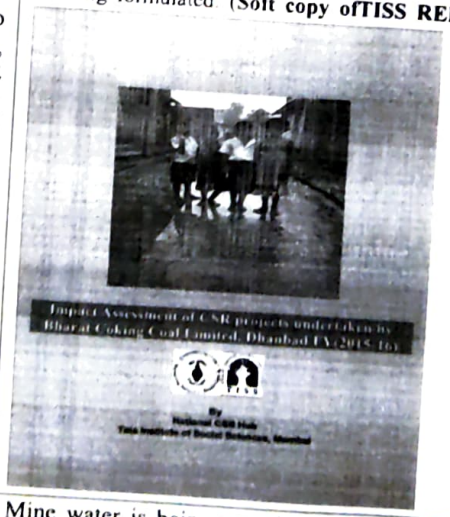
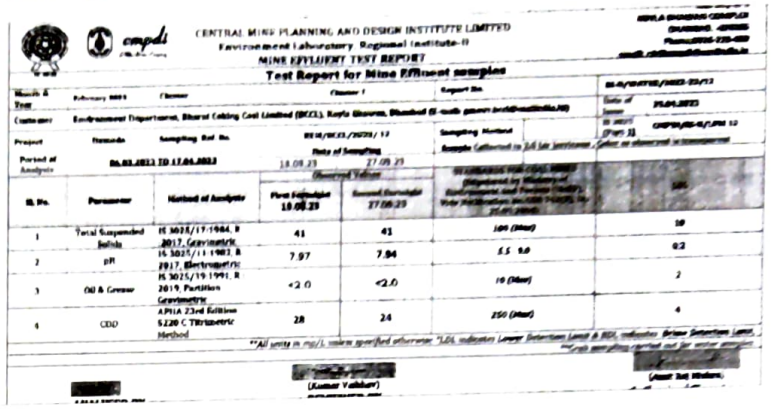
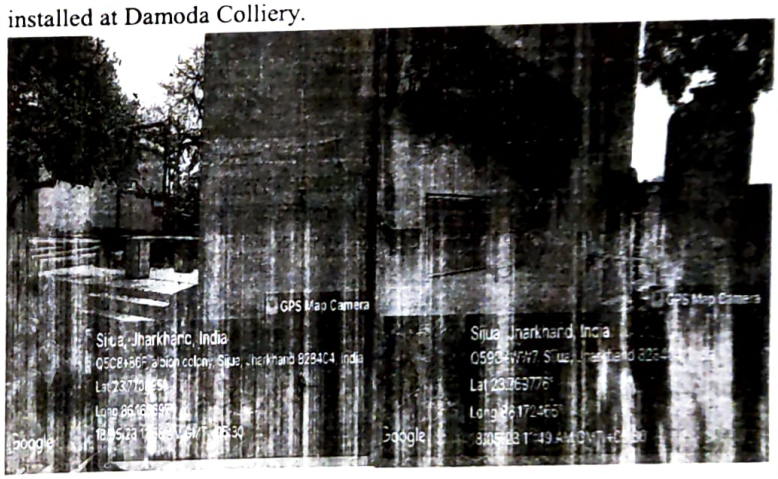
Compliance of Conditions of Environmental Clearance Granted by MoEFCC for Cluster-I

Oct'2022 to March'2023

EC Order No. J-11015/93/2009-IA. II (M) dtd 08.07.2021

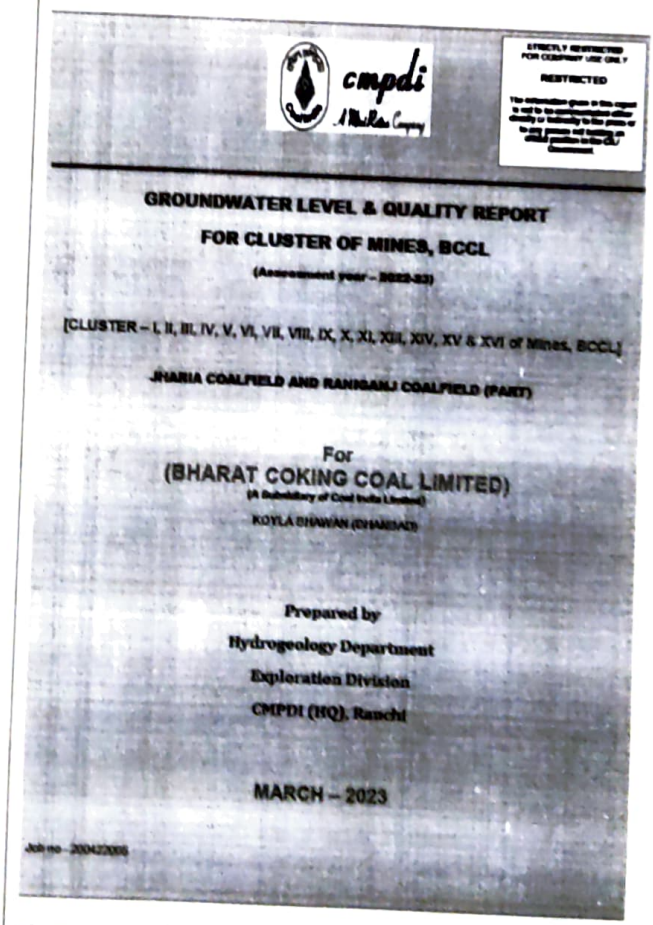
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. no.</th><th>Specific Conditions by MOEF:</th><th>Compliance</th></tr>
<tr><td>i</td><td>Production shall not exceed beyond that for which environmental clearance has been granted for the 3 mines of cluster-I.
<table>
<tr><th>Name of mine</th><th>Normative (MTPA)</th><th>Peak (MTPA)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Damoda Colliery</td><td>0.90</td><td>1.17</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The production for the cluster is within the limit for which environment clearance has been granted.
<table>
<tr><th>Name of the mine</th><th>Period</th><th>Production (MT)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Damoda Colliery</td><td>Apr'22 to March'23</td><td>0.519</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>ii</td><td>The measures identified in the environmental management plan for Cluster-I group of mines and the conditions given in this environmental clearance letter shall be dovetailed to the implementation of the Jharia Action Plan.</td><td>Master Plan is dovetailed with environmental clearance conditions. Currently, no fire observed in Cluster-I (Damoda Colliery). Actions like trench cutting & water flushing will be taken to control, mine fires including old OB dump & areas as specified in Jharia Master Plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii</td><td>(a)The proponent shall prepare time-series maps of the Jharia Coalfields through NRSA to monitor and prevent fire problems in the Jharia Coalfields by Isothermal mapping/imaging.
(b) And monitoring temperatures of coal seams (whether they are close to spontaneous ignition temperatures) and based on which, areas with potential fire problems shall be identified. Measures to prevent ingress of air (ventilation) in such areas, to prevent re-start fresh/spread fires in other areas including in mines of Cluster-I shall be undertaken.</td><td>Time -series maps of the Jharia Coalfields is prepared by NRSA for 2012 & 2018 and will continue. As per study conducted by NRSA, there is no fire in the leasehold area of Cluster-I (Damoda Colliery). (Soft copy of latest NRSA report is enclosed as Annexure-I)
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv</td><td>No mining shall be undertaking where underground fires continue.Measures shall be taken prevent/check such fires including in old OB dump areas where fire could start due to presence of coal/ shale with sufficient carbon content.</td><td>It shall be complied. No mining will be taken where underground fires continue.Actions like trench cutting & water flushing will be taken to control mine fires including old OB dump.</td></tr>
<tr><td>v</td><td>There shall be no external OB dumps. OB from the</td><td>At the end of the mining, there shall not be voids and area will be re-</td></tr>
</table>

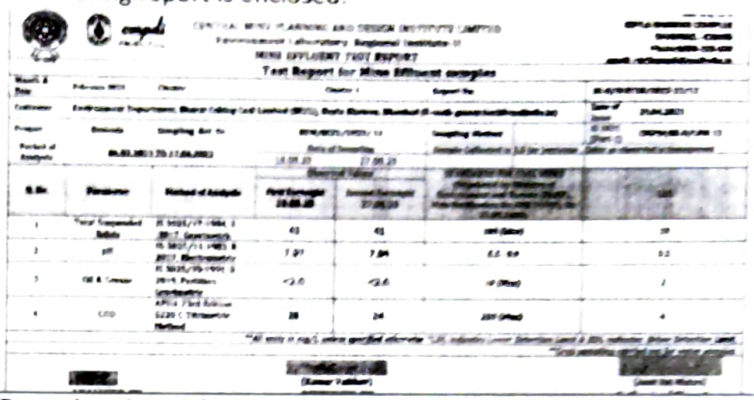
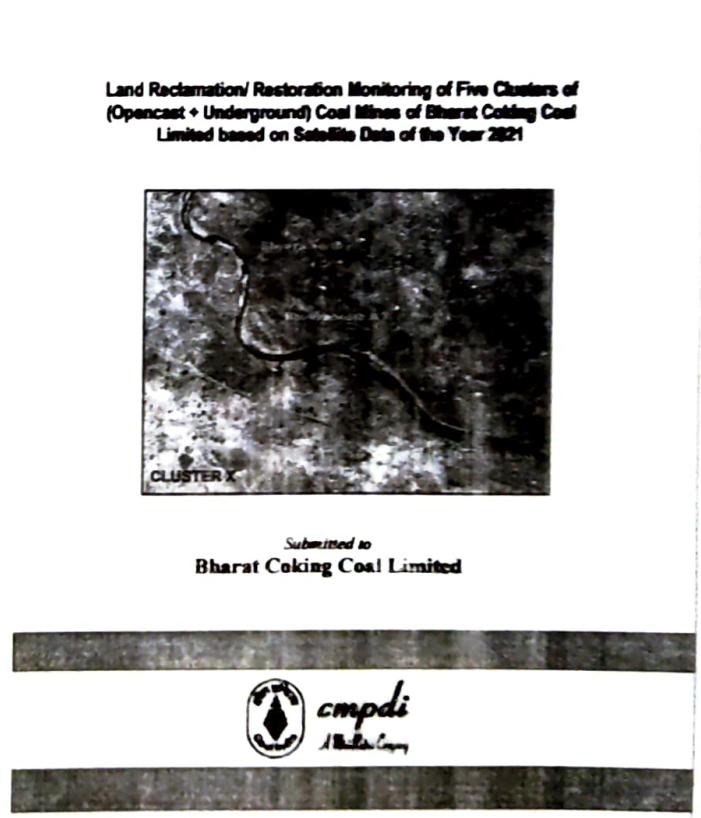
	2 patches shall be backfilled. At the end of the mining there shall be no void and the entire mined out area shall be re-vegetated. Areas where opencast mining was carried out and completed shall be reclaimed immediately thereafter.	vegetated and reclaimed.Progressive reclamation work is being undertaken with proper techniques suggested by the experts available in BCCL and in external agencies i.e. FRI Dehradun, CEMDE Delhi.
vi	A detailed calendar plan of production with plan for OB dumping and backfilling (for OC mines) and reclamation and final mine closure plan for each mine of cluster-1 shall be drawn up and implemented.	Calendar plan has been prepared. Mine closure plan as per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal have been prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and it is being implemented.
vii	Mining shall be carried out as per statuette from the streams/nalas flowing within the lease and maintaining a safe distance from the Nalas flowing along the lease boundary. A safety barrier of a minimum 60m width shall be maintained along the nalas/water bodies. The small water bodies in Damoda (Albion Section) OC shall be protected to the extent feasible and the embankment proposed along water body shall be strengthened with stone pitching.	It is being followed.
viii	Thick green belt shall be developed along undisturbed areas, mine boundary and in mine reclamation. A total area of 237.79 ha shall be reclaimed and afforested.	It is being complied. Green belt of 6.00 Ha exits in Damoda lease hold area and Eco restoration of 13.00 Ha has been already developed and being maintained properly. Work order for OB Dump Plantation on 10 Ha area was given to Forest Dept. in FY- 2022-23.
ix	Specific imitative measures identified for the Jharia Coalfields in the Environmental Action Plan prepared for Dhanbad as a critically polluted area and relevant for Cluster-1 shall be implemented.	Dhanbad Action Plan is being implemented. The salient actions of this area: 1. Covered transportation of Coal 2. Water sprinkling 3. Plantation 4. Utilization of surplus mine water
x	A detailed CSR Action Plan shall be prepared for Cluster-I group of mines. Specific activities shall be identified for CSR for the budget of Rs 13.75 crores provided for CSR for 2010-11 and Rs 5/T of coal as recurring expenditure. The 190.51 ha of area within Cluster-I ML existing as waste land and not being acquired shall be put to productive use under CSR and developed with fruit bearing and other useful species for the local communities. In addition to afforesting 237.79 ha of are at the post-mining stage, the 204.67 ha of fallow/abandoned land and 40.64 ha waste land/barren land within Cluster-I ML shall berehabilitated/reclaimed as forest/agricultural land under CSR Plan in consultation with local communities. Third party evaluation shall be got carried out regularly for the proper implementation of activities undertaken in the project area under CSR. Issues raised in the Public Hearing shall also be integrated with activities being taken up under CSR. The details of CSR undertaken along with budgetary provisions for the village-wise various activities and expenditure thereon shall be uploaded on the company website every year.	BCCL is implementing CSR activities, as per Govt. norms with a CSR Committee being evaluated by Tata Institute of Social Science. A CSR department has been established at the headquarter level and area level for proper executing the CSR activities. All welfare/ CSR activities are also uploaded in Company web site. **(Soft copy of CSR activities enclosed as Annexure II)** TISS, Mumbai has conducted the baseline survey and accordingly an action plan is being formulated. **(Soft copy ofTISS REPORT enclosed as Annexure III)** 
xi	Mine discharge water shall be treated to meet standards prescribed standards before discharge into natural water courses / agriculture. The quality of the water discharged shall be monitored at the outlet points and proper records maintained thereof and uploaded regularly on the company website.	Mine water is being stored at sump of Albion OCP and after treatment through Pressure Filter is being used for domestic purpose. A work order has been issued to CMPDIL, Ranchi. Regular monitoring of Water Quality Parameters is being carried out by CMPDIL. Max. value of parameters of mine discharge is given in the table

		below: Total Suspended Solids: 41 pH: 7.97-7.94 Oil & Grease: < 2 COD: 24-28 **(Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure IV)** 
xii	No groundwater shall be used for the mining activities. Additional water required, if any, shall be met from mine water or by recycling/reuse of the water from the existing activities and from rainwater harvesting measures. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells go dry due to dewatering of mine.	Surface mine water is being used for industrial purpose and domestic purposes. Mine water after treatment through Filtration by Pressure Filters is supplied to villagers or nearby communities. Two nos. pressure filter of capacity 1250 Gallon /day have already been installed at Damoda Colliery. 
xiii	Continuous monitoring of long-term impacts of dumping of fly ash (for life of the mine) and leaching of heavy metals on soil and water quality of the study area shall be undertaken and the details of which shall be submitted to the Central Ground Water Board, SPCB and to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Bhubaneswar, as part of the compliance report. Permanent monitoring arrangements such as piezometers shall be established in and around mine areas covering potential impact zone for contamination of heavy metals due to leachates from fly ash. In case of increasing levels of heavy metals detected in groundwater, further dumping of fly ash shall be stopped immediately. Independent third party monitoring of impacts of dumping of fly ash shall also be undertaken and reported to the regulatory	At present there is no fly ash being dumped.

	authorities and uploaded on the company website. In case, the disposal of fly ash into the de-coaled voids is not found to be an environmentally suitable option, the balance void shall be converted into water reservoir of a maximum depth of 35m which shall be gently sloped. The upper benches of the reservoir shall be stabilized with plantation and the periphery of the reservoir fenced.	
XIV	Regular monitoring of groundwater level and quality of the study area shall be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and construction of new piezometers. The monitoring for quantity shall be done four times a year in pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (August), post monsoon (November) and winter (January) seasons and for quality including As and F during the month of May. Data thus collected shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and to the Central Pollution Control Board/SPCB quarterly within one month of monitoring. Rainwater harvesting measures shall be undertaken in case monitoring of water table indicates a declining trend.	Groundwater level and quality is being monitored by CMPDIL. Water level monitoring at 4hydrograph stations has been done in the months of May'22, Aug'22, Nov '22& Jan'23 and the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below: **Piezometer installation:**Construction of2 nos. of Piezometric well is complete. **(Soft copy of Latest Ground level monitoringreport is enclosed as Annexure V)**

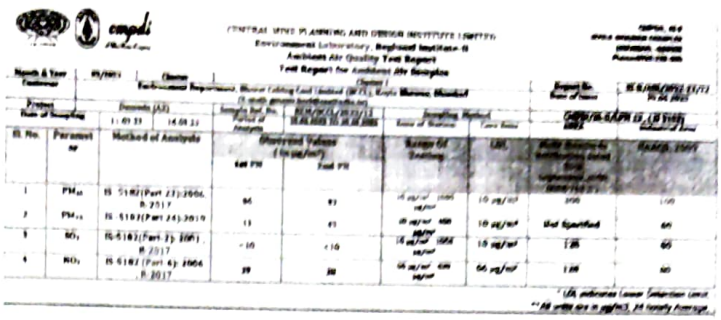
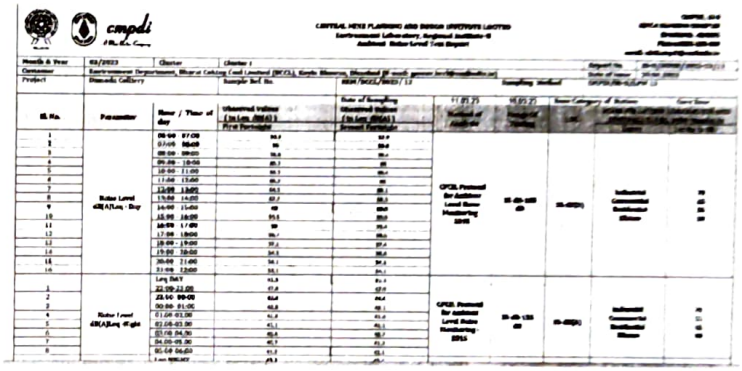
Sl No	Well No	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			May'22	Aug'22	Nov'22	Jan'23
1	B-15	BeraHasti	3.67	0.45	1.02	2.30
2	B-21A	Dugdha	9.65	5.55	4.35	--
3	B-51	Taranga	5.06	0.00	4.57	2.87
4	B-53	Karmatanr	4.42	1.78	3.54	1.68
Average WL (bgl)			***5.70***	***1.95***	***3.37***	***2.28***

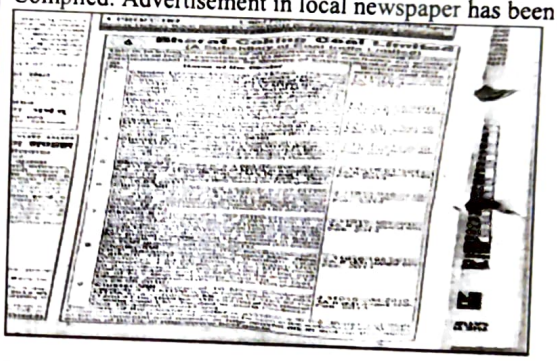


	...P shall also be provided for workshop, and CHP, ...f any. Effluents from the mines shall be treated to conform to prescribed standards if is discharged into any water course outside the lease area. The quality of effluent/water discharged shall be monitored at outlet points. Proper records shall be maintained thereof and uploaded regularly on the company's website.	There is no CHP. Mine discharge water is being allowed to settle down in the mine sumps before disposal into storage reservoirs. The monitoring of mine water quality parameters is being done by CMPDIL and parameters are well within the prescribed limit provided by CPCB. Monitoring report is enclosed. 
xvi	For monitoring the land use pattern and post mining land use, a time series of land use maps, based on satellite imagery (on a scale of 1: 50000) of the core zone and buffer zone, from the start to the end of mine life, shall be prepared once in 3 years (for anyone particular season which is consistent in the time series). The report shall be submitted to MOEF and its Regional office at Bhubaneswar.	Presently a time series map of vegetation cover in the Jharia Coal Field is being carried out through CMPDI, Ranchi using satellite imagery for every 3 years & it has been uploaded on the official website of company. Further CMPDI has been requested to prepare "Time series of land use maps based on satellite imagery of the core zone and buffer zone in the scale 1:50000 **(Soft copy of latest land reclamation report is enclosed as annexure VI)**  **Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Five Clusters of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021** CLUSTER X *Submitted to* **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** cmpdi
xvii	A Final Mine Closure Plan along with a Plan for Habitat Restoration and with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for approval before the final mine closure.	BCCL has deposited the amount in a separate ESCROW ACCOUNT for corpus fund as per Mine Closure Guidelines as specified in the mine closure Plan. A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund will be

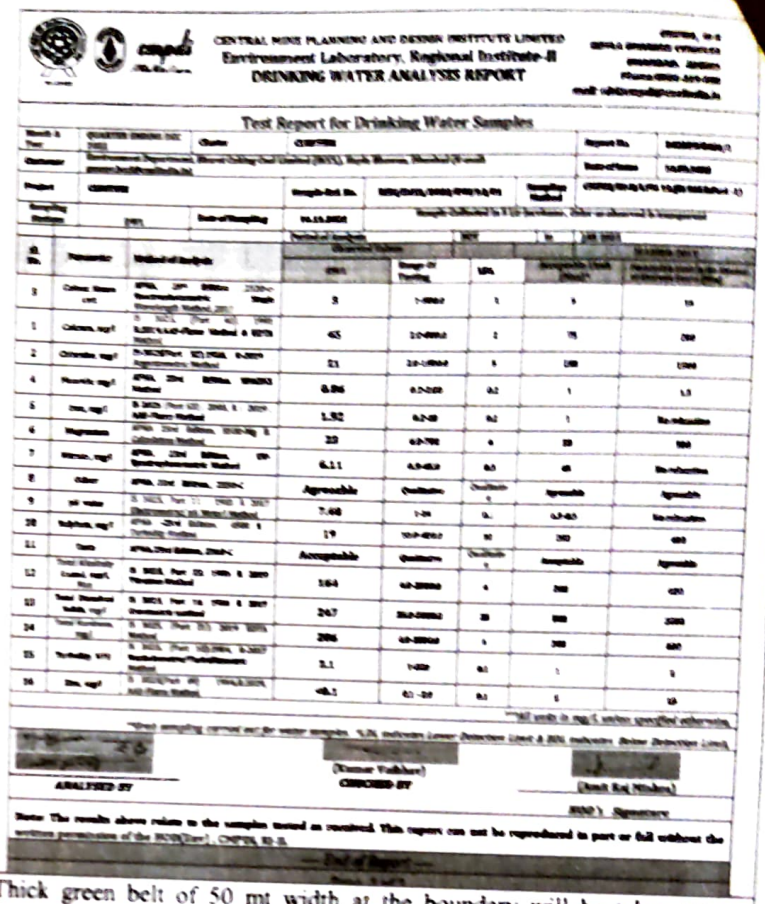
	The species selected for Habitat Restoration for post-mining land shall include a specific Plan for development of agro-forestry using a mix of native species found in the study area.	submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests after five ye before mine closure for approval. Native species (Sheesham, Sirish, Arjuna, grassesetc) are being used in mine reclamation. **(Soft copy of Details of amount deposited enclosed as Annexure VII)**
xviii	Corporate Environment Responsibility: The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors'. The Environment Policy shall prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions. The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished. To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.	A well-defined Corporate Environment Policy has already been laid down and approved by the Board of Directors. Updated Environment policy posted on BCCL website. Link of the policy is- https://www.bcclweb.in/environment/CEP_280220.pdf Complied. A hierarchical system of the company to deal with environmental issues from corporate level to mine level already exists. Being complied.
B	General Conditions by MoEFCC::	
i	No change in technology and scope of working shall be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Being complied.
ii	No change in the calendar plan including quantum of mineral coal and waste being produced shall be made.	Noted.
iii	Four ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SOx and NO_x. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, in particulates shall be carried out at least once in a year.	Complied. The location of monitoring stations in Jharia Coal Field has been finalized in consultation with the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. Ambient air quality along with heavy metals such as Hg,As,Ni,Cd, Cr, etc. is regularly monitored by CMPDIL. **(Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure IV)** Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2022-23.** Name of the Cluster : **Cluster -I** PERIOD: **Q. E. DECEMBER , 2022.** **AREA: BARORA** **Project: Barora** **Heavy Metal Analysis report of Ambient Air Quality**

SAMPLE	Cadmium(Cd) (ng/m3)	Mercury(Hg) (ng/m3)	Arsenic(As) (ng/m3)	Chromium(Cr) (ng/m3)	Nickel (Ni) (ng/m3)	Lead (Pb) (ng/m3)
LDL	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.01	0.1	0.005
Karmatand village (A1)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	0.01	<0.1	0.106
Damoda (A2):	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.052
Madhuband washery (A3)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.041
Block II OCP (A4):	<0.001	0.002	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.087
Regional Hospital Baghmara (A42):	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.104

	Data on ambient air quality (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SOx and NO$_x$ and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cr, etc.) and other monitoring data shall be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar and to the State Pollution Control Board and the Central Pollution Control Board once in six months. Random verification of samples through analysis from independent laboratories recognized under the EP Rules, 1986 shall be furnished as part of the compliance report.	Data on ambient air and other monitoring data is being regularly submitted to the Ministry and pollution control board along with compliance report. **(Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure IV)** 
v	Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc. shall be provided with ear plugs/muffs.	It is being Complied in mines and also the Noise levels are below the Ambient Noise Standard (Day time 75 dB & Night Time (70 dB for Industrial Area). Regular maintenance of vehicles and other machineries are being practiced for control of noise level. Ear plugs/muffs, dust masks and googlesare provided to the persons engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc. **(Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure IV)** 
vi	Industrial wastewater (workshop and wastewater from the mine) shall be properly collected, and treated so as to conform to the standards including for heavy metals before discharge prescribed under GSR422 (E) dated 19th May 1993 and 31st December 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.	The work of monitoring of ambient environment is being done by CMPDIL, Ranchi. Physico-Chemical characteristics of effluents are well within the prescribed limit.
vii	Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Vehicles used for transportation of the mineral shall be covered with tarpaulins and optimally loaded.	Being complied.
viii	Monitoring of environmental quality parameters shall be carried out through establishment of adequate number and type of pollution monitoring and analysis equipment in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board and data got analyzed through a laboratory recognized under EP Rules, 1986.	It is being done by CMPDIL, Ranchi having NABL accreditation.

ix	Personnel working in dusty areas shall wear protective respiratory devices and they shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance programmeofthe workers shall be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and to take corrective measures, if needed.	It is being complied. A separate full-fledged Human Resou Development Department is conducting regular training programme o these issues. Apart from this Vocational Training Centers are existing in all the areas of BCCL, which provides periodical training on the safety and occupational health issue to each of the workers working in the mines. **(Soft copy of Training list enclosed as Annexure VIII)**
x	A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the company.	Complied.A full-fledged Environment cell, with a suitable qualified multidisciplinary team of executives has been established. GM (Environment) at head quarter level, co-ordinates with all the Areas and reports to the Director (Technical) and in turn he reports to the CMD of the company. Socio economic issues and capacity building are being evaluated by Tata Institute of Social Science.
xi	The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and shall not be diverted for other purpose. Year-wise expenditure shall be reported to this Ministry and its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar.	It is being complied. Separate head "plantation", & "environment" is there for recurring expenditure and used for eco-restoration , environmental protection measures, statutory payments etc.
xii	The Project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers that are widely circulated around the project, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned within seven days of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution control Board and may also be seen at the website of the Ministry of Environment & Forests at http://envfor.nic.in	Complied. Advertisement in local newspaper has been given. 
xiii	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall be marked to concerned Panchayat/ZilaParishad, Municipal Corporation or Urban Local Body and local NGO, if any, from whom any suggestion/representation has been received while processing the proposal. A copy of the clearance letter shall also be displayed on the company's website.	Complied. Clearance letter has been displayed on Company web site. Link of the clearance letter of Cluster-I is - https://www.bcclweb.in/?page_id=4781 Also Clearance letter has been sent to Mukhiya of different Panchayat.
xiv	A copy of the clearance letter shall be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industry Centre and Collector's Office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.	Complied.
xv	The clearance letter shall be uploaded on the company's website. The compliance status of the stipulated conditions shall also be uploaded by the project authorities on their website and updated at least once every six months so as to bring the same in the public domain. The monitoring data of environmental quality parameters (air, water, noise and soil) and critical' pollutants such as PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and NO_x (ambient and stack if any) and critical sectoral parameters shall also be displayed at the entrance of the project premises and mines office and in corporate office and on the company's website.	Complied. Clearance letter has been displayed on Company web site and updated regularly. The monitoring data of environmental quality parameter (air, water, noise and soil) and critical pollutant such as PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NO_x (ambient) and critical sectoral parameters is being displayed at the entrance of the Area office.
xvi	The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions (both in hard copy and in e-mail) to the respective Regional	Being complied.

	ffice of the MOEF, the respective Zonal offices of CPCB and the SPCB.	
	The Regional Office of this Ministry located at Bhubaneswar shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The Project authorities shall extend full cooperation to the office(s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data information/monitoring reports.	Noted. Project authority is ready to extend its full cooperation for any kind of visit and inspection conducted by Regional Office in connection with EC Conditions Compliance.
xviii	The environmental statement for each financial year, ending 31st March, in Form-V to be submitted mandatorily by the project proponent to the State Pollution Control Board concerned as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently. This shall also be uploaded on to the company's website along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall be sent to the respective Regional Offices of the MOEF by E-mail.	Environmental Statement (Form-V) has been regularly submitted for each financial year to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. **(Soft copy of Environmental Statement (Form V) is enclosed as Annexure IX)**
C	**Other Conditions by MoEFCC:**	**Compliance**
i	The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.	Agree.
ii	Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Agree.
iii	The above conditions will be enforced *inter-alia,* under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules. The proponent shall ensure to undertake and provide for the costs incurred for taking up remedial measures in case of soil contamination, contamination of groundwater and surface water, and occupational and other diseases due to the mining operations.	It is being complied.
iv	The Environmental Clearance is subject to the outcome of the Writ Petition filed by M/S Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in response to the closure orders issued by the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board which is pending in the Jharkhand High Court.	Agree.
	New Condition in Amended EC(8 July,2021)	**Compliance**
I.	The production of cluster shall not be exceed 1.17 MTPA without any change in overall production capacity.	The production for the cluster is within the limit for which environment clearance has been granted.
II.	In-active OB dump shall not be kept barren/ open and immediately reclaimed and regraded to improve the land form and covered by temporary grass etc. For better land use post mining on closure.	It is being complied. Green belt of 6.00 Ha exits in Damoda lease hold area and Eco restoration of 13 Ha has been already developed and being maintained properly. 10 Ha area has been taken for OBDump plantation in 2022-23 F.Y.
III.	PP shall regularly check the water quality of mine pit water for drinking water standards at regular interval of time.	Regular monitoring of water quality has been done by CMPDIL, Ranchi. **(Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure X)**

		 CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT Test Report for Drinking Water Samples ANALYSED BY CHECKED BY [illegible] (Signature)
IV.	Thick green belt of 50 mt width at the boundary in the down wind direction of the project site shall be developed to mitigate/ check the dust pollution.	Thick green belt of 50 mt width at the boundary will be taken up to mitigate the dust pollution. 10 Ha area has been taken for OBDump plantation in 2022-23 F.Y.
V.	Peripheral tree plantation around the affected villages of Sijua, patracoli, Karmatand, Bastee and Village and Parsatand Village which is near to OB dump of 60 Mtr shall be done within two years.	Location identification for peripheral plantation is under process. Plantation will be taken up after the identification of same. 10 Ha area has been taken for OBDump plantation in 2022-23 F.Y.
VI.	PP shall submit a third party assessment of EC Compliance shall be undertaken once in three years through reputed agency.	Noted. Third party audit report will be submitted after completion of three years.
VII.	Continuous Monitoring at occupational safety and health hazards and the corrective action need to be ensured.	Being Complied.
VIII.	Continuous air quality monitoring Station (2 nos.) shall be installed and monitoring should be commenced within 10 months from date at least at 2 locations in consultation of SPCB. Data so generated shall be displayed on Company's web site and at entry gate with digital display.	Tender was floated for the procurement of CAAQMS but due to some technical reasons tender was cancelled. Tender had been again floatedand installation will be completed soon. One PM10 analyzer is installed at Fire Area Workshop of Damoda Colliery having connectivity at JSPCB server.
IX.	Persons of nearby villagers shall be given training on livelihood and skill development to make them employable.	Noted. Regular training for livelihood like tailoring, stitching, beautician course, Computer training course has already been taken up which will be strengthen & flourish in due course of time.

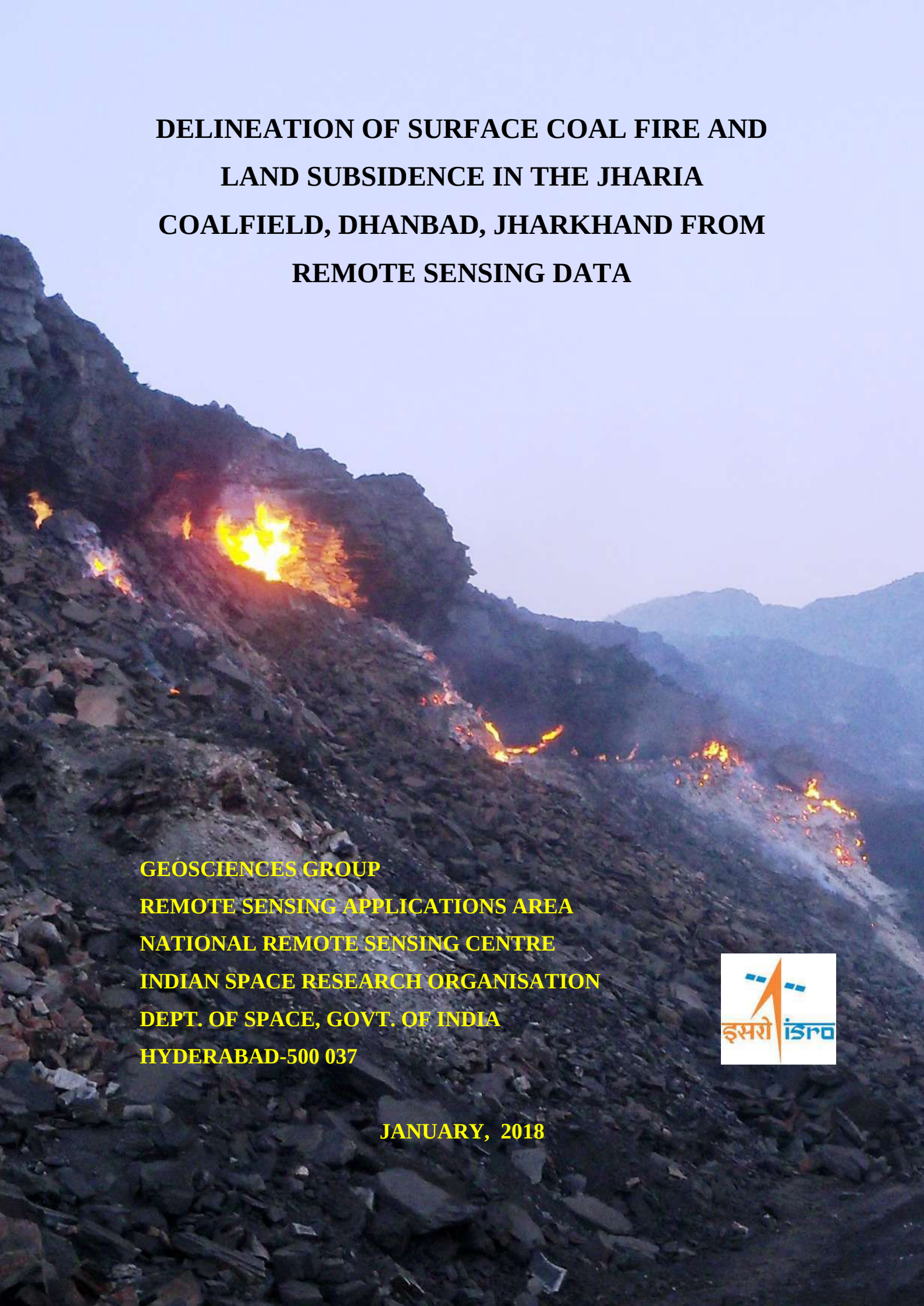
	Hon'ble Supreme Court in an Writ Petition(s) Civil No. 114/2014, Common Cause vs Union of India &Ors vide its judgment dated 8th January, 2020 has directed the Union OF India to impose a condition in the mining lease and a similar condition in the environmental clearance and the mining plan to the effect that the mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. Compliance of this condition after the mining activity is over at the cost of mining lease holders/ Project Proponent. The implement report of the above said condition shall be sent to the Regional Office MoEFCC.	Noted. After ceasing mining operations/mine closure, re-grassing/restoration of the mining area will be done, which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. The implementation report will be sent to the Regional Office of MoEFCC at regular interval.
XI.	Project Proponent shall obtain Blasting permission from DGMS for conducting mining operation near villages and also explore deployment of rock breakers of suitable capacity in the project to avoid blasting very near to villages. There shall be no damages caused to Habitation/ structures due to blasting activity.	Being followed. **(Soft copy of blasting permission is enclosed as Annexure XI)**
XII.	5 nos. Of Fog Canon (Mist Sprayer) shall be installed to reduce the impact of air pollution.	Installation and commissioning of 5 nos of trolley mounted fog canon (Mist sprayer) had been completed.

Asst. Mgr. (Envt.)
Damoda colliery

Manager
Damoda colliery

Project Officer
Damoda colliery

DELINEATION OF SURFACE COAL FIRE AND LAND SUBSIDENCE IN THE JHARIA COALFIELD, DHANBAD, JHARKHAND FROM REMOTE SENSING DATA



GEOSCIENCES GROUP

REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS AREA

NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE

INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

DEPT. OF SPACE, GOVT. OF INDIA

HYDERABAD-500 037

JANUARY, 2018

DELINEATION OF SURFACE COAL FIRE **AND** LAND SUBSIDENCE IN THE JHARIA COALFIELD, DHANBAD, JHARKHAND FROM REMOTE SENSING DATA

Report for

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED (BCCL)

(A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LTD.)

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, KOYLA BHAWAN

KOYLA NAGAR, DHANBAD – 826 005, JHARKHAND

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HYDERABAD-500 037

JANUARY, 2018

PROJECT TEAM

1. **Dr. K VINOD KUMAR**, Group Head, Geosciences Group
   Project formulation and coordination
2. **Dr. Tapas R. Martha**, Scientist 'SF'
   Field survey and report preparation
3. **Shri Priyom Roy,** Scientist 'SD'
   Image processing, interpretation, field survey, maps and report preparation

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project team is grateful to Dr. Y.V.N. Krishnamurthy, Director, NRSC, for his support at various stages during execution of this project. We are extremely grateful to Dr. P.V.N. Rao, Deputy Director (RSAA), NRSC for his overall guidance and encouragement. We thank Shri D. Gangopadhyay (Director, P&P). BCCL, for this project initiative and for providing Geosciences group, NRSC, the opportunity to carry out the task. We are thankful to Shri A. K. Singh (GM, I/C), BCCL for taking keen interest in the project work and for the support during our fieldwork. We also thank Shri Dipankar Maity, Surveyor (Mining) and Shri Mithilesh Kumar, Sr. Manager (Mining) for their support and fruitful discussion during the fieldwork. The support of all the BCCL officials in the various collieries visited during the course of the ground truth verification is duly acknowledged.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Coal fire is a serious problem in Jharia coal field, where high ranking coals are gradually burnt due to these fires. The combined effect of surface and sub-surface fires and mining related subsidence has endangered the environmental stability of Jharia coal field. Coupled with the ecological changes instigated by open cast mining, the landscape in and around Jharia have changed drastically over the years. In the present study, delineation of coal fire and mining related land subsidence have been addressed. Thermal band of Landsat-8 (100m resolution) have been used to demarcate the coal mine fire areas from non fire areas. For this study, Landsat-8 data of May, 2017 have been used. The band 10 (10.60-11.19 μm) of Landsat-8 data is used to derive the relative radiant temperature. Further ALOS-PALSAR 2, L band microwave data has been used to delineate zone of probable land subsidence (using differential interferometry) due to mining. The study reflects that, compared to 2012, the eastern flanks (Lodna and Tisra) show a larger fire area. The western flank (Nadkhurkee and Shatabdi) and the northern flank (Katras and Gaslitand) show isolated fire pockets in active mines as well as OB dumps. Among all the colliery areas, Kusunda and Lodna area is most affected by coal mine fire. The current fire area mapped is 3.28 sq.km. Apart from this, five distinctive areas of land subsidence have been identified using interferometric method. These are primarily caused by older or active underground mining. The Moonidih Project is most affected by subsidence. The coal mine fire and subsidence areas are further verified on the ground. The final coal mine fire and subsidence map of Jharia coal field is prepared by using remote sensing data analysis with field validation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Coal fire is a perennial problem in Jharia coal field (JCF) covering 447 sq. km. area in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand state. Subsurface and surface coal fires are a serious problem in many coal-producing countries. The severity and extent of mine fires in some of the Indian coalfields, particularly Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, are quite alarming. Combustion can occur either within coal or in coal dumps on the surface. Considerable economic loss and environmental problem arises due to the coal fire. Coal fire burns valuable coal and also creates difficulties in mining by increasing the cost of production or making existing operations difficult. Noxious gases like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxides, which are the result of coal burning processes, often affect the immediate surroundings of an active coal fire area (Gangopadhyay, 2003). These greenhouse gases not only affect local atmosphere but also play a crucial role in the damages, found associated with coal fire such as land surface subsidence and surface cracking. Coal fires are caused by oxidation of coal but the reaction involved in oxidation of coal is not understood till date. Broadly, the potential for spontaneous combustion lies in its ability to react with oxygen at ambient temperature. This occurs through the reaction of oxygen at the surface of the coal resulting in an exothermic reaction. As a consequence, the temperature of coal rises and if temperature reaches the threshold temperature, ranging between 80^0 to 120^0C, a steady reaction starts, which produces carbon dioxide. Temperature keeps on increasing once CO_2 started to form and at 2300°C, the exothermic reaction becomes rapid. It is known that high grade coals (high carbon content) are more fire prone, though the reason behind this is not well understood. Another important parameter, which controls fire, is the size of the particles. Larger the effective area of coal (fire particles), more rapidly the reaction proceeds. Cracks, fissures play a role like positive catalysts to coal oxidation by slowly supplying oxygen / air through their conduits.

Coal mining in Jharia Coal Field (JCF) started way back in 1895. History of fire in Jharia Coal Field date back to 1916 when the first incidence of fire was reported from XIV seam of Bhowrah colliery. JCF was nationalised in 1972 and over the decades, the fire has spread or been contained but never extinguished. The combination of underground fire and subsidence have affected vast areas of JCF.

1.1 Background

Remote sensing technique in thermal band offers a cost-effective and time-saving technology for mapping various geoenvironmental / hazardous features such as coal fires, forest fires, oil well fires, volcanic eruptions etc. NRSC has carried out coal fire mapping projects in the past; conducting an airborne campaign in 1989 and using Landsat-5 TM data in 1995 (Bhattacharya *et. al.*, 1995), over Jharia coalfield, Jharkhand and using Landsat-5 TM data for 2001 over Raniganj coalfield, West Bengal. Further, projects were executed in 2006 and 2012 in which coal fires of the JCF were mapped using Landsat-7 ETM+ and ASTER data, respectively. Additionally, a R&D study was taken up in 2013 to delineate subsidence areas using differential interferomteric (DInSAR) technique. In view of the past experiences, based on the letter (Ref. no. NRSC/16/76) from Director (Tech.), Operations, BCCL addressed to Director, NRSC on 01 February 2016. a project was formulated to take up Coal fire and Land Subsidence study of the Jharia Coal Field using space-borne remote sensing technique. The formal Memorandum of Understanding between BCCL and NRSC was signed on 23rd of Dec, 2016.

1.2 Objectives

The following objectives are formulated on the basis of the above mentioned background:

I. To map Coal fire in the study area based on pixel integrated relative radiant temperature derived from latest available Landsat-8 data of 2016-17 time period.

II. To compare the change in the coal fire distribution in the Jharia coalfield within the period of 2012 and 2016-17.

III. To delineate probable subsidence areas in the region using differential interferometry method.

1.3 Study Area

Jharia Coalfield is located in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand state (Figure 1) and it is named after the main coal mining town of Jharia. It is situated in the Damodar River valley and is about 250 km NW of Kolkata. The coalfield is contained roughly within latitudes 23º 42' N and 23º 50'N and longitudes 86º 09'E and 86º 30'E.

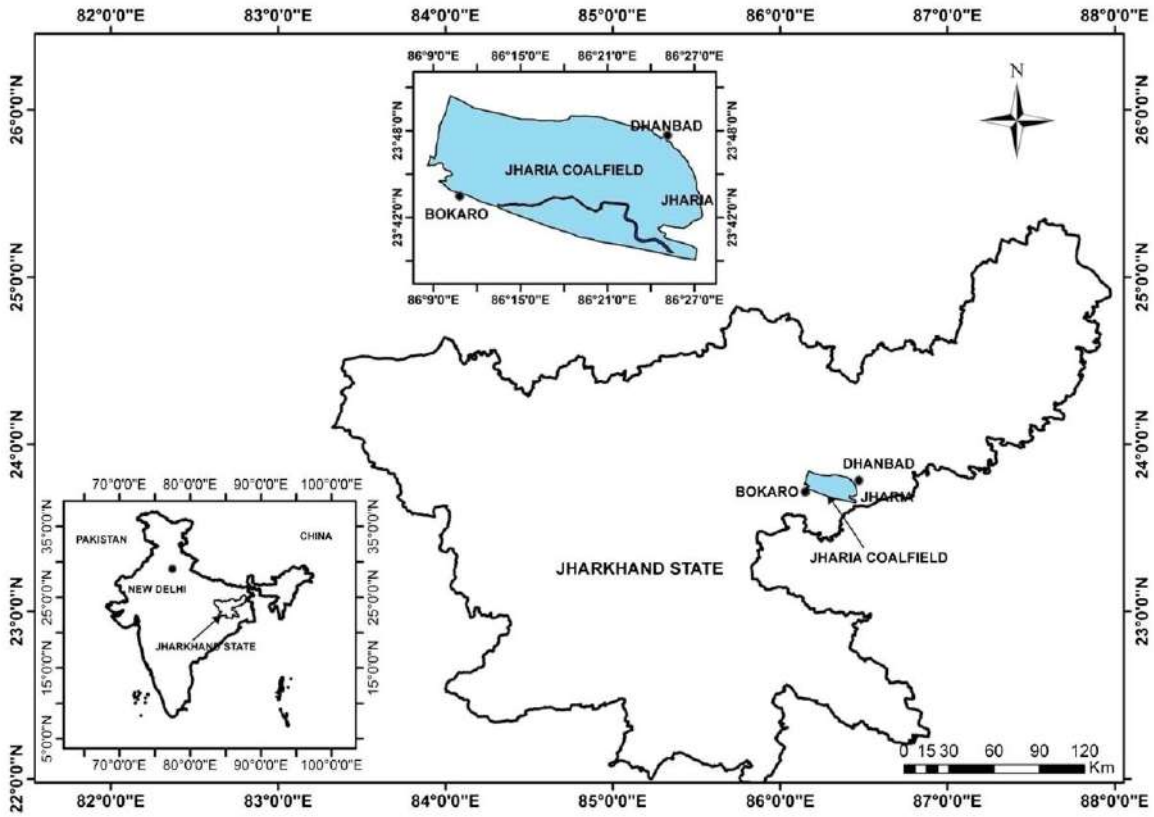

Figure 1: Study area map of Jharia Coalfied, Jharkhand

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Location and Accessibility

Jharia is an old mining town in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. This town is famous for its surrounding mines producing high grade coal and supplying mainly to the neighbouring industrial areas. Jharia is approximately 6 km in south western direction from Dhanbad town and connected by metal road. Dhanbad is well connected to Kolkata by road and rail.

2.2 Physiography, Drainage and Climate

Jharia coalfield is characterised by undulatory topography with very low rolling slope towards the eastern part of the area. The average height of the area is around 200 meters above the mean sea level. Damodar is the major river in the study area. The other tributaries to the Damodar River in this area are Jamuniya Nadi, Khudia Nadi, Khatri Nadi, Jarian Nala, Kari Jora and Domohani Nadi. Damodar River flows from west to east in this area. The minimum temperature is <10º C in the month of December – January and maximum temperature is >50º C in the month of May – June.

2.3 General Geology

Gondwana Super Groups of rocks of Up. Carboniferous to Lr. Cretaceous age (i.e. from 320 MY to 98 MY) are exposed here. Gondwana Super Group rocks unconformably overlie Archaean rocks. In Gondwana Rocks, Raniganj and Barakar Formations of Permian age have more potential as far as the coal production is concerned. Barakar Formation is exposed in north and north eastern part of the basin (Figure 2). Most of the coal mines are confined to the Barakar Formation in JCF. Barakars consists of coarse, medium grey and white sandstones, shales and coal seams. Raniganj consists of grey and greenish soft feldspathic sandstones, shales and coal seams. Faults are prevalent in this portion of basins (Figure 2). NW trending faults are conspicuous north to Jharia. Many lamprophyre and dolerite dykes are also exposed in this area in a criss-cross manner. The Raniganj Formation though coal bearing, has suffered much deformation due to faulting, thus causing difficulty for

mining in the area. The generalised stratigraphy of JCF is mentioned below (after Saraf, et al., 1995).

FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	MAXIMUM THICKNESS
Supra Panchet	Red and Grey sandstones and shales	300m
Panchet	Micaceous Yellow and Grey sandstones, Red and Greenish shales	600m
Raniganj	Grey and Greenish soft feldspathic sandstones, shales and coal seams	1050m
Ironstone Shales	Dark carbonaceous shales with ironstone bands	360m
Barakar	Coarse and medium Grey and white sandstones, shales and coal seams	630m
Talchir Boulder Bed	Coarse sandstones above and Greenish shales below	300m

Table 1: Generalised stratigraphy of JCF.

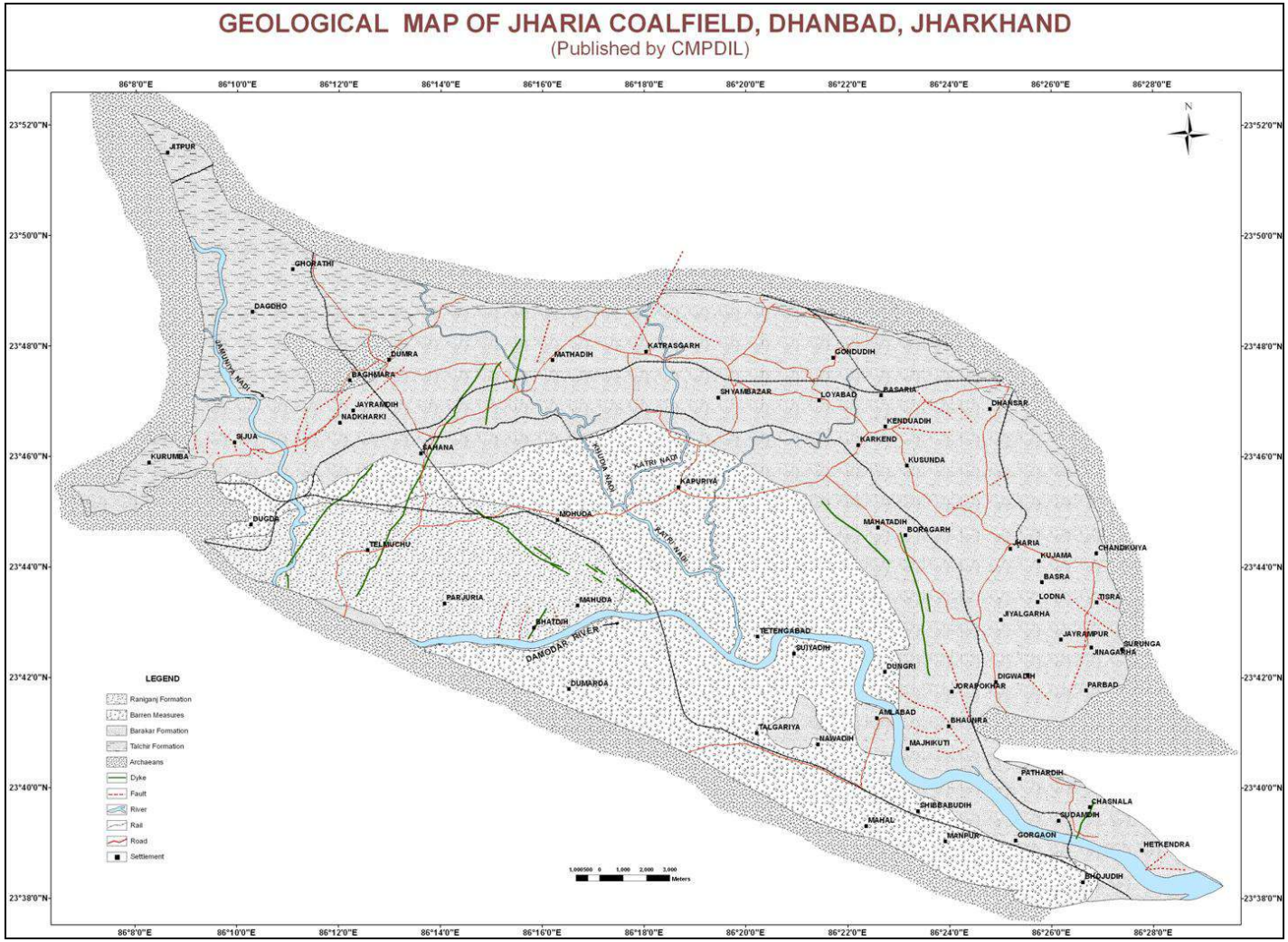

Figure 2 : Geological map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad, Jharkhand (published by CMPIDL)

CHAPTER III

DATA REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Remote Sensing Data

The most recent available thermal satellite data was used in conjunction with the fieldwork for mapping coal fire in JCF. A coal fire map generated from the same, would serve as a reference for the fieldwork, as the observations can be verified in the field. For this purpose, a coal fire map was created from LANDSAT 8 TIRS data of 14-May 2017 .

Further, the coal fire map of 2012 prepared by NRSC (NRSC, 2012) from ASTER data was used as a reference to identify the changes that has occurred in the extent and disposition of the fires from 2012 to 2017.

For the land subsidence study, L-band microwave data from ALOS-PALSAR satellite (JAXA) were used. Five scenes of "Fine mode" SLC data were taken from PALSAR-2 archives over a period from October, 2014 to February, 2017. This was done to identify long term terrain changes and differentiate the same from short term changes due to mining excavations and overburden dumping.

Table 2: List of satellite data used in the present study.

Sl. No	Satellite	Sensor	Time	Date	Data source
1	LANDSAT-8	TIRS	Daytime	14 May 2017	USGS, USA
2	ALOS-PALSAR-2 (Fine mode)	PALSAR-2	-	4 October. 2014	JAXA, Japan
3				3 October, 2015	
4				20 February. 2016	
5				01 October, 2016	
6				18 February. 2017	

3.2 Ancillary data

1. Geological map of Jharia coal field.
2. Mine surface plans as provided by BCCL.

CHAPTER IV

REMOTE SENSING DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 Processing of Landsat 8 Data

With the launch of the LANDSAT-8 mission in February, 2013; thermal space borne data is available from its thermal infrared sensor (TIRS). This has enabled monitoring of the earth with a spatial resolution of 100 m in the thermal domain with a repeat cycle of 16 days. The LANDSAT-8 has two channels (Band 10 and Band 11) in the thermal infrared region (Table 1) which ranges from 10.4 micrometer to 12.5 micrometer. In present study, band 10 of TIRS sensor (acquired on 14 May, 2017) has been used coal fire mapping (Gangopadhyay et al. 2012). The spectral domain of the band is known for its maximum transmittance (Chatterjee et al. 2007; Martha et al. 2010). The data are freely accessible through USGS portal (Landsat 8 download source: http://landsatlook.usgs.gov).

Landsat-8 data are available in GeoTiff format and the data are converted to top of the atmosphere spectral radiance using the radiance rescaling factors provided in the metadata file, using equation 1.

$$L_\lambda = M_L Q_{cal} + A_L \text{ …….. (1)}$$

Where:

L_λ = Spectral radiance (Watts/ (m2 * srad * μm)).

M_L = Band-specific multiplicative rescaling factor from the metadata.

A_L = Band-specific additive rescaling factor from the metadata.

Q_{cal} = Quantized and calibrated standard product pixel values (DN).

Once the spectral radiance (Lλ) for ASTER Band 13 and Landsat-8 band 10 data is generated, it is possible to calculate radiant (brightness) temperature directly using equation 2. Planck's radiation function (Planck, 1914) forms the basis of radiant temperature derivation from spectral radiances and the theory is discussed in detail in existing literatures (Gupta, 2003).

$$T_R = K_2 / \ln ((K_1 / L_\lambda) + 1) \text{…….. (2)}$$

T_R = Radiant (brightness) temperature,

K_1 = Calibration constant (1260.56 K),

K_2 = Calibration constant (666.09 watts/ (m2 *ster*μm)),

L_λ = Spectral radiance

4.1.2 Thresholding of radiant temperature image

Once the Landsat-8 data are converted to radiant temperature image, the next step was to segregate fire pixels from the background, which requires the estimation of the cut-off temperature (Roy et al. 2015). This has been attempted by the statistical analysis of sensor derived radiant temperature to delineate clusters (in the scatter-plot) indicative for fire and non-fire pixels. Mean and maximum radiant temperatures are derived from randomly sampled uniform sized pixel blocks distributed in entire spatial extent of Barakar formation (Figure 3) known for fire bearing coal seams. The pixel block sizes are chosen to adequately represent the overall areal extent of the coalfield and homogeneously encompass all the mining blocks (27x27 pixels for Landsat-8, Figure 3). The maximum temperature value recorded in each representative area, derived from each of the datasets, is plotted against the mean temperature. The maximum temperature represents that of fire (wherever present), whereas the mean temperature represents the average background temperature, for normalization. The fire and background populations show considerable variance, separating coal fire and background radiant temperatures. The cut-off temperature derived is the maximum temperature of the background cluster, above which all temperatures represent coal fires. In the case of the Landsat-8 data used in this study, the cut-off temperature was determined around 39°C (Figure 4). Based on this cut-offs, regional coal fire map was prepared (Figure 5).

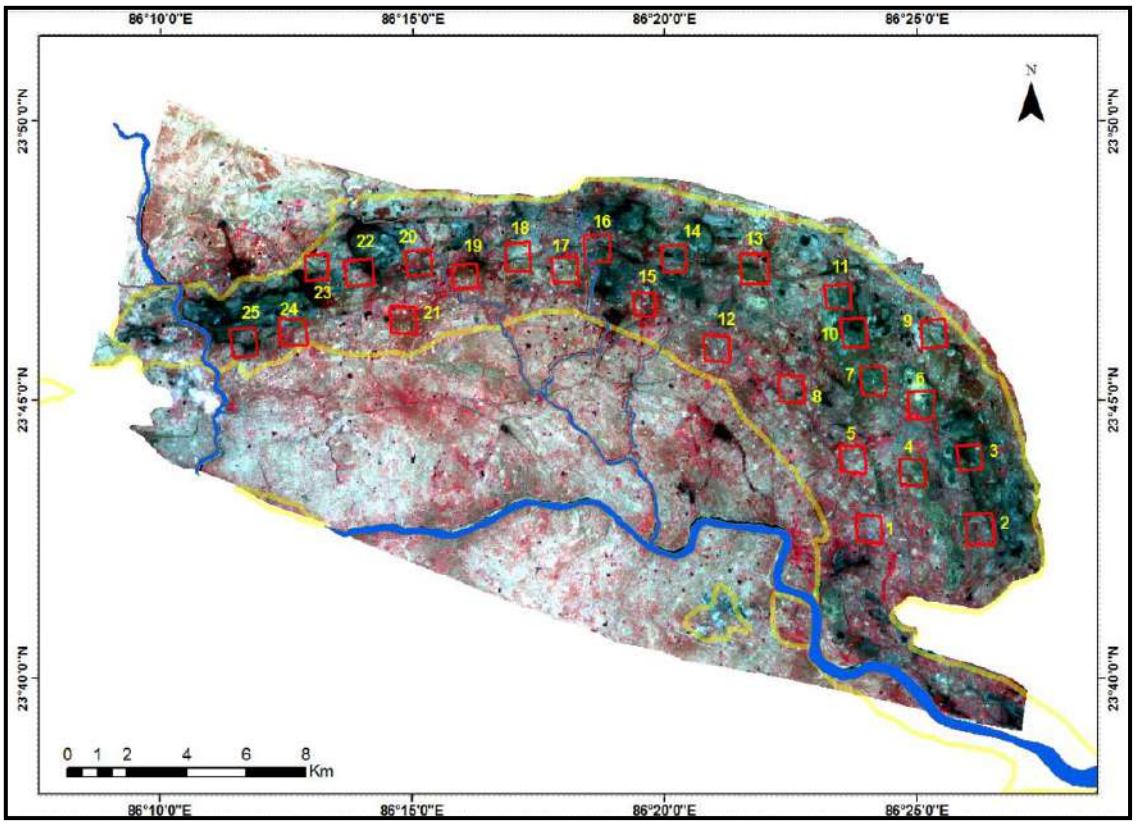

Figure 3. False colour composite image of Jharia Coalfield, with subset blocks (in red boxes) to obtain temperature values (from radiant temperature image) within the Barakar formation across the Jharia coalfield.

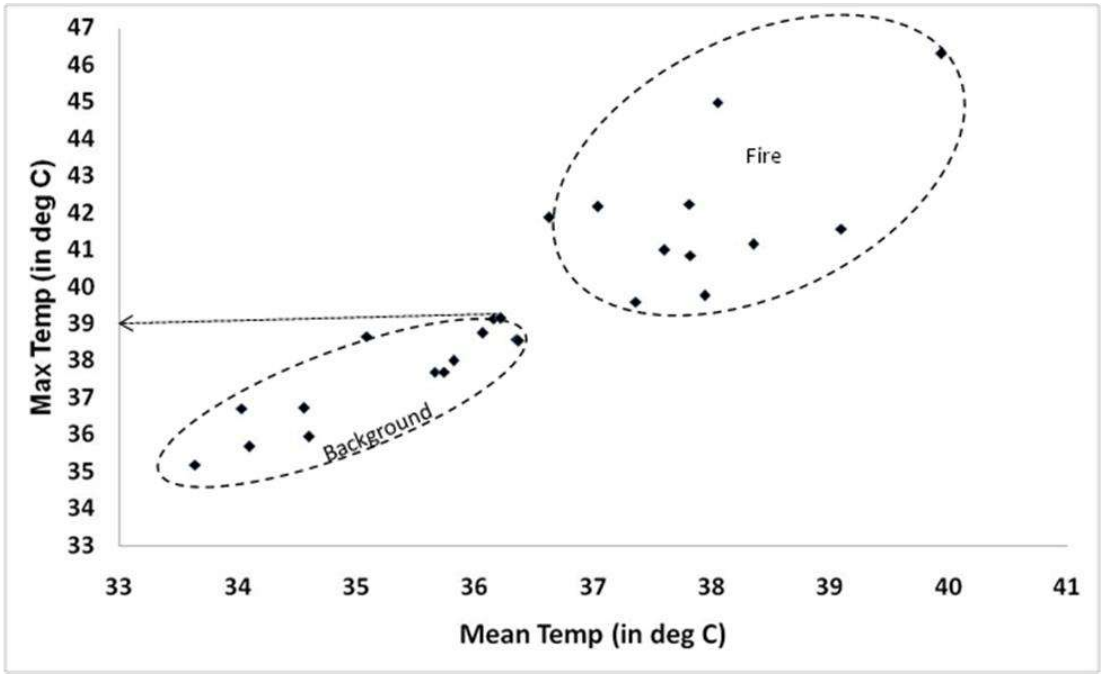

Figure 4. Maximum temperature plotted against mean temperature for various locations; cluster separation observed around 39 °C (marked with arrow)

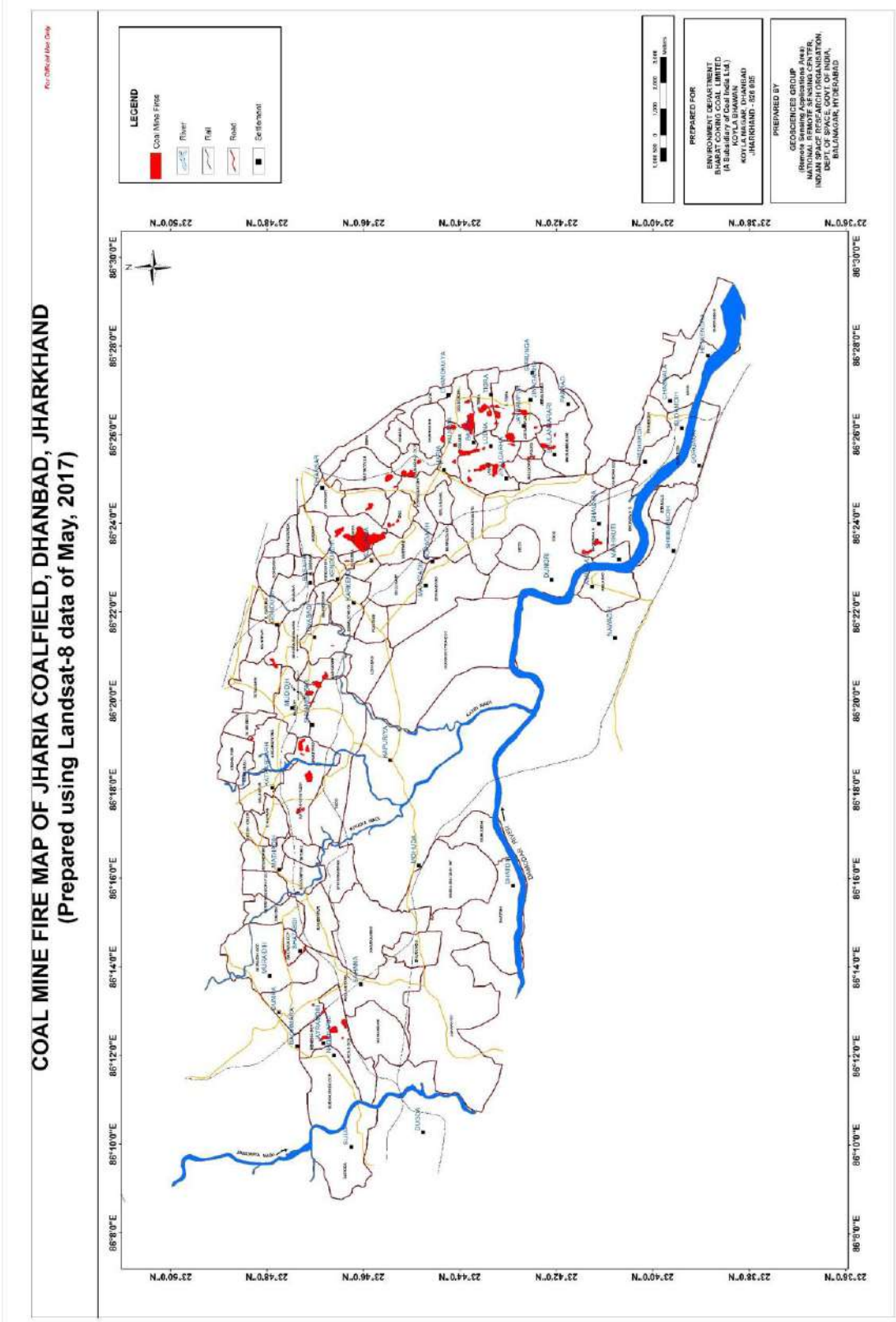

Figure 5: Coal mine fire map (May, 2017) of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad. The fire areas shown in this map have been verified in the field as per field points in figure 13.

4.2 Methodology For Subsidence Detection

4.2.1 Processing of ALOS-PALSAR 2 Data

Differential Interferometric SAR (DInSAR) techniques consist of combination of two SAR images of the same area acquired from slightly different positions (Figure 6).

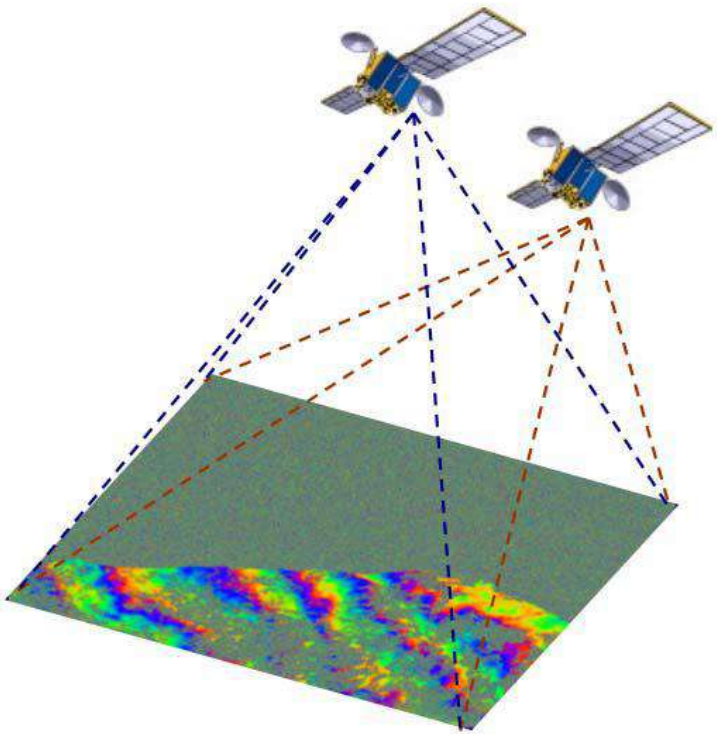

Figure 6. DInSAR acquisition scheme.

The result of this combination provides a new image, known as 'interferogram', whose phase component is formed by the following term:

$$\Delta\Phi Int = \Phi Topo + \Phi Mov + \Phi Atm + \Phi Noise \quad (3)$$

where, ΦTopo denotes the topographic component, ΦMov denotes the terrain deformation/ displacement component, ΦAtm is the noise component and ΦNoise is the thermal noise.

Topography, atmospheric effects and thermal noise needs to be removed or optimized to obtain precise measurements of terrain movement. When working with classical DInSAR interferograms (combination of two SAR images) the main problem is the presence of atmospheric artefacts, since there is no way to cancel them without a priori information. On the other hand, the term related with topography can be cancelled out using and external Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and the orbital ephemeris from the SAR acquisitions, considering no height errors on the DEM.

$$\Delta\Phi dif = \Phi ErrorTopo + \Phi Mov + \Phi Atm + \Phi Noise \qquad (ii)$$

Since the coal mine area is very dynamic in terms of its surfacial changes (open cast mine, abandoned mine, fire affected waste/reclaimed land, over burden dumps) over time, it is proposed to utilize an advanced DInSAR technique. It is a recent remarkable improvements in SAR differential interferometry that has led to an innovative approach based on the use of a large dataset of SAR images over the same area to overcome the intrinsic limitations of conventional DInSAR in terms of temporal and geometrical decorrelation as well as atmospheric disturbances (Ferretti et al 2001; Hooper et al 2004; Kampes, 2006; Lanari et al 2004; Mora et al 2003;Werner et al 2003).

Broad work flow diagram for generating land subsidence map using satellite based DInSAR technique is shown in Figure 7.

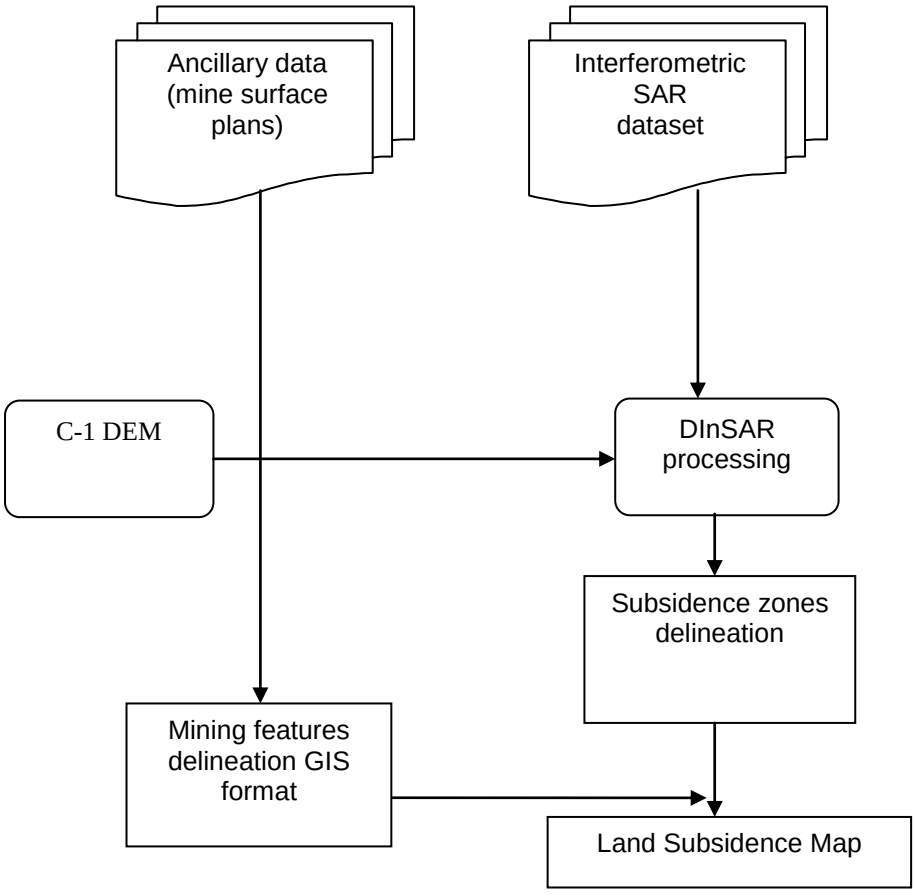

Figure 7. Work flow diagram for generating land subsidence map using DInSAR technique.

In the present study, 5 sets of ALOS-PALSAR L-band microwave data (as mentioned in table 1) were procured. The datasets were paired into master-slave pairs as per short and long temporal baselines. The short temporal baseslines include master slave pairs of time difference of six months or less, whereas long temporal baselines include data pairs of time difference of one year or more. This has been illustrated in figure 8.

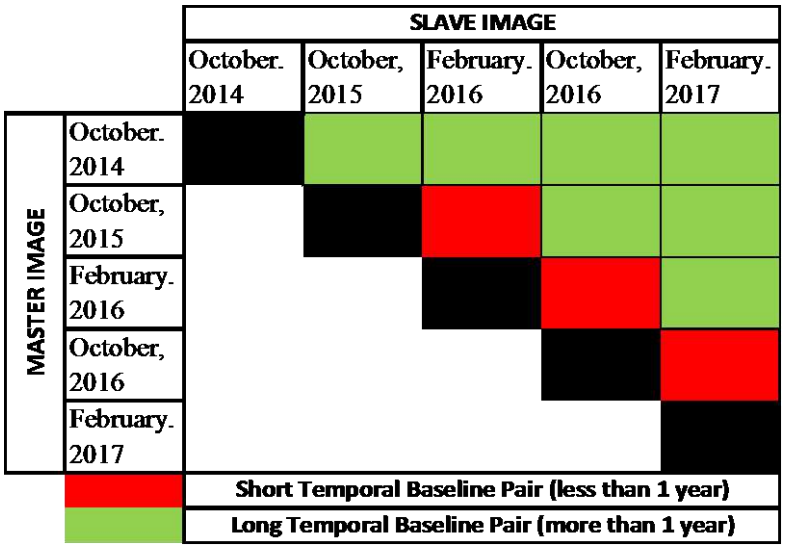

Figure 8. ALOS-PALSAR - 2 Master-Slave pairs for short and long temporal base line processing

The interferometric fringes generating from short baseline pairs will generally indicate terrain changes due to mining activity happening over a short period of time. This will include mining excavations and creation of new OB dumps adjacent to the mining area. Any incidences of slow land subsidence will not be demarcated in the results (figure 9).

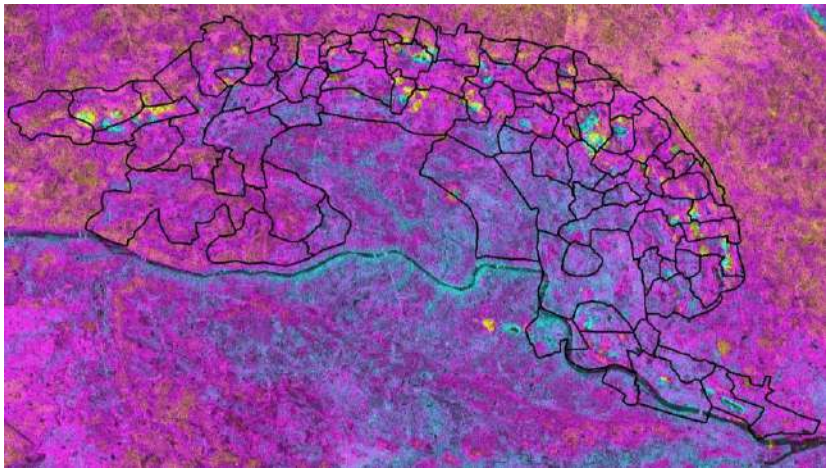

Figure 9. Fringe patterns generated from short baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 16, Slave: Feb, 17).

On the other hand, master-slave pairs of long temporal baseline (one year or more, as shown in figure 8) will incorporate terrain changes due to mining activities as well, as long term ground subsidence from underground mining where ever present (figure 10).

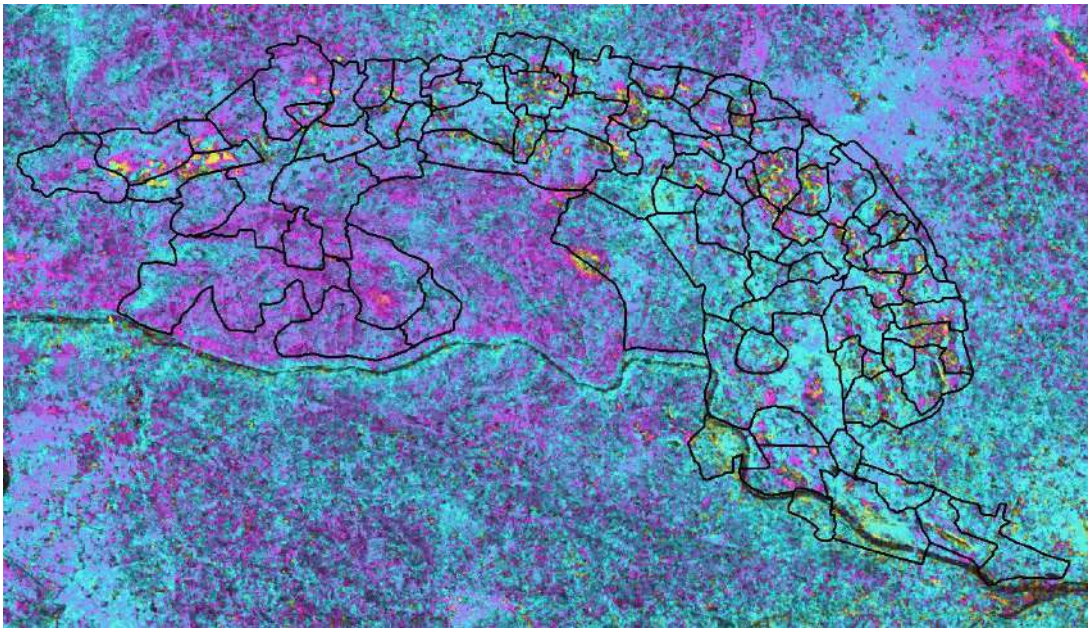

Figure 10. Fringe patterns generated from long baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 15, Slave: Feb, 17).

The results from the long and short baseline processing can be compared and zone where fringes have been developed due to terrain changes due to mining excavation and dumping, can be systematically identified and demarcated. The remaining fringes from the long temporal baseline processing will then indicated towards zones where subsidence has taken place due to underground mining. Using this, a terrain change

map of the Jharia Coalfield was generated demarcating terrain changes due to mining activities and subsidence areas (Figure 11).

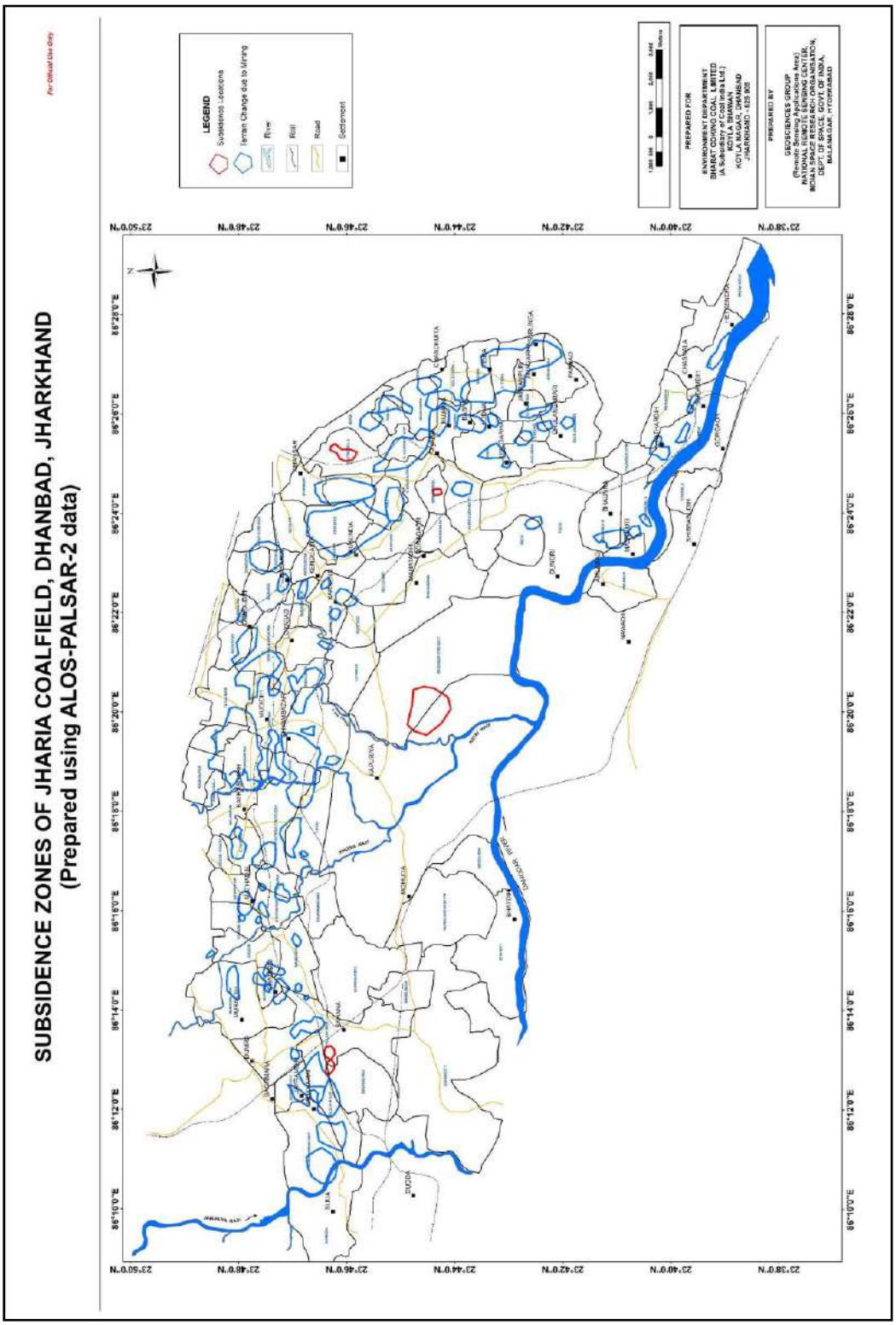

Figure 11: Subsidence map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad.

CHAPTER V

FIELD WORK

A field work for verification of the coal fire locations and the subsidence zones as identified by the satellite data were taken up in December, 2017. A total of 53 coal fire points and 37 land subsidence locations were identified from the satellite data analysis. The locations of these points along with geographic coordinates were given to BCCL prior to the December, 2017 field work for their feedback on the status of these points. Out of the 53 coal fire locations identified, 52 points were confirmed to be fire bearing as per the present masterplan of the Jharia coalfield created by BCCL Both the coal fire and the subsidence locations were further independently verified by NRSC during the fieldwork in December, 2017. The locations and the observations are coal fire and subsidence are provided in annexure 1 and annexure 2 of this report respectively.

The salient overview of the field observations are as follows:

Coal-fire observations:

1. The coal fires as observed identified by the Landsat-8 data are mostly accurately delineated. Fires have been identified in the western, northern and eastern flank of the coalfield with considerable accuracy in the spatial locations.
2. In the eastern flank, the main fire affected mines are Kusunda, Lodna and Tisra. Active fires area present in the mines and fumes can be seen from the OB dumps. The Bhowra and Bhulanbarari mines also show presence of fire, however, the extent of the fire area appears to be underestimated in the data. Similarly, the extent of fires in Lodna and Tisra appears to have been overestimated in the data. The largest extent of fire in the single mine block is that in Kusunda.
3. In the northern flank, the main fire bearing mines are Katras, Gaslitand and Mudidih, However, it is seen that in these areas, the fires appears in pockets and are not pervasively present. The spatial extent of the fires on the ground and as estimated in the data can be correlated.

4. In the western flank, the Block II OCP is the primary fire affected region. However, it is seen that the Shatabdi OCP also bears fire pockets along semi-vertical mine walls, This is not identified in the data.

Subsidence location observations:

1. Subsidence locations as identified by the data area difficult to verify in the field, unless there are tell-tale signatures like large cracks or fissures on the ground or damage to anthropogenic constructions like vertical cracks on building cracks etc.
2. Out of the 37 identified subsidence locations from the microwave data, it is seen that 32 are due to terrain changes resulting from mining activities like ongoing excavations or formation of new mining dump. These decrease or increase in elevations has resulted in forming of interferometric fringes in the data thus creating false positives.
3. Five areas were firmly established as subsidence zones. Out of these, the main area where subsidence is occurring in a pervasive scale, is that in the Moonidih Underground Project. The Moonidih Project is an underground long wall mine where excavations are going on for over decades. This may have resulted in pervasive subsidence in the region. The signatures of subsidence such as ground cracks are observed in the area.
4. Two adjacent locations are observed south of the Block II OCP and in Phularitand mining block. This may be resulted due to older underground mining in the area. Signatures such as sagging of ground is seen.
5. Another minor subsidence region was identified around the Simlabahal underground mining project. This is again due to active underground mining in the area. A similar region was also observed in the northern part of the Bastacolla mines where active underground mining is ongoing.

In lieu of the observations in field on the fire and subsidence locations, few post field work correction in the coal fire and subsidence maps was necessitated and has been discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VI

POST FIELDWORK ANALYSIS

As observed in the fieldwork, there were certain mine areas where the presence of fire was not detected by the satellite data. For example in Shatabdi and Bhulanbarari mine areas, the fire appears in small pockets on mine faces and was possibly not detected by the threshold temperature calculated for the entire mine area. On the other hand, in the Bhowra, Lodna and Tisra mine areas, the spatial extent of fire appears to have been overestimated by the regional threshold temperature use to separate the fire and the background areas.

Therefore, mine specific threshold temperature analysis was carried out for Shatabdi, Bhulanbarari, Bhowra, Lodna and Tisra mine areas to correctly depict the fire areas on the ground. The threshold temperature selected from each of these mine areas are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Threshold temperature for fire area estimation of individual mines.

Name of the Mine Block	Threshold Temperature (in °C)
Bhowra	38.5
Tisra (north and south)	North : 41; South : 40.5
Lodna	41
Bhulanbarari	38.5
Shatabdi	38

Using the threshold temperatures as mentioned in the table 3, the previously undetected fire areas in the Shatabdi and Bhulanbarari mines were detected. Further the spatial extent of the fire areas in Bhowra, Lodna and Tisra mines were changed to adequately represent the actual extent of the fire on the ground. These were incorporated in the coalfire map shown in figure 5.

CHAPTER VII

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussions

7.1.1 Coal fire analysis

The present study is aimed to provide the status of coal fire in the Jharia coal field for the period of 2017. Landsat-8 data of May, 2012 was used to prepare the coal mine fire map (Figure 5) for the year 2017. The data have 100 m spatial resolution in the thermal bands and is as on study date, the best thermal satellite data available. The Coal fire maps of 2017 when compared to map of 2012 (NRSC, 2014) depicts the dynamics of coal fire. Coal fire is difficult to mitigate because of its dynamic nature. But the understanding the trend in the shift of coal fire zones and over all distribution of coal fire will help in environmental and risk management related to coal mining activities.

The coal mine fire map for the year 2017 (Figure 5 illustrates the overall fire distribution in the area). The maps reveal that the coal fires are distributed across the Jharia coal field in pockets associated with major open cast mining activities. All most all the coal mine fires are restricted to the Barakar Formation where coal seams are exposed. In the eastern flank of the arcuate shaped mining extent, the collieries in Lodna and Tisra (North and South) is the highest fire affected mining blocks and Bhowra, Bhulanbarari, Kujama and Jharia are also affected by multiple smaller fire pockets. The fire in the areas is mostly manifested by high temperature fume cracks with occasional presence of active flames especially the the Lodna-Tisra area. Further, towards the north east, in Ena and Kusunda active fires are more prevalent and the area is extensively affected. The highest radiant temperatures (in order of ~50°C) are recorded by the satellite sensors in these areas. In the north, a large number of moderate to small fire pockets are seen in the areas around Shyambazar (Figure 5 & 6). These are related to the mining areas of Katras, Gaslitand, Mudidih and Kankanee. Mining activity, over the last few of years has exposed new, isolated and discontinuous fires in these regions.

In the western flank, three distinguishable fire affected zones are seen. Toward the western end of the mining area, the Benedih and Block II OCP are affected by smaller fires from isolated coal seams. These again are surfacialy manifested in the

form of fume cracks with smoke emanating from them. The Shatabdi OCP are also affected but fire is manifested in the along vertical mining wall sections.

Comparison of the 2017 coal fire map with that of 2012 (NRSC, 2014) indicated the dynamism in the spatial extent and distribution of the coal fires. The changes are highlighted as follows:

i. In reference to the map generated in 2012, the 2017 map shows that the emergence/re-emergence of fires in the eastern flank, namely Kujama, Tisra, Lodna and Jharia etc. The entire zone has been affected by multiple fire occurrences. The spatial disposition of fires in Bastacolla, Jharia and Bhulanbarari appear to have a minor increase.
ii. The areal extent of major fire zone around Kusunda/Kenduadih and Ena appears to remain the same, though here again the spatial location of the anomalies has changed. This is probably due to the mitigation and active mining in this region.
iii. The fire zones in Benedih/Block II OCP and Shatabdi OCP have also changed/diminished in areal extent with presence of isolated smaller anomalies. There has been a considerable reduction in fire areas in and around the Shatabdi OCP.
iv. The spatial disposition of fire areas around Katras, Gaslitand and Mudidih show minor change. In 2012, a number of small fire pockets were seen, however presently those fire pockets have given away to a few fire zones of moderate disposition.
v. It needs to be noted that the 2012 study was carried out using ASTER data whereas the present study is carried out using Landsat-8 data. Therefore, the difference of sensor sensitivities will have a influence on the way the fires are sensed on the ground. Difference of sensor sensitivities will influence the number of fires identified as well as the areal extent of the fires in the data.

In summary, there is a change in the areal disposition of the fires from 2012 to 2017. Observations suggest the emergence/re-emergence of new areas in the eastern flanks in areas around Lodna and Tisra. Concurrently, there is a decrease in extent of fire areas Shatabdi, Nadkhurkee area in the western flank from 2012 to 2017. A quantitative comparison of the 2012 and 2017 data was carried out. As compared

2012, when the total fire affected extent of about 2.18 km^2; in 2017 total fire affected extent is about 3.28 km^2. The colliery wise break-up of change in fire area from 2012 to 2017 is given in Annexure III.

7.1.2 Subsidence analysis

An attempt to identify subsidence zones in the Jharia Coalfield was also carried out using ALOS-PALSAR-2 L band microwave data using differential interferometric technique. 5 scenes of PALSAR-2 data spanning over a period of 2014 to 2017 were used to delineate the subsidence if any in the region and separately identify them from the terrain changes due to mining. Verification of the subsidence zones as seen from data is difficult as it requires visible signatures of subsidence in the form of cracks on the ground and damage to anthropogenic structures. In this study, data analysis and consequent field verification resulted in identification is 5 prominent subsidence areas. Of these, the major area where considerable ground subsidence is occurring is the Moonidih UG project. Long term underground mining has resulted in continuous subsidence in the area. Apart from this, the other four areas are south of Block II OCP, Simlabahal and Bastacolla. No quantitative estimates of the subsidence has been carried out in the study.

7.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made:

1. As of the date of study in the year 2017 and in comparison with the previous study done in 2012, there has been a change in areal extent and disposition of the fire affected areas.
2. Compared to 2012, the eastern flanks (Lodna, Tisra areas) show considerable increase in fire disposition and the western flank (Shatabdi and Block II area) show diminished fire presence.
3. The major new fire areas are observed in the northern flank in the areas around Lodna and Tisra etc. These areas were not mapped as fire in the 2012 study.
4. The mines in Kenduadih and Lodna remain to be the worst affected with maximum presence of active fires.
5. There is a increase in areal extent of the fire (Figure 12) from 2012 to 2017.

Note: *Estimations of fire extent (in terms of sq.km.) both in 2012 and in the present 2017 study are pixel based. They do not represent the actual ground area under fire. These estimations are made for comparative purpose only, to indicate the increase or decrease of areal disposition of fire. Hence, they should not be quoted as fire area on the ground.*

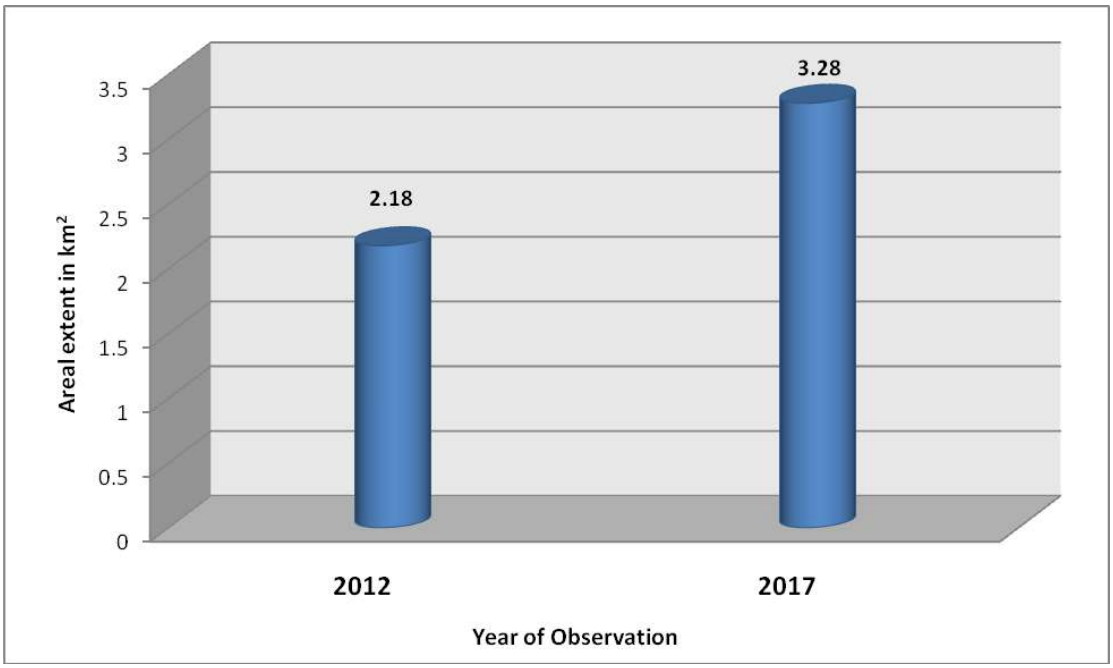

Figure 12: Total fire area statistics

CHAPTER VIII

LIMITATIONS

Delineation and mapping of coal fire from thermal data of remote sensing platforms carries with it some inherent limitations which needs to be understood in order to decipher the results obtained from it. This will assist is deducing the correct information and remove any ambiguity associated with the results. The key limitations of the data and the results obtained are as follows:

1) An anomalous pixel from LANDSAT data represents an area of 30m x 30m (resampled from spatial resolution of 100m) on the ground whose temperature is considerably higher than its surroundings. This can be attributed to two circumstances, namely the area has a very high intensity fire located within a smaller pocket or there are a number of low intensity fires spread across it. In both the mentioned cases the actual areal extent of the fire on the surface differs, but appears as a single anomalous pixel in the data. Hence, representation of fire affected ground area by means of pixel area is ambiguous and hence should be considered with caution.

2) There are locations as observed during the fieldwork, where coal seams are affected by active fires along vertical/semi-vertical sections of open cast mines (see cover page). In such cases, the actual areal expression of the fire affected area as seen by the sensor changes considerably and the representation from the same is not accurate.

3) As discussed in section 4.2.1, thresholding the data to separate the fires from the non fire areas, is a statistical technique. However, this method is dependent on how the temperature of non-fire background area is distinctive from the fire temperature.

4) The background temperatures vary with the time of the day when the data is collected, topography, and season of the year when the data is acquired. Night-time data has lower background temperature as compared to day-time. Similarly a data collected in October-November will have a considerably lower background temperature than that collected in May-June due to seasonal temperature variations. Hence, identification of the background temperature range becomes essential in

estimation of threshold temperature and the same varies depending upon the discussed controlling factors.

5) Generally, a constant threshold temperature is estimated over the entire study area, and the same is applied to delineate the fire areas from those of non-fire. However, it is seen that the application of such global thresholding may mask fires which are in turn seen in the field and that the threshold temperature value may vary locally. In the current scenario, it is seen that the fire locations as verified in the fieldwork at Bhulanbarari and Shatabdi were not identified in the data on application of a global threshold of 39°C. However, a subset of the data within the Bulanbarari area only, is analyzed with a lower threshold of 38.5°C, the fire pixels are manifested in the data. Hence, the appropriateness of a singular thresholding temperature value may need to be relooked upon. Future studies can be carried out using colliery wise statistical local thresholding to create a composite coal fire map.

6) Due to the mitigation measures taking place in various mines, it is seen that in a number of places the fire affected seam is excavated and dumped as overburden. However, these overburden dumps retains the excavated burning coals and thus are seen to have active fires occasionally. There lies a possibility that the same will be identified as anomalous pixels and hence, although the fire is not a part of any active coal seam, it will be included as a fire affected area in the final map.

7) Verification of the subsidence zones as detected from the interferometric technique is sometimes difficult due to lack in observable signatures of subsidence such as cracks on the ground and damage to anthropogenic structures.

Therefore, in quantitative estimation of fire affected areas and areas denoted as subsidence, the above mentioned limitations needs to be taken into account diligently, as it is inevitable that the area estimate will not define the actual fire/subsidence affected area on the ground. However, the areal extent estimated from the data can be "like to like" compared to earlier estimates of similar studies to understand the change and dynamism of the fire in terms of area affected and spatial disposition.

