BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.
A Mini Ratna Company
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.)
REGD.Office: KoylaBhawan, Koyla Nagar, Dhanbad-826005
CIN No.U10101JH1972GOI000918
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER
BLOCK-II AREA

Ref No.GM/B-II/ENV./2023-24/ 50

Dated: - 31.05.2023

To
The Director
Ministry of Environment, Forest & CC
2nd Floor, Headquarter- Jharkhand State Housing Board
Harmu Chowk
Ranchi, Jharkhand-834002

Sub: Six monthly reports on implementation of Environmental measures for the period from Oct.' 2022 to March' 2023 in respect of Cluster –II groups of mines.

Ref.:- EC Order No. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013

Dear Sir,
Kindly find enclosed herewith the six-monthly report on implementation of Environmental measures for the period from **Oct.' 2022 to March' 2023** in respect of Cluster –II groups of mines. Cluster-II group of mines having leasehold area 2025.75 Ha is under mining operation.
This is for your kind information and doing needful, please.

Yours faithfully,

31/05/23

General Manager
Block-II Area

Encl: as above

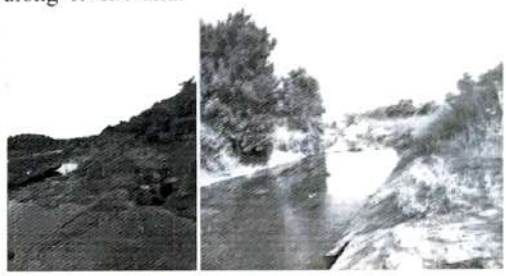
C.C to

1. HoD (Envt.), BCCL, Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad
2. Nodal Officer (Envt.), Barora Area
3. Nodal Officer (Env), Block-II Area

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE COMPLIANCE OF CLUSTER-II MINING AREA OF BCCL
(GRANTED VIDE: J-11015/35/2011-IA II (M) dated 06.02.13
(01.10.2022 to 31.03.2023)

<table>
<tr><th>Sl. no.</th><th>A. Specific Conditions by MOEF:</th><th>Compliance</th></tr>
<tr><td>i</td><td>The maximum production by opencast mining shall not exceed beyond that for which environmental clearance has been granted for the 5 mine of Cluster- II .</td><td>The production from the Cluster is within limit for which environment clearance has been granted.
<table>
<tr><td>Mine</td><td rowspan="2">Coal (MTPA)</td><td>2020-21</td><td>2021-22</td><td>2022-23</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cluster II</td><td>5.05</td><td>5.18</td><td>6.61</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>ii</td><td>The measure to identify in the Environmental Plan for Cluster- II groups of mine 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 condition. Action like trench cutting & water flushing is being taken to control, mine fires including old OB dump & areas as specified in Jharia Master Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii</td><td>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 and monitoring temperatures of the 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 restart fresh/spread fires in other areas including in mines of cluster II shall be undertaken. Expertise available internationally could also be utilized for control of fire in Jharia Coalfields and for their reclamation and to further minimize time for fire and subsidence control. Monitoring of fire should be carried out regularly.</td><td>Time -series maps of the Jharia Coalfields is prepared by NRSA for 2012 &17 and will continue. As per study conducted by NRSA, the western flank (Shatabdi and Muraidih) show diminished fire presence compared to 2012.

(Copy of NRSA report is enclosed as Annexure-I)</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv</td><td>Underground mining should be taken up after completion of reclamation of Opencast mine area.</td><td>Agreed. Underground mining will be taken up after the completion of reclamation of Opencast mine area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>v</td><td>The embankment constructed along the river boundary shall be of suitable dimensions and critical patches shall be strengthened by stone pitching on the river front side and stabilized with plantation so as to withstand the peak water flow and prevent mine inundation.</td><td>Strong stony embankment is present along river &nalla flowing nearby.
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>vi</td><td>The rejects of washeries in Cluster –II should be send to FBC based plant.</td><td>No washery is present in cluster.</td></tr>
<tr><td>vii</td><td>No mining shall be undertaken where underground fires continue. Measure shall be taken to prevent/ check such fire including in old OB dump areas where the fire could start due to presence of coal /shale with sufficient carbon content.</td><td>Mining is being carried out as per the guidelines of DGMS. Sufficient precaution like trench cutting and water flushing is being taken to guard against fire.</td></tr>
<tr><td>viii</td><td>There shall be no external OB dumps. OB produce from the whole cluster will be 484.89Mm^3. OB from 3 OCP and 2 patches in mixed mine 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.</td><td>OB produced is used in back-filling. Ecological restoration practices is being carried out at the stable OB dumps & decoalded area and grass seed are also spread on the slopes of the dumps for slope stability.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>ix</td><td>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-II shall be drawn up and implemented.</td><td>Calendar tree species has been prepared. Mine closure plan as per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal have been prepared by CMPDI and is being implemented. Calendar plan for OC mines of Cluster -II for next 3 yrs is:-
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>2023-24</td><td>2024-25</td><td>2025-26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coal(MTe)</td><td>9.0</td><td>9.775</td><td>12.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>OB (MM^3)</td><td>21.990</td><td>20.336</td><td>22.097</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>x</td><td>Mining shall be carried out as per statute 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 OC shall be protected to the extent feasible and the embankment proposed along water body shall be strengthened with stone pitching taking into account the highest flood level, based on past data, so as to guard against mine inundation. The slope of the embankment shall at least 2:1 towards the ML. The height of the embankment shall be at least 3 m higher than the HFL. The embankment to be constructed by OB /solid waste shall be strengthened with stone pitching. Slope stability of the embankment shall be done by planting suitable grass and shrubs using native species selected from the study area.</td><td>It is being followed. More than 60 m distance is being maintained from nearby river/nalla.
Strong stony embankment with plantation is present along river/Nalla.
 