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Annexure –I

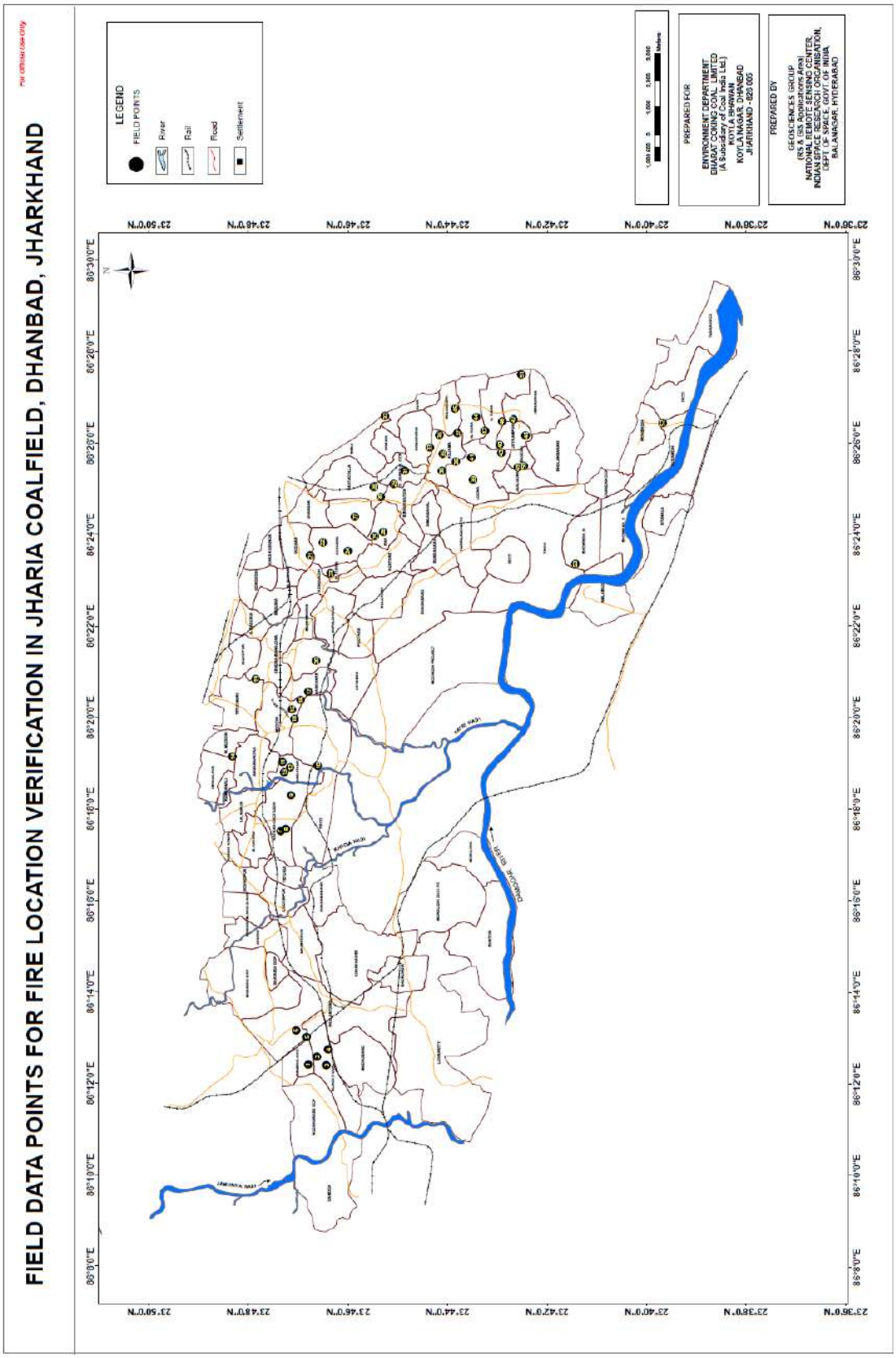

Figure 13. Field data points for coal fire verification

Table – 4: Coal Fire observations during fieldwork (see figure 13 for reference)

SL. No.	Point of Observations		Comments		
	Latitude	Longitude	Type of Mining Activity	Presence of Coal Fire	Mine name and Any other Comments
1	23.7801	86.2068	OB Dump	Fire	ABOCP
2	23.7771	86.2097	Active Mine	Fire	ABOCP
3	23.7739	86.2066	Active Mine	Fire	ABOCP
4	23.7733	86.2124	OB Dump	Fire	ABOCP
5	23.7806	86.2168	No Working	Fire	ABOCP
6	23.7841	86.2192	No Working	Fire	Phularitand
7	23.7893	86.2919	No Working	Fire	Katras Chatudih
8	23.7875	86.2926	No Working	Fire	Katras Chatudih
9	23.7857	86.3049	Working	Fire	Gaslitand
10	23.7768	86.3157	Outside Jharia Mines		Tata
11	23.7887	86.3170	OB Dump	Fire	Gaslitand
12	23.7862	86.3151	OB Dump	Fire	Gaslitand
13	23.7880	86.3133	OB Dump	Fire	Gaslitand
14	23.8054	86.3191	Working	Fire	AKWMC
15	23.7855	86.3363	OB Dump	Fire	Mudidh
16	23.7826	86.3397	Working	Fire	Kankanee
17	23.7800	86.3427	Working	Fire	Kankanee
18	23.7848	86.3327	OB Dump	Fire	Mudidih
19	23.7977	86.3473	OB Dump	Fire	Sendra Bansjora
20	23.7775	86.3540	OB Dump	Fire	Loyabad
21	23.7793	86.3924	No Working	No fire	Kusunda (Domestic coal burning)
22	23.7753	86.3970	Working	Fire	Kusunda
23	23.7724	86.3858	Working	Fire	Kusunda
24	23.7669	86.3940	OB Dump	Fire	Kusunda
25	23.7578	86.3993	OB Dump	Fire	Ena
26	23.7550	86.4009	OB Dump	Fire	Ena
27	23.7645	86.4065	Working	Fire	ADIC
28	23.7580	86.4172	Old Quarry	Fire	ROCP
29	23.7515	86.4184	OB Dump	Fire	ROCP
30	23.7559	86.4137	OB Dump	Fire	ROCP
31	23.7476	86.4232	Working	Fire	ROCP
32	23.7543	86.4431	Outside Jharia Mines		Unknown site (Out side of Kuya)
33	23.7394	86.4317	Active Mine	Fire	Ghanoodih
34	23.7360	86.4362	OB dump	Fire	Goluckdih
35	23.7349	86.4293	OB Dump	Fire	Kujama
36	23.7354	86.4232	No Working	Fire	Kujama
37	23.7301	86.4369	Working	Fire	NT-ST
38	23.7305	86.4265	OB dump	Fire	Kujama
39	23.7249	86.4200	No Working	Fire	Lodna
40	23.7159	86.4327	Working	Fire	Joyrampur
41	23.7254	86.4280	No Working	No fire	Lodna
42	23.7209	86.4376	Working	Fire	NT-ST
43	23.7154	86.4296	Working	Fire	Lodna
44	23.7238	86.4427	Working	Fire	NT-ST
45	23.7309	86.4457	OB dump	Fire	NT-ST
46	23.7151	86.4412	Active Mine	Yes	NT-ST
47	23.7114	86.4419	OB Dump	Fire	NT-ST
48	23.7073	86.4360	Active Mine	Fire	Joyrampur
49	23.7097	86.4243	Working	Fire	Bagdigi/Joyrampur
50	23.7079	86.4249	Active Mine	Fire	Bagdigi/Joyrampur
51	23.7086	86.4582	Outside Jharia Mines		Unknown site (Out side of NT-ST)
52	23.6614	86.4404	Outside Jharia Mines		Chasnala
53	23.6906	86.3892	OB dump	Fire	Bhowrah (North)

Annexure –II

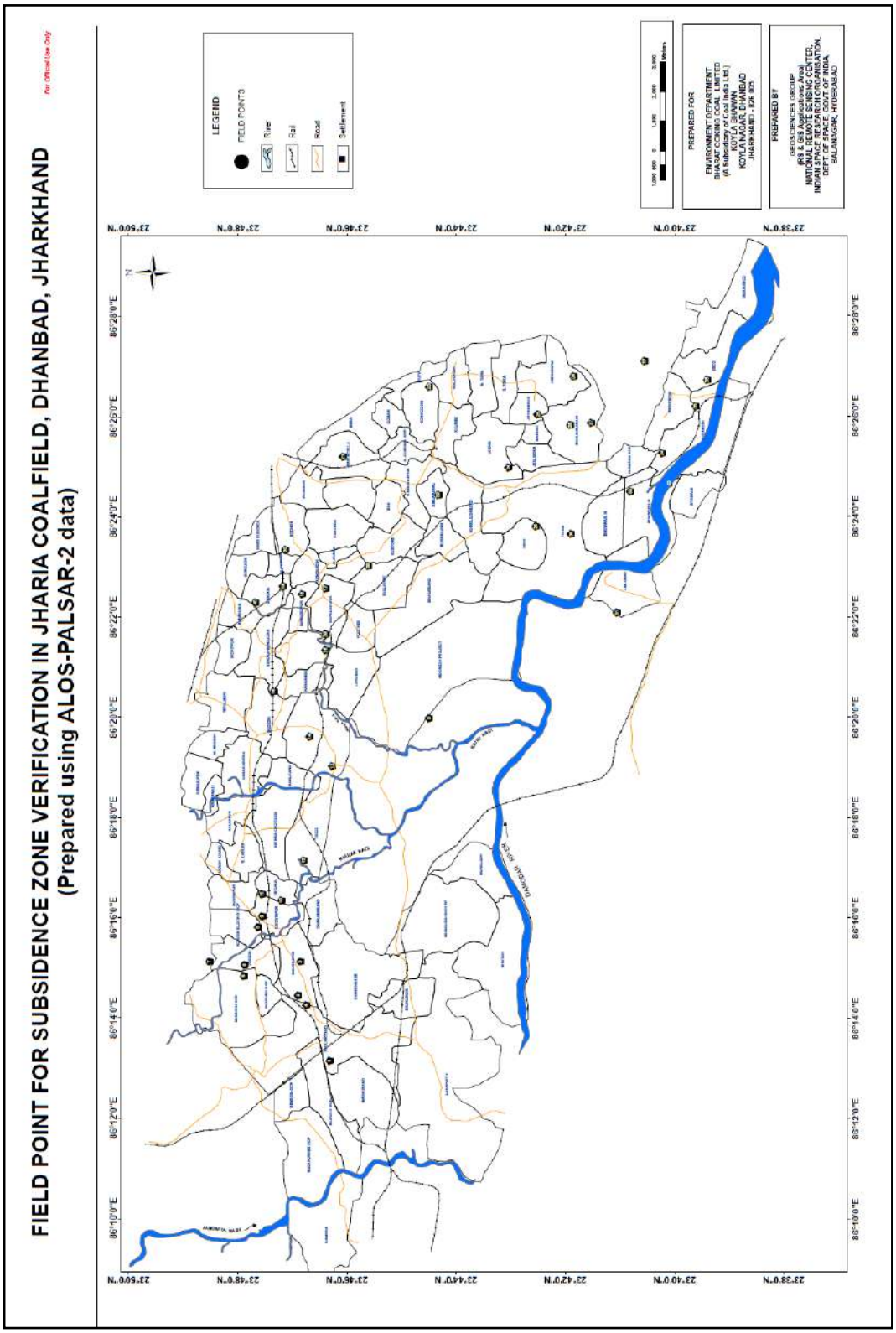

Figure 14. Field data points for subsidence verification

Table – 5: Coal Fire observations during fieldwork (see figure 14 for reference)

	Point of Observations		Comments	
Sr. no.	Latitude	Longitude	Mine name and Any other Comments	Signs of Subsidence (crack on building/ground crack etc.)
0	**23.7416**	**86.3338**	Moonidih UG Project	Sagged area, Building damage
1	**23.7722**	**86.2192**	South of Block II (2 areas)	Cracks on the ground
2	**23.7817**	**86.2409**	Terrain Change due to mining	
3	**23.7811**	**86.2521**	Terrain Change due to mining	
4	**23.7792**	**86.2376**	Terrain Change due to mining	
5	**23.7983**	**86.2473**	Terrain Change due to mining	
6	**23.7981**	**86.2510**	Terrain Change due to mining	
7	**23.8088**	**86.2521**	Terrain Change due to mining	
8	**23.7941**	**86.2636**	Terrain Change due to mining	
9	**23.7926**	**86.2671**	Terrain Change due to mining	
10	**23.7868**	**86.2724**	Terrain Change due to mining	
11	**23.7928**	**86.2746**	Terrain Change due to mining	
12	**23.7800**	**86.2857**	Terrain Change due to mining	
13	**23.7713**	**86.3171**	Terrain Change due to mining	
14	**23.7783**	**86.3270**	Terrain Change due to mining	
15	**23.7893**	**86.3419**	Terrain Change due to mining	
16	**23.7734**	**86.3556**	Terrain Change due to mining	
17	**23.7734**	**86.3762**	Terrain Change due to mining	
18	**23.7804**	**86.3742**	Terrain Change due to mining	
19	**23.7865**	**86.3769**	Terrain Change due to mining	
20	**23.7855**	**86.3890**	Terrain Change due to mining	
21	**23.7679**	**86.4199**	Bastacolla	Sagged areas
22	**23.7390**	**86.4071**	Simlabahal UG	Sagged areas
23	**23.7417**	**86.4431**	Terrain Change due to mining	
24	**23.7176**	**86.4163**	Terrain Change due to mining	
25	**23.7085**	**86.4339**	Terrain Change due to mining	
26	**23.6986**	**86.4304**	Terrain Change due to mining	
27	**23.6923**	**86.4312**	Terrain Change due to mining	
28	**23.6977**	**86.4466**	Terrain Change due to mining	
29	**23.7092**	**86.3967**	Terrain Change due to mining	
30	**23.6985**	**86.3942**	Terrain Change due to mining	
31	**23.6845**	**86.3681**	Terrain Change due to mining	
32	**23.6804**	**86.4083**	Terrain Change due to mining	
33	**23.6685**	**86.4110**	Terrain Change due to mining	
34	**23.6706**	**86.4211**	Terrain Change due to mining	
35	**23.6603**	**86.4366**	Terrain Change due to mining	
36	**23.6568**	**86.4454**	Terrain Change due to mining	
37	**23.6760**	**86.4516**	Terrain Change due to mining	
38	**23.7603**	**86.3836**	Terrain Change due to mining	
39	**23.7734**	**86.3609**	Terrain Change due to mining	
40	**23.7948**	**86.3715**	Terrain Change due to mining	

Annexure –III

SL. NO.	COLLIERY AREA NAME	FIRE AREA 2012 (SQ. KM.)	FIRE AREA 2017 (SQ. KM.)	AREA CHANGE (SQ. KM.)	Increase/Decrease
1	DAMODA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
2	TISCO (west)	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
3	IISCO	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
4	TISCO (north)	0.0885	0.0153	-0.073	**DECREASE**
5	NUDKHURKEE OCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
6	BENEDIH OCP	0.0530	0.0453	-0.008	**DECREASE**
7	BLOCK-II OCP	0.0530	0.1353	0.082	**INCREASE**
8	MURAIDIH OCP	0.1478	0.0022	-0.146	**DECREASE**
9	SHATABDI OCP	0.0378	0.0361	-0.002	**DECREASE**
10	TETURIA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
11	S.GOVINDPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
12	KORIDIH BLOCK-IV OCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
13	JOGIDIH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
14	DHARAMABAND	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
15	MAHESHPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
16	PHULARITAND	0.0133	0.0205	0.007	**INCREASE**
17	MADHUBAND	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
18	AKASH KINARI	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
19	GOVINDPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
20	E. KATRAS	0.0133	0.0000	-0.013	**DECREASE**
21	KATRAS-CHOITUDIH	0.1021	0.1368	0.035	**INCREASE**
22	KESHALPUR	0.0000	0.0013	0.001	**INCREASE**
23	RAMKANALI	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
24	NICHITPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
25	E. BASURIA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
26	KHAS KUSUNDA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
27	GONDUDIH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
28	W. GODHAR	0.0012	0.0000	-0.001	**DECREASE**
29	BASURIA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
30	TETULMARI	0.0223	0.0220	0.000	**DECREASE**
31	DHANSAR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
32	GODHAR	0.1073	0.0000	-0.107	**DECREASE**
33	INDUSTRY	0.0119	0.0513	0.039	**INCREASE**
34	KUSUNDA	0.4243	0.7398	0.315	**INCREASE**
35	SENDRA-BANSJORA	0.0796	0.0275	-0.052	**DECREASE**
36	BASTACOLLA	0.0663	0.0810	0.015	**INCREASE**
37	BERA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
38	KUYA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
39	GOLUCKDIH	0.0301	0.1122	0.082	**INCREASE**
40	KUJAMA	0.0398	0.2404	0.201	**INCREASE**

41	S. JHARIA-R. OCP	0.0244	0.1118	0.087	INCREASE
42	DOBARI	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
43	GONHOODIH	0.0398	0.0322	-0.008	DECREASE
44	SIMLABAHAL	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
45	HURRILADIH&STD	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
46	ENA	0.0918	0.0432	-0.049	DECREASE
47	BURRAGARH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
48	N. TISRA	0.0098	0.1802	0.170	INCREASE
49	LODNA	0.0000	0.3527	0.353	INCREASE
50	S. TISRA	0.0000	0.1015	0.102	INCREASE
51	BARAREE	0.1037	0.1074	0.004	INCREASE
52	AMLABAD	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
53	PATHERDIH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
54	SUDAMDIH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
55	SITANALA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
56	MURULIDIH 20/21 PIT	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
57	MURULIDIH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
58	BHATDIH	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
59	LOHAPATTY	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
60	IISCO	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
61	TASRA-IISCO	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
62	KENDUADIH	0.0610	0.0000	-0.061	DECREASE
63	BULLIHARY	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
64	GOPALICHUCK	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
65	POOTKEE	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
66	BHURUNGIA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
67	KHARKHAREE	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
68	GASLITAND	0.1194	0.1215	0.002	INCREASE
69	KANKANEE	0.0530	0.0525	-0.001	DECREASE
70	MUDIDIH	0.1141	0.1104	-0.004	DECREASE
71	W. MUDIDIH	0.0171	0.0000	-0.017	DECREASE
72	LOYABAD	0.0133	0.0063	-0.007	DECREASE
73	BHAGABAND	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
74	MOONIDIH PROJECT	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
75	E.BHUGGATDIH	0.0022	0.0214	0.019	INCREASE
76	ALKUSHA	0.0326	0.0294	-0.003	DECREASE
77	KUSTORE	0.0524	0.0463	-0.006	DECREASE
78	ANGARAPATRA	0.1331	0.0149	-0.118	DECREASE
79	SALANPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
80	BHOWRAH. N	0.0133	0.0980	0.085	INCREASE
81	BHOWRAH. S	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
82	BAGDIGI	0.0000	0.0209	0.021	INCREASE
83	JEALGORA	0.0000	0.0067	0.007	INCREASE
84	JEENAGORA	0.0000	0.0470	0.047	NO FIRE

85	JOYRAMPUR	0.0099	0.1042	0.094	**INCREASE**
86	CHANDAN OCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
87	BANSDEOPUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	**NO FIRE**
	TOTAL AREA	**2.18**	**3.28**	**1.10**	**INCREASE**

Table 6: Colliery wise break-up of change in fire area from 2012 to 2017

Note:
1) "**NO FIRE**" implicates that the fire has not been identified satellite data *(either absent or below sensor resolution)*
2) "**INCREASE**" implies, increase in fire area OR emergence of fire areas not identified in 2012 study.
3) "**DECREASE**" implies, decrease in fire area OR fire areas of 2012, which are not identified in present study *(either absent or below sensor resolution).*
4) Estimations of fire extent (in terms of sq.km.) both 2012 and in present 2017 study are pixel based. They do not represent the actual ground area under fire. These estimations are made for comparative purpose only, to indicate the increase or decrease of areal disposition of fire. Hence, they should not be quoted as fire area on the ground.

Annexure –IV

Figure 15: Fume cracks in Lodna-Tisra Area. (point 39 in figure 13 and table 4)

Figure 16: Burnt area near OB dump in Lodna area (point 41 in figure 13 and table 4)

Figure 17: Coalfries in active seams in Kusunda (point 23 in figure 13 and table 4)

Figure 18: Sagged area due to subsidence, south of Block II OCP. (point 1 in figure 14 and table 5)

Figure 19: Fire in OB dumps in Kusunda area. (point 24 in figure 13 and table 4)

Figure 20: Fume cracks in the Bhulanbarari area.

DELINEATION OF SURFACE COAL FIRE AND ASSOCIATED LAND SUBSIDENCE IN THE JHARIA COALFIELD, USING SATELLITE BASED REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES

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GEOSCIENCES GROUP
REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS AREA
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AUGUST, 2021

data is difficult as it requires visible signatures of subsidence in the form of cracks on the ground and damage to anthropogenic structures. In this study, data analysis and consequent field verification resulted in identification is 4 subsidence areas, within the BCCL mine boundary. Of these, the major area where considerable ground subsidence is occurring is the Moonidih UG project. Long term underground mining has resulted in continuous subsidence in the area. Apart from this, the other three areas are south of South Govindpur, Bagdigi and Bhagaband mines, however, the field evidences of the same are not conclusive. No quantitative estimates of the subsidence have been carried out in the study.

7.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made:

1. As of the date of study in the year 2020 and in comparison with the previous study done in 2017, there has been a change in areal extent and disposition of the fire affected areas. On the other hand, persistent subsidence is seen in the Moonidih area due to underground mining activities.
2. Compared to 2012, the eastern flanks (Lodna, Tisra, Bhulanbarai areas) show considerable decrease in fire disposition and the western flank (Shatabdi and Block II area) show diminished fire presence.
3. The fires are continuation of existing fire affected areas as seen in the 2017 study.
4. The mines in Kusunda remain to be the worst affected with maximum presence of active fires.
5. There is a decrease in areal extent of the fire from 2017 to 2020. As compared 2017, when the total fire affected extent of the JCF was about 3.28 km^2; in 2020 total fire affected extent is about 1.89 km^2 (including TISCO mines). Within the mining lease of BCCL (excluding TISCO) in comparison 2017, when the total fire affected extent of the JCF was about 3.27 km^2; in 2020 total fire affected extent is about 1.86 km^2.

Note: *The minimum mapable unit from satellite image it 30m by 30m or 0.0009 km^2.* ***.*** *Estimations of fire extent (in terms of sq.km.) both in 2017 and in the present 2020 study are pixel based. They may differ from the actual ground area under fire. These estimations are made for comparative purpose only, to indicate the increase or decrease of areal disposition of fire. Hence, they should not be quoted as fire area on the ground.*

Annexure-II

CSR Booklet

Barora Area

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Coal India has adopted CSR as a strategic tool for sustainable growth. For Coal India in the present context, CSR means not only investment of funds for Social Activity but also Integration of Business processes with Social processes. Even much before the issue of CSR became global concern; Coal India was aware of its Corporate Social Responsibility and was fulfilling the aspiration of the Society through well-defined "Community Development Policy" within the periphery of 8 Kms. of the Project sites. This has resulted into a harmonious relationship between Coal India and the peripheral Communities. Coal India has identified land outsee, PAP and those staying within the radius of 25 Kms of the Project as primary beneficiaries. Poor and needy section of the society living in different parts of India is second beneficiaries. For carrying out CSR activities, 80% of the budgeted amount are be spent within the radius of 25 Km of the Project Site/Mines/Area HQ/Company HQ and 20% of the budget to be spent within the States in which operating.

2.0 SCOPE

As per Schedule VII of New Companies Act 2013 the following should be the Scope of Activities under Corporate Social Activities:

1) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting healthcare including preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water.
2) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and differently able and livelihood enhancement projects.
3) Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans, setting up old age homes, day care centers and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups.
4) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of Flora and Fauna, animal welfare, agro-forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water.
5) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries, promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts.
6) Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents
7) Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympic Sports.
8) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women.
9) Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government.
10) Rural development projects.

3.0 SOURCE OF FUND

The fund for the CSR should be allocated based on 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2.00 per tonne of Coal Production of previous year whichever is higher.

4.0 ACTION PLAN FOR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CSR activities are mainly taken at corporate level.

5.0 STATUS OF CSR ACTIVITIES

5.1 Details of CSR expenditure made at M/s BCCL Level:

FY	Expenditure (In Cr.)
2020-21	6.21
2019-20	6.46
2018-19	1.43
2017-18	2.74

5.2 Details of Civil work ,Medical Camps, CSR Clinics & Awareness Programme under taken at area level:

Civil work

S. N.	Details	Award value (In Lac)	Remarks
1	Construction of PCC road at Gonduadih west under Mohanpur village (from Khalil Mahto home to Primary school).	3.98	25.01.2015 to 24.03.2015 (60 days)
2	Construction of Janaja shed at Ramakunda west under Amtand village	3.15	15.10.2014 to 14.12.2014 (60 days)
3	Construction of 1 no. chhathh ghat at Muraidih colony, Hirak road river side	3.01	15.10.2014 to 14.12.2014 (60 days)
4	Construction of Janaja shed at Muraidih colony near river of Hirak road	0.46	31.03.2014 to 29.04.2014 (30 days)
5	PCC Road jhunu Rajwar House to Tarkeswar Gope House at Bakaspura Village Luti Pahari (Jhunu Tarkeshwar)Road Length:-	2.30	This is benefiting to approx. 200 families in this locality by all-weather connectivity.
6	Making PCC Path from Manoj Matha House to Sahabuddin Ansari house at Ghunghusa Village (Mahato Shahbhuddin)	1.85	This is benefiting to approx. 300 families in this locality by all-weather connectivity
7	Steps for Ghat at sarbandh near hirak chowk under B-II Area	2.67	This will ease in performing rituals by local villages of Dumara ,harina & Bada pandeydih.
8	Cutting of earth from pond at Chaudhary bandh at Harina Basti,under B-II Area	19.22	This is benefiting to approx 5000 persons in this locality. This pond is used for multipurpose like irrigation,water for

			households drinking water for animals etc.it will also maintain the water leval in locality.
9	Drinking Water pipe line works in hadi basti at Bhamkanali.	0.44	This is benefiting to approx. 150 families in this locality
10	Rep/Maint of Hand pump at Bara pandeydih (08 Nos).	0.26	This is benefiting to approx. 500 persons in this locality
11	Development work at rehabilitation site at Bhimkanali.	6.45	This is benefiting to approx. 500 persons in this locality
12	Construction of community hall at Bara Pandeydih Village	11.9	This is benefiting to approx. 1000 persons in this locality
13	Rep. Of Main road & Drain at Bakashpura rehabilitation site.	9.71	This is benefiting to approx. 1500 persons in this locality
14	Engagement of tankers for drinking water supply in nearby villages	1.9	This is benefiting to approx. 2000 families in Viallages like Benidih Baghmara, Luttipahadi, Harina, Kessurgarh, Rathtand, Nudkhurkee,Pinalgarhia,Mandra.
15	Engagement of departmental tankers for drinking water supply in nearby villages as on need base.	-	This is benefiting to approx. 2000 families in Viallages like Benidih Baghmara, Luttipahadi Kessurgarh, Madhuban Etc.

S.N.	Details	Award value (In Lac)	Remarks
1	Construction and maintenance for 5 years of toilets in Government schools in Gumla District under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. 125 toilets in 69 schools were constructed.	191.67	This is benefiting to approx. 7500 students
2	Construction and maintenance for 5 years of toilets in Government schools in Bokaro District under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. 179 toilets in 181 schools were constructed.	1702.98	This is benefiting to approx. 10000 students

Health: Medical Camps, CSR Clinics & Awareness Programme:

Medical Camps	Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
2014-15	5144	58095.75
2015-16	3397	38352.13
2016-17	595	30320.00
2018-19	789	30320.00
2019-20	310	-

CSR Clinic:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total no patients	1660	1301	1895	1293	1305	810	910	800

SN	**Health Awareness Programme**	**Amount (in Rs.)**
1	Nasa Mukti Abhiyan	10000.00
2	Blood Pressure Detection	5000.00
4	Aids Awareness Programme	5000.00
5	Eye Checkup camp	25000.00

5.3 COVID Prevention related Activities (2020-21):

Type	No of beneficiaries	Hand wash	Mask
Hand wash and Mask Distribution	500	450	500
Blood sugar strips	124	NA	NA

5.4 **CSR initiatives and expenditure FY 2021-22 _BCCL**

CSR initiatives and expenditure FY 2021-22 _BCCL		
FY 2021-22		
Sl No	**Particulars**	**Expenditure incurred(in Rs. Lakh)**
1	Depository mode Financial assistance to D.C., Dhanbad for combating COVID-19 situation in Dhanbad	100.00
2	Depository mode Financial assistance to Jharkhand State Disaster Mitigation Fund for distributing home isolation kits to COVID-19 patients	25.00
3	Procurement of masks & hand wash/ sanitizers for distribution amongst public for combating COVID-19	0.72
4	Fooding through Administration department for Doctors and Frontline workers at Covid Ward, CHD, Dhanbad and other miscellaneous COVID-19 expenditure like temporary contract of doctor etc.	36.45
5	Additional financial liability on submission of fresh bills for the work "Boarding and lodging of doctors and paramedical staff engaged in COVID-19 Hospital, CHD"	22.62
6	Cleaning and sanitization of temporary quarantine centres for doctors and paramedic staff engaged in treatment of COVID 19	2.15
7	Training of Youths in Various Plastic Engineering Courses through Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET)	14.00
8	Development of 500 Nos. of Aanganwadi Centres in Dhanbad	75.00
9	SVA Survey Expenditure (All Areas)	6.96
10	Distribution of blankets during winter season	3.58
11	Submission of fresh bills for project "Training of mining sirdar for SC/ST PAPs" by PB Area	3.26
12	Submission of fresh bills for "Operation of COVID quarantine centre" by Bastacolla Area	3.80
13	Upgradation of public toilets and approach road in Central Hospital, Dhanbad	3.15
14	Submission of final bills for "Gymnasium at Ambedkar Academy, Dhanbad"	2.35
15	Reversal of Financial Liablity (medical camps)	8.52
16	Amount for Aanganwadi deposited in Unspent CSR Account	188.50
17	Amount for CIPET deposited in Unspent CSR Account	14.00
	Total	**493.02**

6.0 COAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN:

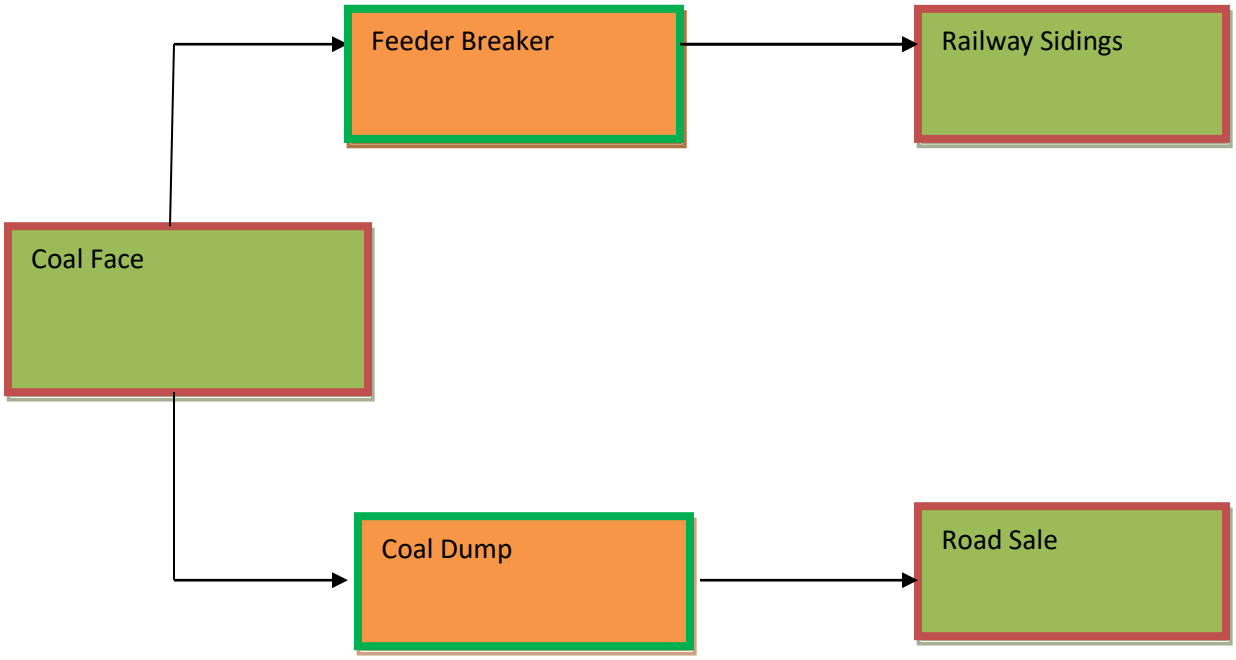

Fig: Coal transportation route

7.0 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN:

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY OF COAL INDIA LTD 2012.

Preamble

The location and quality of coal reserves, and their distance from major consumers determines to a great extent the selection of mine sites. For reserves that are close to the surface, opencast mining has proven to be the most efficient mining method. Opencast mines require relatively large areas of land. Population growth, particularly in India's eastern region, has made it increasingly difficult for the subsidiary coal companies to acquire the land they need for expanding their operations under the present Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy,2008 of Coal India.

The resettlement and rehabilitation policies followed by the subsidiary companies have evolved over time and undergone numerous changes in response to changing circumstances. As and when the Central or State Governments enact amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, issue new guidelines for resettlement and rehabilitation, as per its requirement Coal India reviews and modifies its resettlement and rehabilitation policy taking into account the changing conditions in coal producing areas.

In addition to compensation for land coal companies provide Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package for project affected persons to compensate for loss of livelihood. Apart from compensation for house site, house, trees, cow shed, cost of shifting etc., employment is also provided to land oustees. In addition to this, efforts are made to rehabilitate them by construction of houses, building roads, streets, schools, providing water etc. wherever feasible . However, demand for both more land compensation and better R&R package has been raised by project affected persons and has been highlighted in various Parliamentary Committees. Coal Companies often have to face representations and agitations by these land oustees who obstruct the smooth working of existing mines and come in the way of expansion of new projects.

In the past, subsidiaries found it relatively easy to acquire land, if they were able to offer employment. Partly because of this practice, subsidiaries have built up a largely unskilled labour force beyond their needs. This has contributed to the heavy losses and many mines are incurring and has also affected their efficiency and viability. The subsidiaries may still need to hire people in selected locations and continue to give preference to those whose livelihood will be affected by coal mining operations. However, increasingly subsidiaries will need to develop other ways and means to compensate land owners and others adversely affected by their projects and give them the option to choose which method of compensation best suits their needs. Greater emphasis will also need to be given to community requirements like schools, hospitals etc. Only proper resettlement and rehabilitation will elicit the required cooperation of project affected people, and make it possible for Coal India to acquire the land it needs to fulfill the ever increasing demand of coal for the economic development of the Country.

- 1 -

The purpose of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2012 is to revise and provide greater flexibility to the basic principles for the resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by coal mining projects i.e. Project Affect People (PAPs). It attempts to consolidate the different resettlement and rehabilitation practices that are being followed by subsidiaries as per the different State land Acquisition Acts and various decisions of the Coal India Board and to modify the Policy of 2008 so as to give the Board of the subsidiary Companies greater flexibility to deal more effectively with resettlement and rehabilitation issues and determine the rehabilitation packages best suited to local needs in line with this policy. The provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011 have also been kept in mind while framing the policy.

While Coal India's basic philosophy for compensating land-losers and other project-affected people remains substantially unchanged, the revised policy emphasizes the need to cultivate and maintain good relationships with the people affected by Coal India's projects starting as early as possible; it also underscores that the subsidiaries have a responsibility towards the land oustees whose livelihood is often taken away. On the other hand, subsidiaries need to protect themselves more effectively against unjustified claims, redundant manpower and swelling Wage Bills. To this end, the statement proposes that subsidiaries prepare detailed resettlement and rehabilitation action plans (RAPs) that clearly identify, at an early stage, the entitlements of the people affected by coal projects and enables them to exercise a choice between various options. The concept of Annuity in lieu of compensation/employment is also being introduced to mitigate, if not eliminate the ever dependence of Project Affected Families (PAFs) on CIL for provision of employment.

(1) The revised Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy, 2012 is based on the deliberations of the inter Ministerial Committee set up vide O.M. 490191/2011-PRIW-I dated 01-07-2011 of Ministry of Coal , deliberations of the CMDs meet held on 05/03/2012 at New Delhi and has been approved by the CIL Board in its 279th meeting held on 12th and 13th March, 2012.

(2) Objectives and general principles of Coal India's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy- 2012

A. To re-visit CIL's existing R&R policy 2008 and evolve a PAP friendly policy by incorporating such provisions of the National Policy and The Draft Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill-2011 as considered suitable in light of the growing difficulties many subsidiaries face in land acquisition.

B. To accord the highest priority for avoiding or minimizing disturbance of the local population while taking decisions to open new mines or expand existing ones too (exploring alternative sites and project designs) and to ensure that wherever people are likely to be adversely affected by a project, the subsidiaries will prepare resettlement and rehabilitation action plans for the project.

C. To ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for coal mining and allied activities with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families.

D. To provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make

adequate provisions for loss of livelihood of such affected persons including their rehabilitation and resettlement.

E. To ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that the affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

F. Through the preparation of resettlement and rehabilitation action plans, subsidiaries will safeguard that project-affected people improve or at least regain their former standard of living and earning capacity after a reasonable transition period. The transition period is to be kept to a minimum. However, the involvement of subsidiaries in resettlement and rehabilitation activities may continue until all the actions specified in the rehabilitation plan have been completed.

G. Involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as a development programme with project-affected people being provided sufficient resources and opportunities to share in a project's benefits. The efforts of subsidiaries are complementary to the Government's schemes in rural development and the concurrence, approvals and support from concerned Government authorities will be sought.

H. In parallel, subsidiaries will work closely with non-governmental organizations of proven repute which are legally constituted and recognized and also have the confidence of the project-affected people, in the preparation and implementation of rehabilitation plans.

I. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) : Activities shall be intensified in and around the villages where land is being acquired in accordance with the CSR Policy of Coal India.

J. Actual implementation of R&R package must follow a detailed survey of the project-affected villages to formulate the list of persons/families affected by the project, nature of the affect, the likely loss of income, etc. For this purpose, if necessary, the services of a reputed NGO with an impressive record of integrity and performance may be engaged.

3. SCOPE:

This Policy may be called "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Coal India Limited-2012". It extends to the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies in India. It shall come into force from the date of its approval by the CIL Board and is applicable to all cases in which land is taken after the date of approval by the CIL Board. While implementing the policy it is to be ensured that the provisions of the concerned Acts applicable and Rules mentioned there under shall not be violated .

4. Definitions

(a) ***"affected family"*** means:

(i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land (including direct negotiation) for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or

(ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or other wise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or

(iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person, who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.

(b) "***family***" includes a person, his/her spouse, son including minor sons, dependant daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother residing with him or her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood; and includes "***nuclear family***" consisting of a person, his/her spouse and minor children. Provided that where there are no male dependants, the benefit due to a land loser may devolve on dependent daughter nominated by the land loser.

(c) "land owner" includes any person—

(i) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or part thereof, in the records of the concerned authority; or

(ii) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or

(iii) who has been declared as such by an order of the court or District Collector;

(d) Displaced person - means and includes any person who is deprived of his homestead on account of acquisition. Provided that the person/family who does not ordinarily reside in the homestead land acquired for the project can be termed "Displaced" but he will be eligible for compensation only for homestead and not for livelihood.

(e) Ordinarily resides" shall mean residing in the homestead / acquired land for a period more than 6 months every year for at least the preceding 5 years.

5. Socio-economic Survey and preparation of RAP.

A baseline socioeconomic survey will be carried out to identify the PAPs who are enlisted to receive benefits in line with Coal India's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. This survey will be conducted within two months of notification under the relevant land acquisition Acts by the subsidiaries with the help of reputed independent institutional agencies, who are well versed with the social matrix of the area.

The basic objective of the socio-economic study will be to generate baseline data on the social and economic status of the population who are likely to lose their means of livelihood or homestead due to the acquisition of the land for the project. The data base will be used to formulate a viable and practical Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the affected persons in line with their entitlements. Digital Satellite Maps would also be prepared of the project Area freezing the dwelling units and habitations existing at the time of negotiation for Land Acquisition wherever feasible .The RAP will also address the following-

(A) Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Dispute Mechanism

The rehabilitation action plan will address the following:

i) The project design, including an analysis of alternative designs aimed at avoiding or minimizing resettlement;
ii) Socio-economic survey and activities to ensure restoration of incomes of PAPs in line with Coal India's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy;
iii) Description of the institutional and other mechanisms for provision of entitlements;
iv) Time table for the acquisition and preparation of the resettlement site(s);
v) The cost and budgets for the resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs;
vi) Project-specific arrangements to deal with grievances of PAFs; and
vii) Time tables, benchmarks and arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and rehabilitation effort.

The RAP will be formulated in consultation with PAPs and State government.

(B). Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted as per any law, rule and regulation of the locality in which the land has been acquired.

6. Eligibility Criteria -

(A) Eligibility Criteria for Economic Rehabilitation Benefits

This benefit shall accrue only to Entitled Project Affected Person. Entitled Project Affected Person shall be one from the following categories.

(i) Persons from whom land is acquired including tribals cultivating land under traditional rights.
(ii) Persons whose homestead is acquired.
(iii) ,Sharecroppers, land lessees , tenants & day labourers.
(iv) Tribal dependent on forest produce as certified by the District Forest Officer/Revenue Authorities.

(B) Eligibility Criteria for Resettlement Benefits

1 . Only a 'Displaced' family / person shall be eligible for resettlement benefits.

2. A family/person shall be termed 'displaced' and hence eligible for resettlement benefits if such family/person has been a permanent resident and ordinarily residing in the project area on the date of publication of notification U/S 9 of CBA(A&D) 1957 / U/S 11 of LA Act, 1894/ Or both/ on the date of the land vested with the State/ Central government as the case may be.

and

(a) on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land / structure is displaced from such areas

or

(b) He/she is a homesteadless or landless family/person who has been/is required to be displaced.

7 .**Census & Identification of displaced families**:

1. Within two months of publication of notice U/S 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act or U/S 7(1) of CBA (A.D) Act 1957 for acquisition of land for the project a census would be undertaken in the manner to be decided by the Collector / project authority for identification of displaced families and for preparing their socio-economic profile and list of eligible persons for the purpose of receiving Rehabilitation & Resettlement Benefits.

2. A photo identity card to each Entitled Project Affected Person shall be issued under the signature of the Collector / project authority concerned indicating the following particulars:

(a) Name of the village/GP/PS :
(b) Name, Father's name and address of the head of the family :
(c)Category of entitlement :
(d)Whether S.C./S.T./O.B.C./General :
(e)Age,Sex,educational qualification of the members of the family :

8. **Types of Compensation and Rehabilitation Entitlement**

Option to the land losers regarding Rehabilitation & Resettlement Benefit - The land losers shall have the option for Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits in accordance with the awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements passed by the Concerned Collector of the State or as per this Policy with the consent of the concerned Collector.

8.1 Eligibility and Compensation

The table below shows the compensation and rehabilitation benefits will be offered by the subsidiaries for each Project Affected Person or family, affected by one of their projects. Evidence to the effect that a person is a legitimate PAP will need to be provided in the form of a written legal document, or reference to a record, such as a revenue officer certificate, electoral roll, ration card or school record.

Category of Persons affected by the Project	***Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option***
	Provisions
(i) Persons (including tribals cultivating land under traditional rights) from whom land is acquired.	All land owners with titles will receive monetary compensation for the land acquired from them. The value of the land is determined on the basis of prevailing legal norms. *In respect of tribals cultivating land under traditional rights, authentication of land held under traditional rights by state authorities will be necessary.* In addition to above the following shall apply.

Category of Persons affected by the Project	*Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option*
	Provisions
	A). Land Compensation - Land compensation shall be paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Govt. notification. Where no notification of the State Govt. is available the concerned subsidiary Board may decide on the rate of compensation keeping in view the compensation provided by the neighboring states. Authentication of land held under traditional rights by state authorities will be necessary. In addition to above Solatium will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as imposed by the Concerned State Govt. Escalation of land compensation – Escalation will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as imposed by the Concerned State Govt. or Escalation at the rate of 12% per anum for a maximum period of three years. **(B): Employment provision:** Apart from payment of the land compensation, employment may be given in the following manner – **1)** The maximum total number of employments that may by provided to the land losers would be limited to the total no. of acres of land acquired divided by two. However employments will be released in proportion to the land possessed . **2)** For every two acres of land one employment can be considered; 3) Subsidiaries of CIL may give an option to the Land losers having less than two acres of land to club together their land to the extent of two acres and nominate one of the land losers among the groups or their dependent for employment under package deal or employment under Descending order system by preparing the list of eligible land oustees in the descending order of land lost subject to the cut off equivalent to the total number of permissible employments or any other method with the approval of the respective Board of the subsidiary. **4)** The land loser must be a domiciled resident/Mool Niwasi and the certificate to this effect shall be issued by the concerned State Authority **5)** The modalities for offering employment shall be such as may be approved by the Board of the Subsidiary companies as per the unique conditions of the subsidiary provided that - **a)** The initial employment shall be given with pay of Category-I pay scale of NCWA, with training period of 6 months. b) In the seniority list, the seniority of the appointee should be reflected in appropriate manner in order to keep the senior most as senior. **c)** The land loser trainees shall be posted as per requirement, including underground duties.

Category of Persons affected by the Project	*Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option*
	Provisions
	(C): Lumpsum Monetary Compensation – 1. All the land losers who are not eligible for employment as above shall be entitled to receive monetary compensation in lieu of employment at the rate of Rs.5,00,000/- (Five Lakhs) for each acre of land on pro-rata basis . 2. Land losers who are offered employment as per principle specified in point No (8.(i)B) above will have the option either to opt for employment or to forego employment and opt for monetary compensation at the rate of Rs.5,00,000/- (Five lakhs) for each acre of land on pro-rata basis with minimum of Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousands) provided that the employment thus surrendered shall not be available for offer to any other person and will stand lapsed from the total sanctioned number of employments as specified in point No.(8.(i)B1). 3. The Land losers who have clubbed their land in Package Deal can claim employment for only one land loser of the clubbed two acres of land and remaining land losers of the package cannot claim either employment or lump sum monetary compensation in lieu of the land contributed by them. 4. Annuity – All land losers who are entitled to get lump sum monetary compensation may opt for payment of compensation amount in the form of annuity made payable to the land losers monthly, annually or at such intervals (not less than one year) as may be opted for by him. The annuity be paid for a maximum period extending to 60 years of age or the life of the project for which the land has been acquired, whichever is earlier. **Note:** *A person receiving a job forgoes all claims to above compensation and a person receiving above compensation forgoes all claims to employment.*
(ii) Person whose homestead is acquired	I. Compensation for homestead shall be paid as per the standard valuation method of the L.A Act. of the concerned State Govt. II. One time lump sum payment of Rs.3,00,000/- (three lakhs),shall be paid in lieu of alternate House site, Assistance in designing Shifting Allowance,compensation for construction of cattle shed , Monetary compensation for construction of work shed etc.The compensation shall be paid to displaced persons only after vacation and demolition of the homestead/ work shed etc. III. Subsistence allowance :Each affected displaced family will get subsistence allowance at the rate of 25 days (Minimum Agricultural Wage) per month for one year.

Category of Persons affected by the Project	*Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option*
	Provisions
(iii)Sharecroppers, land lessees, tenants and day labourers	The subsidiary will assist PAP to take-up non farm self employment through petty contracts or formation of cooperatives. If such co-operatives will not be entitled for awarding work as per Manual for lack of experience, the said co-operative will be facilitated by awarding small jobs to acquire experience after relaxation of the provisions of the Manual pertaining to experience with approval of the Subsidiary Boards. Subsequent jobs may be awarded after getting report of the timely completion / quality / of the awarded jobs from the concerned Department or contractors. Contractors will also be persuaded to give job to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis, where feasible as per terms of contract.
(iv)Landless tribals, Tribal dependent on forest produce	The subsidiary will assist PAP to establish non farm self employment through the provision of infrastructure, petty contracts or formation of cooperatives and encourage provisions of Jobs with contractors. Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on preferential basis, where feasible. - In addition, the subsidiaries will shift the tribal community as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of the tribal community that will allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity. - Tribal affected family will be given one time financial assistance of 500 days of MAW for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce. Loss of customary rights needs to be authenticated by the district authority. - Tribal affected families resettled out of the district shall be given 25% higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefit.

9. Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committee - A Committee will be constituted at project Level under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with the following objectives to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the village panchayat in rural areas and municipality in urban areas in the manner will be decided by the concerned State Govt.

I. To approve the list of land losers and other PAPs;
II. To approve the list of persons eligible to be offered employment as per R&R Policy;
III. To approve the detailed Rehabilitation Plan for the project in consultation with the displaced persons and Gram Sabhas;
IV. To expedite issue of domicile certificates and other necessary documentation required for State Authorities;
V. To monitor and review the progress of the Rehabilitation Scheme, grant of benefits and handing over of possession of land in a smooth manner;
VI. To facilitate the land acquisition process in any other manner as may be required including resolution of disputes;
VII. To carry out post implementation social audit in consultation with the authorities.

10. Community facilities - The subsidiary will provide at the resettlement site a school, road with street light, pucca drain, pond, dugwell and/or tubewell for drinking water supply, community center, place of worship, dispensary, grazing land for cattle and play ground. Similar infrastructural facility, if necessary, will be extended to the host locality. The community facilities and services would be available to all residents of the area, including PAPs and the host population.

The approach for operation of community facilities would be flexible and all efforts will be made to involve the State and local self Government / Panchayat for operating the facilities. To achieve this, subsidiaries will pursue with these agencies to ensure the same. The planning of the community facilities and their construction should be undertaken in consultation with the affected community.

11. Corporate Social Responsibilities - This should be as per Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

The RAP will be monitored and evaluated periodically after the completion of the land acquisition process.

I. The resettlement and rehabilitation activities are the responsibility of a separate group, both at the projects and corporate level, which will be constituted for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan. At the corporate level the group will be headed by a senior manager, whereas at the project, an executive of the rank of manager will head the group. The project group should have at least one member with social science qualification / experience and skills.

II. The project group will closely interact with the state authorities during the implementation of the RAP. Although the subsidiaries will develop the plots and infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony and actively implement the RAP, assistance of State authorities will be taken for administrative services such as allotment of land. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measures will be incorporated in the RAP, if needed. In addition to the State Government, the PAPs, the village leaders including the Pradhans and NGOs will be consulted and associated with the implementation of the RAP.

III. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cell at the corporate level will evaluate the implementation of the RAP after its completion.

13. Flexibility to the Subsidiary Companies – The Subsidiary Companies Boards have been authorised to approve necessary modifications in the R&R Policy with reference to unique conditions prevailing at the concerned Subsidiaries as the policy is not exhaustive.

(The above list is only indicative and not exhaustive)

Annexure-III

Impact Assessment of CSR projects undertaken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad FY(2015-16)

By

National CSR Hub

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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This Impact Assessment Study of CSR project of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad for the FY 2015-16 has been undertaken by National CSR Hub, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) as a part of the MoU with CIL and TISS.

At the outset, we would like to thank BCCL for granting this project to National CSR Hub, TISS. We express heartfelt gratitude to Director (Personnel), BCCL for giving us the opportunity to carry out the Impact Assessment study of CSR projects for the FY 2015-16. We express our gratitude to the General Manager, CSR and the entire CSR department of BCCL for their continuous support and guidance to the research team of NCSR Hub.

We also extend our gratefulness to respective area General Managers, Medical Officers (Health Department) and concerned project in-charge appointed by BCCL (CSR officials) for making all the arrangements for the study and making us comfortable with their warm hospitality.

Prof. B. Venkatesh Kumar
Director
National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub
TISS, Mumbai

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bharat Coking Coal Limited is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, a Maharatna Company. The company is currently operating in 12 administrative areas in Jharia Coalfields encompassing around 226 peripheral villages mainly in the District of Dhanbad, Jharkhand and in some part of West Bengal. The Strategic CSR of BCCL states that the company's main objective is to improve the quality of life of people living in and around its command areas. The key areas of CSR invention are rural development, livelihood generation and skill development. It has a long history of philanthropic activities which were converged to align with the Corporate Social Responsibility mandate of the Companies Act 2013. Rural development, livelihood generation and skill development are thrust areas of the BCCL's CSR interventions. As per the CSR guideline, BCCL has partnered with Tata Institute of Social Sciences to conduct evaluation studies for the completed CSR projects.

For the purpose of this report, impact assessment studies were carried out for four projects, namely, Scheme for Multi-Purpose Utilisation of Mine Water, Mobile Medical Van, Village Adoption and Construction of PCC/Bituminous Road.

The primary data collection for the impact assessment studies was completed in September 2017 by a six member team from TISS. Mixed research methodology was used while In-Depth Interviews, Household Surveys and focused group discussions were the main methods implemented to collect data. 1000 samples were collected from 13 operational areas of BCCL for the impact assessment study.

The objectives of the impact assessment were:

(i) To assess if the objectives of individual projects have been met;

(ii) To understand the continued relevance of the individual projects in their respective contexts; and

(iii) To identify issues in programmatic implementation and provide recommendation to fulfill the objectives efficiently.

Mobile Medical Van has aimed to provide quality health services to the rural poor residing in the operational areas of BCCL. The impact of the project on the community has been remarkable as it provides doorstep medical services to the poor, reduces the medical expenditures, reached the most remote villages and awareness generation. Limited health services, awareness campaigns and limited regularity are the major drawbacks of the project.

In the project Scheme for Multi-Purpose Utilisation of Mine Water, 352 samples were collected, 13 FGDs and 4 Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted. There is strong demand for the supply of mine water in the renovated ponds especially during water scarcity periods, which have been stopped for the last couple of months. The mine water is used for household and cattle consumption. Livelihood generation activities have not commenced as yet.

BCCL also adopted Lahbera village, situated in Jharia block of Dhanbad district and committed to the holistic development of the village. Various infrastructural and economic projects were implemented in the village. Although the project has been a huge success, a lapse in monitoring, incomplete projects and limited resources for employment generation have inhibited the successful completion of the project.

BCCL also constructed roads at 7 locations across Dhanbad districts. The roads had led to improved connectivity and enhanced hygienic living conditions, but lack of monitoring, limited connectivity and lack of participatory approach have been some of the shortcomings of the project.

TISS has also provided recommendation such as regular monitoring, creation of employment generation activities, the formation of SHGs etc. for efficient execution of future projects.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	-	Adult Education Center
BCCL	-	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
CHC	-	Community Healthcare Center
CSR	-	Social Corporate Responsibility
CTP	-	Computer Training Program
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GM	-	General Manager
HHI	-	Household Interviews
IDI	-	In – depth Interviews
IT	-	Information and Technology
KII	-	Key Informant Interviews
LVA	-	Lahbera – Village Adoption
MMV	-	Mobile Medical Van
MUMW	-	Scheme for multipurpose utilization of abandoned mine water
PCC	-	Plain Cement Concrete
PHC	-	Primary Health Care Center
SHG	-	Self Help Group
ST	-	Schedule Tribes
STC	-	Sewing Training Centre
STP	-	Sewing Training Program
EJ	–	Eastern Jharia
WJ	–	Western Jahria
WWD	_	Western Washery Division
CV	–	Chanch Victora

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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Businesses are the most powerful constituents of the society, and they do not operate in isolation; there is an increased realization that not only can companies affect society at large, but they are also in a unique position to influence society and a make positive impact.

> "The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development[1] (OECD) established a set of guidelines for multinational enterprises in 1976 and was thus a pioneer in developing the concept of CSR. The purpose of these guidelines was to improve the 'investment' climate and encourage the positive contribution multinational enterprises can make to economic and social progress".

An evaluation is 'the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipient and donors.' (OECD Publications, 2010)

1.1. About Bharat Coking Coal Limited

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, a Maharatna Company. The company is operating in 12 administrative areas in Jharia Coalfields encompassing around 226 peripheral villages mainly in the District of Dhanbad, Jharkhand and in some part of West Bengal. The Strategic CSR of BCCL states that the company's main objective is to improve the quality of life of people living in and around its command areas. Towards achieving this objective and understand the interest levels of the local community, BCCL has undertaken a departmental baseline survey cum Skill Gap Analysis study at some locations. The recommendations from the study would form the basis for the design and deployment of the various skill development initiatives to be planned.

[1] http://www.oecd.org/about/

1.2 About National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, TISS

National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, (NCSR Hub) was established in 2011 by the Department of Public Enterprises to enable the Public Sector Enterprises to design and implement holistic and rights-based CSR initiatives. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government of India had come to realize that there is a need to have a centralized system where core functions of CSR including learning and knowledge dissemination take place. The core activities of the Hub are:

- Vision and strategic direction setting for Policy and Programme
- Advisory role for PSEs on Policy and Programme implementation
- Research and development and 'evidence-based' policy advocacy
- Capacity building of PSEs, partners and civil society institution
- Impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation
- Empanelment and partner management

1.3 Project Backgrounds

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) sanctioned impact evaluation studies for four projects in different stages of completion which were carried out by National CSR Hub in August-September 2017. The following report details the evaluation of projects undertaken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited in accordance with their CSR policy laid out in 2014. A cogent CSR policy is a requirement laid out in the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 conferred under the Companies Act, 2013.

As stated above, for this report four projects were evaluated namely: *Mobile Medical Van, Scheme for multipurpose utilisation of abandoned mine water, Village adoption program and construction of PCC/Bituminous road.*

a) **Mobile Medical Van (*Swastha Ratha*) -** The service of Mobile Medical Van for villagers under command areas of BCCL started in 2009 with the help of 2 Mobile Medical Vans. Now BCCL has fourteen Medical Mobile Vans (MMVs) equipped with doctors, paramedical staff serving different 203 villages situated in and around the mining areas on working days. The villagers are examined by the experienced clinicians

and medicines are dispensed free of cost to them. This provision has been made by BCCL exclusively under CSR activities for the benefit of villagers by providing them free medical assistance.

Objective: To provide health services in peripheral villages in and around BCCL command area to provide medical facilities with a focused service on identification, screening, diagnosis and treatment to provide free medical; assistance.

Location of implementation: 203 villages in the peripheral areas of BCCL

b) **Scheme for multipurpose utilisation of abandoned mine water -** BCCL since inception has felt the importance of water and endeavoured for effective and gainful utilisation of mine water from abandoned mines which has to be taken out compulsorily in the course of the mining process. For harnessing such water, BCCL has taken upon the task of holding the mine water into the water bodies by restricting them to flow into the natural drainage course like village reservoirs which gets dried during summers by laying out a pipeline network of approximately 45 km.

Objective of the project: Harnessing mine water for its gainful multipurpose utilisation in the peripheral villages of BCCL command area.

Location: Two reservoirs are situated in Khonathi and Behrakudar villages of Baghmara block of Dhanbad district.

c) **Lahbera Village Adoption Program** - In order to develop peripheral villages of BCCL in an integrated manner, including their economic development, infrastructure upliftment, providing opportunities for social empowerment and other aspects of overall human development. i.e. education, health, drinking water supply, providing training and tools for self-employment etc. This would include economic development, infrastructure development and other aspects of human development, i.e. education, health, drinking water supply and credit linkage.

Objective of the project: The objective of Village Adoption Programme is to develop the selected village in an integrated manner ensuring the holistic and integrated development of village through capacity building and participation of local people and institutions.

Location: Lahbera Village in Jharia block of Dhanbad district

d) Construction of PCC/Bituminous road - Understanding the importance of Road BCCL had Constructed PCC Roads in and around eight villages of the BCCL command area. Roads are of vital importance to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty. They open up areas of economic and social development.

Objective of the project: Enabling and increasing the connectivity from semi-rural to urban areas by constructing PCC Road.

Location:

SN	Name of Village/Area	Construction in Km/Meters
1	Kacharra Arah Tola , Hatudih Panchayat	400 meters
2	Lahbera Village	1.5 Km
3	Aamtal Village, Aamtal Panchayat (Kusunda)	1.5 km
4	Satitand Village, Bauakala Panchayat (Kusunda)	500 meters
5	Padugora Village, Padugora Panchayat (WJ area)	400 meters
6	Kandra Village, Kandrta Panchayat	500 meters
7	Bakaspura Village, Luti Pahari Panchayat	400 meters

CHAPTER 2 – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it, one studies the various steps that are adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them (Kothari, 2004). This chapter outlines the research methodology and also examines the objectives of the study and the research question. The chapter also includes the research design, methods, and level of engagement for data collection, on and off the field. The stage of data collection has also been explained in the chapter with a subsequently the steps utilized to analyze the data that is already collected from the field.

2.1 Objective of Study

The very purpose of the research is to discover answers to the question through the application of the scientific procedures (Kothari, 2004). The aim of the study was to understand the extent of the impact of projects on the socio-economic conditions of the targeted beneficiaries.

The Impact Assessment was conducted on four major projects namely:

1. Mobile Medical Van (MMV),
2. Scheme for multipurpose utilization of abandoned mine water (MUMW),
3. Road Construction, and
4. Labhera village adoption project (LVA)

Therefore the objective of each project has some variation from the other even though having that the main objectives were as follows:

i. To Analyzed the key impact areas of the project
ii. To Analyzed the extent of impact on the beneficiaries
iii. To suggest recommendation for improvement for the project.

2.2 Research Design

The research design refers to the overall strategy that one choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring one will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data (De Vaus, 2001)

This study is an **Evaluation** research study as it is designed to assess the outcomes of an intervention so that the findings will provide insights useful for the organizations that have funded and implemented the project. The study is an end line evaluation study, which implies that the findings would be useful if the Company intent to reintroduce the project.

The project undertaken for impact assessment studies were those which are implemented by the BCCL CSR and which covers a mixed chunk of populate spread across the BCCL Command area. As there were four projects that required studying, the research team had developed two research designs based on the project objectives and population covered. This study employs a mixture of Quantitative and Qualitative research methods to evaluate the key aspects of the two projects namely; MMV and MUMV. If one has to define mixed method research it can be 'In general, mixed methods research represents research that involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or in a series of studies that investigate the same underlying phenomenon.' (Leech N, Onwuegbuzie A, 2008). The study has attempted not just to generate summary statistics that reveal the overall performance of the projects but has also attempted to delve into the individual stories, histories, life experiences and psyche of the beneficiaries through intensive beneficiary-specific case studies (of selected beneficiaries. While conducting the study of MMV and MUMW the research team used two major tools for data collection mainly: Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Household Survey (HH). These methods were felt appropriate by the research team as it helped in fulfilling the appropriate size and appropriate response.

Simultaneously a different research design was formed for studying the impact of LVA and Road Construction. The qualitative research design enabled the research team to understand the impact of project in their daily life. Along with it, the project had limited beneficiaries that provided the research team with the opportunity to study and to understand the lived narratives of the beneficiaries and also the impact of LVA and road in their day to day life.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The tool is one of the essential components of a research study. It is an instrument that helps the researcher to meet the objectives of the research. There are various kinds of tools that are utilized based on the needs and objectives of the research. In the current study the research team undertook certain sets of tool they are listed below;

Major tools involved in the study were:

i. **i. House Hold Interview (Survey) (HHI)**: As a few projects had greater coverage in terms of area and population the household survey was used to get details from the identified villages and areas/panchayats

ii. **ii. Focused Group Discussion (FGD):** FGDs where conducted in all the four project, and the interviewers for the FGD was the village members, Ward/Gram Panchayat Representative, ASHA, Women Representative, SHGs Group Women's, Youth group member etc.

iii. **iii. In-depth Interviews (IDI):** Similarly IDI was conducted with village members who were directly affected by the project

iv. **iv. Case studies:** Case studies were used to get life narratives of the beneficiaries and to understand the impact of the project on their socio-economic and cultural lives

v.

2.4 Data collection methods

The sampling type used for data collection was stratified random sampling method. **The primary data** was collected using the following methods, selected as per the above-explained research design:

a. Survey of beneficiaries through questionnaire
b. Semi-structured interview (using interview schedule) and In-depth interviews. The in-depth interviews were open-ended with complete scope for probing and getting detailed information from the participants.
c. Participatory research methods such as transect walk
d. Document analysis (review of project reports)
e. Direct observation (home visit, village/town visit and institution visit)

2.5 Participants of Data Collection

This study emphasizes the obtaining of perspectives from multiple stakeholders. Accordingly, the following participants and stakeholders were covered through the data collection done in this study:

i. Beneficiaries, i.e. people impacted by the project

i. ii. Higher authorities of BCCL, Area GM, Medical Officers

ii. iii. Village level stakeholders (Community Leaders):, Sarpanch, ward members and former Sarpanch

iii. iv. Project In-charge appointed by BCCL (CSR officials) – the monitoring authority involved in the project

2.6 Sampling with Location for Data Collection

Table 1 – Showing sampling of Multipurpose Utilization of Mine Water (MUMW) through Household Survey

Sr No	Village Name	Block	District	Sample Achieved
1	Darda	Baghmara	Dhanbad	82
2	Sidhwatand	Baghmara	Dhanbad	65
3	Behrakhurd	Baghmara	Dhanbad	34
4	Nisithpur	Baghmara	Dhanbad	82
5	Konati	Baghmara	Dhanbad	93
			Total	**356**

Table 2 – Showing sampling of Mobile Medical Van (MMV) through Household Survey

Sr No	Village Name	Block	District	Sample Achieved
1	Karma Tand	Chandrapura	Bokaro	13
2	Patra Kuli	Chandrapura	Bokaro	8
3	Uper Devghara	Baghmara	Dhanbad	15
4	Chhatawad Kailudih	Baghmara	Dhanbad	10

5	Power House	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	26
6	Madhuban	Baghmara	Dhanbad	13
7	Rathtand	Baghmara	Dhanbad	10
8	Chanchpotri	Agra Khurd	Dhanbad	12
9	Barora	Kulti	Bangal	25
10	Mohlidih	Katras	Dhanbad	20
11	Khanodih	Baghmara	Dhanbad	6
12	Bhim Kanali	Baghmara	Dhanbad	3
13	Bakaspura	Baghmara	Dhanbad	10
14	Bhagabandh	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	19
15	Manjhla Dih	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	19
16	Bhatdih	Jhariya	Dhanbad	19
17	Manpur	Chandan Kyari	Bokaro	19
18	Amlabad	Chandan Kyari	Bokaro	19
19	Sona Nagar	Baghmara	Dhanbad	14
20	Mandal Kedwari	Baghmara	Dhanbad	9
21	Gudri Bera	Baghmara	Dhanbad	18
22	Southari	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	19
23	Betenga bandh	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	12
24	Kari Tand	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	7
25	Basjoda	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	24
26	Lavera Manjhi Tola	Jhariya	Dhanbad	20
27	Ranguni	Baghmara	Dhanbad	18
28	Bangali Kothi	Baliyapur	Dhanbad	20
29	Aamtalbauritola	Baliyapur	Dhanbad	18
30	Nunudih	Jhariya	Dhanbad	20

31	Idgah Pathar tola	Jhariya	Dhanbad	20
32	Pathaldih(Pandiya Tola)	Jhariya	Dhanbad	18
			Total	**503**

The Data collection for Lebhara and Road construction were through FGD where the research team intend to capture the live narrative of the beneficiaries impacted by the project, therefore in FDG the interviews mostly consisted of Sarpanch, Village members, Women Representative, Senior citizen, Children, youths and BCCL higher authorities

2.7 Data Analysis

As previously mentioned, this study employs a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods. Accordingly, SPSS was used for the quantitative data analysis of the study (such as the analysis of the responses of closed-ended questions in the questionnaires). The responses from the in-depth interviews and the other qualitative data were subjected to coding for detecting patterns. The data from interviews and discussions were analyzed **thematically,** and the data from all the sources was integrated as per the responses to understand, assess and evaluate the entire process of implementation. Being a qualitative study, there was an emphasis on understanding and analyzing the perceptions, views and experiences of the beneficiaries and other key stakeholders with respect to the scholarship project.

2.8 Challenges of the study

1. Language Barrier: The major hurdle in data collection was the language barriers, few of the villagers were speaking Bengali, and few were oddia.

2. Limited documentation: The Limited documentation of CSR project was another hurdle faced by the research team as it had to completely rely on primary data. Most of the employees working on the projects were mostly retrained and even in a few projects, documentation was not available.

CHAPTER 3 –MOBILE MEDICAL VAN (SWASTHA RATH)

3.1 Introduction

Health is an important aspect of human life; it plays a very vital role in our social, economic and other spheres of our life. The better the health, the better the other factors. Mobile Medical Van or Swastha Rath was one of the popular projects that aimed at treating the general illness in the command area population of BCCL. The project was initiated with only 2 Mobile Medical Van in 2009, had now covered more than 203 villages with 14 Mobile Medical Vans. The staffs in the van consist of the doctor, paramedical staff and a driver to provide free consultancy and medicine for general illness.

3.2 Objectives of the Project

The objective of the project was to provide medical health facilities with a focus on identification, screening, diagnosis and treatment of general illness by providing free consultancy and medicine.

3.3 Locations of project

The project location covers the command area of BCCL. This includes rural, semi-rural and urban areas. Following is the list of villages and town where the Swastha rath facility is being provided.

Table 3 – Showing list of villages covered under Mobile Medical Van services (Swastha Rath)

SN	Name of Area	Name of Village
1	BARORA	1. PatraKulh 2. Karmatand 3. Manpur 4. Amlabad
2	BLOCK-II	1. Rath Tand Basti 2 Bakaspur Basti 3. Mahato Tola Bhim Canali Basti 4. Khanudih Basti
3	GOVINDPUR	1. Chhatawad Kailudih, 2. Uper Devghara
4	EJ	1. Lavera Manjhi Tola 2. Idgah Pathar tola
5	WJ	1. Moonidih Basti 2. Bhawardaha Basti
6	WWD	1. Southari 2. Betenga bandh 3. Kari Tand
7	KATRAS	1. Alakdiha 2. Mohlidih
8	SIJUA	1. Pandeydih Basti
9	KUSUNDA	1. Lahbera Basti 2. Rawani Basti
10	BASTACOLLA	1. Sonar Basti. 2. Amtal Basti 3. Bangali Kothi
11	PB	1. Surguja Basti 2. Kaligarh Basti
12	LODNA	1. Nunudih Basti 2. Bhatdih
13	CV	1. Bhatnidih 2. Dispur Basti

3.4 Impact of the project on community

i. Door to door accessibility of health service

Due to the lack and poor health services most of the people in the command face difficulties in accessing the health services as services in government CHC, PHC are not up to the mark. The people used to do self-diagnosis and just randomly take medicine from the pharmacist without any proper consent from the doctor and which

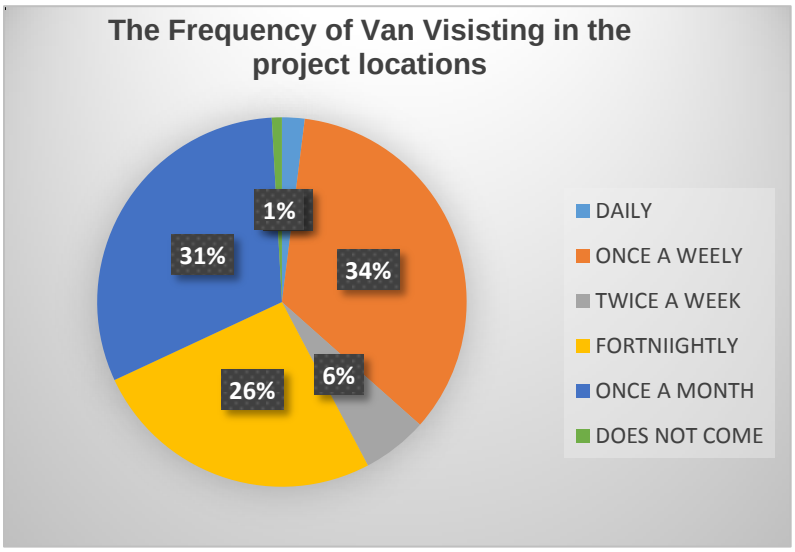

Figure 1 – Frequency of Van Visiting in the project locations

eventually seems to be one of the major cause for the adverse impact on their health. To avoid this and provide basic health care service to the people in the command area of BCCL, Swastha Rath was introduced. The Swastha Rath used to visit at least twice in each village. The respond gathered from the respondent through FGD and HH shows positive impacts of the project on the people in terms of the door to door accessibility of the project.

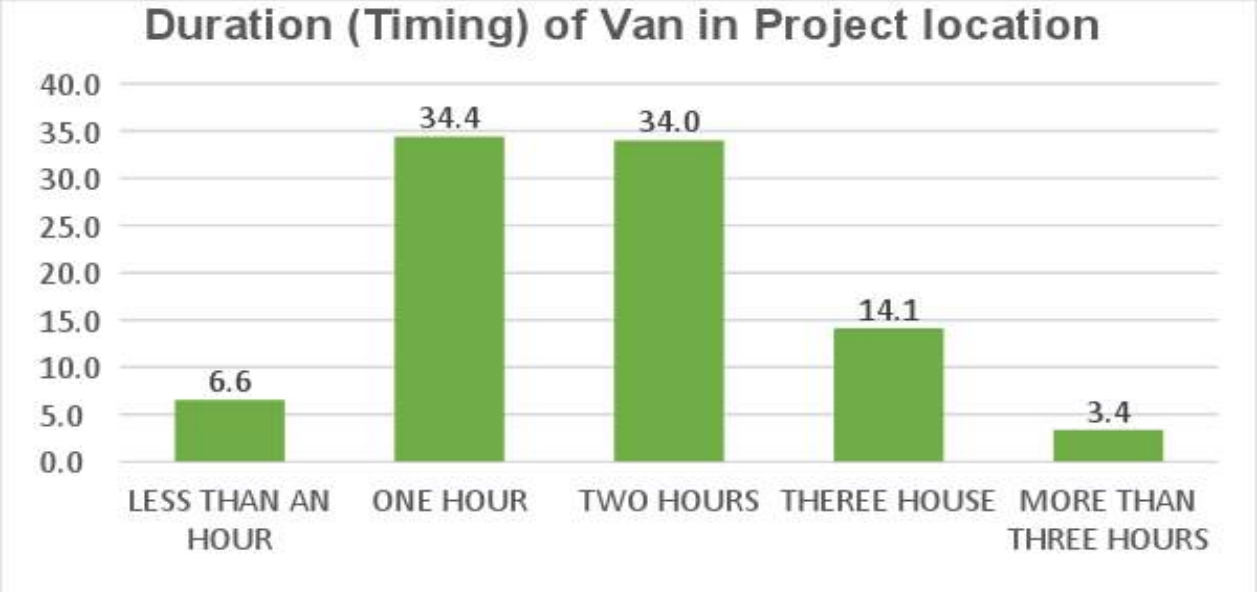

Figure 2 – Duration (Timing) of Van in project location

When interviewed, out of 503 respondents, 93.4 per cent responded that the medical van used to halt on fixed locations. Around 54.9 per cent people reported that the Medical Van had fixed timing and date of visits, which was informed by the Mobile Medical Team prior to its arrival. The locations were selected by keeping in mind the centre point of the villages or near the vital resource area of the villages such as Samaj Mandir, panchayat office etc. 70 % of respondent reported that the Swastha Rath used to wait at least 1 to 2 hours in each village making sure that all the people approaching them are checked and medicines were provided.

When interviewed people regarding the satisfaction of the duration of stay of van in their villages, 47.9 per cent people reported that they are satisfied by the duration (Time) of the van in their villages. Whereas, around 44.1 per cent people responded that they are not satisfied by the timing of the van. Similarly, around 92.8 per cent respondent reported that the location of Swastha rath was easily accessible by them as well as by their family members.

ii. **Filling the gap in health service**

Health is a primary and essential need of human being. It plays an important role in human life. The government hospital lacks in quality health care, infrastructure and accessibility because of which people mostly avoid going to the government-run hospital. To avoid this and provide basic health services, BCCL started Swastha Rath which aims in providing basic health service at the doorstep. Also, the service has enabled people to get access to basic health services at free of cost. Thus the service was a boon to the villagers.

Availability of health services

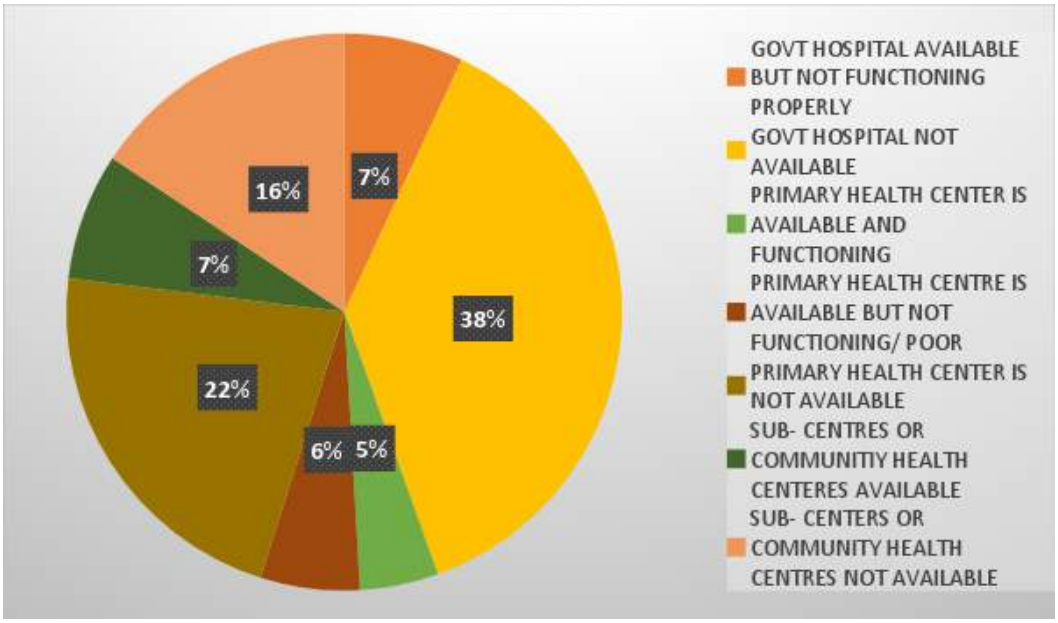

Figure 3 – Availability of health services

The above figure was derived by interviewing 505 households, out of which 38 per cent beneficiaries reported that government hospitals are not available, 22 per cent reported non-availability of primary health center and 16 per cent reported government hospital available but not functioning. Around 90 per cent respondent responded saying the nearest government heath care center is around 6 to 8 km away from their villages. Besides that, one of the major hurdles in reaching the health centre is the non-availability of adequate road infrastructure.

Around 95 per cent of people reported that the roads leading to the PHCs, CHC and Government hospital are mainly kaccha and thus is inaccessible. Therefore by understanding and analyzing the needs of the people regarding health services, BCCL felt the need of starting the Mobile

Medical Van called *Swastha Rathi* that would aim at providing primary health care service to these needy and disadvantaged group on their door step at free of cost.

iii. Awareness about health and hygiene :

Awareness generation was one of the core aspects of Swastha Rath. The MMV team used to provide information regarding healthy surrounding, general cleanness, tuberculosis, maternal and child health care, hygienic water consumption and hygienic sanitation. Many respondent also reported that the team used to practice healthy habits so that people can easily understand. Besides that around 95 per cent people knew that the swastha rath was run by BCCL. And in that around 29 per cent people reported that they came to know about this by seeing the BCCL name on the van.

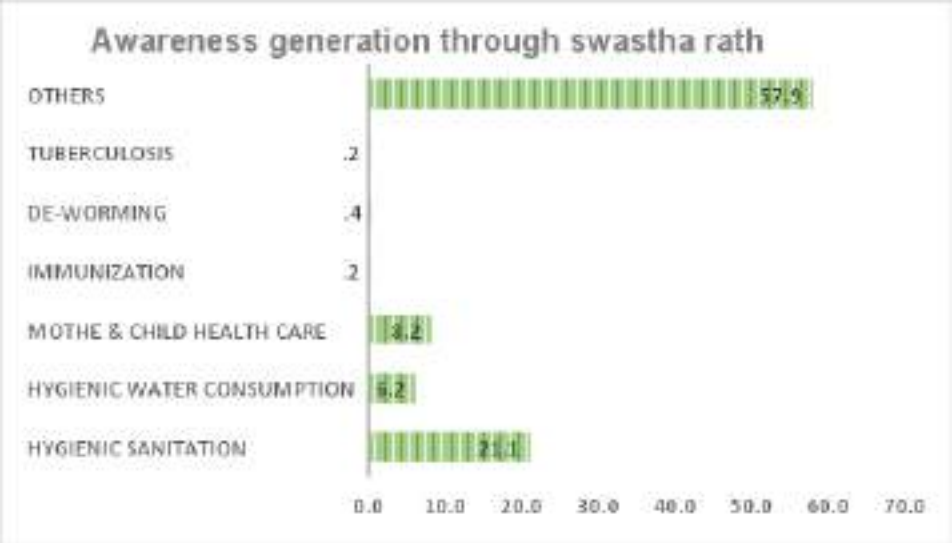

Figure 4 – Awareness generation through swastha Rath

iv. Reduce Economic Burden

Most common disease reported in the region is fever, cough, cold, anaemia, diarrhoea, and skin infection. Since there is no availability of medical services in the entire region, the villagers have to suffer a lot. The average income of the household were not good as the villagers are mainly engaged in agricultural work or work as a labourer. So, their

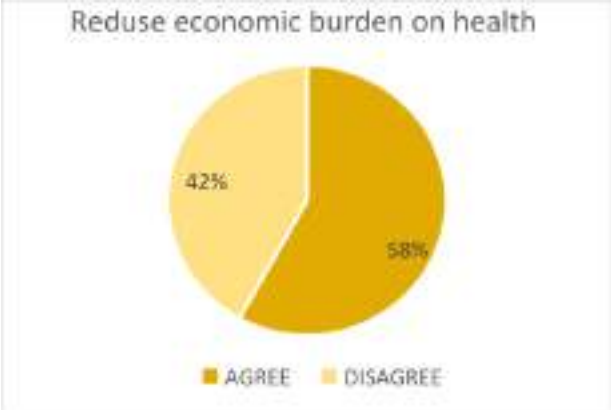

Figure 5 – Reduction in economic burden on health

earning is not sufficient and somehow people manage to survive and fulfil their basic needs. And if someone from family falls ill, then it's a significant economic burden on them to buy medicines because they have to go private hospitals or privately run clinics to purchase medicines even for normal fever or a cough and cold. Therefore, they are thankful to Swastha Rath for providing them medicines and eventually reducing their economic burden.

v. Addressing the health needs of people

Health care services in the entire region are dismal in terms of accessibility, infrastructure and quality. There are only a few Sub Health Centres in the entire area which is functional, but due to lack of such basic medical facilities, people were forced to travel at least 5 to 10 km to avail such medical facilities. Besides that, the transportation system is also very expensive and so accessing the existing health care facilities, which is at a quite long distance, becomes a crucial issue for the villagers. So, Swastha Rath was great hope for them as they are getting services at their doorstep without paying a single penny; in fact, it's saving their money and time as they are getting free services and medicines and also saving their travelling time and transportation cost.

Major ailments in the families

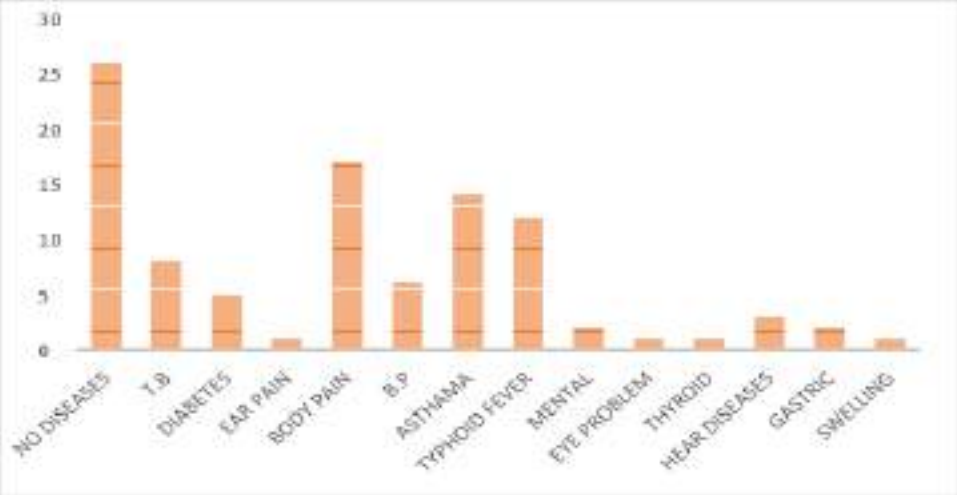

Figure 6 – Major ailments in the families

The major ailments that were reported by the respondent were Body pain, Asthma and Typhoid. When asked further, the respondents replied saying that the working environment and the pollution caused by the open cast mining illness such as respiratory tract infections have had an adverse impact on their health.

vi. Reduction in sickness

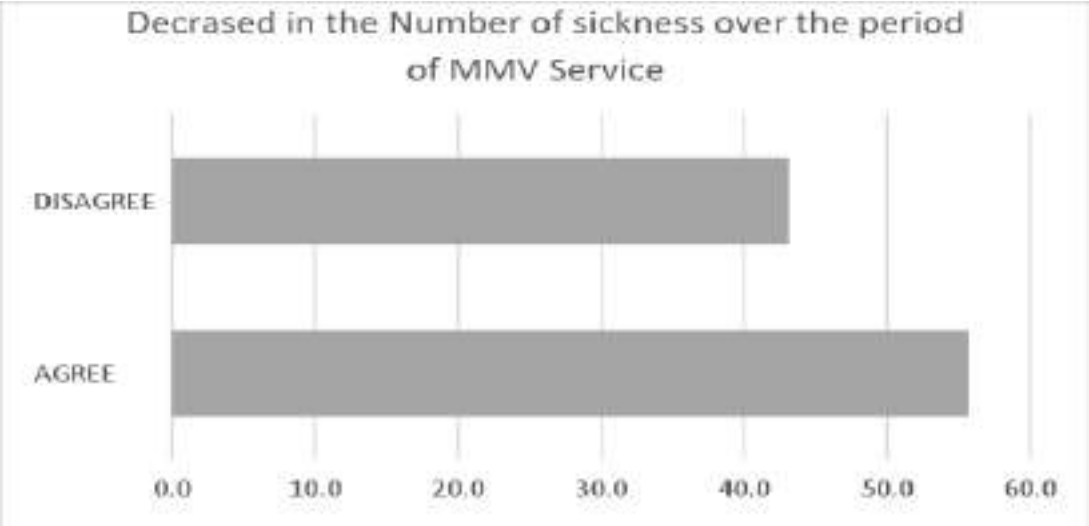

Figure 7 – Decrease in number of sicknesses over the period of MMV service

The above graph shows that 56% of the beneficiaries agreed about the fact that there was decrease in occurrence of sickness over the period of MMV services. While 44% beneficiaries disagreed about this fact.

3.5 Gap identified in the project

a. Limited Regularity of Swastha Rath

Even though the intention of the project was noble, but the regularity was the big hurdle in proper implementation of the project. The Swastha Rath had the target to visit the villages at least twice a month, but during the study it was identified that a few of the places were kept untouched by the project and these areas were mostly near to the colliery areas. As mentioned above around 34 per cent people reported that the Swastha Rath visits once in a week and 31 per cent people reported that it used to report once in a month. The reason for the same reported by medical team of BCCL was availability of limited number of vans. Each BCCL area had only 1 to 2 Swastha Rath. It becomes difficult for the doctors and also to the staffs to reach all the

villages, as each area only gets a van for only 15 days and thus this also limits their accessibility in terms of reaching all the villages.

b. Limited Awareness campaign

In spite of having awareness campaign as the core idea of swastha rath around 93 per cent of people reported that no such awareness campaign has been done by the Swastha Rath. Whereas only 7 per cent of people reported that awareness campaign has been conducted by the Swastha Rath

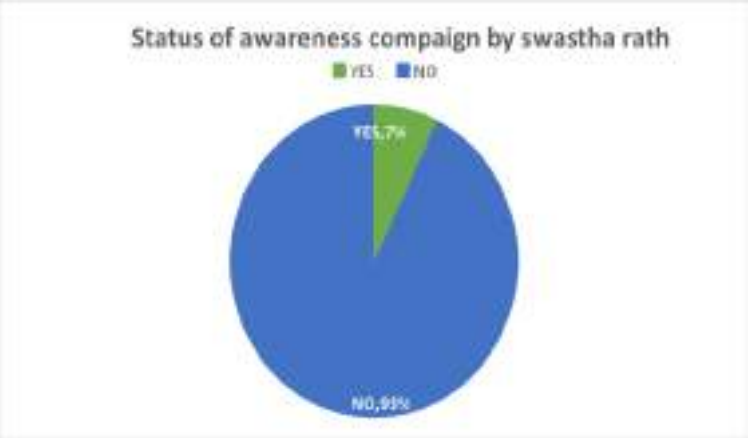

Figure 8 – Status of awareness campaign by Swastha Rath

c. Limited Health Services

The Basic/Primary health services is very limited that is only free health checkup and medicine supply. In some villages, it was also found that the doctor used to visit sometimes and only the pharmacist and the driver use to go and distribute the medicine without any proper diagnosis process being followed. In addition to that blood pressure check and weight checkup were not conducted. At the village level, there was no appointed person who could look after the health services in absences of Swastha Rath. Around 99 per cent people raised the concerns stating that there is scope for improvement and enhancement of the Swastha Rath. 3.6

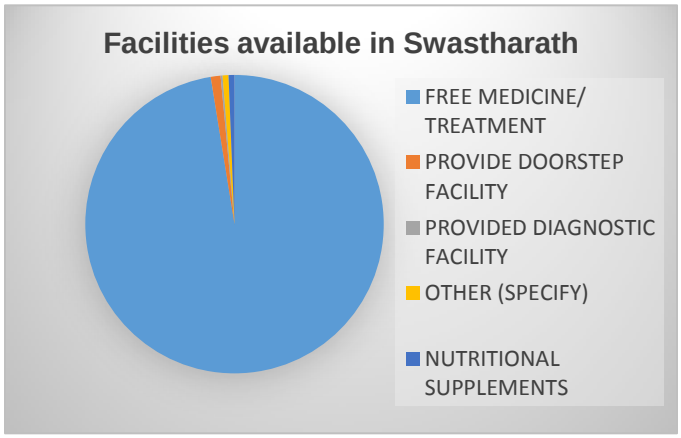

Figure 9 – Facilities available in Swastha Rath

Multi-stakeholder Perspective on Swastha Rath

a. **BCCL Officials:** BCCL being a responsible corporate in Dhanbad region had always been active in providing basic health services to the people of the company's command area since a long time. Therefore BCCL started Swastha Rath with the intention of providing basic health care service in the remote areas for those who are unable to access them or afford them. Besides that, the company aims at creating general awareness about health and hygiene. The Project was run in 206 villages and has targeted more than 2 lakhs people.

b. **Village People:** The Swastha Rath was very useful. It has helped the villagers in many ways. The accessibility of health care has increased as medicines and treatments are being provided free of cost at their doorstep. The economic burden has been reduced. Now people neither travel nor go to the private hospitals and clinics. At the same time, the cost of the travelling is also being saved. Along with this various awareness campaign are conducted wherein the people are being provided with the informations regarding health and hygiene.

3.6 Beneficiaries' point of view on Swastha Rath

3.6.1 Vinay Bhal, 49 year old: a resident of fulwar basti is a laborer in coal mine says "Since the time Swastha Rath had started coming we are very happy because we are staying here for a very long time and health is the major problem that we are facing. The nearest Sub-centre is around 8 km away and that too is not in good condition. It was difficult for us to travel so long, with no other option left, we used to go to local pharmacy and tell them our sickness, and accordingly they use to give us the medicine, and we use to have it. Swastha Rath comes in the village twice a month and provides us medicines free of cost. They treat us all. The doctor behaviour is good. He checks us and also make us aware of the health and hygienic conditions in we should dwell. Since Swastha Rath started coming to our village, our money is being saved and also the medicines are effective".

3.6.2 Meena Rahman 25 year old, resident of Amlabad village says: "Coming from a poor background we are unable to afford to go to private clinics or hospitals. The nearest government Sub-centre is around 7 km away. From where do we bring the money? We work as a wage earner. There is no guarantee of the job. We would get tomorrow or not, we don't know. Thanks to BCCL Swastha Rath! Since the time it has started coming to the village, the economic burden of health has been reduced. We get free treatment and medicines. The van comes twice a month and check all of us. Now we don't get worried so much as the van comes and check us and treat us for free."

3.7 Recommendation of the project

1. **Frequency of the Swasth Rath Should be Increased**

One of the most important demands that came from the public was that the frequency of the Rath should be increased. As it was supposed to visit the targeted villages twice a month, but as mentioned previously that the Rath was unable to visit a few villages. Similarly in many villages, the Rath only visited once in two to three months. Therefore the frequency of the Rath should be increased and should be available in the areas/ villages where it is needed the most and also the availability should be increased.

Frequency of Swastha Rath in Village

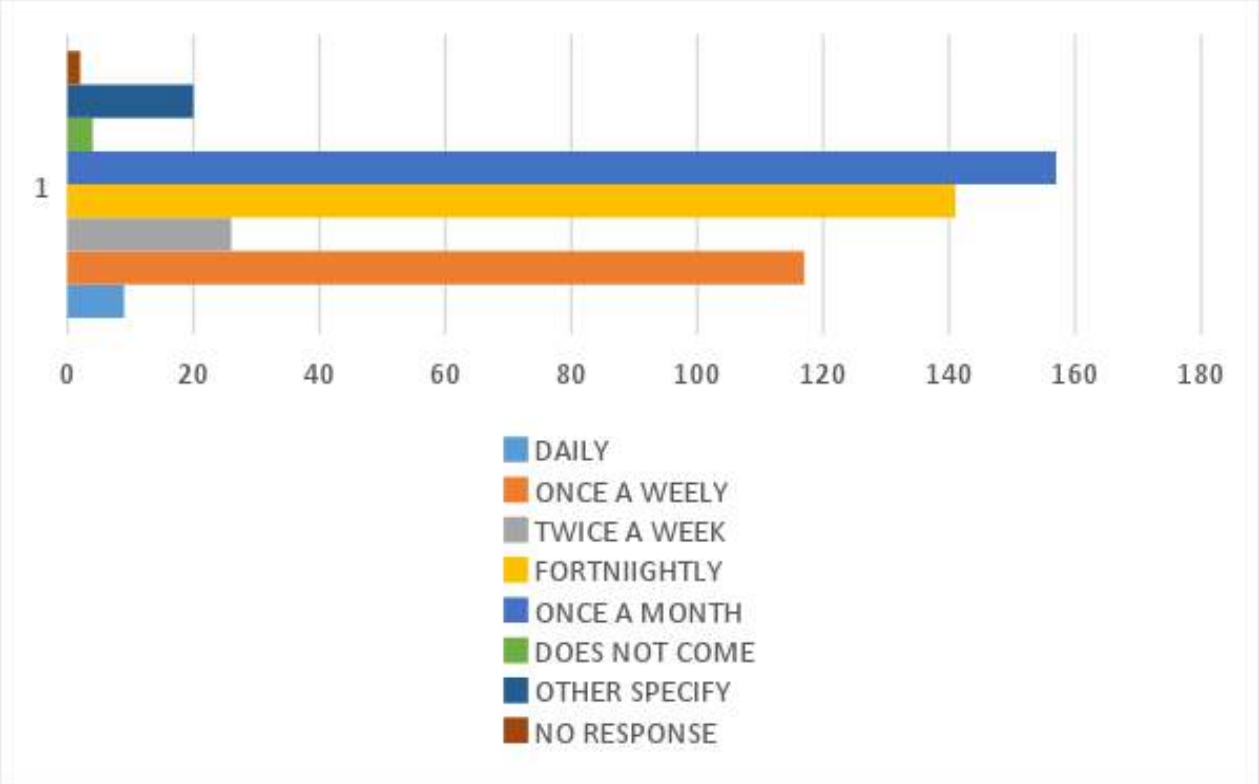

Figure 10 – Frequency of Swastha Rath

The above graph highlights that the frequency of Swastha Rath in the targeted village. Around 157 people responded that the Swastha Rath came once in a month, whereas 141 respondents reported that the Swastha Rath used to come once in fortnight. Again, around 117 people reported that every once a week the Swastha Rath used to come.

2. Need for female doctor and nurse

It was highlighted by the statistical data that out of 500 samples 99.8 per cent reported that there is a need for female doctors and nurses in the Swastha Rath as the women feel uncomfortable to open up their sicknesses in front of male doctors.

3. Need of a health worker at the village level

It is recommended that there should be a health worker appointed at the village level that would look after the health services and status of the village and subsequently could report to the nearest BCCL regional or area hospital. At the same time, medical stock should be provided to this appointed health worker, who in times of emergency could provide necessary medicines as per the need of the villagers.

ii. 4. Necessary Provision for Emergency

Around 98.5 per cent of people responded the need of emergency services in Swastha Rath, and this could be done by printing the emergency helpline number on the van so that during the emergency the people can avail the services.

iii. 5. Need of Additional Services

Additional services such as blood pressure check, BMI, Weight test and malnutrition test should be conducted and if significant issues found in the test results, then further treatment should also be provided to the beneficiaries by referring them to the nearby BCCL area hospitals.

CHAPTER 4 – MULTIPURPOSE UTILIZATION OF MINE WATER

4.1 Background of the project

Since its inception, BCCL has felt the importance of water and endeavoured for effective and gainful utilisation of mine water from abandoned mines which has to be taken out of course of mining process necessarily. For harnessing such water, BCCL has taken upon the task of holding the mine water into the water bodies by restricting them to flow into the natural drainage course like village reservoirs which gets dried during summers, by laying out a pipeline network of approximately 45 km.

With the help of this scheme, approximately 47 million gallon surplus mine water is presently being discharged into natural water courses from the mines of Barora, Block-II & Govindpur areas of BCCL. This water is being stored in two reservoirs situated in Khonathi and Behrakudar villages with storage capacities 16 million gallon & 31 million gallon and with area of about 4.0 ha & 4.5 ha respectively.

Under this scheme of BCCL, the farmers residing nearby and having their cultivation fields in reasonable proximity will benefit in carrying out their agricultural works, in all seasons, which at present is totally dependent on rainwater in monsoon.

This provision will certainly enhance the Socio-Economic status of the area and will also result in more opportunities in secondary & tertiary fields of employment. This water could also be used for drinking purposes after required treatment. In these reservoirs, Pisciculture could also be adopted with the help of self-help groups for their livelihood.

4.2 Objective of the project

To harness mine water for its gainful multipurpose utilisation in the peripheral villages of BCCL command area.

4.3 Location of Implementation

Two reservoirs situated in Khonathi and Behrakudar villages of Baghmara block of Dhanbad district.

4.4 Study sample details

Out of the 352 samples collected by the research team in the villages near the two ponds in Baghmara block, 72 per cent respondents belong to the OBC category while SC makes up 10.5 per cent of the sample studied. Again, 8.2 per cent are Scheduled Tribe and 7.4 per cent belong to the General category. Apart from these categories, a few samples from Nomadic Tribe and Denotified Tribe (around 0.9% each) were also taken into consideration for the study.

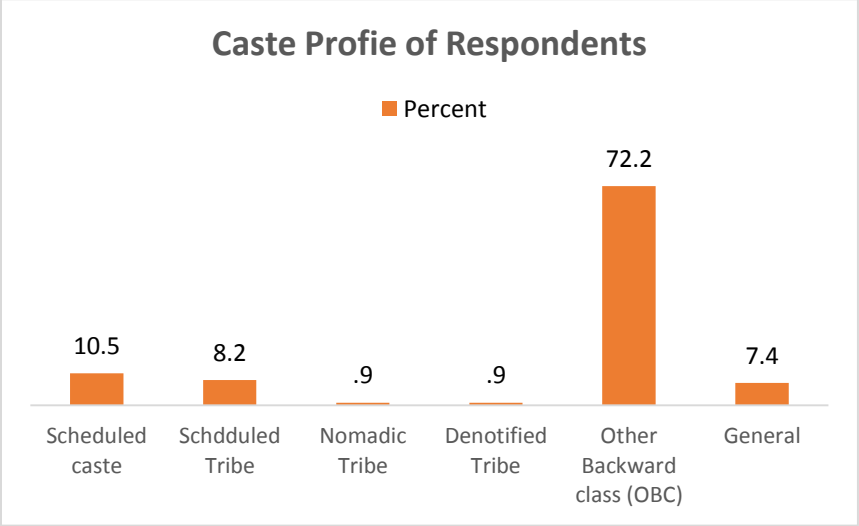

Figure 11 – Caste profile of respondents

42.3 per cent respondents reside in 'pucca' houses while 34.1 per cent resides in semi-pucca houses. 15.3 per cent respondents owned kutcha houses, and 8.2 per cent of the respondents reside in huts. Focused Group Discussions revealed that houses in the villages were not accurate depictions of income and wealth of respondents as the most of the houses were inherited which housed two to three families dwelling together, i.e. 10-15 people in a two bedroom house. Therefore, the respondents staying in houses made of brick and mortar do not necessarily have high-income sources. Electrification of the villages has been a success as 92.9 per cent of the respondents' houses were electrified although the electricity is supplied for 3-4 hours daily. Open defecation is an overarching phenomenon in the villages with 51.7 per cent of respondents opt for this option while 41.5 per cent use their pit toilets.

Private sources of water are scarce as 45.2 per cent of respondents rely on community hand-pump for their potable water needs. While the quality of water could not be ascertained, 38.6 per cent respondents boil the water as a method of water purification, 16.5 per cent respondents sieve the water, and 6.3 per cent do not do anything for water purification.

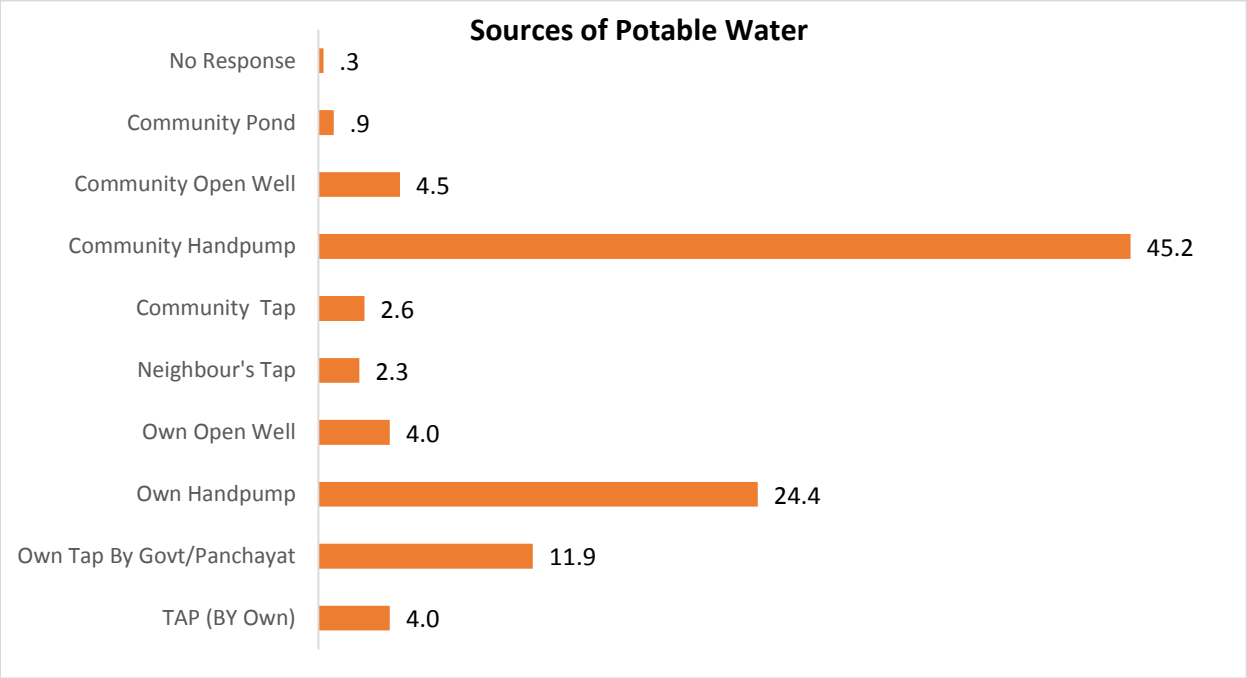

Figure 12 – Sources of potable water

4.5 Impact on the community

i. Use of Mine water supply for filling ponds

The respondents are compelled to use whatever water is available to them for their daily needs. To wash clothes, 49.4 per cent respondents use the mine water ponds while only 0.3 per cent respondents use the ponds for agricultural activities.

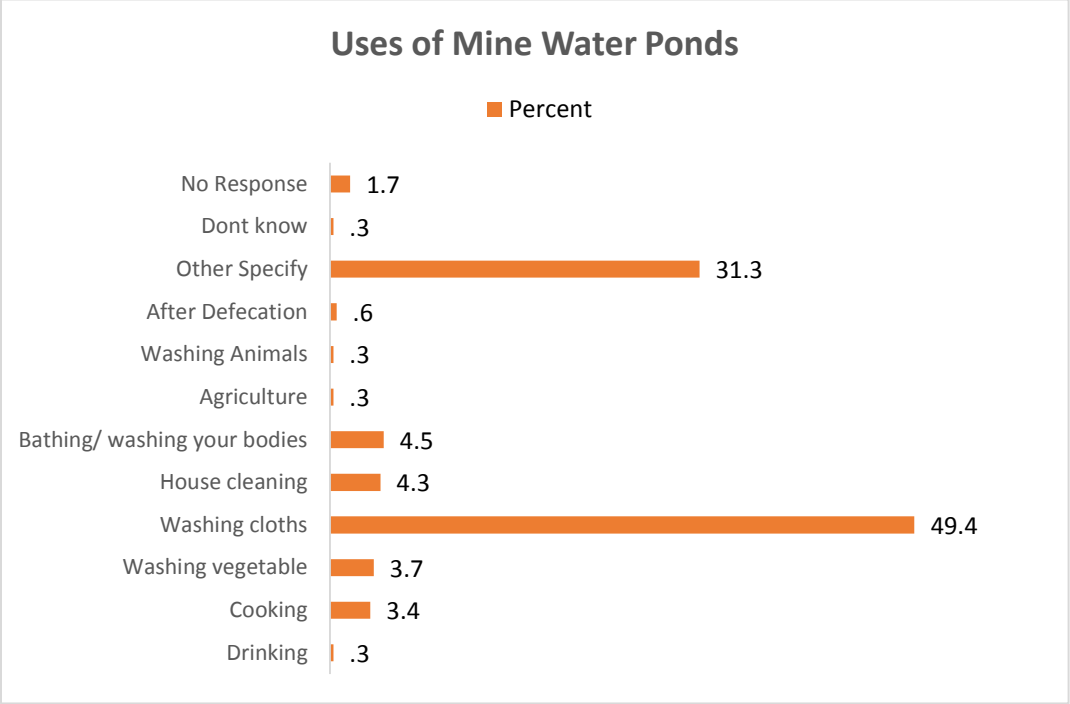

Figure 13 – Uses of mine water ponds

ii. Land holdings and irrigation sources

64.5 per cent respondents claimed they owned agricultural land while 35.5 per cent were found landless. According to the landed respondents, 35.5 per cent of them use the mine water pond for irrigation while 4 per cent have no sources of irrigation. Borewells near the farmland are another source of irrigation which is depicted in the 'other' category in figure no 14. The major crops grown by the respondents are paddy (65.3 per cent), vegetables (21 per cent) and maize (11.3 per cent).

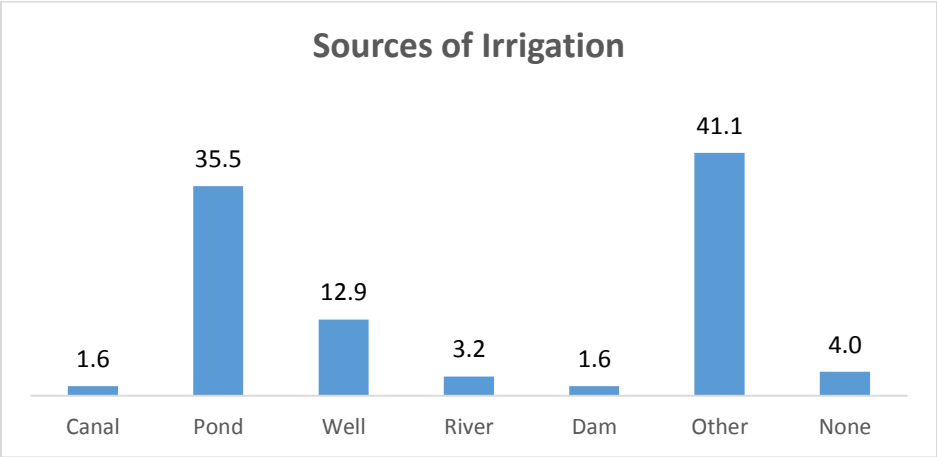

Figure 14 – Sources of irrigation

iii. Renovation activities of the ponds:

For the impact assessment study, it is primarily important to gauge the opinions and perceptions of the beneficiaries about the mine water ponds. BCCL has been operational in the Baghmara block for several years and has created a rapport with the residents of the villages. Therefore 59.1 per cent respondents knew that the mine water was drained into ponds. The respondents were enquired about the activities done by BCCL for the pond. 54.3 per cent of them knew that embankment or stone pitching was done around the bank, while 17 per cent knew that the *ghats*/stairs were constructed. 16.8 per cent respondents did not knew any of these activities, mainly due to the farther distance from the pond or not being present at the time, etc.

Table 4 – Beneficiaries awareness about activities done by BCCL for the pond

Activity	Percentage of respondent responses
Embankment or stone pitching around the bank	54.3
Inlet and Outlets	2.6
Ghats/Stairs	17.0
Repair	8.5
Don't know any of the above	16.2
Don't know	.6
No Response	.9
Total	100.0

Approximately 70 per cent of beneficiaries came to know about the renovation of the pond by physically observing the activities while 9.1 per cent came to know through the display boards put up by BCCL. Only 2.3 per cent were informed in the *gram sabha*.

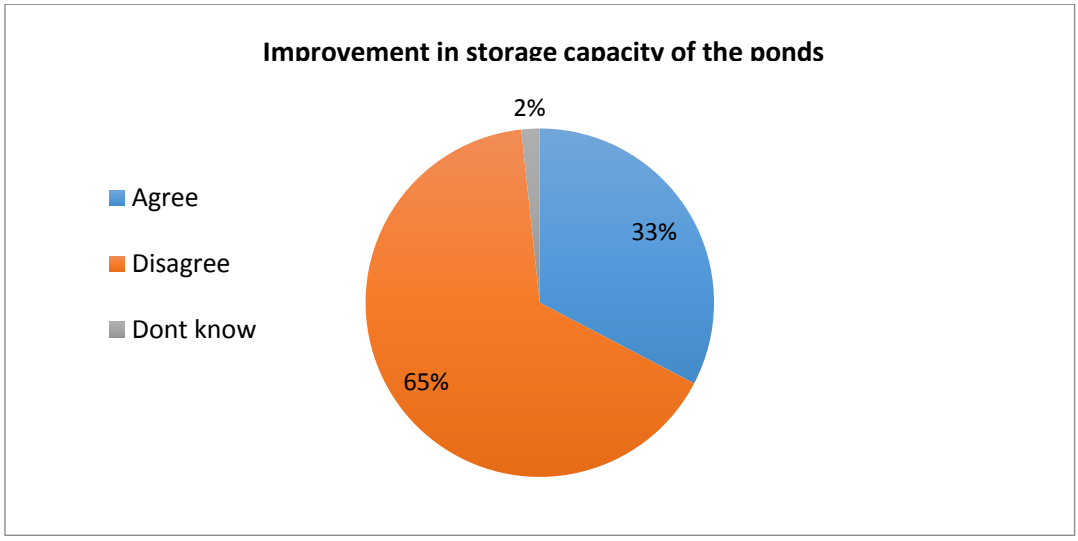

Figure 15 – Improvement in storage capacity of the ponds

It is of great importance that the beneficiaries are being involved in the planning process of a project so that their needs and problems are accounted during the intervention.

During FGDs it was found that heavy machinery such as excavators, loaders and trucks were used to finish the work in less than ten days as manual labour would have extended the time of completion of work to 30-35 days. It was also mentioned that the work in one of the ponds was proposed to be carried out in monsoon. But due to monsoon, the pond was full of water and therefore many areas in the pond was left unexcavated.

4.6 Gaps Identified

i. Minimal improvement in storage capacity

During the discussions, it was discovered that the ponds lie in the natural catchment area of rainwater, therefore, the water in the ponds did not dried up during the summer season before the renovation.

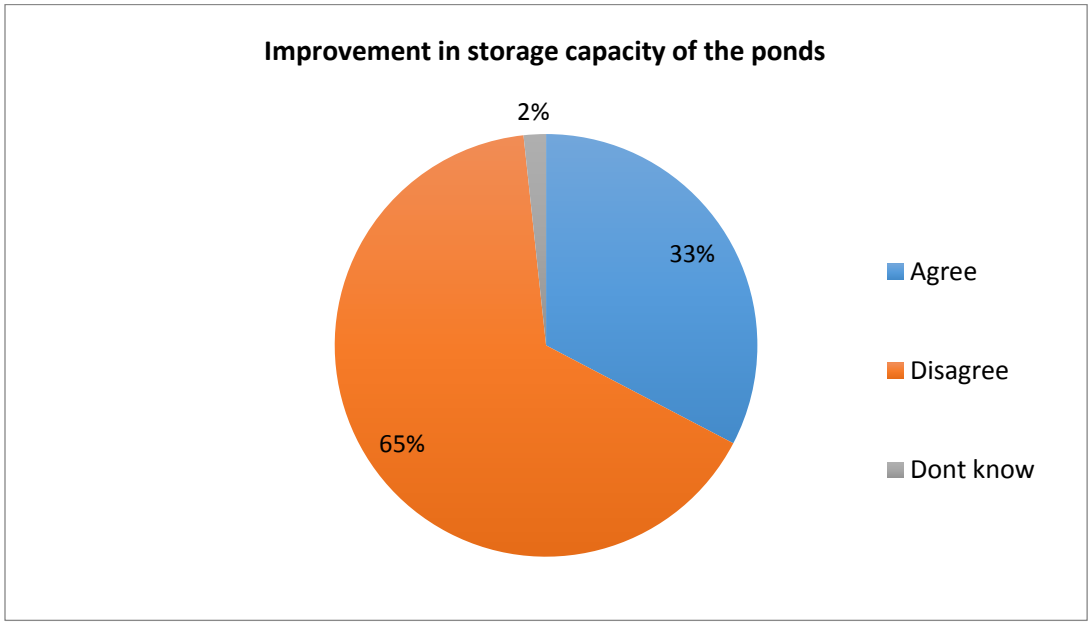

Figure 16 - Improvement in storage capacity of the ponds

Even though the ponds do not dry up, the water is scarce and the population depending on it for routine activities is increasing every year. Respondents also shared that they have to skip bathing for many days so as to preserve water for cooking and drinking. Therefore, 65.6 per cent of the respondents disagreed when asked about the improvement in storage capacity after the renovation of ponds. Also, as evident in Figure 17, 69.3 per cent respondents states that the scarcity of water has not reduced.

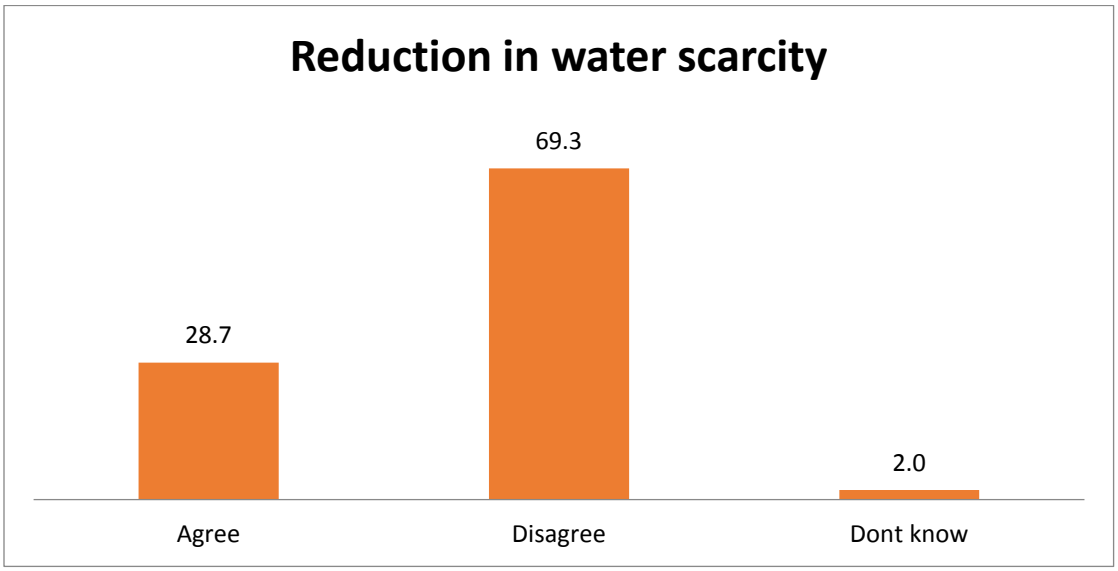

Figure 17 – Reduction in water scarcity

ii. Lack of employment generation activities

Employment generation would have been an important gainful use from the ponds as duckery and fishery activities were proposed in the project. But 92.3 per cent respondents feel that no new job opportunities have been created with the renovation of the ponds.

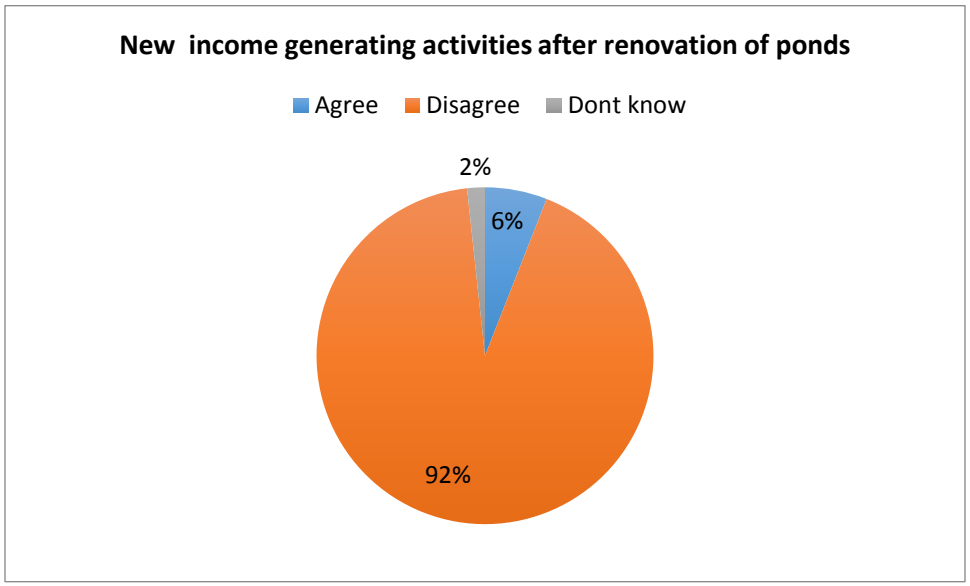

Figure 18 - New income generating activities after renovation of ponds

The respondents also stated their concern to the research team that these gainful activities are being carried out by contractors for their profits, and therefore, the villagers are unofficially banned from carrying out these activities.

iii. Minimal increase in agricultural production

Further, 86.6 per cent respondents believe that the pond has not aided in critical irrigation requirements as there are farmlands of hardly four to five farmers near the pond. Most of th e farmlands are significantly at greater distances. In such cases, the cost of machinery to lift the water to these far away farms is high that residents avoid taking water for irrigation from these ponds. Therefore, the number of crops grown per year by most of the respondents has also remained unchanged after the renovation of ponds.

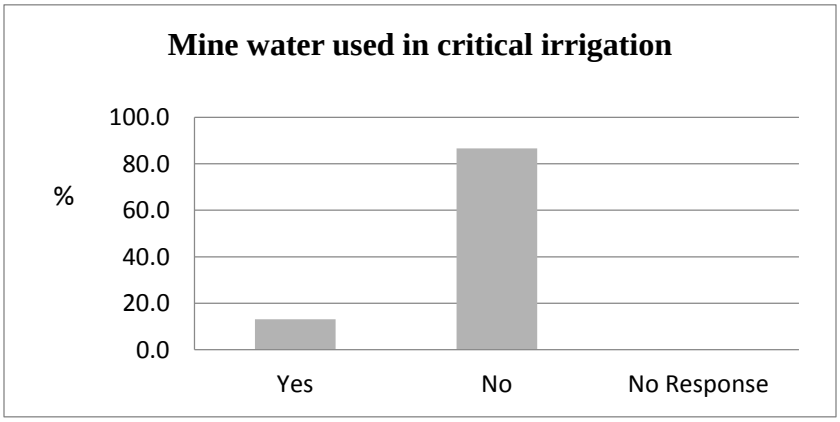

Figure 19 – Mine water used in critical irrigation

As per 90.3 respondents, agricultural production does not happen beyond personal consumption. As a result, the small and marginal farmers go to cities in search of work at least 15 days a month in order to feed their families.

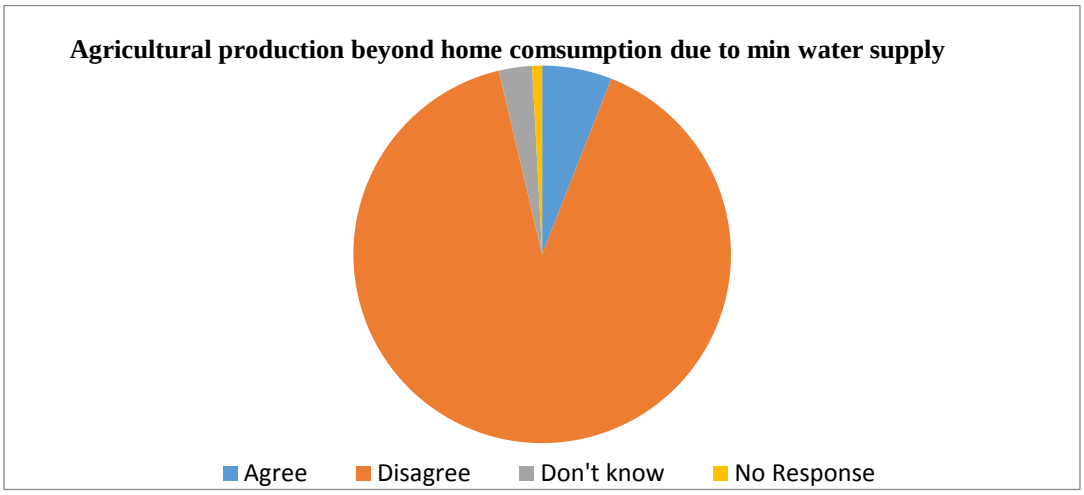

Figure 20 - Agricultural production beyond home consumption due to min water supply

Therefore, when asked if there has been a cumulative increase in the income of the household post- renovation of ponds, 94.9 per cent of the respondents replied negatively.

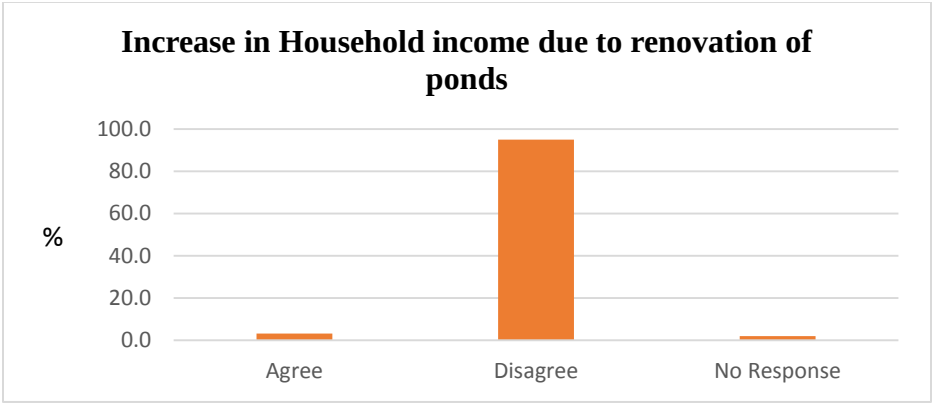

Figure 21 - Increase in Household income due to renovation of ponds

iv. Irregular supply of mine water

Another motive of conducting the impact assessment of this project was to find out from the beneficiaries whether there is any need of improvement in the projects and in which areas. In FGDs, respondents overwhelming suggested that there is an urgent need for improvement in the project in terms of mine water supply. Officially, 70 per cent respondents did not know how often the mine water is being supplied, but 83.2 per cent respondents agreed that there should be a timely supply of mine water.

v. Lack of participatory planning

94.3 per cent respondents claim that no village meeting was conducted before the supply of mine water in the ponds. This highlights the lack of participatory nature of the activity. It can further be showcased when the respondents were asked regarding their participation through *shramdaan* (voluntary labour) and 84.9 per cent responded negatively. Apart from these concerns, 51.1 per cent of the respondents did not know who carries out repair and maintenance of ponds, while 8.8 per cent claimed that BCCL is responsible for the same.

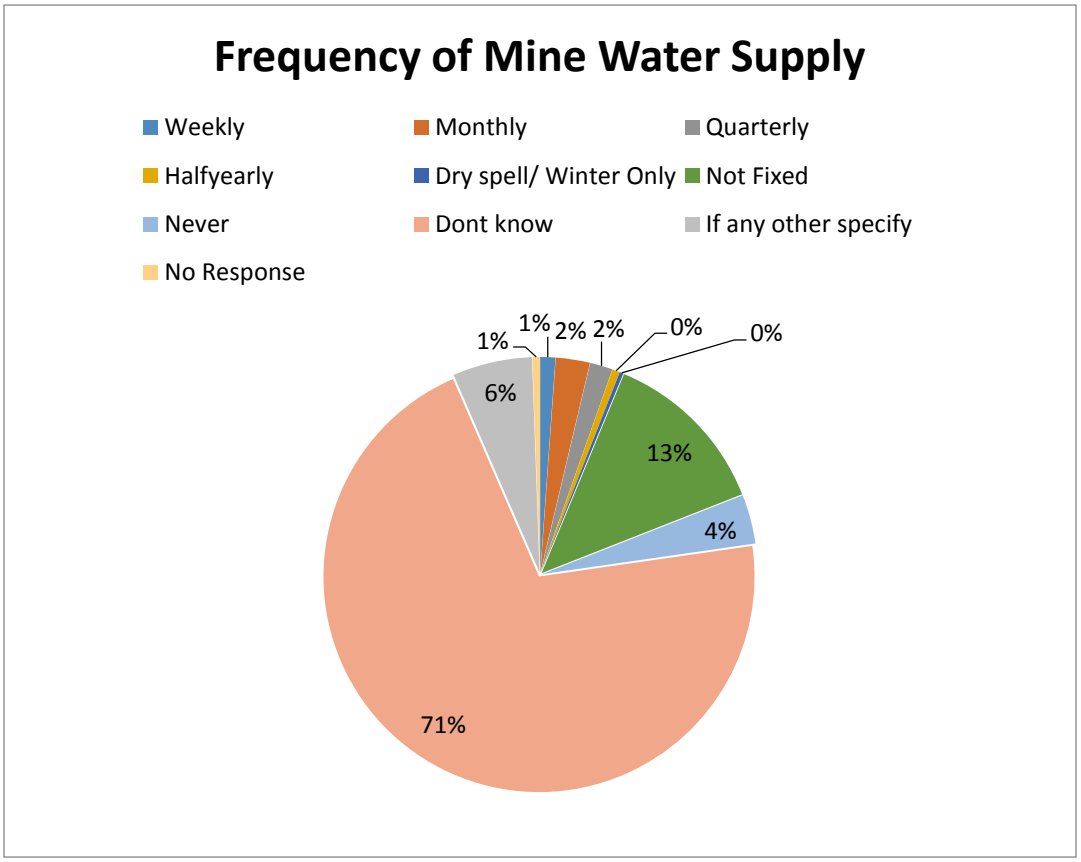

Figure 22 – Frequency of mine water supply

The respondents stated that since the renovation of the pond had taken place, only two or three times the mine water had been supplied. And eventually it was not sufficient for consumption by all the beneficiaries of the ponds.

Table 5 – Beneficiaries response on last supply of mine water.

Last supply of mine water	Percentage
Last three months	.6
Last six months	1.7
Last one year	9.1
More than a Year	47.2
Don't know	40.1
No Response	1.4
Total	100.0

It is of utmost importance to note that 94.3 per cent of the respondents want BCCL to resume supplying mine water to the ponds as they believe that even though there may be no short-term benefits of the project, long-term benefits will help the future generations in leading a better quality of life.

4.7 Recommendations

Due to various reasons, mine water supply to both the ponds has been halted for the past one year. According to the beneficiaries, they have not been able to reap any benefits from the projects. In the project proposal, 25000+ beneficiaries were identified who would be able to avail the benefits of the mine water supply project. However, it was found that only around 1000 families were able to use the ponds. Also, the project proposal had stated further highlighting that the beneficiaries would see a marked improvement in the household income after the pond renovation as they will be able to carry out multiple income generating activities. But as of now, the beneficiaries uses the ponds for only household consumption which was the case prior to the pond renovation as well. Overall, they insist that the mine water project was a fruitful venture but the supply of mine water is insufficient to bring about a change in their income or general quality of life.

Following are the main recommendations for the improvement of the Mine Water supply project:

- Participatory approach: Participatory project development is necessary to gauge the perception and needs of the beneficiarie,s and hence the project needs to be modelled around that.
- Pond upkeep: Repairs and maintenance of the ponds need to be carried out regularly with an immediate attention to Khonati pond as one of the pipes laid near this pond has been damaged.
- Sharing of information: For proper dissemination of the information regarding project cost, project details and maps, boards need to be put up at various locations so that damage to the pipelines could be avoided.
- Focus on employment generation: A plan needs to be developed to ensure effective utilisation of the mine water supplied to the ponds which would subsequently lead to augmentation of household incomes of the beneficiaries.
- BCCL should conduct a cost-benefit analysis as well as Social Return on Investments (SROI) analysis in such large-scale projects.

CHAPTER 5 - VILLAGE ADOPTION PROJECT (LAHBERA)

5.1 Introduction

Lahbera, a village situated in Jharia block of Dhanbad district, Jharkhand is one of the centers attraction of BCCL CSR activities. The village mainly consists of the tribal population of 392 people with 63 households. The charm of this project lies in many facts, one of which is the integrated module of development experimented by the BCCL. The BCCL adopted the village in the year 2009 with an intention of integrated development of tribal for their economic and social development through various schemes and program run by them. As the part of the CSR activities, various infrastructural and economic projects were set up that could help the villagers in their economic development.

5.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the project is to develop the selected village in an integrated manner ensuring its holistic and integrated development through capacity building and participation of local people and institutions, and this is done through establishing and creating various infrastructures such as:

a. *Construction of Primary School*
b. *Masala Chakki,*
c. *Health Centre*
d. *Sewing Training Centre*
e. *Multipurpose Hall*
f. *Adult Education Centre*
g. *Pipeline for water supplies*
h. *PCC Road and Drainage lines*
i. *Solar lights*
j. *Playground*

5.3 **Projects and their Impacts**

I. Multipurpose Hall

The hall as its name suggest was used for multiple reasons. It was constructed in the year 2009. It is located in the premises of playground and having the area of approx 800 – 1000 sq ft. The amount invested in this infrastructure was Rs.650851/-. The hall is used for various programs such as conducting health camps, adult education centre, village meetings, social gatherings, marriages, family functions and various other programs. The hall was equipped with tube lights, fans and toilet facilities that have impressed the people, utilizing it for various purposes.

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

Meera Marandi, a residence of labhera village says: 'this hall has helped us a lot, especially during our adult education centre; we use to come here daily at 4 pm and study till 6 pm. Not only this, we also used hall for various occasions such as marriages, meetings and other family functions. She also added further admitting that her brother marriage was also fixed here. When we were small, our family used to have functions in our aangana. But after the hall was constructed we are utilizing it for many purposes, and it does not cost us anything as it is free for us. When asked for maintenance, Meera said that usually BCCL looks into it. But she feels it's also her's responsibility to take care of the hall as it is very beneficial for them.

II. Adult Education Centre

The Center started in the year 2009 and was run by the two mentors which were appointed to teach by the BCCL. The aim of the Centre was to provide basic and primary education skill sets to those who were unable to get benefit from the regular education system but were dedicated to learn. The classes were held in the hall where 150 students including young girls and married women were taught in one batch, from 4 pm to 6 pm, for five days a week. The course design was from simple to complex or from known to unknown. The classes include subjects that were related to the daily life of people such as basic mathematics and hindi. Besides that, subject such as English was also encouraged. The session on gender sensitization and human biology were also being taught. Teaching and writing skills to the women was one of the important aspects of the AEC. Girls and women used to like the classes and the mentor's way of teaching.

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

Rani, a construal laborer in a mine and also the residences of lahbera village says: 'from the time the classes had started, I used to come here for studying. Coming from a poor family, I was unable to get school education as I had to assist my parents in coal mines. I wanted to study, but my family condition didn't allow me. Then through BCCL, we got this education centre, where the master used to teach us - how to speak, read and write. In the beginning, I was very shy but then the master always used to motivate me and call me in front and asked me to talk about myself. I used to be very shy and reluctant. But gradually I started speaking and slowly writing and reading too. Now, I also understand basic maths that helps me to calculate the numbers of days my friends and I work and the salary we deserve for it.Earlier we used to be paid less. Because of these classes, I feel empowered and confident now. I can directly speak to my malik

(Boss) and other people.' Rani now feels she is empowered and also has the courage. She also motivates other girls like her to come and join the classes. But it is unfortunate that the classes are not running now as the salary of a few of the mentors has not been paid yet by the BCCL. Hence, the mentors have stopped coming to teach.

III. Health Centre

The Health Centre was also established in the year 2009 and was operation till 2015. The aim of this project was to provide primary health care services to the people of lahbera village. The total cost of construction of health centre was Rs.373096/-. The Health Centre was used to run with the help of the Kusuda Area Medical team. The team consisting of doctors and nurses used to visit the hospital on a regular basis. The health team used to provide services such as consultations and medicine free of cost to all the villagers. Besides that, services such as blood pressure checking and weight measurement were also been provided. In addition to these services, awareness generation on health and hygiene was also provided periodically. The timing of the hospital was mostly 11 am to 2 pm. In case of emergency, the case was transferred to

Kusuma area hospital for further treatment. Health camps were also organized in the village whereby services such as eye checkup and other primary health care treatment were provided. When the research team asked the people about the medical services, a common replay come from all of them was that, 'the health centre must start again'. The impact of this health services was not only limited to the lahbera village, but it was also beneficial for the people from the nearby villages. From the response that the team got from the people states that medicines were mostly provided on general and seasonal illness. And for terminal sickness, the patients were recommended to visit the regional hospitals or the central hospital in Dhanbad.

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

Ravi Mhatto, a residence of lahbera says: 'the health centre was very helpful for us. In the older days we have walk a few kilometres to get access to the health services. Most of the people use to just go to the medical shop and ask for the medicines, and the shopkeeper just used to give them medicines without any knowledge about the sickness. But, when the health centre started, people started coming here. They used to get free treatment and medicines. The doctor's behaviour was also good and kind. But from past few years, the health centre is closed. Since then, it's the same condition as before.' He added: 'we are adopted village and health is the most basic things that we need. We request BCCL that they should start the health centre once again'.

IV. Masala Chakki

Masala Chakki was one of the economic empowerment projects of BCCL. BCCL had provided the Masala Chakki to the villages. The total cost spend on the masala chakki project was Rs.394918/-, and it was run by the group formed by the villagers itself, consisting both male and female members of villages. The aim of Masala Chakki project was to provide self-employment and develop entrepreneurship at the village level. The Masala Chakki was operational only for a few weeks after which the group stopped it. The reasons highlighted for the same was that there was no market linkages, no proper monitoring and no guidance to run the Chakki and even no proper financial management. Hence, it was nonfunctional project as said by the people.

V. Sewing Training Centre

The Sewing Training Centre was another economic empowerment activity of BCCL which intended to provide sewing skills sets to young girls and women through practical teaching. The course was started in the year 2009. The investment made by the BCCL CSR was Rs.378459/-.

The centre was run in collaboration with BCCL CSR and Nari Shakti Samiti, a branch of women development of BCCL. The training was provided to girls and women from the lahbera village which was free of cost but for other participants from nearby villagers was Rs.50/- for admission and Rs.25/- as monthly fees. The training was taught by the two mentors appointed by the BCCL and Nari Shakti Samiti. The training consisted of sewing training of various types such as dress, fall biding, bed sheets and a few others. The total batches run till now were two with the targeted beneficiaries of 156. After the completion of course, a certificate was also issued to the participants. The duration of the first batch was for nine months and for the second batch was six months. The training program also had the practical exam whereby the participants were told to demonstrate the skills that they had learned during the sewing classes.

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

'I did not know what is called sewing', says Nelam Marandi, a girl of 18 years coming from a poor family. She only got a chance to educate herself till STD 4 after which she was told to assist her family by working with them in coal mines. Nelam was very much fond of clothes, especially designing and sewing. But due to no proper skill sets she used to get disappointed. Since the sewing course had started, she joined in. She was the student of the first batch. Over a period of months she started enjoying the training program as it was something that she liked. She learned about different type of fabric cloth, stitching, dress designs and much more. Over the period, she was empowered. Her skills in sewing was improved considerably, along with that her confidence too! After completing the course, she got a job of the assistant tailor in a tailor shop where she experimented her skills and also gathered enough money to buy a new sewing machine for her'. She says, 'I was working hard, saved the money which I got from my job and bought a machine for me. Now, I work from home and I earn around Rs.2000/- a month from this'. She was very thankful to the training centre and also motivated many others like her.

VI. Solar Lights

As on paper, 20 stands of solar lights were to be installed in and around village. But on field, it was observed that only 6 solar lights were present and that too around the corner of the park. Also, the batteries of these 6 solar lights stands were stolen and thus it was not functioning.

VII. Primary School Building

One of the major infrastructural developments in Lahbera was the primary school building. As per the information obtained from the residents, the school was constructed in 2014 but not yet inaugurated. The school intended in providing primary education to the children of lahbera village and other nearby villages. Since the construction had been completed, the school building is not being inaugurated and thus left abandoned.

VIII. Computer Training Center

The centre was started in collaboration with Nari Shakti Samiti and BCCL CSR. Around eight computers were provided to Lehbera CTP. The purpose of the project was to develope IT skills among the youths of Lahbera. The project was functional only for a few months, without any expected outcome.

IX. Drainage line and PCC Road

The Construction of Drainage line and PCC Road in Lahbera covered only a particular region of the whole village. The drainage line physically observed was less than 400 metres, and half the work of the drainage system had been left incomplete. Same was the case with the PCC road construction. A few areas of the village had incomplete road construction as well as unrepaired kaccha roads. The amount of money spent on drainage line and PCC road was Rs.7, 27,949/-.

X. Water supply

Before the village had been adopted, it was facing water scarcity issues. The villagers had to walk a few kilometres to fetch water. The situation didn't change even after the adoption. BCCL installed only three water pipelines that were observed on the field against the population of 392 peoples. As observed on the field, the water flow was very slow and also the water supply was only for 3 hours a day. In place of taps, BCCL had just provided a pipe with no proper measures to control the flow of water and to avoid the wastage of water. The total cost spent on the project seems to be more considering the negligible impact caused by it.

5.4 Multi-stakeholder Perspectives on village Adoption project

Table 6 – Multi – stakeholder perspectives on village adoption project

Projects	Villagers	BCCL
Multipurpose Hall	The Hall was very useful for them as it is easily accessible and can be used for both, personal and community functions purposes.	The BCCL was aware of the need of community hall as it was used for important purpose, both at personal and community level.
Health Center	The Health centre was useful as it was providing medical treatment free of cost. But now disappointed as the centre is closed from past two years and even the MMV project has been stopped. So people now depend upon the privately run clinics.	As a part of adoption project, health was seen as an important aspect. Thus the Health Centre was constructed.
School Building	The school building is constructed. However, it has not yet started and thus need to start.	BCCL was aware of the educational problem of villagers and so they constructed the school. But the school has not started yet as the procurement is under process.
Masala Chakki	The people were upset as it had provided employment only for a few weeks.	Intention was to generate employment opportunity by providing the required infrastructure.
AEC	The centre was very useful as it had helped many girls and women to learn basic reading and writing skills and hence villagers demanded to start it once again.	Intention was to provide basic skills of writing and learning.
STC	The Training was useful, but at times there was discrimination among the girls as the girls from Lahbera were	The intention was to provide entrepreneur skills to the girls and women by providing them sewing

	given preferences, and girls from other villages were not allowed to use the machine in spite of paying the fees.	training skillsets.
Drainage line and PCC Road	The project was good as it had reduced the mosquito breeding spots and has made the communication with main road easy. But the construction is left incomplete and only a few lanes have PCC road and drainage system.	The intention was to increase the communication and reduce the unhygienic condition in Lahbera
Water Connection	The scarcity of water prevailed before, and even now the villagers bring water from outskirts. Only three pipelines are being installed for the whole village which is not sufficient.	Intended to provide water for the entire village by providing pipeline supply system.
CTP	It was useful but was shut down after some time. reason was not to know	Intended to develop IT skills among the student of Lahbera village.
Solar Lights	It was not useful for people, as it is only limited to a few spots. The villagers get electricity connection through state supply electricity connection.	The intention was to provide electrification to the village.

5.5 Gaps and Scope for Improvement

i. **Lack Monitoring:** The proposed project intented towards the integrated development of Lahbera village. But since past few years, no monitoring has been done by the BCCL and that had led to the ineffectiveness of the projects. Some of the projects have been unsuccessful, namely Health Center, STP, CTP, and AEC, due to lack of monitoring.

ii. **Unfinished projects: A** Few of the projects/infrastructures such as school building, road and drainage lines, solar light stands and water connection is partially done and that had created a negative image of the company in the eyes of villagers.

iii. **Lack of Execution:** Among nine projects that were aimed at developing the village four projects have been unsuccessful, namely Water pipeline connection, Solar Stand Lights, School and Masala chakki**.**

iv. **Limited Resources in training centre:** The resource supply in training centre especially STP was very limited. The number of students in a batch was more than 50 but the sewing machines available were only 4. A few batchmates even complaint for not allowing them to use the machines.

v. **No Scope for employment generation:** One of the common gaps found among the STP and the Computer centre was that there was no scope for the students, neither for future training nor employment generation, as this centre only provided basic training. In case of masala chakki, no market linkages were made for the production and sale of masala.

vi. **Limited growth through training program:** The training programs such as STP, AEC, and CTP had very limited growth outcome as teachers/mentors teaching the courses were not upgraded, and also the salaries of the mentors were not paid. Thus, it was reflected in their teaching. In case of STP and CTP, no linkages were created.

5.6 Recommendations

i. **Creating a local sustainable mechanism to look over the monitoring of the projects:** It is essential that a village development committee consisting of BCCL officials, village members and the panchayat representative should be formed. This committee must be autonomous and should monitor and recommend projects that are essential for the developing Lehbera as an ideal village. At the same time, periodic training should be provided to the villagers for increasing their skills sets and capability.

ii. **Formation of SHGs:** Self Help Groups have played an important role in development of individual and as well as the community. Therefore, SHGs especially of women and youth should be formed, and they should be provided training on capacity building and entrepreneur skills rather than just providing infrastructure.

iii. **Need Base Assessment should be done:** The demand for a particular project or infrastructure should come from the voices of people rather than from the BCCL. Therefore, proper need base assessment should be done.

iv. **Creating Jobs and Market linkages:** Linkages should be created for jobs so that after the training the students can get jobs. At the same time, market linkages such as textile and spice market should be created, might be within BCCL, where the product produced by the villagers could be sold.

v. **Rejuvenating the existing project:** The projects such as CTP, ADC, STP, and Health Centre should be rejuvenated, as these projects had created good impacts on the villagers. At the same time, it is essential that required resources and periodic upgradation should be done. Emergency medical vans should be made available. A female doctor should be available in the health centre.

vi. **Linking the villages with existing government schemes:** It was evident during the field visit that most of the villagers belong to the ST community. Hence, they could be linked with various government schemes and services that are available for them by creating awareness generation for the same.

CHAPTER 6 - CONSTRUCTION OF PCC ROAD

6.1 Introduction

Roads are primary mean of transportation. These provide human access to different places. Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty. Roads open up more areas and stimulate economic and social development. Hence understanding the importance of Road BCCL had Constructed PCC Roads in and around eight villages of the BCCL command area.

6.2 Objective of the project

Enabling and increasing the connectivity from semi-rural to urban areas by constructing PCC Road.

6.3 Location of implementation

Table 7 – Location of implementation of road projects in various areas

SN	Name of Village/Area	Construction in Km/Meters
1	Kacharra Arah Tola , Hatudih Panchayat	400 meters
2	Lahbera Village	1.5 Km
3	Aamtal Village, Aamtal Panchayat (Kusunda)	1.5 km
4	Satitand Village, Bauakala Panchayat (Kusunda)	500 meters
5	Padugora Village, Padugora Panchayat (WJ area)	400 meters
6	Kandra Village, Kandrta Panchayat	500 meters
7	Bakaspura Village, Luti Pahari Panchayat	400 meters

6.4 Impact of Road on Community

1. Improved Connectivity

The most important aspect of this project is improved connectivity of people from both rural and urban area to the main town or urban world. The road has helped these communities by increasing their accessibility and communication to various vital resources centres such as health, market, schools and employment places. Hence people have now been easily accessing this place without any difficulty.

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

Sunil Mahato Resident of Kahcharra arah Tola, Hadudih Panchayat says: 'the road has helped us. The connectivity has increased. Health centre, schools and marketplaces are now easily accessible. Besides that, there is increase in the rate of vehicles after completion of the road.'

2. Enhanced Hygienic Living Condition

The Construction of Road has enhanced hygienic living condition. PCC road had reduced the risk of getting malaria and other vector-borne diseases. Besides that, there is also improvement in communication from one part to another part of village and also to the other vital resources centres

Beneficiaries' viewpoint

'The road has improved our living condition. We had Kaccha road in rainy season. There was always water logging and slushy pathways that made all of us difficult to walk, Children use to fall on the road. Besides that, due to the slushy pathways we also faced health issues such as malaria. Mosquitos were all around, especially in rainy season. But, since the PCC road has been constructed, it has prevented water logging and slushy pathways and even had reduced the mosquito breeding spots. Thus our health issues are also being reduced'; says Krishna Singh, Resident of Amtal Village.

6.5 Gaps identified in the project

i. Inferior Quality of Road Construction

Almost all the road constructed under the CSR project was of inferior quality. The quality of the road had started diminishing after a few months from its construction. In many places, potholes and cracks were found by the research team. It was reported by the community that the construction of the road involved several unscrupulous means.

ii. Limited Connectivity

Most of the road constructed had limited connectivity. The road which was constructed was the internal road, which at some places was not even connecting to the main road. For example, the road constructed in lahbera was mostly internal and no connection was made with the main road. Thus, the people highlighted regarding its limited social value. A few of the road constructions were left incomplete. Besides that, lack of maintenance was also reported by the people.

iii. Participatory Approach

It was reported by the people that the participatory approach was neither utilized before nor during the construction of the road. Opinion and views of the people should be taken into consideration. The people reported that consent during infrastructure development such as in road was mostly avoided.

iv. Lack of monitoring from the BCCL

All the villages and areas where the road had been constructed, people reported that no monitoring or follow-up was done after the construction of the road. It was also told to the research team that after the construction of the road that is after two to three years, it is only now that the BCCL officials have come to inspect the road, along with the research team. People reported that they were highly unsatisfied for the negligence of BCCL officials in terms of monitoring and inspection.

6.6 Multi-stakeholder Perspective

i. BCCL officials - The aim of the project was to provide connectivity, connecting the small villages to the main town or main road that would subsequently enhance the productivity of the people and also the standard of living.

ii. **Villagers -** The road is useful to villagers in many ways. For example, it has increased the accessibility of vital resource centres such as schools, market, hospitals, etc. It has also increased the communication from one village to another and also from the village to the main town.

6.7 Recommendations

i. **Periodic monitoring** should be conducted by the BCCL. This would enable the company to identify the gaps in implementation of project, and at the same time while doing this; the creditability of the organization will also increase among the people/community.

ii. **Considering People's opinion and view** will enable the BCCL to implement the project in more effectively. Besides that good rapport will develope between both the parties.

iii. **Regular Maintenances** should be done by the BCCL. Similarly expansion should be done based on the needs and demands of the people/community.

iv. **Improvisation of road quality** by tendering the project to a contractor with better credibility and good quality work record in the past.

v. Participation of community should be encouraged before as well as during the construction of road as it would provide an opportunity to the villagers to monitor and supervise the construction process in terms of higher transparency, accountability and sustainability.

ANNEXURE

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Project - Mobile Medical Van (*Swasth Rath*)

(As this questionnaire requires input from male and female members of household, it should be administered to head of household in the presence of other responsible adult male and female members.)

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Before Starting Interview

Name of District _____Code:_____
Name of Taluka _____Code:_____
Name of Block _____Code:_____
Gram Panchayat _____Code:_____
Name of the village_____Code:_____

Name of the Mining Area _____

Date of Interview (DD/MM/YY): _____/_____/_____
Time of starting Interview (HH.MM): _____. _____ AM/PM

After Ending Interview

Time of ending interview (HH.MM): _____. _____ AM/PM
Names of Respondents 1: _____ MID: _____
2: _____ MID: _____
3: _____ MID: _____
Name of Interviewer: _____ Code: _____

After Checking/Editing Questionnaire

Name of Supervisor: _____Code: _____
Name of Editor: _____Code:
_____

A: HOUSEHOLD PROFILE AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
A01	What is your religion?	HINDU….....1 MUSLIM….....2 CHRISTIAN….....3 SIKH….....4 BUDHHIST….....5 JAIN….....6 OTHER _____7 NO RELIGION….....8	
A02	Do you come under scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, nomadic tribe, or other backward class? Which one?	SCHEDULED CASTE….....1 SCHEDULED TRIBE….....2 NOMADIC TRIBE….....3 DENOTIFIED TRIBE….....4 OTHER BACKWARD CLASS (OBC)……..5 GENERAL….....6 DON'T KNOW….....7	
A03	From where do you fetch water for your household? (ask for all sources)	TAP (BY OWN).....1 OWN TAP BY GOVT/PANCHAYAT .....2 OWN HANDPUMP.....3 OWN OPEN WELL.....4 NEIGHBOUR'S TAP.....5 COMMUNITY TAP.....6 COMMUNITY HANDPUMP.....7 COMMUNITY OPEN WELL.....8 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____9	
A04	If household members fall sick, where do you go or whom do you consult first?	TRADITIONAL HEALER/DAI.....1 LOCAL DOCTOR/RMP.....2 CHEMIST SHOP.....3 MOBILE CLINIC OF JHARKHAND GOVERNMENT.....4 SHC/ASHA/ANGANWADI.....5 PHC/CHC.....6 GOVT HOSPITAL.....7 PRIVATE CLINIC.....8 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....9 COMPANY/AIDED HOSPITAL.....10 SEEK NO TREATMENT.....11 DEPENDS ON AILMENT.....12 MOBILE MEDICAL VAN OF BCCL....13	

		OTHER_____14	
A05	During the last 12 months, which are the agencies did you/your household members visit for consultation and/or treatment? (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES)	TRADITIONAL HEALER/DAI.....1 LOCAL DOCTOR/RMP.....2 CHEMIST SHOP.....3 MOBILE CLINIC.....4 SHC/ASHA/ANGANWADI.....5 PHC/CHC.....6 GOVT HOSPITAL.....7 PRIVATE CLINIC.....8 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....9 COMPANY/AIDED HOSPITAL.....10 MOBILE MEDICAL VAN OF BCCL.....11 MOBILE CLINIC OF JHARKHAND GOVERNMENT.....12 OTHER_____13 NO TREATMENT.....14 NOBODY FELL SICK.....15	
A06	How the purification techniques followed at household level?	BOIL THE WATER.....1 ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE.....2 SIEVE IT THROUGH CLOTH.....3 WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.).....4 LET IT STAND AND SETTLE.....5 OTHER _____6 DON'T KNOW.....7	
A07	What type of toilet facility do you have?	FLUSH TOILET (OWN).....1 PIT TOILET(OWN).....2 FLUSH TOILET(COMMUNITY).....3 PIT TOILET(COMMUNITY).....4 OTHER _____5 GO FOR OPEN DEFECATION.....6	
A08	Do you wash hand properly after defecation?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
A09	What is the status of health infrastructures availability in the villages or nearest location in terms of government services?	GOVT HOSPITAL AVAILABLE BUT NOT FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.....1 GOVT HOSPITAL NOT AVAILABLE…..2 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER IS AVAILABLE AND FUNCTIONING.....3 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER IS AVAILABLE BUT NOT	

		FUNCTIONING/POOR.....4 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER IS NOT AVAILABLE.....5 SUB-CENTRES OR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES AVAILABLE .....6 SUB-CENTRES OR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES NOT AVAILABLE.....7	
A10	How is the access to health facilities in terms of connectivity to/from villages, type of approach road?	KUCCHA ROAD.....1 PACCA ROAD IN GOOD CONDITION....2 PACCA ROAD IN BAD CONDITION.....3 ROAD INSIE THE VILLAGE IS GOOD..4 ROAD INSIDE THE VILLAGE IS NOT GOOD.....5	
A11	What are the major Ailments in your family?	COUGH & COLD.....1 SKIN DISEASES (ITCHING ETC.)....2 WATER BORNE DISEASE .....3 MALARIA/ DENGUE.....4 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____5	
A12	What is the mode of transport used for referral cases?	AMBULANCE.....1 HIRED VAN/TRAKER/TAXI/AUTO RICKSHAW.....2 JUTE COT (KHATIA).....3 MAN DRIVEN RIKSHAW.....4 OTHER(SPECIFY) _____5	

B. SERVICES OF MOBILE MEDICAL VAN (*Swastha Rath*)

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
B01	Are you aware that Mobile Medical Van (Swastha Rath) is sponsored by BCCL?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
B02	How long back the van been coming?	MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.....1 FIVE YEARS.....2 FOUR YEARS.....3 THREE YEARS.....4 TWO YEARS.....5 ONE YEARS.....6 DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER.....7	
B03	How does the BCCL plan to publicize and make the communities in the village aware of their visits as they have a set a time for their visits	ANNOUNCEMENT BY MUKHIYA IN GRAM SABHA.....1 ANNOUNCEMENT THOUGH LOUDSPEAKER BY BCCL.....2 BY ASHA WORKER/VILLAGE VOLUNTEERS.....3 BCCL REPRESENTATIVES CALL FOR VILLAGE MEETING.....4	

		OTHER MEANS(SPECIFY)_____5	
B04	Do you think the van comes frequently enough?	DAILY.....1 ONCE A WEEKLY.....2 TWICE A WEEK.....3 FORTNIIGHTLY.....4 ONCE A MONTH.....5 DOES NOT COME.....6 OTHER SPECIFY.....7	
B05	Is there a fixed point where the van comes and waits?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
B06	If yes, specify:		
B07	Does fixed date and time of visit is maintained by the Mobile Medical Van?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
B08	How long does the van wait in the village?	LESS THAN AN HOUR.....1 ONE HOUR.....2 TWO HOURS.....3 THREE HOURS.....4 MORE THAN THREE HOURS.....5 DON'T KNOW.....6	
B09	Do you think this time is enough?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
B10	If no, how much longer should it wait? (Write as it is)		
B11	How is the priority in beneficiary selection governed?	FIRST COME FIRST SERVE.....1 AGED PERSONS.....2 INFANTS/CHILDREN.....3 DIFFERENTLY ABLED.....4 PREGNANT WOMEN.....5 RANDOM, NO PRIORITY AS SUCH....6 VISIBLY VERY UNWELL PERSON.....7	

B12	Facilities available in the van	FREE MEDICINE/ TREATMENT.....1 PROVIDE DOORSTEP FACILITIES....2 PROVIDE DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY....3 PROVIDE ALL THE FACILITIES THAT ARE PROVIDED IN A HOSPITAL.....4 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____5	
B13	Does the medical team give awareness about the followings?	HYGIENIC SANITATION.....1 HYGIENIC WATER CONSUMPTION.....2 MOTHER & CHILD HEALTH CARE.....3 IMMUNIZATION.....4 ANAEMIA.....5 DE-WORMING.....6 VECTOR BORNE DISEASES.....7 HEPATITIS.....8 TYPHOID.....9 COMMON CARDIAC PROBLEMS.....10 HIV.....11 DIABETES.....12 SNAKE BITE.....13 TUBERCULOSIS.....14 OTHERS_____15	
B14	Does the medical team diagnose the following?	BLOOD PRESSURE.....1 HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS.....2 OXYGEN SATURATION.....3 MALARIA.....4 HEPATITIS.....5 DENGUE.....6 TYPHOID.....7 DIABETES.....8 OTHERS_____9	
B15	What kind of services do you get from the van as far as cure is concern?	MEDICINES.....1 NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS.....2 DE-WORMING.....3 TONICS.....4 OTHERS_____5	
B16	Is it convenient for your family to reach the MMV point? (Ask specific to women, children, senior citizen, and differently abled if any in the family).	WOMEN.....YES(1) NO(2) CHILDREN.....YES(1) NO(2) SENIOR CITIZEN.....YES(1) NO(2)	

		PWD.....YES(1) NO(2)	
B17	If no, then what is the difficulty?	LONG DISTANCE.....1 NO INTERNAL ROAD.....2 NO APPROACH ROAD.....3 NO CONNECTING BRIDGE.....4 KUTTCHA ROAD.....5 NO MODE OF TRANSPORTATION.....6 INCONVINIENT TIMING OF THE MMV.7 OTHERS SPECIFY_____8	
B18	Who are present in the Mobile Medical Van of BCCL?	DOCTOR.....1 COMPOUNDER/PHARMACIST.....2 NURSE/ANM.....3 DRIVER.....4 ALL THE ABOVE.....5 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____6	
B19	What is the availability of doctor in the Van?	ALWAYS PRESENT .....1 SOMETIMES PRESENT.....2 NEVER PRESENT.....3	
B20	If no, then who facilitate the service? (Write as it is)		
B21	Do you able to convey your problems to the Doctor/pharmacist? (probe behavior of the medical team)	YES.....1 NO.....2	
B22	What if a person falls ill in the period when Van is not visiting? (Write as it is)	VISIT PRIVATE PRACTIONER.....1 VISIT RMP.....2 NEAREST HEALTH GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER.....3 NEAREST PRIVATE CLINIC/HOSPITAL..4 WAIT FOR MMV FOR NEXT VISIT.....5 OTHERS(SPECIFY)_____6	
B23	Does the medical team provide awareness campaign?	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
B24	If yes, what are they?	HIV/AIDS/SMOKING/ALCHOLISM.....1 PUBLICITY AND SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGN.....2 CLEANINESS AND HYGIEN.....3	

		MATERNITY CARE.....4 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____5	

C. BENEFICIARIES' FEEDBACK ON MMV SERVICE

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
C01	Do you think the frequency of doctor's visit to private clinic/hospital or government health center has been reduced due to service of MMV provided by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C02	Do you think monthly expenditure on health checkups /medicine has been reduced due to the service of MMV provided by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C03	Do you think that your time has been saved due to the service of MMV provided by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C04	Do you think travelling cost has been saved due to service provided by MMV of BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C05	Do you think you get free advice by a qualified trained/ qualified doctors at your door step?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C06	Do you think major ailments in your family have been reduced due to awareness given by the medical team of BCCL through MMV? OR your family is healthier than before?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C07	Is there any scope of improvement in MMV? If yes, answer the question from **C08 to C12**	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C08	MMV should reach on time/ time should be fixed	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C09	There should be fixed/ convenient time of reaching the MMV (any)	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C10	Quantity/ variety of medicines should be increased (any)	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	

C11	Frequency/coverage of MMV should be increased (any)	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C12	Requirement of a lady doctor/nurse	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C13	How would you rate (out of 5) the service of Mobile Medical Van provide by BCCL.	POOR(1/5).....1 BELOW AVERAGE(2/5).....2 AVERAGE(3/5).....3 GOOD(4/5).....4 EXCELLENT(5/5).....5	
C14	Do you think this service by BCCL should be continued?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Project - Scheme for multipurpose utilization of abandoned mine water

(As this questionnaire requires input from male and female members of household, it should be administered to head of household in the presence of other responsible adult male and female members.)

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Before Starting Interview

Name of District

_____Code:_____

Name of Taluka

_____Code:_____

Name of Block

_____Code:_____

Gram Panchayat

_____Code:_____

Name of the

village_____Code:_____

Pond Name_____

Date of Interview (DD/MM/YY): _____/_____/_____

Time of starting Interview (HH.MM): _____. _____

AM/PM

After Ending Interview

Time of ending interview (HH.MM): _____. _____

AM/PM

A: HOUSEHOLD PROFILE AND AGRICULTURE AND WATER AVAILABILITY

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
A01	What is your religion?	HINDU….....1 MUSLIM….....2 CHRISTIAN….....3 SIKH….....4 BUDHHIST….....5 JAIN….....6 OTHER _____7 NO RELIGION….....8	
A02	Do you come under scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, nomadic tribe, or other backward class? Which one?	SCHEDULED CASTE….....1 SCHEDULED TRIBE….....2 NOMADIC TRIBE….....3 DENOTIFIED TRIBE….....4 OTHER BACKWARD CLASS (OBC)……..5 GENERAL….....6 DON'T KNOW….....7	
A03	Type of house (record as per guidelines based on type of wall, roof and floor)	RCC .....1 PUCCA .....2 SEMI-PUCCA .....3 KUCHCHA .....4 HUT .....5 TENT (MAKESHIFT).....6	
A04	House electrified?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
A05	From where do you fetch potable water for your household? (ask for all sources)	TAP (BY OWN).....1 OWN TAP BY GOVT/PANCHAYAT .....2 OWN HANDPUMP.....3 OWN OPEN WELL.....4 NEIGHBOUR'S TAP.....5 COMMUNITY TAP.....6 COMMUNITY HANDPUMP.....7 COMMUNITY OPEN WELL.....8 COMMUNITY POND.....9 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____10	
A06	How far is the water source from your household?	JUST OUTSIDE.....1 WITHIN 1/2 KM.....2 WITHIN 1 KM.....3 MORE THAN 1 KM.....4	

A07	If it is used for drinking, what is purification techniques followed at household level?	BOIL THE WATER.....1 ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE.....2 SIEVE IT THROUGH CLOTH.....3 WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC).....4 LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....5 OTHER (SPECIFY).....6 DON'T KNOW.....7	
A08	What is the purpose of mine water utilization through pond?	DRINKING.....1 COOKING.....2 WASHING VEGETABLES .....3 WASHING CLOTHES.....4 HOUSE CLEANING.....5 BATHING/WASHING YOUR BODIES....6 AGRICULTURE.....7 WASHING ANIAMLS.....8 AFTER DEFECATION.....9 OTHER(SPECIFY) 10	
A09	What type of toilet facility do you have?	FLUSH TOILET (OWN).....1 PIT TOILET(OWN).....2 FLUSH TOILET(COMMUNITY).....3 PIT TOILET(COMMUNITY).....4 OTHER _____5 GO FOR OPEN DEFECATION.....6	
A10	Do you use pond water after open defecation?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
A11	Does your household own any agricultural land including any plantation land?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
A12	How much agriculture land do you own?	_____ACRS _____(LOCALE MEASUREMENT SCALE)	
A13	How much of the land cultivated by you is irrigated?	NIL..... 0 _____ACRS _____(LOCALE MEASUREMENT SCALE)	
A14	What are the sources of irrigation? Do not record rain as a method of irrigation (ASK FOR ALL SOURCES)	CANAL.....1 POND.....2 WELL.....3 RIVER.....4 MOTOR PUMP.....5 TUBE WELL.....6	

		BORE WELL.....7 DAM.....8 OTHER_____9 NONE.....10	
C15	What is the lift irrigation equipment used by you to draw water from pond to agriculture field?	DIESEL ENGINE/PUMP.....1 ELECRIC MOTOR..... .....2 SUBMERGIBLE PUMP.....3 OTHER (SPECILFY)_____4	
A16	Major crops grown	1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____	

B. AWARENESS ABOUT MINE WATER SUPPY, REPAIRS, RENOVATION & RESTORATION OF THE PONDS AT KHONATHI AND BEHRAKUDAR BY BCCL

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
B01	Do you know that BCCL is supplying mine water to the pond?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
B02	Do you know about the activities done by BCCL for the pond?	EMBANKMENT OR STONE PITCHNG AROUND THE BANK .....1 INLET AND OUTLETS.....2 GHATS/STAIRS .....3 REPAIRE.....4 INCREASED THE CATCHMENT/RESTORATION.....5 DON'T KNOW ANY OF THE ABOVE.....6	
B03	How you come to know that BCCL has renovated the pond?	DISPLAY BOARD BY BCCL.....1 GRAM SABHA.....2 OBSERVED RENOVATION WAS GOING.....3 OTHER SOURCE (PLEASE MENTION)..4 _____	
B04	Whether BCCL conducted any village meeting along with Mukhiya before supplying mine water to the pond?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	

B05	When and how many meetings were held? (Specify the number with month and year)		
B06	Does the pond dry up initially during summer?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
B07	How often the mine water is supplied to the village pond by BCCL?	WEEKLY.....1 MONTHLY.....2 QUARTERLY.....3 HALFYEARLY.....4 DRY SPELL/WINTER ONLY.....5 NOT FIXED.....6 NEVER..... .....7 DON'T KNOW.....8 IF ANY OTHER, SPECIFY.....9	
B08	How many hours/day is water supplied?	30 MINUTES.....1 45 MINUTES.....2 ONE HOUR.....3 TWO HOURS.....4 MORE THAN TWO HOURS.....5	
B09	Is the quantity of water supplied sufficient for your village?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
B10	Has there been any case of illness die to poor water quality? If yes, please specify	NO YES (SPECIFY) _____ _____	
B11	What is alternative source of water in case the existing facility is damaged? (Specify)		
B12	When was the last mine water supplied by BCCL?	LAST MONTH….....1 LAST THREE MONTHS….....2 LAST SIX MONTHS….....3 LAST ONE YEAR.....4 MORE THAN A YEAR(HOW LONG,SPECIFY) _____5	

B13	When was the last monitoring done by BCCL regarding utilization of mine water?	LAST MONTH….....1 LAST THREE MONTHS….....2 LAST SIX MONTHS….....3 LAST ONE YEAR….....4 MORE THAN A YEAR(HOW LONG,SPECIFY) _____5 NEVER.....6 DON'T KNOW.....7	

C. IMPACT AFTER THE INTERVENTION ON UTILIZATION OF MINE WATER FOR DOMENSTIC AND AGRICULTURAL USE

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
C01	Is water available throughout the year?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
C02	What you think, the availability of water in the pond throughout the year is due to?	MINE WATER SUPPLIED BY BCCL...1 NATURALLY DUE TO RAIN WATER...2 GROUND WATER REGENERATION.....3 DON'T KNOW.....4 OTHER REASONS(SPECIFY)_____ _____5	
C03	Is there any improvement in water storage capacity or catchment areas of tank seen after the renovation of pond by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C04	Do you think that water scarcity has reduced during dry spell/winter due to mine water supply provided by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C05	Do you find adequate quantity of water during summer/winter due to mine water supply provided by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C06	Do you think the impact of flood has been reduced during monsoon due to renovation of pond by BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C07	Do you think the distance of water availability has been reduced for animals especially for those who can't go long distance to drink water due to mine water supply of BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	

C08	Do you think you get water for household easily and timely due to mine water supply of BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C09	Do you think that villages has developed new job opportunity like duckery and fishery in dry season and use their time better than before?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C10	Do you utilize pond water for critical irrigation?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
C11	Do you think you are able to produce two crops (Winter crops) in a year due to mine water supply of BCCL	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C12	Do you think you produce beyond your home consumption and get money to be used for different purposes due to mine water supply of BCCL?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C13	Are any new crops grown due to this intervention, which were not sown before due to unavailability of water during winter/dry spell?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
C14	The new crops grown are	1)_____ 2)_____ 3)_____ 4)_____ 5)_____	
C15	Was any increase in land under irrigation seen?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
C16	How much land under irrigation increased?	_____ACRS _____(LOCALE MEASUREMENT SCALE)	
C17	Do you think your income has been increased due to pond renovation and mine water supply?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C18	Do you think your agricultural production has been increased due to pond renovation and mine water supply?	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....4	
C19	Have you used pond for fishery or duckery	YES.....1 NO.....2	
C20	How much income have you gained?	RS._____/MONTH	

C21	Do you think there is scope for improvement with regards to mine water supply? If yes, answer **C22 to C24**	YES.....1 NO.....2	
C22	Mine water should be reached on time/ time should be fixed	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C23	Frequency of mine water supply should be increased	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C24	Quantity and quantity of water should be improved	YES.....1 NO.....2 CAN'T SAY.....3	
C25	How would you rate (out of 5) the quantity of water service provide by BCCL.	POOR(1/5).....1 BELOW AVERAGE(2/5).....2 AVERAGE(3/5).....3 GOOD(4/5).....4 EXCELLENT(5/5).....5	
C26	How would you rate (out of 5) the quality of water service provide by BCCL.	POOR(1/5).....1 BELOW AVERAGE(2/5).....2 AVERAGE(3/5).....3 GOOD(4/5).....4 EXCELLENT(5/5).....5	
C27	Do you think BCCL should continue supplying Mine water?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

D. MANAGEMENT OF POND

Qn.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
D01	Have community participated during pond renovation through*"shramdaan"*?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
D02	Is there any evidence that the pond has been recently undergone maintenance/ de-silting?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	
D03	Does community also participate in maintenance/ de-silting?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....3	

D04	If the BCCL water supply facility gets damaged, who repair it? (write as it is)		
D05	Maintenance is carried out?	FUND RAISED BY COMMUNITY(*CHANDA*) .....1 MUKHIYA DEVELOPMENT FUND.....2 BCCL CSR FUND.....3 MP/MLA FUND.....4 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____5	
D06	Constraint in O & M	**INEFFECTIVE COORDINATION AMONG USERS**.....1 **LACK OF FUND REHABILITAION**....2 NEGELGENCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.3 OTHER(SPECIFY)_____4	

QUESTIONNAIRE
VILLAGE ADOPTION PROGRAMME (Lahbera, Dhanbad)

1. Date Time

2. Village:
   Panchayat:
   Block:
   District:
   State:

3. Mukhiya/Sarpanch/Ward member/Participant:
   Name:
   Contact No.:

4. Population:

Multipurpose hall

Questions

1.	When was the hall built? How much time did the construction take?
2.	Who built it? (Mention implementing agency). Who provided the land for the same.
3.	Why was the need felt to build this hall?
4.	Were the villagers consulted before constructing the hall?
5.	What is the cost of the building? (How many respondents know?)
6.	Was there any board displayed during/after the construction of the hall providing information related to it?
7.	Is the hall useful?
8.	What is the hall used for? • SHG Meetings • Wage Payments • Bank related details • Gram Sabha • Awareness Campaigns • Meetings with BCCL • Trainings • Functions (community) • Functions (individuals) • Livelihood activities • Fairs • Lodging • Others (Please specify)
9.	Is the access to multi-purpose hall affected by any factor? • Caste • Religion • PRI Members • Gender • Gram Sachiv • Other govt. employee • Others (Please specify)
10.	Who has the control over or authority related to the multi-purpose hall? • Gram Sabha • Sarpanch • Specific committee/group • Individual (Please specify) • BCCL • Others
11.	What is the procedure to use the hall for any purpose? Is there a system devised? If yes, please specify.
12.	How can this hall be better utilized?

Masala Chakki:

Questions for Beneficiaries

1.	When was the Masala Chakki made operational? How much time did the process of operationalization take?
2.	Who installed it? (Mention implementing agency). Who provided the land/building for the same?
3.	Why was the need felt to start this initiative?

4. Were the villagers consulted before starting this initiative?
5. What is the cost of the initiative? (How many respondents know?)
6. Was there any board displayed during/after the installation and operationalization of the Masala Chakki providing information related to it?
7. Is the Masala Chakki useful?
   - Enhancing livelihood
   - Making grinding easier
   - Others (Mention)
8. What is the impact of this initiative for participants?
- Tangible (income)
   - Earnings of individual workers
   - Collective income of the community
   - Profit by owners
   - Others

- Intangible
   - Services/sales/production increase or decrease
   - Empowerment
   - Drudgery Reduction
   - Negative impacts if any (pollution/disputes/others)
   - Are they now able to make Investment in areas like:
      - Health
      - Education
      - Malnutrition
      - Transportation
      - Other (Specify)
   - Others (Mention)
9. What is the mechanism of selling the products? Where are the masalas sold? How is the demand in market?
10. What is the technical support provided for production as well as marketing? What more is expected?
11. How can we make this initiative better?
- To enhance positive impacts
- To reduce negative impact
12. Are impacts overall positive or negative? For whom?
13. What are the most important impacts? According to whom?
14. How significant are they? In what way?
15. Do changes alter livelihood strategies and security, or do they just add one element (a coping strategy) within existing approaches? Can impacts be summarised in terms of changes in livelihood security or robustness?

***Health Centre*:**

Questions

1. What was the scenario before the Health Centre was started?
   - Doctors
   - Health workers
   - Nearest Health Centre
   - Access to medicines
   - Access to screening tests
   - Others (Mention)
2. Why was the health centre set up in the village?
3. Were people of the village involved in the decision making?
- Need Assessment
- Location of Health Centre
- Others (Specify)
4. What is the basic infrastructure available?
   - Electricity
   - Water
   - Drinking water
   - Ambulance
   - Others (Mention)
5. What is the human resource deployed at the health Centre?
   - Doctor (qualification)
   - Nurse/ANM
   - Pharmacist
   - Lab-technician
   - Others (Specify)
6. How is the behaviour of the staff?

7. Population Coverage by the Health Centre
8. How is the utilization of the medical services at the Health centre?
9. Institutional Deliveries • Vaccination • First Aid • General Check ups • Ante natal services • Others
10. What diseases do people generally suffer from?
11. Name the diseases/symptoms. Also mention if they receive treatment for the mentioned diseases at the health centre
12. Are referral services provided?
13. What are the timings of the Health Centre?
14. How are emergencies handled?
15. Are people satisfied with the health Centre? If yes provide reasons.
16. What are people dissatisfied about? • Staff unavailable • Non-examination by staff • Improper attention • Centre not clean • Medicines not available • Others (Mention)
17. Are the services provided for free? If not, how much do they pay for treatment/medicines?
18. Is education/awareness provided at the health centre?
19. Complaints/Improvement suggestion for health centre.

Sewing Training Centre

Question

1. Why was the Sewing Machine initiative started?
2. Who use the Sewing Machine Initiative? Name the stakeholders. • Direct Participants o Owners o Workers o Customers • Non-participants (local residents) • Others o Government o NGO o CBO o PRI o Co-operatives
3. What is the criterion to be a part of this initiative?
4. Who is not a part of it or stays out of it?
5. Specify who and the reason. Following maybe the reasons: • Gender • Power Dynamics • Education • Poverty • Disability • Other
6. How can participation be encouraged?
7. How is it beneficial?
8. What is the impact of livelihoods for participants? • Tangible (income) o Earnings of individual workers o Collective income of the community o Profit by owners • Intangible (empowerment) • Direct (services/sales/production) • Positive • Negative • Intended • Unintended

9. What impact does it have on the quality of life?
10. How has the investment pattern changed? • Health • Education • Malnutrition • Transportation • Other (Specify)
11. What is sown or stitched? Where are the clothes sold? How is the demand in market?
12. What is the technical support provided for production as well as marketing? What more is expected?
13. How can we make this initiative better? • To enhance positive impacts • To reduce negative impact
14. What are the most important impacts? According to whom?
15. How significant are they? In what way?
16. Why did only 6 women start earning? How can that be improved?

Adult Education Centre:

Questions:

1. What is the literacy percentage of the village? Male and female both.
2. Why did the need to have arisen to have the adult education centre?
3. How long has it been functional?
4. What subjects are taught?
5. How many students are enrolled? How many attend
6. How is the attendance of the students? Do they enjoy coming?
7. Anyone who has dropped out from the Adult Education centre? If yes, Why?
8. Why are only women studying? What is the selection criterion?
9. What is the impact of the initiative on the following? • Employment • Basic Reading Skills • Health • Personal Goals • Further Education • Skill Development • Other outcomes
10. How can we encourage participation of enrolling illiterate people irrespective of barriers? What are the barriers? How can we overcome them?
11. Who is the teacher? How does he/she evaluate the progress?
12. Any complaints
13. Any success story

Primary School building:

Questions

1. When was the school constructed? Since when is it functional?
2. How many students study in school? Male/Female
3. What is the human resource and the respective strength in the school?
4. What is the average number of students in a class?
5. What is the infrastructure at the primary school? • Classrooms • Benches • Electricity • Lights • Fans • Toilets and water supply • Drinking Water • Other (mention)
6. Are teachers good? What is the learning level of children? • Good 4-5 • Average 2-3 • Bad-0-1
7. Do children enjoy going to school?
8. Are children benefitting from the school? In what ways (Mention)?
9. Any complaints?

Water supply

Questions

1. What difficulties were faced by the villagers before the intervention?
2. How far are the other water sources from the village?
3. Why did the need of laying down pipelines arise?
4. Who all were involved in the decision making process?
5. Where is the water supplied (individual households/common storage)? If it is a common storage how do people take it home for use?
6. How many people benefit from this?
7. What do the people use the water for?
8. How does it affect their life? • Education • Livelihood • Sanitation • Commercial • Domestic affairs • Others
9. What are the areas with water deficit? How does this initiative benefit those areas?
10. Any complaints?
11. How can this be improved?

Drainage:

Questions
1. How was the drainage managed before the initiative?
2. What is the drainage for?
3. What are benefits that are reaped by the people after the initiative?
4. Where is the waste water directed to?
5. Does it have an impact on health? • Positives • Negatives
6. Were people of the village provided information before implementing the project?

Solar Lights:

Questions

1. How is the supply of electricity in the village?
2. What were the issues faced by the villagers before the solar light intervention?
3. What is the use of the installed solar lights?
4. Why are the provided for public usage and not for individual usage?
5. Success stories
6. Complaints

QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSTRUCTION OF PCC/ BITUMINOUS ROAD FOR THE COMMUNITY

5. Date Time

6. Village:
   Panchayat:
   Block:
   District:
   State:

7. Mukhiya/Sarpanch/Ward member/Participant:
   Name:
   Contact No.:

8. Population:

1.	When was this road constructed?
2.	Do you know the agency who created this road? a. BCCL b. State Government c. Local MLA d. MP e. Others -
3.	If BCCL, How you know about this fact? a. Display board by BCCL b. Gram Sabha/Village Meeting c. Witnessed/passing while construction was going d. Villages e. Others
4.	What is the length of the road? (In kms.)
5.	What was the condition before the construction of the road? a. Pucca b. PCC but damaged
6.	What is the condition after the construction of the road?
7.	How far is the road from your place? (in kms)
8.	How many villages or towns does this road connect? (The geographical scale, names of the villages)
9.	Has this road been benefitted or affected your situation? Please elaborate.
10.	Please state <u>your</u> uses of this road.
11.	Did the community contribute in any way during the construction? If yes, how?
12.	Do you know anyone who was directly involved in the construction of road? a. Yes, who? b. No
13.	How has this road improved the quality of the life in this particular area? the following questions mark YES or NO. If yes, kindly elaborate.
	a. Has there been an increase in amount (volume/proportion) of the commercial profit agricultural production in the area?

	b. Has it become easier to reach the markets with the produce of the area?
	c. Have you noticed an increase employment of people in this area?
	d. Are more people engaging in the non-agricultural employment like businesses,eg. groceries, artisans, labourers,etc.?
14.	Has this road improved the connectivity of this area to other places, causing decrease in transportation cost and time to reach places? If yes, how?
	For the following questions mark YES or NO. If yes, kindly elaborate.
	Education:
	a. Has it helped to access the educational institutes more easily? Does it take less time to reach them? b. Has there been an increase in attendance in primary and high schools of the area after the construction?
	c. How far are the high schools from here?
	d. Has it become more convenient to reach them now?
	e. Are more children from this area going to school now?
	f. Can you use transports like cycles or rickshaws to reach these places now?
	Health:
	a. Is there any health care facility in your area? i. Primary Health Centre ii. Community Health Centre iii. Referral Hospital iv. Private Nursing home/Dispensary v. Others
	b. How far is the closest healthcarefacility or hospital? i. Less than half Km ii. Less than 1 Km iii. More than 1 Km iv. More than 5 Kms. v. Others
	c. Has road made it more convenient to access these centres now?
	d. Are you provided with MMV services here?
	e. How often? i. Weekly: ii. Monthly:
	f. Have you seen an overall improvement of health because of this?
	g. Has there been an increase in the utilization of hospitals or healthcare centres after the construction of road?
	h. Has the maternal health improved since the construction of the road?
	i. Do you see any improvement in rates institutional delivery of infants in this area?
15.	Has there been any repairs or upkeep after the construction of the road? If yes, who is responsible for the upkeep? a. Fund raising in the villages b. Mukhiya Fund c. Others:
16.	How does this road serve you during rains?

17.	Have you faced any problems after the construction? If yes, what? Please elaborate.
18.	How the village does contributes to the upkeeping of the road?
19.	How would rate the quality and viability of this road on a scale a. Very poor b. Poor c. Average d. Good e. Excellent
20.	Kindly provide any additional comments, concerns and/or observations/suggestions to improve this project?

Mid- term Evaluation of Project *Swablamban* - Reeling and Spinning Training Projecr under CSR (Sustainable Development Department), Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad FY(2015-16)

By

National CSR Hub

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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Prof. B. Venkatesh Kumar
Director
National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub
TISS, Mumbai

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report, mid-term evaluation study was conducted for Reeling and Spinning training as a skill development project. The locations of the study were Alakdiha and Mukunda training centres, in Dhanbad. The primary data collection for the mid-term evaluation was completed in September 2017 by a 6 member team from TISS. Qualitative research methodology was used while in-depth interviews and focused group discussions were the main methods employed.

The Reeling and Spinning training project was conducted in association with Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation (JHARCRAFT), a Government of Jharkhand undertaking under Industry Department, registered under section 26 Companies Act. 1956.

While BCCL provided monetary support and infrastructure, JHARCRAFT provided skilled trainers, handlooms and raw material for the training. The Primary beneficiaries of the project were 150 underprivileged women across locations. Five training centres were proposed in the project proposal out of which two centres were selected as pilot initiatives of the project.

After successful completion of two month long training course at both the centres, beneficiaries were given access to handloom machinery to hone their skills and earn an income in the process. Currently, only one centre is functional with 20-25 beneficiaries regularly coming to the training centre. The project in the mid-implementation phase faces certain challenges such as minimal increase in household income and lack of orders from JHARCRAFT, these if overcome, can result in effective and efficient implementation of the reeling and spinning training project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

Businesses are the most powerful constituents of the society and they do not operate in isolation; there is an increased realization that not only can companies affect society at large, but they are also in a unique position to influence society and make positive impact.

> "The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development[1] (OECD) established a set of guidelines for multinational enterprises in 1976, and was thus a pioneer in developing the concept of CSR. The purpose of these guidelines was to improve the 'investment' climate and encourage the positive contribution multinational enterprises can make to economic and social progress".

An evaluation is 'the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipient and donors.' (OECD Publications, 2010)

1.1. About Bharat Coking Coal Limited

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, a Maharatna Company. The company is operating in 12 administrative areas in Jharia Coalfields encompassing around 226 peripheral villages mainly in the District of Dhanbad, Jharkhand and in some part of West Bengal. The CSR strategy of BCCL states that the company's main objective is to improve the quality of life of people living in and around its command areas. Towards achieving this objective and to understand the interest levels of the local community, BCCL undertook a departmental baseline survey cum Skill Gap Analysis study at some locations. The recommendations from the study formed the basis for the design and deployment of the skill development initiatives.

[1] http://www.oecd.org/about/

1.2. About National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, TISS

National Corporate Social Responsibility Hub, (NCSR Hub) was established in 2011 by the Department of Public Enterprises to enable the Public Sector Enterprises to design and implement holistic and rights-based CSR initiatives. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government of India had come to realize that there is a need to have centralized system where core functions of CSR including learning and knowledge dissemination take place. The core activities of the Hub are:

- Vision and strategic direction setting for Policy and Programme
- Advisory role for PSEs on Policy and Programme implementation
- Research and development and 'evidence-based' policy advocacy
- Capacity building of PSEs, partners and civil society institution
- Impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation
- Empanelment and partner management

1.3. Project Background

REELING AND SPINNING TRAINING PROJECT: This is a skill Development cum employment generation project under "*Swaavlambee* Project" of BCCL targeting groups of unemployed and willing to work women from *Mukunda, Alakdiha, Gareia , Panchmohali* and *Nootangram* villages belonging to Dhanbad District. These villages were chosen because they are located in the command area of BCCL, a project was estimated to generate employment for a group of thirty women from a village. For this purpose, BCCL and JHARCRAFT entered into an agreement for implementation of the project.

1.4. Objectives of the project

1. Skill enhancement through Training and shortening the learning curve of skilled and semi-skilled women.
2. Self-Employment generation and enhancing employability of women groups in the villages.

3. To help improve overall quality of life by providing employment to women especially the weaker section of the society.

1.5. Mid Term Evaluation study for Reeling And Spinning project of BCCL

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) sanctioned mid-term evaluation of the reeling and spinning skill development project to National CSR Hub in August-September 2017. The following report details the evaluation of projects undertaken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited in accordance to their CSR policy laid out in 2014.

As per the agreement with CIL, TISS was entrusted the responsibility to undertake the work of generating data through a baseline survey in the peripheral villages of BCCL. Accordingly TISS conducted a sample survey in 42 villages in and around BCCL in the year 2013 to assess community needs that could be addressed through CSR initiatives. .

Based on the results of the baseline survey, a skilled development and employment generation project was envisioned for unemployed women of these villages. In order to facilitate the identified groups of women of these villages with employment opportunities, initiatives have been taken to take the help of JHARCRAFT, a Government of Jharkhand undertaking. Five groups of women each group comprising of thirty (30) women were identified at Mukunda, Alakdiha, Gareria, Panchmohali and Nootangram village.

CHAPTER 2– RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it, one studies the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them (Kothari, 2004). This chapter outlines the research methodology and also examines the objectives of the study and the research question. The chapter also includes the research design, methods, and level of engagement for data collection, on and off the field as well as the ethics of research and the limitations that the researcher has kept in consideration.

2.1 Objective of Study

The very purpose of the research is to discover answers to the question through the application of the scientific procedures (Kothari, 2004). These objectives help in exploring answers and understanding the behaviour, condition or phenomenon prevalent in the population under study. The aim of the study was to understand the extent of the impact of the project on the socio-economic conditions of the targeted beneficiaries. Further, following are the main objectives of the study:

i. To assess if the objectives of individual projects are being met/have been met;
ii. To understand the continued relevance of the individual projects in their respective contexts;
iii. To identify issues in programmatic implementation and provide recommendation to fulfil the objectives efficiently.

2.2 Key issues addressed

- Implementation mechanisms used by the Implementation Agencies;
- Monitoring mechanisms undertaken by the IAs;
- Scope of improvement as articulated by various stakeholders;
- Efforts towards ensuring sustainability of the project
- Documentation of the project design, outcomes and achievements.

2.3 Research Design

The research design refers to the overall strategy that one chooses to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring one will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data (De Vaus, 2001)

This study is an **Evaluation** research study as it is designed to assess the outcomes of an intervention, so that the findings will provide insights useful for the organizations that have funded and implemented the project. For the purpose of the mid-term evaluation of reeling and spinning training project, qualitative research design was developed.

2.4 Research Methods

Tools for Data Collection

The tool is one of the essential components of a research study. It is an instrument that helps the researcher to meet the objectives of the research. There are various kinds of tools that are utilized based on the needs and objectives of the research. In the current study the research team made use of certain sets of tools which are as follows:

- **Focused Group Discussion (FGD):** FGDs where conducted in all the 4 project, and those interviewed for the FGD were the village members, Ward/Gram Panchayat Representative, ASHA workers, Women Representatives, SHGs Youth group members etc.
- **In-depth Interviews (IDI):** Similarly IDI was conducted with village members who were directly affected by the project
- **Case studies:** Case studies were used to get life narratives of the beneficiaries and to understand the impact of the project on their socio-economic and cultural lives

2.5 Data collection methods

The sampling type used for Data collection was Random Stratified sampling. **Primary data** was collected using the following methods, selected as per the above-explained research design:

a. Survey of beneficiaries through questionnaire

b. Semi-structured interview (using interview schedule) and In-depth interviews. The in-depth interviews were open-ended with complete scope for probing and getting detailed information from the participants.
c. Participatory research methods such as transect walk
d. Document analysis (review of project reports)
e. Direct observation (home visit, village/town visit and institution visit)

Secondary data: Secondary data, wherever made available by the implementing agencies, consisted of Annual reports, Project Proposals, Baseline studies and project blue prints

2.6 Participants of Data Collection

This study aims to capture perspectives from multiple stakeholders. Accordingly the following participants and stakeholders were covered through the data collection done in this study:

- Beneficiaries i.e. people (here SHG/Women's group) impacted by the project
- Officials of BCCL (Sustainable Development Department)
- Village level stakeholders (Community Leaders):, Sarpanch, ward members and former Sarpanch

2.7 Data Analysis

As previously mentioned, this study employs qualitative methods. The responses from the in-depth interviews and the other qualitative data were subjected to coding for detecting patterns. The data from interviews and discussions was analyzed **thematically** and the data from all the sources was integrated as per the responses to understand, assess and evaluate the entire process of implementation. This being a qualitative study, there is an emphasis on understanding and analyzing the perceptions, views and experiences of the beneficiaries and other key stakeholders with respect to the skilled development project.

2.8 Challenges of the study

1. **Language Barrier:** The major hurdle in data collection was the language barriers, few of the villagers were speaking Bengali and few were Oriya/Odia.

2. **Limited documentation:** The Limited documentation of the CSR project was another hurdle faced by the research team. It rendered primary data as the only source of information

CHAPTER 3–FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD

3.1 Introduction

"Swaavlambi Project" is a Skill Development initiative of BCCL and JHARCRAFT, an undertaking of Government of Jharkhand. They have mutually agreed to develop skills in weaving and reeling to assure sustainable livelihoods to underprivileged and unemployed women of Dhanbad District of Jharkhand. Mukunda, Alakdiha, Gareia, Panchmohali and Nootangram are the chosen villages to implement this employment generation program. The purpose of the intervention is to develop an infrastructure to train women, employ them in the centres and assure a market linkage for sustainability. The aim is to ensure maximum possible monetary benefits to these women.

3.2 Background

"Swaavlambi Project" is a Skill Development initiative of BCCL and JHARCRAFT, an undertaking of Government of Jharkhand. They have mutually agreed to develop skills in weaving and reeling to assure sustainable livelihoods to underprivileged and unemployed women of Dhanbad District of Jharkhand. Mukunda, Alakdiha, Gareia, Panchmohali and Nootangram are the chosen villages to implement this employment generation program. The purpose of the intervention is to develop an infrastructure to train women, employ them in the centres and assure a market linkage for sustainability. The aim is to ensure minimum monetary benefits to these women, BCCL and JHARCRAFT have entered into an agreement to share the responsibilities of the Weaving and Reeling Training Program. JHARCRAFT imparted skill development training to a group of thirty women on Reeling and Spinning of cotton and silk thread in two locations for a period of one month. After having received training, the women were found to be skilled enough, to produce the cotton and silk handlooms. The training centre was the production centre and guidance was provided by the trainers and officials of JHARCRAFT. Apart from training, JHARCRAFT was responsible for generating a market for the produce. The Emporiums across the country were the platforms to exhibit and sale the finished products. The money earned from the sale was to be transferred to the bank accounts of women.

Reeling and spinning training project is a CSR initiative which is a skill development and employment generation project under "*Swaavlambee* Project" of BCCL. Itis focussed on willing unemployed groups of women of the villages *Mukunda, Alakdiha, Gareia, Panchmohali* and *Nootangram* belonging to Dhanbad District. To generate employment opportunities for the women, BCCL and Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd. (JHARCRAFT) have entered into an agreement for implementation of the project. JHARCRAFT is a Government of Jharkhand undertaking under Industry Department and is registered under section 26 under Companies Act. 1956. It is operating such projects successfully at Khraswan in Jameshdpur, Nagri in Ranchi and Bhagahiya in Sahebganj. Besides this, their projects are also being implemented as CSR activities of Gua Ore Mines, Megahatburu, Kirkburn, Durgapur plant of SAIL and NTPC Hazaribagh, THIESS Minaces, JINDAL Power Patratuas organisations.

In the first phase, for one month, JHARCRAFT imparted skill development training to a group of thirty women on Reeling and Spinning of cotton and silk thread in two locations, Mukunda and Alakdiha. Once trained, these women started production of cotton and silk fabrics under the guidance of JHARCRAFT trainers and officials for the remaining project period. According to the agreement, JHARCRAFT also managed production of the silk products produced by the trained women and promoted marketing of the products through their emporiums spread over various locations of the country. Money earned from the sale of the silk products is being transferred to bank accounts of the women.

This project, therefore, intended to provide a sustainable employment generation for the women of the target communities

3.3 Objectives of the reeling and spinning training project

a) Skill enhancement through Training and shortening the learning curve of skilled and semi-skilled women.
b) Self-Employment generation and enhancing employability of women groups in the villages.
c) To help improve overall quality of life by providing employment to women especially the weaker section of the society.

3.4 Implementation of the Project

BCCL is the donor partner and JHARCRAFT the Implementing Agency for the Reeling and Spinning Training Program. JHARCRAFT is responsible to train the women and guide the production of cotton and silk handloom for the period of two years. The Agency is also liable for promoting and marketing the produce with sales. Both parties are accountable to each other for the period of mutual agreement as per the MoU. In the documents presented and official's accounts collected, it was found that there was no clear exit strategy after the completion of the project. The officials reported that bimonthly monitoring visits were made to ensure the efficient implementation of the project.

The primary beneficiaries of the project were thirty women pre centre. The beneficiaries were selected on the basis of their vulnerable background and willingness to acquire skills and participate in production post training. These women belonged to socio-economically vulnerability groups. The indirect beneficiaries were, thus, the families of these women.

Out of five proposed locations, centres have been started at Mukunda and Alakdiha. The other centres will be gradually started after analyzing the results of the pilot
Proposed Location of Implementation:

Table No. 1 – Proposed Location of implementation

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of *panchayat*	Name of police Station	District	State
1	Mukunda	Mukunda	Tisra	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
2	Alakdiha	Alakdiha	Tisra	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
3	Gareria	Gareria	Kenduadih	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
4	Panchmohali	Panchmohali	Chirkunda	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
5	Nootangram	Nootangram	Chirkunda	Dhanbad	Jharkhand

3.5 Observations of the Mid Term Evaluation

Focused Group Discussions with the beneficiaries and Key Informant Interviews with the officials of BCCL were conducted to gain insights on the ongoing projects. BCCL provided financial support to JHARCRAFT so as to develop an infrastructural facility to conduct trainings and manufacture the handlooms. Whereas, JHARCRAFT provided training and guidance for the duration of two years. They also arranged for required resources like raw materials, reeling and spinning equipment, technical support and a network for promotion of sale of the produce from these centres.

During the study, it was observed that out of two, only one centre at Mukunda is functional with only twenty to twenty-five women working for five days a week. The other centre at Alakdiha is non-operational. However, thirty women were provided training at the location. A negotiation is on-going between BCCL, JHARCRAFT and group of women to re-initiate the centre and start the production.

3.6 Mukunda Training Centre

The centre was inaugurated in the month of January, 2016 and training started from the month of March, 2016. The facility was provided in the adjoining centre of Mukunda Hospital operated by BCCL. The centre is spacious to facilitate trainings and store needful logistics like raw material, equipment & finished products.

Twenty-five women have been trained and are participating in the process of manufacturing at the Mukunda Centre. They reside in the radius of five kilometers from the centre and are between twenty-five to thirty-five years old. Most are either illiterate or barely educated, only one was reported to be a graduate. The women largely belong to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and monthly average income ranges from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 30000 per month. According to the beneficiaries, they are currently not employed anywhere else other than the training centre. None of them have started a self-employment venture as a result of the reeling and spinning training because according to the beneficiaries, the handlooms are unaffordable for them.

Beneficiaries with a finished handloom product and reeling *charkha*

The beneficiaries explained that they were uninitiated to the workings of the handloom craft and thus were hesitant to join the training and commit two years for the same. Since the beneficiaries had not contributed to the household income prior to this initiative, their family members were uncertain about the viability of the project as well. It was only after the detailed information dissemination by the '*mukhiya*' and the BCCL personnel that the women decided to join the training. The beneficiaries were also assured an increase in income as a consequence of the training program. The beneficiaries noted that their main motivation for engaging with this program was to gain a unique skill which could be used for income generation at any time in the future.

The training was conducted in a facility adjoining the Mukunda hospital operated by BCCL. The centre was found to be spacious enough to facilitate trainings and store resources. The facility houses 20 large handlooms along with a storage room for raw materials such as thread, needles, parts of the handlooms and also the finished materials. The women spent approximately five to six hours a day at the facility weaving fabrics. Even though the agreement between BCCL and

Government of Jharkhand states that JHARCRAFT will be solely responsible for the purchase of the finished products and will also bring business for the beneficiaries evidence from secondary research conducted and perspectives from KIIs on the field, indicate that JHARCRAFT has been unable to uphold this aspect of the agreement in its totality. Nevertheless, JHARCRAFT has been instrumental in providing training to the beneficiaries and the trainer is still involved with the production of fabric so that he can provide assistance to the beneficiaries when required.

According to secondary research, JHARCRAFT is, however, not able to provide the optimum market for the produce of the centre. Handloom is learnt over many years whereas these women had spent only two years practicing the craft. Consequently the quality of the product was not at par with market standards On the other hand, the women expected get gainful employment after the completion of the project. Resulting in uncertainty due to the lack of it. This is also breach of contract as they agreed to sale the output of the centre.

The beneficiaries unanimously noted that the trainer was a highly skilled professional trainer who had been integral in the growth of their artisan skills. They were well aware of the procedures of the agreement and the roles of JHARCRAFT and BCCL officials. In addition, they were found to have successfully grasped intricate concepts from their syllabus. They also mentioned that post the initial training period, they practiced the nuances of handloom reeling and spinning and are still in the process of honing their craft. They express their gratitude to the involved parties to help them work on the handloom machines post the training.

Apart from facilitation in acquiring a new skill, the reeling and spinning training project has also helped in self-esteem boost, development of entrepreneurship and enhancement in quality of life. The beneficiaries shared that they had never gone out of their house without a male companion but now are able to access the banking services without any assistance post the training program. They also shared instances of realizing the importance of quality education after exposure to myriad of delegates and officials from the well renowned organisations such as BCCL and their partners. The beneficiaries have now tried to chart out a plan to provide quality education to their children and hope this training program will aid them in contributing to the increase in their household income.

As regards to achievement of stated milestones, disappointment was expressed by beneficiaries, as there have been no financial gains to the women in spite of working for more than five hours a day for twenty days in the month. They earn a bare minimum income of INR 350- INR 600 per month which is less than minimum wages and far less than the benefit promised to them. Conclusively, there is a marginal increase in the household incomes as reported by the beneficiaries. Corrective measures for the same are yet to be taken from the all the stakeholders.

3.7 Alakdiha Training Centre

The Research Investigators were unable to interact with any of the respondents from this centre as it was not functional at the time of the study.

The training centre at Alakdiha is non-operational due to many unfortunate constraints accumulated over a period of time. Thirty women were successfully trained and were about to initiate the process of production but everything halted at the demand of mechanized reeling machines. These machines reduce the human labour and time required to weave the handlooms.

At present, all stakeholders are discussing and negotiating in order to reach a mutual consent to re-initiate the centre and avoid further delays loses losses to any of the shareholders.

The BCCL officials explained that the beneficiaries belong to the highly marginalised communities and their villages are located amidst the mining activities of BCCL. Public and private transport rarely plies to these villages making them cut-off from the nearest towns and cities. In these situations, the beneficiaries expected an avenue of income generation located in their vicinity but they feel that this training program has been unsuccessful in providing the same.

Further, there is a strong demand of a mechanised machine for reeling the threads which will reduce their manual labour on reeling on a manual charkha and focus the remaining time on weaving the thread. This matter has been escalated at the level of BCCL and JHARCRAFT and both the organisations are amidst negotiations with the beneficiaries and among themselves to come to a fruitful conclusion.

Table no. 2 – Summary of concerns in Alakdiha Centre

Sr.No	Stakeholder	Concerns in regard to mechanised reeling machine	Recommendation
1	Beneficiaries	Decreases the reeling time by at least 60%.	Demand for mechanised reeling machine.
2	BCCL	No budgetary allowances for the same in the MoU	Negotiation meeting to be scheduled with JHARCRAFT
3	JHARCRAFT	No budgetary allowances for the same in the MoU	

Secondly, the travelling is another major area of concern of these women. There are no public or private transport services bridging the distances between the centre and habitat of the women. These women hail from highly marginalized communities and reside at the sites amidst of the mining activities of BCCL. They remain disconnected with the main cities as there is no consistent and assured mode of transport which is 15-20 kms away. The beneficiaries have also demanded for the production near their vicinity. They expressed that their expectations were not fulfilled and the project was not considerate enough to support these women from the far places.
In spite of extreme difficulties, the recipients of training acknowledged the quality of training, the skills of the trainer, infrastructural facilities, tools & techniques and other necessary resources of the training program.

BCCL and JHARCRAFT are interacting with the women to find best possible solution to terminate the conflicts and re-start the process of manufacturing at the centre.

3.8 Concerns regarding the project

When asked about the challenges being faced by the beneficiaries from both training facilities in the past two years of the reeling and spinning training program, following are the main responses:

- Minimal increase in household income: even though the beneficiaries received Rs. 3000 per month for the period of the training, the beneficiaries' state that the income posts that has dwindled. In Mukunda, the women have persevered in the hope of learning new skill as they hail from economically stable families while in Alakdiha, lack of income is of primary concern as they are situated in geographically and economically remote areas. Therefore, lack of income coupled with spending a full working day at the loom is not feasible for the beneficiaries of Alakdiha centre.

- Lack of mechanised tools: the beneficiaries expressed concern about the time manual reeling machines take as compared to ones that have a motor attached. According to the beneficiaries, the mechanised reeling machine can save up to 60% of their time spent in the reeling activities in preparation of fabric production. They note that the time spent on the production of fabric can be increased if the time on reeling the thread is reduced. Currently, they spend at least 10 days on reeling the threads on a manual *charkha* which is then used in the handlooms. They claim that on a mechanised *charkha*, the same reeling process will take 4 days instead of 10 days.

- Lack of orders from JHARCRAFT: the beneficiaries have expressed that there has been a decrease in orders from the aforementioned organisation and they are not provided a variety of threads to work with. They were hoping to be working on bigger orders by now but according to their trainer some of the beneficiaries are still learning and once their skills are further developed they will be able to work with other thread varieties to produce fabric on the handloom.

CHAPTER 4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

Table no. 3 – Summary of recommendations

Sr.No	Recommendation	Purpose
1	The internal conflicts can be mutually resolved by discussions and provisions of viable demands.	To revive the existing centres (operational & non-operational) with increased productivity and enhanced quality.
2	Market Linkages can be multiplied by creating avenues like online sale, participation in exhibitions, display in retail chains and B2B contracts	To assure consistent sale for sustainability.
3	Branding, product innovation, design development, technical training and technological support can be imparted for better quality product and higher goodwill.	To compete with the changing trends of fashion and offer products at affordable prices.
4	Training in Entrepreneurship can be conducted as part of the training program.	To motivate the trainees to own the responsibility of sustaining the centres of production.
5	Trainees can be educated on forming SHGs and availing micro-finance from the financial intuitions.	To make the collective self-reliable and self-sufficient.
6	Introduce and link with State and Government schemes in Handloom Sector, Women Entrepreneurship, Micro-Finance, Market Linkages, Procurement of raw material & other technical support,	To assure support and sustainability of the enterprise.
7	A website can be launched with Brand Name	To reach to the new

	and portal for online payments to promote the produce and increase the sale. Social Media can be used as a platform for publicity and awareness.	community of online purchasers and increase the sale multi-fold.
8	Training on data management, financial management, logistics management, etc can be imparted to the beneficiaries.	To educate beneficiaries on aspects of managerial skills for analysing the state of the enterprise to plan the line of action.
9	Backward and forward linkages can be identified and specialised services can be exchanged.	To withstand the uncertainties of the market and minimise the risks by sharing it with multiple stakeholders.
10	Exposure to interact with established cluster collectives.	To learn the process of formation of an enterprise from a small no.of beneficiaries,and extending the participation for more benefits.

ANNEXURE

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARIES

SKILL DEVELOPMENT ON REELING AND SPINNING TRAINING UNDER CSR OF BCCL

Date:

Time:

Village:

1.	Details of the beneficiary:
a)	Name:
b)	Age:
c)	Educational Qualification:
d)	Income:
2.	Are you currently employed? If yes, with whom?
3.	Are you working as a skill artisan?
4.	Or are there initiatives taken to make you self-sufficient entrepreneurs?
5.	What do you know of this training? (Objectives)
6.	When did this training start?
7.	How did you know about this training?
8.	What made you join this training?
9.	What were you trained for?
10.	How were you trained?
11.	What was the duration of the training?
12.	Were you satisfied with the trainer?
13.	How has this training benefitted you?

14.	Has there been an increase in the household income?
15.	What personal skills did you develop?
16.	Has it brought about any perceptional change in your family?
17.	What did you like about the training?
18.	What did you not like about the training?
19.	What were the immediate effects after training? Social: Familial: Economic:
20.	Did you earn from the products made during the training? How much did you earn?
21.	Was it more or less according to your expectations?
22.	Were you given any stipend during the training?
23.	Can you teach others what you have learnt?
24.	Who do you sell your products to?
25.	Do they give you a target to achieve in a month?
26.	What are the transactions terms by the buyer?
27.	Were the beneficiaries given the final assessment at the end of the training? If yes, what was it?
28.	Are the beneficiaries' parts of a Self Help Group?
29.	What other skills were imparted to them?
30.	Was the community involved? If yes, in what ways?
31.	How has this project shown improvement in the quality of the life in the beneficiaries? Please elaborate (medical insurances, bank accounts, etc.)
32.	What has been the response/feedback from the beneficiaries to Jharcraft on this project?
33.	Did Jharcraft face any challenges while engaging with the community?
34.	To your knowledge, are there any other organizations working with a similar programme in this geographical area? If yes, could you provide the names of those organizations?
35.	Budget of running the particular project:

36.	What was the cost decided upon?
37.	Was there any deviance?
38.	Please provide details about the team who were assigned the project: *What was their role? What was the input and the output?*
39.	What are the strengths and weaknesses of this project?
40.	Has Jharcraft faced any challenges in engaging with BCCL? What were the key challenges faced during this project?
41.	What are the key achievements of this project?
42.	According to you should there be additional measures taken to improve this project?
43.	Kindly provide any additional comments, concerns and/or observations/suggestions to improve this project?

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

DATE:

TIME:

44.	Details of the Company:	
e)	Name:	
f)	Designation:	
g)	Contact No.:	
h)	Address:	
45.	Name of project:	
46.	Date of Implementation:	
47.	Objectives of the project:	
48.	List which of these objectives were achieved and which were not achieved?	
49.	Please explain the process of collaboration with Jharcraft. The rationale is stated in the proposal, was that idea accomplished?	
50.	Why and how did BCCL choose Jharcraft to implement this project?	
51.	As per the MoU, did Jharcraft do any baseline study before commencing the program?	
52.	State the geographical areas the project is being implemented in.	
53.	No. of villages:	Names of villages:
54.	What is the total number of beneficiaries? (please attach scanned copy of total number of beneficiaries mentioning their phone numbers)	

55.	Is there a deviance from the numbers decided upon initially? If yes, why?
56.	How did you decide upon the beneficiaries?
57.	Since when has BCCL been funding this project?
58.	What resources did BCCL contribute? E.g.: Infrastructure, monetary contribution, etc.
59.	Was the community involved? If yes, in what ways?
60.	Are the beneficiaries aware of the role of BCCL in this project? Has a display board used to make them aware?
61.	How has this project shown improvement in the quality of the life in the beneficiaries? What has been the response/feedback from the beneficiaries to BCCL on this project?
62.	Did BCCL face any challenges while engaging with the community?
63.	Did the community know that BCCL is the funder agency of this project?
64.	To your knowledge, are there any other organizations working with a similar programme in this geographical area? If yes, could you provide the names of those organizations?
65.	Budget of running the particular project:
	What was the cost decided upon? Was there any deviance?
66.	Please provide details about the team who were assigned the project: What was their role? What was the input and the output?
67.	What are the strengths and weakness of this project?
	Strengths:
	Weakness:
68.	Has BCCL undertaken monitoring of the said project? How many times? Kindly provide documents if any.
69.	Has Jharcraft conducted any evaluation of the project?
70.	Has BCCL received any monthly reports from Jharcraft? If yes, how many? Please provide with the documents.
71.	Has BCCL faced any challenges in engaging with Jharcraft? What were the key challenges faced during this project?
72.	What are the key achievements of this project?
73.	According to you should there be additional measures taken to improve this project?
74.	Would you replicate this model in future as your CSR project in more villages? Has this model been already replicated?
75.	What changes would you include in the replication of the project?
76.	Kindly provide any additional comments, concerns and/or observations/ suggestions to improve this project?

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT OF BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED, CLUSTER – I

(FOR THE MONTH MARCH, 2023)

E. C. no. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes that affects the fauna and flora. In accordance with the quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. The three major attributes are air, water and noise level.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a Subsidiary company of Coal India Limited is operating Underground and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is a part of Gondwana Coalfields located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, the JCF is bounded by $23^0$37' N to $23^0$52' N latitudes and $86^0$09' E to $86^0$30' E longitude occupying an area of 450 Sq.km. BCCL has awarded Environmental monitoring work of Jharia Coalfield (JCF) to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The environmental monitoring has been carried out as per the conditions laid down by the MoEF&CC while granting environmental clearance of project, consent letter issued by the respective SPCB, and other statutory requirements.

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Ambient air sampling locations

The ambient air quality monitoring stations were selected to represent core, buffer zone area. The rationale has been based on the guidelines stipulated by MoEF&CC, consent letter of SPCB, as well as other statutory requirements.

2.2 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine sump water.

2.3 Noise level monitoring locations

Noise levels vary depending on the various activities in mining areas. The monitoring of noise level in different locations will be helpful to take appropriate mitigating measures. The rationale has been based on the guidelines stipulated by MoEF&CC, consent letter of SPCB, as well as other statutory requirements.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM_{10}), Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO_2) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_2). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine

Dust Sampler ($PM_{2.5}$ sampler) were used for sampling of $PM_{10,}$ SO_2, & NO_X and Fine Dust Sampler ($PM_{2.5}$ sampler) were used for sampling of $PM_{2.5}$ at 24 hours interval once in a fortnight and the same for the gaseous pollutants. The samples were analysed in Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad.

3.2 Water quality

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. The Mine effluent samples were collected and analysed for four parameters on fortnightly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analysed at the Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI, RI- II, Dhanbad.

3.3 Noise level monitoring

Noise level measurements in form of 'L_{EQ}' were taken using Integrated Data Logging Sound Level Meter. Noise levels were measured in Decibels, 'A' weighted average, i.e. dB(A).

4.0 Results and interpretations

4.1 Air quality

It has been seen from the analysis results that the 24 hours average concentration parameters like $PM_{10,}$ $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NO_X are mostly within the permissible limits in all sampling locations as per MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines and National Ambient Air Quality Standard -2009. Sometimes the concentration of PM_{10}& $PM_{2.5}$ exceeds the limits due to heavy public traffic, poor road condition, coke oven plants, burning of coal by surrounding habitants, brick making, municipal waste dumps and industries like Steel Plant, thermal Plants including their fly ash etc.

The following preventive and suppressive mitigative measures can be undertaken to contain the pollution level within prescribed level:-

- Wet drilling and controlled blasting should be practice.
- Explosive used should be optimised to restrict the dust generation.
- Transportation roads should be permanently asphalted free of ruts, potholes etc.
- Water should be sprayed on coal transportation road, service road more frequently and at regular interval.
- Dust from roads should be removed physically or mechanically.
- Greenbelts around industrial sites, service building area besides Avenue plantation along roads should be created.
- Coal dust should be suppressed by using fixed sprinklers.
- Regular maintenance of plant and machinery should be undertaken.

4.2 Water quality

The test results indicate that the major parameters compared with MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000

4.3 Noise Level

During the noise level survey it has been observed that the noise level in the sampling locations is within the permissible limits prescribed as per MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines for Industrial Area and Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Any industry and development activities including coal mining is bound to affect environmental attributes. There are positive as well as negative impacts of such operations. For controlling the adverse impacts a regular monitoring is essential. The environmental monitoring is being done as per the guide-lines stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India.

The very purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes which affects the environment. As per quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. The three major attributes are air, water and noise level.

Bharat Coking Coal has awarded Environmental Monitoring work of all Projects, Cluster wise, to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The environmental monitoring has been carried out as per conditions laid down by MoEF&CC while granting environmental clearance to different projects. CMPDI has trained manpower and well equipped laboratory to carry out monitoring, analysis and R&D work in the field of environment.

1.1 The Cluster I is in the westernmost part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes Damoda OCP, Damoda UG. The Cluster – I is situated at a distance of about 40 - 45 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this cluster are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Jamunia River.

1.2 The Cluster I is designed to produce 0.9 MTPA (normative) and 1.17 MTPA peak capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W-II to W-IV.

The Project is being worked by deploying shovel dumper combination.

The Project has been granted Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity of 0.9 MTPA (normative) and 1.17 MTPA peak capacity of coal production vide letter no **E. C. no. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.**

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change while granting environmental clearance has given one of the General conditions that " Four ambient air quality monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NOx monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets, other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board."

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC & JSPCB and other statutory authorities.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

(As per G.S.R. 742 (E) dt. 25th December, 2000)

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Damoda (A2): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23°46'9.00"N & 86°10'38.00"E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Karmatand village (A1) : Residential area

The location of the sampling station is at 23°45'58.20"N & 86° 9'30.59"E in Karmatand village. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level.

ii) Madhuband washery (A3) : Industrial area

The location of the sampling station is at 23°47'24.01"N & 86°11'32.00"E in the Washery premises. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level.

iii) Block II OCP (A4): **Industrial Area**

The location of the sampling station is 23°47'2.00"N & 86°11'15.00"E . The sampler was placed at an elevated platform of approx. height 1.5m above ground level near water treatment plant of Block II OCP.

iv) Regional Hospital Baghmara (A42): Residential Area

The location of the sampling station is 23°47'57"N & 86°12'39"E The sampler was placed at an elevated platform of approx. height 1.5m above ground level at Regional Hospital Baghmara.

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone:0326-223-850

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Damoda (A2)**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**
Date of Sampling	11.03.23 – 16.03.23	**Period of Analysis**	**10.03.2023 TO 20.03.2023**	**Zone of Station:** Core Zone	**AREA** Industrial Area

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values (in µg/m³)		Range Of Testing	LDL	MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E)	NAAQS, 2009
			1st FN	2nd FN				
1	PM_{10}	IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017	86	83	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	43	43	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	<10	<10	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	**29**	**28**	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

** LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,*

***All units are in µg/m3, 24 hourly Average,*

ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

***Note**: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.*

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Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Karmatand village(A1)**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**
Date of Sampling	15.03.2023 – 29.03.2023	**Period of Analysis**	**15-03-2023 to 31-03-2023**	**Zone of Station:** **Buffer zone**	**AREA** **Residential area**

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values (in µg/m³)		Range Of Testing	LDL	MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E)	NAAQS, 2009
			1st FN	2nd FN				
1	PM_{10}	IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017	99	89	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	45	39	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	<10	<10	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	**18**	**19**	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

** LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,*

***All units are in µg/m3, 24 hourly Average,*

ANALYSED BY (Gaurav Kant) ***REVIEWED BY*** (Amit Raj Mishra) ***Authorised Signatory***

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**				**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**						**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Madhuband washery (A3)**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**	**Sampling Method**		**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Period of Analysis	**10.03.2023 to 29.03.2023**	**Date of Sampling**	10.03.2023	17.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**	**AREA**	**Industrial area**

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values (in µg/m³)**		**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E)**	**NAAQS, 2009**
			1st FN	**2nd FN**				
1	PM_{10}	IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017	94	91	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	50	45	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	<10	<10	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	**26**	**29**	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

** LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,*

***All units are in µg/m3, 24 hourly Average,*

ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Block II OCP (A4)**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023 /12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**
Date of Sampling 03.03.2023 &16.03.2023	**Period of Analysis**	01.03.2023 to 30.03.2023		**Zone of Station:** **Buffer Zone**	**AREA** **Industrial Area**

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values (in µg/m³)		Range Of Testing	LDL	MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E)	NAAQS, 2009
			1st FN	2nd FN				
1	PM_{10}	IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017	124	95	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	79	57	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	<10	<10	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	**26**	**27**	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

** LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,*

***All units are in µg/m3, 24 hourly Average,*

(Gaurav Kant)

(Amit Raj Mishra)

ANALYSED BY ***REVIEWED BY*** ***Authorised Signatory***

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**February 2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Hospital Baghmara (A42)**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023 /12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**
Date of Sampling 10-03-2023 17-03-2023	Period of Analysis	10.03.2023 to 20.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**	**AREA** / **Residential Area**

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values (in µg/m³)**		**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E)**	**NAAQS, 2009**
			1st FN	**2nd FN**				
1	PM_{10}	IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017	89	88	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	40	31	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	13	12	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	**20**	**19**	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

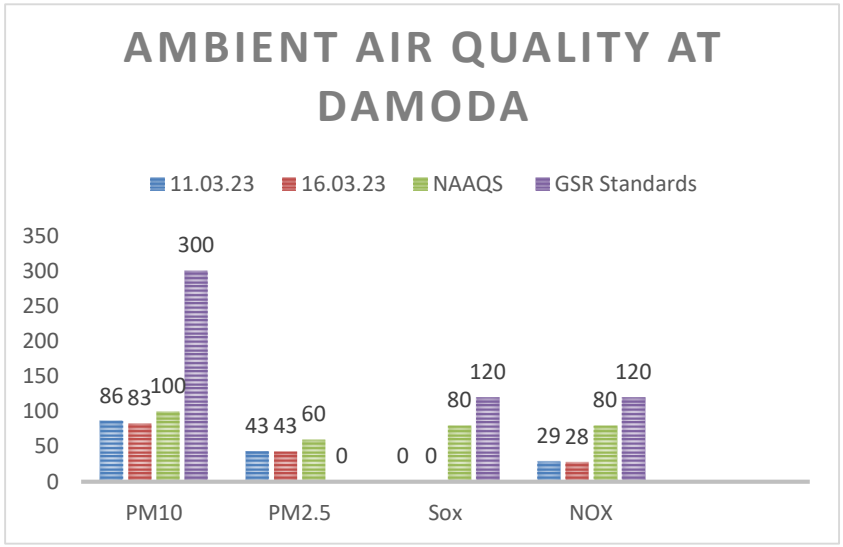
***All units are in µg/m3, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,*

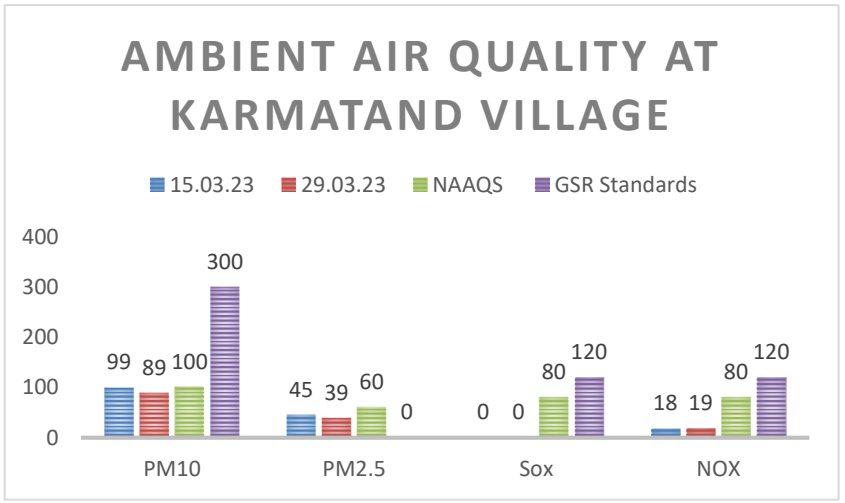
ANALYSED BY (Gaurav Kant) ***REVIEWED BY*** (Amit Raj Mishra) ***Authorised Signatory***

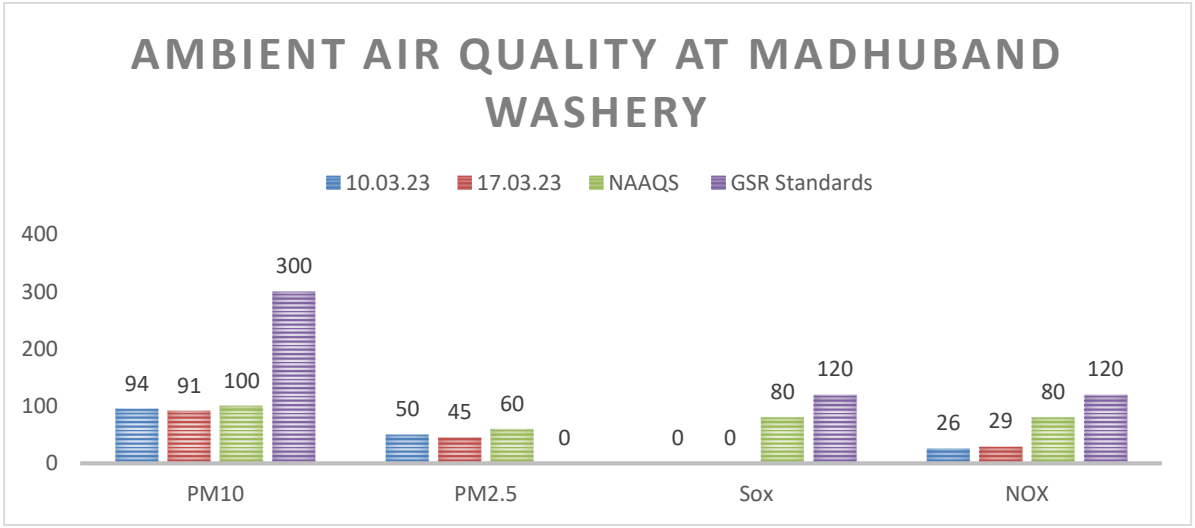
***Note**: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.*

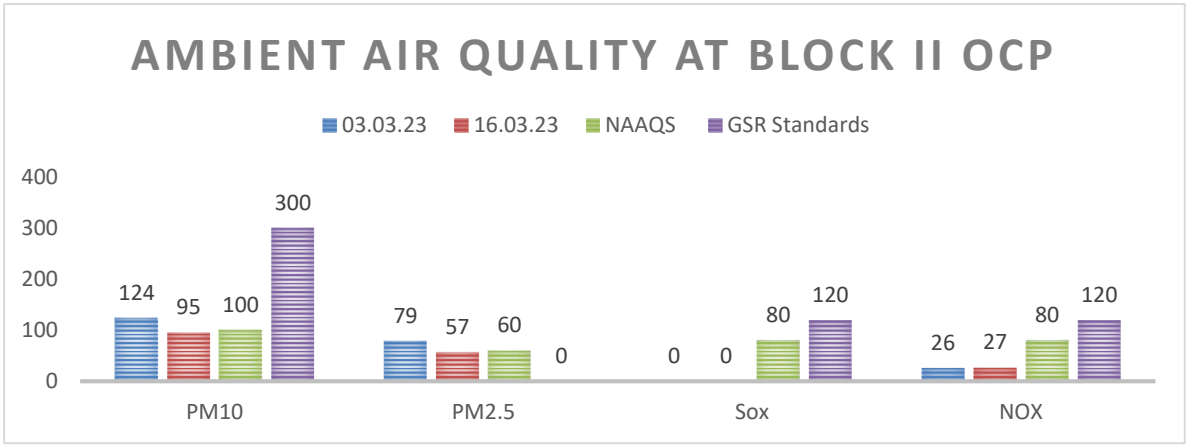
---- End of Report ----

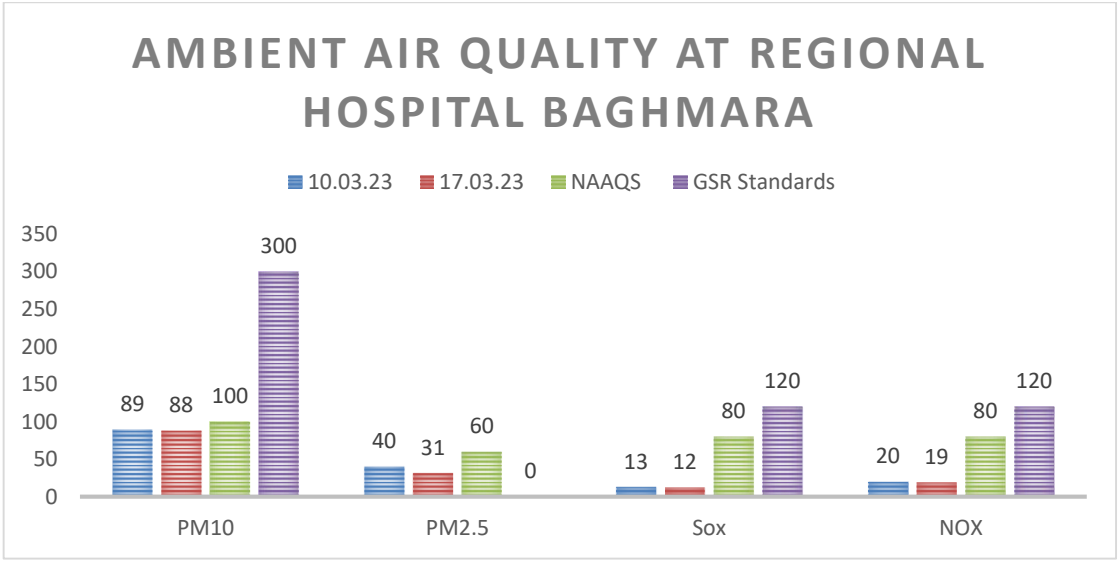
Page -1 of 1


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT DAMODA
11.03.23
16.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
86 83 100 300
43 43 60 0
0 0 80 120
29 28 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT KARMATAND VILLAGE
15.03.23
29.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
400
300
200
100
0
99 89 100 300
45 39 60 0
0 0 80 120
18 19 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND WASHERY
10.03.23
17.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
400
300
200
100
0
94 91 100 300
50 45 60 0
0 0 80 120
26 29 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT BLOCK II OCP
03.03.23
16.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
400
300
200
100
0
124
95
100
300
79
57
60
0
0
0
80
120
26
27
80
120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT REGIONAL HOSPITAL BAGHMARA
10.03.23
17.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
89
88
100
300
40
31
60
0
13
12
80
120
20
19
80
120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Damoda (MW1)

A sampling point is fixed to assess the effluent quality of Mine discharge. This location is selected to monitor effluent discharge in to Jamunia.

ii) Mine Discharge of Madhuband (MW23)

A sampling point is fixed to assess the effluent quality of Mine discharge.

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. The effluent samples were collected and analysed for four parameters on fortnightly basis at the Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

3.3 Results & Interpretations

The results are given in tabular form along with the applicable standards. Results are compared with Schedule - VI, effluent prescribed by MoEF&CC. Results show that most of the parameters are within the permissible limits.

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
MINE EFFLUENT TEST REPORT

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	**February 2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**		**RI-II/WATER/2022-23/12**	
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Damoda**	**Sampling Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**	**Sampling Method**		**IS 3025 (Part-1)**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
Period of Analysis	**06.03.2023 TO 17.04.2023**		**Date of Sampling**		**Sample Collected in 2.5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**		
			13.03.23	27.03.23			

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values**		**STANDARDS FOR COAL MINES (Stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Vide Notification No. GSR 742(E), Dt: 25.09.2000)**	**LDL**
			First Fortnight 13.03.23	**Second Fortnight** 27.03.23		
1	Total Suspended Solids	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric	41	41	*100 (Max)*	10
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	7.97	7.94	*5.5 - 9.0*	0.2
3	Oil & Grease	IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*	2
4	COD	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method	28	24	*250 (Max)*	4

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,*
***Grab sampling carried out for water samples.*

ANALYSED BY | (Kumar Vaibhav) ***REVIEWED BY*** | (Amit Raj Mishra) ***Authorised Signatory***

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
MINE EFFLUENT TEST REPORT

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
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TC-10122

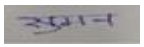
Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

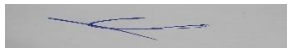
Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**		**Report No.**	**RI-II/WATER/2022-23/12**	
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Madhuband**	**Sampling Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**		**Sampling Method**	**IS 3025 (Part-1)**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
station	**Madhuband**		**Date of Sampling**		**Sample Collected in 2.5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**		
			13.03.23	27.03.23	Period of Analysis	**06.03.2023 TO 17.04.2023**	

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values**		**STANDARDS FOR COAL MINES (Stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Vide Notification No. GSR 742(E), Dt: 25.09.2000)**	**LDL**
			First Fortnight	**Second Fortnight**		
1	Total Suspended Solids	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric	31	33	*100 (Max)*	10
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	7.94	7.91	*5.5 - 9.0*	0.2
3	Oil & Grease	IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*	2
4	COD	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method	32	32	*250 (Max)*	4

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,*

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples.*





(Kumar Vaibhav)

(Amit Raj Mishra)

ANALYSED BY ***REVIEWED BY*** ***Authorised Signatory***

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Karmatand village (N1)**

ii) **Damoda Colliery(N2)**

iii) **Madhuband Washery (N3)**

Iv) **Block – II OCP (N4)**

V) **Regional Hospital Baghmara (N42):**

4.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Noise level measurements in form of 'L_{EQ}' were taken using Integrated Data Logging Sound Level Meter during day time & night time. Noise levels were measured for the complete day & night time, the Intergration time taken was one hour or 3600 seconds. Noise levels were measured in Decibels, 'A' weighted average, i.e. dB (A).

4.2 Results & Interpretations

Ambient noise levels were recorded during day time & night time and the observed values were compared with standards prescribed by MoEF&CC. The results of Noise levels recorded during day & night time on fortnightly basis are presented in tabular form along with the applicable standard permissible limits. The observed values in terms of L_{EQ} are presented**.** The observed values at all the monitoring locations are found to be within permissible limits.

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Noise Level Test Report

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTER I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Karmatand village**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
Station	**Karmatand**	**Date of Sampling**		**Zone Category of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**
		15.03.23	29.03.23		

Sl. No.	Parameter	Hour / Time of day	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) First Fortnight	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) Second Fortnight	Method of Analysis	Range Of Testing	LDL	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards Zones	Limits in dB
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	40.5	41.2	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	42.5	40.9					
3		08:00 - 09:00	43.9	44.5					
4		09:00 – 10:00	44.4	44.5					
5		10:00 - 11:00	44.6	45					
6		11:00 - 12:00	45	44.8					
7		12:00 - 13:00	46.1	47.4					
8		13:00 - 14:00	46.2	46.5					
9		14:00 - 15:00	46.8	46.8					
10		15:00 - 16:00	47.1	47.9					
11		16:00 - 17:00	47.2	48.3					
12		17:00 - 18:00	47.9	47.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	45.9	47.5					
14		19:00 - 20:00	44.5	45.1					
15		20:00 - 21:00	41.5	44.6					
16		21:00 - 22:00	41.1	41.3					
		Leq DAY	45.2	45.8					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	36.9	35.8	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	36.6	34.4					
3		00:00- 01:00	33.1	33.5					
4		01.00-02.00	32.9	32.8					
5		02.00-03.00	32.7	32.7					
6		03.00-04.00	33.2	32.6					
7		04.00-05.00	33.2	32.5					
8		05:00-06:00	35.6	32.1					
		Leq NIGHT	34.6	33.5					

***All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A) *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit*

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Noise Level Test Report

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Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Damoda Colliery**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**

			Date of Sampling	11.03.23	16.03.23	**Zone Category of Station:**		**Core Zone**
Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Hour / Time of day**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) First Fortnight**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) Second Fortnight**	**Method of Analysis**	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards**
								Zones / **Limits in dB**
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	53.3	53.9	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial 75
2		07:00 - 08:00	56	56.8				Commercial 65
3		08:00 - 09:00	58.8	59.4				Residential 55
4		09:00 – 10:00	65.2	66				Silence 50
5		10:00 - 11:00	66.5	66.4				
6		11:00 - 12:00	65.2	66				
7		12:00 - 13:00	64.5	69.1				
8		13:00 - 14:00	67.2	68.3				
9		14:00 - 15:00	60	60.6				
10		15:00 - 16:00	59.5	59.9				
11		16:00 - 17:00	59	59.4				
12		17:00 - 18:00	56.7	58.5				
13		18:00 - 19:00	57.1	57.4				
14		19:00 - 20:00	54.3	56.6				
15		20:00 - 21:00	53.1	54.1				
16		21:00 - 22:00	53.1	54.1				
		Leq DAY	61.9	63.3				
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	47.8	47.9	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial 70
2		23:00- 00:00	43.4	44.4				Commercial 55
3		00:00- 01:00	42.8	43.1				Residential 45
4		01.00-02.00	41.8	41.8				Silence 50
5		02.00-03.00	41.1	41.1				
6		03.00-04.00	40.8	40.7				
7		04.00-05.00	40.7	41.2				
8		05:00-06:00	41.2	41.1				
		Leq NIGHT	43.2	43.4				

**LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit*

***All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A)*

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Noise Level Test Report

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Madhuband Washery**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**

				Date of Sampling	10.03.23	17.03.23	**Zone Category of Station:**		**Buffer Zone**
Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Hour / Time of day**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A))**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A))**	**Method of Analysis**	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards**	
			First Fortnight	**Second Fortnight**				**Zones**	**Limits in dB**
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	68	68.2	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	55.1	50.2					
3		08:00 - 09:00	53.7	48.9					
4		09:00 – 10:00	70.1	72.9					
5		10:00 - 11:00	61.9	58.4					
6		11:00 - 12:00	55.7	55.7					
7		12:00 - 13:00	61.8	65.6					
8		13:00 - 14:00	63	61.8					
9		14:00 - 15:00	62.7	63.5					
10		15:00 - 16:00	59.2	59.9					
11		16:00 - 17:00	66.5	68					
12		17:00 - 18:00	52.2	51.1					
13		18:00 - 19:00	61.5	62.4					
14		19:00 - 20:00	66.5	67.5					
15		20:00 - 21:00	62.9	63.3					
16		21:00 - 22:00	61.5	62.7					
		Leq DAY	63.9	65.2					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	54.8	55.7	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	54.7	54.8					
3		00:00- 01:00	54.2	54.5					
4		01.00-02.00	53.8	54.1					
5		02.00-03.00	53.6	52.9					
6		03.00-04.00	52.6	52.7					
7		04.00-05.00	52.7	52.7					
8		05:00-06:00	52.9	53.8					
		Leq NIGHT	53.7	54.0					

**LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit*

***All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A)*

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

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---- End of Report ----

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Noise Level Test Report

CMPDIL, RI-II
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email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in

07/2022	03/2023	Cluster	Cluster II	Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/12
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)			Date of Issue	29.04.2023
Project	Block – II OCP	Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/ 12	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13

			Date of Sampling	03.03.23	16.03.23	Zone Category of Station:		Buffer Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Hour / Time of day	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) First Fortnight	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) Second Fortnight	Method of Analysis	Range Of Testing	LDL	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards Zones	Limits in dB
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	51.7	50	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	50.9	48.9					
3		08:00 - 09:00	51.9	52.9					
4		09:00 – 10:00	53	54					
5		10:00 - 11:00	55.7	56.2					
6		11:00 - 12:00	56.2	56.5					
7		12:00 - 13:00	57.7	60.1					
8		13:00 - 14:00	63.6	65.5					
9		14:00 - 15:00	66	68					
10		15:00 - 16:00	63	64.8					
11		16:00 - 17:00	63.7	66					
12		17:00 - 18:00	66	70					
13		18:00 - 19:00	68.3	67.1					
14		19:00 - 20:00	66	65.4					
15		20:00 - 21:00	63.6	64.4					
16		21:00 - 22:00	62.3	61.2					
		Leq DAY	62.9	64.2					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	56.1	53.6	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	55.7	53.2					
3		00:00- 01:00	49.1	49.9					
4		01.00-02.00	48.8	48.9					
5		02.00-03.00	48.1	47.8					
6		03.00-04.00	49.4	50					
7		04.00-05.00	49.8	49.9					
8		05:00-06:00	50.4	50.9					
		Leq NIGHT	52.1	50.9					

**LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit*

***All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A)*

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Noise Level Test Report

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone:0326-223-850

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTER I**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/12**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**29.04.2023**
Project	**Regional Hospital Baghmara**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/ 12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**

				Date of Sampling	10.03.23	17.03.23	**Zone Category of Station:**		**Buffer Zone**
Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Hour / Time of day**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A))**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A))**	**Method of Analysis**	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards**	
			First Fortnight	**Second Fortnight**				**Zones**	**Limits in dB**
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	42	42	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	40.5	40.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	41.4	42.3					
4		09:00 – 10:00	43.4	43.6					
5		10:00 - 11:00	44.5	43.8					
6		11:00 - 12:00	45.6	48.6					
7		12:00 - 13:00	46.1	47.6					
8		13:00 - 14:00	46.5	44.4					
9		14:00 - 15:00	46.7	49.9					
10		15:00 - 16:00	46.8	47.6					
11		16:00 - 17:00	46.6	43.9					
12		17:00 - 18:00	43.6	43.3					
13		18:00 - 19:00	43.3	43.4					
14		19:00 - 20:00	42.6	45.1					
15		20:00 - 21:00	42.5	42.9					
16		21:00 - 22:00	41.2	42.3					
		Leq DAY	40.8	39.9					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	44.4	45.2	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	34.5	34.9					
3		00:00- 01:00	34.9	34.7					
4		01.00-02.00	34.5	33.8					
5		02.00-03.00	33.1	33.4					
6		03.00-04.00	32.4	32.5					
7		04.00-05.00	33.4	33.7					
8		05:00-06:00	33.1	33.8					
		Leq NIGHT	34.9	34.1					

**LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit*

***All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A)*

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

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---- End of Report ----

Page -1 of 1

Ambient Air Quality Standards for Jharia Coal Field
As per the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2000 notified vide notification G.S.R. 742(E), dated 25.9.2000.

Category	Pollutant	Time weighted average	Concentration in Ambient Air	Method of Measurement
1	2	3	4	5
III Coal mines located in the coal fields of • Jharia • Raniganj • Bokaro	Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	Annual Average * 24 hours **	500 µg/m^3 700 µg/m^3	- High Volume Sampling (Average flow rate not less than 1.1 m^3
	Respirable Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) (RPM)	Annual Average * 24 hours **	250 µg/m^3 300 µg/m^3	Respirable Particulate Matter sampling and analysis
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Average * 24 hours **	80 µg/m^3 120 µg/m^3	1.Improvedwest and Gaeke method 2.Ultraviolet fluorescene
	Oxide of Nitrogen as NO_2	Annual Average * 24 hours **	80 µg/m^3 120 µg/m^3	1. Jacob & Hochheiser Modified (Na-Arsenic) Method 2. Gas phase Chemilumine-scence

Note:

* Annual Arithmetic mean for the measurements taken in a year, following the guidelines for frequency of sampling laid down in clause2.

** 24hourly/8hourly values shall be met 92% of the time in a year. However, 8% of the time it may exceed but not on two consecutive days.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) (h) of section 16 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Act No. 14 of 1981), and in supersession of the notification No(s).S.O.384(E), dated 11th April 1994 and S.O.935(E), dated 14th November 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect.

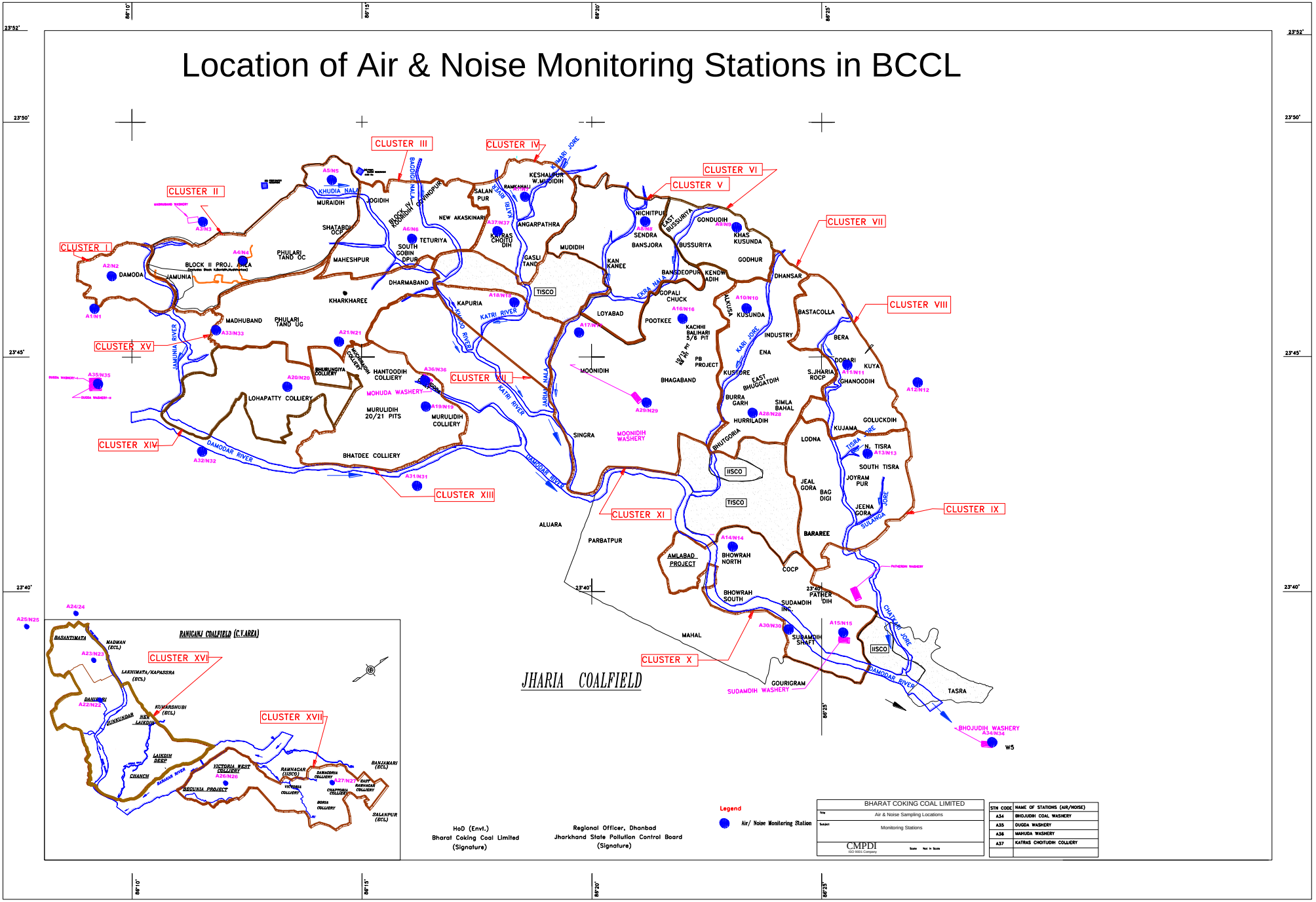
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogendioxide (NO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	40 80	30 80	-Jacob &Hochheiser modified ($NaOH$-$NaAsO_2$) Method -Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
Particulate Matter (Size less than 10µm) or PM_{10}, µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	60 100	60 100	-Gravimetric -TEOM -Beta attenuation
Particulate Matter (Size less than 2.5µm) or $PM_{2.5}$, µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	40 60	40 60	-Gravimetric -TEOM -Beta attenuation
Ozone (O_3) , µg/m³	8 Hours * 1 Hour **	100 180	100 180	-UV Photometric -Chemiluminescence -Chemical Method
Lead (Pb) , µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	0.50 1.0	0.50 1.0	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper -ED-XRF using Teflon filter
Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/m³	8 Hours ** 1 Hour **	02 04	02 04	-Non dispersive Infrared (NDIR) Spectroscopy
Ammonia (NH_3), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C_6H_6), µg/m³	Annual *	05	05	-Gas Chromatography (GC) based continuous analyzer -Adsorption and desorption followed by GC analysis
Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP) Particulate phase only, ng/m³	Annual *	01	01	-Solvent extraction followed byHPLC/GC analysis
Arsenic (As), ng/m³	Annual *	06	06	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
Nickel (Ni), ng/m³	Annual *	20	20	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

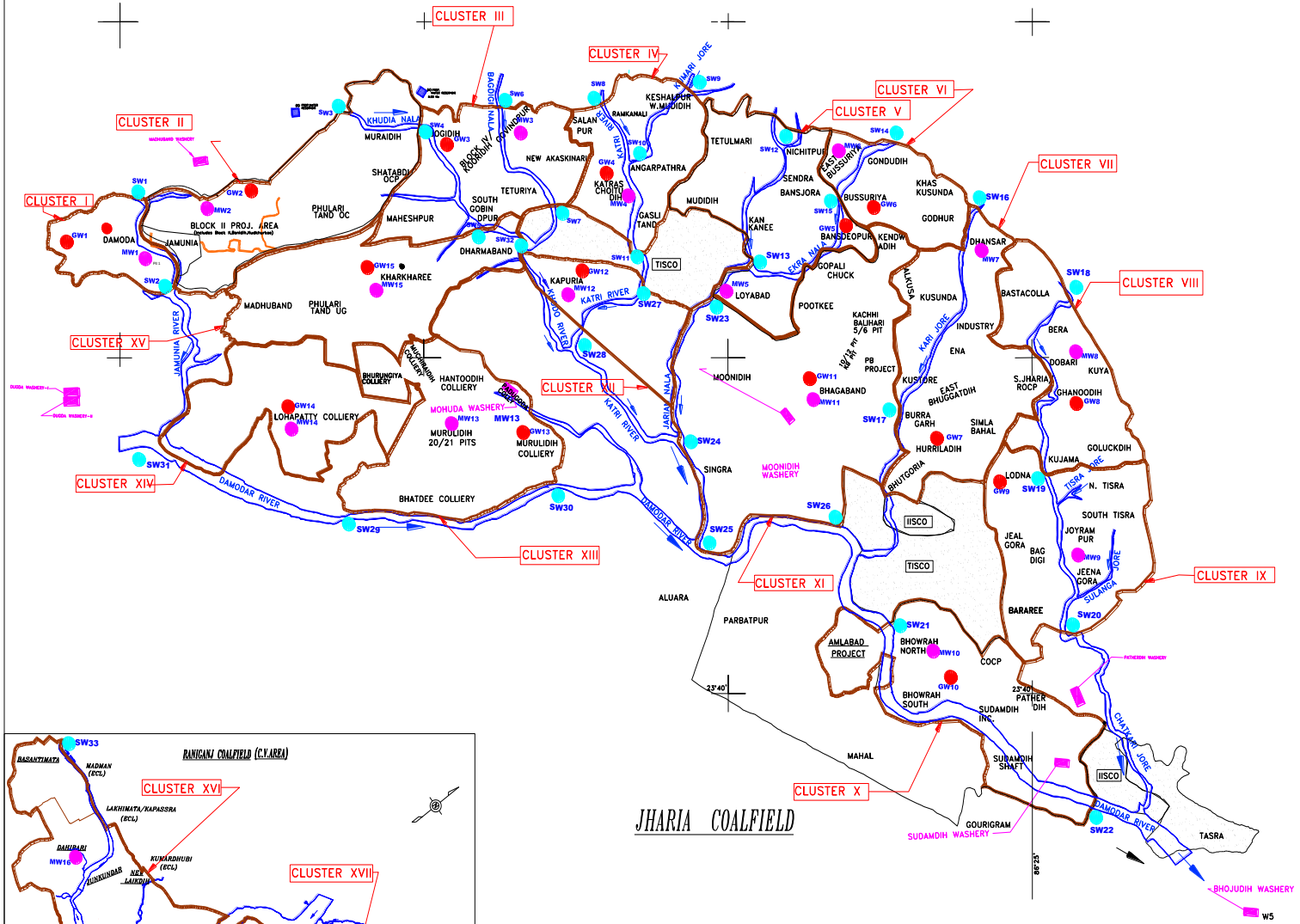
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

NOTE: Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigations.

Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

Cluster	Suface Water (U/S, D/S)	Name of River/ Nala / Jore	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Jamunia River	MW1	Damoda Area	GW1	Ghutway Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudia Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudia Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogidih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Katri River, Kumari Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudidih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kari Jore	MW7	Dhansar UGP	GW7	Hurriladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kashi Jore	MW8	Dobari UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kashi Jore	MW9	Jeenagora	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband h UGP	GW11	Bhagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Katri River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murulidih (20/21)	GW13	Murilidih
XIV	SW31, SW29	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Khudia Nala	MW15	Kharkharee UGP	GW15	Kharkharee
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudia River	MW16	Dahibari OCP	GW16	Patlabari Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

HoD (Envt.)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited
(Signature)

Regional Officer, Dhanbad
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
(Signature)

Legend
- Sampling Locations of Surface Water (Upstream/ Downstream)
- Sampling Locations of Mine Water
- Sampling Locations of Ground/ Drinking Water

Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS
CMPDI (ISO 9001 Company)	Scale: Not to Scale

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GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT

FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL

(Assessment year – 2022-23)

[CLUSTER – I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV & XVI of Mines, BCCL]

JHARIA COALFIELD AND RANIGANJ COALFIELD (PART)

For
(BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED)

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

KOYLA BHAWAN (DHANBAD)

Prepared by

Hydrogeology Department

Exploration Division

CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

MARCH – 2023

Job no - 200422005

GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT

FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL

(Assessment year – 2022-23)

[CLUSTER – I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV & XVI of Mines, BCCL]

JHARIA COALFIELD AND RANIGANJ COALFIELD (PART)

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(BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED)

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KOYLA BHAWAN (DHANBAD)

Prepared by

Hydrogeology Department

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CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

MARCH – 2023

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CMPDIL

CENTRAL MINE PLANING & DESIGN INSTITUTE

HYDROGEOLOGY SECTION, EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

GONDWANA PLACE, KANKE ROAD, RANCHI, JHARKHAND– 834031

(Accredited Groundwater Professional Institutions by CGWA)

(Accredited as a GWCO by QCI-NABET)

(Accredited by NABL, CMPDI, RI-II, Lab)

CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PLATES

LIST OF FIGURES

Annexure – I

DETAILS OF THE REPORT

Sl No.	ITEMS	INFORMATIONS
1	Geographical Area	Jharia Coalfield (JCF): 453 sq. km. Raniganj Coalfield (RCF part): 19.64 sq. km. (Cluster-XVI area only)
2	Major Physiographic Units	Dissected Pediplain with surface Reduced Level (RL) varies from 160 m to 220 m above mean sea level (AMSL) in JCF and 100 m to 140 m AMSL in RCF.
3	Drainage System	Damodar River is the master drainage flowing along western boundary of the JCF. Jamunia River, Khudia River, Katri River, Jarian Nala, Ekra Jore, Kari Jore, Kashi Jore, Chatkari Jore and their tributaries are flowing through the JCF area. Damodar River, Barakar River is the master drainage of the part of RCF area (CV Area).
4	Annual Rainfall (IMD-report)	Jharkhand State: 1264.10 mm Rainfall data given in **Annexure-IV**.
5	Geological Formations	Gondwana Formation (Talchir Formation, Barakar Formation, Barren Measure Formation & Raniganj Formation)
6	Aquifer System	Unconfined/Phreatic Aquifer – thickness 25 m (Avg.) Semi-confined to confined Aquifer – thickness from 25 m upto 650 m
7	Hydrogeological properties (Aquifer Pump Test)	Unconfined Aquifer (Damoda BJ Section & Block-II): Hydraulic Conductivity – upto 0.50 m/day Transmissivity – 10 - 42 m^2/day
		Semi-confined to confined Aquifer (Sitanala & Kumari Block): Hydraulic Conductivity – 0.0006-1.44 & 0.05-0.0027 m/day Transmissivity – 0.06 – 0.573 m^2/day
8	Groundwater Level Monitoring Network	Out of total 252 nos. of monitoring stations 64 nos located within core mining area and rest comes within Buffers zone. 60 Nos. of Groundwater monitoring well (Dug Wells) network established by CMPDI to record groundwater level data in and around the Core Zone of JCF and 4 Nos. of Groundwater monitoring well (Dug Wells) in RCF (CV Area).
9	Groundwater Levels Below Ground Level (bgl)	JCF area: Pre-monsoon – 0.42 to 11.90 m (Avg. 5.12 m bgl) in '2022-23 Post-monsoon – 0.29 to 11.12 m (Avg. 3.32 m bgl) in '2022-23 RCF area (part): Pre-monsoon – 1.73 to 2.68 m (Avg. 2.20 m bgl) in '2022-23 Post-monsoon – 1.63 to 2.20 m (Avg. 1.90 m bgl) in '2022-23
10	Groundwater Quality	Potable as per GEC-2015 Norms (**Annexure- VIII**)
11	Proposed Piezometers	Piezometers (23 nos.) to monitor impact of coal mining on groundwater regime within the coalfield area (JCF & part of RCF)
12	Stage of Groundwater Development (CGWB)	Dhanbad District-Safe to Over-exploited category (GWRA-2022)

GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT FOR CLUSTER OF MINES OF BCCL

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION DETAILS AND BRIEF ABOUT THE PROJECT

The 15 nos. Cluster of mines (Cluster-I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV and XVI) of BCCL is located in the Jharia coalfield in Bokaro and Dhanbad districts of Jharkhand and part of Raniganj coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

The area of Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is 453 sq. km. and Raniganj Coalfield (RCF part) is 19.64 sq. km. (Cluster-XVI area only). Located about 3.0 km south-west of Dhanbad town and 10.0 km north-east of Bokaro town. The coalfield bounded by Jamunia River in the west, Damodar river in the south, and Metamorphics (hard rock) in the north and east side. **(Plate-I)**.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The objective of the report is to conduct hydrogeological study by quarterly monitoring of groundwater level and quality of the Jharia coalfield and Raniganj coalfield (part) within BCCL command area for 15 Cluster of mines. The data collected shall be submitted to the MoEF&CC, CPCB & SPCB within stipulated timeframe. The work is being done yearly and required to be continued as per the specific condition mentioned invariably in Environmental Condition (EC) for all of the Clusters of BCCL.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The following scope has been taken into account for hydro-geological investigation of the study area.

i) To monitor the groundwater levels four times/year during (May, August, Nov and Jan).
ii) To monitor the groundwater quality during May including Arsenic and Fluoride.
iii) To evaluate the status of ground water level condition in the area.
iv) To study the ground water flow direction in the mining areas.
v) To study the depth to ground water level condition in the mining areas.
vi) To study the ground water quality data and interpretation in the mining areas.

File No. 08HBDD/JRRI/BCCL/ENV/0003/2018-BD Divn.-CMPDI (Computer No. 68378)
Receipt No : 188686/2018/O/e-HEAD OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, CMPDI HQ

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड
एक मिनी रत्न कंपनी
(कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का एक अंग)
कोयलाभवन, कोयलानगर,धनबाद –826005

Bharat Coking Coal Limited
A Mini Ratna Company
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
Regd.Off: Koyla Bhawan, Koyla Nagar
CIN: U10101JH1972GOI000918
Environment Department

पत्र संख्या भाकोकोलि/उप महाप्रबंधक(पर्या0)/संचिका-/18/1086-1088/H) दिनांक : 14.06.2018

सेवा में,
महाप्रबंधक
व्यापार विकास
सीएमपीडीआई - कांके रोड रांची ८३४०३१-

Sub: For work of Ground water level and quality monitoring

महोदय,

This is with reference to earlier letter ref no. BCCL/HOD(Env)/F-Env/13/161 dated 11.02.2014 regarding conducting hydrological study by quarterly monitoring of groundwater level and quality of the study to be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells. The monitoring for quantity shall be done four times a year in pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) season and for quality including Arsenic and Fluoride during month of May. Data thus collected shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forest and to Central Pollution Control Board/SPCB quarterly within one month of monitoring.

The above work is being done yearly and required to be continued as per the specific condition mentioned invariably in Environment Clearance order of all clusters of BCCL.

This is for your kind information and further necessary action

भवदीय

14/6/18

उप-महाप्रबंधक (पर्यावरण)

Copy To:
१ महाप्रबंधक (गवेषण), कांके रोड रांची ८३४०३१-

1.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Northern part of the JCF area covered with hills and thin forest. In general, the altitude varies from 220 m above mean sea level (AMSL) in Barora area (Cluster-I) to 160 m AMSL in Sudamdih area (Cluster-X). Pediplains developed over sedimentary rocks or Gondwana formation consisting of Sandstone, Shale, coal, etc. Dissected pediplains developed over Gondwana formations found in Jharia, Baghmara, Katras areas etc. However, in RCF (part) area, the altitude varies from 100 m to 140 m AMSL (Cluster-XVI). The general slope of the topography is towards south, i.e. Damodar River.

The drainage pattern of the area is dendritic in nature. The drainage system of the area is the part of Damodar sub-basin. All the rivers that originate or flow through the coalfield area have an easterly or southeasterly course and ultimately joins Damodar River - the master drainage. The drainage of the JCF is mainly controlled by Jamuniya River (5th order), Khudia nala (3rd order), Katri River (4th) and Chatkari nala (3rd order) flowing from north to south and joins Damodar River. Whereas, Barakar River and Khudia River are controlling the drainage pattern of RCF (part) and joins Damodar River in the south. Damodar River is the main drainage channel and flows from west to east along the southern boundary of JCF and RCF.

The drainage map of the JCF and part of RCF has been prepared on topographic map of scale 1:50,000 (***Plate-I***). The watershed of all tributary rivers (Jamuniya River to Barakar River) falls within the north-western part of Damodar sub-basin which comes under Lower Ganga Basin.

Besides, a large number of ponds/tanks distributed in and around JCF, out of which one prominent lake is located at Topchanchi in the north-west part. Two reservoirs, Maithon dam on Barakar River and Panchet dam on Damodar River near to Chanch Victoria Area of BCCL (part of RCF), are the main source of water supply to the nearby area. Jharia Water Board, Damodar Water Supply Scheme and Mineral Area Development Authority (MADA) are supplying water.

1.5 DETAILS REGARDING WETLANDS

A **wetland** is a distinct ecosystem that gets flooded by water, either permanently or seasonally. The primary factor that distinguishes **wetlands** from other landforms or water bodies is its characteristic vegetation (aquatic plants). Wetland are protective ecosystem as per new guidelines of CGWA & MoEF&CC. There are no Wetlands in and around the area (Jharia coalfield and Raniganj coalfield) as per the list available on official website of MoEF&CC, Govt. of India. The list enclosed as **Annexure-III.**

1.6 CLIMATE & RAINFALL

The Jharia Coalfield (JCF) and part of Raniganj Coalfield (RCF) area in Dhanbad District belongs to sub-humid tropical climatic region. The maximum temperature during summer shoots up to 45^{o} C and falls between 10^{o} C to 5^{o} C in winter. The maximum rainfall occurs during the period between June and September. Rainfall data of IMD Dhanbad and Mine Rescue Station Dhanbad given in ***Annexure-IV***.

In Jharkhand state, Daily Rainfall data from 1989 to 2018 considered for analysis of trend variability and mean rainfall patterns. From the daily rainfall data, monthly rainfall series of each station is computed and then monthly district rainfall series is constructed by considering arithmetic average of all the station rainfall values within the district. The monthly rainfall series of the state is computed by using area weighted rainfall values of all the districts within the state. The objective of the analysis is to:

1. Identify the spatial pattern of the mean rainfall
2. Understand district wise observed rainfall trend and variability in annual and SW monsoon season (June, July, August and September).

Daily station rainfall data is utilized for identification of the mean spatial patterns and rainfall intensity trends. From mean and standard deviation (SD), the coefficient of variation (CV) is calculated using following equation:

Coefficient of variation (CV) = [Standard Deviation / Mean] × 100

The analysis has done in two parts. For identification of the spatial pattern mean rainfall and variability and observed trends we have used district rainfall series and results have been brought out for four southwest monsoon months viz. June, July, August, September, for the southwest monsoon season and also for annual.

Table shows the mean rainfall (mm) and coefficient of variation of the state for the monsoon months, southwest monsoon season and annual during the period 1989-2018. It can be seen that the state gets highest rainfall (31%) of southwest monsoon rainfall in July month while the August month get 28% of the southwest monsoon rainfall. June and September receive 19% and 22% of southwest monsoon rainfall. Also more than 84% of annual rainfall receives during the southwest monsoon season only. The variability of monsoon or annual rainfall is also very less.

Jharkhand State

	June	July	August	September	Sub-total	Annual
Mean	190.3	313.9	289.2	225.7	1019.1	1211.4
CV	44.4	29.0	24.8	37.0	18.7	16.9

Dhanbad District

	June	July	August	September	Sub-total	Annual
Mean	203.9	327.7	302.5	271.5	1105.6	1332.2
CV	41.0	35.0	33.5	48.7	20.8	19.4

Fig. 1 and 2 show the time series of rainfall in mm for the months of June, July, August and September along with southwest monsoon season and annual rainfall. The trend lines are displayed for each of the series. Neither monthly rainfall nor seasonal rainfall shows any significant increasing/decreasing trend while annual rainfall shows significant decreasing trend. The monthly rainfall during June, July, August and September as well as seasonal rainfall show decreasing trend. During the last 30 years, highest rainfall of 390.3 mm was received in June in the year 1994, 492.1 mm was received in July in the year 2017, 431.5 mm was received in August in the year 1997, while highest rainfall of 395.2 in September was received in the year 1995. Highest annual rainfall of 1587.9 mm was received in the year 1999 and highest southwest monsoon rainfall of 1364.6 mm was received in the year 1994 (Climate Research and Services, IMD, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Pune, Jan'2020).

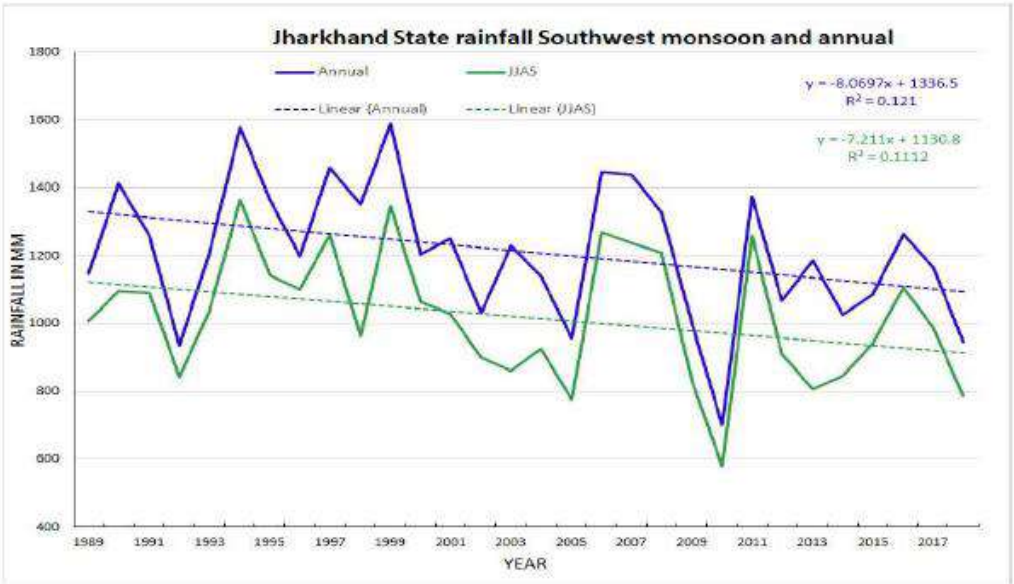


Fig-1.

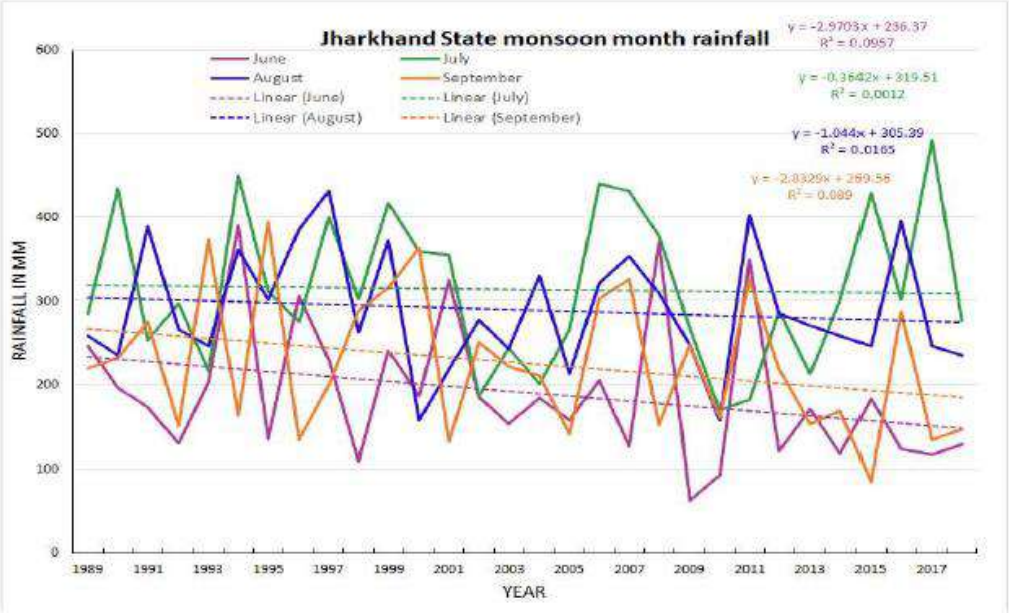


Fig-2.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL SETUP OF THE AREA

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Jharia Coalfield covering an area of 453 sq. km. is located in Dhanbad District, Jharkhand. The non-coal bearing Talchir Formation is exposed in patches along the northern fringe of the Coalfield. The Barakar Formation (Coal Bearing horizon) overlies the Talchir and covers the most part of the Jharia Coalfield and have an area of 218 sq. km. This is successively overlain by the non-coal bearing Barren Measures Formation which is mainly exposed in the central part of the Coalfield. This, in turn, is overlain by the Raniganj Formation (Coal Bearing horizon) in the south-west part of the Coalfield and covers an area of 54 sq. km.

Chanch-Victoria Area is located in the western part of Raniganj Coalfield. The Raniganj coalfield represents the eastern most coal basin in the Damodar Valley Region, located at the border of Dhanbad District of Jharkhand and Bardhaman District of West Bengal. The Coalfield is almost elliptical in shape and covers an area of about 1530 sq. km. Out of this, only 35 sq. km. comes under leasehold area of BCCL within which 19.64 sq. km is the study area (Cluster-XVI only). The coal bearing formations of the area belongs to Barakar Formation of the Lower Gondwana in **Table-1**.

Table – 1: Regional Geological Succession of Jharia Coalfield

Geological Formations		Age
Quaternary/Recent	Soil cover/Weathered mantle	Recent
Post-Gondwana	Dolerite	Upper Cretaceous
	Lamprophyres	Jurassic
Damoda Group	Raniganj Formation	Upper Permian
	Barren Measures Formation	Middle Permian
	Barakar Formation	Lower Permian
	Karharbari	
	Talchir Formaton	Upper Carboniferous
----------Unconformity----------		
Metamorphics		Proterozoic

2.2 HYDROGEOLOGICAL SET- UP

The permeable formations, mainly composed of sandstone, behave as aquifer units. The coal seam and shales developed in the area act as impermeable beds i.e. aquiclude. The aquifer materials of Gondwana Formation constitute of fine to coarse grain sandstone having primary porosity of inter-granular void space. The secondary porosity formed due to presence of faults, fracture, joints, etc. Sandstones of Gondwana formation in JCF and RCF are very hard, compact and cemented and form less potential aquifer, particularly in deeper aquifer system. The secondary porosity along with primary porosity forms a conduit system making these formations good aquifers for movement and storage of ground water.

2.3 AQUIFERS DESCRIPTION

The aquifer system for shallow and deeper aquifer has been established through hydrogeological studies, exploration, surface and subsurface geophysical studies in the JCF and RCF (part) covering all geological formations. The aquifer can be divided into two zones – Un-confined/Phreatic (shallow) and Semi-confined to confined (deeper) aquifer.

PHREATIC/UN-CONFINED AQUIFER

The top aquifer occurred above the top most coal seam/shale bed is called un-confined or water table aquifer and it consists of relatively permeable formation such as weathered sandstone and loose soil. The thickness of the un-confined aquifer is varying from few meters to 50 m. This un-confined aquifer is more potential than semi-confined to confined aquifer.

SEMI-CONFINED TO CONFINED AQUIFER

The semi-confined to confined aquifer consisting of sandstone bed is sandwiched between coal seams/shale beds and thus, multiple aquifer system developed due to presence of multiple number of coal seams/shale beds. With the presence of intercalated shale and carbonaceous shale beds and reduction in permeability with depth, the lower aquifers are poor in potentiality.

Table –2 Generalized Hydrogeological Units developed in the study Area

Sl. No.	Type of Aquifer	Depth range (m)	Core zone (within 2 km)	Buffer zone (within 10 km)
1.	Unconfined	0 – 50 (Avg. 25)	Alluvium, weathered sandstone	Alluvium, weathered sandstone
2.	Semiconfined/ confined	Beyond 25 upto 650 m	Multiple Sandstone horizons in Barakar formation	Multiple Barakar sandstone, Barren Measure, Raniganj sandstone, Talchir shale and Metamorphics

2.4 GENERAL AQUIFER PARAMETERS

PHREATIC/UN-CONFINED AQUIFER

The wells tested by CMPDI for determination of aquifer parameters in Damuda (BJ Section) and Block-III area of JCF. The hydraulic conductivity of the un-confined aquifer is 0.50 m/day as computed from pumping tests on the wells. The transmissivity of the unconfined aquifer ranges from 10.68 m^2 /day to 41.48 m^2 /day.

SEMI-CONFINED TO CONFINED AQUIFER

The sandstone partings in-between impervious layers of shale and coal seams is designated as semi-confined / confined aquifers. The sandstones in these aquifers are fine to coarse grained, hard and compact with very low porosity. Mostly groundwater occurs in the weak zones formed due to weathering, fracture, faults, which create the secondary porosity. The hydrogeological parameter has determined by CMPDI in Sitanala Block by conducting aquifer performance test (APT). The hydraulic conductivity (K) of semi-confined aquifer in Barakar Formation ranges from 0.0006 m/day to 1.44 m/day. The hydrogeological parameter has also been determined at Kumari OCP Block in the central JCF by conducting aquifer performance test. The hydraulic conductivity (K) of semi-confined aquifer in Barakar Formation in this area ranges from 0.0027 m/day to 0.05 m/day.

Table – 3: Aquifer parameters considered for the study Area

Hydraulic Parameter	**Unconfined aquifer** Site: Damuda (BJ Section) and Block-III area	**Semi-confined aquifer** Site: (1): Sitanala Block (2): Kumari Block
Transmissivity (m^2/d)	10.68 – 41.48	0.0621 – 0.573
Hydraulic conductivity (m/d)	0.5	0.05 – 0.0027
Specific yield	0.03 to 0.04 (as per GEC recommended values)	

3.0 GROUND WATER LEVEL MONITORING

To collect the representative groundwater levels in the study area, CMPDI has established a monitoring network of total 252 monitoring stations out of which 64 located within core zone and rest falls in Buffer zone. Total 60 nos. dug well within JCF and 04 nos. dug well within RCF (part) area (Details of the Hydrograph stations & water level given in **Annexure-V, VA** & **VB**) spread over the entire BCCL leasehold area, **Plate-I**. Water level data collection in all monitoring stations has been done in pre-monsoon as well as in post monsoon whereas in 64 monitoring stations the data collection has been done on quarterly basis (May'22, Aug'22, Nov'22 and Jan'23).

Depth to water level of the water table depict the inequalities in the position of water table with respect to ground surface and is useful in delineating recharge / discharge areas, planning of artificial recharge structure and shows the overall status of the groundwater level in the area. Historical groundwater level

(GWL) of entire JCF and part of RCF with fluctuation, GWL of Non-mining / Mining areas and GWL of the Cluster of Mines of BCCL are shown in this report to assess the effect of Coal mining activity on the groundwater regime in and around the Coalfield area.

Mining is a dynamic phenomenon. The mining activity creates dis-equilibrium in environmental scenario of the area and disturbs the groundwater conditions/regime in particular. The impact on shallow water regime due to mining activity can be broadly viewed as under:

- Historical GWL with annual fluctuation over the years
- GWL scenario in Non-mining and Mining area (OC/UG mines)
- GWL scenario of Cluster of mines of BCCL

3.1 HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVEL (GWL)

Historical GWL of JCF and part of RCF of CMPDI monitoring stations given from 2005 to 2021 (total 64 stations within Coalfield area). Pre-monsoon and Post-monsoon GWL with Fluctuation has been mentioned below in the table.

Table – 4: Historical Groundwater Level

Period		(Water level in metre below ground level)								
		Pre-Monsoon (April/May)			Post-Monsoon (Nov/Dec)			Fluctuation		
		From	To	Average	From	To	Average	From	To	Average
JCF	2005	0.07	19.08	6.29	0.84	12.13	3.20	0.12	12.45	3.21
	2007	0.40	19.27	5.66	0.35	8.21	2.87	0.02	16.15	2.96
	2008	0.45	18.35	5.42	0.35	14.20	3.62	0.03	9.22	2.45
	2010	0.85	14.47	5.24	0.10	15.88	4.48	0.02	5.55	1.54
	2012	1.27	18.68	5.58	0.15	7.80	2.72	0.08	13.45	2.96
	2013	0.70	19.20	5.65	0.45	8.35	2.77	0.29	15.88	3.17
	2014	0.70	16.28	4.92	0.75	14.98	3.27	0.25	10.15	2.17
	2015	1.38	17.20	6.00	0.45	14.58	3.92	0.28	7.62	2.15
	2016	0.78	16.73	5.64	0.30	12.43	3.19	0.23	6.35	2.88
	2017	0.67	16.28	5.61	0.15	6.97	2.41	0.10	12.10	3.25
	2018	1.20	14.58	5.55	0.40	7.17	2.83	0.20	9.45	2.68
	2019	0.95	15.88	5.46	0.45	5.95	2.34	0.20	13.40	3.05
	2020	0.80	16.25	4.95	0.75	10.10	3.26	0.25	11.05	2.15
	2021	0.62	11.26	5.23	0.05	7.62	2.28	0.15	9.03	2.94
	2022	0.42	11.90	5.12	0.29	11.12	3.32	0.03	7.2	1.80
RCF (part)	2008	5.02	10.50	7.59	2.85	4.90	3.71	1.82	6.60	3.87
	2010	2.20	8.85	4.74	2.78	9.58	4.63	0.68	1.10	0.89
	2011	3.57	8.02	4.98	2.50	6.21	3.75	0.55	1.90	1.23
	2012	3.10	7.34	4.59	1.55	7.00	3.66	0.05	2.78	0.94
	2013	1.70	9.87	6.54	2.90	8.85	4.71	1.02	5.54	2.84
	2014	3.27	6.48	4.57	2.13	3.03	2.63	0.54	3.45	1.94
	2015	3.38	9.52	5.33	2.68	8.20	5.11	1.06	1.32	1.81
	2016	3.61	10.65	6.24	0.90	6.50	3.18	1.63	4.40	3.06
	2017	1.93	5.80	3.25	1.63	3.78	2.47	1.63	3.78	0.78
	2018	2.34	8.70	4.35	1.75	5.70	2.75	0.41	2.55	1.59
	2019	1.60	9.35	5.29	0.80	3.88	2.10	0.80	5.47	3.20
	2020	2.30	9.70	4.30	1.75	5.50	2.70	0.40	2.75	1.60
	2021	2.00	6.20	3.34	1.10	5.25	2.44	0.80	0.95	0.90
	2022	1.73	2.68	2.20	1.63	2.2	1.91	0.10	0.48	0.29

3.2 DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL & HYDRAULIC GRADIENT

Depth to water level (DTW) range in different formations with respect to mining and non-mining areas is summarized in the Table-5.

Table – 5: Depth to water table

Formation	*Area*	*DTW (bgl, m) [Year-2022-23]*	
		Pre-monsoon (Apr/May)	*Post-monsoon (Nov/Dec)*
Sedimentary (Gondwana Formation / Core Zone)	Non-mining	2.0-10.0	1.0-10.0
	Mining	1.0-12.0	0.50-11.0
Metamorphics (Hard rock)	Peripheral part of the Coalfield	<2.0-7.0	1.0-7.0

The study revealed that water table is in shallow depth and there is no significant stress in the water table due to coal mining activity. Mining and Non-mining areas shows barely any difference in water table condition in JCF and RCF (part) area. The average hydraulic gradient of the water table within mining and non-mining areas is given in Table-6. No significant change in hydraulic gradient is observed. Relatively steep gradient near active opencast mining areas w.r.t., non-mining, underground mines and Metamorphics areas is observed.

Table – 6: Average hydraulic gradient

Sl. No	*Formation*	*Area*	*Average hydraulic gradient*
1	Sedimentary (Gondwana Formation / Core Zone)	Non-Mining	1.0×10^{-3} to 2.5×10^{-3}
		Mining	1.0×10^{-2} to 4.0×10^{-3}
2	Metamorphics (Buffer Zone)	Peripheral part of the Coalfield	1.0×10^{-3} to 3.5×10^{-3}

3.3 GROUND WATER LEVEL DATA OF THE CLUSTER OF MINES OF BCCL

A GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-I

Cluster-I (Damuda Group of Mines consisting of Damuda UG, Albion OCP, Proposed BJ Section OCP and Abandoned Gutway OCP) of Barora area, BCCL is located in the western most part of Jharia coalfield in Bokaro district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 15 years considering annual target production of 1.17 MTPA. It is located in the extreme western part of JCF in Bokaro district of Jharkhand (Toposheet no – 73 I/1).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-I is 575.0 Ha. The Damuda block area marked by more or less flat and gently undulating topography. The RL varies from 179 m to 208 m AMSL and the general slope of topography is towards east. Jamuniya River, Kari Jore, Podo Jore and its tributaries are controlling the drainage system of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Jamuniya River.

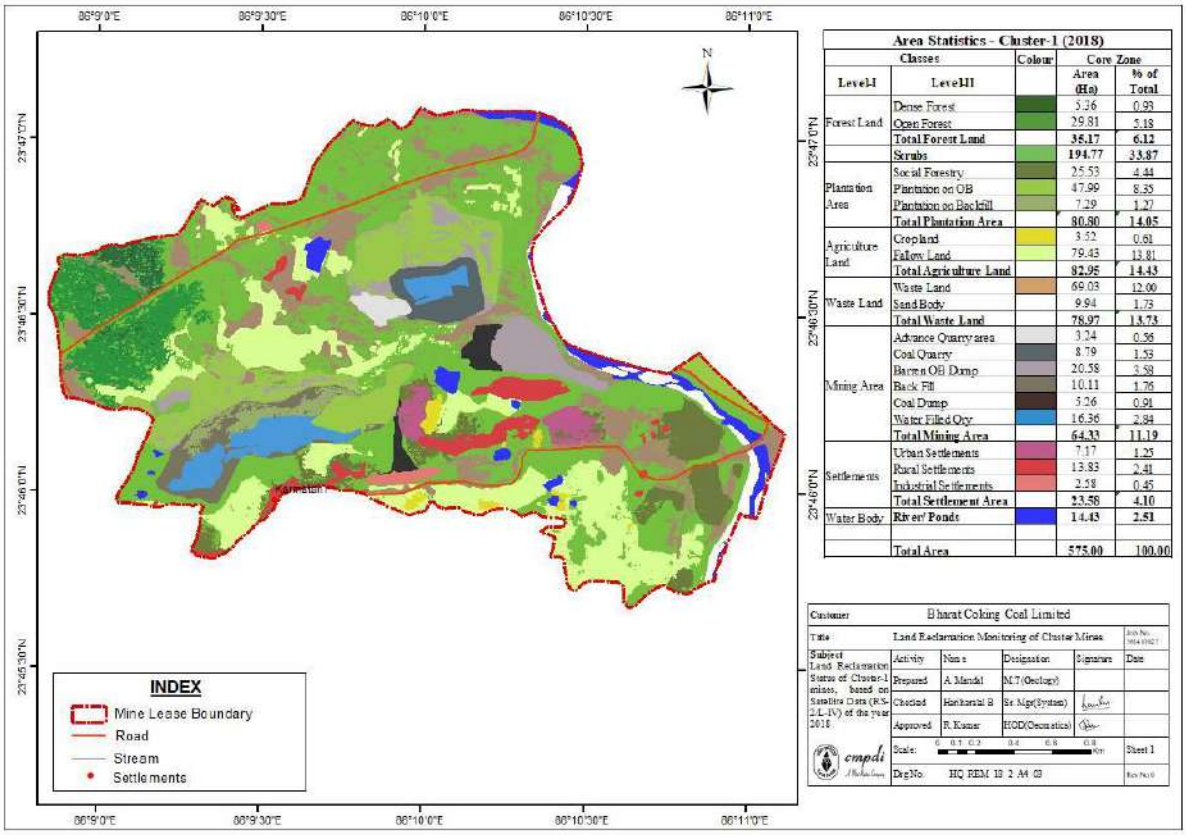
Monitoring stations (**B-15, B-21A, B51 and B-53**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	B-15	Bera Basti	3.67	0.45	1.02	2.30	1.46	0.25	0.35	1.01	3.70	0.15	1.47	1.70
2	B21A	Dugdha	9.65	5.55	4.35	Abn.	8.38	2.50			10.00	4.15	5.80	6.70
3	B-51	Taranga	5.06	0.00	4.57	2.87	5.70	0.90	1.00	4.88	5.00	0.88	2.10	3.00
4	B-53	Karmatanr	4.42	1.78	3.54	1.68	4.85	1.52	1.87	2.87	3.12	1.07	1.40	1.92
Average WL (bgl)			5.70	1.95	3.37	2.28	5.10	1.29	1.07	2.92	3.70	0.15	1.47	1.70

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.46 m Max – 10.00 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.35 m Max – 5.80 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-I MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	393.69 x 10^4	0.0	393.69 x 10^4
2	Open Land	204.89 x 10^4	0.0	204.89 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	09.0 x 10^4	0.0	09.0 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	14.58 x 10^4	0.0	14.58 x 10^4
5	Total	575.00 x 10^4	0.0	575.00 x 10^4

B. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-II

Cluster-II consists of seven mines namely; Block II Mixed mines (OCP & UGP), Jamunia OCP, Shatabdi OCP, Muraidih Mixed mines (OCP & UGP), and Phularitand OCP of BCCL is located in the western most part of Jharia coalfield in Bokaro district and Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 30 years considering annual target production of 20.215 MTPA. It is located in the extreme western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand (Toposheet no- 73 I/1 and I/5).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-II is 2260.54 Ha. The Damuda block area marked by more or less flat and gently undulating topography. The RL varies from 176 m to 235 m AMSL. Jamuniya River, Khudia River and its tributaries are controlling the drainage system of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Jamuniya River and Khudia River.

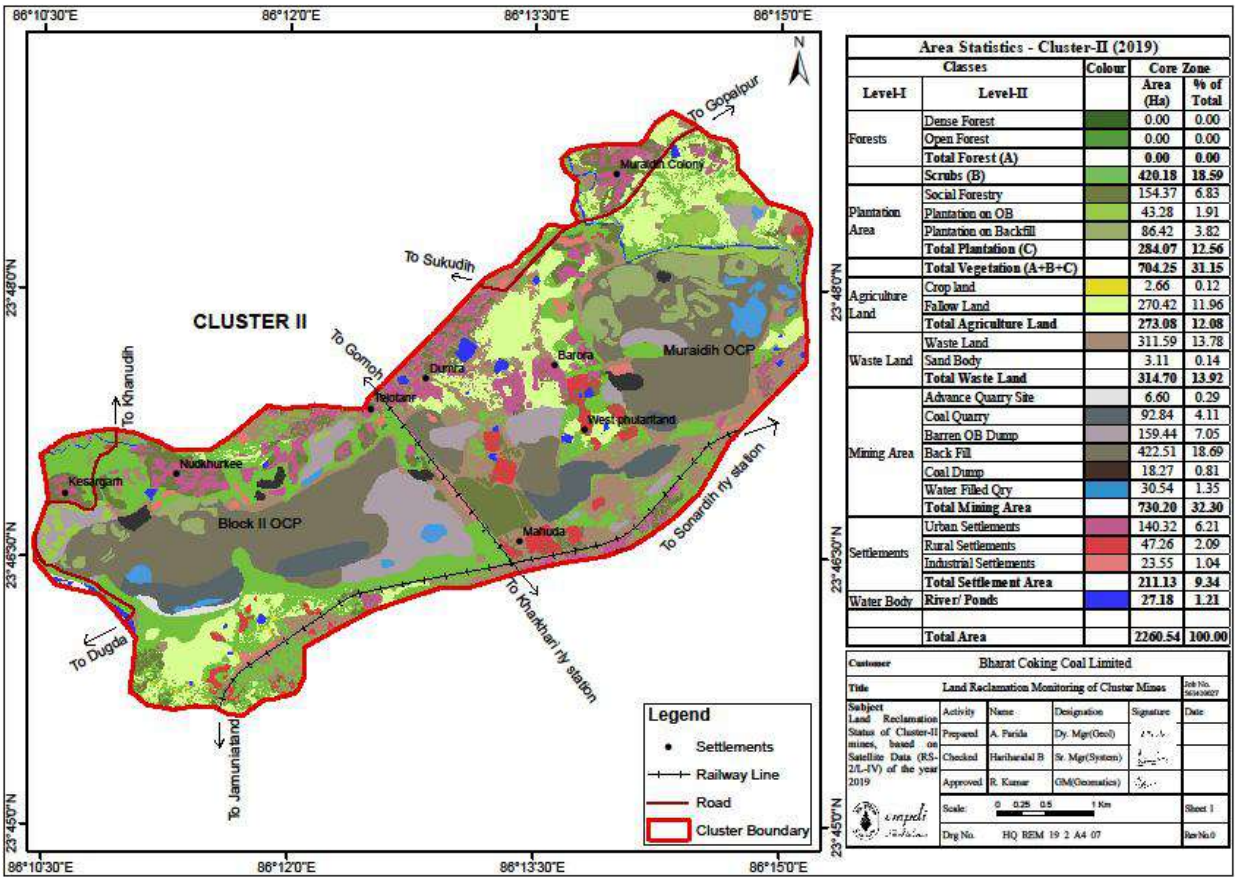
Monitoring stations (**B-1, B-59, B-60, B-61A and B-62A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	B-1	Muraidih	2.10	1.65	1.81	2.73	2.58	0.58	1.91	2.03	3.28	0.73	1.63	1.73
2	B-59	Khodovaly	4.50	0.44	1.14	1.04	5.49	0.30	0.90	0.95	5.25	0.67	1.40	2.10
3	B-60	Bahiyardih	10.53	1.08	5.80	9.38	11.26	1.33	2.23	6.53	10.33	0.91	3.21	6.13
4	B61A	Kesargora	1.20	0.52	0.97	Abn	4.42	0.47	0.97	0.97	3.32	0.85	1.60	2.07
5	B62A	Sadiyardih	6.45	1.77	4.91	5.15	6.87	1.35	4.50	4.60	6.95	2.77	3.00	4.95
Average WL (bgl)			4.96	1.09	2.93	4.58	6.12	0.81	2.10	3.02	5.83	1.19	2.17	3.40

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.20m Max – 11.26 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.90 m Max – 5.80 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-II MINES, BCCL



Area Statistics - Cluster-II (2019)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	% of Total
Forests	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)		**0.00**	**0.00**
	Scrubs (B)		420.18	18.59
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		154.37	6.83
	Plantation on OB		43.28	1.91
	Plantation on Backfill		86.42	3.82
	Total Plantation (C)		**284.07**	**12.56**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**704.25**	**31.15**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		2.66	0.12
	Fallow Land		270.42	11.96
	Total Agriculture Land		**273.08**	**12.08**
Waste Land	Waste Land		311.59	13.78
	Sand Body		3.11	0.14
	Total Waste Land		**314.70**	**13.92**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry Site		6.60	0.29
	Coal Quarry		92.84	4.11
	Barren OB Dump		159.44	7.05
	Back Fill		422.51	18.69
	Coal Dump		18.27	0.81
	Water Filled Qry		30.54	1.35
	Total Mining Area		**730.20**	**32.30**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		140.32	6.21
	Rural Settlements		47.26	2.09
	Industrial Settlements		23.55	1.04
	Total Settlement Area		**211.13**	**9.34**
Water Body	River/ Ponds		27.18	1.21
	Total Area		**2260.54**	**100.00**

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of Cluster Mines				Job No. 50420022
Subject: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster-II mines, based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2019	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
	Prepared	A. Parida	Dy. Mgr(Geol)		
	Checked	Hariharalal B	Sr. Mgr(System)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
	Scale: 0 0.25 0.5 1 Km				Sheet 1
	Drg No. HQ REM 19 2 A4 07				Rev No:0

Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	977.33×10^4	0.0	977.33×10^4
2	Open Land	1072.08×10^4	0.0	1072.08×10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	140.32×10^4	0.0	140.32×10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	70.81×10^4	0.0	70.81×10^4
5	Total	2260.54×10^4	0.0	2260.54×10^4

C. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-III

Cluster-III consists of nine mines namely, Jogidih UG, Govindpur UG, Maheshpur UG, Kooridih/Block-IV Mixed Mine, New Akashkinaree Mixed Mine, South Govindpur UG (closed), and Teturiya UG (closed) mines. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 60 years considering annual production target of 3.60 MTPA. This Cluster of mines is located in western part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand (Toposheet no – 73 I/5).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-III is 1552.53 Ha. The area is plain with gentle undulation with RL varying from 160 m to 208.80 m AMSL. The general slope of the area is towards south. Khudia River, Baghdigi Jore, Katri River and its tributaries are controlling the drainage system of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Khudia River.

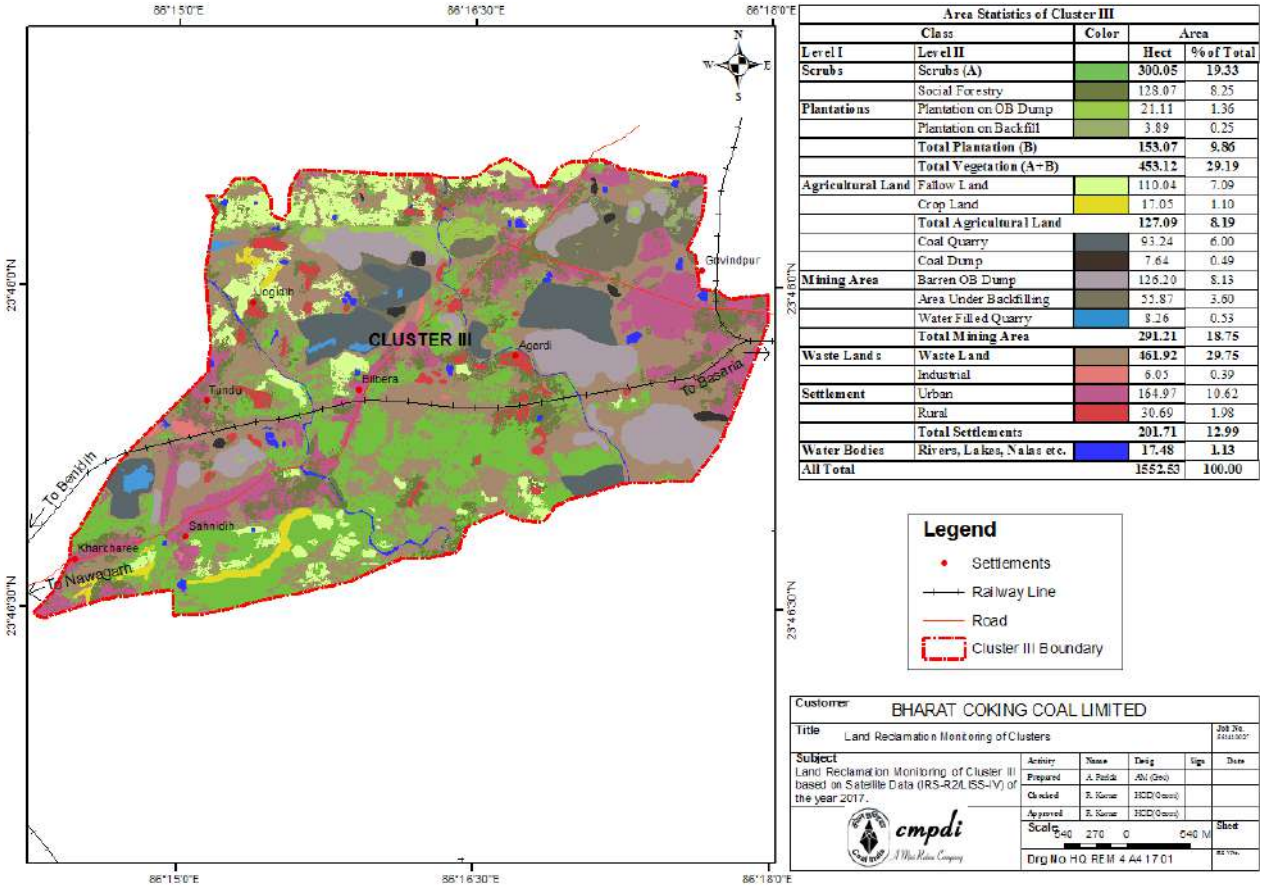
Monitoring stations (**A-12, A-25, A-29, B-14 and B-60**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A12	Jamua	1.50	0.30	0.67	0.70	1.92	0.50	1.10	1.72	2.60	0.32	0.50	1.20
2	A25	Sinidih	3.31	1.33	2.08	2.51	5.78	1.73	2.43	2.53	2.98	1.30	1.83	2.53
3	A29	Dharmaband	4.60	1.20	1.15	1.12	6.49	2.90	5.90	6.65	6.20	1.21	3.20	3.25
4	B14	Mathadih	3.24	0.09	2.60	2.55	2.84	0.24	2.04	2.10	2.44	0.32	1.04	1.69
5	B60	Sonardih	10.53	1.08	5.80	9.38	11.26	1.33	2.23	6.53	10.33	0.91	3.21	6.13
Average WL (bgl)			4.64	0.80	2.46	3.25	5.66	1.34	2.74	3.91	4.91	0.81	1.96	2.96

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.50 m Max – 11.26 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.50 m Max – 5.90 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-III MINES, BCCL



Area Statistics of Cluster III				
Class		Color	Area	
Level I	Level II		Hect	% of Total
Scrubs	Scrubs (A)		300.05	19.33
	Social Forestry		128.07	8.25
Plantations	Plantation on OB Dump		21.11	1.36
	Plantation on Backfill		3.89	0.25
	Total Plantation (B)		**153.07**	**9.86**
	Total Vegetation (A+B)		**453.12**	**29.19**
Agricultural Land	Fallow Land		110.04	7.09
	Crop Land		17.05	1.10
	Total Agricultural Land		**127.09**	**8.19**
Mining Area	Coal Quarry		93.24	6.00
	Coal Dump		7.64	0.49
	Barren OB Dump		126.20	8.13
	Area Under Backfilling		55.87	3.60
	Water Filled Quarry		8.26	0.53
	Total Mining Area		**291.21**	**18.75**
Waste Lands	**Waste Land**		**461.92**	**29.75**
	Industrial		6.05	0.39
Settlement	Urban		164.97	10.62
	Rural		30.69	1.98
	Total Settlements		**201.71**	**12.99**
Water Bodies	Rivers, Lakes, Nalas etc.		17.48	1.13
All Total			1552.53	100.00

Customer: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

Title: Land Reclamation Monitoring of Clusters

Subject: Land Reclamation Monitoring of Cluster III based on Satellite Data (IRS-R2/LISS-IV) of the year 2017.

Activity	Name	Desig	Sign	Date
Prepared	A. Parida	AM (Geo)		
Checked	B. Kumar	HOD (Geom)		
Approved	B. Kumar	HOD (Geom)		

Scale: 540 270 0 540 M

Drg No: HQ/REM/4/A4/17/01

cmpdi

Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	580.21×10^4	0.0	580.21×10^4
2	Open Land	770.61×10^4	0.0	770.61×10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	164.97×10^4	0.0	164.97×10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	36.74×10^4	0.0	36.74×10^4
5	Total	1552.53×10^4	0.0	1552.53×10^4

D. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-IV

Cluster-IV consists of six mines namely, Amalgamated Keshalpur & West Mudidih colliery, Amalgamated Angarpathra & Ramkanali colliery, Katras-Choitudih Colliery, Salanpur colliery and Gaslitand colliery of Katras area, BCCL. It is located in the north-central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be more than 30 years considering annual target production of 9.55 MTPA (Toposheet no – 73 I/5).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-IV is 1123.79 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography, with an overall gentle south-west slope. The RL varies from 182 m to 216 m AMSL. Katri River, Kumari Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Katri River.

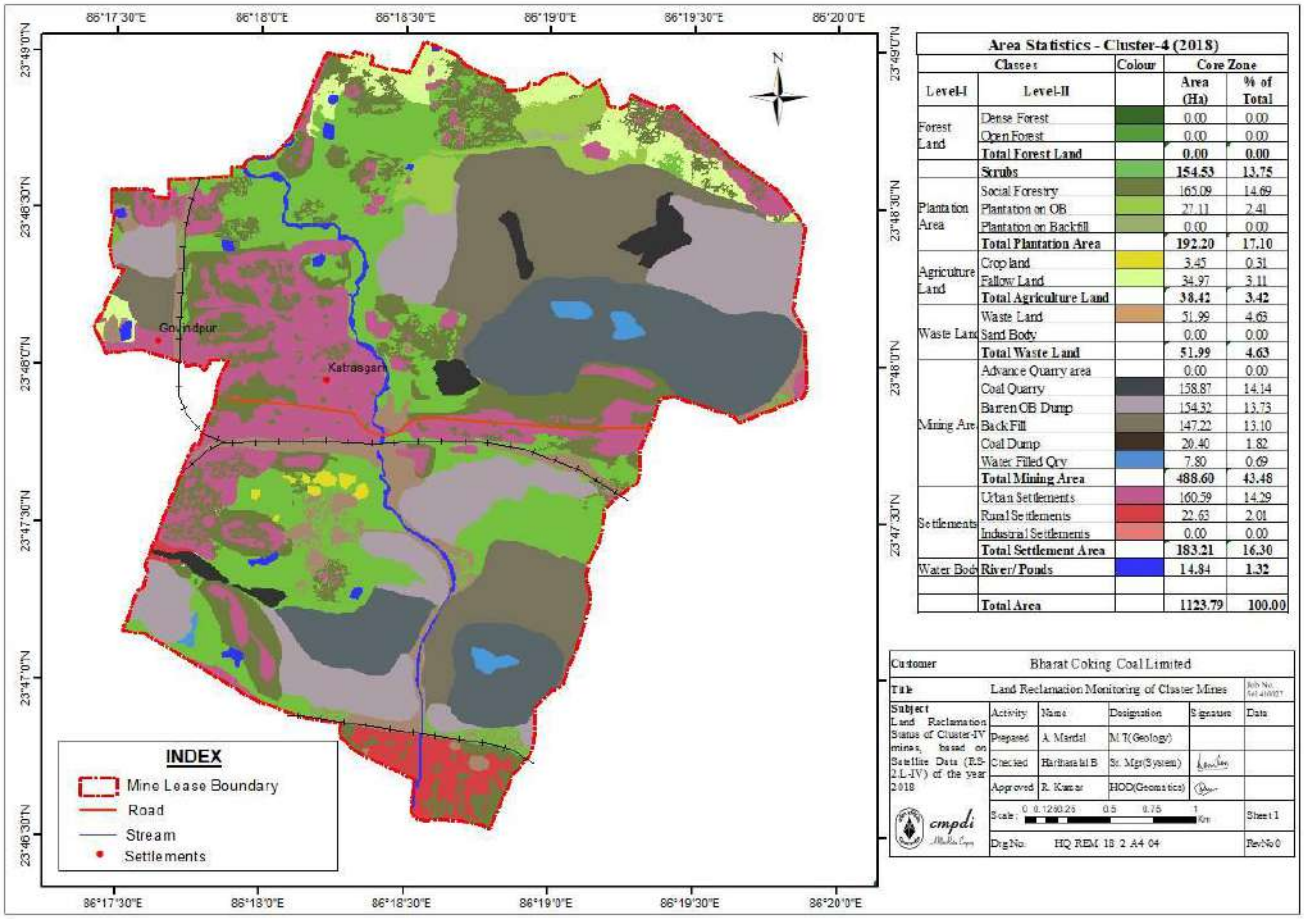
Monitoring stations (**A-26, A28A, B-64 and B-65A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A-26	Malkhera	6.42	2.83	4.31	3.62	6.70	2.10	2.73	3.63	6.98	2.69	3.18	4.78
2	A28A	Lakarka	4.23	2.85	3.30	3.57	6.23	0.53	3.75	4.47	4.00	1.33	3.03	3.35
3	B-64	Keshalpur	1.00	0.35	0.60	0.75	2.35	0.30	0.95	1.00	1.85	0.93	0.50	1.37
4	B65A	Jhinjipahari	7.45	0.50	2.27	3.45	9.03	0.45	1.42	2.80	9.25	0.03	2.30	4.10
Average WL (bgl)			4.78	1.63	2.62	2.85	6.08	0.85	2.21	2.98	5.52	1.25	2.25	3.40

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.00 m Max – 9.25 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.50 m Max – 4.31 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-IV MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	385.15 x 10^4	0.0	385.15 x 10^4
2	Open Land	555.43 x 10^4	0.0	555.43 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	160.59 x 10^4	0.0	160.59 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	22.63 x 10^4	0.0	22.63 x 10^4
5	Total	1123.79 x 10^4	0.0	1123.79 x 10^4

E. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-V

Cluster-V consists of twelve mines namely; Tetulmari OC & UG mines, Mudidih OC & UG mines, Nichitpur OC mine, Sendra Bansjora OC & UG mines, Bansdeopur OCP (proposed) & UG Mines, Kankanee OC & UG mines and Loyabad UG mine (closed) of Sijua area, BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in northern part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be more than 30 years considering annual production target of 6.311 MTPA (Toposheet no – 73 I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-V is 1724.52 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography, with an overall gentle south-west slope. The RL varies from 210 m to 170 m AMSL. Jarian Nala, Nagri Jore, Ekra Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Jarian Nala and Ekra Jore.

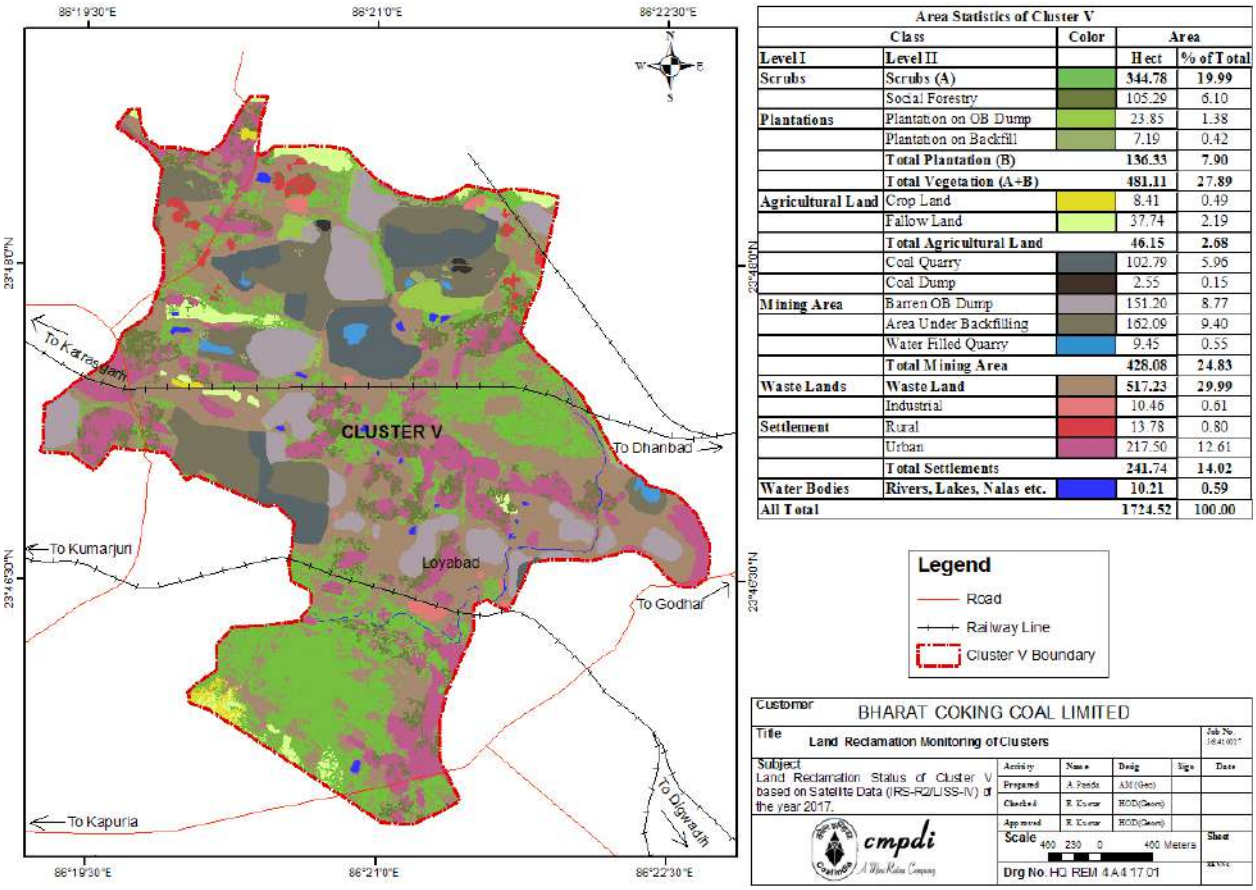
Monitoring stations (**A-3, A-16, A-27 and D-23**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A-3	Sijua	0.42	0.22	0.29	0.32	0.62	0.07	0.05	0.07	1.57	0.02	0.47	0.77
2	A-16	Ekra	5.80	1.35	3.08	2.99	3.45	1.90	2.00	3.00	7.15	1.34	1.75	3.20
3	A-27	Tetulmari	1.90	0.10	1.33	1.50	1.67	0.80	0.90	1.13	2.40	0.03	1.10	1.90
4	D-23	Jogta	1.85	0.45	1.57	1.85	5.43	1.87	1.60	1.65	5.60	1.69	3.35	3.70
Average WL (bgl)			2.49	0.53	1.57	1.67	2.79	1.16	1.14	1.46	4.18	0.77	1.67	2.39

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.42 m Max – 7.15 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.05 m Max – 3.35 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-V MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	527.26×10^4	0.0	527.26×10^4
2	Open Land	973.52×10^4	0.0	973.52×10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	217.50×10^4	0.0	217.50×10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	24.24×10^4	0.0	24.24×10^4
5	Total	1724.52×10^4	0.0	1724.52×10^4

F. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-VI

Cluster–VI consists of four coal mines namely, East Bassuriya opencast (OC), Bassuriya underground (UG), Gondudih Khas-Kusunda OC and Godhur Mixed Mines (OC and UG) of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be more than 30 years considering annual production target of 7.631 MTPA (Toposheet no – 73 I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-VI is 831.83 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography with general slope towards south. The RL varies from 180 m to 240 m AMSL. Ekra Jore, Kari Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Ekra Jore and Kari Jore.

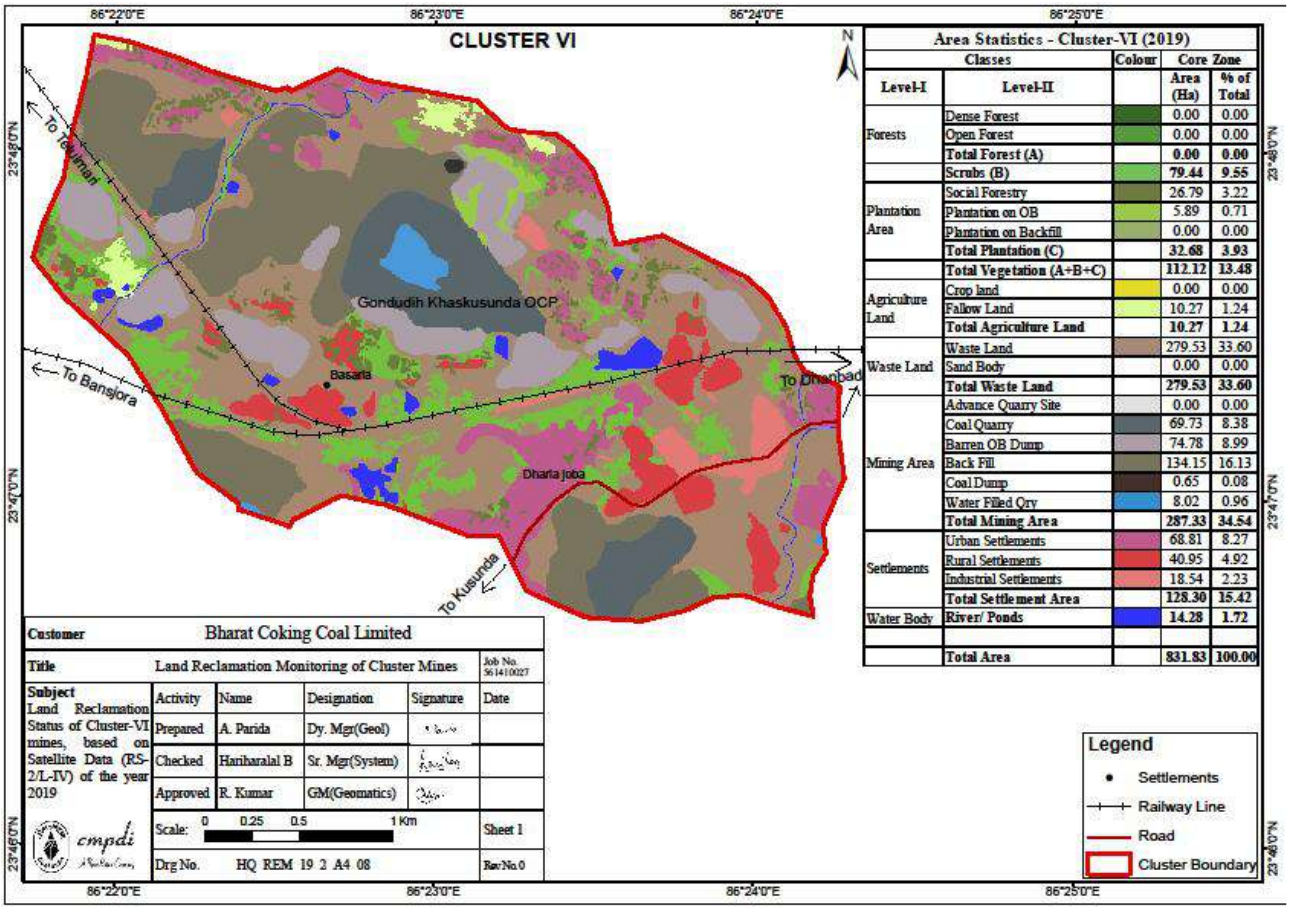
Monitoring stations (**D-25 and D-30**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	D25	Godhur	11.9	2.58	4.70	5.30	10.50	2.90	3.80	4.40	10.50	2.28	5.62	6.40
2	D30	Borkiboa	4.37	1.80	2.29	4.15	4.23	0.60	0.84	1.80	4.50	1.65	1.35	2.40
Average WL (bgl)			8.14	2.19	3.50	4.73	7.37	1.75	2.32	3.10	7.50	1.97	3.49	4.40

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 4.23 m Max – 11.90 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.84m Max – 5.62 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-VI MINES, BCCL



Area Statistics - Cluster-VI (2019)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	% of Total
Forests	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)		**0.00**	**0.00**
	Scrubs (B)		**79.44**	**9.55**
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		26.79	3.22
	Plantation on OB		5.89	0.71
	Plantation on Backfill		0.00	0.00
	Total Plantation (C)		**32.68**	**3.93**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**112.12**	**13.48**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		0.00	0.00
	Fallow Land		10.27	1.24
	Total Agriculture Land		**10.27**	**1.24**
Waste Land	Waste Land		279.53	33.60
	Sand Body		0.00	0.00
	Total Waste Land		**279.53**	**33.60**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry Site		0.00	0.00
	Coal Quarry		69.73	8.38
	Barren OB Dump		74.78	8.99
	Back Fill		134.15	16.13
	Coal Dump		0.65	0.08
	Water Filled Qry		8.02	0.96
	Total Mining Area		**287.33**	**34.54**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		68.81	8.27
	Rural Settlements		40.95	4.92
	Industrial Settlements		18.54	2.23
	Total Settlement Area		**128.30**	**15.42**
Water Body	River/ Ponds		14.28	1.72
	Total Area		**831.83**	**100.00**

Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	122.39 X 10^4	0.0	122.39 X 10^4
2	Open Land	581.14 X 10^4	0.0	581.14 X 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	68.81 X 10^4	0.0	68.81 X 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	59.49 X 10^4	0.0	59.49 X 10^4
5	Total	831.83 X 10^4	0.0	831.83 X 10^4

G. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-VII

Cluster-VII consists of fourteen mines within Kusunda Area, Bastacolla Area and PB Area, B.C.C.L, Jharia Coalfield. Coal mines namely Dhansar UG, Dhansar OCP, Kusunda OCP and Viswakarma OCP (proposed) are under the administrative control of Kusunda Area and Industry UG (closed), Alkusa UG, Ena OCP, S.Jharia/Rajapur OCP, Burragarh UG, Simlabahal UG, Hurriladih UG, Bhutgoria UG (Re-opening), Kustore UG (closed) and E.Bhuggatdih UG (closed) are under Bastacolla and PB Area. This Cluster of mines is located in east central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be more than 30 years considering annual production target of 8.226 MTPA (Toposheet no – 73 I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-VII is 2127.70 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography with general slope towards south. The RL varies from 172 m to 221 m above M.S.L. Kari Jore, Chatkari Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Kari Jore and Chatkari Jore.

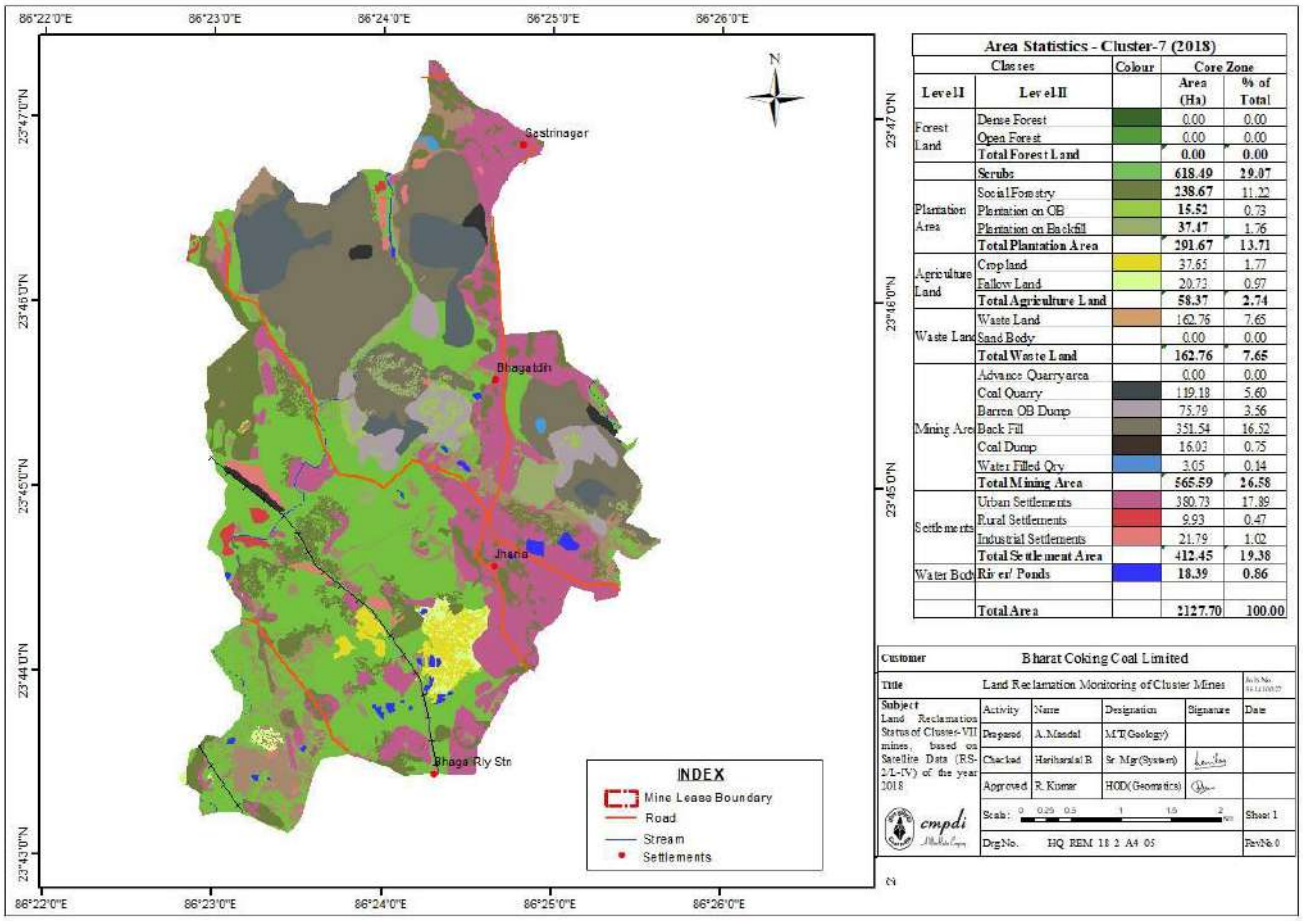
Monitoring stations (**D-3, D-4, D-33, D-34, D-47, D-55 and D-80**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	D-3	Dhansar	5.96	0.55	1.32	1.34	3.41	0.80	0.85	1.30	1.75	1.05	1.30	1.45
2	D-4	Jharia	1.71	0.98	1.55	1.66	3.01	1.41	1.16	1.61	2.81	1.16	1.71	2.16
3	D33	Kustore	1.20	0.45	0.65	0.95	1.75	0.62	0.85	1.60	2.35	0.25	1.65	2.35
4	D34	Kusunda	5.00	2.15	3.15	3.22	3.78	2.05	2.90	2.95	4.75	2.10	2.40	2.55
5	D47	Parastanr	6.55	5.32	5.85	11.40	4.05	3.22	2.45	4.88	4.55	1.90	4.35	4.20
6	D55	Hariladih	11.32	9.46	11.12	Abn.	9.52	5.62	7.62	9.02	8.42	2.97	5.47	8.62
7	D80	Bastacolla	3.30	2.40	3.08	1.80	7.10	2.17	2.55	3.10	5.00	2.30	3.05	3.80
Average WL (bgl)			5.01	3.04	3.82	3.40	4.66	2.27	2.63	3.49	4.23	1.68	2.85	3.59

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.20 m Max – 11.32 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.65 m Max – 11.12 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-VII MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	968.53 x 10^4	0.0	968.53 x 10^4
2	Open Land	746.72 x 10^4	0.0	746.72 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	380.73 x 10^4	0.0	380.73 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	31.71 x 10^4	0.0	31.71 x 10^4
5	Total	2127.70 x 10^4	0.0	2127.70 x 10^4

H. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-VIII

Cluster - VIII of B.C.C.L mines are under administrative control of Bastacolla Area, Jharia Coalfield. Cluster-VIII consists of ten mines namely Bastacolla mixed mines (OC & UG), Bera mixed mines (OC&UG), Dobari UG, Kuya mixed mines (OC&UG), Proposed Goluckdih (NC) OC mine, Ghanoodih OC mine and Kujama OC mine. This cluster is located in west part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. All the above mines are contiguous in nature and the environmental impact is overlapping in ambient environment due to cumulative effect of mining activities. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 25 years considering annual production target of 6.383 MTPA (toposheet no. 73 I/5 and I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-VIII is 1331.95 Ha. The area has a general undulating topography with general slope towards south and south-west. The ground elevation in the area ranges from 175 m to 221 m AMSL. Chatkari Jore, Tisra Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Chatkari Jore.

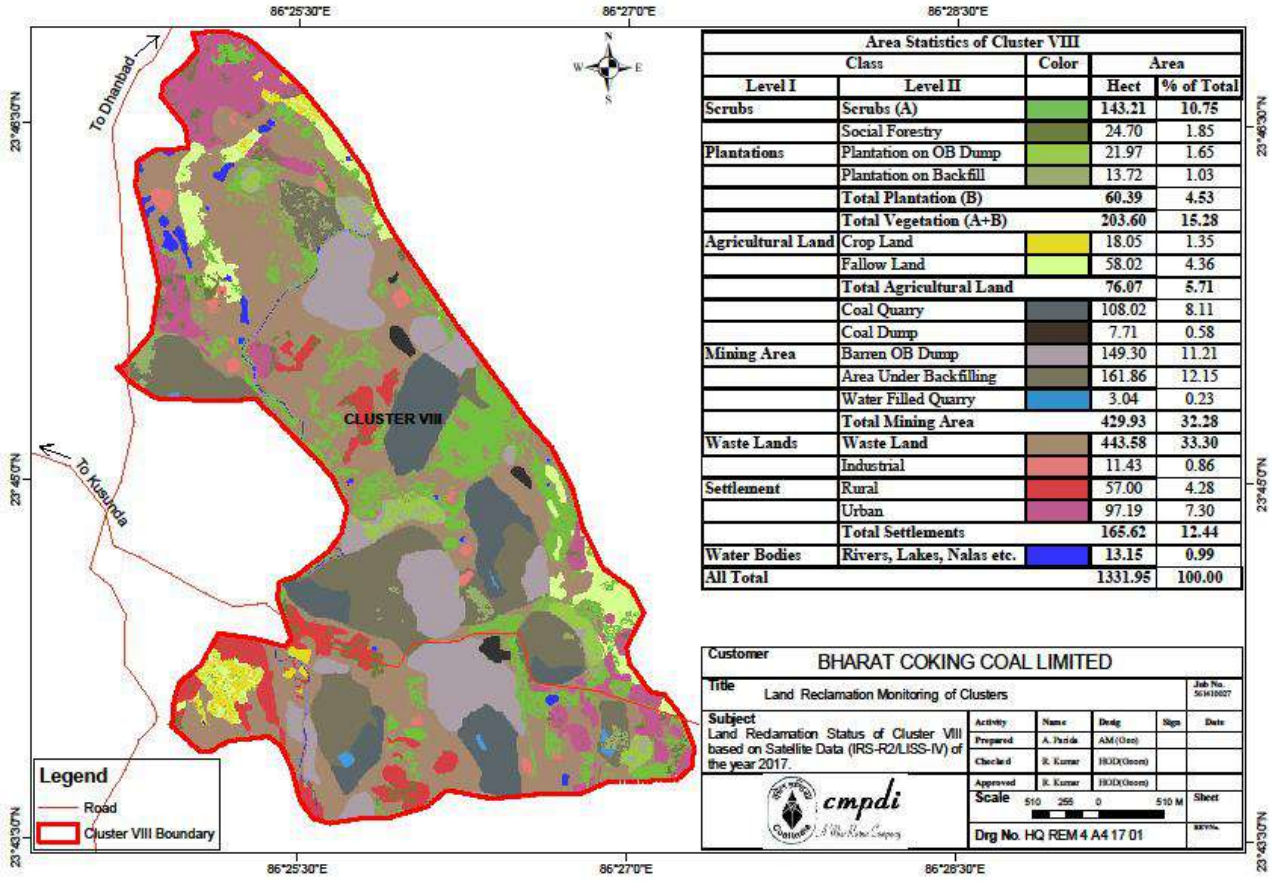
Monitoring stations (**D-8, D-43, D-49 and D-51**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	D-8	Alokdiha	6.32	4.25	5.42	6.34	4.55	1.85	2.27	3.20	5.83	1.70	2.75	3.20
2	D43	Alagdih	5.35	3.11	4.71	5.65	4.65	2.40	2.60	3.35	6.60	2.31	2.55	3.05
3	D49	Galucdih	2.00	1.27	1.91	2.17	1.40	0.73	0.85	1.00	3.25	1.41	1.65	1.98
4	D51	Chankuiya	10.95	6.55	8.50	Abn.	9.43	5.65	5.65	7.50	8.45	6.03	5.70	7.35
Average WL (bgl)			6.16	3.80	5.14	4.72	5.01	2.66	2.84	3.76	6.03	2.86	3.16	3.90

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.40 m Max – 10.95 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.85 m Max – 8.50 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-VIII MINES, BCCL



Area Statistics of Cluster VIII				
Class		Color	Area	
Level I	Level II		Hect	% of Total
Scrubs	Scrubs (A)		143.21	10.75
	Social Forestry		24.70	1.85
Plantations	Plantation on OB Dump		21.97	1.65
	Plantation on Backfill		13.72	1.03
	Total Plantation (B)		60.39	4.53
	Total Vegetation (A+B)		203.60	15.28
Agricultural Land	Crop Land		18.05	1.35
	Fallow Land		58.02	4.36
	Total Agricultural Land		76.07	5.71
	Coal Quarry		108.02	8.11
	Coal Dump		7.71	0.58
Mining Area	Barren OB Dump		149.30	11.21
	Area Under Backfilling		161.86	12.15
	Water Filled Quarry		3.04	0.23
	Total Mining Area		429.93	32.28
Waste Lands	Waste Land		443.58	33.30
	Industrial		11.43	0.86
Settlement	Rural		57.00	4.28
	Urban		97.19	7.30
	Total Settlements		165.62	12.44
Water Bodies	Rivers, Lakes, Nalas etc.		13.15	0.99
All Total			1331.95	100.00

Customer: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title: Land Reclamation Monitoring of Clusters
Subject: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster VIII based on Satellite Data (IRS-R2/LISS-IV) of the year 2017.
Prepared: A. Parida, AM (Geo)
Checked: R. Kumar, HOD(Geom)
Approved: R. Kumar, HOD(Geom)
cmpdi
Scale: 510 255 0 510 M
Drg No. HQ REM 4 A4 17 01

Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	279.69 x 10^4	0.0	279.69 x 10^4
2	Open Land	886.66 x 10^4	0.0	886.66 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	97.19 x 10^4	0.0	97.19 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	68.43 x 10^4	0.0	68.43 x 10^4
5	Total	1331.95 x 10^4	0.0	1331.95 x 10^4

I. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-IX

Mines of cluster-IX are under administrative control of Lodna Area of B.C.C.L in western part of Jharia Coalfield which is located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. Cluster- IX consists of eight mines namely; North Tisra/South Tisra OCP, Jeenagora OCP, North Tisra UG, Lodna UG, Bagdigi UG, Bararee UG, Joyrampur UG and Jealgora UG (closed). Among them N. Tisra/S. Tisra OCP, Jeenagora OCP and N. Tisra UG mine will be amalgamated and will form North Tisra/South Tisra Expansion OCP. All above the mines are contiguous in nature and the environmental impact is overlapping in ambient environment due to cumulative effect of mining activities. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 30 years considering annual production target of 8.513 MTPA (toposheet no. 73 I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-IX is 1967.22 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with gentle slope towards south. The RL varies from 221 m to 188.44 m AMSL. Chatkari Jore, Tisra Jore, Sulunga Jore and their tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Chatkari Jore.

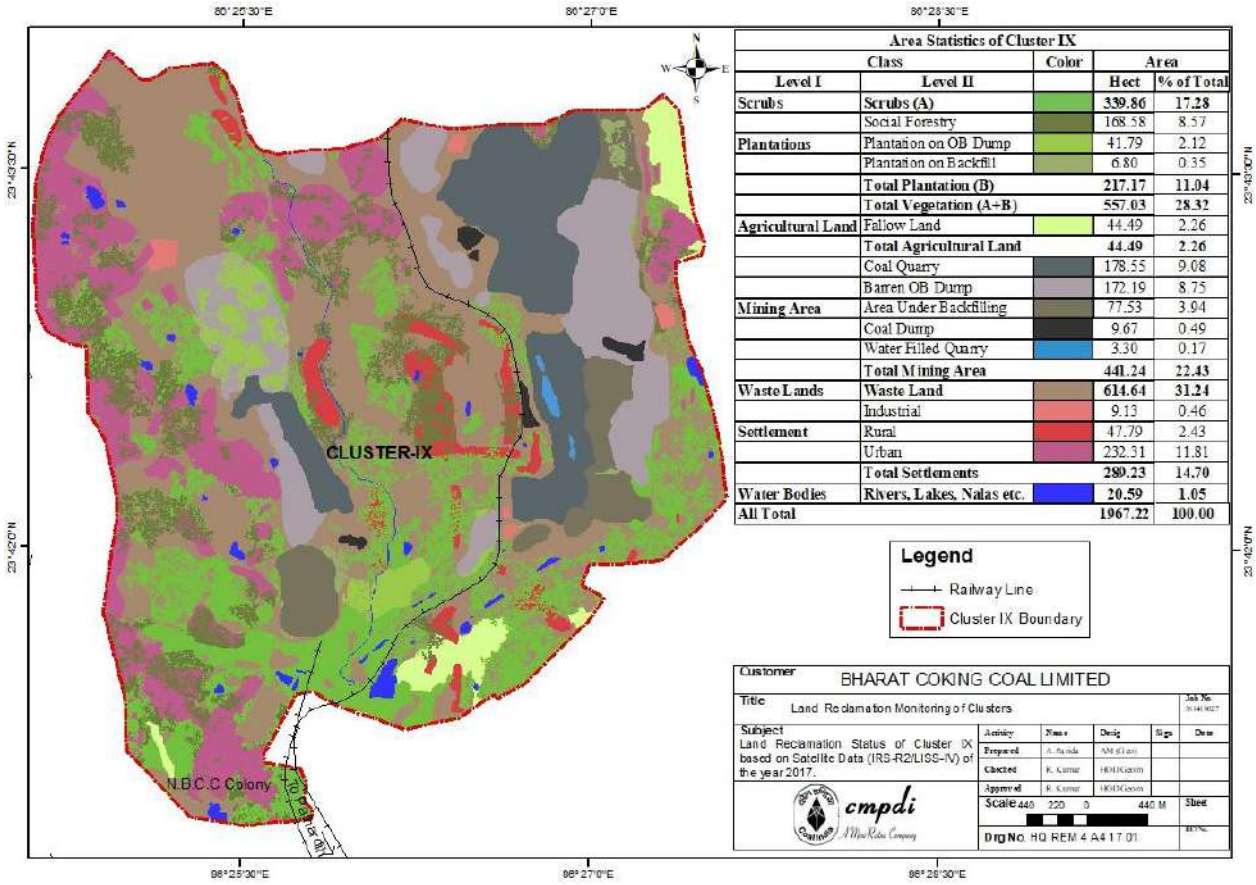
Monitoring stations (**D-5, D-7, D-39, D-40A, D-41 and D-74**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	D-5	Jiyalgora	8.40	3.36	7.01	8.95	7.28	3.35	4.00	6.40	8.60	3.20	7.70	7.90
2	D-7	Golden Pahari	9.03	2.17	5.67	6.57	6.08	2.38	2.63	3.88	7.33	2.56	5.13	5.35
3	D-39	Tilaboni	7.50	1.85	3.05	1.75	10.70	4.60	5.10	8.15	9.40	3.35	6.05	6.78
4	D40A	Khapa Dhawra	2.35	1.60	1.80	Abn.	1.95	1.35	1.80	2.35	1.95	0.30	1.43	6.78
5	D-41	Joyrampur	1.55	0.90	0.88	0.92	1.95	1.34	1.38	1.45	3.30	1.43	1.45	1.60
6	D-74	BhulanBararee	6.17	3.20	5.77	7.90	6.93	3.20	2.90	3.70	4.30	2.58	3.93	4.00
Average WL (bgl)			5.83	2.18	4.03	5.22	5.82	2.70	2.97	4.32	5.81	2.24	4.28	4.54

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.55 m Max – 10.70 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.88 m Max – 7.70 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-IX MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	601.52 x 10^4	0.0	601.52 x 10^4
2	Open Land	1076.47 x 10^4	0.0	1076.47 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	232.31 x 10^4	0.0	232.31 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	56.92 x 10^4	0.0	56.92 x 10^4
5	Total	1967.22 x 10^4	0.0	1967.22 x 10^4

J. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-X

Cluster-X consists of Bhowrah North OC & UG, Bhowrah South OC & UG, Amalgamated Sudamdih Patherdih, Sudamdih Shaft, Amlabad UG (Closed) and Sudamdih Coal Washery which comes under the administrative control of Eastern Jharia Area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (B.C.C.L - A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited). This cluster of mines is located in eastern part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be more than 30 years considering annual production target of 2.289 MTY.

Cluster-X mine involves leasehold area of about 2057.47 Ha of land. It is covered in Survey of India toposheet no. 73 I/6. The area of Bhowrah North OC & UG, Bhowrah South OC & UG, Amalgamated Sudamdih Patherdih, Sudamdih Shaft, Amlabad UG (Closed) are 280.83 Ha, 571.58 Ha, 498.61 Ha, 391.50 Ha and 386.95 Ha respectively.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-X is 2057.47 Ha. The area has an undulating topography with gentle slope towards south and south-east. The RL varies from 185 m to 150.0 m AMSL. Gaurkuthi Nala and few seasonal streams are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Damodar River.

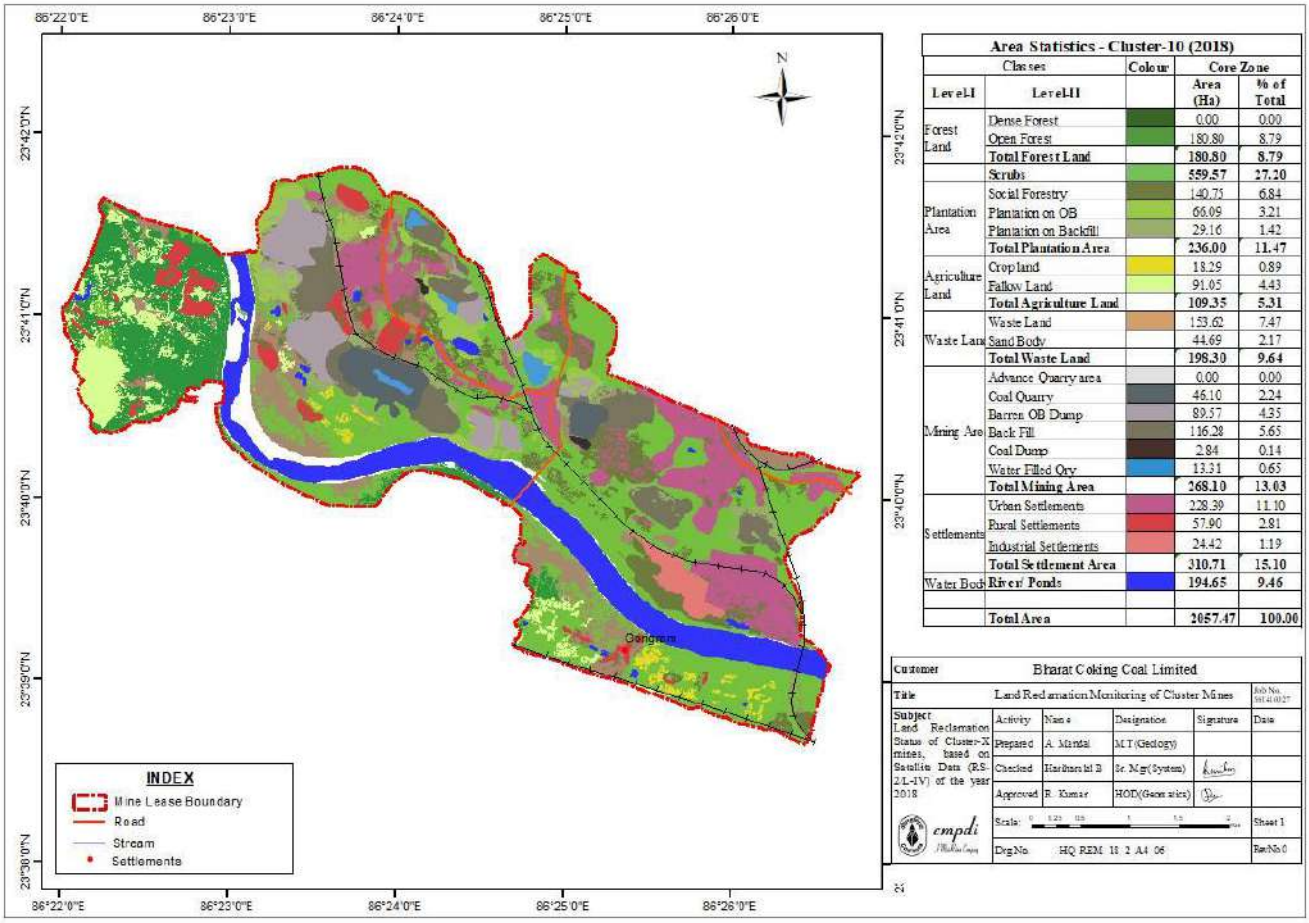
Monitoring stations (**A-19, D-35, D-36 and D-77**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23, the Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A-19	Bhowrah	4.10	1.82	2.54	1.79	3.30	1.95	1.90	2.20	6.05	2.30	3.25	3.70
2	D-35	Patherdih	6.10	3.70	4.68	5.50	6.60	2.70	2.90	4.30	8.20	2.98	5.40	5.62
3	D-36	Sudamdih	3.25	0.15	0.60	1.44	2.02	0.45	0.55	0.55	2.10	0.06	1.00	1.15
4	D-77	Amlabad	6.50	3.40	4.70	6.00	5.98	2.60	4.69	5.60	6.40	5.90	3.50	4.25
Average WL (bgl)			4.99	2.27	3.13	3.68	4.48	1.93	2.51	3.16	5.69	2.81	3.29	3.68

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 2.02 m Max – 8.20 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.55 m Max – 5.40 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-X MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	1085.72 x 10^4	0.0	1085.72 x 10^4
2	Open Land	661.04 x 10^4	0.0	661.04 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	228.39 x 10^4	0.0	228.39 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	82.32 x 10^4	0.0	82.32 x 10^4
5	Total	2057.47 x 10^4	0.0	2057.47 x 10^4

K. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XI

Cluster–XI consists of eight coal mines; Moonidih UG, Gopalichak UG Project, Kachi Balihari 10/12 Pit UG, Pootkee Balihari Project UG, Bhagaband UG, Kendwadih UG (closed), Pootkee UG (closed), Kachi Balihari 5/6 Pit UG (closed) which are under the administrative control of Western Jharia Area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (B.C.C.L - A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited). The Cluster- XI is located in central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 50 years considering annual production target of 6.604 MTPA (toposheet no. no. 73 I/5 7 73 I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XI is 3527.58 Ha. The area has an undulating topography with gentle slope towards south. The RL varies from 201 m to 166 m AMSL. Katri River, Jarian Nala, Ekra Jore and Kari Jore are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Katri River and Kari Jore.

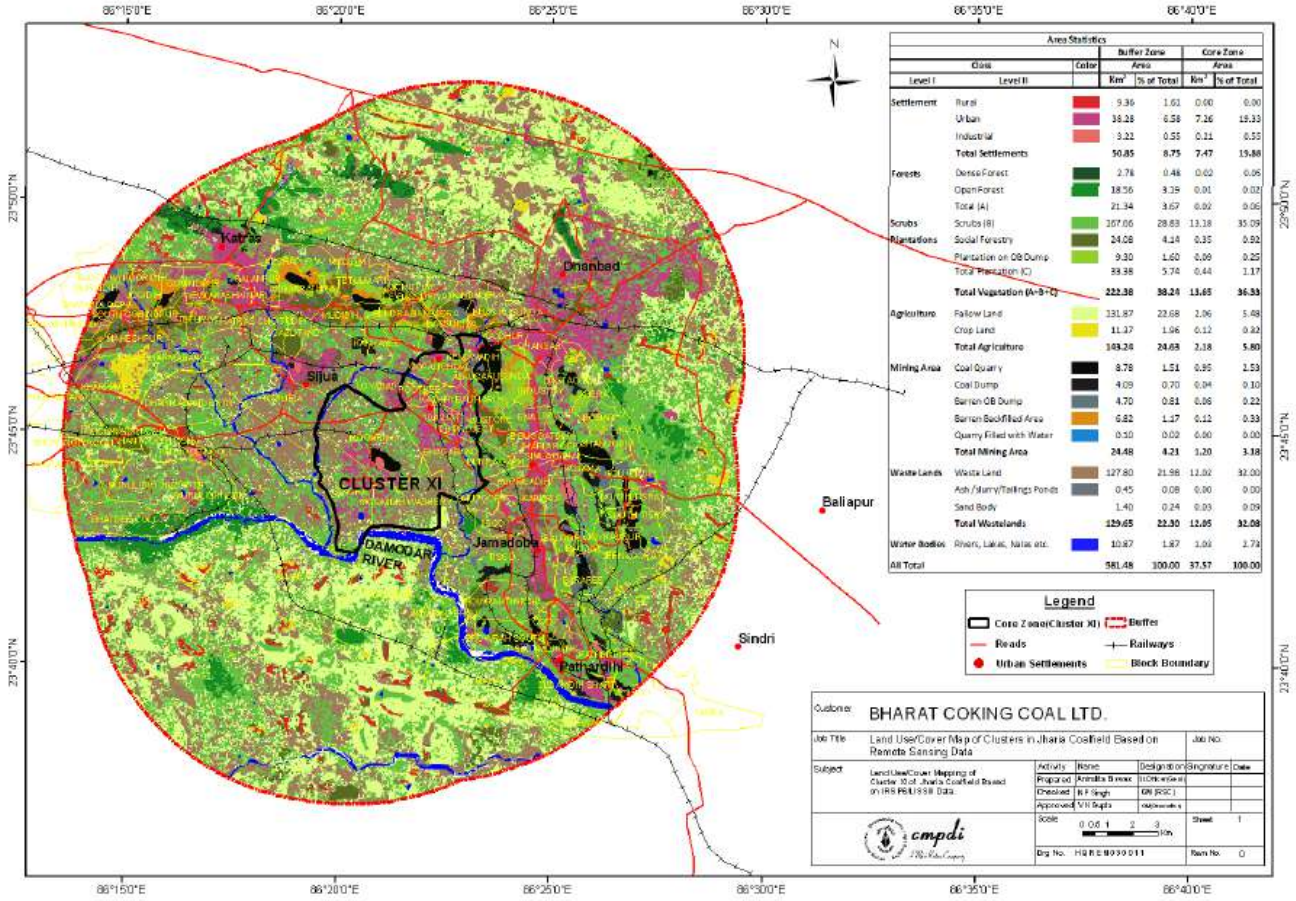
Monitoring stations (**A-17, A-18, A-20 and A-32**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2020-21				2019-20			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A-17	Kachi Balihari	2.62	2.06	2.59	2.64	3.36	1.62	2.37	2.54	2.14	0.64	1.69	1.79
2	A-18	Baghaband	0.62	0.49	0.56	Abn.	1.09	0.54	0.57	0.74	1.09	0.39	0.34	0.89
3	A-20	Gorbudih	5.59	3.18	3.54	5.27	5.47	1.47	2.02	3.07	8.47	1.44	3.87	4.42
4	A-32	Baludih	2.25	0.65	1.75	2.79	2.35	0.73	0.96	1.50	1.90	0.36	1.75	1.80
Average WL (bgl)			2.77	1.60	2.11	3.57	3.07	1.09	1.48	1.96	3.40	0.71	1.91	2.23

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.62m Max – 8.47 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.34 m Max – 3.87 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-XI MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	1060.61 x 10^4	0.0	1293.46 x 10^4
2	Open Land	1518.33 x 10^4	0.0	1509.06 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	171.08 x 10^4	0.0	171.08 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	777.56 x 10^4	0.0	563.06 x 10^4
5	Total	3527.58 x 10^4	0.0	3527.58 x 10^4

L. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XIII

Cluster-XIII, consists of one running mine (Murulidih 20/21 pit UG mine) and six abandoned mines i.e. Bhurungiya colliery, Muchraidih colliery, Hantoodih colliery, Padugora colliery, Murulidih colliery and Bhatdee colliery of Western Jharia area, BCCL which is located in the south-western part of Jharia coal field in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The area is covered under Survey of India toposheet no. 73 I/6. The life of the project has been worked out to be about 15 years considering annual production target of 0.234 MTPA.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XIII is 1898.62 Ha. The area has an undulating topography with gentle slope towards south-east. The maximum RL is 224 m AMSL in the north-western part of the area whereas the minimum RL is 179 m AMSL at southern part. The area comes under the watershed area of Jamunia River and Katri River.

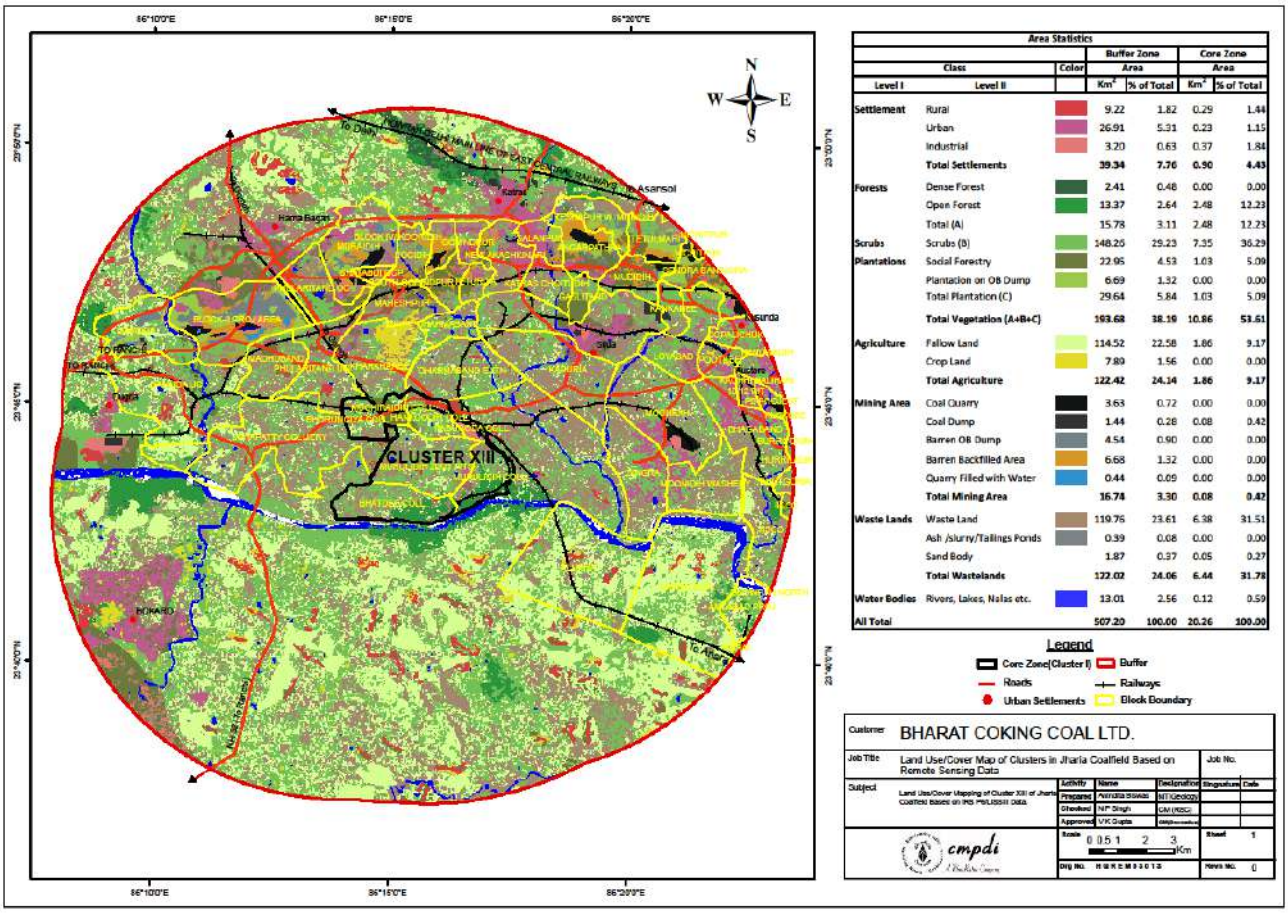
Monitoring stations (**A-22, A-23, A-33, A-34, B-25 and B-48**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A22A	Nagdah	6.35	1.90	2.10	Abn.	2.90	0.40	1.10	1.50	2.90	0.20	1.98	2.00
2	A-23	Machhayara	7.97	1.14	4.79	6.67	9.52	1.87	2.82	4.82	8.92	1.12	5.62	7.12
3	A-33	Mahuda Wa	3.50	0.50	2.05	2.95	2.85	0.80	0.85	1.33	4.55	0.38	1.85	2.85
4	A-34	Mahuda vil.	8.20	3.65	6.35	6.95	5.20	1.83	3.55		8.35	3.43	3.45	5.35
5	B-25	Mahuda more	6.40	2.90	3.52	Abn.	5.10	1.98	2.58	3.30	7.90	3.02	2.55	3.45
6	B-48	Mahuda	6.85	0.65	6.25	5.80	7.23	2.28	6.05	6.60	8.20	3.37	3.85	4.51
Average WL (bgl)			6.55	1.57	4.18	5.59	5.47	1.53	2.83	3.51	6.80	1.92	3.22	4.21

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 2.85 m Max – 8.35 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.85 m Max – 6.35 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-XIII MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	1484.41 x 10^4	0.0	1570.48 x 10^4
2	Open Land	183.28 x 10^4	0.0	97.22 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	71.84 x 10^4	0.0	71.83 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	159.09 x 10^4	0.0	159.09 x 10^4
5	Total	1898.62 x 10^4	0.0	1898.62 x 10^4

M. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XIV

Mines of Cluster-XIV are under administrative control of Western Jharia Area of B.C.C.L (Jharia Coalfield) which is located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. This cluster consists of Lohapatty UG and Lohapatty OC patch (proposed). The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 08 years considering annual production target of 0.526 MTPA. It is covered in Survey of India toposheet no. 73 I/2.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XIV is 1418.25 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with slope towards south west. The maximum RL is 224 m in the north-eastern part whereas the minimum RL is 170 m above mean sea level on the south-western part of the area. Jamunia River and its tributaries are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed area of Jamunia River.

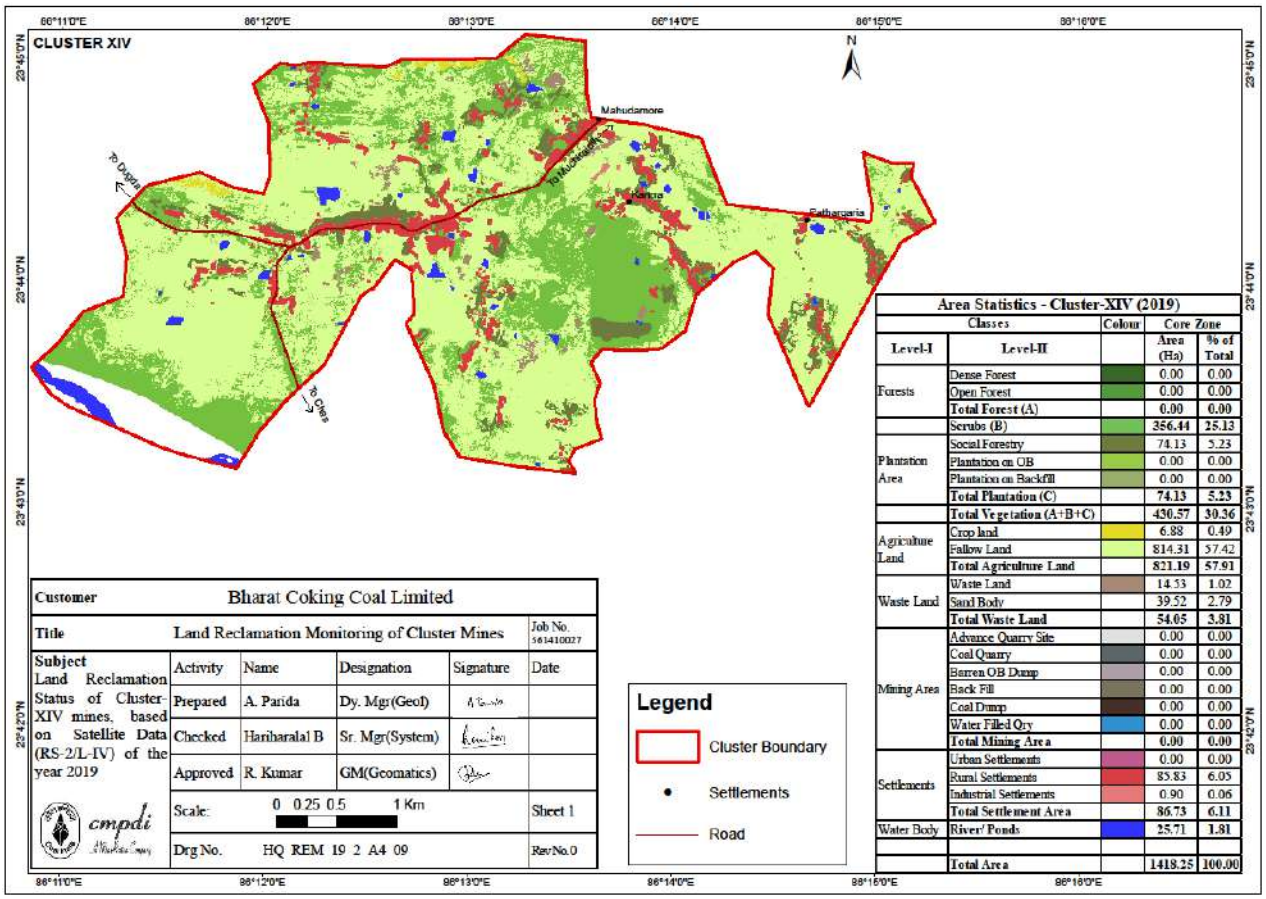
Monitoring stations (**B-23, B-24 and B-67**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	B-23	Lohapatti	2.98	1.31	1.73	2.12	4.12	1.24	1.44	1.81	3.24	0.77	1.76	2.69
2	B-24	Telmuchu	5.53	1.34	3.46	4.23	5.68	1.55	2.08	3.07	5.48	1.13	3.53	4.38
3	B-67	Simatanr	8.50	3.55	6.30	7.35	8.95	2.45	2.95	3.65	7.55	1.83	3.95	5.90
Average WL (bgl)			5.67	2.07	3.83	4.57	6.25	1.75	2.16	2.84	5.42	1.24	3.08	4.32

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 2.98 m Max – 8.95 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.44 m Max – 6.30 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-XIV MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	1251.76 x 10^4	0.0	1251.76 x 10^4
2	Open Land	79.76 x 10^4	0.0	79.76 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	85.83 x 10^4	0.0	85.83 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	0.90 x 10^4	0.0	0.90 x 10^4
5	Total	1418.25 x 10^4	0.0	1418.25 x 10^4

N. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XV

Mines o Cluster - XV comes under administrative control of Govindpur Area and barora Area of B.C.C.L (Jharia Coalfield) which is located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. Cluster–XV consists of four coal mines; Kharkharee UG (underground mine) and Dharmaband UG which are under administrative control of Govindpur Area and Madhuband UG & Phularitand UG which are under the administrative control of Barora Area. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 30 years considering annual production target of 0.423 MTPA. It is covered in Survey of India toposheet no. 73 I/1 and 73 I/5.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XV is 1696.55 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with slope towards south-west. The maximum RL is 235 m in the Kharkharee mine area whereas the minimum RL is 165 m AMSL on the eastern & western part of the Cluster. Jamunia River and Khudia River are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed area of both Jamunia River and Khudia River.

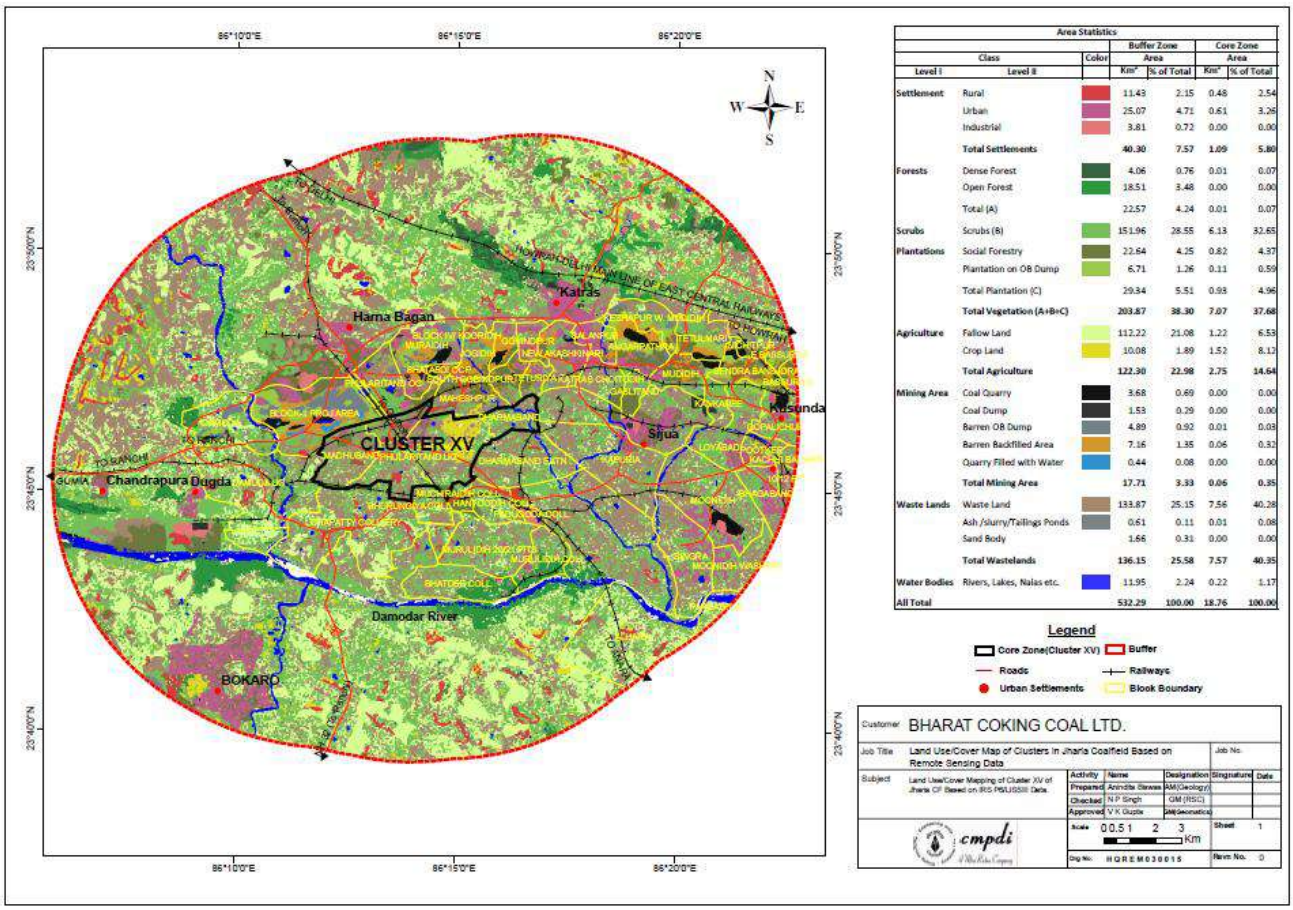
Monitoring stations (**A-24, B-32A and B-61A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A24	Pipratanr	7.28	2.55	4.33	5.32	10.13		2.78	4.55	4.88	-	4.28	4.68
2	B32A	Madhuband	4.15	0.70	2.56	4.15	5.60	1.34	1.70	2.30	3.30	1.18	2.00	2.21
3	B61A	Kesargora	1.82	0.52	0.97	Abn.	4.42	0.47	0.97	0.97	3.32	0.85	1.60	2.07
4.	B62A	Sadiyardih	6.45	1.77	4.91	5.15	6.87	1.35	4.50	4.60	6.95	2.77	3.00	4.95
Average WL (bgl)			4.96	1.09	2.93	4.58	6.72	0.91	1.82	2.61	3.83	1.02	2.63	2.99

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.82 m Max – 10.13 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 0.97 m Max – 4.91 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-XV MINES, BCCL



Area Statistics

Class		Color	Buffer Zone Area Km²	Buffer Zone Area % of Total	Core Zone Area Km²	Core Zone Area % of Total
Settlement	Rural		11.43	2.15	0.48	2.54
	Urban		25.07	4.71	0.61	3.26
	Industrial		3.81	0.72	0.00	0.00
	Total Settlements		**40.30**	**7.57**	**1.09**	**5.80**
Forests	Dense Forest		4.06	0.76	0.01	0.07
	Open Forest		18.51	3.48	0.00	0.00
	Total (A)		22.57	4.24	0.01	0.07
Scrubs	Scrubs (B)		151.96	28.55	6.13	32.65
Plantations	Social Forestry		22.64	4.25	0.82	4.37
	Plantation on OB Dump		6.71	1.26	0.11	0.59
	Total Plantation (C)		29.34	5.51	0.93	4.96
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**203.87**	**38.30**	**7.07**	**37.68**
Agriculture	Fallow Land		112.22	21.08	1.22	6.53
	Crop Land		10.08	1.89	1.52	8.12
	Total Agriculture		**122.30**	**22.98**	**2.75**	**14.64**
Mining Area	Coal Quarry		3.68	0.69	0.00	0.00
	Coal Dump		1.53	0.29	0.00	0.00
	Barren OB Dump		4.89	0.92	0.01	0.03
	Barren Backfilled Area		7.16	1.35	0.06	0.32
	Quarry Filled with Water		0.44	0.08	0.00	0.00
	Total Mining Area		**17.71**	**3.33**	**0.06**	**0.35**
Waste Lands	Waste Land		133.87	25.15	7.56	40.28
	Ash /slurry/Tailings Ponds		0.61	0.11	0.01	0.08
	Sand Body		1.66	0.31	0.00	0.00
	Total Wastelands		**136.15**	**25.58**	**7.57**	**40.35**
Water Bodies	Rivers, Lakes, Nalas etc.		11.95	2.24	0.22	1.17
All Total			532.29	100.00	18.76	100.00

Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	365.18 x 10^4	0.0	957.34 x 10^4
2	Open Land	1130.53 x 10^4	0.0	538.37 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	101.67 x 10^4	0.0	101.67 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	99.17 x 10^4	0.0	99.17 x 10^4
5	Total	1696.55 x 10^4	0.0	1696.55 x 10^4

O. GROUN D WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XVI

Mines of Cluster - XVI (Dahibari-Basantimata Group of mines) are under administrative control of Chanch Victoria Area of B.C.C.L (western part of Raniganj Coalfield) which is located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. There are total five collieries within this Cluster- XVI (Dahibari-Basantimata OC, Basantimata UG, New Laikdih OC, Laikdih Deep UG and Chanch UG Colliery). All the above mines are contiguous in nature and the environmental impact is overlapping in ambient environment due to cumulative effect of mining activities. Life of the project has been worked out to be up to 24 years considering annual production target of 1.963 MTPA. It is covered in Survey of India toposheet no. 73 I/14.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XVI is 2008.40 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with slope towards south-west. The area is plain with gently undulating with elevation varying from 100 m to 140 m AMSL. The general slope of the area is towards southeast. Barakar River and Khudia River are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed area of Barakar River.

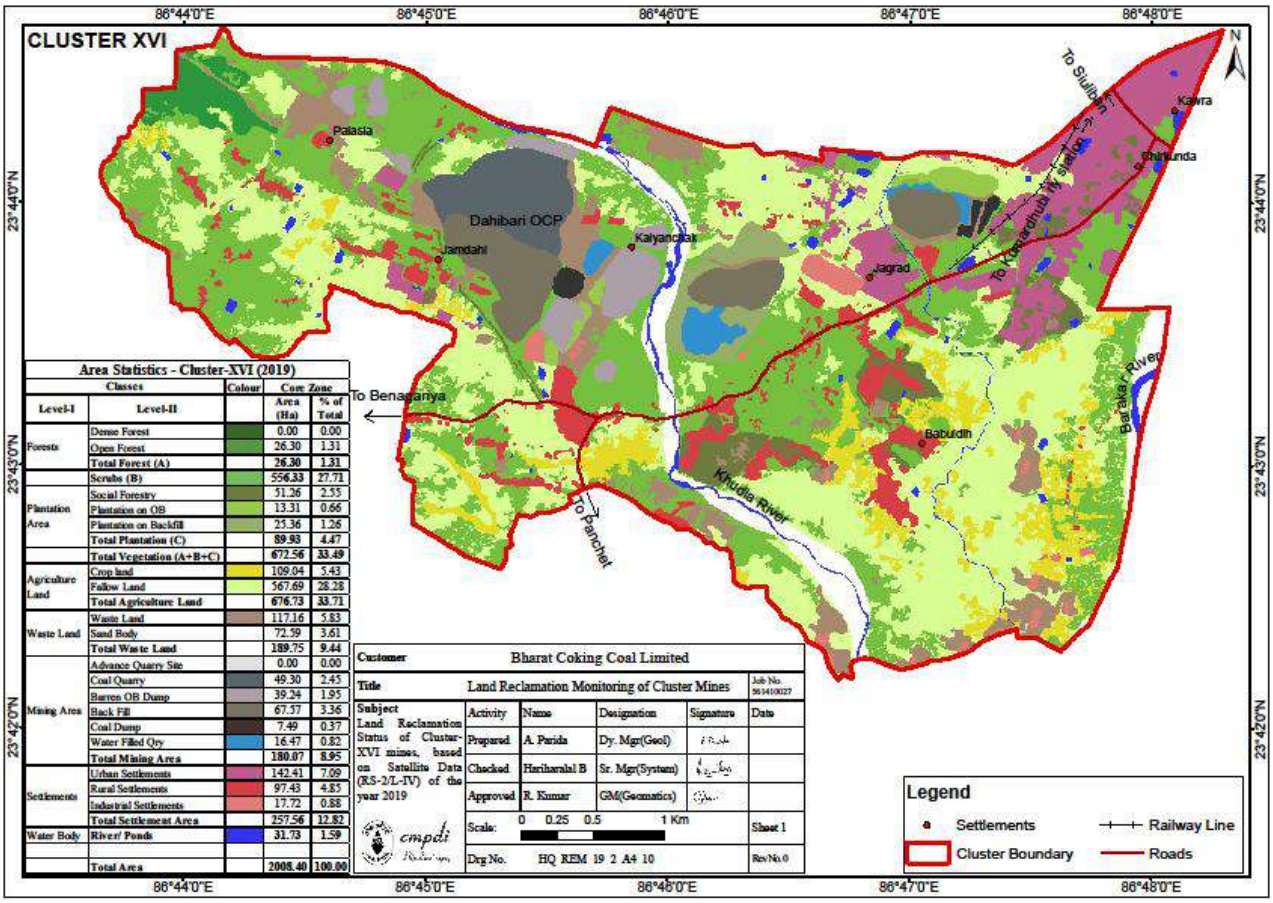
Monitoring stations (**DB-22, DB-23, DB-24 & DB-25**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	DB22	Dahibari, Basti	1.73	1.47	1.63	1.58	2.31	1.55	1.38	1.57	2.63	1.30	2.25	2.38
2	DB23	Dahibari OC	2.68	1.71	2.20	2.40	2.00	1.05	1.10	1.70	2.50	0.70	1.95	2.17
3	DB24	Dahibari	Abandoned				6.20	4.20	5.25	5.80	3.60	1.57	5.70	5.90
4	DB25	Basantimata	Abandoned				2.83	1.01	2.03	2.63	3.98	1.19	2.63	2.68
Average WL (bgl)			2.21	1.59	1.92	1.99	3.34	1.95	2.44	2.93	3.18	1.19	3.13	3.28

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.73 m Max – 6.20 m
Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.10 m Max – 5.70 m

LAND USE / LAND COVER MAP OF THE CLUSTER-XVI MINES, BCCL



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	1349.29 x 10^4	0.0	1349.29 x 10^4
2	Open Land	401.55 x 10^4	0.0	401.55 x 10^4
3	Road/ Paved Area	142.41 x 10^4	0.0	142.41 x 10^4
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	115.15 x 10^4	0.0	115.15 x 10^4
5	Total	2008.40 x 10^4	0.0	2008.40 x 10^4

4.0 GROUND WATER LEVEL SCENARIO

The summarized water level data of all clusters given in **Table – 7**.

Table –7: Groundwater level data (Cluster-wise)

Sl. No.	Cluster of BCCL	No. of Monitoring Wells	Water level Below ground level (May, Aug, Nov'22 & Jan'23)	Avg. Fluctuation (in meters) during 2022-23	Geological Formation
1	I	4 nos.	0.45 to 9.65 m	2.33 m	Barakar
2	II	5 nos.	0.45 to 10.53 m	2.03 m	Barakar
3	III	5 nos.	0.30 to 10.53 m	2.18 m	Barakar
4	IV	4 nos.	0.35 to 7.45 m	2.16 m	Barakar
5	V	4 nos.	0.10 to 5.80 m	0.93 m	Barakar
6	VI	2 nos.	1.80 to 11.90 m	4.64 m	Barakar
7	VII	7 nos.	0.45 to 11.32 m	1.20 m	Barakar
8	VIII	4 nos.	1.27 to 10.95 m	1.02 m	Barakar
9	IX	6 nos.	0.90 to 9.03 m	1.80 m	Barakar
10	X	4 nos.	0.15 to 6.50 m	1.86 m	Barakar
11	XI	4 nos.	0.50 to 5.60 m	0.70 m	Barakar & Barren Measure
12	XIII	6 nos.	0.50 to 8.20 m	2.37 m	Raniganj
13	XIV	3 nos.	1.30 to 8.50 m	1.85 m	Raniganj
14	XV	4 nos.	0.50 to 7.30 m	1.80 m	Barakar & Barren Measure
15	XVI	4 nos.	1.50 to 2.70 m	0.30 m	Barakar

Depth to water level (in bgl) values describe that water level goes down to maximum 11.90 m during summer season and minimum up to 0.10 m during monsoon season of 2022. Un-confined aquifer is affected around 20 m to 30 m of maximum radius close to active opencast mining areas, showing steep gradient towards mine void. Other than that, there is no mining effect in the water level within JCF area and RCF area (part). Historical water level data and hydrograph of permanent observation stations from CGWB is shown in **Annexure–VI**. Water Table contour map and Depth to water level map both during pre & post-monsoon season is shown in **Plate-IV (A, B) & V (A, B)**.

Monitoring of groundwater (quantity & quality) to assess the present condition and resource has been done regularly in the coalfield area. Well hydrographs (**Annexure–VI**) are prepared and studied to identify long-term trends. Hydrograph trend analysis of CGWB monitoring wells and observation wells reveals

increasing groundwater level trends in most of the Cluster of mines. However, declining trends in both Pre and Post-monsoon GW level in Cluster-I, Cluster-V, Cluster-VI and Cluster-VII are recorded but no significant declining trend (>1.0 m/year) of water level is noticed in any particular area for the last 10 years within the coalfield area. Regarding quality monitoring, the water sample location map (**Plate–II**) with collection points details (dug wells) are given in **Annexure–V** and Quality is given in **Annexure–VII**.

5.0 GROUND WATER QUALITY

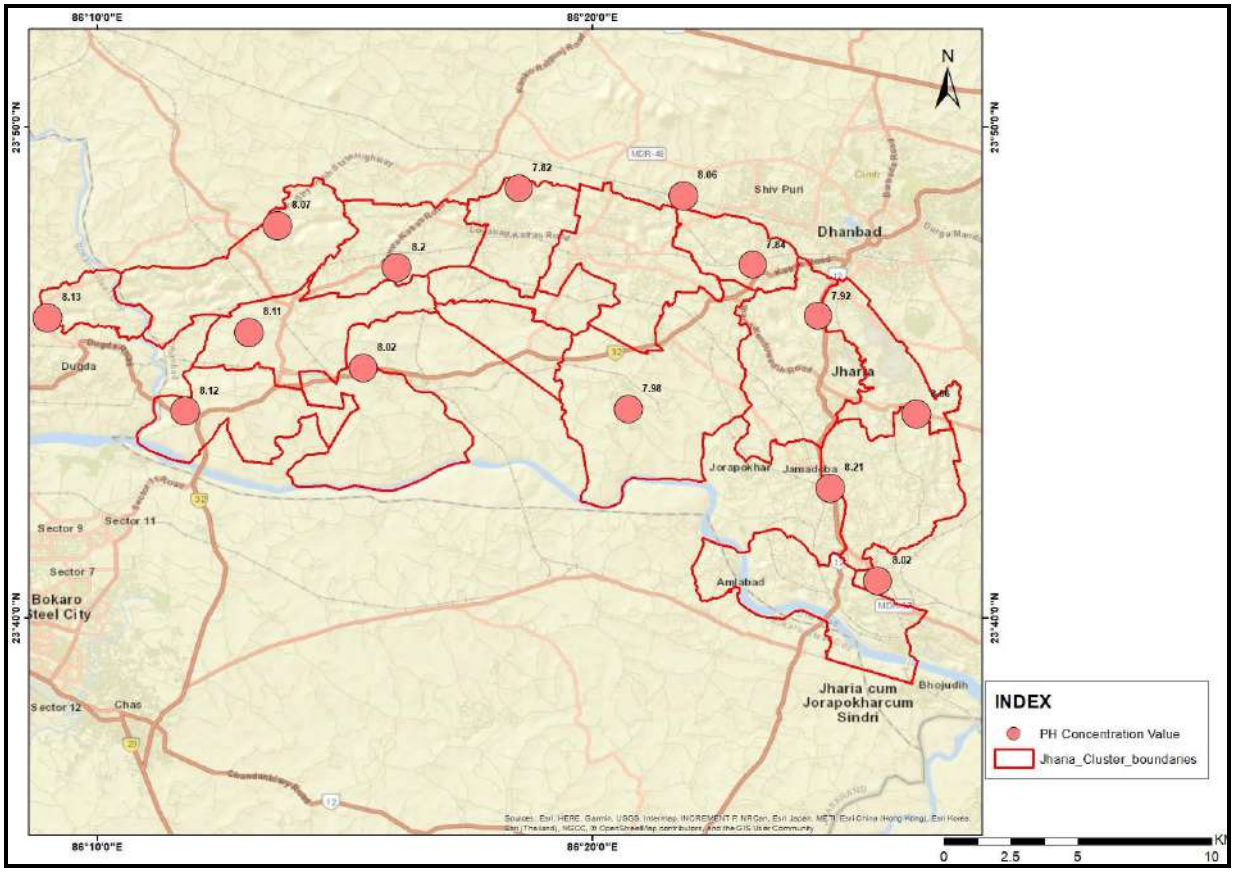
The ground water samples of the study area (15 nos. of Cluster of mines, BCCL) were collected from dug wells and analyzed. Fifteen ground water samples (GW-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 16) analyzed during the month of June'2022 at CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad. The water sampling details is given in **Annexure–V** and Water sample locations are shown in **Plate-II**. The water quality data is presented in **Annexure–VII.**

The study of the variations in water quality parameters is described below:

The pH of the groundwater samples varies between 7.82 (GW-4) to 8.21 (GW-9), the pH is within the IS 10500:2012 limit of drinking water standard.

The mineral constituents dissolved in water constitute the dissolved solids. The total dissolved solids (TDS) vary from 192 (GW-11) to 764 mg/l (GW-9). The TDS values are ranging slightly above the IS 10500:2012 standards limit of drinking water.

The alkalinity of the water samples varies from 82 (GW-7) to 142 mg/l (GW-11) and are within the stipulated standard of (200 mg/l) drinking water. The concentration of calcium in the water samples varies from 38 (GW-1) to 172 mg/l (GW-13) and is ***slightly above*** the permissible limit (75 mg/l) of drinking water standards. The total hardness ranges between 152 (GW-8) to 666 mg/l (GW-5) and the value of total hardness in water samples are ***above*** the permissible limit (200 mg/l). The sulphate ranges between 42(GW-4) to 178 mg/l (GW-13) and the value of sulphate in water sample are within the permissible limit (200 mg/l). The Iron, Copper, Manganese, Lead, Zinc and Chromium concentration in the water samples found to be below the upper IS 10500:2012 limits for drinking water.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86°20'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
N
Shiv Puri
Dhanbad
Dugda
Jharia
Jorapokhar
Jamadoba
Amlabad
Bhojudih
Sector 9
Sector 11
Sector 7
Bokaro Steel City
Sector 12
Chas
Jharia cum Jorapokharcum Sindri
7.82
8.06
8.07
8.2
7.84
8.13
8.11
7.92
8.02
8.12
7.98
8.21
8.02
INDEX
PH Concentration Value
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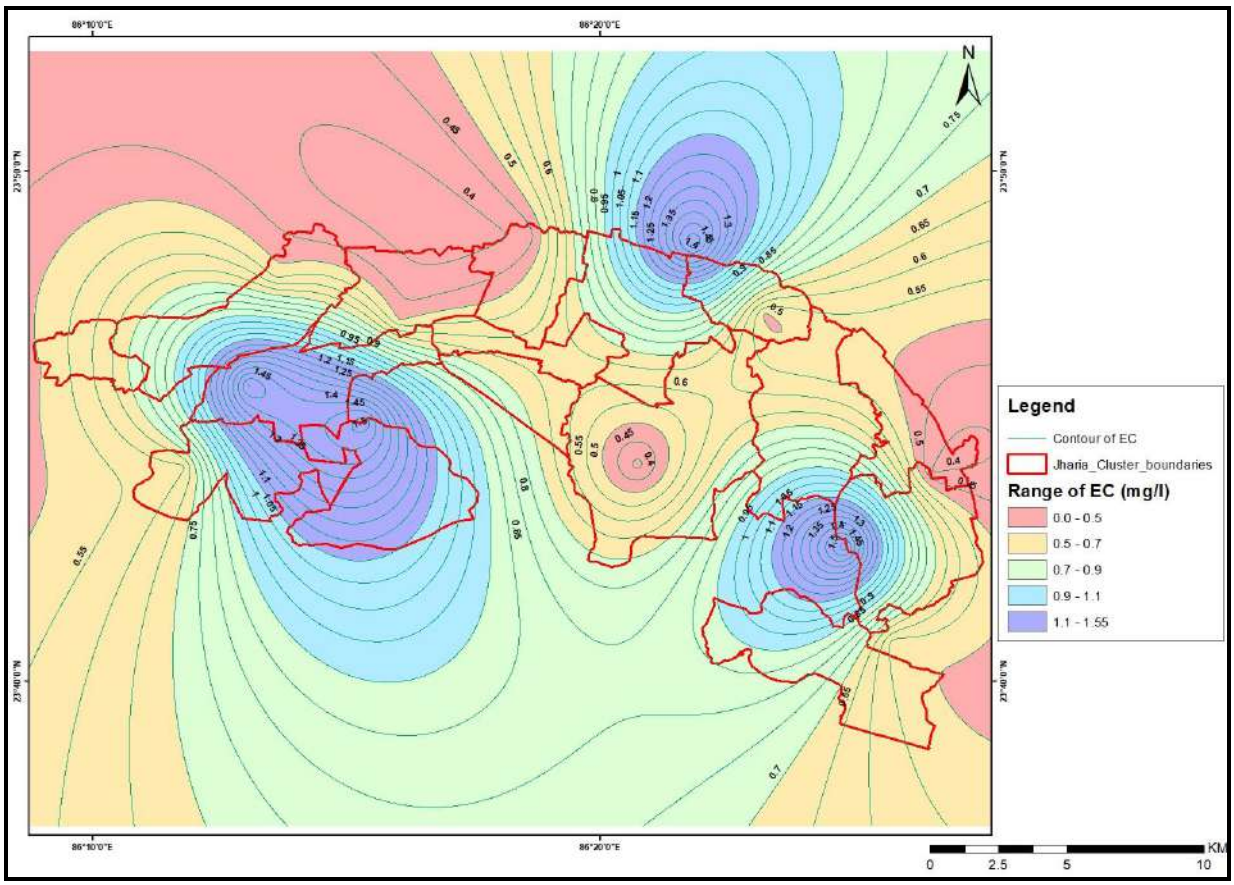
5
10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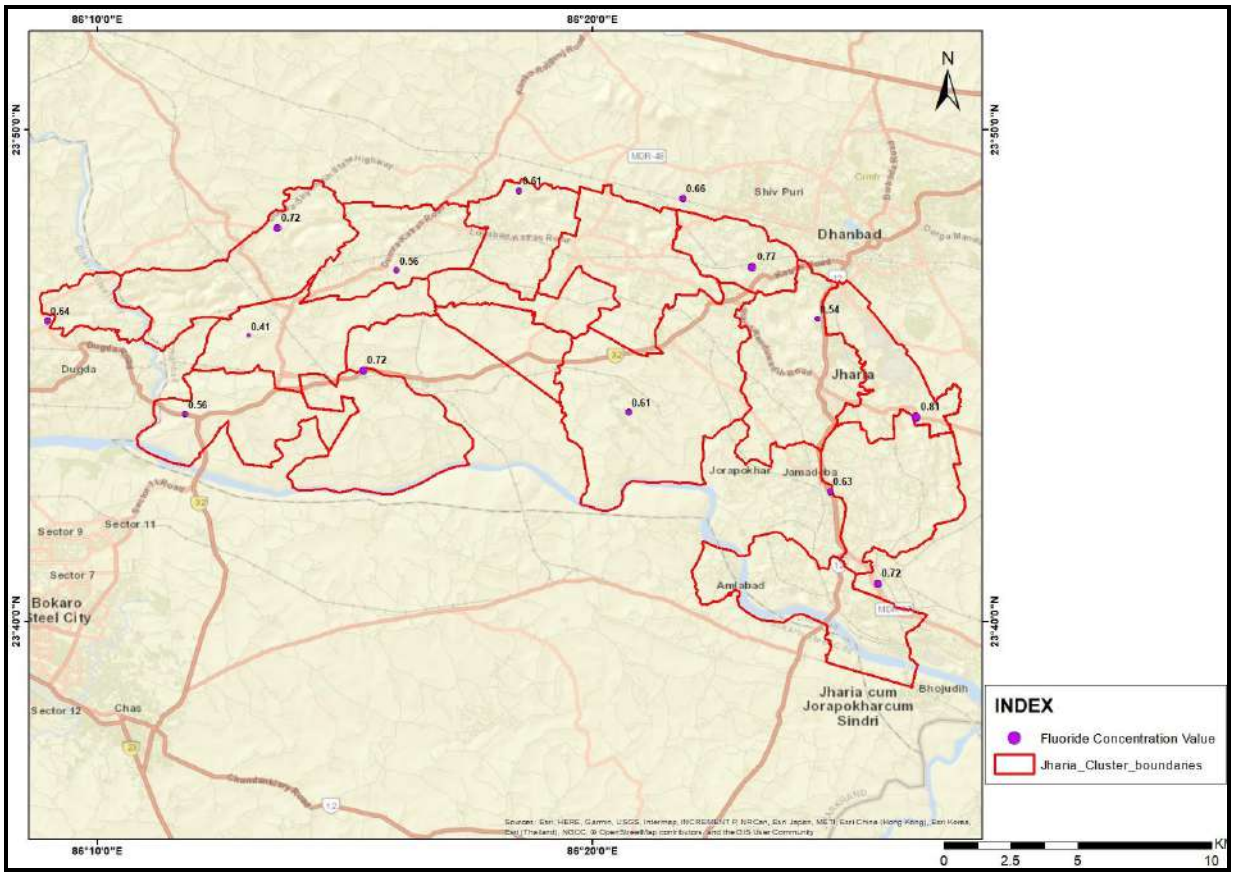
86°20'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
N
Legend
Contour of EC
Jharia_Cluster_boundaries
Range of EC (mg/l)
0.0 - 0.5
0.5 - 0.7
0.7 - 0.9
0.9 - 1.1
1.1 - 1.55
0
2.5
5
10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86°20'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
N
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0.66
Shiv Puri
0.72
Dhanbad
0.56
0.77
0.64
0.41
0.54
0.72
Jharia
Dugda
0.56
0.61
0.81
Jorapokhar
Jamadoba
0.63
Sector 9
Sector 11
Sector 7
0.72
Amlabad
Bokaro
Steel City
Jharia cum
Jorapokharcum
Sindri
Bhojudih
Sector 12
Chas
INDEX
Fluoride Concentration Value
Jharia_Cluster_boundaries
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5
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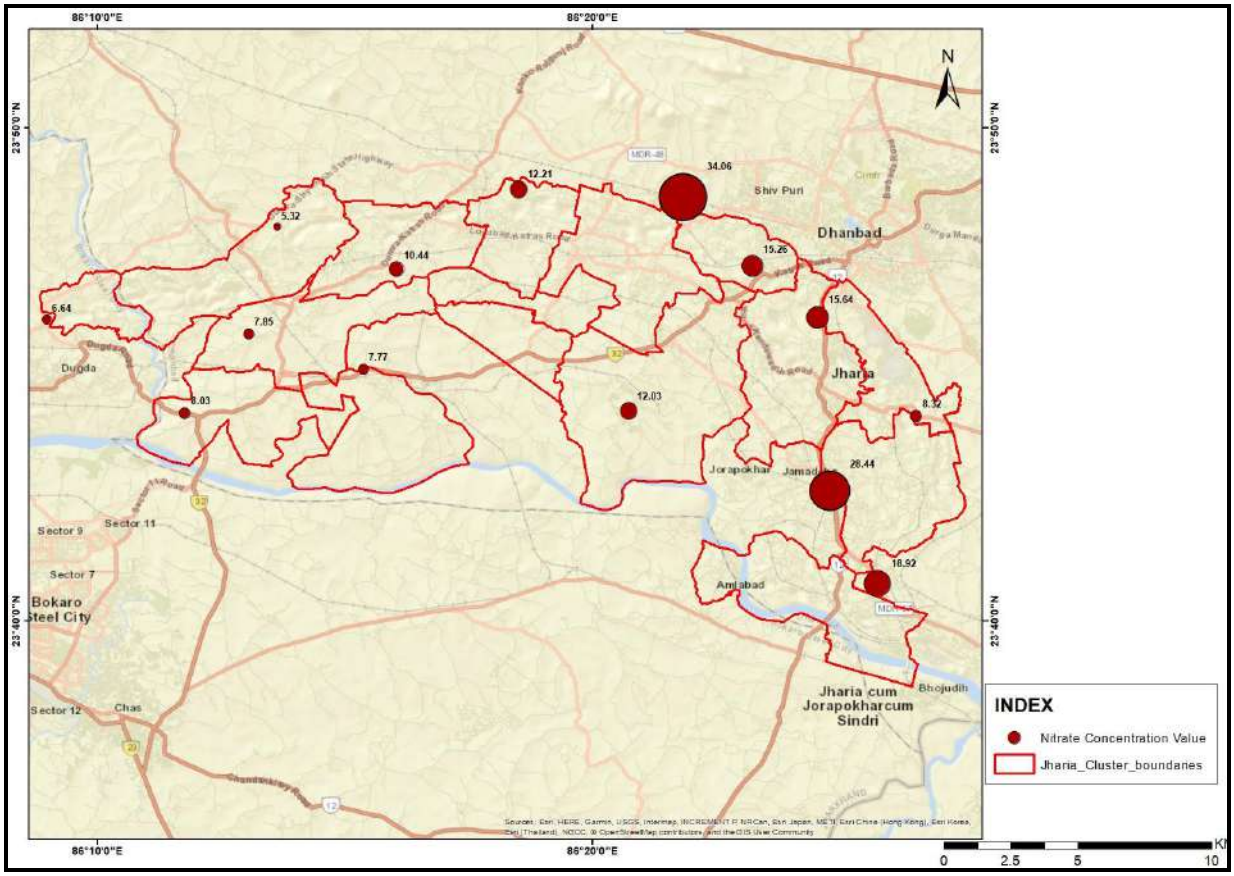
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86°20'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
N
12.21
34.06
Shiv Puri
5.32
Dhanbad
10.44
15.26
6.64
7.85
15.64
Dugda
7.77
Jharia
8.03
12.03
8.32
Jorapokhar
Jamadoba
28.44
Sector 9
Sector 11
Sector 7
18.92
Amlabad
Bokaro
Steel City
Jharia cum
Jorapokharcum
Sindri
Bhojudih
Sector 12
Chas
INDEX
Nitrate Concentration Value
Jharia_Cluster_boundaries
0
2.5
5
10

6.0 STAGE OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION

The groundwater is mainly utilized for domestic needs and irrigation purposes. The groundwater abstraction is mainly through dug wells and bore wells. The stage of groundwater development in Dhanbad District is 76.30% (as per 2017 GWRA). The highest stage of development is in Jharia Block (127.0%) & Dhanbad Block (107.50%) and lowest stage of development is in Chirkunda Block (35.5%) as per GWRA-2013. The Gondwana sandstones in general, known to constitute good aquifers at many places. However, the yield potential of the area adjoining to active mines in the coal belt is poor. The active mines often act as groundwater "sinks". In contrast, the water logged abandoned mines and pits act as potential sources of groundwater. As per the assessment by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Patna in 2022, Block wise data of Dhanbad District given below:

Table–8A: Block wise Stage of Groundwater development

Sl No.	Administrative Unit		Category (GWRA-2013)	Category (GWRA-2017)	Category (GWRA-2022)
	District	**Block**			
1	Bokaro	Bermo	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**
2	Dhanbad	Baghmara	Critical	Critical	Safe
3	Dhanbad	Baliapur	Semi- Critical	Semi- Critical	**Over- exploited**
4	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**	Semi-critical
5	Dhanbad	Jharia / Dhanbad Urban	**Over- exploited**	**Over- exploited**	Critical
6	Dhanbad	Topchachi	Critical	Critical	Critical
7	Dhanbad	Chirkunda	Safe	Safe	Safe

- **Dynamic Groundwater Resource Assessment, CGWB as per 2013, 2017 and 2022.**

Table–8B: Cluster wise Groundwater development scenario

Cluster/ Area	Adminis-trative Blocks/Stage Of GW Extraction	Total Water demand (cum/day)				Avg. GW level (bgl in m) 2022-23		GW level declining trend 2005-2022		Remarks
		Mine Discharge + BH pumping	Surface Water Source	Total Use (Domestic + Industrial)	Excess Or other use	Pre-monsoon	Post-monsoon	Pre-monsoon	Post-monsoon	
Cluster-I	Bermo (SOD: Over-exploited)	2173 (2065+108)	NIL	2112 (1698+414)	61	5.70	3.37	YES	YES	Recharge structure needed
Cluster-II	Baghmara (SOD: Safe)	8350	Jamunia river	6737 (2755+3982)	1613	4.96	2.93	NO	NO	Excess mine water needed to be utilized
Cluster-III		12760 (10960+1800)	NIL	8946 (7849+1097)	3814	4.64	2.46	NO	NO	
Cluster-IV		5900	MADA	5100 (3605+1495)	800	4.78	2.62	NO	NO	
Cluster-V		12690 (11025+1665)	MADA	11063 (5710+5353)	1897	2.49	1.57	YES	YES	
Cluster-VI	Dhanbad (SOD: Semi-critical)	4150	MADA	4150 (1664+2486)	0.0	8.14	3.50	YES	NO	--
Cluster-VII		21565	MADA	20826 (17596+3230)	739	5.01	3.82	YES	YES	Excess mine water needed to be utilized water
Cluster-VIII	Jharia / Dhanbad Urban (SOD: Critical)	9320	MADA	5294 (3730+1564)	4026	6.16	5.14	NO	NO	
Cluster-IX		12980	MADA	9358 (4549+4809)	3622	5.83	4.03	NO	NO	
Cluster-X		11825	Damodar river	6201 (4255+1946)	5624	4.99	3.13	YES	NO	
Cluster-XI	Dhanbad (SOD: Critical)	24960	MADA & DVC	19425 (14015+5410)	5535	2.77	2.11	NO	NO	
Cluster-XIII	Baghmara (SOD: Safe)	750	Damodar river	692	58.0	6.55	4.18	NO	NO	--
Cluster-XIV		943	NA	668	275	5.67	3.83	NO	NO	--
Cluster-XV		6200	NA	5941 (4600+1341)	259	4.93	3.19	NO	NO	--
Cluster-XVI	Chirkunda (SOD: Safe)	1910	DVC (Barakar river)	1730 (1380+350)	180	2.21	1.92	NO	NO	--

MADA – Mineral Area Development Authority, Jharkhand, Dhanbad (payment basis).

DVC – Damodar Valley Corporation, Maithon/Panchet, Jharkhand (payment basis).

7.0 IMPACT OF MINING ON GROUND WATER REGIME

7.1 GENERAL CONSEQUENCES OF COAL MINES ON AMBIENT HYDROGEOLOGICAL REGIME

Mining of coal either by opencast or underground method is bound to incise one or more water bearing strata (aquifers) which, in turn, may result in depletion or draw down in water levels and a corresponding inflow of water into the mine workings. The potential effects of coal mining operations on the hydrogeological regime are as under:

- Creates disruption in formation/aquifer
- Dewatering of aquifers
- Change in hydraulic gradient
- Modification in recharge of aquifers
- Change in groundwater flow pattern

The general need in mine planning from the hydrogeological point of view is the estimation of ground water seepage into the mine, its rate, the mine pumping capacity to meet the storm rainwater accumulation, extent of depression of water surface and management of mine effluent (mine water). It is also desirable that the consequences of mining operation on groundwater regime be determined in advance. However, the mine pumping in most of the cases are passive dewatering for the safety of the mine pit, active mine dewatering is done in few cases for very high potential aquifers.

7.2 POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF OPENCAST AND UNDERGROUND COAL MINES ON HYDROGEOLOGICAL REGIME IN JHARIA COALFIELD

Generally, in the opencast and underground mines of Jharia Coalfield, alluvium and overlying weathered mantle are the first to be excavated, followed by upper Barakar Formation / Aquifer. Since these formations vary in thickness, compaction and their constituents over the area, their aquifer properties also vary.

The porosity and the compactness in the sandstone controls the discharge from these aquifers. The alluvium and weathered Formation wherever loose and fragile possess more porosity and this has high groundwater potential. Due to the mine cut, a depression in the water table is created. The initial discharges due to this depression is large in amount because of concentration of flow to that region. In the top zones, water table condition prevails and semi-confined conditions exist in the stratified section (Gondwana Sedimentary basin). With progress of mine operations, there is an increase in the depth of incision, as a result which, the semi-confined aquifers are also gets punctured.

During mining, the hydraulic gradients generally steeps down near mine i.e. within the mine influence area. In the up-dip region, only un-confined aquifer is punctured through the mining process and thus only unconfined aquifer is affected whereas in the down-dip region both un-confined and semi-confined aquifers may be affected. The confined aquifers of lower Barakar Formation in the mining area are not punctured as it lies below the working coal seams and hence normally there is no noticeable effect in the aquifer related to this formation.

7.3 ESTIMATION OF RADIUS OF MINE INFLUENCE ZONE

Radius of Influence can be defined as the radial distance from the center of the borehole to the point where there is no lowering of groundwater table/potentiometric surface.

The radius of influence (R) for Opencast and UG Mines within Jharia CF is calculated by using Sichardt's formula based on present mining scenario.

$$R_0 = C*(H-h) * \sqrt{(K)}$$

Where, R_0- Radius of influence (m), C - Constant =3000,

(H-h)- Drawdown (m), K – Hydraulic conductivity (m/s).

Here, K for Barakar Formations is 0.05 m/d or 5.7 x 10^{-7} m/sec.

Here, it may be appropriate to mention that the presence of prominent boundaries/water bodies, faults or inter-fringing of sandstone and shale beds may restrict the propagation of drawdown cone. With the presence of low permeable beds such as clay/shale and younger coal seams in the formation, laying above the working seams the water level in the phreatic aquifer is not directly affected. Both, the phreatic and semi-confined aquifers, get affected during the working by board and pillar method as subsidence takes place while extracting total coal (depillaring). Surface vigilance and filling up subsided zone, if any, has to be constantly under observation. The effect on groundwater level for most of the coalmine in Jharia coalfield has been observed in the down-dip side, generally within a distance up to 500 m from active mine zone and becomes milder/ negligible thereafter.

8.0 CONSERVATION MEASURES & FUTURE STRATEGY

- BCCL has installed 25 Pressure Filter Plant of total capacity of 4.16 MGD to meet drinking water requirement in nearby area. At present 63 Water Treatment Plants are operational having

capacity of 16.16 MGD within Jharia Coalfield area. Further, installation of 28 more Pressure Filter Plants having capacity of 5.84 MGD are in progress.

- BCCL has participated in development of low cost technology for drinking water in a CSIR project along with CIMFR, Dhanbad and a pilot plant of 4000 Liters/hour is functional at PB Project site of BCCL. Similar plants have been proposed at other sites of BCCL.
- A scheme titled 'Scheme for multi-purpose utilization of surplus mine water of Barora Area, Block II and Govindpur Area of BCCL' was prepared with a view to harness the excess water discharge to take care of the persistence problem of water scarcity in the nearby villages. In the scheme, two water reservoirs of capacity 27 MG and 17 MG have been proposed in the non-coal bearing area for storage of 3250 GPM and 2000 GPM surplus mine water which will be fed by mine discharge at mines of Barora, Block-II and Govindpur Area through pipe line.
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting (RWH) has been taken up in the project areas using the administrative buildings. 138 no. of quarters having roof-top area of about 14950 sq. m. is ready to harvest rainwater and around 13150 cum/annum of water is going to recharge the nearby groundwater system through RWH structures. Proposal has already been made to facilitate this kind of RWH structure at suitable locations i.e., Lodna Area, Kusunda Area (Jawahar Nagar, Matkuria, Coal Board Colony), Sijua Area (Nichitpur and Tetulmari Colony) within Jharia Coalfield to augment groundwater recharge.
- After cessation of mining, with plenty of rainfall and abundant ground water recharge, the water levels will recoup and attain normalcy. Thus, the impact of mining on groundwater system may be considered as a temporary phenomenon. The abandoned mine workings (UG) behave as water pool and improves the resources availability in the coalfield area.
- Utilization of treated mine water discharge by both, industry and local people, in the mine influence area. The excess mine water can be used to recharge groundwater system by connecting pipelines to abandoned dug wells. Utilization of mine water for irrigation will also enhance the ground water recharge potential through artificial recharge in the area.
- Increase vegetative cover by plantation in the mine area under land amelioration measures. This will contain the surface run-off and increase the groundwater recharge.
- Imparting awareness among workers and local peoples about Rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge will have priority. This aspect is usually covered during the Environmental Week celebrated every year (5 to 12 June).
- 23 nos. of Piezometers have been installed within JCF and RCF to monitor GW level (**Plate-III**).

Monitoring of water quality of mine water discharge, local River/nala and domestic water source (dug well/hand pump wells) will continue under routine monitoring (May, August, November & Jan). The groundwater level during the month of Jan'23 has been recorded in those piezometers and given below:

PZ NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	January 2023 Water level (m) BGL
PZ7A	23.770115	86.410951	110.4
PZ7B	23.740017	86.39971	-
PZ7C	23.734152	86.443317	76.7
PZ8A	23.755621	86.427106	70
PZ9A	23.730468	86.446387	41.55
PZ13A	23.713845	86.251622	32.85
PZ14A	23.741512	86.213866	7.6
PZ14B	23.741512	86.213866	11.82
PZ1B	23.769165	86.175347	29.75
PZ1A	23.769176	86.175446	12.15
PZ2A	23.767181	86.189037	29.41
PZ2B	23.790844	86.24701	4.85
PZ5A	23.781658	86.356924	5.15
PZ5B	23.79986	86.36189	-
PZ4A	23.776446	86.312329	29.7
PZ4B	23.776503	86.312519	107.5
PZ3A	23.779754	86.241757	19.1
PZ3B	23.80146	86.282446	85.82
PZ3C	23.801619	86.282436	-
PZ11A	23.726355	86.341936	60.6
PZ9B	23.696164	86.41592	66.8
PZ10A	23.687975	86.405108	5.92
PZ16A	23.730825	86.760491	35.2

However, as per revised proposal, from assessment year 2023-24 the groundwater level and quality monitoring work in the BCCL command area will be revised as per the guidelines of CGWA, New Delhi regarding NoC from CGWA for groundwater abstraction in Mining Sector. As per revised proposal, total 150 nos. of Dug well and 23 nos. of Piezometers will be monitored in quarterly basis and total 50 nos. of groundwater quality sampling will be conducted during the month of May in each assessment year onwards. 12 nos. of existing monitoring wells have been discarded for evenly distribution of key wells within the buffer zone, these are: A-18, A-22A, B-25, B-21A, B-61A, D-23, D-40A, D-43, D-51, D-55, DB-24 & DB-25.

9.0 EXISTING/PROPOSED RAINWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES IN BCCL COAL MINES

Fig-3 to 4.

Proposed Rain Water Harvesting Site GVTC, Cluster-I, Barora Area

Proposed Rain Water Harvesting Site Nehru Balika Vidhalaya, Cluster-I, Barora Area

Fig-5 to 6.

Proposed Rain Water Harvesting Site Barora Area Guest House, Cluster-I, Barora Area

Proposed Rain Water Harvesting Site Regional Hospital Baghmara, Cluster-I, Barora Area

Fig-7 to 8.

Proposed Rain Water Harvesting Site – Barora Area Office, Cluster-I, Barora Area

RECHARGE POND / ABANDONDED IN THE JCF MINE AREA

Fig-9 to 10.

RECHARGE POND / ABANDONDED IN THE JCF MINE AREA

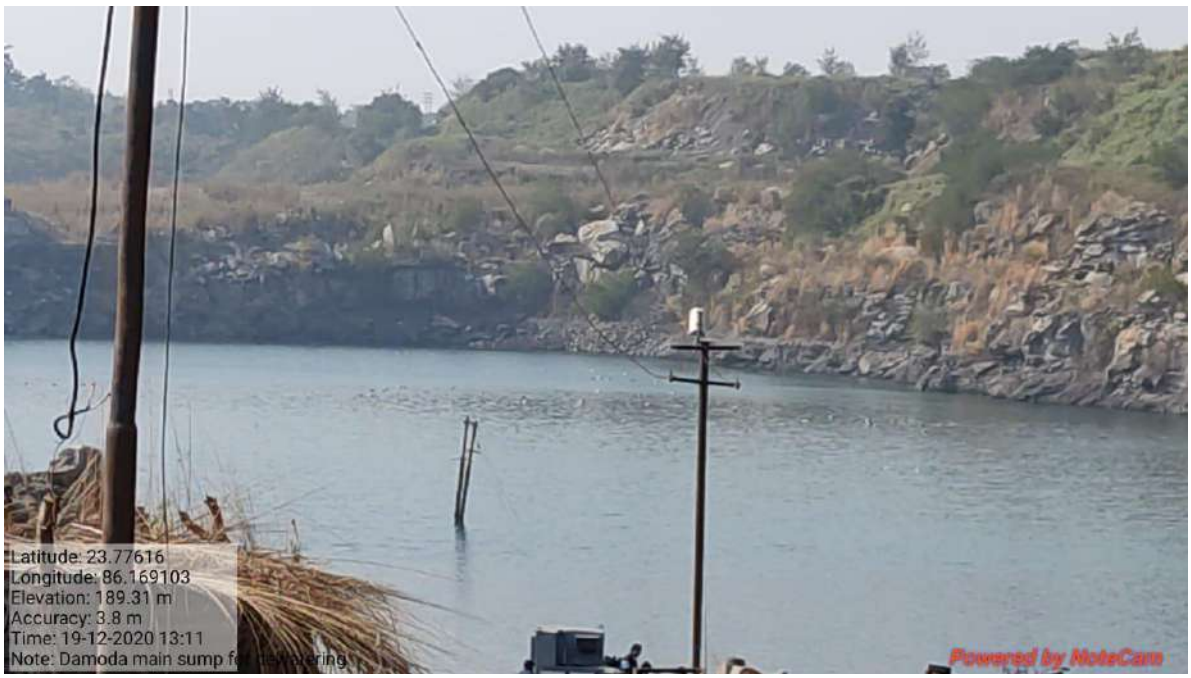
FILTER PLANT IN THE MINE AREA

Fig-11 to 12.

RECHARGE POND / ABANDONDED IN THE JCF MINE AREA

RECHARGE POND / ABANDONDED IN THE JCF MINE AREA

Fig-13 to 14.



RECHARGE POND / ABANDONDED IN THE JCF MINE AREA

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Wetlands Division

List of Ramsar Sites in India

S. No	Name of Ramsar site	State	Area in hectares	Date of designation	Coordinates
1.	Ashtamudi Wetland	Kerala	6,140	19/08/2002	08°57'N 076°34'E
2.	Beas Conservation Reserve	Punjab	6,429	26/09/2019	31°23'N 075°11'E
3.	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Odisha	65,000	19/08/2002	20°39'N 086°54'E
4.	Bhoj Wetland	Madhya Pradesh	3,201	19/08/2002	23°13'N 077°19'E
5.	Chandertal Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	49	08/11/2005	32°28'N 077°36'E
6.	Chilika Lake	Odisha	116,500	01/10/1981	19°42'N 085°21'E
7.	Deepor Beel	Assam	4,000	19/08/2002	26°07'N 091°39'E
8.	East Calcutta Wetlands	West Bengal	12,500	19/08/2002	22°27'N 088°27'E
9.	Harike Lake	Punjab	4,100	23/03/1990	31°13'N 075°12'E
10.	Hokera Wetland	Jammu & Kashmir	1,375	08/11/2005	34°04'N 074°42'E
11.	Kanjli	Punjab	183	22/01/2002	31°25'N 075°22'E
12.	Keoladeo National Park (MR)	Rajasthan	2,873	01/10/1981	27°13'N 077°31'E
13.	Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	Punjab	344	26/09/2019	32°05'N 075°23'E
14.	Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh	90,100	19/08/2002	16°37'N 081°12'E
15.	Loktak Lake (MR)	Manipur	26,600	23/03/1990	24°25'N 093°49'E
16.	Nalsarovar	Gujarat	12,000	24/09/2012	22°46'N 072°02'E
17.	Nandur Madhameshwar	Maharashtra	1,437	21/06/2019	20°01'N 074°06'E
18.	Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	Punjab	116	26/09/2019	31°23'N 076°22'E
19.	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	225	19/09/2019	26°36'N 080°39'E
20.	Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	722	02/12/2019	26°56'N 082°09'E
21.	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	38,500	19/08/2002	10°19'N 079°37'E
22.	Pong Dam Lake	Himachal Pradesh	15,662	19/08/2002	32°01'N 076°04'E
23.	Renuka Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	20	08/11/2005	31°37'N 077°27'E
24.	Ropar	Punjab	1,365	22/01/2002	31°01'N 076°30'E
25.	Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura	240	08/11/2005	23°28'N 091°16'E
26.	Saman Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	526	02/12/2019	27°00'N 079°10'E
27.	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	799	03/10/2019	25°59'N 081°23'E
28.	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan	24,000	23/03/1990	27°00'N 075°00'E
29.	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	309	26/09/2019	27°18'N 079°58'E
30.	Sarsai Nawar Jheel	Uttar Pradesh	161	19/09/2019	26°58'N 079°15'E

Annexure – IV

Rainfall Data (in mm) At Dhanbad Observatory Station, IMD (Source: WRIS Website data)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1994	26.5	20.0	3.3	23.5	4.5	289.5	245.5	240.0	134.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	1027.3
1995	15.0	18.3	20.0	0.0	34.5	122.0	140.1	257.0	446.0	0.0	34.0	5.5	1092.4
1996	12.5	12.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	210.5	138.5	400.0	214.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1017.2
1997	10.5	17.5	2.8	63.5	41.5	231.5	599.3	621.1	196.8	16.5	34.0	16.0	1851.0
1998	20.5	21.0	160.0	18.0	40.0	80.0	347.0	409.0	123.0	120.5	11.0	0.0	1350.0
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	150.0	511.0	336.0	510.5	124.0	0.0	0.0	1695.5
2000	2.0	15.0	0.0	20.0	68.0	452.5	270.5	89.0	234.5	-	0.0	0.0	1151.5
2001	0.0	0.0	34.0	13.0	104.0	448.7	552.5	121.0	107.0	126.5	0.0	0.0	1506.7
2002	12.0	10.0	26.0	0.0	32.5	185.0	150.0	125.5	310.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	915.0
2003	6.0	58.5	38.5	40.0	24.0	-	366.1	279.0	145.1	151.6	0.0	2.3	1111.1
2004	18.45	2.13	1.55	53.93	9.53	95.95	408.57	261.07	174.01	63.01	51.10	12.85	1152.15
2005	44.49	23.11	26.16	17.90	28.95	272.26	388.86	158.86	69.03	117.63	0.09	1.67	1149.01
2006	0.00	0.00	3.11	12.64	86.68	113.20	505.72	316.06	339.51	9.80	3.73	0.00	1390.45
2007	0.00	58.69	35.76	21.08	25.33	139.60	666.30	416.85	363.93	43.63	1.57	0.00	1772.74
2008	16.44	1.96	6.27	6.78	37.26	180.58	422.25	275.33	198.31	27.64	0.00	0.00	1172.82
2009	0.00	0.26	5.81	0.19	105.82	78.32	232.20	370.39	429.16	68.56	11.31	0.98	1303.00
2010	0.59	19.64	7.62	38.24	93.72	146.68	157.31	198.97	239.75	78.76	5.26	40.53	1027.07
2011	0.00	1.60	18.25	12.81	102.58	294.61	174.35	445.43	214.88	30.35	0.69	0.00	1295.55
2012	18.45	2.13	1.55	53.93	9.53	95.95	408.57	261.07	174.01	63.01	51.10	12.85	1152.15
2013	0.07	17.62	0.79	15.24	105.51	176.77	170.14	276.70	135.76	304.46	0.00	0.00	1203.06
2014	9.27	35.71	21.21	8.16	62.77	112.58	283.73	223.38	214.48	30.30	0.00	0.00	1001.59
2015	12.06	3.33	26.71	45.73	32.91	162.96	385.21	239.38	71.34	15.62	0.00	0.61	995.86
2016	6.16	17.59	1.73	1.33	73.90	197.34	248.86	395.33	424.81	30.45	0.00	0.00	1397.50
2017	5.12	0.00	34.96	59.89	81.01	141.66	502.58	168.84	111.95	274.18	0.64	4.12	1384.95
2018	0.00	0.06	2.90	159.52	31.22	202.84	344.59	211.91	153.63	16.31	0.04	20.99	1144.01
2019	0.00	25.18	7.24	46.99	109.43	109.11	292.02	234.65	327.95	199.63	0.10	5.13	1357.43
2020	21.14	5.94	74.96	27.94	71.32	218.12	187.01	258.74	196.87	52.23	1.23	0.00	1115.50

Annexure – IV

Rainfall Data (in mm) At Dhansar (Rescue station) Observatory Station
State Sec Deptt of Coord, BCCL

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	34.20	22.80	41.80	32.20	33.00	193.00	542.00	107.80	185.60	39.20	0.00	2.00	1233.60
2006	0.00	0.00	34.40	33.80	87.60	214.20	477.70	246.30	172.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1267.00
2007	0.00	22.00	37.80	0.00	78.70	167.20	545.00	426.40	351.40	52.00	0.00	0.00	1680.50
2008	5.80	4.80	17.80	18.40	18.00	216.10	433.48	183.80	297.80	85.80	0.00	0.00	1281.78
2009	0.00	0.00	1.60	2.20	112.00	72.80	269.20	192.80	333.00	98.20	10.20	0.00	1092.00
2010	0.00	12.20	7.60	9.20	64.30	206.20	199.40	212.60	230.10	45.30	3.4	----	991.90
2011	7.60	0.00	18.0	11.40	121.60	344.20	163.40	452.0	374.0	41.80	0.00	0.00	1534.20
2012	17.6	13.4	1.0	9.0	6.60	52.0	328.20	315.10	367.70	11.60	61.60	18.0	1201.80
2013	0.0	32.0	3.0	33.90	190.40	244.20	192.80	364.40	304.70	233.60	0.0	0.0	1599.0
2014	12.40	36.80	21.80	2.60	79.80	217.60	305.30	315.60	178.0	6.40	0.0	0.0	1176.0
2015	23.80	0.0	6.20	76.20	35.80	122.10	407.60	244.40	145.20	25.60	0.0	6.20	1093.10
2016	3.0	20.60	5.50	0.0	99.40	181.60	248.80	456.70	443.60	50.40	0.0	0.0	1509.60
2017	8.80	0.0	3.80	17.90	33.20	120.0	533.40	284.70	247.40	207.70	3.40	0.0	1460.30
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.90	76.30	270.60	382.30	338.80	159.50	38.90	2.40	37.90	1346.60
2019	0.0	49.60	10.20	54.20	132.0	188.0	319.10	343.60	403.10	156.40	3.20	10.80	1667.00
2020	22.0	7.60	77.80	76.80	86.20	214.10	296.80	351.40	214.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	1438.70
2021	0.00	0.00	21.8	12	157.4	295	382.2	130.2	451.8	285	54.4	43	1832.8
2022	12.8	85.8	0	0	61.8	130.2	104.6	350.1	172.2	64.4	0	3	984.9

Annexure – V

Location of Hydrograph Stations (Dug Wells)

Well No	Latitude	Longitude	Well No	Latitude	Longitude
A-3	23^{0}47'53.35" N	86^{0}19'55.14" E	**B-62A**	23^{0}45'44.15" N	86^{0}11'27.80" E
A-12	23^{0}48'20.31" N	86^{0}16'51.64" E	**B-64**	23^{0}48'45.58" N	86^{0}18'31.03" E
A-16	23^{0}46'57.00" N	86^{0}21'38.57" E	**B-65A**	23^{0}49'5.12" N	86^{0}18'15.77" E
A-17	23^{0}45'09.44" N	86^{0}22'16.35" E	**B-67**	23^{0}43'30.70" N	86^{0}14'01.45" E
A-18	23^{0}44'37.65" N	86^{0}22'58.90" E	**D-3**	23^{0}46'46.31" N	86^{0}24'49.30" E
A-19	23^{0}40'50" N	86^{0}24'14" E	**D-4**	23^{0}44'29.37" N	86^{0}24'42.88" E
A-20	23^{0}45'26.63" N	86^{0}20'42.86" E	**D-5**	23^{0}42'39.06" N	86^{0}24'47.95" E
A-21	23^{0}44'58" N	86^{0}18'38" E	**D-7**	23^{0}43'12.08" N	86^{0}27'11.89" E
A-22	23^{0}43'06.65" N	86^{0}14'48.53" E	**D-8**	23^{0}44'06.13" N	86^{0}27'20.72" E
A-23	23^{0}45'6" N	86^{0}15'22" E	**D-23**	23^{0}47'20.89" N	86^{0}20'09.96" E
A-24	23^{0}45'20.44" N	86^{0}13'45.12" E	**D-25**	23^{0}47'12.03" N	86^{0}23'14.08" E
A-25	23^{0}47'06.20" N	86^{0}15'27.79" E	**D-30**	23^{0}48'36.10" N	86^{0}21'50.07" E
A-26	23^{0}46'49.24" N	86^{0}18'12.12" E	**D-33**	23^{0}45'34.62" N	86^{0}23'18.50" E
A-27	23^{0}48'42.55" N	86^{0}20'21.80" E	**D-34**	23^{0}47'1.88" N	86^{0}23'39.62" E
A-28A	23^{0}47'34.74" N	86^{0}18'04.18" E	**D-35**	23^{0}40'46.54" N	86^{0}25'46.33" E
A-29	23^{0}47'08.02" N	86^{0}16'02.72" E	**D-36**	23^{0}40'19.26" N	86^{0}25'18.98" E
A-32	23^{0}44'15.56" N	86^{0}20'43.80" E	**D-39**	23^{0}43'28.50" N	86^{0}26'0.10" E
A-33	23^{0}44'32.58" N	86^{0}16'58.28" E	**D-40A**	23^{0}43'20.18" N	86^{0}25'45.70" E
A-34	23^{0}42'58.63" N	86^{0}15'19.31" E	**D-41**	23^{0}42'40.00" N	86^{0}26'17.20" E
B-1	23^{0}48'48.06" N	86^{0}14'16.87" E	**D-43**	23^{0}43'55.06" N	86^{0}27'24.98" E
B-14	23^{0}48'00.81" N	86^{0}16'25.88" E	**D-47**	23^{0}45'20.59" N	86^{0}24'34.86" E
B-15	23^{0}46'06.92" N	86^{0}08'59.30" E	**D-49**	23^{0}44'08.96" N	86^{0}26'32.71" E
B-21A	23^{0}45'10.50" N	86^{0}09'36.38" E	**D-51**	23^{0}44'20.86" N	86^{0}27'11.37" E
B-23	23^{0}44'13.05" N	86^{0}11'46.56" E	**D-55**	23^{0}43'58.37" N	86^{0}24'07.45" E
B-24	23^{0}44'26.80" N	86^{0}13'09.38" E	**D-74**	23^{0}41'33.66" N	86^{0}25'06.10" E
B-25	23^{0}44'44.98" N	86^{0}13'57.80" E	**D-77**	23^{0}41'00.74" N	86^{0}22'25.55" E
B-32A	23^{0}45'49.18" N	86^{0}13'03.64" E	**D-80**	23^{0}46'09.46" N	86^{0}24'33.08" E
B-48	23^{0}43'35.04" N	86^{0}16'38.78" E	**DB-22**	23^{0}42'49.79" N	86^{0}45'9.97" E
B-51	23^{0}46'58.55" N	86^{0}09'22.18" E	**DB-23**	23^{0}43'43.03" N	86^{0}45'04.97" E
B-53	23^{0}45'55.25" N	86^{0}09'35.44" E	**DB-24**	23^{0}43'53.00" N	86^{0}45'03.88" E
B-59	23^{0}47'59.87" N	86^{0}13'37.97" E	**DB-25**	23^{0}44'10.75" N	86^{0}44'35.84" E
B-60	23^{0}48'7.87" N	86^{0}15'37.12" E			
B-61A	23^{0}45'59.85" N	86^{0}11'40.80" E			

These wells (red color) will be excluded from next assessment year.

Annexure – VA

Details of Hydrograph Stations (Dug Wells)

Well No	Location	M.P. (agl) in m	Well Dia in m	Well Depth (m bmp)	Formation	Owner	Utility
A-3	Sijua	0.53	3.00	5.20	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-12	Jamua	0.80	1.90	3.30	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-16	Ekra, Kalali	0.45	3.10	6.50	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-17	Kachi Balihari	0.56	1.60	5.30	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-18	Bhagabandh	0.61	1.45	3.37	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-19	Bhaura	0.54	3.15	11.65	Barakar	Govt.	Domestic
A-20	Gorbhudih	0.43	3.30	8.30	BM	Govt.	Domestic
A-22	Nagdah, Niche	0.00	1.40	9.50	Raniganj	Govt	Irrigation
A-23	Machhyara	0.43	1.85	12.40	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
A-24	Pipra Tanr	0.22	1.80	19.55	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
A-25	Sinidih	0.22	2.00	11.30	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-26	Pasitanr	0.32	1.80	9.65	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-27	Chandor	0.60	2.50	5.50	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-28A	Lakarka 6 no.	0.65	1.30	5.25	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
A-29	Aambagan	0.10	2.60	9.15	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
A-32	Baludih	0.55	2.30	6.85	BM	Govt	Domestic
A-33	Mahuda	0.75	2.00	10.80	BM	BCCL	Domestic
A-34	Bhatdih	0.55	3.50	24.50	Raniganj	BCCL	Domestic
B-1	Muraidih	0.47	1.80	5.35	Talchir	Govt	Domestic
B-14	Mathadih	0.76	2.15	3.75	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
B-15	Bera Basti	0.55	1.60	2.50	Talchir	Dhanu Roy	Domestic
B-21A	Dugdha	0.55	2.10	10.35	Metamorphics	Govt	Domestic
B-23	Lohapati	0.26	3.60	10.85	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
B-24	Telmuchu	0.67	4.35	10.83	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
B-25	Mahuda More	0.10	2.45	8.45	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
B-32A	Madhuband	0.80	4.30	8.60	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-48	Mahuda	0.65	2.10	11.50	Raniganj	Mosque	Domestic
B-51	Taranga	0.00	2.50	5.75	Metamorphics	Bisun	Irrigation
B-53	Karmatanr	0.58	2.70	13.25	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
B-59	Khodovaly	0.60	2.40	9.30	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-60	Bahiyardih	0.77	3.00	15.60	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-61A	Kesargora	0.48	2.00	11.20	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-62A	Sadariyadih	0.15	3.10	9.50	Barakar	Govt	Domestic

Annexure – VA

Details of Hydrograph Stations (Dug Wells)

Well No	Location	M.P. (agl) in m	Well Dia in m	Well Depth (m bmp)	Formation	Owner	Utility
B-64	Keshalpur	0.65	1.10	3.40	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
B-65A	Jhinjipahari	0.95	2.20	12.40	Barakar	Shiv Temple	Domestic
B-67	Simatanr	0.55	2.20	11.80	Raniganj	Govt	Domestic
D-3	Dhansar	0.60	1.70	8.70	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-4	Jharia	0.59	1.90	5.73	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-5	Jiyalgora	0.70	2.80	10.55	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-7	Golden Pahari	0.67	2.85	10.05	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-8	Alokdiha	0.35	1.75	7.57	Metamorphics	BCCL	Domestic
D-23	Jogta (Sindra)	0.40	3.10	7.25	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-25	Godhar More	0.60	2.75	5.60	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-30	Borkiboa	0.70	2.00	5.60	Talchir	H.Kumbhakar	Domestic
D-33	Kustore-4	0.55	1.85	3.45	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-34	Kusunda-7	0.60	1.50	3.45	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-35	Patherdih	0.40	2.00	11.20	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-36	Sudamdih	0.90	2.00	6.20	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-39	Tilabani	0.85	2.00	5.90	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-40A	Khapra Dhaora	0.55	1.95	3.70	Barakar	Panchayat	Domestic
D-41	Joyrampur	0.50	1.80	4.00	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-43	Alagdih	0.45	2.20	8.90	Metamorphics	Govt	Domestic
D-47	Parastanr	0.45	3.20	23.80	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-49	Goluckdih	0.55	1.80	6.15	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-51	Chankuiya	0.55	3.70	11.90	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
D-55	Hariladih	0.48	2.80	11.80	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-74	Bhulan Barari	0.10	1.60	12.80	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-77	Rohoniatanr	0.40	3.15	6.70	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
D-80	Bastacolla	0.70	2.50	24.95	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
DB-22	Nichebasti	0.67	2.40	10.65	Barakar	Govt	Domestic
DB-23	Dahibari OC	0.70	2.30	8.00	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
DB-24	Dahibari	0.60	3.60	13.70	Barakar	BCCL	Domestic
DB-25	Palasya	0.37	1.55	5.25	Barakar	Govt	Domestic

These wells (red color) will be excluded from next assessment year.

MP: Measuring Point R.L.: Reduced Level W.L.: Water Level m: Meter
Abn.: Abandoned b.g.l.: Below Ground Level a.g.l.: Above Ground Level
G.L.: Ground Level bmp: Below Measuring Point BM: Barren Measure

Annexure – VB

Historical Water Level data of Hydrograph Stations

Well No	Water level below ground level (bgl) in meters															
	May 15	Nov 15	May 16	Nov 16	May 17	Nov 17	May 18	Nov 18	May 19	Nov 19	May 20	Nov 20	May 21	Nov 21	May 22	Nov 22
A-3	3.70	3.42	4.87	0.47	0.67	0.77	1.27	0.47	3.47	0.47	1.57	0.47	0.62	0.05	0.42	0.29
A-12	3.00	2.68	2.50	0.70	2.55	0.85	2.80	1.0	2.10	0.45	2.60	0.50	1.92	1.10	1.5	0.67
A-16	5.55	4.17	5.85	3.15	3.65	2.20	4.30	3.65	5.45	1.95	7.15	1.75	3.45	2.00	5.8	3.08
A-17	3.79	2.64	2.44	2.69	2.44	2.24	3.34	2.84	2.94	2.24	2.14	1.69	3.36	2.37	2.62	2.59
A-18	2.84	1.29	1.14	0.89	1.29	0.99	1.24	0.99	2.29	0.69	1.09	0.34	1.09	0.57	0.62	0.56
A-19	3.05	2.75	7.81	4.11	6.37	2.45	5.55	2.45	4.85	3.43	6.05	3.25	3.30	1.90	4.1	2.54
A-20	4.59	2.93	7.49	3.50	4.27	1.77	4.57	2.57	4.57	1.82	8.47	3.87	5.47	2.02	5.59	3.54
A22A	3.20	1.96	3.25	1.75	4.27	1.77	3.35	1.30	2.60	2.00	2.90	1.98	2.90	1.10	6.35	2.1
A-23	11.3	9.37	11.87	8.13	6.40	1.50	11.15	7.17	11.97	3.77	8.92	5.62	9.52	2.82	7.97	4.79
A-24	17.2	14.5	16.62	12.43	11.87	6.97	14.58	6.88	15.88	2.48	*4.88	4.28	10.13	2.78	7.28	4.33
A-25	7.78	5.85	7.43	4.58	6.38	2.88	6.63	3.13	6.08	1.93	2.98	1.83	5.78	2.43	3.31	2.08
A-26	7.73	3.18	8.93	4.48	5.28	2.53	6.23	3.88	6.58	3.33	6.98	3.18	6.70	2.73	6.42	4.31
A-27	4.40	3.95	4.85	1.80	2.90	1.25	2.90	1.0	2.40	0.92	2.40	1.10	1.67	0.90	1.90	1.33
A28A	4.35	3.60	3.35	1.47	4.30	1.55	4.15	2.51	2.45	3.15	4.00	3.03	6.23	3.75	4.23	3.30
A-29	4.55	4.60	5.92	6.96	4.40	1.30	6.45	2.10	4.85	3.40	6.20	3.20	6.49	5.90	4.60	1.15
A-32	4.41	2.13	4.75	2.10	3.15	1.55	2.80	0.70	2.75	0.95	1.90	1.75	2.35	0.96	2.25	1.75
A-33	4.91	1.97	5.75	2.60	6.45	1.55	4.07	2.35	3.65	1.25	4.55	1.85	2.85	0.85	3.50	2.05
A-34	8.40	4.81	4.75	4.45	12.45	4.45	5.90	3.70	6.35	3.95	8.35	3.45	5.20	3.55	8.20	6.35
B-1	3.28	2.75	3.58	1.93	2.33	0.85	2.88	2.08	3.18	1.73	3.28	1.63	2.58	1.91	2.10	1.81
B-14	2.94	2.29	2.44	0.47	2.94	1.84	3.64	2.84	2.24	0.94	2.44	1.04	2.84	2.04	3.24	2.60
B-15	1.50	0.45	1.85	0.55	4.85	0.15	1.85	0.85	1.90	1.65	3.70	1.47	1.46	0.35	3.67	1.02
B21A	7.37	4.65	5.55	4.50	8.85	5.65	9.65	2.65	9.45	-	10.00	5.80	8.38	-	9.65	4.35
B-23	7.86	4.29	6.81	2.41	7.74	2.14	6.64	2.14	2.84	1.34	3.24	1.76	4.12	1.44	2.98	1.73
B-24	10.0	5.78	10.63	4.28	10.03	4.03	9.28	4.33	4.58	2.33	5.48	3.53	5.68	2.08	5.53	3.46
B-25	6.88	-	7.05	1.70	6.70	1.40	5.90	3.70	4.80	1.40	7.90	2.55	5.10	2.58	6.40	3.52
B32A	7.55	3.32	6.95	3.07	6.95	2.80	6.75	3.90	5.55	1.70	3.30	2.00	7.23	6.05	4.15	2.56
B-48	7.90	5.42	9.35	4.60	7.70	4.15	7.33	3.97	7.05	4.35	8.20	3.85	7.23	6.05	6.85	6.25
B-51	4.65	3.40	4.90	3.18	4.98	2.55	5.02	2.42	5.10	2.70	5.00	2.10	5.70	1.0	5.06	4.57
B-53	5.58	2.82	4.70	1.45	4.02	1.92	3.92	1.42	3.22	1.42	3.12	1.40	4.85	1.87	4.42	3.54
B-59	4.12	1.60	4.40	0.50	5.40	0.60	5.47	1.10	6.20	0.90	5.25	1.40	5.49	0.90	4.50	1.14
B-60	9.21	5.28	10.33	5.03	13.23	3.18	13.68	4.23	8.13	3.23	10.33	3.21	11.26	2.23	10.53	5.80
B61A	6.15	4.52	6.58	3.87	2.57	0.82	2.57	2.02	3.32	0.52	3.32	1.60	4.42	0.97	1.20	0.97
B62A	9.10	5.21	9.30	4.95	8.15	4.35	8.27	4.78	7.55	3.25	6.95	3.00	6.87	4.50	6.45	4.91

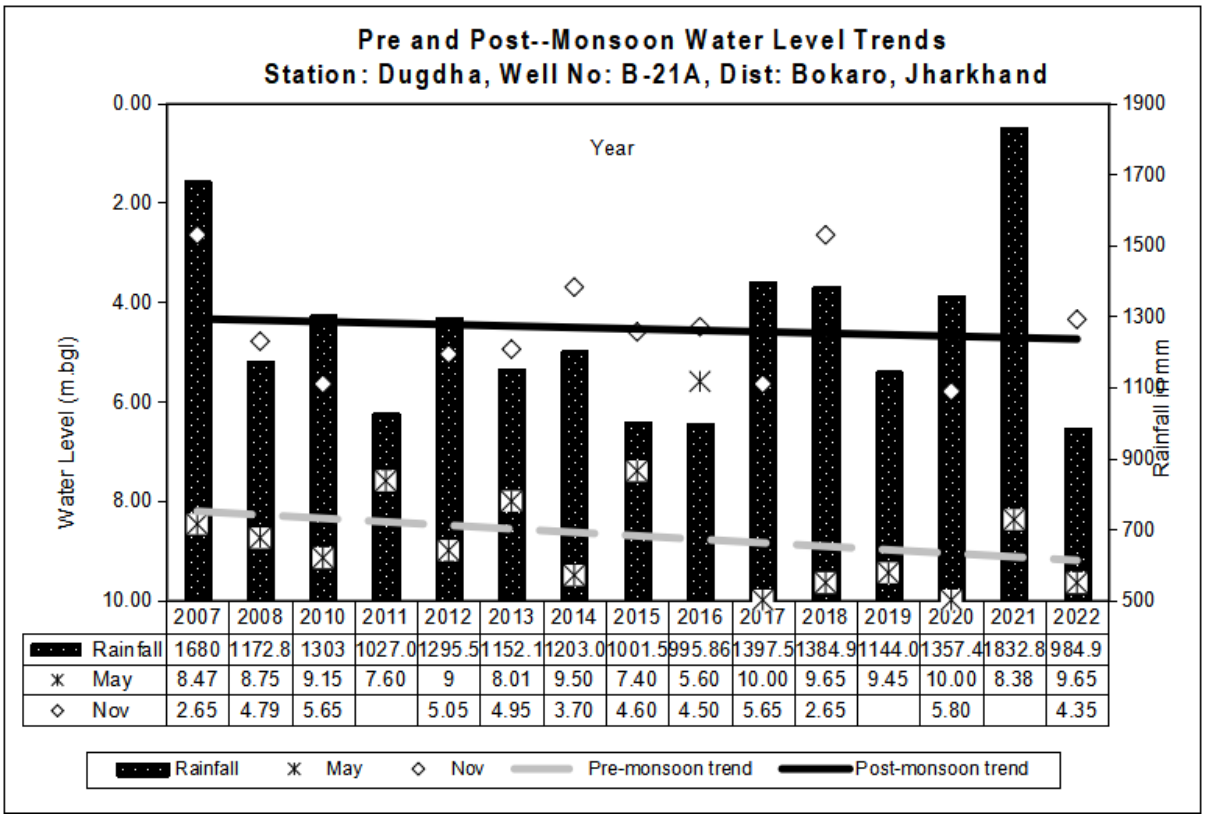
Annexure – VB

Historical Water Level data of Hydrograph Stations

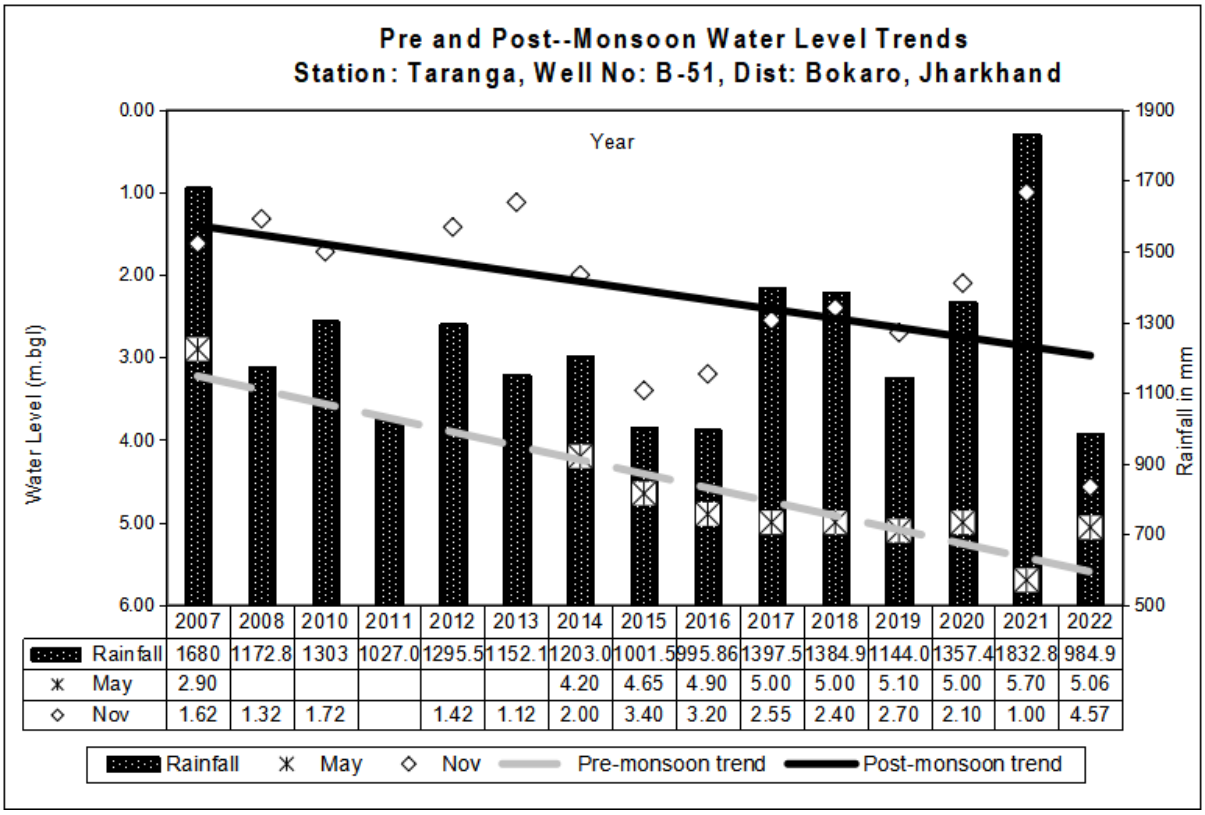
Well No	Water level below ground level (bgl) in meters															
	May 15	Nov 15	May 16	Nov 16	May 17	Nov 17	May 18	Nov 18	May 19	Nov 19	May 20	Nov 20	May 21	Nov 21	May 22	Nov 22
B-64	1.38	0.95	2.35	0.55	1.25	0.85	2.15	1.85	0.95	0.45	1.85	0.50	2.35	0.95	1.00	0.60
B65A	7.82	5.87	7.15	2.68	9.05	1.25	10.03	2.40	11.05	0.95	9.25	2.30	9.03	1.42	7.45	2.27
B-67	9.23	5.53	9.53	4.30	10.00	2.15	9.55	4.0	8.57	4.35	7.55	3.95	8.95	2.95	8.50	6.30
D-3	4.25	2.25	2.35	1.90	2.15	2.30	3.43	2.45	1.75	1.30	5.40	1.38	3.41	0.85	5.96	1.32
D-4	2.41	1.27	1.21	1.36	1.21	1.46	1.91	1.56	2.81	1.71	3.41	1.41	3.01	1.16	1.71	1.55
D-5	9.37	8.33	9.40	6.40	7.90	5.20	7.80	5.30	8.25	4.85	8.60	7.70	7.28	4.00	8.40	7.01
D-7	8.25	5.61	7.53	4.03	7.33	2.88	7.53	2.83	8.23	3.28	7.33	5.13	6.08	2.63	9.03	5.67
D-8	6.24	4.38	8.00	3.43	5.15	1.85	5.65	1.85	4.80	2.85	5.83	2.75	4.55	2.27	6.32	5.42
D-23	6.55	3.48	5.70	1.63	2.80	2.98	4.40	3.40	4.70	1.40	5.60	3.35	5.43	1.60	1.85	1.57
D-25	4.48	2.45	2.40	1.90	2.40	1.20	2.60	2.40	*9.90	*5.38	10.50	5.62	10.50	3.80	11.90	4.70
D-30	4.55	3.15	4.45	3.20	4.40	1.25	4.58	1.10	4.60	0.75	4.50	1.35	4.23	0.84	4.37	2.29
D-33	2.25	1.10	2.50	1.95	0.75	0.75	2.85	0.95	2.35	1.65	3.65	1.45	1.75	0.85	1.20	0.65
D-34	2.55	1.45	2.30	0.30	0.80	0.55	2.80	0.45	4.75	2.40	3.30	2.80	3.78	2.90	5.00	3.15
D-35	9.80	7.90	9.52	6.45	8.80	3.60	8.40	4.45	8.00	3.80	8.20	5.40	6.60	2.90	6.10	4.68
D-36	1.66	1.13	0.78	0.95	1.30	0.70	1.20	0.60	1.20	0.55	2.10	1.00	2.02	0.55	3.25	0.6
D-39	5.00	2.61	2.18	2.65	6.17	4.75	4.95	4.35	*12.60	*5.95	9.40	6.05	10.70	5.10	7.50	3.05
D40A	3.07	2.45	1.40	0.85	1.45	1.35	2.10	1.40	1.85	1.45	1.95	1.43	1.95	1.80	2.35	1.80
D-41	2.65	2.32	1.30	1.52	1.40	1.20	1.59	1.32	2.30	1.25	3.30	1.45	1.95	1.38	1.55	0.88
D-43	6.61	5.05	8.20	3.35	7.50	3.60	7.15	3.45	7.35	2.70	6.60	2.55	4.65	2.60	5.35	4.71
D-47	9.60	3.60	3.18	2.95	3.15	2.85	5.33	2.55	4.55	4.35	9.45	5.45	4.05	2.45	6.55	5.85
D-49	3.55	2.35	2.45	1.72	2.70	2.05	3.45	2.45	1.75	1.50	3.25	1.65	1.40	0.85	2.00	1.91
D-51	10.48	9.15	11.15	6.45	10.45	5.43	10.93	7.10	9.95	5.75	8.45	5.70	9.43	5.65	10.95	8.50
D-55	6.15	1.57	2.52	3.62	6.42	2.37	8.42	1.57	8.42	5.47	9.42	8.60	9.52	7.62	11.32	11.12
D-74	10.05	7.20	7.73	5.00	9.25	3.85	8.60	4.80	5.80	3.57	4.30	3.93	6.93	2.90	6.17	5.77
D-77	6.44	5.60	4.60	2.90	6.50	4.90	6.30	5.20	6.40	3.20	6.40	3.50	5.98	4.69	6.50	4.70
D-80	10.97	3.35	6.55	4.15	8.65	3.70	9.35	4.20	5.00	3.05	4.30	4.90	7.10	2.55	3.30	3.08
RCF (part)	May 15	Nov 15	May 16	Nov 16	May 17	Nov 17	May 18	Nov 18	May 19	Nov 19	May 20	Nov 20	May 21	Nov 21	May 22	Nov 22
DB22	4.59	3.53	5.38	3.33	1.93	1.63	2.34	1.93	4.93	1.63	2.63	2.25	2.31	1.38	1.73	1.63
DB23	3.38	6.04	5.30	0.90	2.05	1.90	2.85	1.75	1.60	0.80	2.50	1.95	2.00	1.10	2.68	2.20
DB24	9.52	8.20	10.65	6.50	5.80	3.78	8.25	5.70	9.35	3.88	5.70	3.60	6.20	5.25	-	-
DB25	3.83	2.68	3.61	1.98	3.23	2.58	3.93	1.63	-	-	3.98	2.63	2.83	2.03	-	-

These wells (red color) will be excluded from next assessment year.

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-I

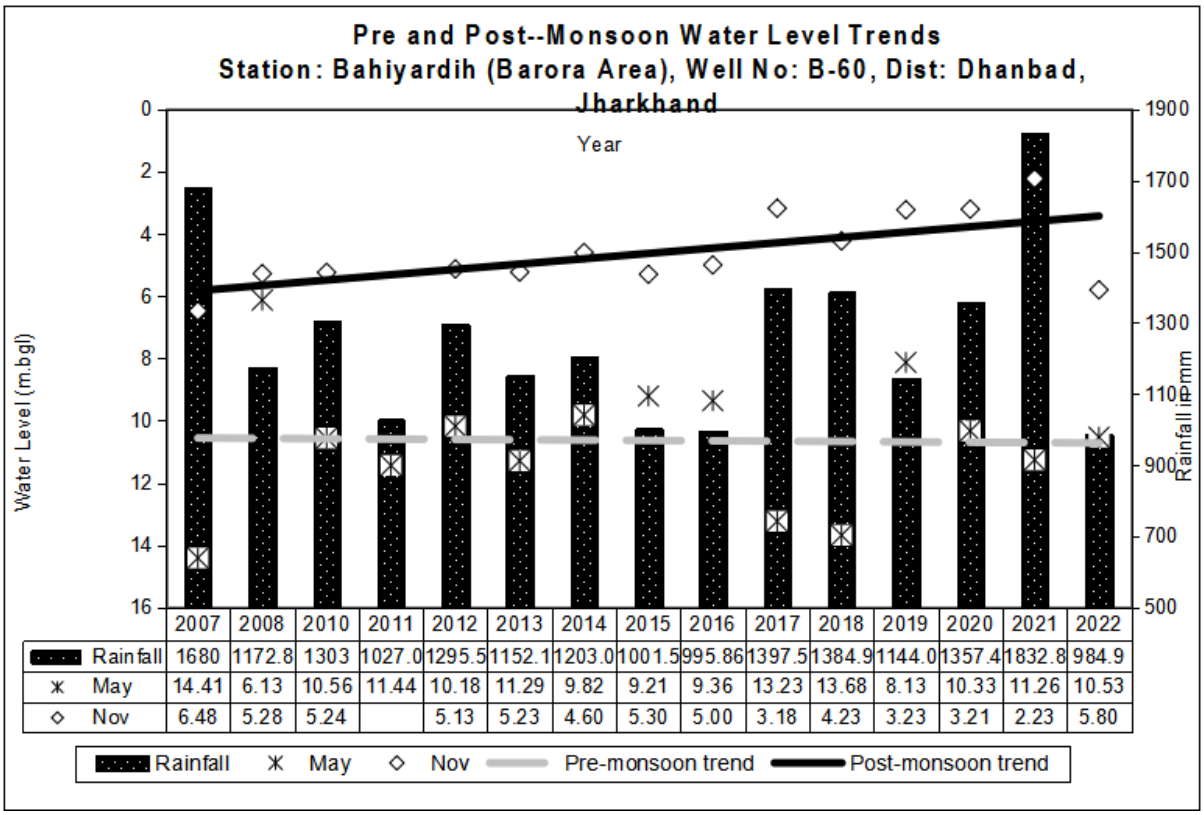


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	8.47	8.75	9.15	7.60	9	8.01	9.50	7.40	5.60	10.00	9.65	9.45	10.00	8.38	9.65
Nov	2.65	4.79	5.65		5.05	4.95	3.70	4.60	4.50	5.65	2.65		5.80		4.35

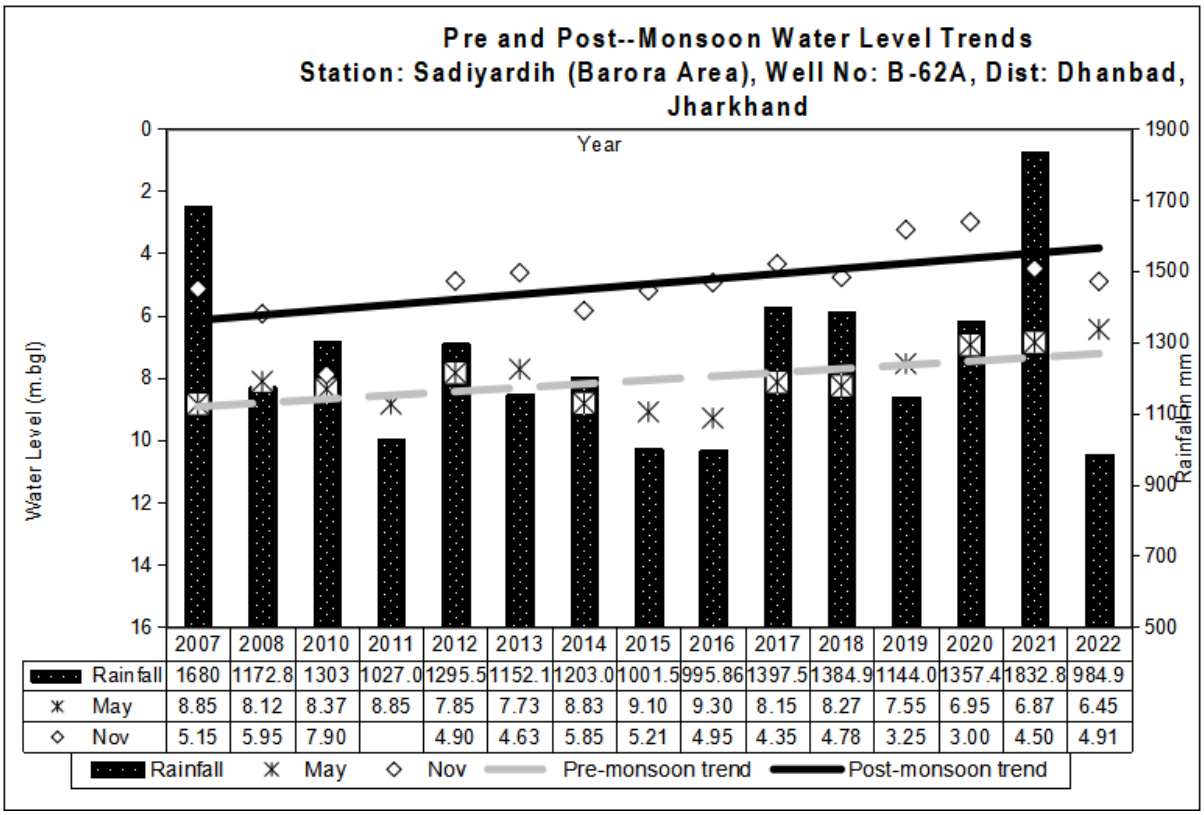


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	2.90						4.20	4.65	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.00	5.70	5.06
Nov	1.62	1.32	1.72		1.42	1.12	2.00	3.40	3.20	2.55	2.40	2.70	2.10	1.00	4.57

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-II

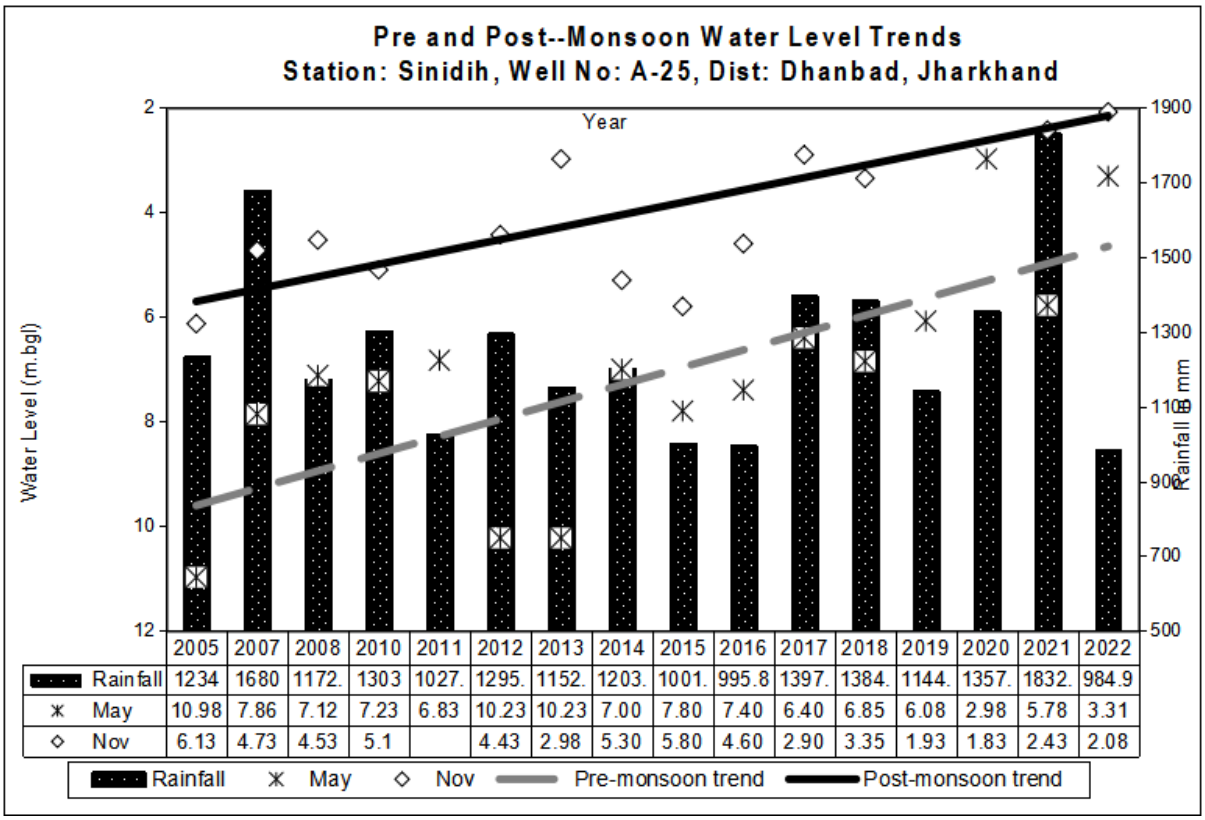


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	14.41	6.13	10.56	11.44	10.18	11.29	9.82	9.21	9.36	13.23	13.68	8.13	10.33	11.26	10.53
Nov	6.48	5.28	5.24		5.13	5.23	4.60	5.30	5.00	3.18	4.23	3.23	3.21	2.23	5.80

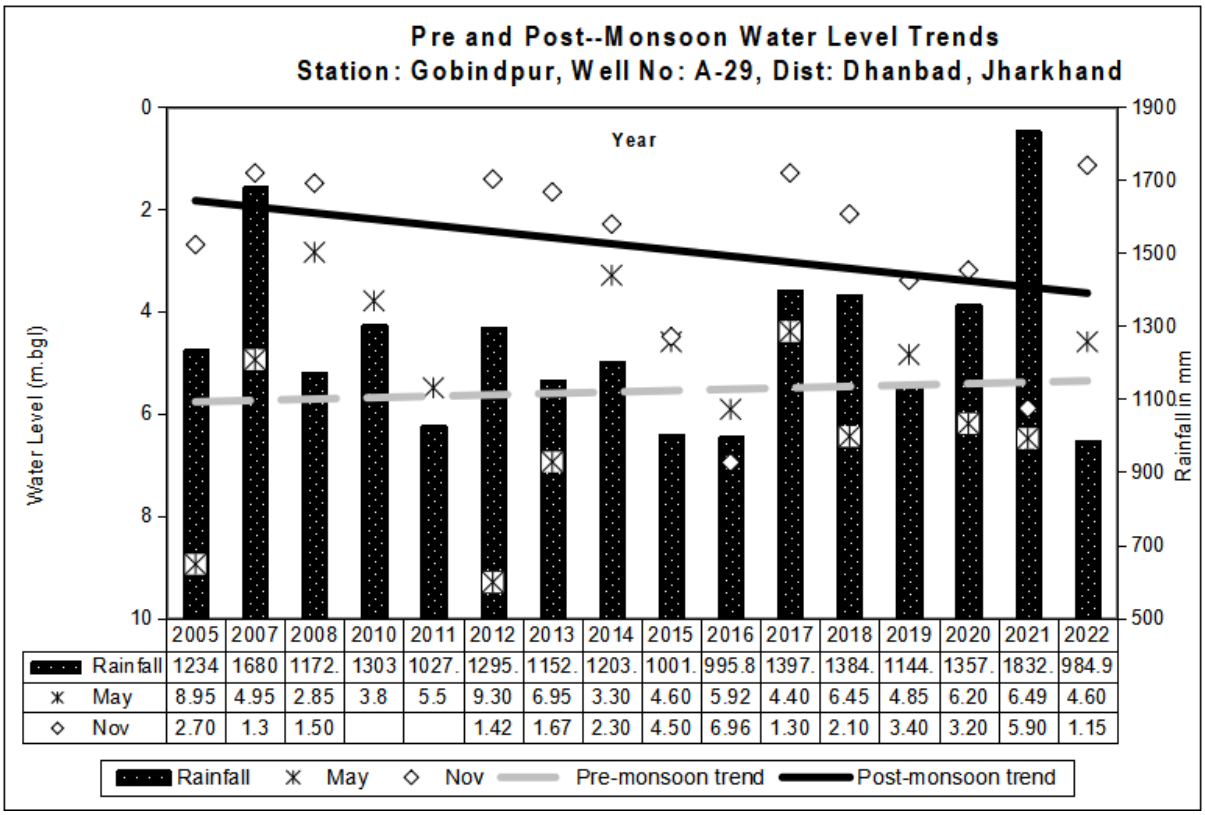


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	8.85	8.12	8.37	8.85	7.85	7.73	8.83	9.10	9.30	8.15	8.27	7.55	6.95	6.87	6.45
Nov	5.15	5.95	7.90		4.90	4.63	5.85	5.21	4.95	4.35	4.78	3.25	3.00	4.50	4.91

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-III

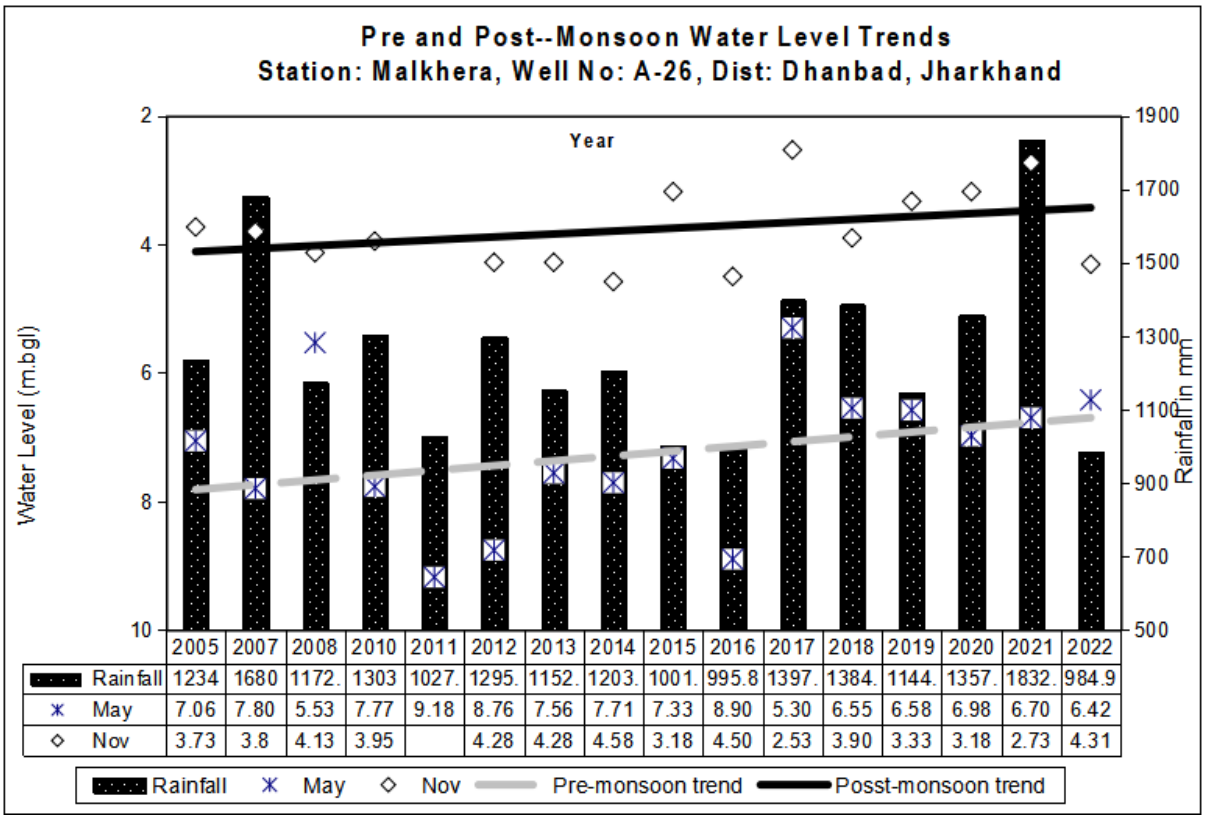


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	10.98	7.86	7.12	7.23	6.83	10.23	10.23	7.00	7.80	7.40	6.40	6.85	6.08	2.98	5.78	3.31
Nov	6.13	4.73	4.53	5.1		4.43	2.98	5.30	5.80	4.60	2.90	3.35	1.93	1.83	2.43	2.08

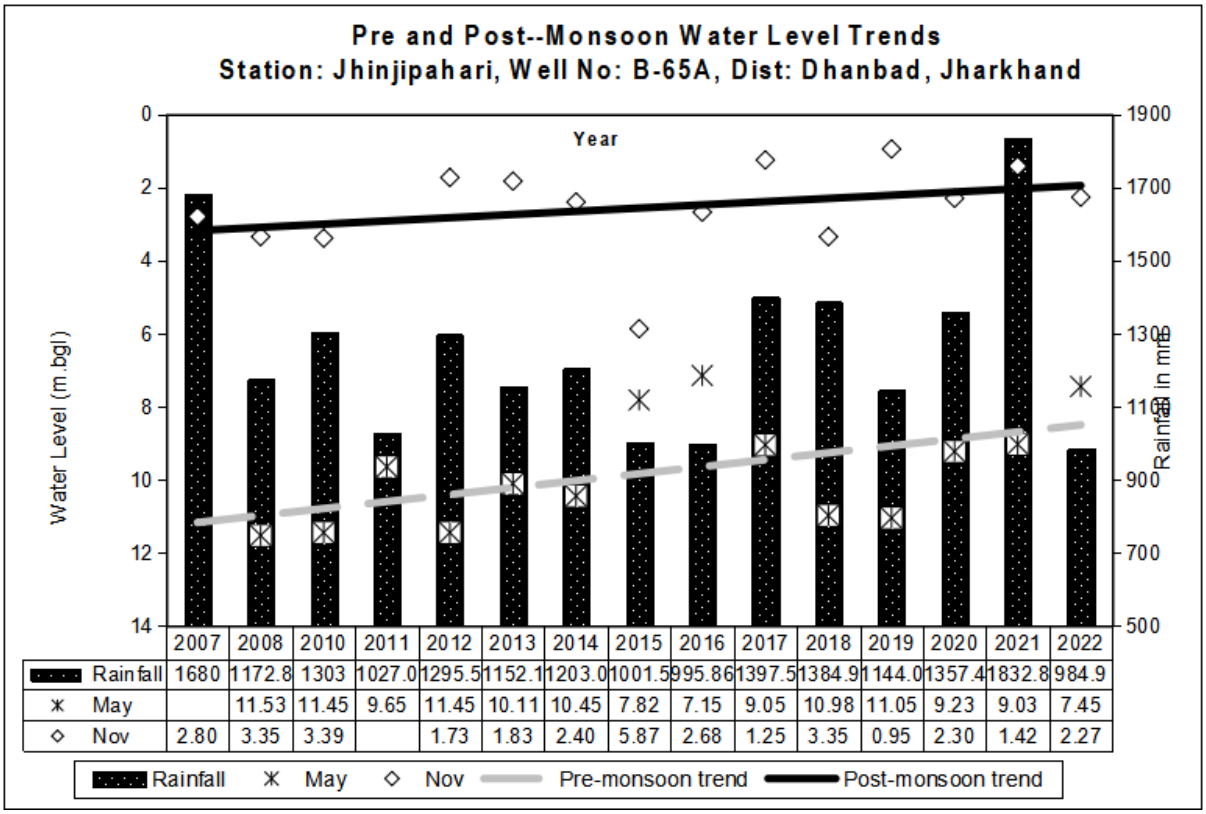


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	8.95	4.95	2.85	3.8	5.5	9.30	6.95	3.30	4.60	5.92	4.40	6.45	4.85	6.20	6.49	4.60
Nov	2.70	1.3	1.50			1.42	1.67	2.30	4.50	6.96	1.30	2.10	3.40	3.20	5.90	1.15

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-IV

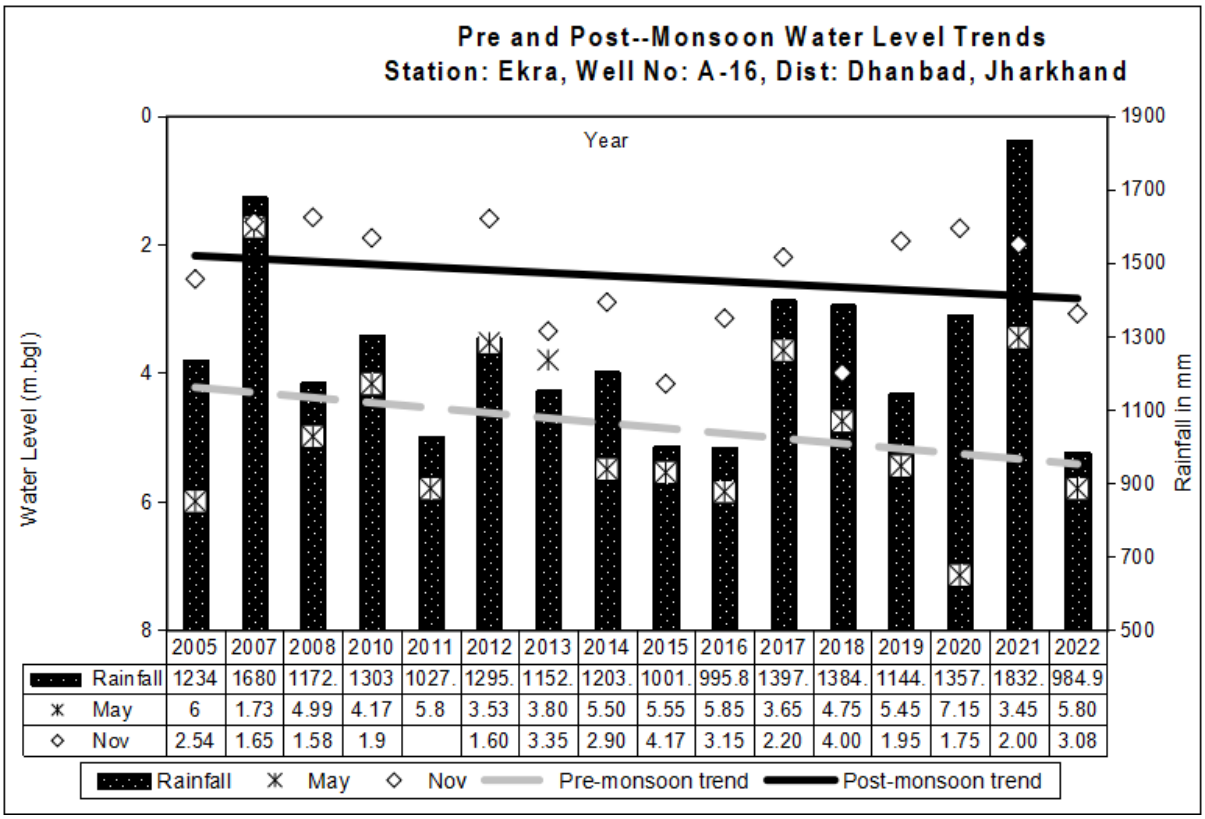


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	7.06	7.80	5.53	7.77	9.18	8.76	7.56	7.71	7.33	8.90	5.30	6.55	6.58	6.98	6.70	6.42
Nov	3.73	3.8	4.13	3.95		4.28	4.28	4.58	3.18	4.50	2.53	3.90	3.33	3.18	2.73	4.31

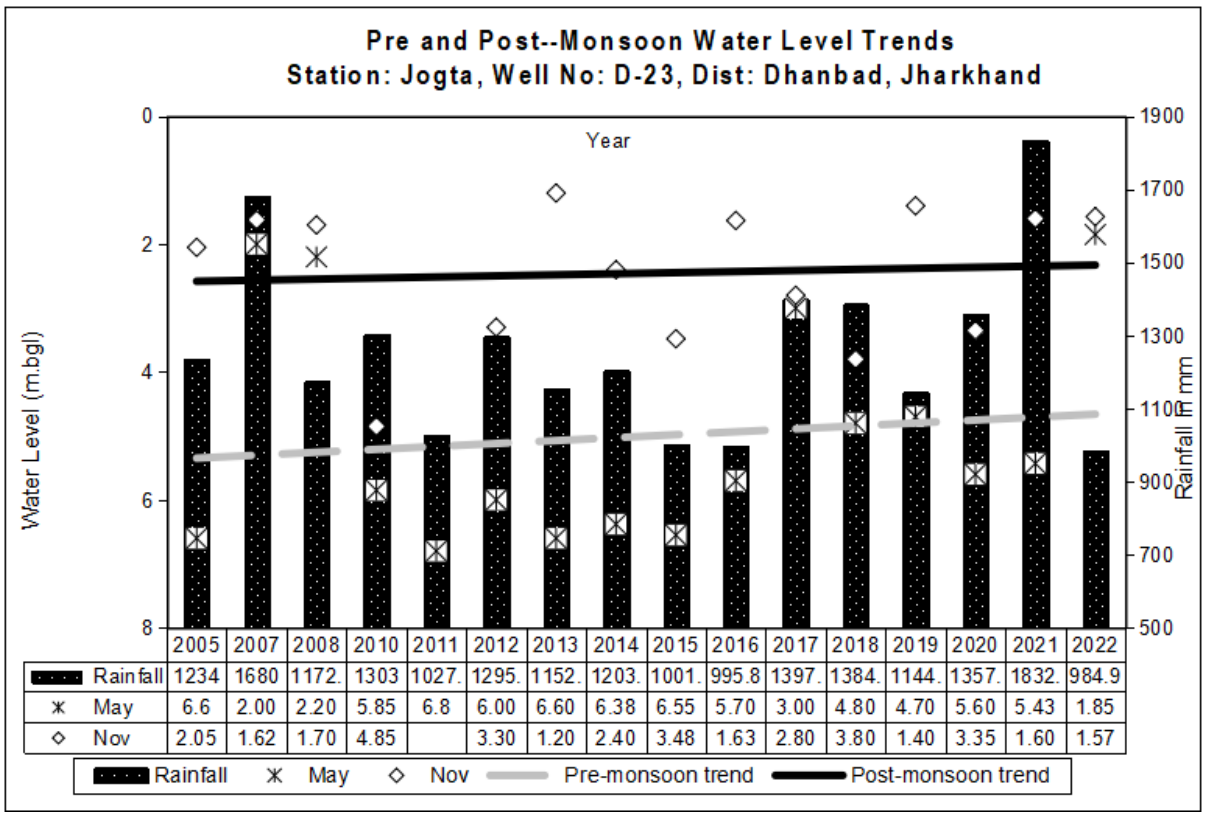


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May		11.53	11.45	9.65	11.45	10.11	10.45	7.82	7.15	9.05	10.98	11.05	9.23	9.03	7.45
Nov	2.80	3.35	3.39		1.73	1.83	2.40	5.87	2.68	1.25	3.35	0.95	2.30	1.42	2.27

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-V

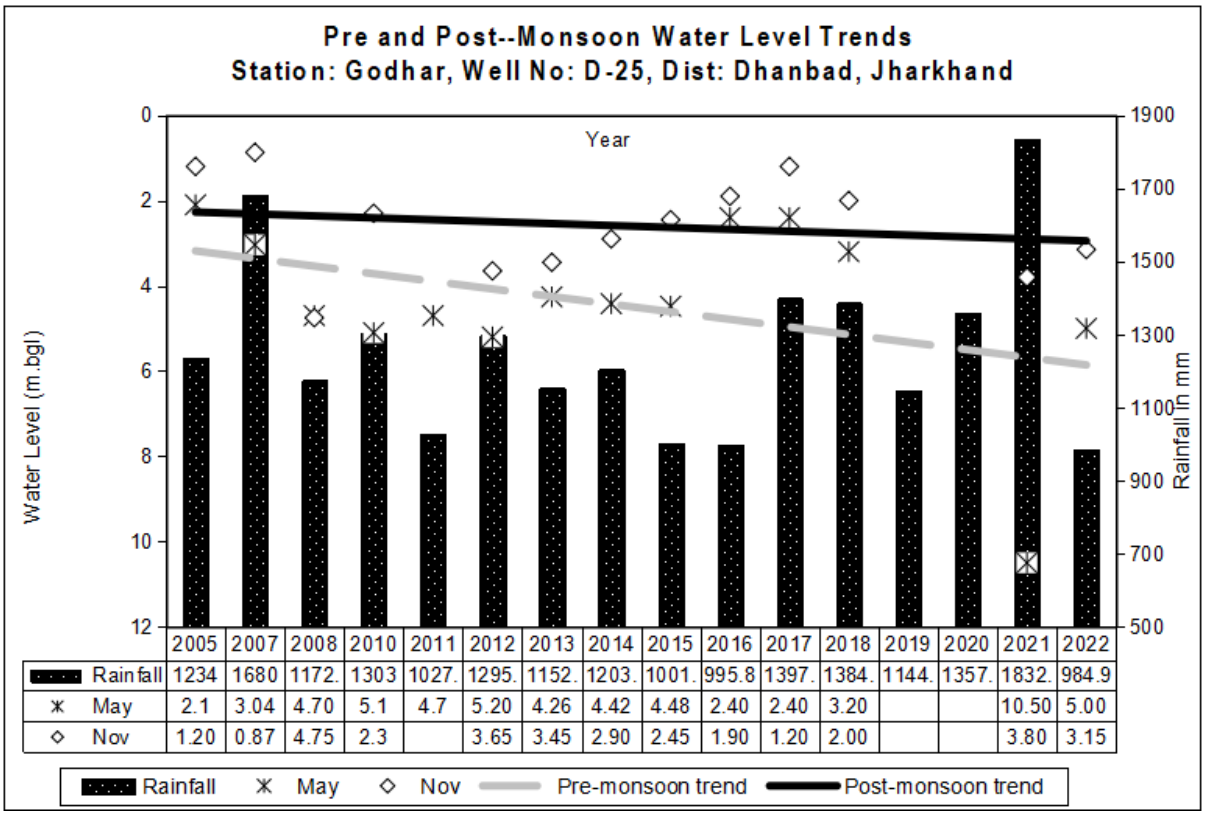


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	6	1.73	4.99	4.17	5.8	3.53	3.80	5.50	5.55	5.85	3.65	4.75	5.45	7.15	3.45	5.80
Nov	2.54	1.65	1.58	1.9		1.60	3.35	2.90	4.17	3.15	2.20	4.00	1.95	1.75	2.00	3.08

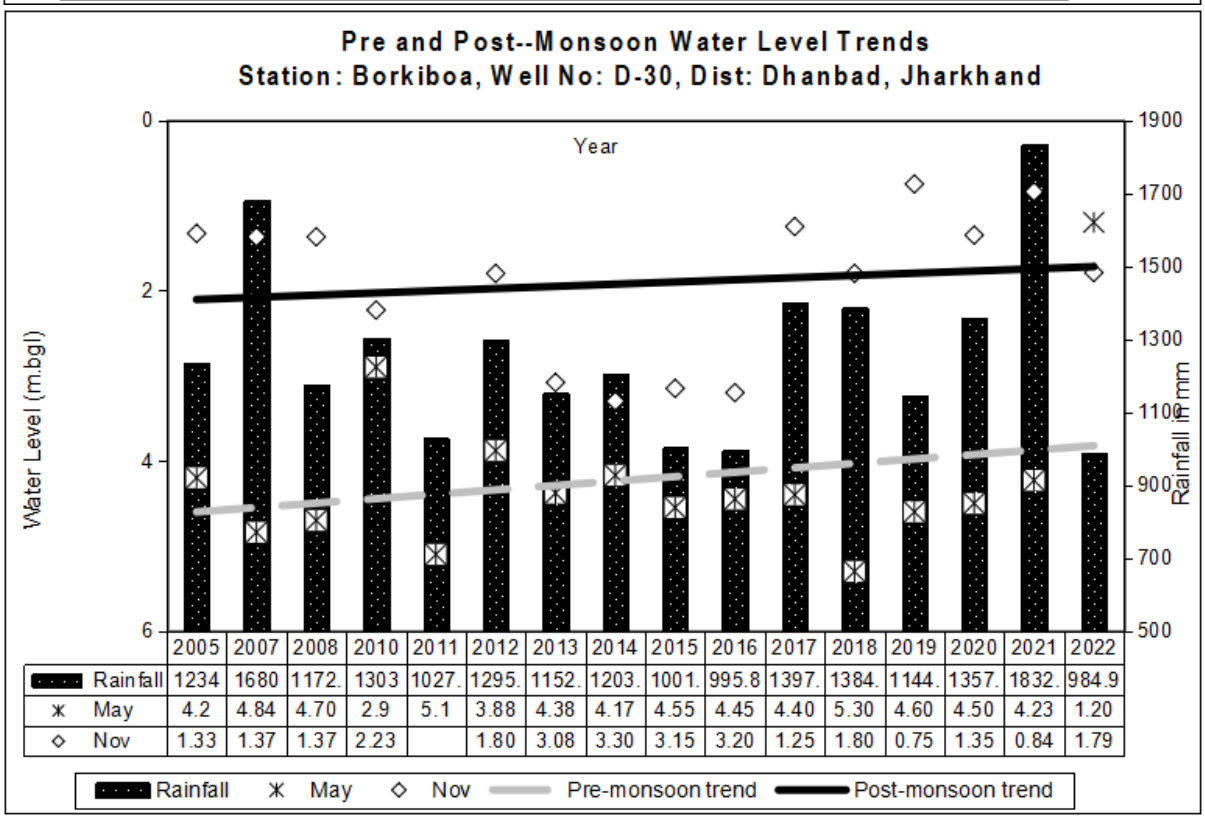


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	6.6	2.00	2.20	5.85	6.8	6.00	6.60	6.38	6.55	5.70	3.00	4.80	4.70	5.60	5.43	1.85
Nov	2.05	1.62	1.70	4.85		3.30	1.20	2.40	3.48	1.63	2.80	3.80	1.40	3.35	1.60	1.57

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VI

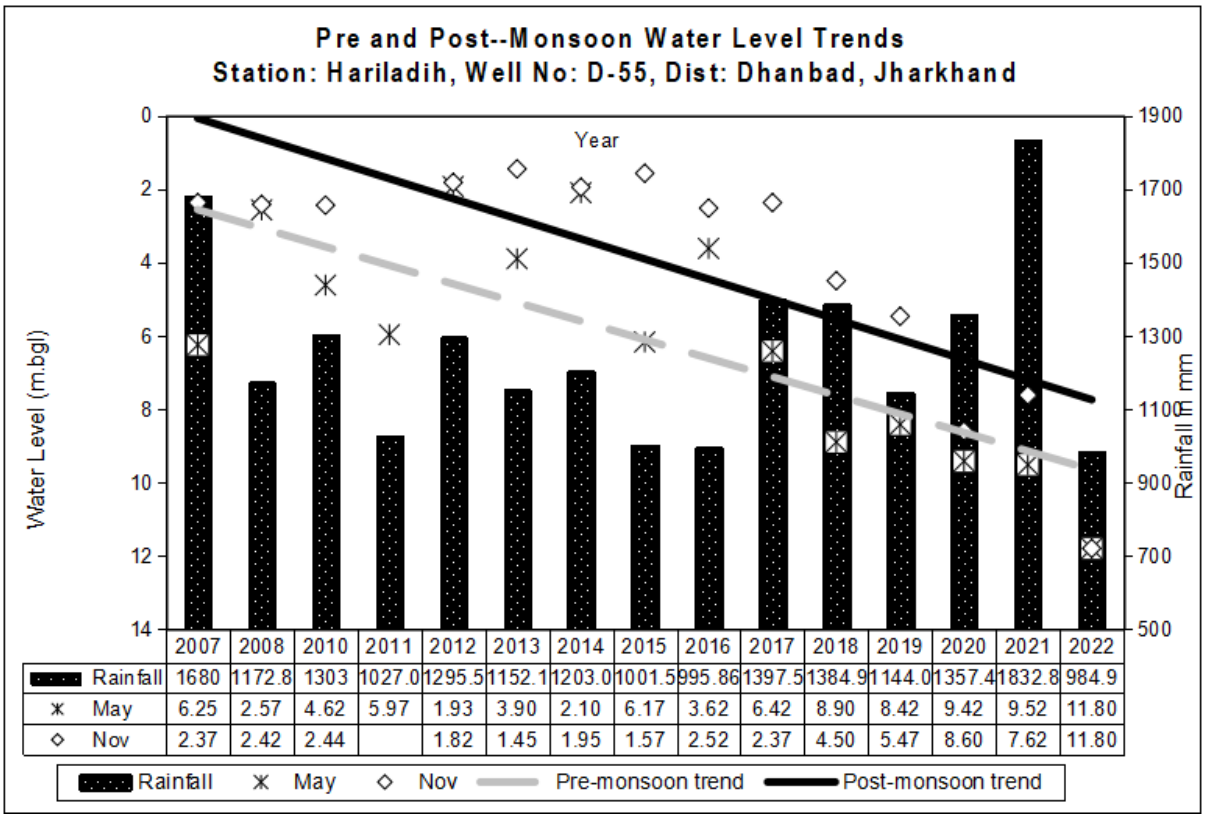


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	2.1	3.04	4.70	5.1	4.7	5.20	4.26	4.42	4.48	2.40	2.40	3.20			10.50	5.00
Nov	1.20	0.87	4.75	2.3		3.65	3.45	2.90	2.45	1.90	1.20	2.00			3.80	3.15

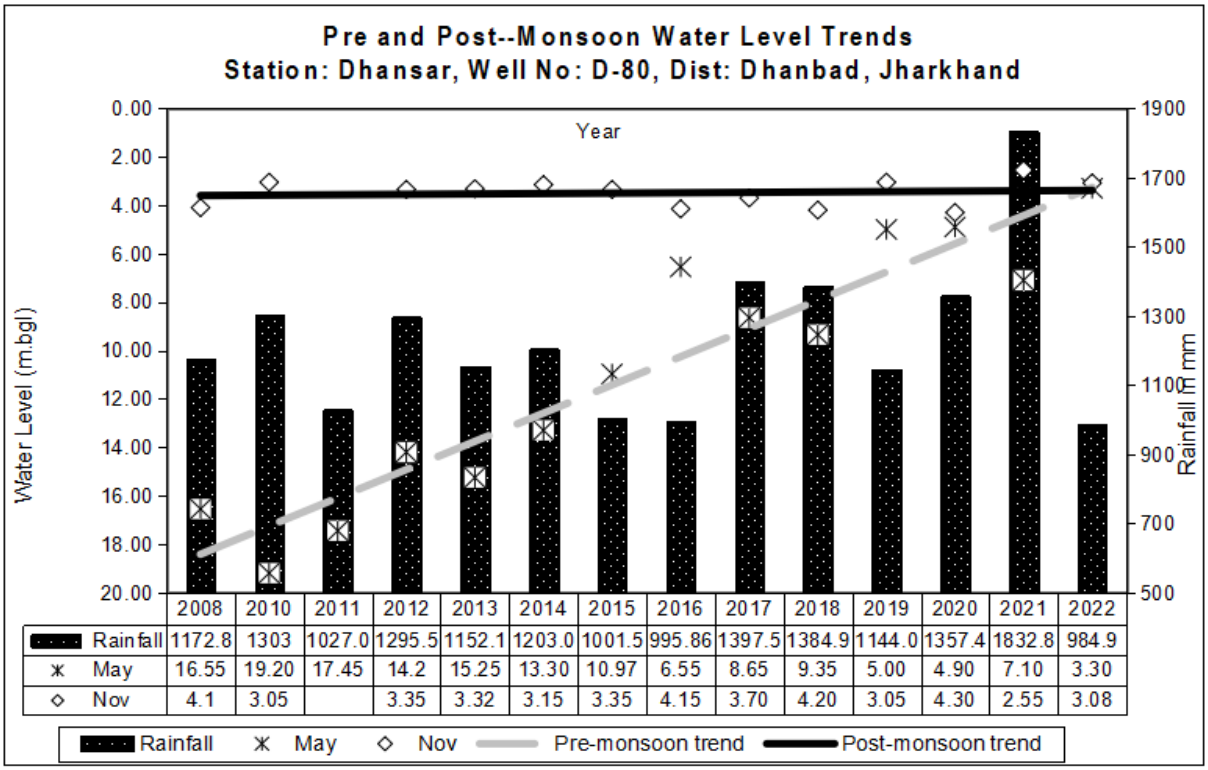


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	4.2	4.84	4.70	2.9	5.1	3.88	4.38	4.17	4.55	4.45	4.40	5.30	4.60	4.50	4.23	1.20
Nov	1.33	1.37	1.37	2.23		1.80	3.08	3.30	3.15	3.20	1.25	1.80	0.75	1.35	0.84	1.79

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VII

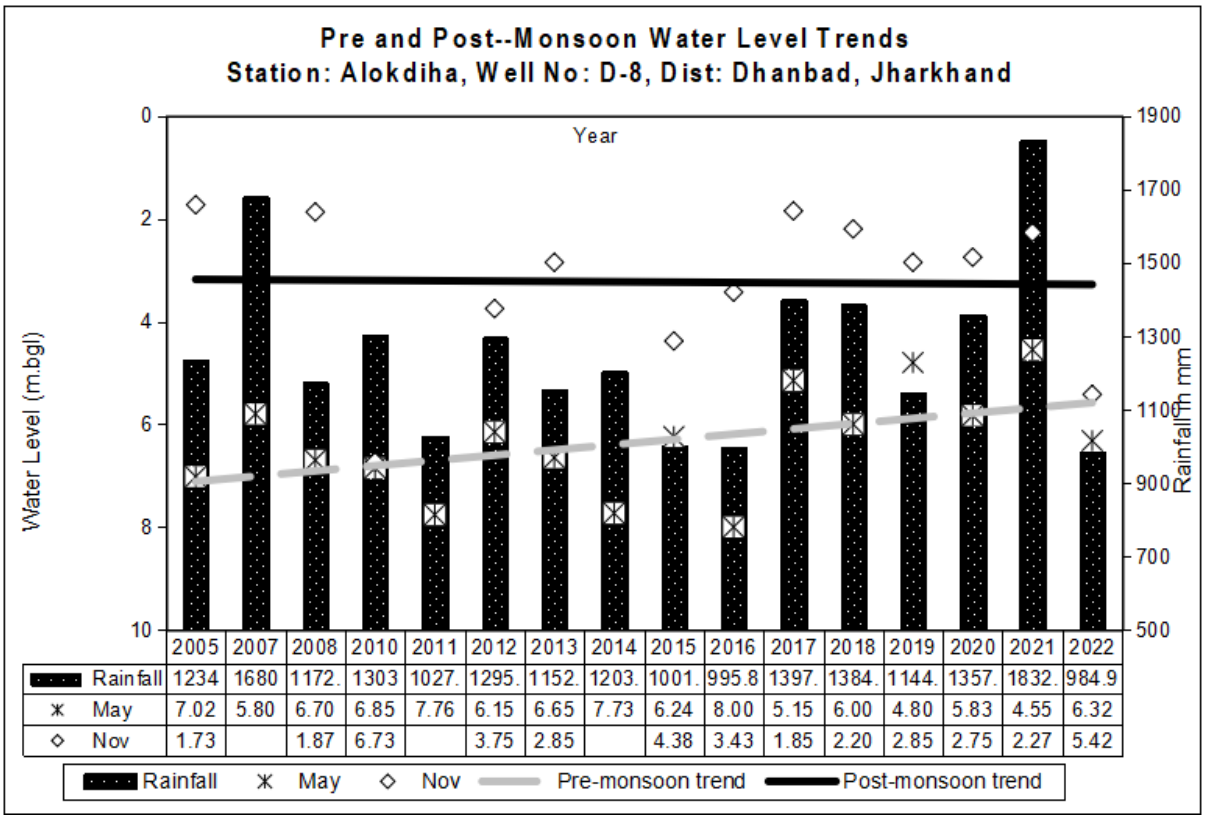


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	6.25	2.57	4.62	5.97	1.93	3.90	2.10	6.17	3.62	6.42	8.90	8.42	9.42	9.52	11.80
Nov	2.37	2.42	2.44		1.82	1.45	1.95	1.57	2.52	2.37	4.50	5.47	8.60	7.62	11.80

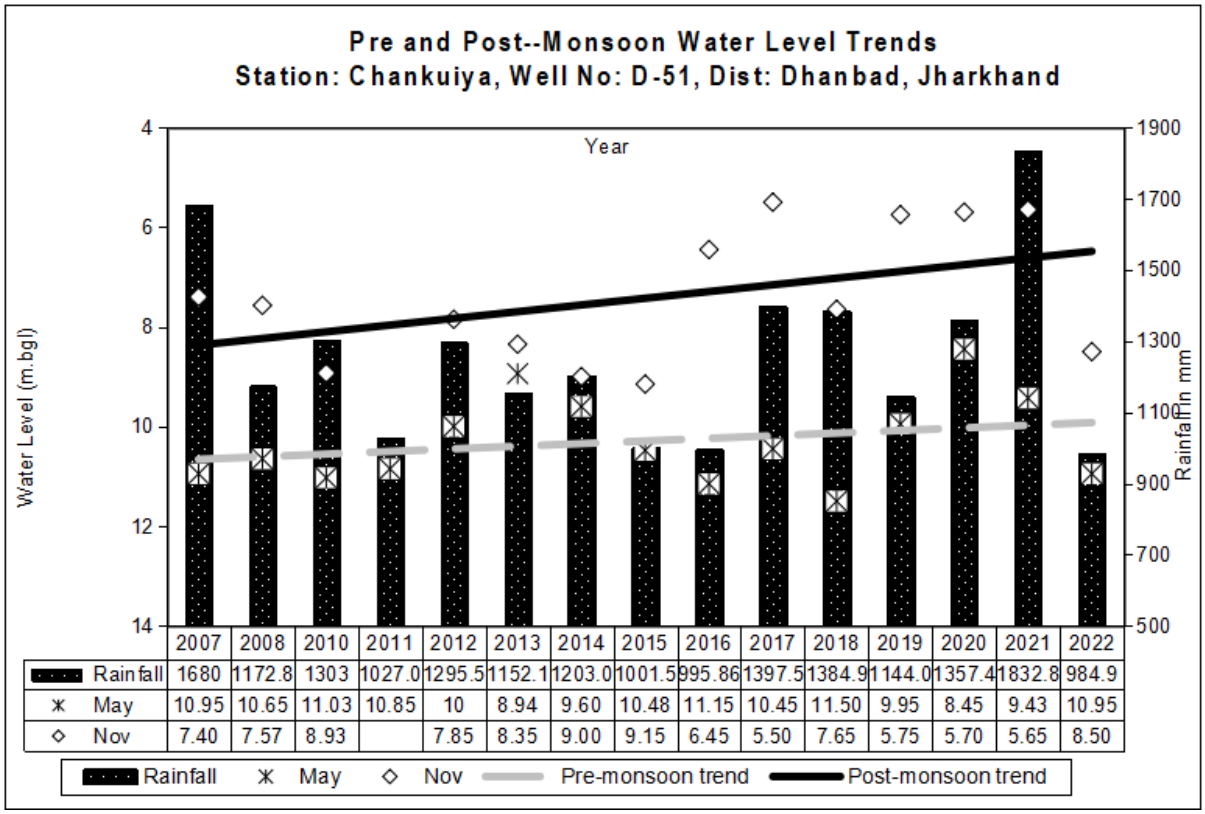


	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	16.55	19.20	17.45	14.2	15.25	13.30	10.97	6.55	8.65	9.35	5.00	4.90	7.10	3.30
Nov	4.1	3.05		3.35	3.32	3.15	3.35	4.15	3.70	4.20	3.05	4.30	2.55	3.08

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VIII

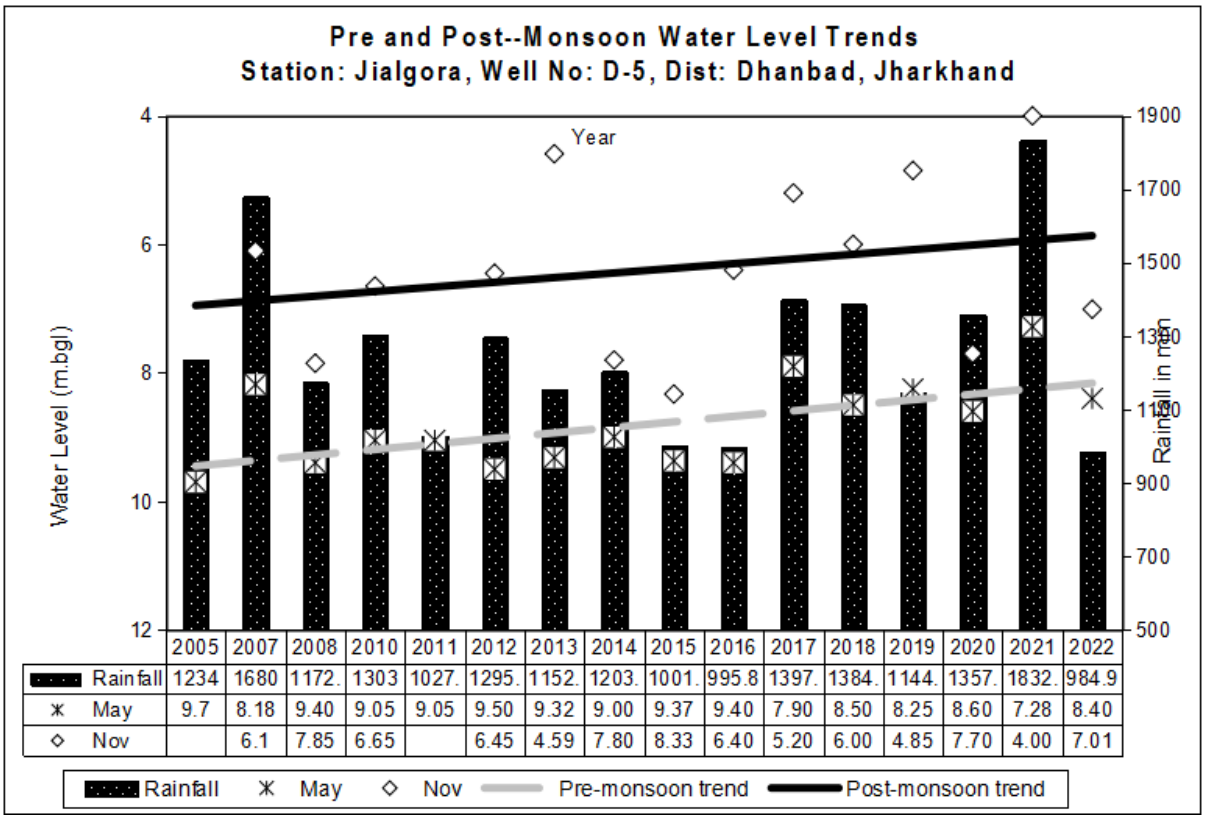


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	7.02	5.80	6.70	6.85	7.76	6.15	6.65	7.73	6.24	8.00	5.15	6.00	4.80	5.83	4.55	6.32
Nov	1.73		1.87	6.73		3.75	2.85		4.38	3.43	1.85	2.20	2.85	2.75	2.27	5.42

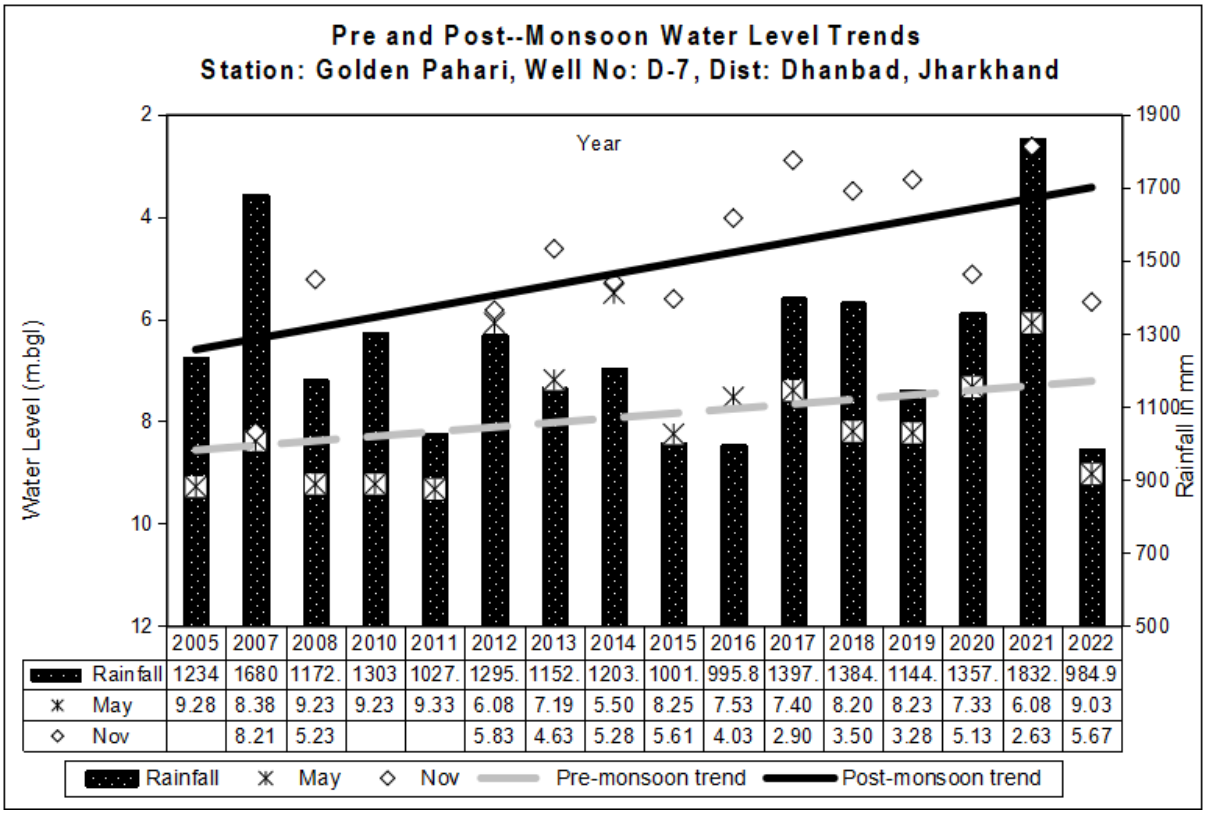


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	10.95	10.65	11.03	10.85	10	8.94	9.60	10.48	11.15	10.45	11.50	9.95	8.45	9.43	10.95
Nov	7.40	7.57	8.93		7.85	8.35	9.00	9.15	6.45	5.50	7.65	5.75	5.70	5.65	8.50

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-IX

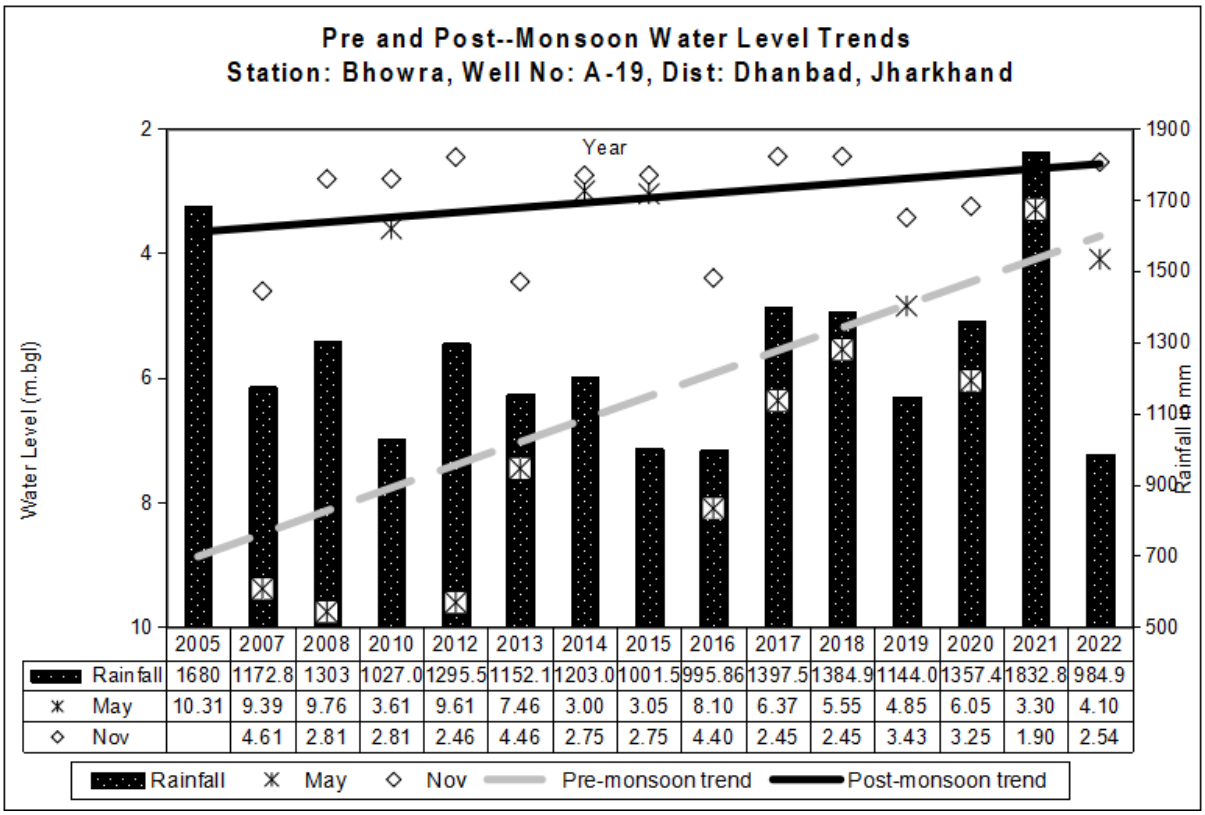


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	9.7	8.18	9.40	9.05	9.05	9.50	9.32	9.00	9.37	9.40	7.90	8.50	8.25	8.60	7.28	8.40
Nov		6.1	7.85	6.65		6.45	4.59	7.80	8.33	6.40	5.20	6.00	4.85	7.70	4.00	7.01

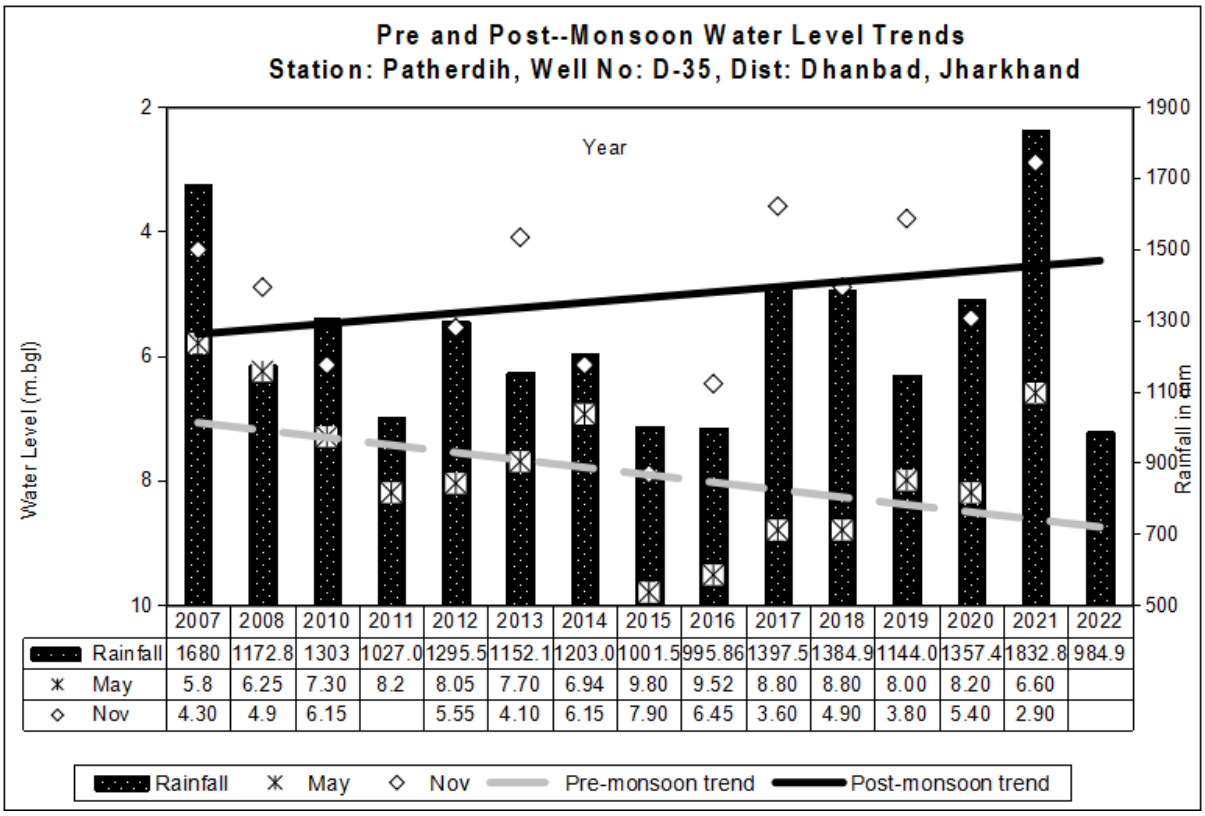


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	9.28	8.38	9.23	9.23	9.33	6.08	7.19	5.50	8.25	7.53	7.40	8.20	8.23	7.33	6.08	9.03
Nov		8.21	5.23			5.83	4.63	5.28	5.61	4.03	2.90	3.50	3.28	5.13	2.63	5.67

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-X

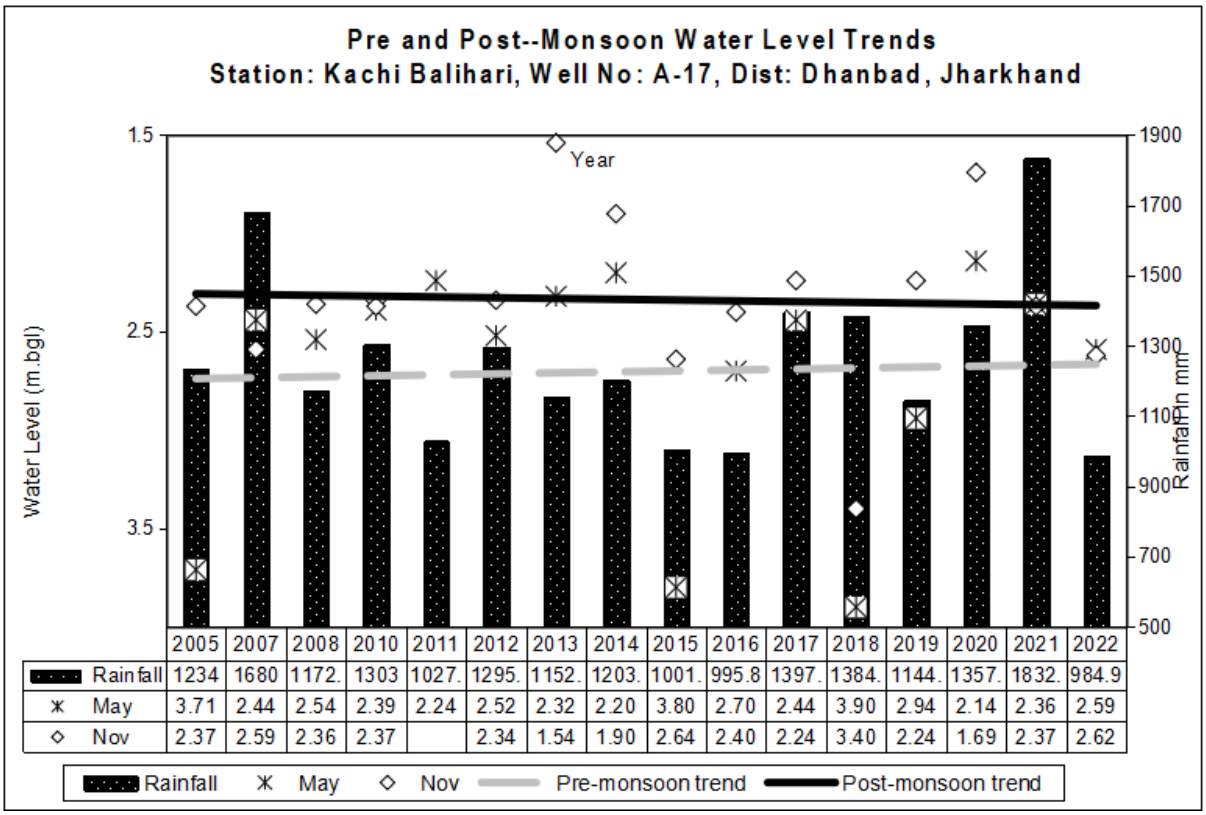


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	10.31	9.39	9.76	3.61	9.61	7.46	3.00	3.05	8.10	6.37	5.55	4.85	6.05	3.30	4.10
Nov		4.61	2.81	2.81	2.46	4.46	2.75	2.75	4.40	2.45	2.45	3.43	3.25	1.90	2.54

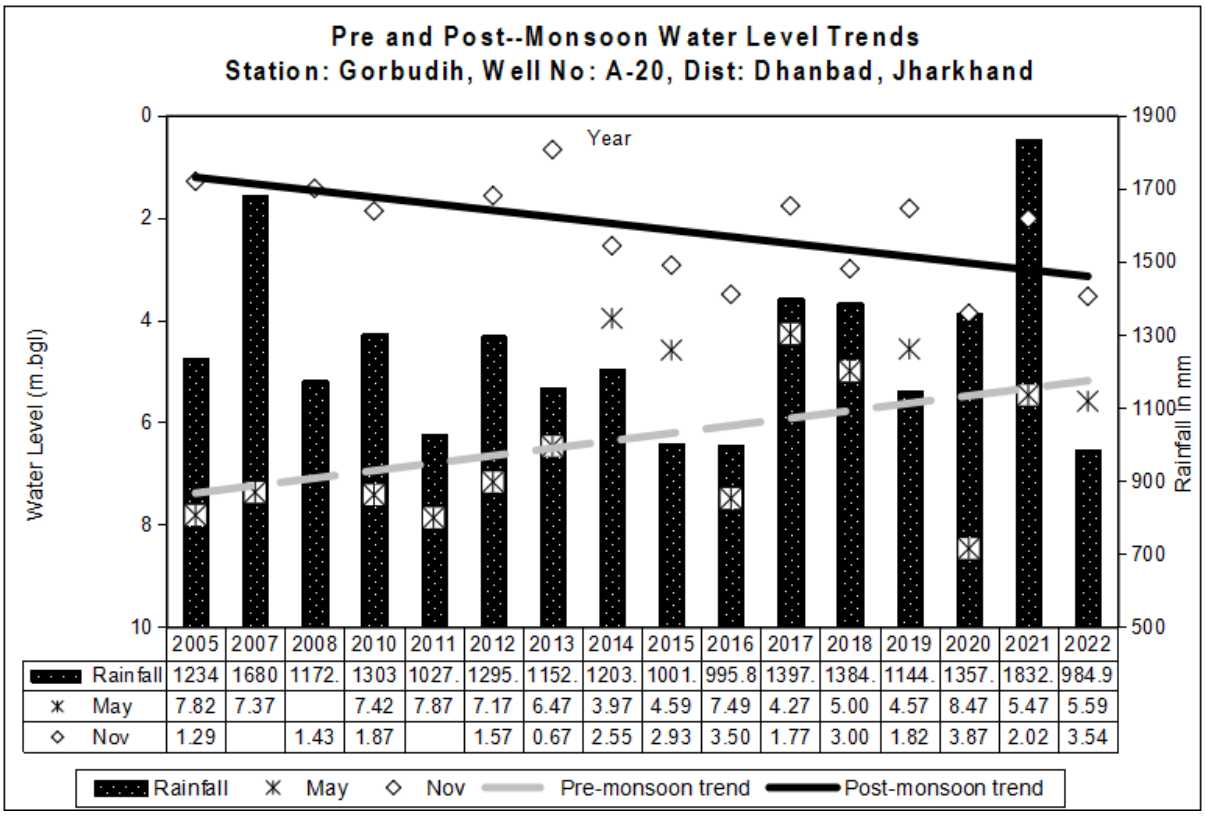


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	5.8	6.25	7.30	8.2	8.05	7.70	6.94	9.80	9.52	8.80	8.80	8.00	8.20	6.60	
Nov	4.30	4.9	6.15		5.55	4.10	6.15	7.90	6.45	3.60	4.90	3.80	5.40	2.90	

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XI

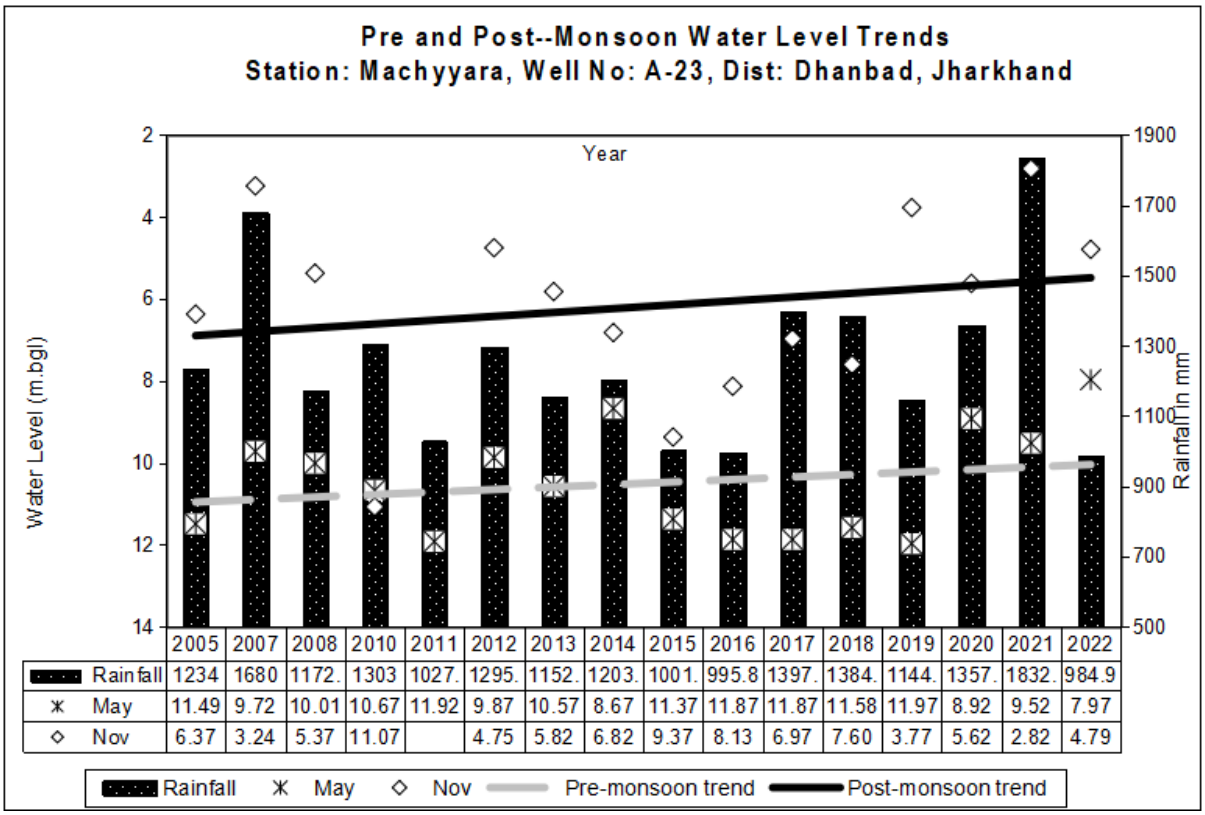


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	3.71	2.44	2.54	2.39	2.24	2.52	2.32	2.20	3.80	2.70	2.44	3.90	2.94	2.14	2.36	2.59
Nov	2.37	2.59	2.36	2.37		2.34	1.54	1.90	2.64	2.40	2.24	3.40	2.24	1.69	2.37	2.62

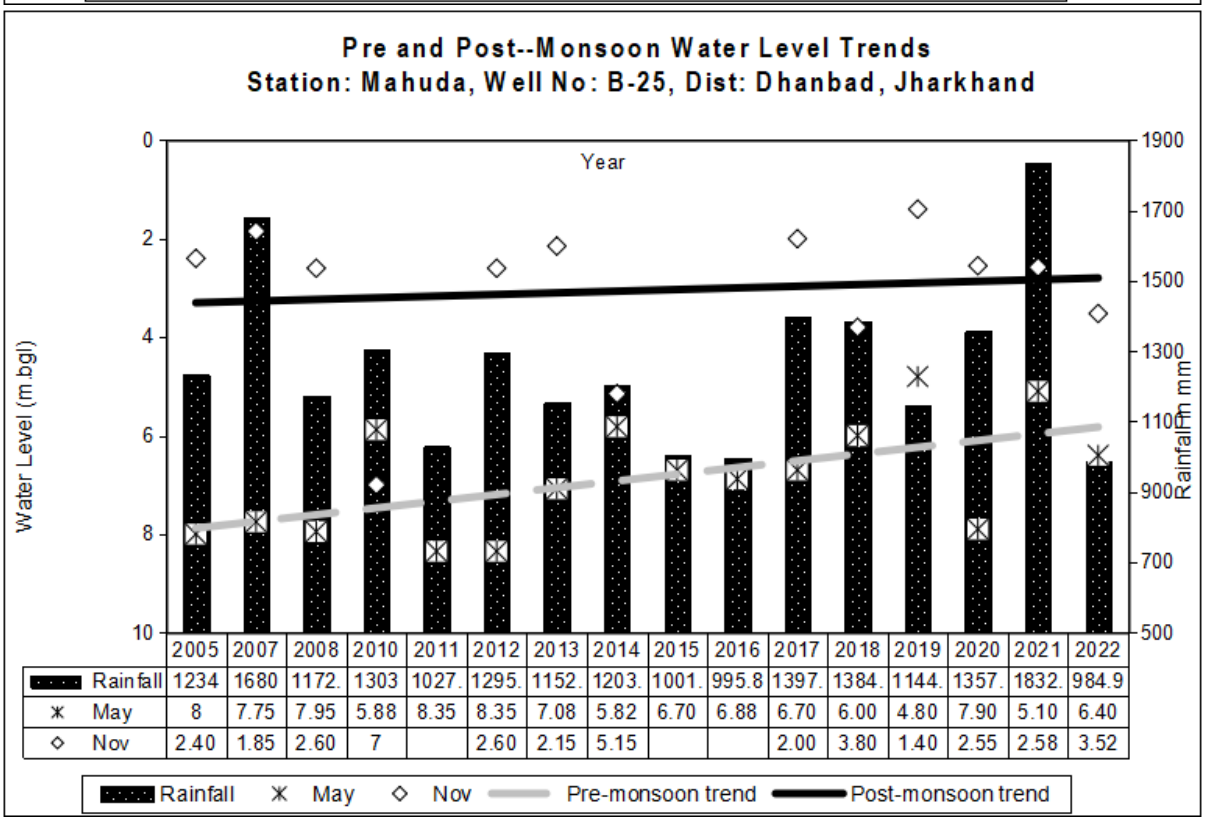


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	7.82	7.37		7.42	7.87	7.17	6.47	3.97	4.59	7.49	4.27	5.00	4.57	8.47	5.47	5.59
Nov	1.29		1.43	1.87		1.57	0.67	2.55	2.93	3.50	1.77	3.00	1.82	3.87	2.02	3.54

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XIII

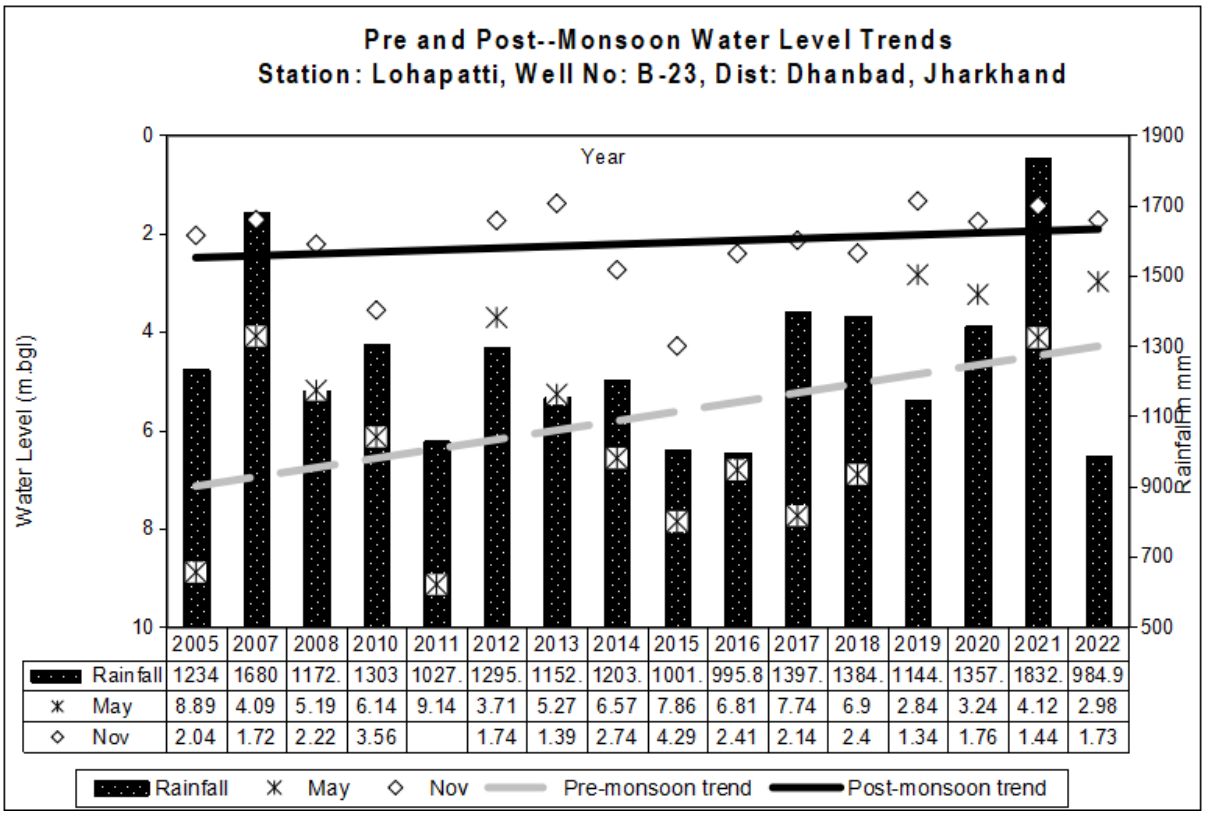


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	11.49	9.72	10.01	10.67	11.92	9.87	10.57	8.67	11.37	11.87	11.87	11.58	11.97	8.92	9.52	7.97
Nov	6.37	3.24	5.37	11.07		4.75	5.82	6.82	9.37	8.13	6.97	7.60	3.77	5.62	2.82	4.79

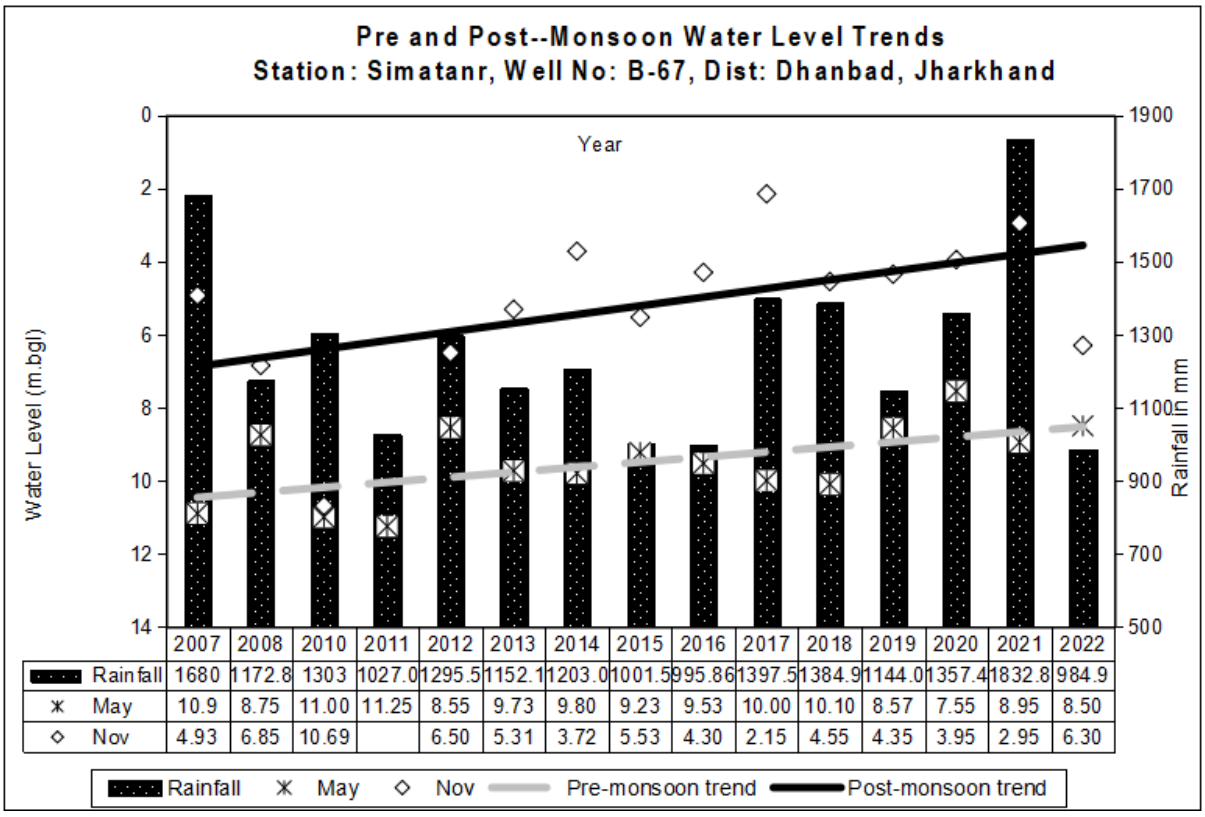


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	8	7.75	7.95	5.88	8.35	8.35	7.08	5.82	6.70	6.88	6.70	6.00	4.80	7.90	5.10	6.40
Nov	2.40	1.85	2.60	7		2.60	2.15	5.15			2.00	3.80	1.40	2.55	2.58	3.52

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XIV

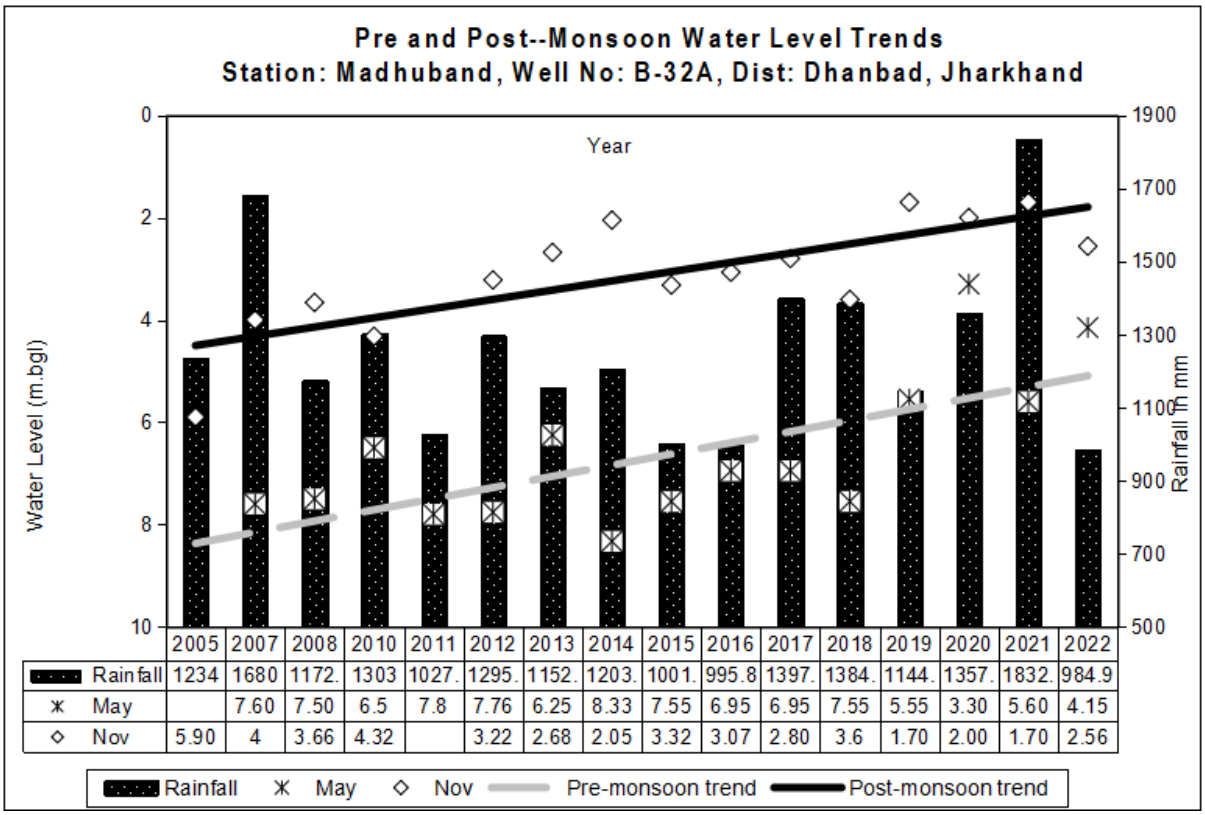


	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May	8.89	4.09	5.19	6.14	9.14	3.71	5.27	6.57	7.86	6.81	7.74	6.9	2.84	3.24	4.12	2.98
Nov	2.04	1.72	2.22	3.56		1.74	1.39	2.74	4.29	2.41	2.14	2.4	1.34	1.76	1.44	1.73

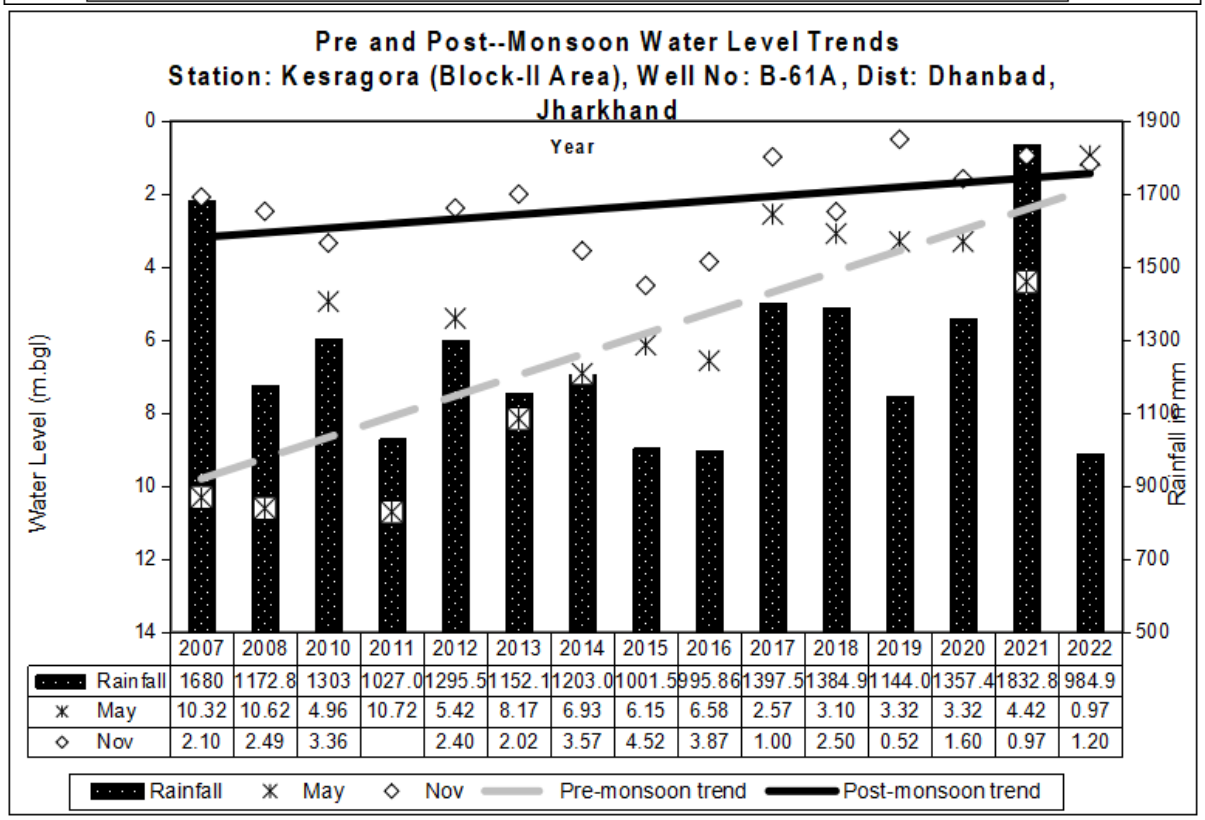


	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	10.9	8.75	11.00	11.25	8.55	9.73	9.80	9.23	9.53	10.00	10.10	8.57	7.55	8.95	8.50
Nov	4.93	6.85	10.69		6.50	5.31	3.72	5.53	4.30	2.15	4.55	4.35	3.95	2.95	6.30

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XV



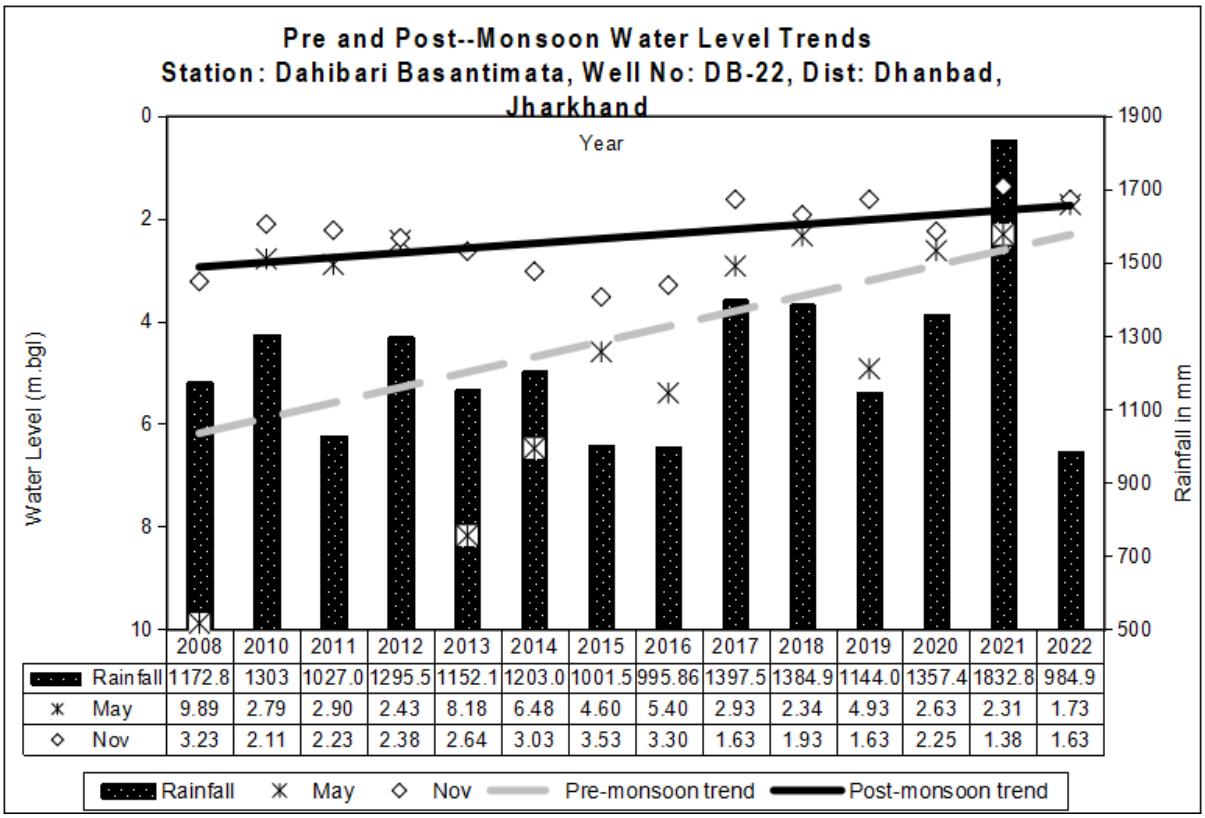
	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1234	1680	1172.	1303	1027.	1295.	1152.	1203.	1001.	995.8	1397.	1384.	1144.	1357.	1832.	984.9
May		7.60	7.50	6.5	7.8	7.76	6.25	8.33	7.55	6.95	6.95	7.55	5.55	3.30	5.60	4.15
Nov	5.90	4	3.66	4.32		3.22	2.68	2.05	3.32	3.07	2.80	3.6	1.70	2.00	1.70	2.56



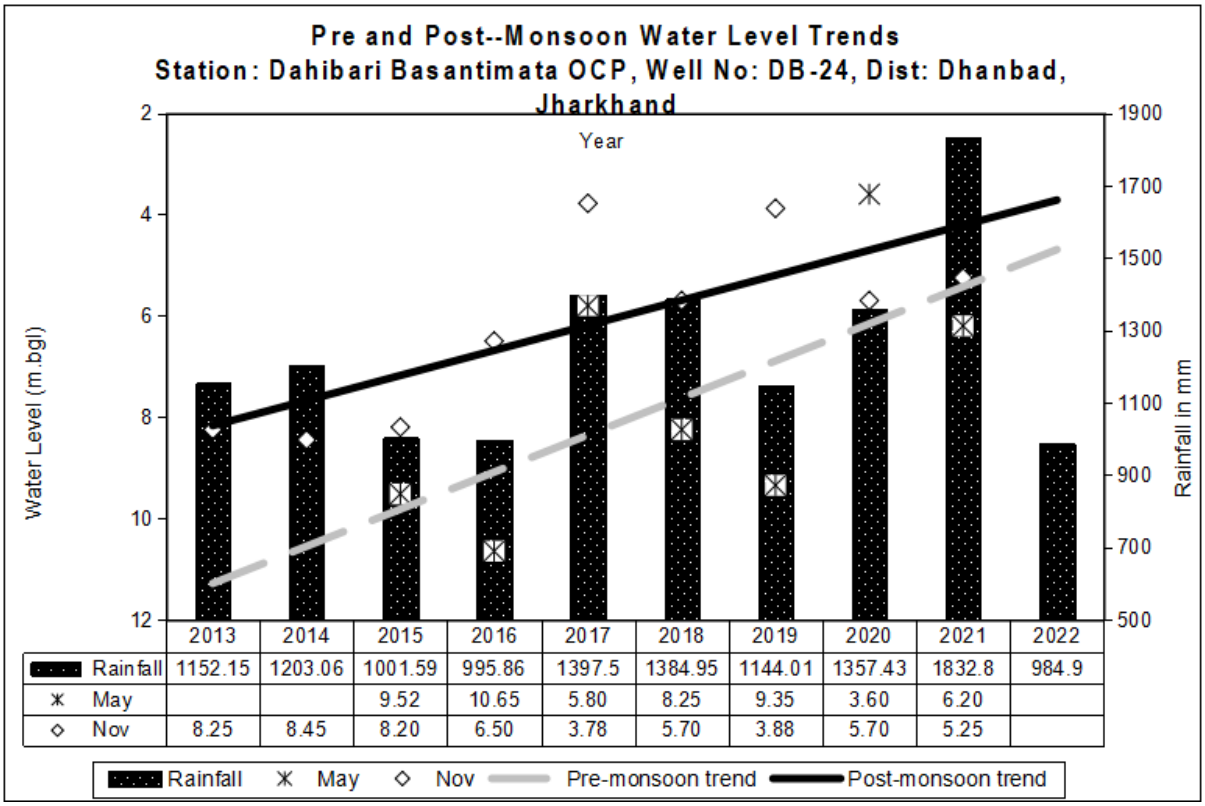
	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1680	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	10.32	10.62	4.96	10.72	5.42	8.17	6.93	6.15	6.58	2.57	3.10	3.32	3.32	4.42	0.97
Nov	2.10	2.49	3.36		2.40	2.02	3.57	4.52	3.87	1.00	2.50	0.52	1.60	0.97	1.20

Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XVI

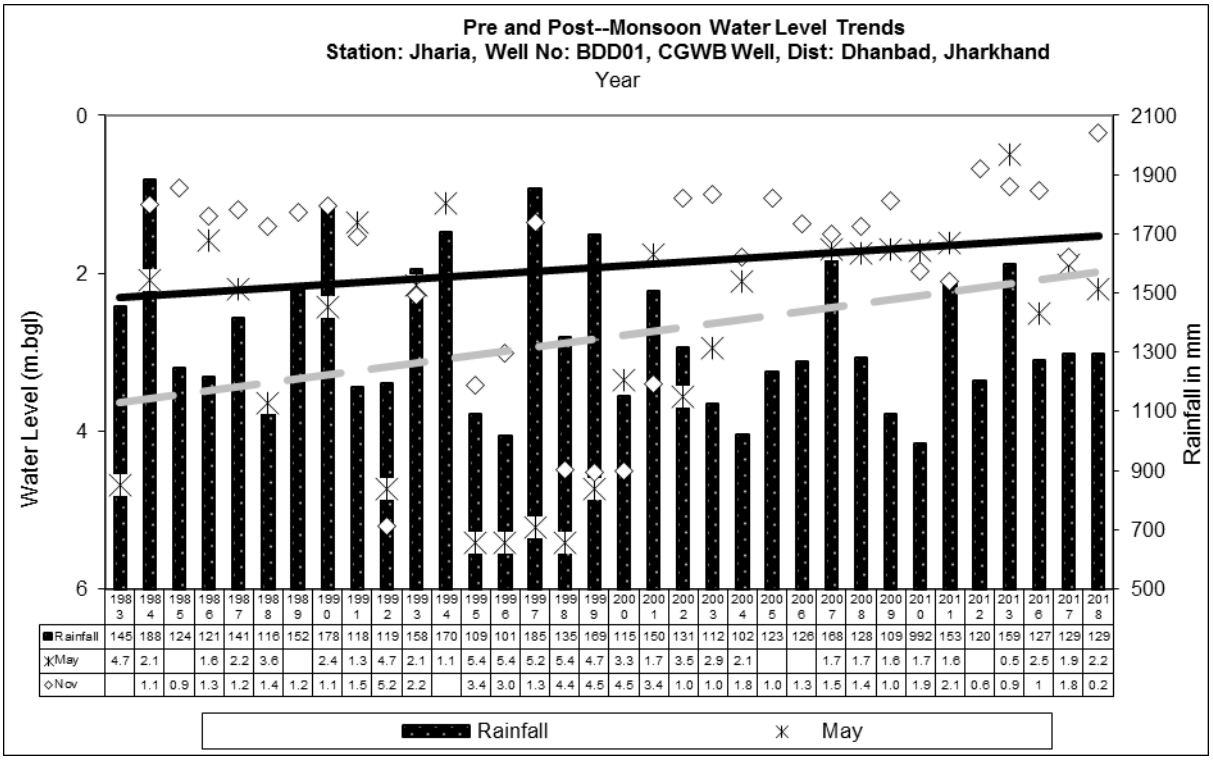


	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1172.8	1303	1027.0	1295.5	1152.1	1203.0	1001.5	995.86	1397.5	1384.9	1144.0	1357.4	1832.8	984.9
May	9.89	2.79	2.90	2.43	8.18	6.48	4.60	5.40	2.93	2.34	4.93	2.63	2.31	1.73
Nov	3.23	2.11	2.23	2.38	2.64	3.03	3.53	3.30	1.63	1.93	1.63	2.25	1.38	1.63

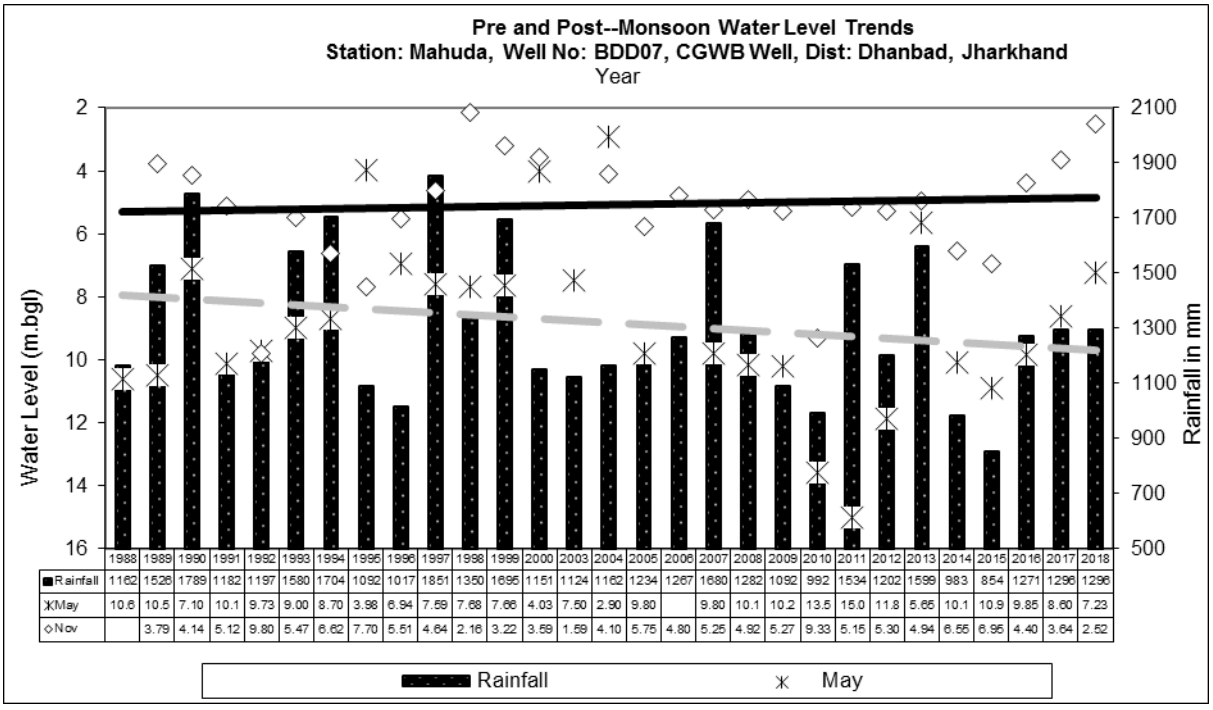


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rainfall	1152.15	1203.06	1001.59	995.86	1397.5	1384.95	1144.01	1357.43	1832.8	984.9
May			9.52	10.65	5.80	8.25	9.35	3.60	6.20	
Nov	8.25	8.45	8.20	6.50	3.78	5.70	3.88	5.70	5.25	

HYDROGRAPHS OF CGWB PERMANENT OBSERVATION STATIONS

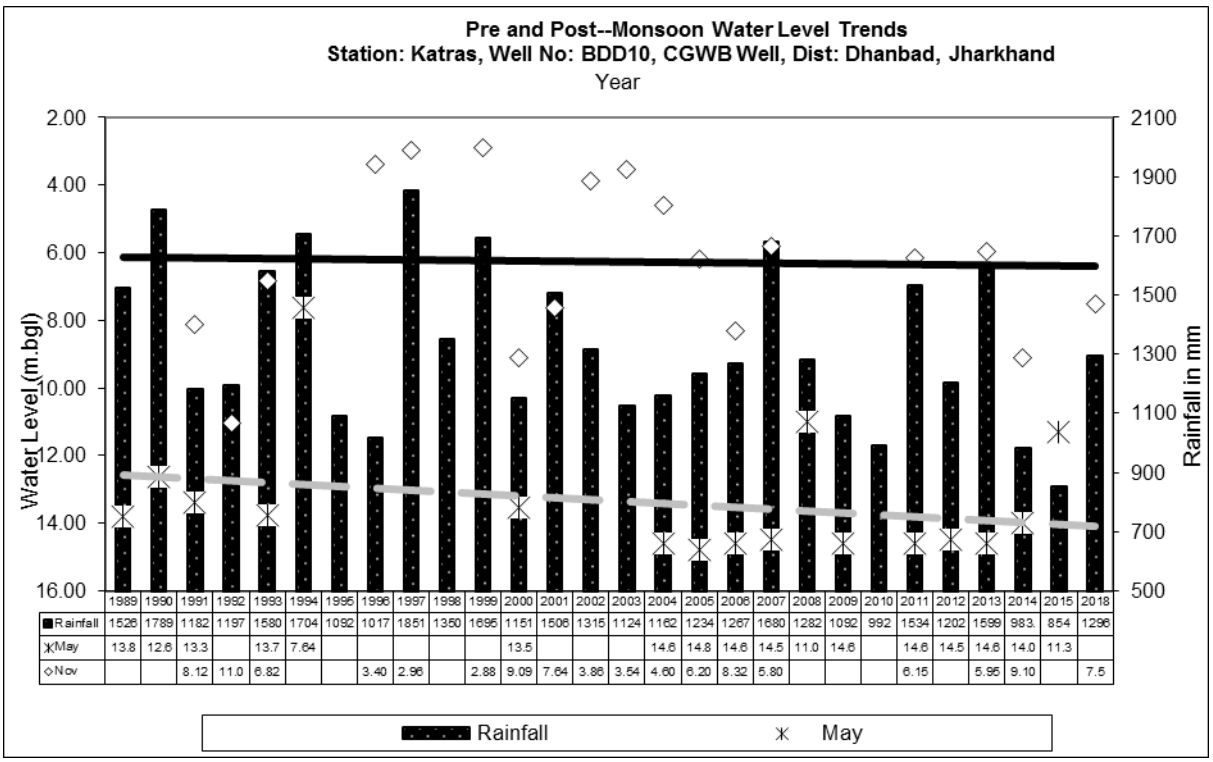


	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	145	188	124	121	141	116	152	178	118	119	158	170	109	101	185	135	169	115	150	131	112	102	123	126	168	128	109	992	153	120	159	127	129	129		
May	4.7	2.1		1.6	2.2	3.6		2.4	1.3	4.7	2.1	1.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.7	3.3	1.7	3.5	2.9	2.1			1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6		0.5	2.5	1.9	2.2		
Nov		1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	5.2	2.2		3.4	3.0	1.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	1	1.8	0.2		

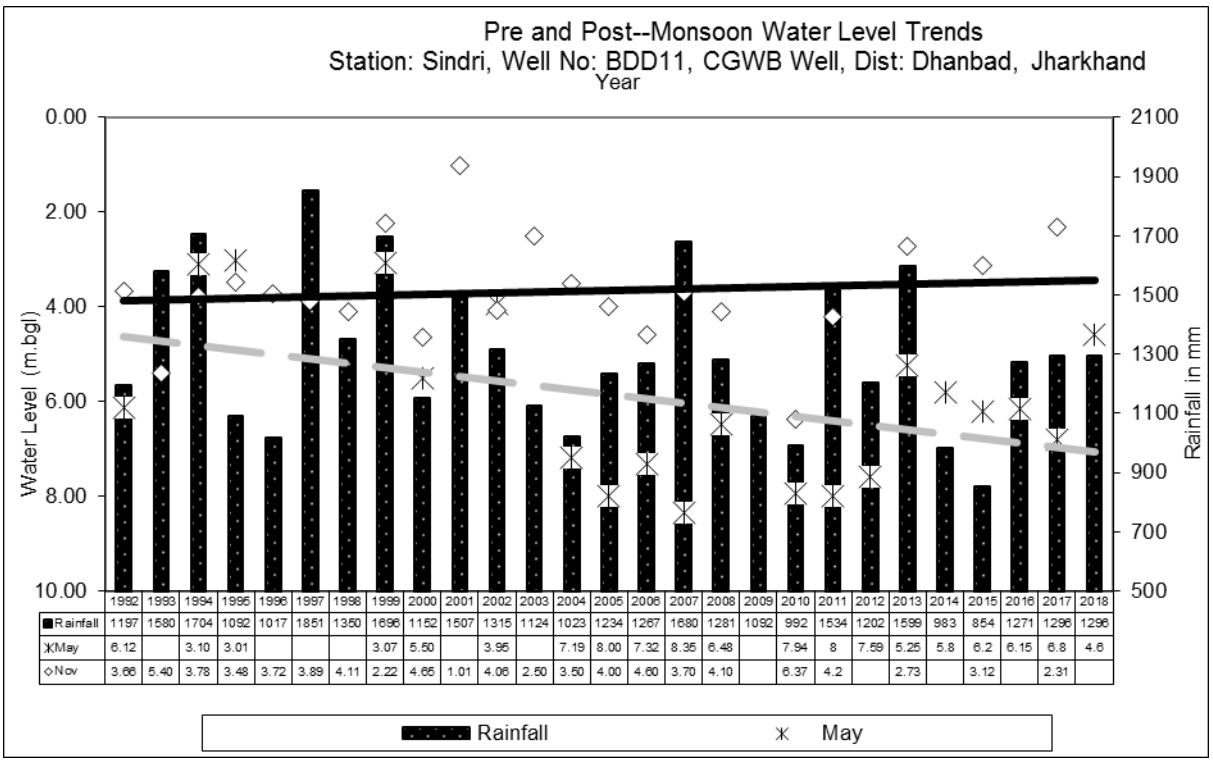


	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1996	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	1162	1526	1789	1182	1197	1580	1704	1092	1017	1851	1350	1695	1151	1124	1162	1234	1267	1680	1282	1092	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1296
May	10.6	10.5	7.10	10.1	9.73	9.00	8.70	3.98	6.94	7.59	7.68	7.66	4.03	7.50	2.90	9.80		9.80	10.1	10.2	13.5	15.0	11.8	5.65	10.1	10.9	9.85	8.60	7.23
Nov		3.79	4.14	5.12	9.80	5.47	6.62	7.70	5.51	4.64	2.16	3.22	3.59	1.59	4.10	5.75	4.80	5.25	4.92	5.27	9.33	5.15	5.30	4.94	6.55	6.95	4.40	3.64	2.52

HYDROGRAPHS OF CGWB PERMANENT OBSERVATION STATIONS



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2018
Rainfall	1526	1789	1182	1197	1580	1704	1092	1017	1851	1350	1695	1151	1506	1315	1124	1162	1234	1267	1680	1282	1092	992	1534	1202	1599	983.	854	1296
May	13.8	12.6	13.3		13.7	7.64						13.5				14.6	14.8	14.6	14.5	11.0	14.6		14.6	14.5	14.6	14.0	11.3	
Nov			8.12	11.0	6.82			3.40	2.96		2.88	9.09	7.64	3.86	3.54	4.60	6.20	8.32	5.80				6.15		5.95	9.10		7.5



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall	1197	1580	1704	1092	1017	1851	1350	1696	1152	1507	1315	1124	1023	1234	1267	1680	1281	1092	992	1534	1202	1599	983	854	1271	1296	1296
May	6.12		3.10	3.01				3.07	5.50		3.95		7.19	8.00	7.32	8.35	6.48		7.94	8	7.59	5.25	5.8	6.2	6.15	6.8	4.6
Nov	3.66	5.40	3.78	3.48	3.72	3.89	4.11	2.22	4.65	1.01	4.06	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.60	3.70	4.10		6.37	4.2		2.73		3.12		2.31	

Annexure – VII

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION DETAILS

Sampling month: June month of the assessment year of 2021-22

Sl No	Name of Cluster	Ground Water Sample	Dug well (CMPDI)	Location	Sampling Date
					May-June'2022
1	CLUSTER-I	GW-1	B-15	BERA VILLAGE	25.05.2022
2	CLUSTER-II	GW-2	B-59	KHODOVALY VILLAGE	25.05.2022
3	CLUSTER-III	GW-3	A-29	GOVINDPUR,AMBAGAN VILLAGE	26.05.2022
4	CLUSTER-IV	GW-4	B-64	KESHALPUR, BATIGHAR	26.05.2022
5	CLUSTER-V	GW-5	D-30	BORKIBOA VILLAGE	26.05.2022
6	CLUSTER-VI	GW-6	D-25	GODHUR MORE	27.05.2022
7	CLUSTER-VII	GW-7	D-80	DHANSAR MINE RESCUE STN.	27.05.2022
8	CLUSTER-VIII	GW-8	D-49	NEAR GHANOODIH OC	27.05.2022
9	CLUSTER-IX	GW-9	D-5	JEALGORA, NEAR P.O.	28.05.2022
10	CLUSTER-X	GW-10	D-35	PATHERDIH RLY. COLONY	28.05.2022
11	CLUSTER-XI	GW-11	A-32	MONNIDIH BAZAR	28.05.2022
12	CLUSTER-XIII	GW-13	A-23	MACHHAYARA	28.05.2022
13	CLUSTER-XIV	GW-14	B-23	LOHAPATTI VILLAGE	28.05.2022
14	CLUSTER-XV	GW-15	B-32A	MADHUBAND VILLAGE	25.05.2022
15	CLUSTER-XVI	GW-16	DB-22	DAHIBARI,NICHE BASTI	17.06.2022

WATER QUALITY
(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW1 25.05.2022	GW2 25.05.2022	GW3 26.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	2	2	1	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	38	52	50	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	24	28	26	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.64	0.72	0.56	0.2	1	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	6.64	5.32	10.44	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
9	pH value	8.13	8.07	8.20	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	48	52	42	10	200	APHA –23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity (c_ac_o3), mg/l, Max	108	136	141	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	250	262	244	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	206	215	204	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	1	1	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditimetric Method
16	Zinc, mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	5	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method
17	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
18	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.01	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
20	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA
23	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	0.01	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA
24	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.02	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY

(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW4 26.05.2022	GW5 26.05.2022	GW6 27.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	4	1	2	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	38	152	60	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	22	92	36	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.61	0.66	0.77	0.2	1	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	12.21	34.06	15.26	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
9	pH value	7.82	8.06	7.84	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	42	134	58	10	200	APHA –23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity ($c_ac_{o_3}$), mg/l, Max	114	92	110	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	204	750	246	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	162	666	220	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	3	1	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditimetric Method
16	Zinc, mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	5	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method
17	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
18	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.01	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
20	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA
23	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	0.01	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA
24	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.02	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY

(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW7 27.05.2022	GW8 27.05.2022	GW9 28.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	3	2	1	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	56	58	132	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	32	28	62	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.54	0.81	0.63	0.2	1	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	15.64	8.32	28.44	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
9	pH value	7.92	8.06	8.21	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	66	42	164	10	200	APHA –23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity ($c_ac_{o_3}$), mg/l, Max	82	126	92	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	262	198	764	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	176	152	648	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	2	1	2	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditimetric Method
16	Zinc, mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	5	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method
17	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
18	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.01	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
20	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA
23	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	0.01	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA
24	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.02	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY

(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW10 28.05.2022	GW11 28.05.2022	GW13 28.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	3	1	1	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	48	38	172	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	40	28	106	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.72	0.61	0.72	0.2	1	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	18.92	12.03	7.77	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
9	pH value	8.02	7.98	8.02	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	82	46	178	10	200	APHA –23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity ($c_a co_3$), mg/l, Max	102	142	94	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	264	194	764	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	188	154	656	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	3	3	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditimetric Method
16	Zinc, mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	5	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method
17	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
18	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.01	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
20	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA
23	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	0.01	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA
24	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.02	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA

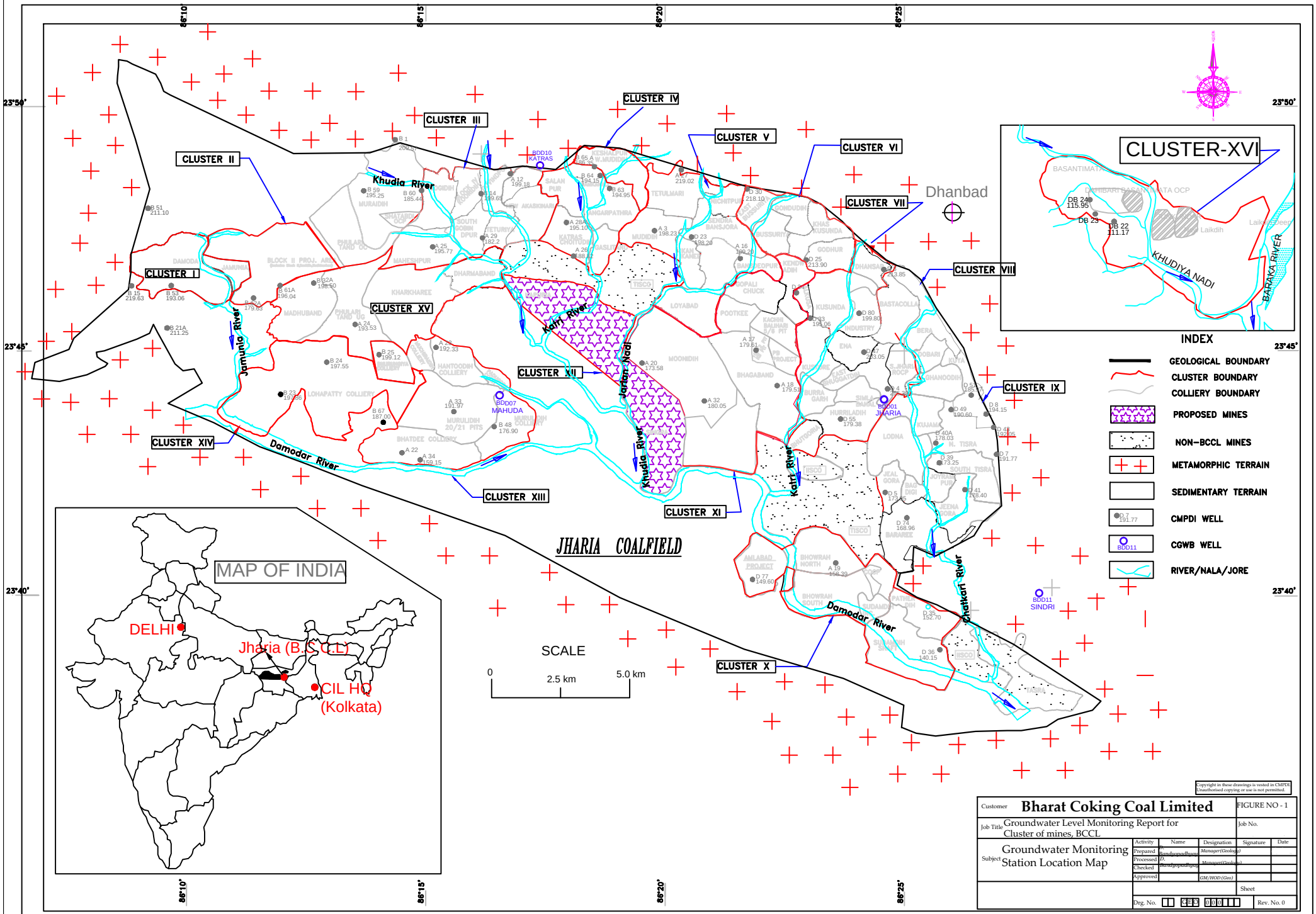
WATER QUALITY
(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW14 28.05.2022	GW15 25.05.2022	GW16 17.06.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	2	2	2	1	5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	40	172	103	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	54	102	54	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.56	0.41	0.61	0.2	1	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	8.03	7.85	14.61	0.5	45	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C
9	pH value	8.12	8.11	7.92	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	48	144	132	10	200	APHA –23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity ($c_ac_{o_3}$), mg/l, Max	92	122	110	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	296	752	520	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	218	613	440	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	1	2	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditimetric Method
16	Zinc, mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	5	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method
17	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
18	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.01	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B. (Iodometric Method-I)
20	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA
23	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	0.01	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA
24	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.02	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA

Abbreviations

Abn.: Abandoned
AMSL: Above mean sea level
Avg.: Average
APT: Aquifer Pumping Test
BCCL: Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
bgl: Below Ground Level
Buffer zone: periphery of the 10 km radius from the project boundary
Core zone: Project / mine / colliery boundary (leasehold area)
CMPDI: Central Mine Plan & Design Institute
DVC: Damodar Valley Corporation
DTW: Depth to water level
GW: Groundwater
IMD: Indian Meteorological Division
JCF: Jharia Coalfield
RCF: Raniganj Coalfield
MADA: Mineral Area Development Authority
MCM: Million Cubic Meter
MGD: Million Gallon per day
NTU: Nephlometric Turbidity unit
OC / UG: Opencast / Underground
OCP / UGP: Opencast Project / Underground Project
RL: Reduced Level
RWH: Rainwater Harvesting
FF: Fire Fighting

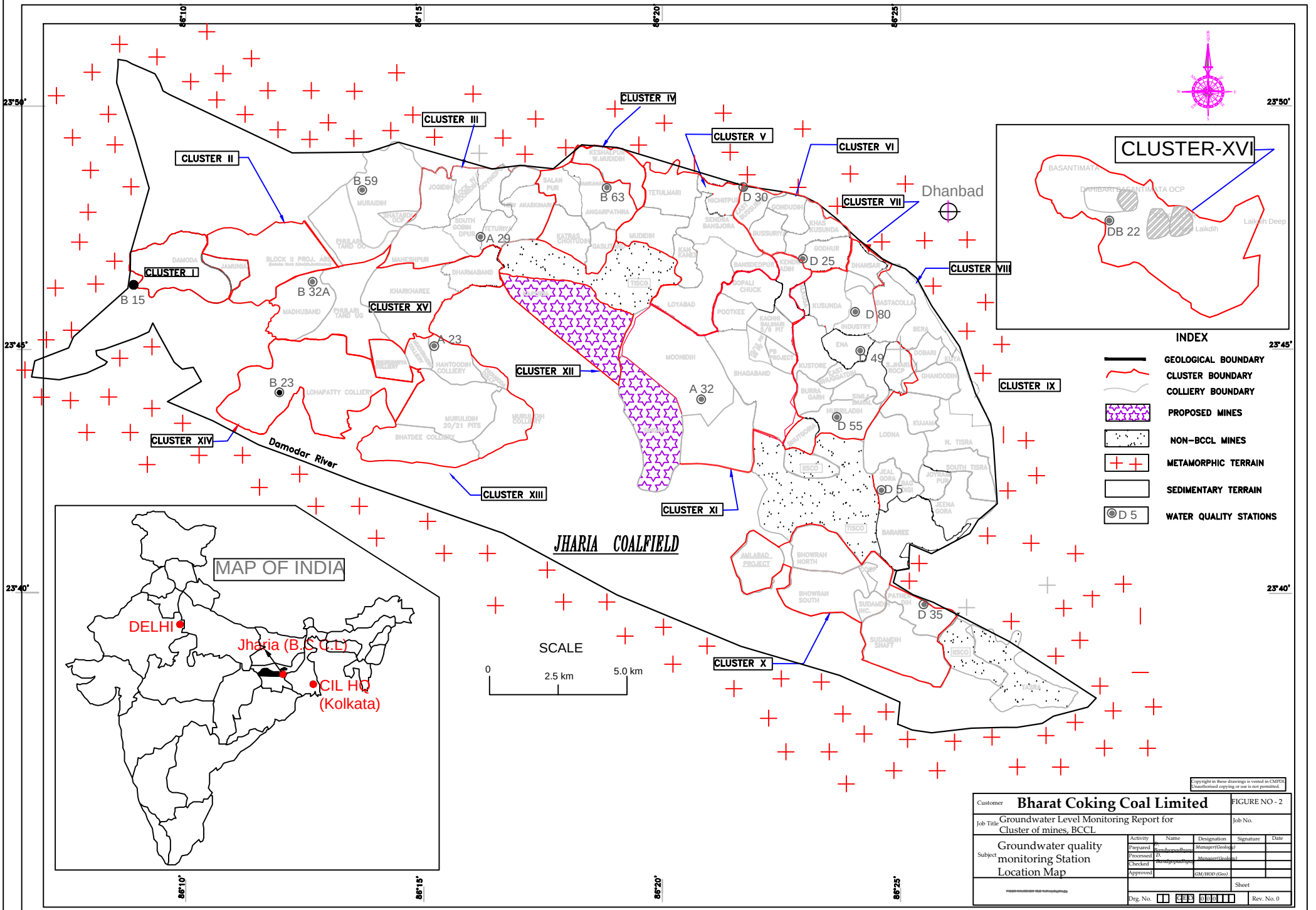
GROUNDWATER MONITORING STATION LOCATION MAP



Customer	**Bharat Coking Coal Limited**	FIGURE NO - 1
Job Title	Groundwater Level Monitoring Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL	Job No.
Subject	Groundwater Monitoring Station Location Map	Sheet
Drg. No.		Rev. No. 0

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared	S. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Processed	D. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Checked				
Approved		GM/HOD (Geo)		

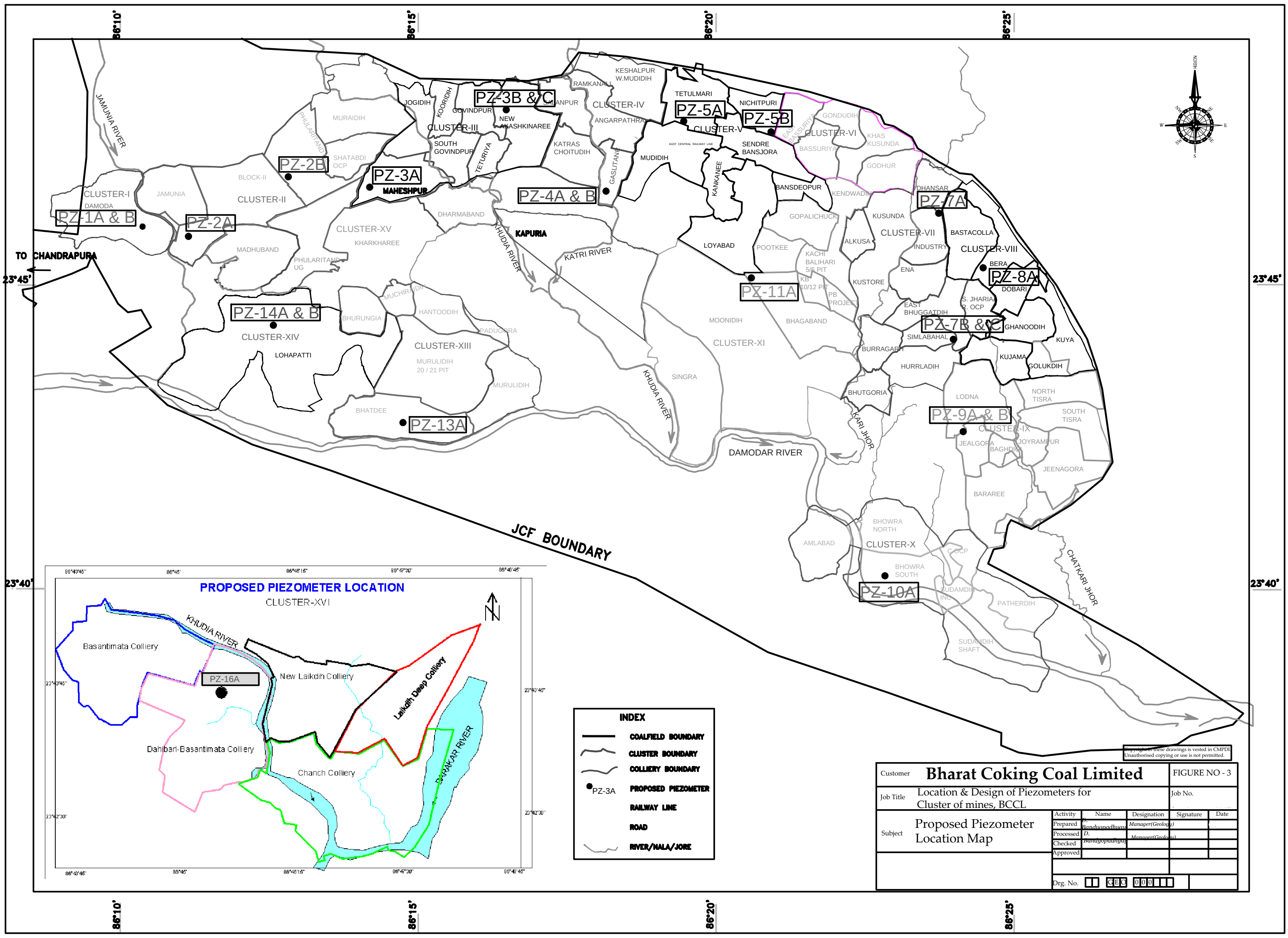
GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING STATION LOCATION MAP



Customer	**Bharat Coking Coal Limited**	FIGURE NO - 2
Job Title	Groundwater Level Monitoring Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL	Job No.
Subject	Groundwater quality monitoring Station Location Map	Sheet
Drg. No.	CES 000	Rev. No. 0

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared	S. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Processed	D. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Checked				
Approved		GM/HOD (Geo)		

PROPOSED PIEZOMETER LOCATION MAP, JCF & RCF (part)

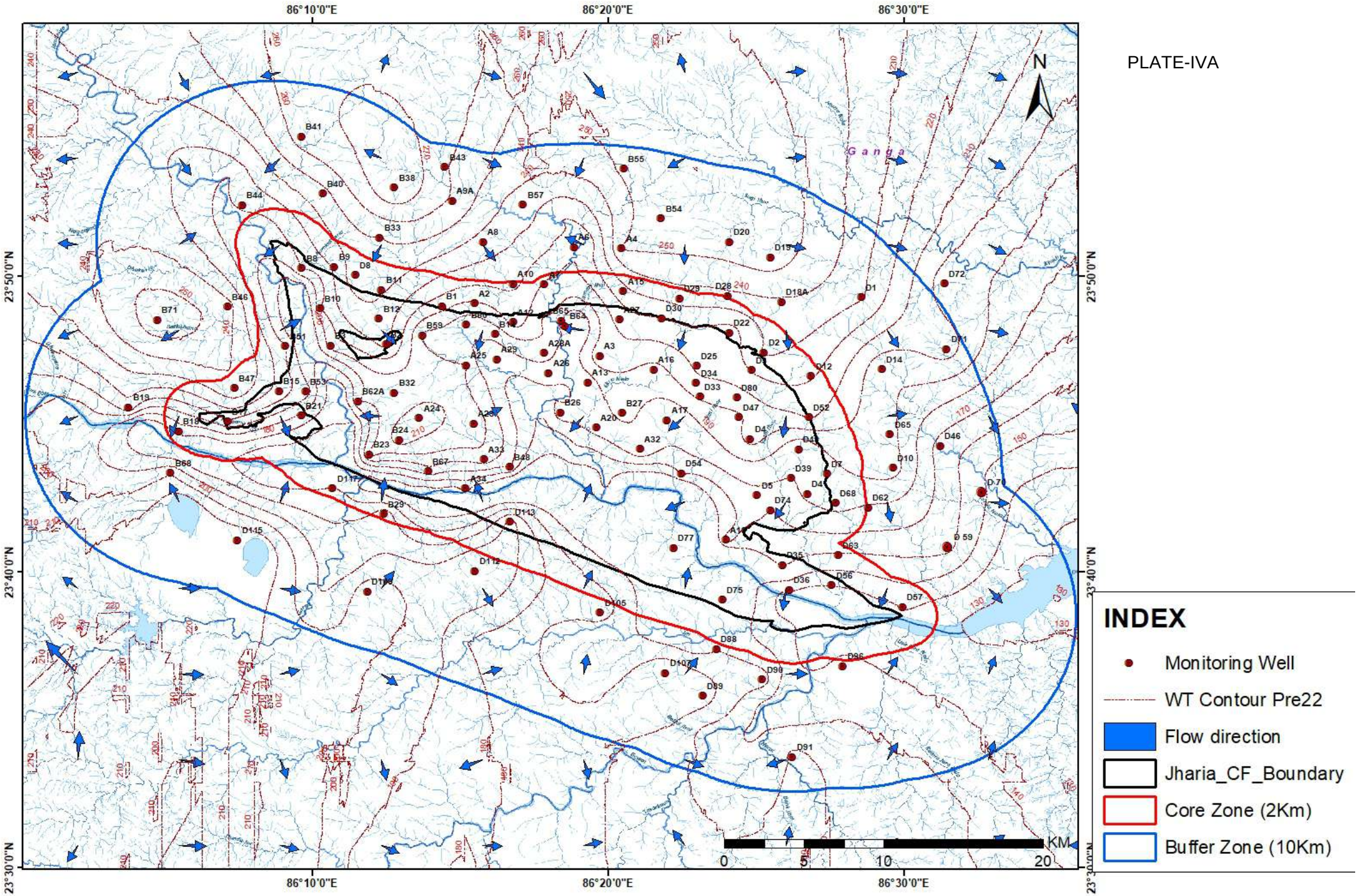


Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	FIGURE NO - 3
Job Title	Location & Design of Piezometers for Cluster of mines, BCCL	Job No.
Subject	Proposed Piezometer Location Map	

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared		Manager(Geology)		
Processed	D.	Manager(Geology)		
Checked				
Approved				

Drg. No.

PLATE-IVA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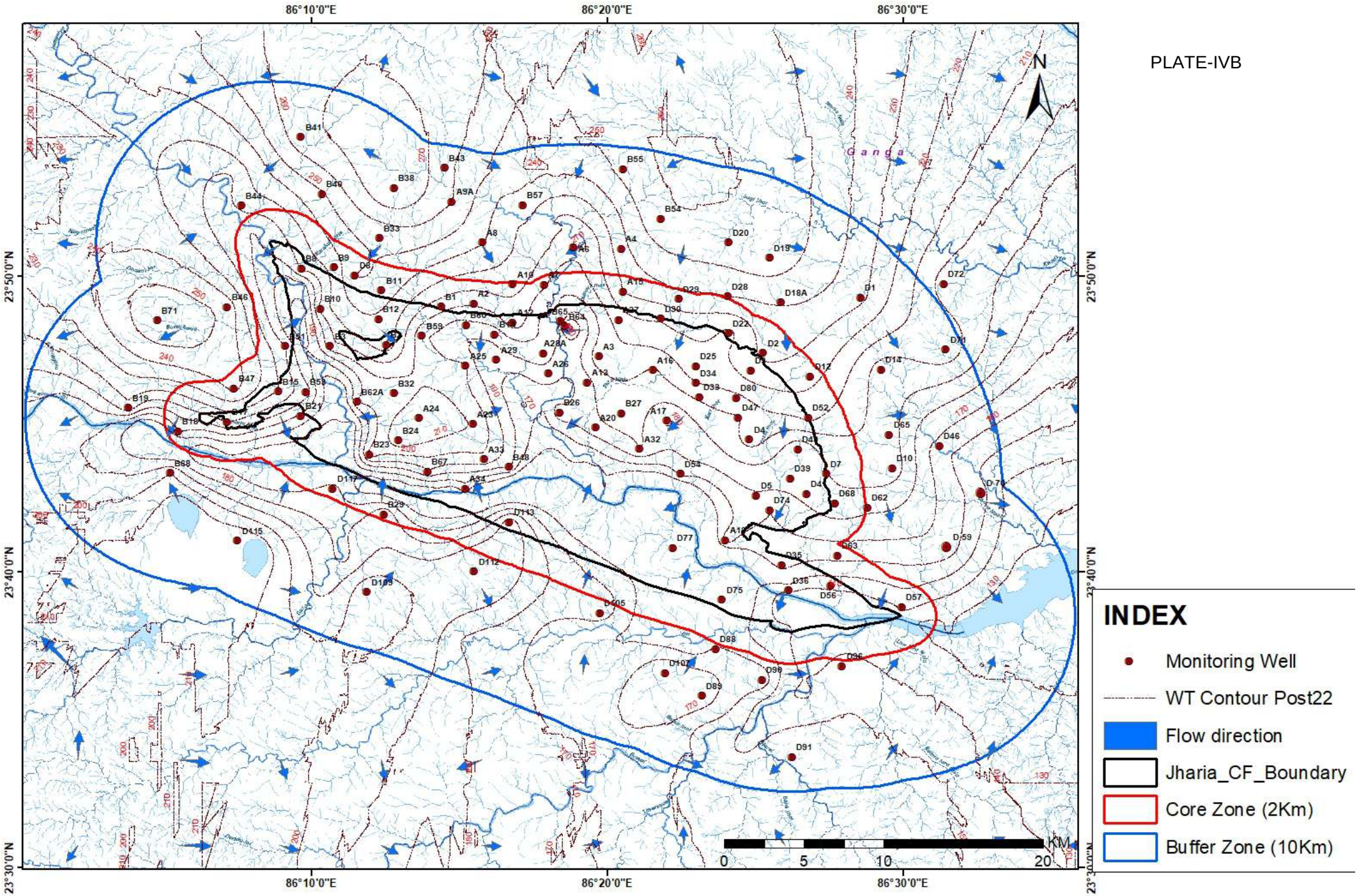
86°20'0"E
86°30'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
23°30'0"N
N
Ganga
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WT Contour Pre22
Flow direction
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
0
5
10
20
KM

PLATE-IVB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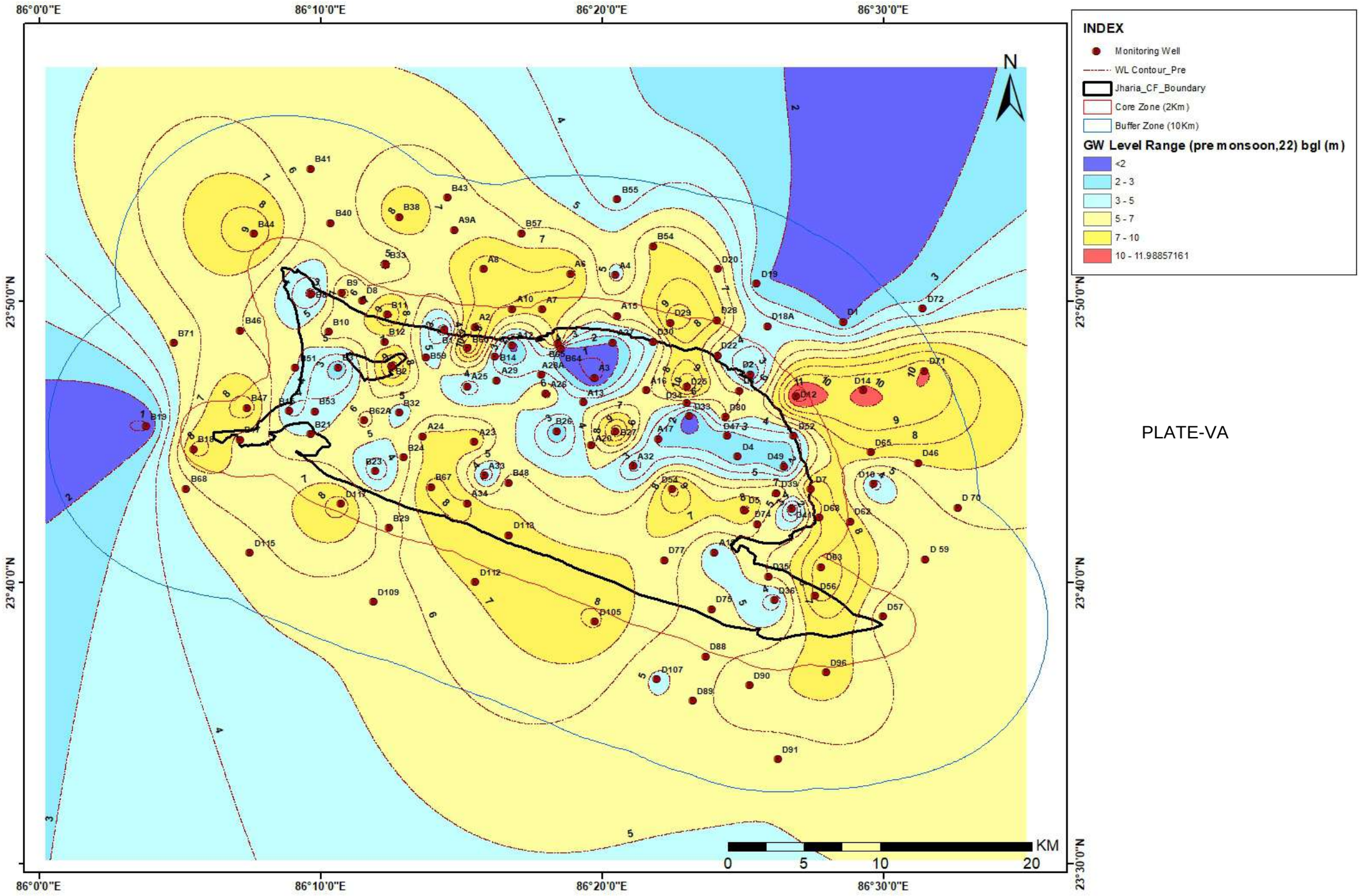
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
23°30'0"N
N
Ganga
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WT Contour Post22
Flow direction
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
0
5
10
20
KM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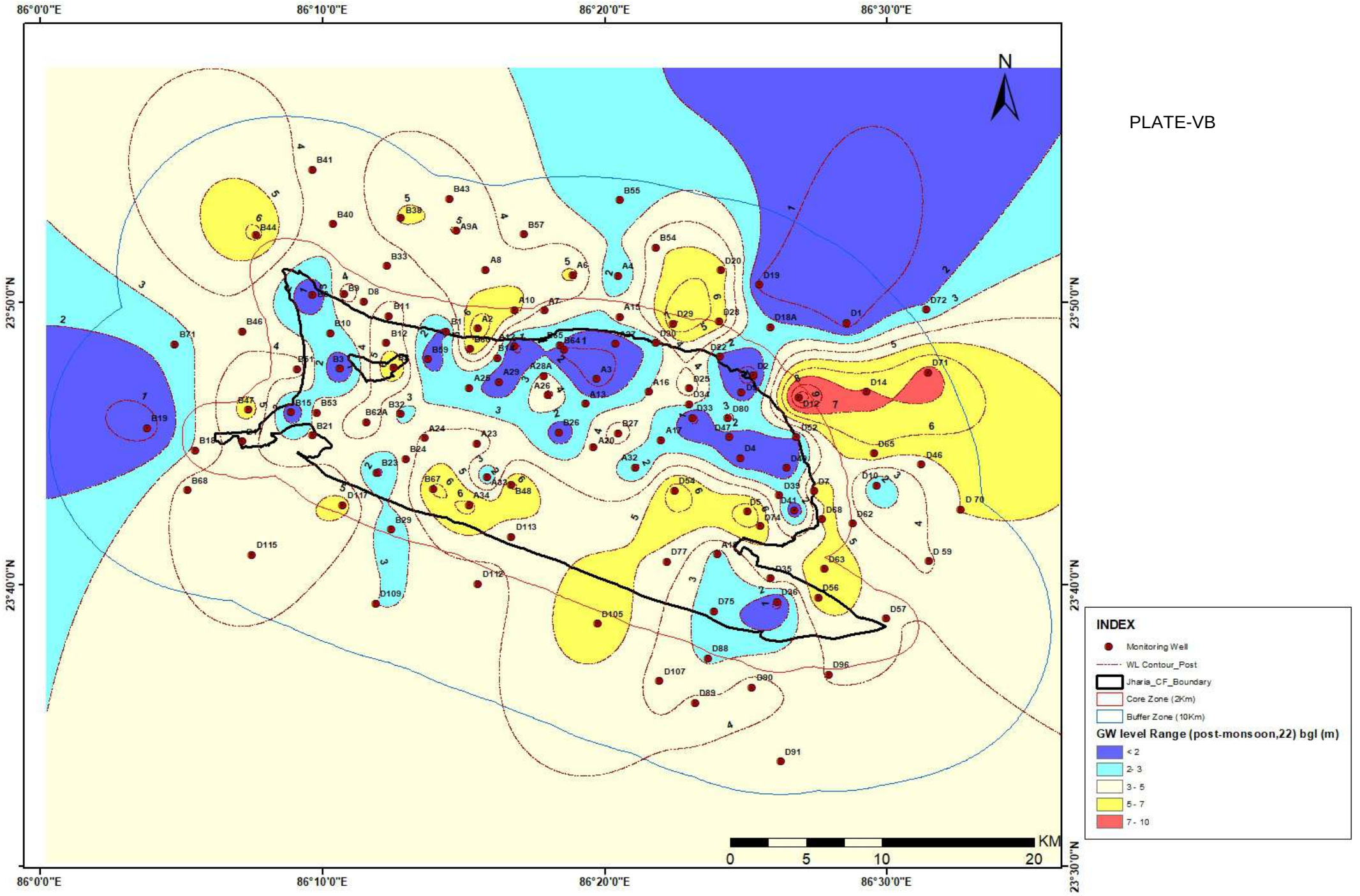
86°20'0"E
86°30'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
23°30'0"N
N
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WL Contour_Pre
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
GW Level Range (pre monsoon,22) bgl (m)
<2
2 - 3
3 - 5
5 - 7
7 - 10
10 - 11.98857161
KM
0
5
10
20

PLATE-VA

PLATE-VB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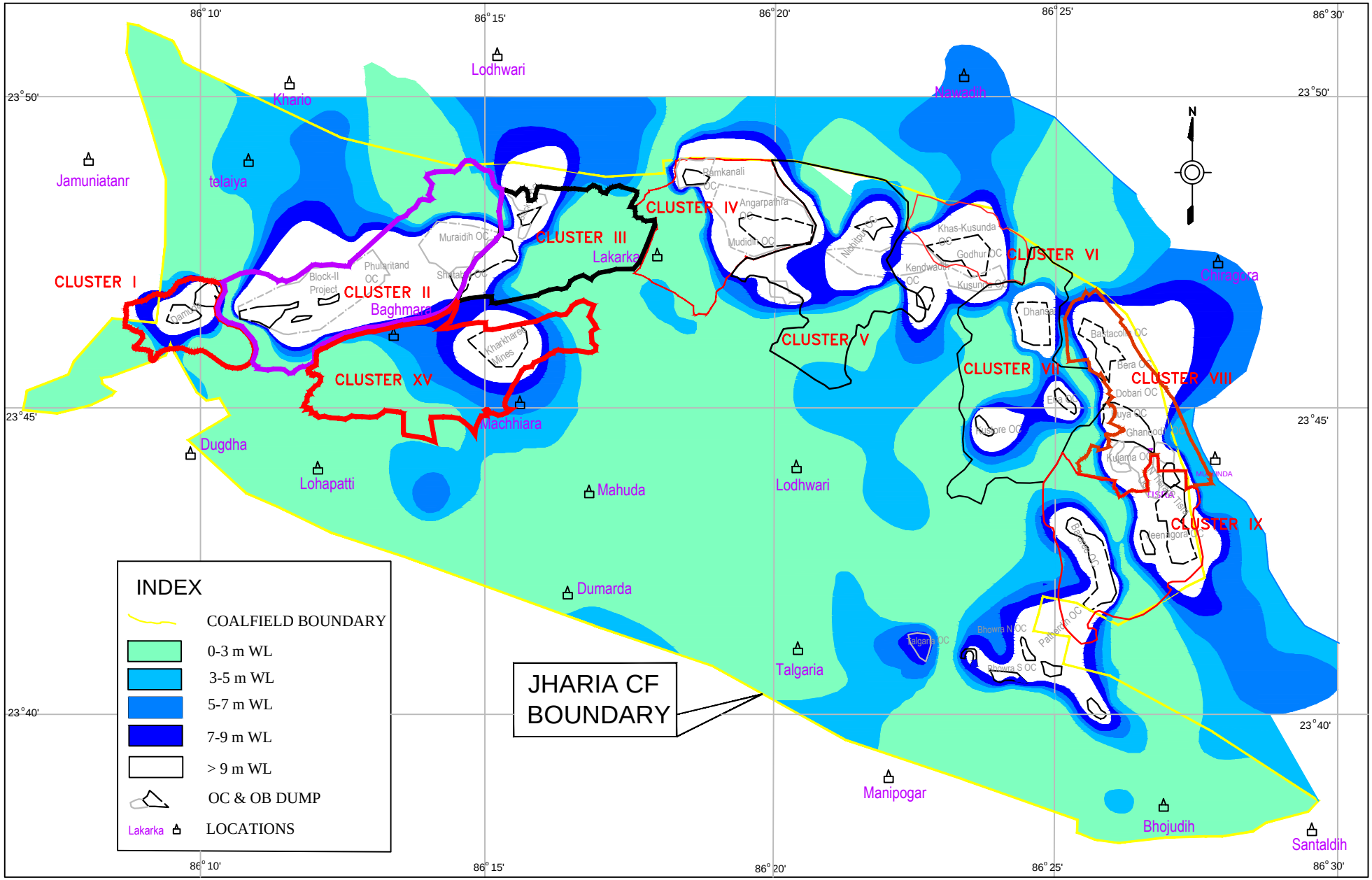
86°20'0"E
86°30'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
23°30'0"N
N
KM
0
5
10
20
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WL Contour_Post
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
GW level Range (post-monsoon,22) bgl (m)
< 2
2- 3
3 - 5
5 - 7
7 - 10

DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP OF JHARIA COALFIELD



Ref. - Drawing No. - XYZ/ABC - REV. No. - HNO DATED ---/--

Customer: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

Job No.

Job Title: HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR BCCL CLUSTERS

Subject: DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared by	D.BANDYOPADHYAY			
Processed by	D.BANDYOPADHYAY			
Checked by				
Approved by				

Scale: 5 0 5 10 15 KM

Sheet

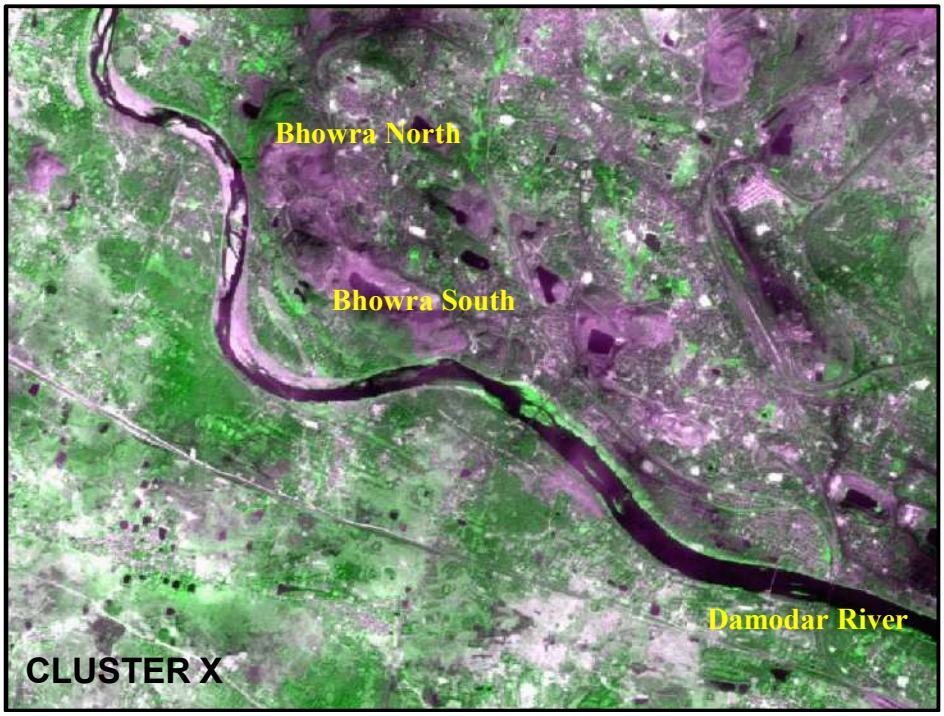
Drg.No. HQ XXX XX0 XXX

REV. No. 0

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company

Annexure- VI

Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Five Clusters of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021



Submitted to

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

cmpdi
A Mini-Ratna Company

Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Five Clusters of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021

March - 2022

Remote Sensing Cell
Geomatics Division
CMPDI, Ranchi

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

1. Project — Land reclamation/ restoration monitoring of five clusters of (Opencast + Underground) coal mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) based on satellite data on every three-year basis.

2. Objective — Objective of land reclamation/ restoration monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, social forestry, active mining area, water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest in the leasehold area of the project. This will help in assessing the progressive status of mined land reclamation and to take up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

3. Salient Findings

- Out of 5 Clusters of mines viz. I, IV, VII, X and XI considered for land reclamation monitoring during the year 2021-22; cluster XI group of mines is added during the year 2021-22. These clusters consist of mainly opencast mines.

- Out of the total mine leasehold area of 9411.54 Ha. of the 05 clusters considered for monitoring during the year 2021-22; total excavated area is 1218.18 Ha. out of which 61.92 Ha. area (5.08%) has been planted on backfill (Biological Reclamation) and 712.90 Ha. area (58.52%) is under backfilling (Technical Reclamation) and 443.36 Ha. area (36.40%) is under active mining. Cluster wise details of land reclamation of the above Clusters is given in Table-1.

- Total area under plantation (green cover) covers an area of 968.94 Ha. which is 10.30% of total leasehold area.

- This report and the findings will be considered as basis for further monitoring and reclamation related activities.

Table 1

Land Reclamation Status in five Clusters (Underground + Opencast Mines) of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021

(Area in Hectare)

Sl. No.	Cluster No.	Total Leasehold Area		Technical Reclamation		Plantation						Area under Active Mining		Total Excavated Area		Total Area under Plantation (% Green Cover Generated in Leasehold)		Total Area under Reclamation	
						Biological Reclamation		Other Plantations											
				Area under Backfilling		Plantation on Excavated / Backfilled Area		Plantation on External OB Dumps		Social Forestry, Avanue Plantation Etc.									
1	*2*	*3*		*4*		*5*		*6*		*7*		*8*		*9 (=4+5+8)*		*10 (=5+6+7)*		*11(=4+5)*	
		2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
1	Cluster I	575.00	575.00	10.11	11.10	7.29	7.29	47.99	45.21	25.53	25.53	28.39	27.61	45.79	46.00	80.81	78.03	17.40	18.39
				22.08%	24.13%	15.92%	15.85%					62.00%	60.02%			14.05%	13.57%	38.00%	39.98%
2	Cluster IV	1123.79	1123.79	147.22	176.03	0.00	0.00	27.11	27.11	165.09	165.09	166.67	152.29	313.89	328.32	192.20	192.20	147.22	176.03
				46.90%	53.62%	0.00%	0.00%					53.10%	46.38%			17.10%	17.10%	46.90%	53.62%
3	Cluster VII	2127.70	2127.70	351.54	351.68	37.47	25.47	15.52	11.43	238.67	238.67	122.23	183.42	511.24	560.57	291.66	275.57	389.01	377.15
				68.76%	62.74%	7.33%	4.54%					23.91%	32.72%			13.71%	12.95%	76.09%	67.28%
4	Cluster X	2057.47	2057.47	116.28	143.64	29.16	29.16	66.09	66.09	140.75	140.75	59.41	45.71	204.85	218.51	236.00	236.00	145.44	172.80
				56.76%	65.74%	14.23%	13.34%					29.00%	20.92%			11.47%	11.47%	71.00%	79.08%
5	Cluster XI	-	3527.58	-	30.45	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	187.14	-	34.33	-	64.78	-	187.14	-	30.45
					47.01%		0.00%						52.99%				5.31%		47.01%
	TOTAL	**5883.96**	**9411.54**	**625.15**	**712.90**	**73.92**	**61.92**	**156.71**	**149.84**	**570.04**	**757.18**	**376.70**	**443.36**	**1075.77**	**1218.18**	**800.67**	**968.94**	**699.07**	**774.82**
				58.11%	**58.52%**	**6.87%**	**5.08%**					**35.02%**	**36.40%**			**13.61%**	**10.30%**	**64.98%**	**63.60%**

(% is calculated with respect to Excavated Area as applicable)

Note: In reference of the above Table, different parameters are classified as follows: (Cluster XI started from current year)

1. Area under Biological Reclamation includes Areas under Plantation done on Backfilled Area Only.

2. Area under Technical Reclamation includes Area under Barren Backfilling only.

3. Area under Active Mining Includes Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry Site and Quarry filled with water etc., if any.

4. Social Forestry and Plantation on External OB Dumps are not included in Biological Reclamation and are put under separate categories as shown in the above Table.

5. (%) calculated in the above Table is in respect to Total Excavated Area except for "Total Area under Plantation" where % is in terms of "Leasehold Area".

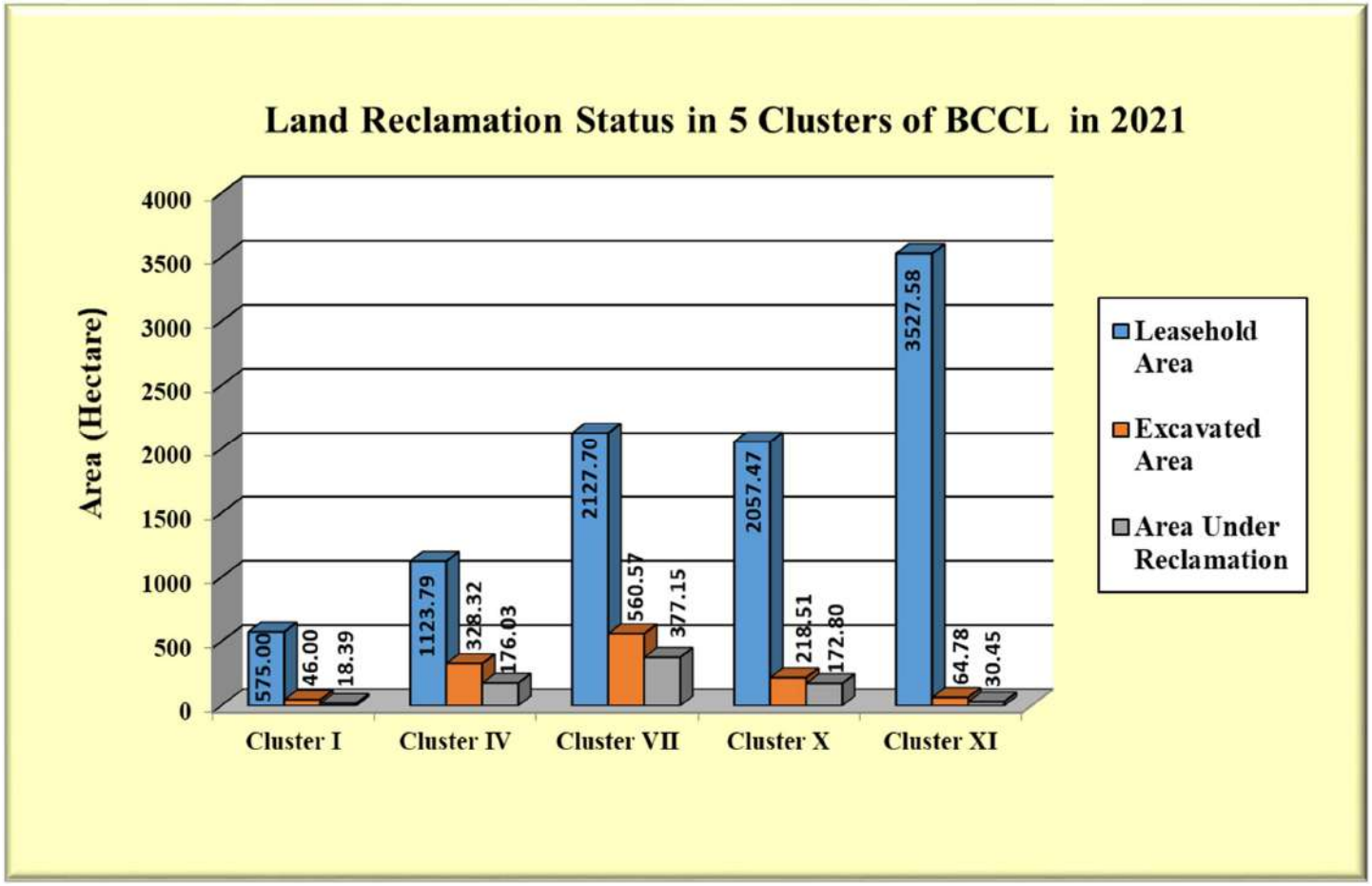


Fig. 1: Cluster wise Land Reclamation Status in five Clusters - 2021 (BCCL)

1. Background

1.1 Land is the most important natural resource which embodies soil, water, flora, fauna and total ecosystem. All human activities are based on the land which is the scarcest natural resource in our country. Mining is a site specific industry and it could not be shifted anywhere else from the location where mineral occurs. It is a fact that surface mining activities do affect the land environment due to ground breaking. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reclaim and restore the mined out land for its productive use for sustainable development of mining. This will not only mitigate environmental degradation, but would also help in creating a more congenial environment for land acquisition by coal companies in future.

1.2 Keeping above in view, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) issued a work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV/2017/DP/8391 dated 22.06.2017 to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi, for monitoring of clusters with coal mines (both underground and open cast projects) having less than 5 million m^3 per annum capacity (Coal +OB) at an interval of three years based on remote sensing satellite data for sustainable development of mining. Earlier, CMPDI used to carry out land reclamation monitoring for individual projects of less than 5 million capacity, but from 2017 the same was carried out cluster wise for mines of BCCL. For operational reasons and convenience, underground and opencast mines (often with multiple overlapping seams), have now been clustered together. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines are hosted on the website of CIL, (www.coalindia.in), CMPDI (www.cmpdi.co.in) and the concerned coal companies in public domain. Detailed report is submitted to Coal India and respective subsidiaries.

1.3 Land reclamation monitoring of all cluster coal mining projects would also comply the statutory requirements of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (**MoEF&CC**). Such monitoring would not only facilitate in taking timely mitigation measures against environmental degradation, but would also enable coal companies to utilize the reclaimed land for larger socio-economic benefits in a planned way.

1.4 Present report is embodying the finding of the study based on satellite data of the year 2021 carried out for five clusters of mines comprising both underground and OC projects for Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

2. Objective

Objective of the land reclamation/restoration monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, OB dumps, social forestry, active mining area, settlements and water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest land in the leasehold area of the project. This is an important step taken up for assessing the progressive status of mined land reclamation and for taking up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

3. Methodology

There are number of steps involved between raw satellite data procurement and preparation of final map. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) Hyderabad, being the nodal agency for satellite data supply in India, provides only raw digital satellite data, which needs further digital image processing for extracting the information and map preparation before uploading the same in the website. Methodology for land reclamation monitoring is given in fig 2. Following steps are involved in land reclamation/ restoration monitoring:

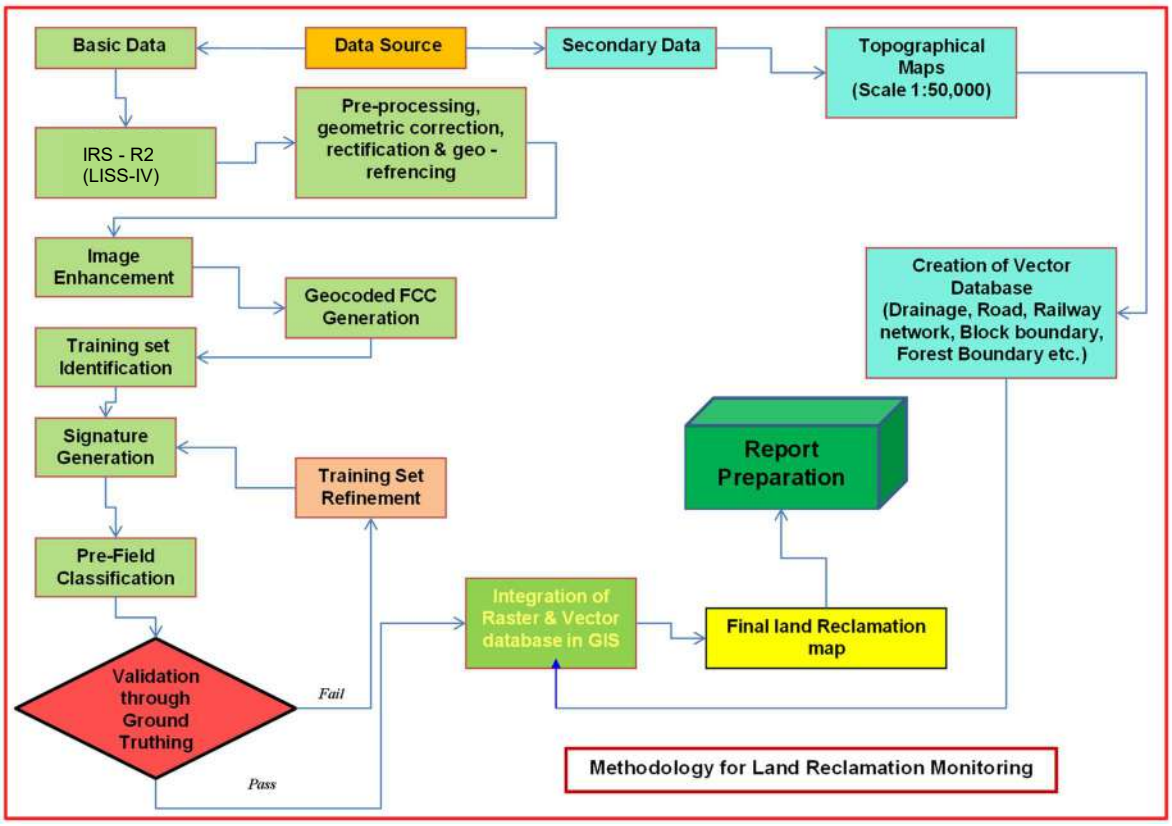


Fig. 2: Methodology of Land Reclamation Monitoring

3.1 **Data Procurement:** After browsing the data quality and date of pass on internet, supply order for data is placed to NRSC. Secondary data like leasehold boundary, toposheet are procured for creation of vector database.

3.2 **Satellite Data Processing:** Satellite data are processed using ERDAS IMAGINE digital image processing s/w. Methodology involves the following major steps:

- **Rectification & Geo-referencing:** Inaccuracies in digital imagery may occur due to 'systematic errors' attributed to earth curvature and rotation as well as 'non-systematic errors' attributed to satellite receiving station itself. Raw digital images may contain geometric distortions, which make

them unusable as maps. Therefore, geo-referencing is required for correction of image data using ground control points (GCP) to make it compatible with the new series WGS-84 compatible SoI toposheet.

- **Image enhancement:**

  To improve the interpretability of the raw data, image enhancement is necessary. Local operations modify the value of each pixel based on brightness value of neighbouring pixels using ERDAS IMAGINE 14.0 s/w. and enhance the image quality for interpretation.

- **Training set selection**

  Training set requires to be selected, so that software can classify the image data accurately. The image data are analysed based on the interpretation keys. These keys are evolved from certain fundamental image-elements such as tone/colour, size, shape, texture, pattern, location, association and shadow. Based on the image-elements and other geo-technical elements like land form, drainage pattern and physiography; training sets were selected/identified for each land use/cover class. Field survey was carried out by taking selective traverses in order to collect the ground information (or reference data) so that training sets are selected accurately in the image. This was intended to serve as an aid for classification.

- **Classification and Accuracy assessment**

  Image classification is carried out using the maximum likelihood algorithm. The classification proceeds through the following steps: (a) calculation of statistics [i.e. signature generation] for the identified training areas, and (b) the decision boundary of maximum probability based on the mean vector, variance, covariance and correlation matrix of the pixels. After evaluating the statistical parameters of the training sets, reliability test of training sets is conducted by measuring the statistical separation between

the classes that resulted from computing divergence matrix. The overall accuracy of the classification was finally assessed with reference to ground truth data.

- **Area calculation**

  The area of each land use class in the leasehold is determined using ERDAS IMAGINE v. 14.0 s/w.

- **Overlay of Vector data base**

  Vector data base is created based on secondary data. Vector layer like drainage, railway line, leasehold boundary, forest boundary etc. are superimposed on the image as vector layer in the Arc GIS database.

- **Pre-field map preparation**

  Pre-field map is prepared for validation of the classification result.

3.3 Ground Truthing:

Selective ground verification of the land use classes are carried out in the field and necessary corrections if required, are incorporated before map finalization.

3.4 Land reclamation database on GIS:

Land reclamation database is created on GIS platform to identify the temporal changes identified from satellite data of different cut - of dates. The database boundary shape files (.shp), kml files and the maps thus prepared confirm to the WGS-84 datum and UTM projected co-ordinate system.

4. Land Reclamation Status in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

4.1 Following 5 clusters of mines comprising both underground and opencast projects of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have been taken up for land reclamation monitoring during the year 2021-22:

- **Cluster I** (Damoda OCP)
- **Cluster IV** (Salanpur Colliery, Amalgamated Keshalpur West Mudidih Colliery, Amalgamated Gaslitand Katras Choitudih Colliery)
- **Cluster VII** (Kusunda OCP, Kustore OCP, Alkusa OCP, Dhansar OCP, Industry, Ena OCP, Rajapur OCP, Amalgamated East Bhuggatdih Simlabahal Colliery)
- **Cluster X** (Bhowra North Colliery, Bhowra South Colliery, Patherdih Colliery, Sudamdih Shaft, Sudamdih INC, Amlabad Colliery)
- **Cluster XI** (Gopalichuck, Pootkee, Kendwadih)

4.2 Cluster wise Land Reclamation status of above mentioned clusters in BCCL is given in Table 1 and also shown graphically in Fig 1. Area statistics of different land use classes present in the mine leasehold of the above clusters for the year 2021 are shown in Table 2. Land use maps derived from the satellite data are shown in Plate 1 - 5. Different land use classes based on satellite data are depicted in bar charts in Fig. 3 - 7.

4.3 Study reveals that out of total mine leasehold area of 9411.54 Ha. of the 5 clusters of mines (Underground + Opencast) of BCCL mentioned above taken for this study in 2021-22, total excavated area is 1218.18 Ha. out of which 61.92 Ha. (5.08%) has been planted (*Biologically Reclaimed*), 712.90 Ha. (58.52%) is under backfilling (*Technically Reclaimed*) and balance 443.36 Ha. (36.40%) is under active mining.

4.4 Land reclamation monitoring for cluster XI of BCCL is taken up for the first time in the year 2021-22. Hence comparison of this cluster in year 2021 has not been made with respect to year 2018. The data thus generated in the year 2021 will be considered as base data for comparison of land reclamation of this cluster of mines at the interval of every three years.

4.5 Study indicates that overall all the projects of BCCL considered for this study in the year 2021-22 indicate increase or static trend in Technical reclamation (area under backfill) with respect to the year 2018.

4.6 After analyzing the satellite data of the year 2018 vs 2021, it reveals that area under total plantation (Green cover) carried out on backfilled area, OB dumps as well as under social forestry in all the clusters of BCCL has increased from 800.67 Ha. (13.61%) to 968.94 Ha. (10.30%) in span of last three years. This significant increase of 168.27 Ha. area under total plantation (Green Cover) in the leasehold boundary during three years is due to addition of cluster-XI.

4.7 On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2021 with respect to the year 2018 in all cluster of mines of BCCL considered for land reclamation in the year 2021-22, it is evident from the analysis that area under total land reclamation has increased from 699.07 Ha. (Yr 2018) to 774.82 Ha. (Yr 2021). This increase of 75.75 Ha. area under total land reclamation in the period of three years is the result of sincere effort made by BCCL towards land reclamation.

4.8 In Cluster VII, it is seen that area under plantation on backfill (Biological Reclamation) has decreased from 37.47 Ha. in the year 2018 to 25.47 Ha. in the year 2021. This decrease of 12 Ha. area in Biological reclamation is due to rehandling of backfill and also there is effect of mine fire in this

cluster. Hence total area under plantation on backfill has decreased from 73.92 Ha. (Yr 2018) to 61.92 Ha. (Yr 2021).

4.9 Out of the 5 Clusters in BCCL considered for satellite data based land reclamation monitoring in 2021, Cluster X tops with 79.08% reclamation followed by Cluster VII with 67.28%, Cluster IV with 53.62%, Cluster XI with 47.01% and Cluster I with 39.98%.

4.10 The area under total plantation (Green Cover) is maximum in Cluster IV (17.10%) followed by Cluster I with (13.57%), Cluster VII with (12.95%), Cluster X with (11.47%) and Cluster XI with (5.31%).

4.11 This study will again will be carried out after an interval of three years to assess the land reclamation status in the above projects.

Table 2

Cluster wise Area Statistics of Land Use/ Cover classes in five Clusters of (OC+UG) mines of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the year 2021

Status of Land Reclamation in 5 Clusters of (UG+OC) mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. based on Satellite data of the Year 2021

(Area in Hectare)

		CLUSTER I		CLUSTER IV		CLUSTER VII		CLUSTER X		CLUSTER XI		TOTAL	
		Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
FORESTS	Dense Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Open Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.34	3.13	0.00	0.00	64.34	0.68
	Total Forest (A)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.34	3.13	0.00	0.00	64.34	0.68
SCRUBS	**Scrubs (B)**	230.09	40.02	172.78	15.37	572.72	26.92	645.77	31.39	1177.06	33.37	2798.42	29.73
PLANTATION	Social Forestry/Avenue Plantation	25.53	4.44	165.09	14.69	238.67	11.22	140.75	6.84	187.14	5.31	757.18	8.05
	Plantation on OB Dump	45.21	7.86	27.11	2.41	11.43	0.54	66.09	3.21	0.00	0.00	149.84	1.59
	Plantation on Backfill (Biological Reclamation)	7.29	1.27	0.00	0.00	25.47	1.20	29.16	1.42	0.00	0.00	61.92	0.66
	Total Plantation (C)	78.03	13.57	192.20	17.10	275.57	12.95	236.00	11.47	187.14	5.31	968.94	10.30
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)	**308.12**	**53.59**	**364.98**	**32.48**	**848.29**	**39.87**	**946.11**	**45.98**	**1364.20**	**38.67**	**3831.70**	**40.71**
	Coal Dump	1.99	0.35	1.94	0.17	8.92	0.42	1.12	0.05	0.73	0.02	14.70	0.16
ACTIVE MINING	Coal Quarry	11.14	1.94	145.67	12.96	177.97	8.36	26.66	1.30	31.66	0.90	393.10	4.18
	Advance Quarry Site	1.73	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.08	4.40	0.05
	Quarry Filled With Water	14.74	2.56	6.62	0.59	5.45	0.26	19.05	0.93	0.00	0.00	45.86	0.49
	Total Area under *Active Mining*	**27.61**	**4.80**	**152.29**	**13.55**	**183.42**	**8.62**	**45.71**	**2.22**	**34.33**	**0.97**	**443.36**	**4.71**
	Barren OB Dump	21.18	3.68	110.42	9.83	53.57	2.52	90.49	4.40	22.66	0.64	298.32	3.17
RECLAIMED	Area Under Backfilling (Technical Reclamation)	11.10	1.93	176.03	15.66	351.68	16.53	143.64	6.98	30.45	0.86	712.90	7.57
	Total Area under Mine Operation	**61.88**	**10.76**	**440.68**	**39.21**	**597.59**	**28.09**	**280.96**	**13.66**	**88.17**	**2.50**	**1469.28**	**15.61**
WASTELAND	Waste Lands	65.94	11.47	82.19	7.31	182.23	8.56	152.75	7.42	708.59	20.09	1191.70	12.66
	Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body	15.55	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.37	2.59	15.83	0.45	84.75	0.90
	Total Wasteland	**81.49**	**14.17**	**82.19**	**7.31**	**182.23**	**8.56**	**206.12**	**10.02**	**724.42**	**20.54**	**1276.45**	**13.56**
WATERBODIES	Reservoir, Nallah, Ponds	15.38	2.67	12.13	1.08	20.60	0.97	185.47	9.01	63.67	1.80	297.25	3.16
	Total Waterbodies	**15.38**	**2.67**	**12.13**	**1.08**	**20.60**	**0.97**	**185.47**	**9.01**	**63.67**	**1.80**	**297.25**	**3.16**
AGRICULTURE	Crop Lands	3.42	0.59	3.45	0.31	38.23	1.80	18.08	0.88	81.78	2.32	144.96	1.54
	Fallow Lands	80.92	14.07	37.02	3.29	20.12	0.95	109.95	5.34	822.67	23.32	1070.68	11.38
	Total Agriculture	**84.34**	**14.67**	**40.47**	**3.60**	**58.35**	**2.74**	**128.03**	**6.22**	**904.45**	**25.64**	**1215.64**	**12.92**
SETTLEMENTS	Urban Settlement	7.17	1.25	166.29	14.80	390.66	18.36	228.39	11.10	336.58	9.54	1129.09	12.00
	Rural Settlement	14.04	2.44	16.81	1.50	9.41	0.44	57.90	2.81	14.68	0.42	112.84	1.20
	Industrial Settlement	2.58	0.45	0.24	0.02	20.57	0.97	24.49	1.19	31.41	0.89	79.29	0.84
	Total Settlements	**23.79**	**4.14**	**183.34**	**16.31**	**420.64**	**19.77**	**310.78**	**15.10**	**382.67**	**10.85**	**1321.22**	**14.04**
	Grand Total	**575.00**	**100.00**	**1123.79**	**100.00**	**2127.70**	**100.00**	**2057.47**	**100.00**	**3527.58**	**100.00**	**9411.54**	**100.00**

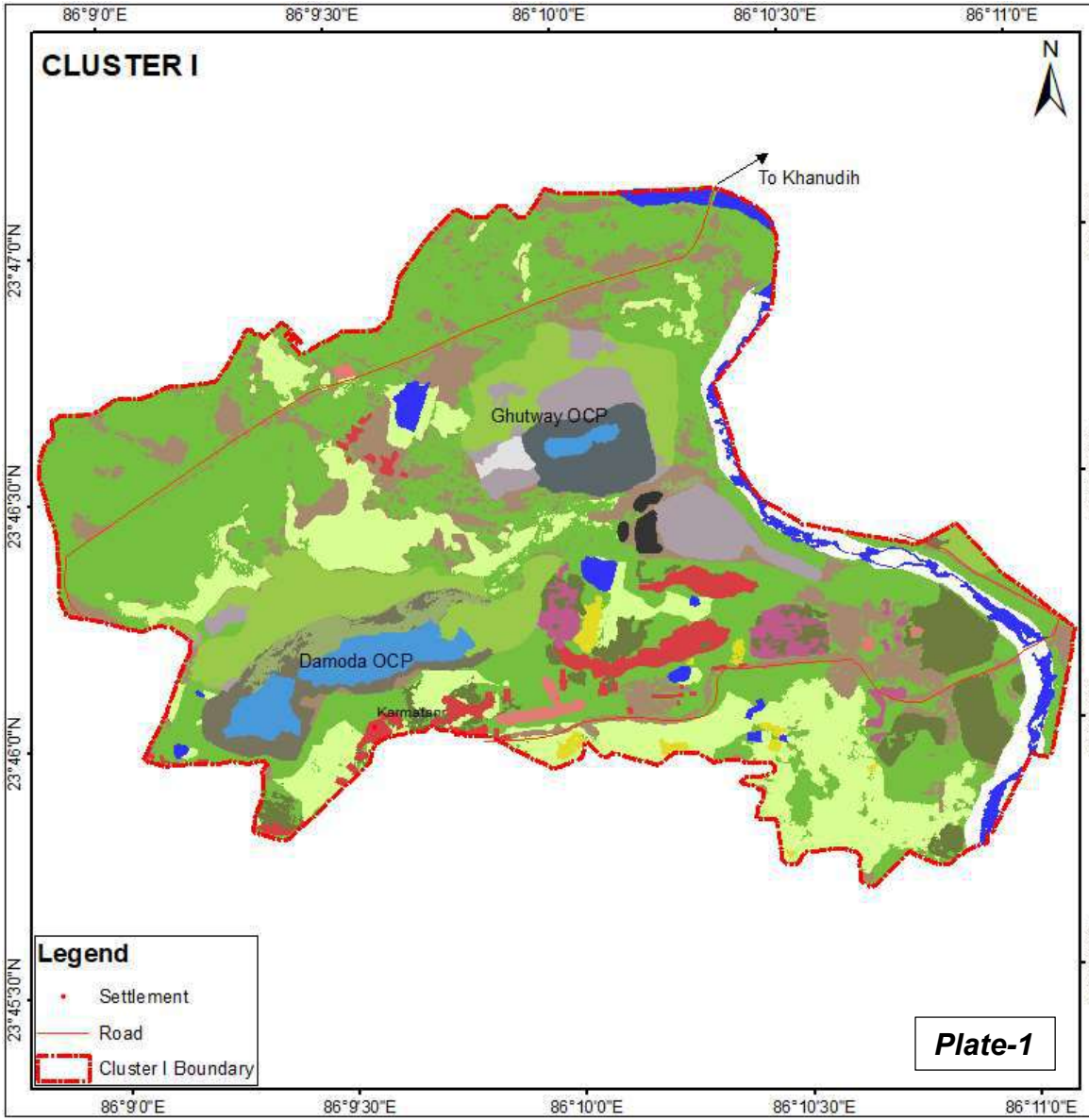


Plate-1

Area Statistics - Cluster I (2021)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	% of Total
Forest	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)		**0.00**	**0.00**
	Scrubs (B)		**230.09**	**40.02**
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		25.53	4.44
	Plantation on OB		45.21	7.86
	Plantation on Backfill		7.29	1.27
	Total Plantation Area (C)		**78.03**	**13.57**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**308.12**	**53.59**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		3.42	0.59
	Fallow Land		80.92	14.07
	Total Agriculture Land		**84.34**	**14.67**
Waste Land	Waste Land		65.94	11.47
	Sand Body		15.55	2.70
	Total Waste Land		**81.49**	**14.17**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry area		1.73	0.30
	Coal Quarry		11.14	1.94
	Barren OB Dump		21.18	3.68
	Back Fill		11.10	1.93
	Coal Dump		1.99	0.35
	Water Filled Qry		14.74	2.56
	Total Mining Area		**61.88**	**10.76**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		7.17	1.25
	Rural Settlements		14.04	2.44
	Industrial Settlements		2.58	0.45
	Total Settlement Area		**23.79**	**4.14**
Water Body	**River/ Ponds**		**15.38**	**2.67**
	Total Area		**575.00**	**100.00**

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of BCCL Clusters				Job No.: 561410027
Subject: Land Reclamation Monitoring Status of Cluster-I Group of Mines based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2021	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	
	Prepared	Ayesha Parida	Dy. Mgr(Geology)		
	Checked	Hariharalal B	Ch. Mgr(RSC)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
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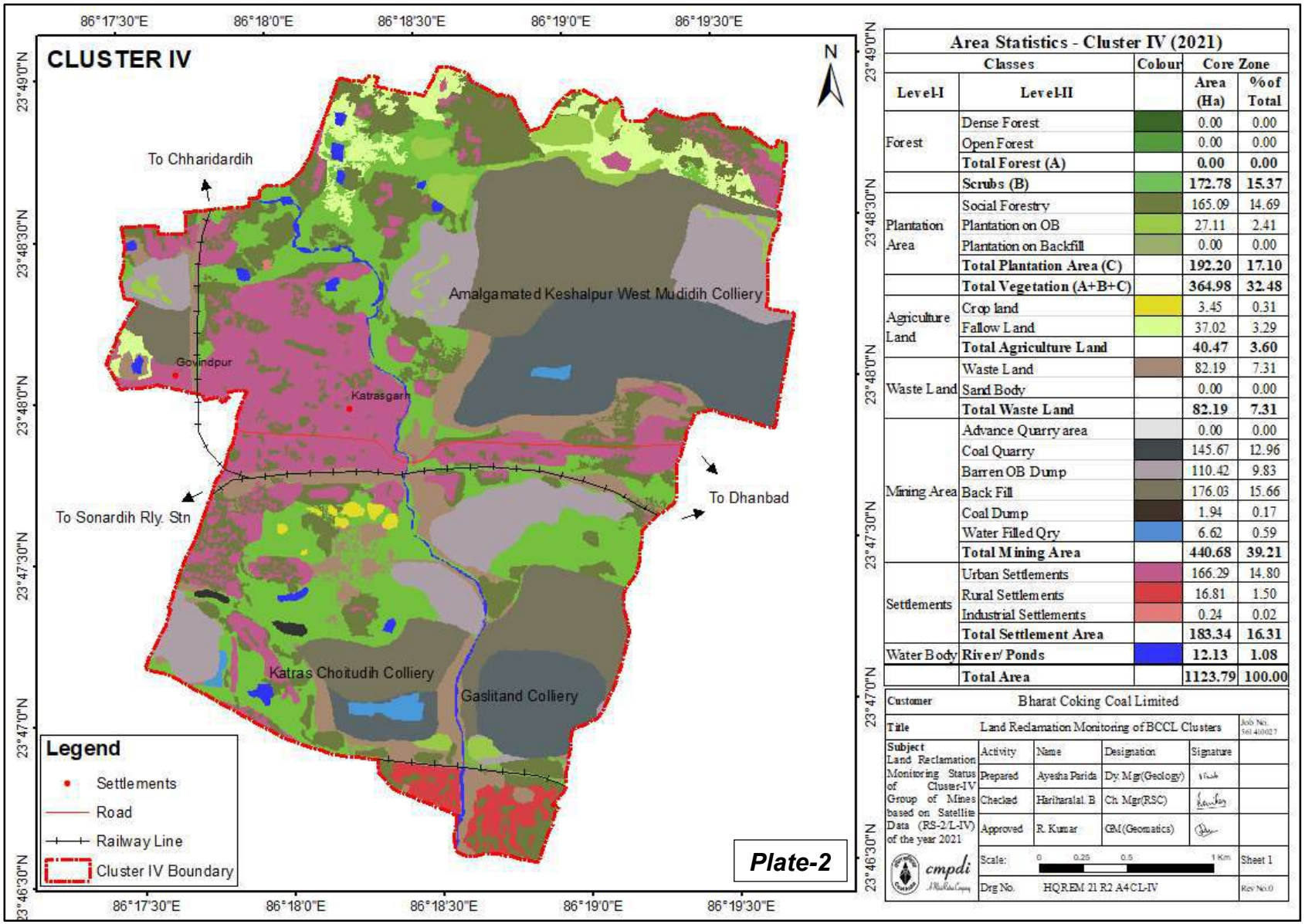
	Drg No. HQ REM 21 R2 A4 CL-I				Rev No.0



Area Statistics - Cluster IV (2021)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	%of Total
Forest	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)		**0.00**	**0.00**
	Scrubs (B)		**172.78**	**15.37**
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		165.09	14.69
	Plantation on OB		27.11	2.41
	Plantation on Backfill		0.00	0.00
	Total Plantation Area (C)		**192.20**	**17.10**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**364.98**	**32.48**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		3.45	0.31
	Fallow Land		37.02	3.29
	Total Agriculture Land		**40.47**	**3.60**
Waste Land	Waste Land		82.19	7.31
	Sand Body		0.00	0.00
	Total Waste Land		**82.19**	**7.31**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry area		0.00	0.00
	Coal Quarry		145.67	12.96
	Barren OB Dump		110.42	9.83
	Back Fill		176.03	15.66
	Coal Dump		1.94	0.17
	Water Filled Qry		6.62	0.59
	Total Mining Area		**440.68**	**39.21**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		166.29	14.80
	Rural Settlements		16.81	1.50
	Industrial Settlements		0.24	0.02
	Total Settlement Area		**183.34**	**16.31**
Water Body	**River/ Ponds**		**12.13**	**1.08**
	Total Area		**1123.79**	**100.00**

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of BCCL Clusters				Job No. 561410027
Subject: Land Reclamation Monitoring Status of Cluster-IV Group of Mines based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2021	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	
	Prepared	Ayesha Parida	Dy. Mgr(Geology)		
	Checked	Hariharalal. B	Ch. Mgr(RSC)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
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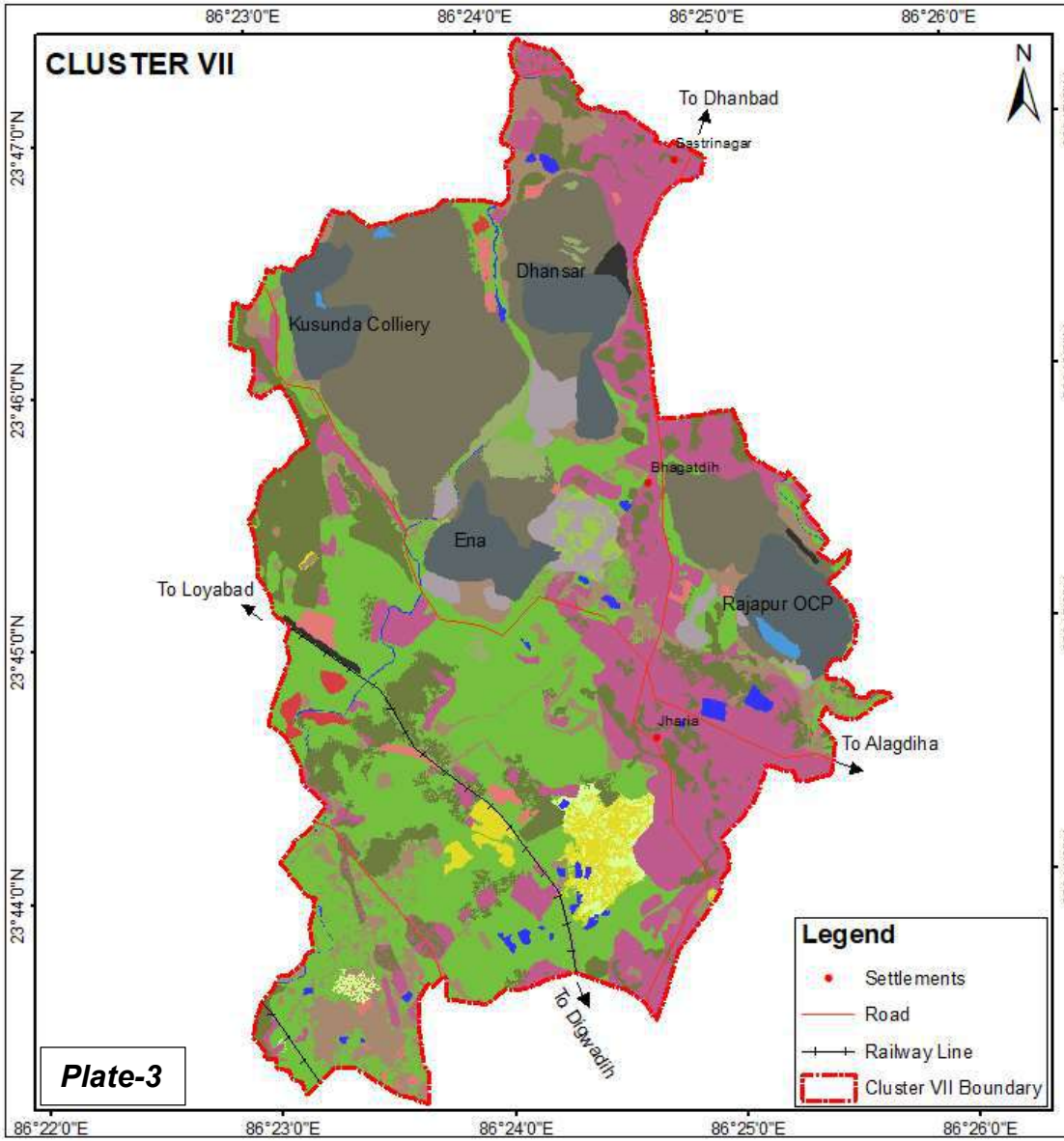
	Drg No.	HQ/REM/21/R2/A4/CL-IV			Rev No:0



Area Statistics - Cluster VII (2021)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	%of Total
Forest	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)		**0.00**	**0.00**
	Scrubs (B)		**572.72**	**26.92**
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		238.67	11.22
	Plantation on OB		11.43	0.54
	Plantation on Backfill		25.47	1.20
	Total Plantation Area (C)		**275.57**	**12.95**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**848.29**	**39.87**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		38.23	1.80
	Fallow Land		20.12	0.95
	Total Agriculture Land		**58.35**	**2.74**
Waste Land	Waste Land		182.23	8.56
	Sand Body		0.00	0.00
	Total Waste Land		**182.23**	**8.56**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry area		0.00	0.00
	Coal Quarry		177.97	8.36
	Barren OB Dump		53.57	2.52
	Back Fill		351.68	16.53
	Coal Dump		8.92	0.42
	Water Filled Qry		5.45	0.26
	Total Mining Area		**597.59**	**28.09**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		390.66	18.36
	Rural Settlements		9.41	0.44
	Industrial Settlements		20.57	0.97
	Total Settlement Area		**420.64**	**19.77**
Water Body	**River/ Ponds**		**20.60**	**0.97**
	Total Area		**2127.70**	**100.00**

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of BCCL Clusters				Job No. 561410027
Subject: Land Reclamation Monitoring Status of Cluster-VII Group of Mines based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2021	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	
	Prepared	Ayesha Parida	Dy. Mgr(Geology)		
	Checked	Hariharalal. B	Ch. Mgr(RSC)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
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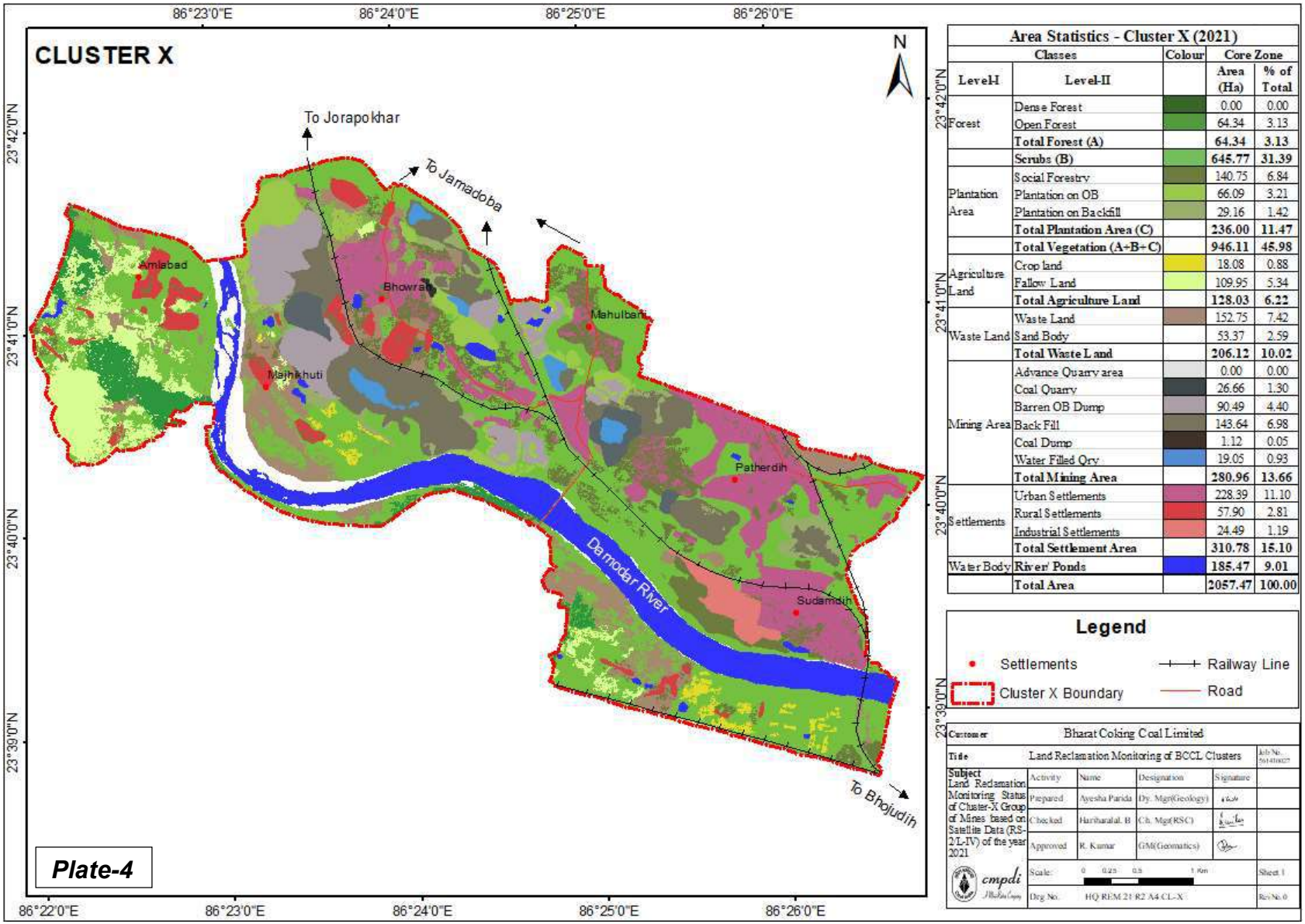

Area Statistics - Cluster X (2021)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	% of Total
Forest	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		64.34	3.13
	Total Forest (A)		**64.34**	**3.13**
	Scrubs (B)		**645.77**	**31.39**
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		140.75	6.84
	Plantation on OB		66.09	3.21
	Plantation on Backfill		29.16	1.42
	Total Plantation Area (C)		**236.00**	**11.47**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**946.11**	**45.98**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		18.08	0.88
	Fallow Land		109.95	5.34
	Total Agriculture Land		**128.03**	**6.22**
Waste Land	Waste Land		152.75	7.42
	Sand Body		53.37	2.59
	Total Waste Land		**206.12**	**10.02**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry area		0.00	0.00
	Coal Quarry		26.66	1.30
	Barren OB Dump		90.49	4.40
	Back Fill		143.64	6.98
	Coal Dump		1.12	0.05
	Water Filled Qry		19.05	0.93
	Total Mining Area		**280.96**	**13.66**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		228.39	11.10
	Rural Settlements		57.90	2.81
	Industrial Settlements		24.49	1.19
	Total Settlement Area		**310.78**	**15.10**
Water Body	**River/ Ponds**		**185.47**	**9.01**
	Total Area		**2057.47**	**100.00**

Legend

- Settlements
- Railway Line
- Cluster X Boundary
- Road

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of BCCL Clusters				Job No. 561410027
Subject: Land Reclamation Monitoring Status of Cluster-X Group of Mines based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2021	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	
	Prepared	Ayesha Parida	Dy. Mgr(Geology)		
	Checked	Hariharalal. B	Ch. Mgr(RSC)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
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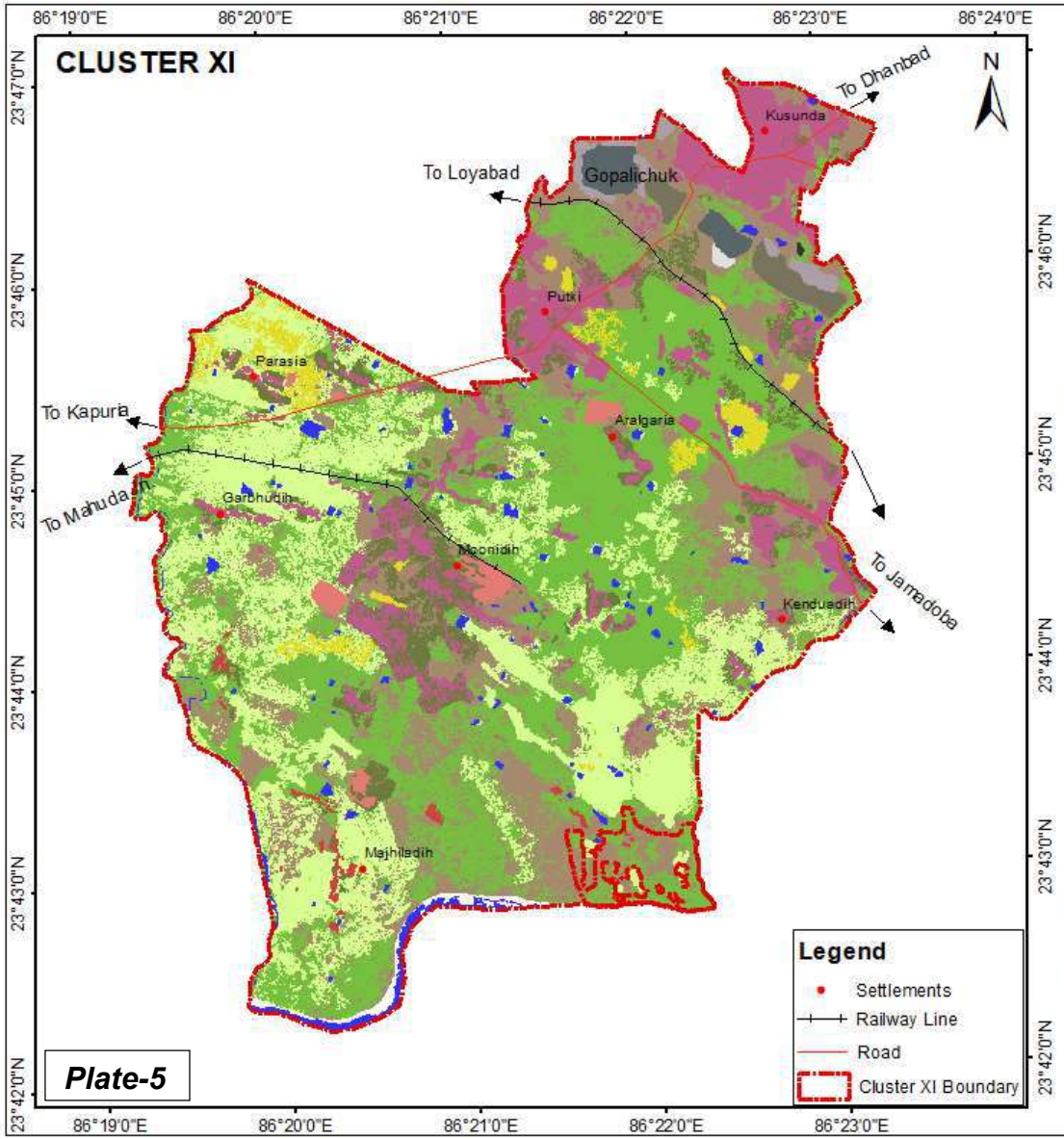
	Drg No.	HQ REM 21 R2 A4 CL-X			Rev No. 0



Area Statistics - Cluster XI (2021)

Classes		Colour	Core Zone	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Ha)	% of Total
Forest	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00
	Total Forest (A)		**0.00**	**0.00**
	Scrubs (B)		**1177.06**	**33.37**
Plantation Area	Social Forestry		187.14	5.31
	Plantation on OB		0.00	0.00
	Plantation on Backfill		0.00	0.00
	Total Plantation Area (C)		**187.14**	**5.31**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**1364.20**	**38.67**
Agriculture Land	Crop land		81.78	2.32
	Fallow Land		822.67	23.32
	Total Agriculture Land		**904.45**	**25.64**
Waste Land	Waste Land		708.59	20.09
	Sand Body		15.83	0.45
	Total Waste Land		**724.42**	**20.54**
Mining Area	Advance Quarry area		2.67	0.08
	Coal Quarry		31.66	0.90
	Barren OB Dump		22.66	0.64
	Back Fill		30.45	0.86
	Coal Dump		0.73	0.02
	Water Filled Qry		0.00	0.00
	Total Mining Area		**88.17**	**2.50**
Settlements	Urban Settlements		336.58	9.54
	Rural Settlements		14.68	0.42
	Industrial Settlements		31.41	0.89
	Total Settlement Area		**382.67**	**10.85**
Water Body	**River/ Ponds**		**63.67**	**1.80**
	Total Area		**3527.58**	**100.00**

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of BCCL Clusters				Job No. 561410027
Subject: Land Reclamation Monitoring Status of Cluster-XI Group of Mines based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2021	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	
	Prepared	Ayesha Parida	Dy. Mgr(Geology)		
	Checked	Hariharalal. B	Ch. Mgr(RSC)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
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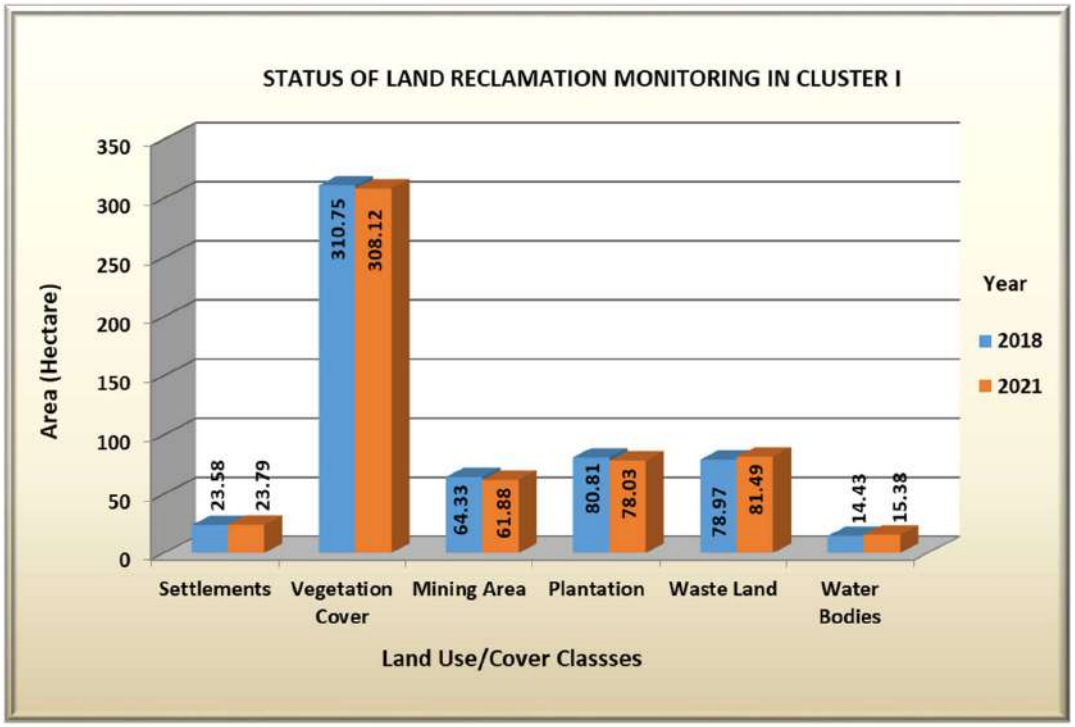

Fig. 3: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster I

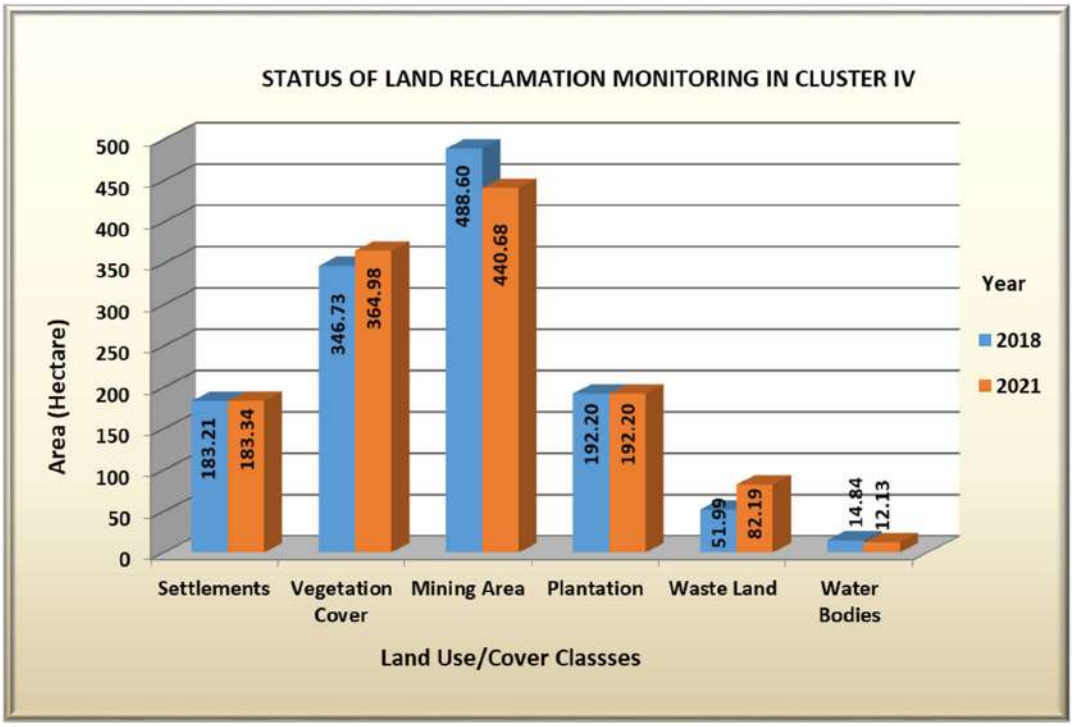

Fig. 4: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster IV

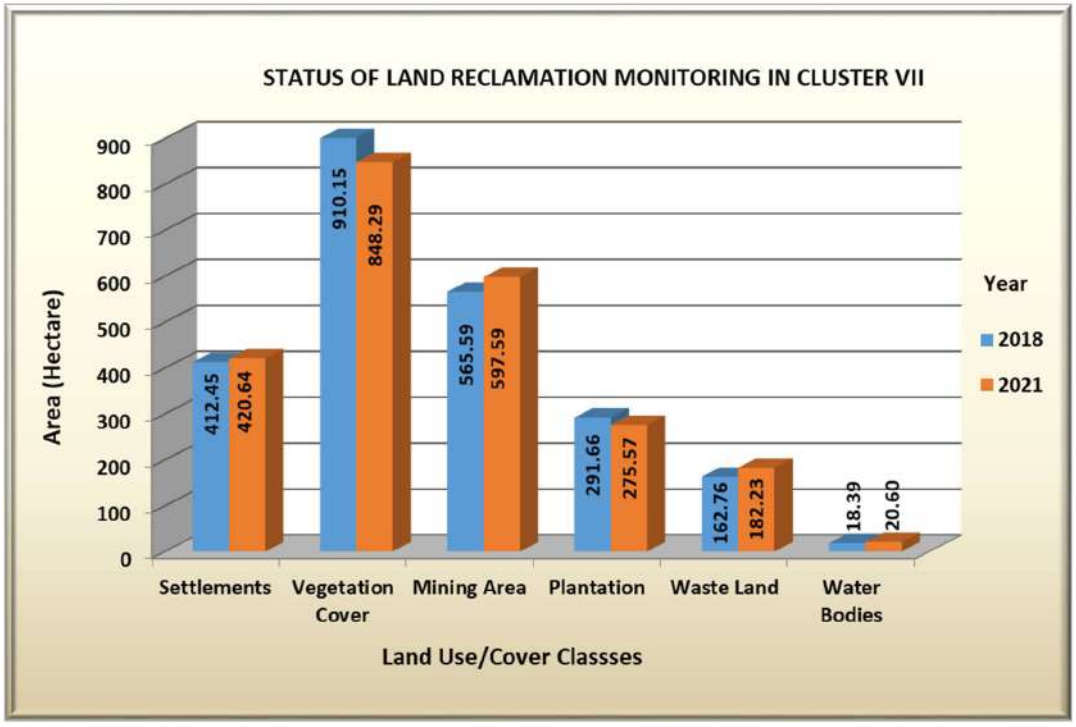

Fig. 5: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster VII

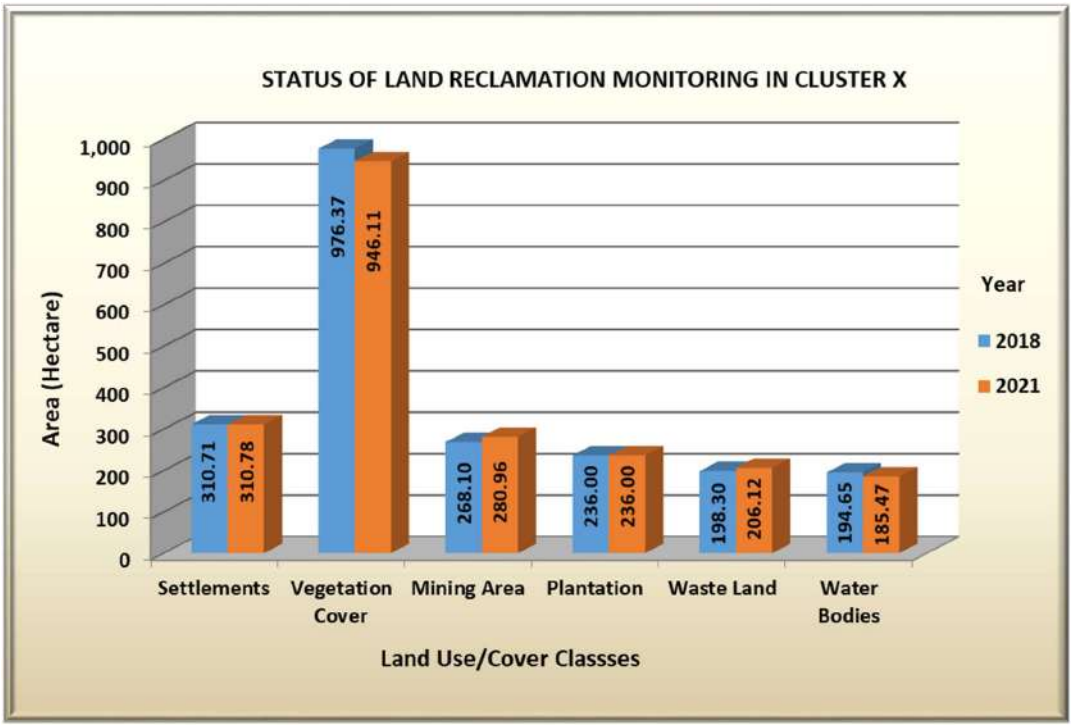

Fig. 6: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster X

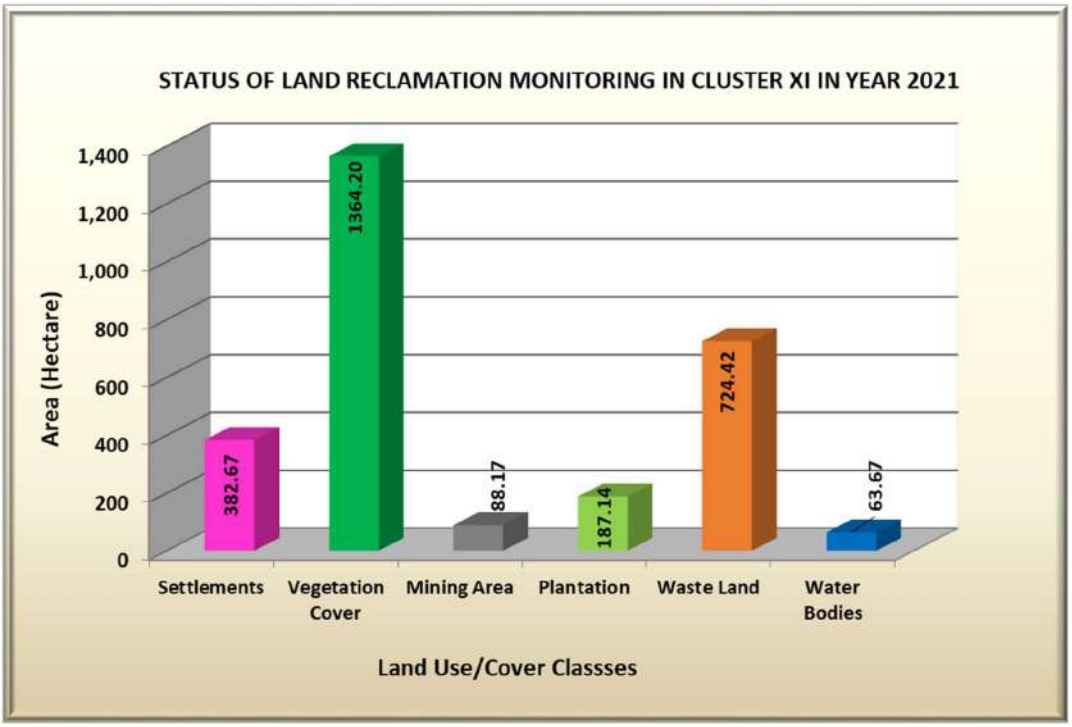

Fig. 7: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster XI

Photo 1: Social Forestry Plantation in Cluster XI

Photo 2: Ecological Restoration Site in Cluster I

Photo 3: Plantation on OB Dump in Cluster I

Photo 4: Plantation on OB Dump in Cluster IV

Photo 5: Parasnath Udyaan in Cluster IV

Photo 6: Road side Plantation in Cluster VII

Photo 7: Plantation on OB Dump in Cluster X

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
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Annexure- VII

Deposit in Escrow Accounts with Bank of Baroda/Union Bank of India

Rs. In lakhs

Sr No	ESCROW ACCOUNT AT BOB	A/C No	Deposit										Interest										G Total
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	
1	MURAIDIH,SHATBDI GRP.OF MINES	00150100008816	270.79	284.33	298.55	313.48	329.15	345.61	-	-	-	1,841.91	10.30	26.70	50.67	63.11	81.78	109.71	141.91	138.81	67.79	690.77	2,532.68
2	PHULARITAND MIXED MINES	00150100009052	184.48	193.70	203.39	213.56	224.24	235.45	-	-	-	1,254.82	-	17.44	34.05	53.37	53.81	70.57	96.43	94.28	44.76	464.71	1,719.53
3	DAMODA GRP OF MINES	00150100008869	109.74	115.22	120.99	127.03	133.39	140.06	147.06	233.90	44.75	1,172.14	3.33	10.59	20.44	28.14	33.23	44.40	57.63	72.89	46.39	317.03	1,489.17
4	AMAL MURAIDIH PHULARITAND PART	00150100012014							-	608.79	406.75	1,015.54							-	4.53	19.91	24.44	1,039.98
5	MADHUBAND UG MINE	469403800000280							227.89	12.65	17.77	258.31							0.07	12.21	13.55	25.82	284.13
	TOTAL		565.01	593.26	622.92	654.07	686.77	721.12	374.95	855.35	469.27	5,542.72	13.63	54.72	105.16	144.62	168.81	224.68	296.03	322.72	192.40	1,522.77	7,065.49
6	AMAL BLOCK II MINE	00150100009044	207.40	217.77	228.65	240.09	252.09	264.70	199.23	227.86	319.32	2,157.10	-	19.60	38.28	60.00	60.50	79.34	108.44	120.70	68.87	555.73	2,712.83
	TOTAL		207.40	217.77	228.65	240.09	252.09	264.70	199.23	227.86	319.32	2,157.10	-	19.60	38.28	60.00	60.50	79.34	108.44	120.70	68.87	555.73	2,712.83
8	MAHESHPUR COLLIERY	00150100008836	38.40	15.84	16.63	17.46	18.34	19.25	20.22	21.23	22.29	189.66	1.46	3.73	5.09	5.47	6.46	8.18	10.16	12.47	7.36	60.37	250.03
9	KHARKHAREE COLLIERY	00150100008824	16.02	16.82	17.66	18.54	19.47	20.44	21.46	22.53	23.66	176.60	0.61	1.56	3.00	3.75	4.84	6.49	8.40	10.62	8.61	47.88	224.48
10	JOGIDIH COLLIERY	00150100008823	39.85	8.58	9.01	9.46	9.94	10.43	10.96	11.50	12.08	121.81	1.52	3.87	4.61	4.55	5.05	6.12	7.34	8.77	6.79	48.62	170.43
11	GOVINDPUR UG	00150100008835	20.58	21.61	22.68	23.82	25.01	26.26	27.58	28.96	30.40	226.90	0.78	2.00	3.85	4.82	6.21	8.34	10.79	13.65	8.24	58.68	285.58
12	BLOCK IV /KOORIDIH MINE	00150100008834	100.83	105.87	111.16	116.72	122.56	128.68	135.12	141.88	148.97	1,111.79	3.84	9.80	18.85	23.62	30.45	40.85	52.86	60.69	34.82	275.77	1,387.56
13	NAKC	00150100008831	60.59	63.62	66.80	70.14	73.65	77.34	81.19	85.26	89.52	668.11	2.31	5.89	11.33	14.19	18.30	24.55	31.77	36.47	20.93	165.72	833.83
	TOTAL		276.27	232.34	243.94	256.14	268.97	282.40	296.53	311.36	326.92	2,494.87	10.51	26.85	46.72	56.41	71.30	94.51	121.31	142.67	86.75	657.04	3,151.91
14	AKWMC	00150100009051	189.04	198.50	208.42	218.84	133.38	140.05	147.05	154.40	162.12	1,551.80	-	17.87	34.89	54.69	55.14	66.54	85.62	93.34	52.38	460.48	2,012.27
15	AARC	00150100009053	51.05	19.48	20.45	21.48	97.27	102.13	107.24	112.60	118.23	649.91	-	4.82	6.48	8.62	7.47	14.42	23.00	32.32	20.43	117.55	767.46
16	SALANPUR UG MINE	00150100009050	84.13	20.08	21.09	22.14	44.47	46.69	49.02	51.47	54.05	393.13	-	7.95	9.65	12.05	10.61	13.91	19.03	24.10	14.17	111.48	504.61
17	KATRAS CHAITUDIH	00150100010086	-	82.12	86.23	90.54	114.64	120.37	126.39	132.71	-	752.99	-	-	6.09	14.12	22.62	33.77	37.45	49.05	30.03	193.11	946.10
18	GASLITAND COLLIERY	00150100011048	-	-	-	-	99.98	104.98	110.22	115.74	121.52	552.44	-	-	-	-	0.02	5.77	13.71	22.62	15.48	57.60	610.03
	TOTAL		324.22	320.18	336.19	352.99	489.73	514.21	539.92	566.92	455.92	3,900.27	-	30.64	57.12	89.48	95.85	134.40	178.81	221.43	132.48	940.22	4,840.49
19	NICHITPUR COLLIERY	00150100008825	99.66	104.64	109.88	115.37	121.14	127.20	133.56	67.81	71.20	950.46	3.79	9.68	18.64	23.35	30.09	40.37	52.25	63.18	35.46	276.81	1,227.27
20	TETULMARI COLLIERY	00150100008833	129.16	135.62	142.40	149.52	156.99	164.84	173.09	181.74	190.83	1,424.19	4.91	12.55	24.15	30.26	39.00	52.32	67.71	80.28	48.32	359.52	1,783.71
21	SENDRA BANSJORA COLLIERY	00150100008832	52.96	55.61	58.39	61.31	63.51	66.69	70.02	73.52	77.20	579.21	2.02	5.15	9.90	12.41	15.99	21.40	27.65	30.81	18.46	143.78	722.99
22	MUDIDIH COLLIERY	00150100008829	118.24	124.15	130.36	136.87	143.72	150.90	158.45	166.37	174.69	1,303.75	4.50	11.49	22.11	27.70	35.70	47.90	61.99	78.43	47.37	337.19	1,640.94
23	LOYABAD COLLIERY	00150100008826	83.75	19.73	20.72	21.75	22.84	23.98	25.18	26.44	27.76	272.15	3.19	8.14	9.82	9.80	10.98	13.37	16.12	19.33	11.19	101.94	374.09
24	KANKANEE COLLIERY	00150100010973	-	-	-	-	161.44	169.51	177.99	186.88	196.23	892.05	-	-	-	-	0.02	9.59	22.16	36.10	25.21	93.09	985.14
25	BANSDEOPUR COLLIERY	00150100011831							125.28	91.36	95.93	312.57							0.02	7.20	12.57	19.79	332.36
	TOTAL		483.77	439.75	461.75	484.82	669.64	703.12	863.56	794.12	833.84	5,734.37	18.41	47.01	84.63	103.51	131.79	184.96	247.90	315.33	198.58	1,332.13	7,066.49
26	KUSUNDA OCP	00150100008870	103.82	109.01	114.46	120.18	126.19	132.50	139.13	146.08	153.39	1,144.77	3.15	10.01	19.34	26.62	31.43	42.01	54.52	68.96	41.43	297.47	1,442.24
27	EAST BASSURIYA OC	00150100008876	48.31	50.72	53.26	55.92	58.72	61.65	64.73	67.97	71.37	532.65	1.47	4.66	9.00	12.39	14.63	19.54	25.37	32.09	19.27	138.41	671.05
28	DHANSAR(ADIC)	00150100008939	92.02	96.62	101.45	106.52	111.85	49.21	46.36	48.68	51.11	703.83	1.40	8.80	17.11	24.60	27.68	35.75	43.74	50.99	28.25	238.30	942.13
29	GODHUR GRP OF MINES	00150100009048	55.23	57.99	60.89	63.94	67.13	70.49	74.01	77.72	81.60	609.01	-	5.22	10.19	15.98	15.98	21.12	28.87	37.01	21.49	155.87	764.88
30	BASSURIYA UG MINE	00150100008944	151.88	5.91	6.21	6.52	6.85	7.19	7.55	7.92	8.32	208.35	2.30	14.52	15.03	15.18	13.60	14.47	16.87	18.98	10.18	121.13	329.48
31	GONDUDIH/KHAS KUSUNDA OC	00150100008875	134.40	141.12	148.18	155.59	163.37	171.53	180.11	189.12	198.57	1,481.98	4.08	12.96	25.04	34.46	40.69	54.38	70.58	89.28	53.63	385.10	1,867.08
32	ENA OCP	00150100008938	47.67	50.05	52.55	55.18	57.94	62.08	65.19	68.45	71.87	530.97	0.72	4.56	8.86	12.74	14.34	18.52	25.04	31.76	18.86	135.40	666.37
	TOTAL		633.33	511.43	537.00	563.85	592.04	554.66	577.08	605.94	636.23	5,211.55	13.11	60.73	104.57	141.97	158.35	205.79	264.99	329.07	193.10	1,471.68	6,683.23
33	PB GRP OF MINES	00150100009045	84.91	34.30	36.02	37.82	39.71	41.70	43.78	45.97	48.27	412.47	-	8.03	10.95	14.69	13.58	16.77	22.00	27.01	15.49	128.51	540.98
34	BURRAGARH UG	00150100008821	6.67	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.51	8.94	9.38	9.85	73.53	0.25	0.65	1.25	1.56	2.01	2.64	3.31	4.18	3.56	19.42	92.95
35	HURRLADIH UG	00150100008820	8.49	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.35	8.77	9.21	9.67	10.16	77.41	0.32	0.83	1.44	1.56	2.20	2.85	3.55	4.46	3.79	20.99	98.40
36	BHUTGORIA UG	00150100008818	7.43	7.80	8.19	8.60	9.03	9.48	9.95	10.45	10.97	81.90	0.28	0.72	1.39	1.74	2.24	2.94	3.69	4.66	3.97	21.64	103.54
37	GOPALICHOK UG	00150100008819	75.49	11.06	11.61	12.19	-	-	-	-	-	110.35	2.87	7.34	8.28	7.86	8.48	9.21	10.03	10.99	7.85	72.92	183.27
38	GOPALICHOK MINE	00150100010972	-	-	-	-	61.76	64.85	68.09	71.49	75.07	341.26	-	-	-	-	0.01	3.67	8.48	13.81	9.64	35.61	376.87
39	KENDWADIH OC MINE	00150100011209						56.76	59.59	62.57	65.70	244.62						0.02	3.49	7.59	9.59	20.70	265.32
	TOTAL		182.99	67.38	70.75	74.29	126.96	190.06	199.56	209.54	220.02	1,341.54	3.73	17.56	23.31	27.42	28.52	38.10	54.56	72.70	53.90	319.80	1,661.33
40	BASTACOLLA COLLIERY	00150100008877	20.63	21.67	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	144.06	176.27	488.32	0.63	1.99	3.84	5.29	6.25	8.35	10.84	13.71	12.09	62.98	551.29

Deposit in Escrow Accounts with Bank of Baroda/Union Bank of India

Rs. In lakhs

Sr No	ESCROW ACCOUNT AT BOB	A/C No	Deposit										Interest										G Total
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	
41	BERA COLLIERY	00150100008873	48.69	51.13	53.69	56.37	20.92	21.97	23.06	-	-	**275.83**	1.48	4.83	9.08	12.50	14.75	17.29	20.32	22.56	11.66	**114.48**	**390.30**
42	DOBARI COLLIERY	00150100008935	5.50	5.78	172.22	180.83	189.87	99.88	155.83	163.62	180.26	**1,153.77**	0.08	0.53	1.02	14.83	22.69	36.07	47.41	54.07	32.84	**209.56**	**1,363.32**
43	GANHOODIH OCP	00150100008936	78.35	82.27	86.38	90.70	95.23	99.99	104.99	-	-	**637.91**	1.19	7.49	14.57	20.94	23.57	30.44	41.03	46.01	23.05	**208.27**	**846.19**
44	SIMLABAHAL COLLIERY	00150100008822	11.27	8.42	8.84	9.28	9.75	364.76	127.50	133.87	140.57	**814.25**	0.43	1.10	1.82	2.15	2.69	3.54	27.57	38.67	25.11	**103.07**	**917.32**
45	KUYA GRP OF MINES	00150100008874	165.03	173.29	181.95	191.05	200.60	138.22	145.13	152.38	160.00	**1,507.65**	5.01	15.92	30.74	42.32	49.97	66.77	81.95	94.48	54.65	**441.80**	**1,949.45**
46	RAJAPUR SOJHARIA OCP	00150100008937	73.81	77.50	81.37	85.44	89.72	94.20	150.17	175.24	231.15	**1,058.60**	1.12	7.05	13.73	19.73	22.20	28.68	38.66	46.46	29.10	**206.72**	**1,265.32**
	TOTAL		**403.29**	**420.04**	**607.19**	**637.55**	**631.16**	**845.35**	**734.33**	**769.17**	**888.24**	**5,936.32**	**9.93**	**38.92**	**74.80**	**117.76**	**142.11**	**191.14**	**267.77**	**315.95**	**188.49**	**1,346.87**	**7,283.19**
47	NT-ST-JEENAGORA GRP OF MINES	00150100009046	387.56	406.94	427.29	448.65	471.09	494.64	519.37	545.34	572.61	**4,273.48**	-	36.63	71.53	112.12	113.05	148.26	202.67	222.21	129.54	**1,036.01**	**5,309.50**
48	JOYRAMPUR UG MINE	00150100009049	18.86	6.75	7.09	7.45	-	-	-	-	-	**40.15**	-	1.78	2.36	3.11	2.84	3.01	3.28	3.59	2.69	**22.65**	**62.81**
49	BARAREE COLLIERY	00150100008940	163.59	25.04	26.29	27.60	-	-	-	-	-	**242.52**	2.48	15.64	17.79	19.44	18.55	19.24	21.81	23.89	12.48	**151.32**	**393.84**
50	LODNA COLLIERY	00150100008942	61.64	17.80	18.69	19.62	-	-	-	-	-	**117.75**	0.93	5.89	7.42	8.71	8.74	9.09	10.30	11.28	8.06	**70.43**	**188.18**
51	KUJAMA COLLIERY	00150100008941	45.50	47.77	50.16	52.67	55.30	58.06	60.97	64.02	67.22	**501.65**	0.69	4.35	8.46	12.16	13.68	17.68	23.82	30.14	17.87	**128.85**	**630.50**
52	AMALGAMATED JOYRAMPUR OC	00150100011026	-	-	-	-	560.98	585.04	614.29	645.01	677.26	**3,082.58**	-	-	-	-	0.09	36.92	76.97	125.13	86.33	**325.44**	**3,408.02**
	TOTAL		**677.15**	**504.30**	**529.52**	**555.99**	**1,087.36**	**1,137.74**	**1,194.63**	**1,254.36**	**1,317.08**	**8,258.14**	**4.11**	**64.29**	**107.56**	**155.54**	**156.95**	**234.18**	**338.86**	**416.24**	**256.97**	**1,734.71**	**9,992.84**
53	SUDAMDIH INC MINES	00150100008872	64.31	5.33	5.59	5.87	6.17	6.48	-	-	-	**93.74**	1.95	6.20	6.66	6.66	6.36	7.28	8.37	9.17	6.55	**59.21**	**152.95**
54	BHOWRA(N) GRP OF MINES	00150100008868	136.22	143.03	150.18	6.88	7.23	7.59	7.97	73.21	-	**532.28**	4.13	13.14	25.37	34.93	31.88	34.97	38.70	35.25	19.93	**238.30**	**770.59**
55	BHOWRA(S) GRP OF MINES	00150100008830	563.49	211.98	87.57	91.95	96.55	40.85	190.13	124.22	130.43	**1,537.17**	21.44	54.76	72.88	68.24	72.74	85.13	95.39	107.17	59.00	**636.74**	**2,173.91**
56	PATHERDIH GRP OF MINES	00150100008871	57.22	60.08	63.09	66.24	69.55	73.03	-	-	-	**389.22**	1.74	5.52	10.66	14.67	17.33	23.15	30.04	32.90	17.42	**153.42**	**542.64**
57	AMALGAMATED SUDAMDIH PATHERDIH	00150100011524						-	13.60	50.08	52.58	**116.26**						-	0.00	0.86	3.94	**4.80**	**121.07**
58	SUDAMDIH SHAFT MINES	00150100011673							174.22	-	-	**174.22**							0.03	10.60	10.95	**21.58**	**195.80**
	TOTAL		**821.23**	**420.42**	**306.43**	**170.95**	**179.50**	**127.94**	**385.92**	**247.51**	**183.01**	**2,842.89**	**29.26**	**79.62**	**115.57**	**124.50**	**128.31**	**150.53**	**172.52**	**195.95**	**117.80**	**1,114.06**	**3,956.95**
59	MOONIDIH UG PROJECT	00150100008943	82.18	86.29	90.60	95.13	99.89	104.88	54.44	85.69	89.97	**789.08**	1.25	7.85	15.28	22.33	24.35	31.93	43.02	48.32	27.51	**221.84**	**1,010.92**
60	MURLIDIH 20/21 PIT COLLIERY	00150100009047	31.41	32.98	34.63	36.36	38.18	40.09	42.09	44.20	46.41	**346.35**	-	2.97	5.80	9.09	9.16	12.02	16.43	20.79	12.21	**88.46**	**434.81**
61	LOHAPATTY COLLIERY	00150100009043	267.70	281.08	140.03	147.03	154.38	162.10	170.21	178.72	187.65	**1,688.89**	-	25.30	49.41	64.37	59.75	76.88	90.27	109.53	64.17	**539.67**	**2,228.56**
	TOTAL		**381.28**	**400.35**	**265.26**	**278.53**	**292.45**	**307.07**	**266.74**	**308.60**	**324.03**	**2,824.32**	**1.25**	**36.13**	**70.48**	**95.78**	**93.27**	**120.82**	**149.72**	**178.63**	**103.89**	**849.97**	**3,674.28**
62	BASANTIMATA COLLIERY	00150100008827	121.88	28.90	30.34	31.86	33.45	35.12	36.88	38.72	40.66	**397.81**	4.64	12.02	14.33	14.30	16.02	19.53	23.55	28.25	16.35	**148.98**	**546.79**
63	DAHIBARI BASANTIMATA OCP	00150100008828	128.57	135.00	141.75	148.84	156.28	164.09	172.30	180.91	189.96	**1,417.70**	4.89	12.49	24.04	30.12	38.82	52.09	67.41	73.91	44.29	**348.06**	**1,765.76**
64	KALYANESHWARI GRP OF MINES	00150100009042	209.61	220.09	231.09	242.65	254.78	234.28	246.00	458.54	481.46	**2,578.50**	-	19.79	38.68	60.64	60.69	80.16	107.41	117.37	71.96	**556.69**	**3,135.19**
65	BEGUNIA COLLIERY	00150100011365					-	110.92	-	-	-	**110.92**											**132.15**
	TOTAL		**460.06**	**383.99**	**403.18**	**423.35**	**444.51**	**544.42**	**455.18**	**678.17**	**712.08**	**4,504.93**	**9.53**	**44.30**	**77.05**	**105.06**	**115.54**	**151.81**	**205.17**	**227.00**	**139.51**	**1,074.96**	**5,579.89**
	GRAND TOTAL		**5,416.00**	**4,511.20**	**4,612.78**	**4,692.61**	**5,721.18**	**6,192.78**	**6,087.63**	**6,828.89**	**6,685.96**	**50,749.01**	**113.47**	**520.36**	**905.26**	**1,222.04**	**1,351.30**	**1,810.27**	**2,406.08**	**2,858.39**	**1,732.75**	**12,919.92**	**63,668.94**

Note: In 2018-19, the amount deposited in Dobari Colliery is difference of amount provided in MCP approved in Board in Feb 2018 and amount deposited upto March 2018 as per MCP approved in July 2015.

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

A Mini Ratna Company
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
Regional Hospital Baghmara
Dumra More
P.O Nawagarh Dt. Dhanbad, PIN 828306

Ref.No.-RHB/AR-I/CMO/ 09 /2022

Date- 04/1/23

To
The Project officer
Damoda Colliery

Sub- IME Report in Form'O'

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the co-coperation you extended. I am enclosing the IME report of the folowing persons of your mine I respect of contractors workers.

S.N.	Name	Date of birth	Colliery	Date of Ime	Contractar's Name	Status	Dis-1
1	Sitaram Gope	8/2/1992	Damoda	7/1/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
2	Rajan Khan	10/5/1983	Damoda	3/2/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
3	Binod Kumar	10/10/1998	Damoda	17/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
4	Raghuvir Kumar	18/1/2022	Damoda	17/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
5	Jageshwar Yadav	4/8/1964	Damoda	17/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
6	Kalamuddin Ansari	1/1/1997	Damoda	17/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
7	Dipu Kumar	17/3/1986	Damoda	17/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
8	Jiten Ram	1/1/1964	Damoda	17/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
9	Jyoti Mahato	20/1/1981	Damoda	18/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
10	Mahesh Nonia	20/1/1981	Damoda	18/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
11	Murli Thakur	9/11/1978	Damoda	18/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
12	Sudhir Kr.Verma	14/10/1984	Damoda	21/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
13	Raja Saw	2/10/2000	Damoda	21/5/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
14	Saurabh Kumar	2/1/1991	Damoda	17/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
15	Surendra Chouhan	1/1/1989	Damoda	20/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
16	Sakal Deo Chouhan	16/1/1984	Damoda	20/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
17	Binod Rawani	10/8/1970	Damoda	21/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
18	Sundar Chouhan	1/1/1965	Damoda	21/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
19	Ashok Kr.Hazam	25/1/1968	Damoda	21/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
20	Bijay Prasad	23/10/1979	Damoda	21/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
21	Ganesh Pandit	1/1/1984	Damoda	21/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
22	Pankaj Kumar	1/3/1997	Damoda	22/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
23	Awdhesh Chouhan	20/10/1975	Damoda	23/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
24	Sagar Kr.Singh	4/5/1995	Damoda	23/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
25	Rajesh Kr.Giri	1/2/1984	Damoda	23/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
26	Ankrit Kumar	18/2/1985	Damoda	24/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N

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27	Manoj Singh	9/6/1990	Damoda	24/6/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
28	Karam Chand Mahato	25/3/1965	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
29	Ganesh Kr.Mahto	15/1/1990	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
30	Laxman Kr.Mahato	10/4/1988	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
31	Nepal Mahato	1/1/1978	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
32	Jhari Lal Mahto	1/1/1989	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
33	Dinesh Mahto	1/1/1990	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
34	Raj Kr.Mahto	12/11/1996	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
35	Ygendra Kumar	25/3/1986	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
36	Meghlal Mahto	1/10/1972	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
37	Pradip Mahto	1/1/1985	Damoda	18/7/2022	S.K.Elect.	FIT	N
38	Rajendra Mahto	13/2/1992	Damoda	21/7/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
39	Rajesh Mahto	12/5/1992	Damoda	21/7/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
40	LalChandra Mahto	17/2/1981	Damoda	21/7/2022	SUPL(JV)	FIT	N
41	Dinu Mahto	1/1/1975	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
42	Baleshwar Kumar	1/1/1992	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
43	Binod Turi	25/6/1980	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
44	Subal Chandra Kumbh	20/7/1970	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
45	Jitan Kumhar	11/2/1969	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
46	Awadha Kishor Singh	1/1/1979	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
47	Shishu Mondal	1/1/1968	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
48	Md.Israil Ansari	7/6/1980	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
49	Sanjay Kumar	10/2/2000	Damoda	25/7/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
50	Raj Kumar Beldar	1/1/1981	Damoda	3/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
51	Lallan Singh	2/1/1975	Damoda	3/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
52	Awadhesh Kr.Gupta	1/1/1983	Damoda	3/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
53	Basudeo Mahto	12/2/1972	Damoda	3/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
54	Basu Roy	1/1/1982	Damoda	3/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
55	Naresh Yadav		Damoda	3/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
56	Sunil Mandal	1/1/1984	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
57	Ayodhaya Pramanik	1/1/1983	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
58	Bhola Mahto	1/1/1975	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
59	Ramesh Mahto	1/1/1983	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
60	Sanjay K.Yadav	1/1/1985	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
61	Bishwanath Kumar	17/10/1982	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N
62	Pala Ray	1/1/1968	Damoda	4/8/2022	MOMSPL	FIT	N

Copy to

1.Area Safety Officer Barora Area

2. AFM, Barora Area for deducation Rs-950/- from concerned contractor for eacl per the Minutes of 38th Meeting of CMDs held on 11th January 2010 of New Delhi.

CMO/IC
R.H.Baghmara

CCL

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

A Mini Ratna Company
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
Regional Hospital Baghmara
Dumra More
P.O Nawagarh Dt. Dhanbad, PIN 828306

Ref.No.-RHB/AR-I/CMO/08 /2022

Date- 04/01

To
The Project officer
Muraidih Colliery

Sub- IME Report in Form'O'

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the co-coperation you extended. I am enclosing the IME report of the folowing persons of your mine I respect of contractors workers.

S.N.	Name	Date of birth	Colliery	Date of Ime	Contractar's Name	Status	Dis-1
1	Ravi Ranjan Tiwari	5/2/1993	MOCP	6/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
2	Suresh Kr.Manjhi	13/1/1989	MOCP	10/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
3	Bablu Mahato	24/8/1996	MOCP	11/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
4	Ganesh Gorain	15/2/1994	MOCP	11/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
5	Dinbandhu Gorain	9/6/1990	MOCP	11/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
6	Ghanshyam Mahato	1/1/1994	MOCP	11/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
7	Md.Ayub Ansari	5/5/1985	MOCP	12/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
8	Mantosh Kr.Paswan	5/5/1988	MOCP	14/1/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
9	Sarwan Kumar	2/2/1994	MOCP	18/02/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
10	Ravi Kr.Ram	2/1/1989	MOCP	25/2/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
11	Baleshwar Saw	1/1/1982	MOCP	5/4/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
12	Rakesh Kr.Saw	4/8/2002	MOCP	13/4/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
13	Rakesh Gorai	1/2/1995	MOCP	13/4/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
14	Prasant Ranjan	13/1/1990	MOCP	13/4/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
15	Shivlal Soren	1/1/1992	MOCP	18/4/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
16	Santosh Kr.Chouhan	26/1/1986	MOCP	25/5/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
17	Subhash Besra	16/1/1996	MOCP	28/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
18	Ranjeet Murmu	19/12/1999	MOCP	28/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
19	Rajeev Kr.Tudu	31/7/1988	MOCP	28/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
20	Aadhu Mahato	10/2/1976	MOCP	28/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
21	Rohit Kumar	20/2/2001	MOCP	28/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
22	Ugan Mahto	3/11/1980	MOCP	29/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
23	Ramdas Hembram	5/2/1998	MOCP	29/7/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
24	Basudev Chouhan	15/3/1981	MOCP	1/8/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
25	Dhananjay Patel	1/1/1988	MOCP	1/8/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
26	Govind Nayak	10/8/1998	MOCP	2/8/2022	MINOP	FIT	N

CCL

Office

04549

27	Manendra Murmu	15/6/1987	MOCP	4/8/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
28	Anil Kr.Baske	17/4/2001	MOCP	8/8/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
29	Mansa Ram Hansda	1/4/1990	MOCP	10/10/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
30	Mantu Murmu	1/1/1987	MOCP	10/10/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
31	Jotilal Hansda	15/8/1999	MOCP	10/10/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
32	Bhudev Turi	1/1/1967	MOCP	10/10/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
33	Chhote Lal Manjhi	1/1/1996	MOCP	10/10/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
34	Dhano Soren	12/2/1995	MOCP	10/10/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
35	Utpal Kr.Das	1/1/1971	MOCP	5/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
36	Pradip Manjhi	15/03/1990	MOCP	13/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
37	Shyamlal Baski	1/1/1984	MOCP	14/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
38	Shushil Hembram	10/5/1987	MOCP	14/12/2022	MINOP	TF	Rt Side Hydrocele
39	Surya Mandi	12/3/1993	MOCP	14/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
40	Subhash Soren	25/11/1989	MOCP	14/12/2022	MINOP	TF	Rt Side Hydrocele
41	Hari Prasad Kol	7/7/1992	MOCP	16/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
42	Ritvaran Manjhi	1/1/1980	MOCP	19/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
43	Sunil Kr.Marandi	12/8/1997	MOCP	19/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N
44	Lal Narayan Singh	19/9/1993	MOCP	21/12/2022	MINOP	FIT	N

CMO/IC
R.H.Baghmara

Copy to
1.Area Safety Officer Barora Area
2. AFM, Barora Area for deducation Rs-950/- from concerned contractor for each IME,as per the Minutes of 38th Meeting of CMDs held on 11th January 2010 of New Delhi.

01C

GVTC Barora, Barora Area

Date:- 05.04.2022

Annual Performance Report for the Year 2021 - 2022

Sl. No.	Type of Training	Target	Achievement	
01	Basic/Initial Training	APNE	28	
02	Refresher Training	501	572	
03	Special Training as per MVT Rule	75	51	
04	Special Training as per SCR	130	226	
05	Need base Training	As per required	92	
06	Contractor's workers Training	As per required	Basic (Surface)	24
			Basic (U/G)	106
			Basic (OC)	93
			Refresher	12
			Total	235

5.4.22

GTO

GVTC Barora, Barora Area

Annexure- X

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (एक मिनी रत्न कंपनी) (कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड का एक अंग) पंजीकृत कार्यालय: कोयला भवन, कोयला नगर, धनबाद-826005 सी आई एन:- U10101JH1972GOI000918 परियोजना पदाधिकारी का कार्यालय दामोदाकोलियरी, बरोराक्षेत्र-1		**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED** **(A Mini Ratna Company)** (A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited) Regd. Off: Koyla Bhawan, Koyla Nagar, Dhanbad-826005 CIN: U1010101JH1972GOI000918 Office of the Project Officer Damoda Colliery, Barora Area-1

Ref. No.: DC/AR-I/PO/2022/ 1413 Date: - 20.9.22

To,
The Member Secretary
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
T. A. Division Building (Ground floor)
HEC Dhurva Ranchi- 834004

Sub- Submission of Environmental Statement in Form-V

Dear Sir,

Environmental Statement in Form-V is being submitted to you for financial year 2021-22 in respect of Damoda Colliery of Barora Area (Cluster-I).

Enclosure- As above

Yours faithfully

20.9.22
Project Officer
Damoda Colliery

Distribution-
1. The regional office, JSPCB, Dhanbad
2. HOD Environment, Koyla Bhawan
3. AGM, Barora Area
4. Office file

"FORM – V"

(See rule 14)

Environmental statement for the financial year ending 2021-22

PART – A

Name and address of the owner / Occupier of the industry operation or process : Sri Uday A Kaole, Director(T) P&P, BCCL, Koyla Nagar, Dhanbad

Industry category primary (STD Code) : Coal Mining Industry

Production capacity : 0.90 MTPA Normative (1.17 MTPA Peak)

Year of establishment : Colliery operating since pre-nationalization

Date of last environmental statement : NA

PART – B

Water and Raw Material consumption:

Water Consumption	
1. Process (Dust suppression)	60KL/Day
2. Cooling	NIL
3. Domestic	100 KL/DAY

Name of products	Process water consumption per unit of product point	
	During the previous Financial year	During the current Financial year
Coal	NA	NA

2. Raw material consumption:

Name of Raw Material	Name of products	Consumption of Raw Materials per unit of product output	
		During the previous Financial year	During the current Financial year
Diesel	Coal	NA	3.7L/Ton
Explosive	Coal	NA	2.7 KG/Ton

Industry may two codes if disclosing details of raw material would violate contractual Obligations otherwise al industries have to name the materials used.

PART – C

Pollution discharged to Environment / unit of output (Parameter as specified in the consent issued).

Pollution	Quantity of pollutants discharged (mass/day)	Concentrations of Pollution in discharges (mass / volume)	Percentage of variation from prescribed stack with reason.
a) Water	--	TSS- 51 pH- 8.01 Oil & Grease- 2.0 COD- 20	Within the limit Within the limit Within the limit Within the limit
b) Air	--	PM10- 71 PM2.5- 30 SO2- 10 NOX- 24	Within the limit Within the limit Within the limit Within the limit

PART – D

Hazardous wastes (As specified under Hazardous wastes Management and Handling rules 1989.

Hazardous waste	Total Quantity	
	During the previous Financial year	During the current Financial year
a) From process	Quantity of Burnt Oil – NA Cotton waste – NA Oil soaked filters – NA	Quantity of Burnt Oil – 5.5 KL Cotton waste – 505 KG Oil soaked filters – NA
b) From pollution control facilities	N/A	N/A

PART – E

Solid wastes

Solid wastes		Total Quantity	
		During the previous Financial year	During the current Financial year
a)	From process	Quantity of Overburden generated – NA	Quantity of Overburden generated – 1828375 Cum
b)	From Pollution control facilities	Oil & Grease trap's bottom sludge – NA	Oil & Grease trap's bottom sludge – NA
c)	1. Quantity recycled or reutilized with the unit.	Quantity of O/B used for back filling -	Quantity of O/B used for back filling - 731486 Cum
	2. Solid	NIL	NIL
	3. Disposal	NIL	NIL

PART – F

Please specify the characterization (in terms of composition of quantum) of hazardous as well as solid wastes and indicate disposal practice adopted for both these categories of wastes

Type of rock : NA

Type of soil : NA

Chemical properties of soil – NA

Disposal process for solid waste (Back filling practice) – By dumper for back filling of excavated area.

PART – G

Impact of the pollution abatement measures taken on conservation of natural resources and on the cost of production.

Ecological restoration is going on.

PART – H

Additional measures / investment proposal for environmental protection including abatement of pollution, prevention of pollution.

1. Water sprinkling is done on haul and transportation roads.
2. Fencing of ecological restoration site is being done.
3. Monitoring of air quality, water quality and noise level are being done periodically.
4. Coal is being transported by covered trucks.

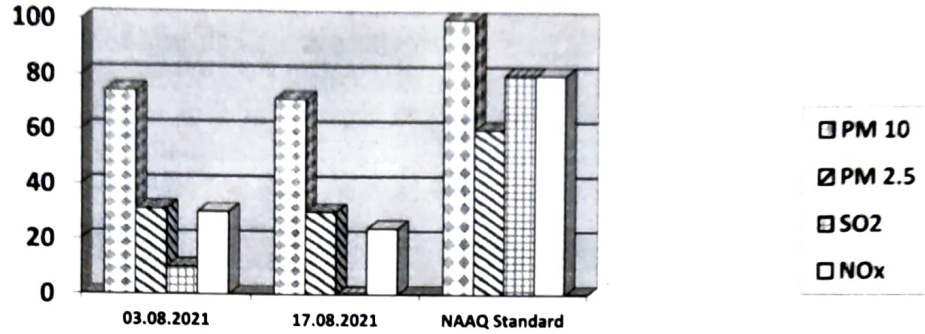
PART – I

Any other particulars for improving the quality of the environment. - NA

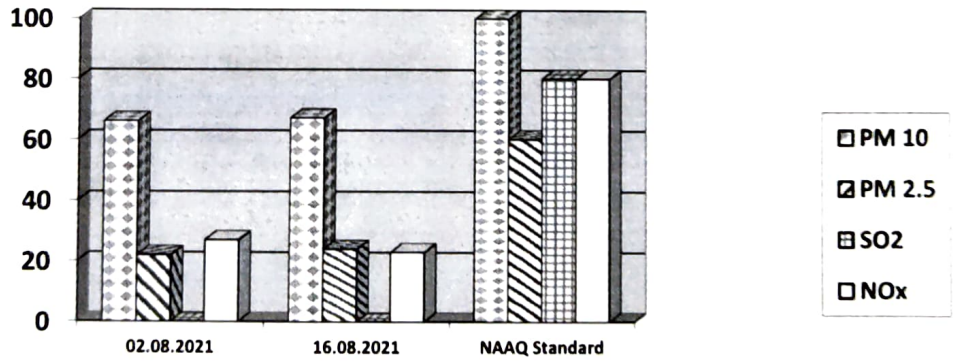
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster – I, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **AUGUST 2021** Year : **2021-22.**

Station Name: A2, Damoda		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO_2	NO_x
1	03.08.2021	74	31	10.00	30.00
2	17.08.2021	71	30	<10	24.00
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: A1, Karmatand village		Zone: Buffer		Category: Residential	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO_2	NO_x
1	02.08.2021	66	22	<10	27.00
2	16.08.2021	67	24	<10	23.00
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Note:

- *All values are expressed in microgram per cubic meter.*

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

Approved By
HOD(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

- *24 hours duration*

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) **Mine Discharge of Damoda (MW1)**

A sampling point is fixed to assess the effluent quality of Mine discharge. This location is selected to monitor effluent discharge in to Jamunia.

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. The effluent samples were collected and analysed for four parameters on fortnightly basis at the Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

3.3 Results & Interpretations

The results are given in tabular form along with the applicable standards. Results are compared with Schedule - VI, effluent prescribed by MoEF&CC. Results show that most of the parameters are within the permissible limits.

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -I**		Month: **AUGUST. 2021**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of Damoda**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW1** First Fortnight	**MW1** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		02.08.2021	23.08.2021	
1	Total Suspended Solids	51	44	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	8.01	8.19	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	20	16	*250 (Max)*

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

Approved By
HOD(In-charge) Environment
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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FOR COMPANY USE ONLY RESTRICTED
The information given in this report is not to be communicated either directly or indirectly to the press or to any person not holding an official position in the CIL / GOVERNMENT.

WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED, CLUSTER – I

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.

CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company

Regional Institute-II

Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - I

(FOR THE. Q.E. DECEMBER, 2022)

CONTENTS

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WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
CLUSTER – I

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.

CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company

Regional Institute-II

Dhanbad, Jharkhand

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes that affects the environment around us. In accordance with the quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. One of these major attributes is water.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a Subsidiary company of Coal India Limited is operating Underground and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is a part of Gondwana Coalfields located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, the JCF is bounded by $23^0$37' N to $23^0$52' N latitudes and $86^0$09' E to $86^0$30' E longitude occupying an area of 450 Sq.km. BCCL has awarded Environmental monitoring work of Jharia Coalfield (JCF) to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The environmental monitoring has been carried out as per the conditions laid down by the MoEF&CC while granting environmental clearance of project, consent letter issued by the respective SPCB, and other statutory requirements.

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine sump water, drinking water supply, wells / Hand pump water also surface water samples.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Water quality

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis and for 27 parameters on half yearly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

4.0 Results and interpretations

4.1 Water quality

The test results indicate that the major parameters compared with MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines, IS.10500/2012 (Drinking water) and IS: 2296 (Surface water), are with in permissible limits.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Any industry and development activities including coal mining is bound to affect environmental attributes. There are positive as well as negative impacts of such operations. For controlling the adverse impacts a regular monitoring is essential. The environmental monitoring is being done as per the guide-lines stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India.

The very purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes which affects the environment. As per quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. The three major attributes are air, water and noise level.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited (CIL) is operating UG Mines and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF). The Jharia Coalfield (JCF) having an area of 450 Sq.KM.

Bharat Coking Coal has awarded Environmental Monitoring work of all Projects, Cluster wise, to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The environmental monitoring has been carried out as per conditions laid down by MoEF&CC while granting environmental clearance to different projects. CMPDI has trained manpower and well equipped laboratory to carry out monitoring, analysis and R&D work in the field of environment.

1.1 The Cluster I is in the westernmost part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes Damoda OCP, Damoda UG. The Cluster – I is situated at a distance of about 40 - 45 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this cluster are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Jamunia River.

1.2 The Cluster I is designed to produce 0.9 Mtpa (normative) and 1.17 Mtpa peak capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W-II to W-IV.

The Project is being worked by deploying shovel dumper combination.

The Project has been granted Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity of 0.9 MTPA (normative) and 1.17 MTPA peak capacity of coal production vide letter no **E. C. no. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.**

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC & JSPCB and other statutory authorities.

CHAPTER – II

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. - I**)

i) Drinking Water Quality at **Ghutway Village (DW1)**

ii) Surface Water Quality at **U/S of Jamunia River (SW1)**

iii) Surface Water Quality at **D/S of Jamunia River (SW2)**

IV) Mine Effluent Quality at **Damoda (MW1)**

2.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis and for 27 parameters on half yearly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad.

2.3 Results & Interpretations

The results are given in tabular form along with the applicable standards. Results show that most of the parameters are within the permissible limits.

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone:0326-223-850
mail: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in

Test Report for Drinking Water Samples

Month & Year	**QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTERI**	**Report No.**	**2022DW0601/1**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**16.03.2023**
Project	**CLUSTERI**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2022/DW/12/01**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)**
Sampling Stations	**DW1**	**Date of Sampling**	**14.11.2022**	**Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**	
			Period of Analysis	**NOV to JAN 2023**	

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values**			**IS 10500: 2012**	
			DW1	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**Acceptable Limit (Max)***	**Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source (Max)**
3	Colour, Hazen unit	APHA, 23rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017	3	1-500.0	1	5	15
1	Calcium, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method	45	2.0-800.0	2	75	200
2	Chlorides, mg/l	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method	21	2.0-1500.0	5	250	1000
4	Fluoride, mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method	0.86	0.2-2.00	0.2	1	1.5
5	Iron, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method	1.92	0.2-10	0.2	1	No relaxation
6	Magnesium	APHA 23rd Edition, 3500-Mg B: Calculation Method	23	6.0-700	6	30	100
7	Nitrate , mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method	6.11	0.5-45.0	0.5	45	No relaxation
8	Odour	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C	Agreeable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Agreeable	Agreeable
9	pH value	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method	7.48	1-14	0.1	6.5-8.5	No relaxation
10	Sulphate, mg/l	APHA –23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method	19	10.0-400.0	10	200	400
11	Taste	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C	Acceptable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Acceptable	Agreeable
12	Total Alkalinity (c_ac_{03}), mg/l, Max	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method	164	4.0-2000.0	4	200	600
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method	247	25.0-5000.0	25	500	2000
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method	206	4.0-2000.0	4	200	600
15	Turbidity, NTU	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditimetric Method	2.1	1-800	0.1	1	5
16	Zinc, mg/l	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method	<0.1	0.1 - 2.0	0.1	5	15

****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,*

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,*

ANALYSED BY

(Kumar Vaibhav)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone:0326-223-850
mail: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in

Test Report for Drinking Water Samples

Month & Year	**QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTER 1**	**Report No.**	**2022PW0601/2**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**16.03.2023**
Project	**CLUSTERI**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2022/DW/12/01**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)**
Sampling Stations	**DW1**	**Date of Sampling**	**14.11.2022**	**Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**	
			Period of Analysis	**NOV** to **JAN 2023**	

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values**			**IS 10500: 2012**	
			DW1	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**Acceptable Limit (Max)***	**Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source (Max)**
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine	<0.2	0.2-10	0.2	0.5	1
2	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.01	0.01-10	0.01	0.05	1.5
3	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B. (Iodometric Method-I)	<0.04	0.04-5	0.04	0.2	1
4	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.005	0.005-10	0.005	0.01	No relaxation
5	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine	<0.001	0.001-10	0.001	0.002	0.002
6	Selenium, mg/l, Max	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA	<0.007	0.007-10	0.007	0.01	No relaxation
7	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	0.006-10	0.006	0.01	0.05
8	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.01	0.01-10	0.01	0.05	No relaxation
9	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.005	0.005-10	0.005	0.02	No relaxation

****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,*

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,*

(Kumar Vaibhav)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

ANALYSED BY

Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
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Phone: 0326-223-850
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TC-10122

cmpdi A Mini Ratna Company

AL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
nvironment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
SURFACE WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Test Report for Surface Water Samples

Month & Year	QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022	**Cluster**	**CLUSTER1**	**Report No.**	2022SW06011
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	16.03.2023
Project	**Sample Ref. No.**	REM/BCCL/2022/ 12/SW /01	**Sampling Method**	**(IS 3025 , Part-1) CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
Sampling Stations	**(i) Downstream of Jamunia Nala(SW 01)**	**Date of Sampling**	12.12.22	**Period of Analysis**	
	(ii) Upstream of Jamunia Nala(SW 02)	**Date of Sampling**	12.12.22	Nov –Jan 2023	

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values (i)	Observed Values (ii)	IS : 2296 INLAND SURFACE WATER [1982] Class 'C	Range of Testing	LDL
1	BOD (3 days 27°C), mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 44) : 1993, R-2019 , 3 day incubation at 27°C	<2.0	<2.0	3	2.00-10.00	2
2	Colour,Hazen Units	APHA 23rd Edition , 2120-B-:2017	2	2	10	1-100.0	1
3	Chlorides, mg/l	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 Argentometric Method	30	72	600	5.0-1500.0	5
4	Copper, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 42) : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method	<0.2	<0.2	1.5	0.2-10.0	0.2
5	Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	IS 3025 (Part 38) : 1989, R:2003 Winkler Azide Method	5.7	5.8	4	0.1-10.0	0.1
6	Fluoride, mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method	0.85	0.83	1.5	0.2-2.00	0.2
7	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l	APHA 23rd Edition, 1,5-Diphenylcarbohydrazide Method IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,R-2019	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.01-1.4	0.01
8	Iron, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 53):2003,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method	0.28	0.23	50	0.2-10	0.2
9	Nitrate , mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method	1.56	3.27	50	0.5-45.0	0.5
10	pH value	IS 3025, (Part 11) : 1983 R-2017 Electrometric (Ph Meter) method	8.32	7.99	6.5-8.5	2.0-12.0	2
11	Sulphate, mg/l	APHA –23rd Edition,4500- S, Turbidity Method	280	138	400	10.0-400.0	10
12	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 16): 1984 R-2017 Gravimetric method	486	238	1500	25.0-5000.0	25
13	Zinc, mg/l	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method	0.32	0.31	15	0.1 - 3.0	0.2

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit*

****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise* ***Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent***

(Amit Raj Mishra)

HOD's Initial/Signature

(Kumar Vaibhav)

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Analysed by

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
SURFACE WATER ANALYSIS REPORT
CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Surface Water Samples

Month & Year	**QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTER1**	**Report No.**	**2022SW06011**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**16.03.2023**
Project	**Sample Ref. No.**		REM/BCCL/2022/ 12 /SW /01	**Sampling Method**	**(IS 3025 , Part-1) CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
Sampling Stations	**(i)**	**Downstream of Jamunia Nala(SW 01)**	**Date of Sampling**	12.12.22	**Period of Analysis**
	(ii)	**Upstream of Jamunia Nala(SW 02)**	**Date of Sampling**	12.12.22	Nov –Jan 2023

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**Observed Values**		**IS : 2296 INLAND SURFACE WATER [1982] Class 'C**	**Range of Testing**	**LDL**
			(i)	**(ii)**			
1	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,Part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	<0.006	0.2	0.006-10	0.006
2	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.005	<0.005	0.1	0.005-10	0.005
3	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine	<0.002	<0.002	0.005	0.002-10	0.002
4	Selenium, mg/l, Max	IS-3025 ,Part 56:2003, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition, AAS-VGA	<0.007	<0.007	0.05	0.007-10	0.007

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit*

****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise* ***Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent***

Analysed by

(Kumar Vaibhav)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Initial/Signature

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for MINE EFFLUENT Water Samples

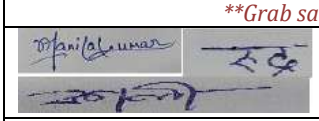
Month & Year	**QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTERI**	**Report No.**	**2022DW0601/1**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**16.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2022/MW/12/01**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)**
Sampling Stations	**MW1**	**Date of Sampling**	**26.12.2022**	**Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**	

Period of Analysis **nov** **to** **jan 2023**

Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	MW1	Range Of Testing	LDL	MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'
1	B.O.D (3 days 27°C), mg/l, Max	IS 3025 /44:1993,R:20033 day incubation at 27°C	<2.0	2-1000.0	2	30
2	Colour	APHA,23RD Edition ,2120-B-:2017	2	1.0-500.0	1	1-100Hazen Units
3	COD, mg/l, Max	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method	32	4.0-800.0	4	250
4	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, *Max*	IS 3025(Part42): 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame	<0.2	0.2-10.0	0.2	3
5	Dissolved Phosphate (as P), mg/l, Max	IS 3025/ 31, 1988 R 2019	<0.1	0.1-5	0.1	5
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, *Max*	APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)	0.35	0.2-2	0.2	2
7	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019	<0.01	0.01-1.4	0.01	0.1
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, *Max*	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame	<0.2	0.2-10	0.2	3
9	Manganese(as Mn), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.1	0.1-10	0.005	0.1
10	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, *Max*	IS-3025(Part 54):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame	<0.1	0.1-10.0	0.1	3
11	Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l, *Max*	APHA, 23 rd Edition,UV-Spectrphotometric	0.55	0.5-45	0.5	10
12	Oil & Grease, mg/l, Max	IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric	<2.0	2.0-1000	2	10
13	pH value	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	7.99	1 -14	0.1	5.5 to 9.0
14	Temperature (°C)	IS-3025/09:1984, Thermometeric	22.7	1-100	Shall not exceed 50 C above the receiving temp.	
15	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, *Max*	IS-3025(Part 52):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame	<0.1	0.1-8	0.1	2
16	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l, Max	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric	41	10-5000	10	100
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, *Max*	IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame	0.13	0.1-2.0	0.1	5
18	Odour	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C	Agreeable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Qualitative

****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,*

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,*



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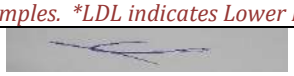

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(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Test Report for MINE EFFLUENT Water Samples

Month & Year	**QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022**	**Cluster**	**CLUSTERI**			**Report No.**	**2022DW0601/1**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**16.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2022/MW/12/01**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)**	
Sampling Stations	**MW1**	**Date of Sampling**	**26.12.2022**	**Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**			
				Period of Analysis	**Nov**	**to**	**Jan 2023**

Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Method of Analysis**	**MW1**	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'**
1	Ammonical Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	IS 3025/34:1988,R : 2009, Nessler's	<0.02	0.02-100	0.02	50
2	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	0.006-5	0.006	0.2
3	Free Ammonia, mg/l, Max	IS:3025/34:1988, Nesseler's	<0.01	0.01-10	0.01	5
4	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, *Max*	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23rd Edition, 3111B, AAS-Flame	<0.005	0.2-10	0.2	2
5	Phenolic compounds	APHA, 23rd Edition4-Amino Antipyrine	<0.002	0.002-5	0.002	1
6	Selenium, mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition, AAS-VGA	<0.007	0.007-5	0.007	0.05
7	Sulphide (as S^{2-}) mg/l Max.	APHA 23rd Edition Methylene Blue Method	<0.005	0.005-5	0.005	2
8	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	IS:3025/34:1988, Nesseler's	<1.0	1-200	1	100
9	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl B. (Iodometric Method-I)	<0.04	0.04-10	0.04	1

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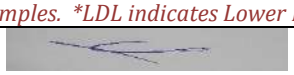

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(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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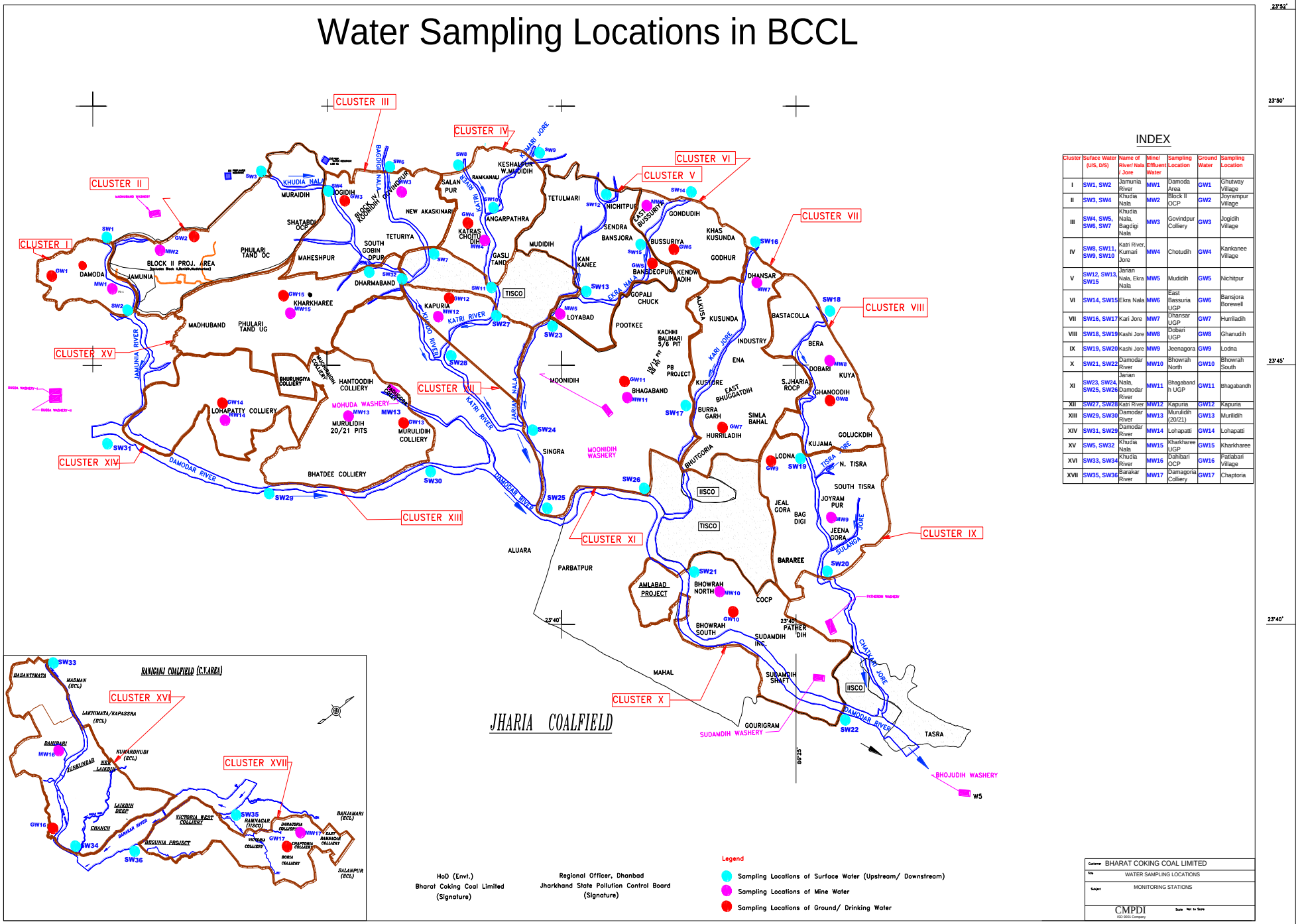
Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

Cluster	Suface Water (U/S, D/S)	Name of River/ Nala Jore	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Jamunia River	MW1	Damoda Area	GW1	Ghutway Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudia Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudia Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogidih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Katri River, Kumari Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudidih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kari Jore	MW7	Dhansar UGP	GW7	Hurriladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kashi Jore	MW8	Dobari UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kashi Jore	MW9	Jeenagora	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband h UGP	GW11	Bhagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Katri River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murulidih (20/21)	GW13	Murulidih
XIV	SW31, SW29	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Khudia Nala	MW15	Kharkharee UGP	GW15	Kharkharee
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudia River	MW16	Dahibari OCP	GW16	Patlabari Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS
CMPDI (ISO 9001 Company)	Scale Not to Scale

Annexure- X

Email

भारत सरकार
Govt. of India
श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
Ministry of Labour & Employment
खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय
Directorate-General of Mines Safety

NO: 010310|CZ|Dhanbad Region No.III|Perm|2022|206109

Date: 11.03.2022

From
Director of Mines Safety, Region III, Central Zone, Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

To
Agent, Damoda Colliery, M/s BCCL, Po. Karmatand, Bokaro, Jharkhand.

Sub: Permission under Regulation 196(3) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 to conduct controlled deep hole blasting within 500m but beyond 100m of Ghutway Village, Albion Quarters & Bunglow, Work Shop, Sijua Pahari village and Hirak road, in the area demarcated by polygon namely A3/A, A3/G, A3/H, A3/I, A3/J, A3/K, A3/L, A3/M, A3/N, A3/O, A3/P, A3/Q, A3/R, A3/S, A3/T, A3/C, A3/D, A3/E, A3/F and A3/A, in Part of A-3 Revised Patch, in purple colour as shown on Plan No. DC/SURFACE/PERMISSION/2021/295, dated 07.12.2021 at Opencast workings of Damoda Colliery of M/s Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your application vide letter No. DC/DGMS/Permission/2021/2122, dated 17.12.2021, Online application Id: 206109, dated 15.12.2021 enclosing therewith Surface plan No. DC/SURFACE/PERMISSION/2021/295, dated 07.12.2021, ISO safety clearance vide letter No. BCCL/GM(S&R)/Safety Clearance/Damoda Colly/2022/122, dated 25.02.2022, Scientific Study Report by Department of Mining Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi - 221005 on "Scientific study for blasting in Danger zone at Proposed Patch A-3(revised) of Ghutway Section of Damoda Colliery under Barora Area of BCCL as per the Provisions of Clause -3 of Regulations 196 of CMR 2017" submitted to management vide Registration No. Min/const./Reg./21-22/002, dated 01.07.2021 and other documents.

The matter has since been examined on the basis of the information furnished by you.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Inspector of Mines (also designated as Director-General of Mines Safety) under Regulations 196(3) of the Coal Mines Regulation, 2017 and by virtue of the authorization granted to me by the Chief Inspector of Mines (also designated as Director-General of Mines Safety) under Section 6(1) of the Mines Act, 1952, I, hereby, permit you to conduct controlled deep hole blasting within 500m but beyond 100m of Ghutway Village, Albion Quarters & Bunglow, Work Shop, Sijua Pahari village and Hirak road, in the area demarcated by polygon namely A3/A, A3/G, A3/H, A3/I, A3/J, A3/K, A3/L, A3/M, A3/N, A3/O, A3/P, A3/Q, A3/R, A3/S, A3/T, A3/C, A3/D, A3/E, A3/F and A3/A, in Part of A-3 Revised Patch, in purple colour as shown on Plan No. DC/SURFACE/PERMISSION/2021/295, dated 07.12.2021 at Opencast workings of Damoda Colliery of M/s Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., subject to the following conditions being complied with:-

1.0 No deep hole blasting shall be done within a distance of 100.0m from any permanent building or surface structure whether or not belonging to the Owner.

Manager
Damoda Colliery
Barora Area
ATTESTED

J Operations connected with Drilling, Charging, Stemming and Blasting of deep holes shall be placed under overall charge of an Assistant Manager, holding at least a second class manager's certificate of competency granted under the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017, who shall supervise the said operations in accordance with the guidelines and directives issued by the Manager.

3.0 No blasting in the opencast working shall be done till such time the Incharge of the blasting operation has ensured that, no person/vehicle passes on road existing at the minimum distance of 100.0m from the proposed opencast working. For the purpose drop bar barrier shall be provided on both side of the road at a distance of 500 m from the place of firing of shots in the proposed limit of quarry and during blasting, guard shall be posted on the barrier and person/vehicle shall not be allowed to pass on the road during blasting and till the time all clear signal after blasting is obtained.

4.0 While blasting in area within 500 m but beyond 100 m of dwellings/hutments or any permanent structures whether or not belonging the Owner, the maximum charge per delay and total charge per round shall not exceed as indicated below for 5mm/sec, 10mm/sec and 15mm/sec PPV:

Distance (m)	Maximum charge/delay (Kg)			Total charge/round (Kg)		
	Allowable PPV(5)*	Allowable PPV(10)**	Allowable PPV(15)***	Allowable PPV(5)*	Allowable PPV(10)**	Allowable PPV(15)***
100	6	16	29	225	648	1204
125	9	25	46	351	1013	1881
150	13	36	66	506	1459	2709
175	18	49	90	689	1985	3687
200	23	65	118	900	2593	4816
225	29	82	149	1139	3282	6096
250	36	101	184	1406	4052	7525
275	44	122	222	1701	4903	9106
300	52	145	265	2025	5835	10837
325	61	171	311	2376	6847	12718
350	71	198	360	2756	7941	14750
375	81	227	414	3163	9116	16932
400	93	258	471	3599	10372	19265
500	145	404	735	5624	16207	30102

*5mm/sec for Kuchha house dwellings not belonging to owner

** 10mm/sec for Pukka house dwellings not belonging to owner

*** 15mm/sec for dwellings belonging to owner

Manager
Damoda Colliery
Barora Area

ATTESTED

5.0 All conditions for deep hole blasting in opencast mine as stipulated in Gazette Notification, G.S.R. 985(E), dated 01.10.2018 shall be strictly complied.

6.0 All conditions for conducting blasting in fire area in opencast mine as stipulated in Gazette Notification, G.S.R. 986(E), dated 01.10.2018 shall be strictly followed.

7.0 All other suggestions and recommendations made by Scientific Study Report by Department of Mining Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi - 221005, vide Registration No. Min/const./Reg./21-22/002, dated 01.07.2021 shall be strictly complied with.

8.0 To control flying fragments resulting out of blasting from projecting beyond a distance of 10metres from the place of firing, following precautions shall be taken:-

a. No shot hole shall be fired in crushed, broken or fractured ground/strata.
b. Blasting shall be done against a free face only. Blasted material shall be cleared off before commencement of drilling operation for succeeding round.
c. Top stemming column shall not be less than the burden.
d. Only such stemming material that is free from pebbles and stone chips shall be used. Moist sand shall be used for stemming of deep holes.
e. All the blasting operation shall be conducted with muffling arrangement strictly. Muffling of holes should be done with conveyor belt or wire netting pieces (1.8m x 1.2m) overlain by 3 to 4 sand bags each 35.0-40.0kg by weight.
f. Variation in inclination of holes shall be within 5 degrees to avoid variation in crest and toe burden.
g. In an undercut bench face, the quantity of explosives to be charged within undercut portion shall be suitably reduced.
h. In case water is encountered in any shot-hole, either the shot-hole shall be dewatered by blowing compressed air into the hole or the explosive column shall be gently pushed down by wooden rod and sufficient time given for the explosive column to sink to the desired depth before the round is fired.

8.1 Arrangements should also be made for guarding against unauthorized entry of villagers & animals within the distance of danger zone.

8.2 No secondary blasting/boulder blasting shall be carried out when blasting site is within 500m from the existing structure. In case of boulder formation, the boulders shall be dozed off to a suitable distance. Secondary blasting/boulder blasting, if conducted shall be done separately from production/main blast.

9.0 Mobile telephones shall not be used in the blasting areas at the time of handling, charging and blasting of explosives.

9.1 The cartridge of explosives shall be lowered carefully into the shot-holes so as to avoid sticking of cartridges in the shot holes thereby causing air spaces in column of explosive charge. After charging each hole with explosive, the length of the remaining hole shall be measured to ensure that the cartridges are in close contact with each other and there is no air gap between any two cartridges of explosives. In case of the length of uncharged portion, the hole is not as per the calculation thereby indicating the presence of air space, attempt may be made to push down the charge in case of slurry explosives only. Remaining hole shall then be stemmed with moist sand and before blasting the shot-hole.

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10.0 Blasting shall be conducted in day light only and shall not be conducted under overcast sky.

11.0 In case of change in Geo – Mining conditions, fresh study shall be conducted to obtain the maximum charge per delay and per blast.

12.0 All provisions stipulated in Code of Practice framed by the Manager shall be strictly adhered to.

13.0 Danger zone (500m) and permitted 100m line around the proposed area shall be kept marked in the field as well as on the surface plan maintained under Regulation 65(1)(a) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 by conducting actual survey.

14.0 A proper record of blast parameters like spacing and burden of holes, hole depth, number of holes fired in the round, charge per hole and charge per round, length of explosive column(s) and stemming column length(s), initiation pattern(with proper sketches wherever called for), manner of muffling, results of ground vibration observed(PPV, frequency and air over pressure) and distance up to which flying fragments resulting out of blasting projected, shall also be kept maintained in a bound paged book with each round of deep-hole shots fired. The records shall be duly signed by the Blasting Officer and countersigned by the Manager of the mine.

15.0 Competent persons i.e. explosive carrier trained in controlled blasting techniques and duly authorized by manager shall be permitted for charging & firing the shots.

16.0 The P.P.V. at dwellings/other structures not belonging to the owner shall be measured for every blast and the records of the same shall be maintained in a bound paged book kept for the purpose duly counter signed by blasting officer and manager. A quarterly report of the same shall be submitted to this Directorate. The PPV shall not be more than the limit as mentioned in DGMS Circular No. 7 of 1997 as given below:

Type of structure	Dominant excitation frequency, Hz		
	<8 Hz	8 – 25 Hz	>25 Hz
(A) Buildings/structures not belonging to the owner			
1. Domestic houses/structures (Kuchcha, brick & cement)	5	10	15
2. Industrial buildings	10	20	25
3. Objects of historical importance and sensitive structures	2	5	10
(B) Buildings with limited span of life and belonging to owner			
1. Domestic houses/structures	10	15	25
2. Industrial buildings	15	25	50

17.0 The Blasting parameters as specified in D.G.M.S. (Tech.) (S&T) circular No. 6 of 2007 to protect the important underground features like coal pillars, water dams and ventilation & isolation / sectionalisation stoppings e.t.c. falling within 100 m in any direction of the proposed working shall be followed.

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18.0 In case, with any of the deep-hole rounds fired, the PPV of ground vibrations resulting out of blasting is observed to be more than 10mm/sec at a distance of 100m from the site of blast or the flying fragments project to a distance beyond 10m from the place of firing/blasting, operations shall be discontinued and this Directorate shall be informed immediately and blasting operations connected with this permission shall not be resumed unless express permission in writing is accorded by this Directorate.

19.0 Blasting time shall be fixed by the Manager in consultation with local people and a caution board prepared in the local language depicting the time of blasting shall be prominently placed at strategic places all around the proposed area. No blasting shall be done in deviation of the blasting time fixed except for reasons to be recorded in writing by Manager.

20.0 The surface over the area to be blasted and upto 10m around shall be cleaned of any loose material or stones etc. The area falling within a distance of 60 cm from the collar of each blast hole shall be cleaned of loose stone, drill cuttings, debris and other loose material.

21.0 Two way communication by wireless/walkie-talkie sets shall be provided to the Assistant Manager in-charge of blasting, the shot-firer and to the assistants of the shot-firer. The set, including mobile phones in possession of blasting personal, if any, shall remain switched off during handling and charging of explosives.

22.0 Before shots are charged, stemmed and fired, sufficient warning by siren or other suitable means shall be given to warn persons within a radius of 500m, including to the inhabitants of structures and dwellings, not belonging to the owner.

23.0 It shall be ensured that no person remains in the dwellings/structures of any of the villages falling within a radial distance of 500m of the place of firing at the time of blasting. Guards shall be posted for the purpose to ensure that no person inadvertently enters the danger zone, and that all persons within the danger zone have taken proper shelter. A mobile vehicle fitted with siren shall also be provided for warning the persons within danger zone.

24.0 Guards shall be posted at either end/extreme points of the village road falling within danger zone, who shall by, efficient signals, intimate clearance of traffic to the shot-firer and also warn passerby and vehicles.

25.0 Suitable emulsion explosives shall be used, if high water percolation is observed in the drilled holes.

26.0 Owner, Agent and Manager shall provide substantially built shelter to shotfirer and his assistants for taking shelter in danger zone. Blasting shelter without bottom plate shall not be used for taking shelter. Blasting shelter shall not be placed in the direction of free face of blasting site.

Manager
Damoda Colliery
Bapora Area

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27.0 The preparation of charges and charging & stemming of holes shall be carried out under the personal supervision of overman (called shotfirer), who shall fire the shots himself.

28.0 Firing of shots by exploder shall be done by shotfirer only when blasting officer gives clearance after observing all precautions against blasting.

29.0 ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS:

29.1 A Code of practice for controlled deep hole blasting shall be framed by the Manager for the purpose on basis of safety management plan, which shall strictly be followed.

29.2 In the event of any change in the circumstances connected with this permission which is likely to endanger the life of persons employed in the mine or the mine, the mining operations for which this permission has been granted shall be stopped forthwith and intimation thereof shall be sent to this Directorate. The said mining operation shall not be resumed without express and fresh permission in writing from this Directorate.

29.3 If at any time any one of the conditions, subject to which this permission has been granted, is violated or not complied with, this permission shall be deemed to have been revoked with immediate effect.

29.4 This permission may be amended, modified or withdrawn at any time if considered necessary in the interest of safety and is being issued under Regulation 196(3) of the Coal Mines Regulations 2017 only, without prejudice to any other provisions of law which may be or may become applicable at any time.

29.5 This Directorate shall be informed as soon as the mining operations are commenced in accordance with the above permission. Intimation about completion of the mining operations should also be sent promptly and in any case not later than one month thereof.

29.6 This permission shall remain valid for a period of FOUR YEARS from the date of issue of this letter.

Your Faithfully

MUKESH KUMAR SINHA (DIRECTOR(ACTING) - DHANBAD REGION NO.III)

Manager
Damoda Colliery
Barora Area

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