The height of the embankment of Jamunia river is 8 m higher than the HFL</td></tr>
<tr><td>xi</td><td>Active OB dumps near water bodies and rivers should be re-handled for backfilling abandoned mine voids. However, those which have been biologically reclaimed need not be disturbed.</td><td>There is no active OB dumps near water bodies and rivers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xii</td><td>Thick green belt shall be developed along undisturbed areas, mine boundary and in mine reclamation. A total area of 1237.48ha shall be reclaimed and afforested.</td><td>It is being complied. Total area of 202.5 ha has been planted. A total area of 16.5 ha & 500 gabion is taken for plantation in 2021-23 & being eco-restored.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xiii</td><td>The road should be provided with avenue plantation on both side as trees act as sink of carbon and other pollutant.</td><td>400 no of sapling planted along connecting and transportation road. 2 nos. of Plantation sites are present along road (approx 400 m) connecting mine to state govt road and also there are 2-3 plantation site along permanent road in mines. Most of the coal is being transported through railway siding .Road transport is being carried out through existing network of NH/SH where avenue plantation already exist.
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>xiv</td><td>Specific mitigative measures identified for the Jharia Coalfields in the Environmental Action Plan prepared for</td><td>Dhanbad Action Plan is being implemented. The salient actions of this area:</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Dhanbad as a critically polluted arc and relevant for Cluster- II shall be implemented.</td><td>1. Covered transportation of Coal.
2. Water sprinkling.
3. Plantation.
4. Utilization of surplus mine water.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xv</td><td>The locations of monitoring stations in the Jharia Coalfields should be finalized in consultation with the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. The Committee stated that smoke/dust emission vary from source to source (fuel wood, coal, fly ash from TPPs, silica from natural dust, etc) and a Source Apportionment Study should be got carried out for the entire Jharia Coalfields. Mineralogical composition study should be undertaken on the composition of the suspended particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) in Jharia Coalfields and also quantified. These studies would help ascertain source and extent of the air pollution, based on which appropriate mitigative measures could be taken.</td><td>Establishment of ambient environment quality monitoring stations has been finalized in consultation with the JSPCB.
The work of source apportionment was awarded to NEERI, Nagpur on 12.05.2018.
NEERI Nagpur has submitted the final report
The result report is attached.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xvi</td><td>The Transportation Plan for conveyor-cum–rail for Cluster-II should be dovetailed with Jharia Action Plan. Road transportation of coal during Phase–I should be by mechanically covered trucks, which should be introduced at the earliest.</td><td>CMPDIL RI-II has been requested to conduct study and prepare the plan in this regarding. No OEM is provided for mechanically covered trucks, transportation is being done by covering vehicle with Tarpaulin.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xvii</td><td>R&R of 1137 nos of PAF's involved. They should be rehabilitated at cost of Rs 45.08 Crores as per the approved Jharia Action Plan.</td><td>Implementation of master plan has already been started through Jharkhand Rehabilitation and Development Authority, Dhanbad. Survey of affected site by JRDA has done.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xviii</td><td>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 peizometers. The monitoring for quantity shall be dome four times a year in pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) seasons and for quality including Arsenic and Fluoride during the month of May. Data thus collected shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forest 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.</td><td>Groundwater level and quality is being regularly monitored by CMPDIL.

Tender has been cancelled thrice. The estimate is being revised in association with CMPDI for re-tendering.

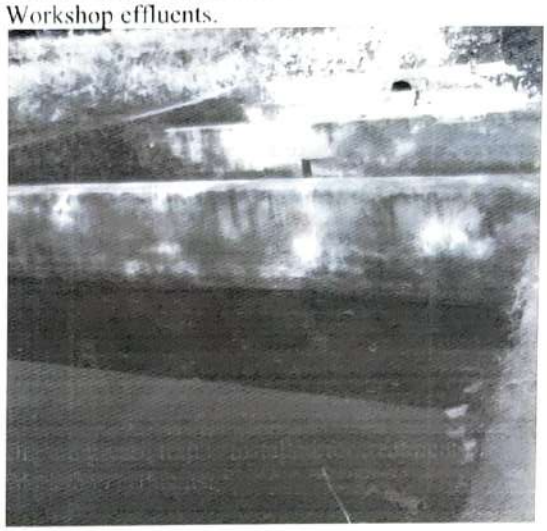
Water level monitoring at 5 hydrograph stations has been done in the months of May, August & November'2021 & Jan 2022 and the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Sl No.</th><th rowspan="2">Well No.</th><th rowspan="2">Location</th><th colspan="4">Water level (bgl in meters)</th></tr>
<tr><th>May '22</th><th>Aug' 22</th><th>Nov '22</th><th>Jan' 23</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>B-1</td><td>Muraidih</td><td>2.10</td><td>1.65</td><td>1.81</td><td>2.73</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>B-59</td><td>Khodovaly</td><td>4.50</td><td>0.44</td><td>1.14</td><td>1.04</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>B-60</td><td>Bahiyardih</td><td>10.53</td><td>1.08</td><td>5.80</td><td>9.38</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>B-61A</td><td>Kesargora</td><td>1.20</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.97</td><td>Abn</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>B-62A</td><td>Sadiyardih</td><td>6.45</td><td>1.77</td><td>4.91</td><td>5.15</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Average WL (bgl)</td><td>4.96</td><td>1.09</td><td>2.93</td><td>4.58</td></tr>
</table>
(Soft copy of report is enclosed as Annexure II)</td></tr>
</table>

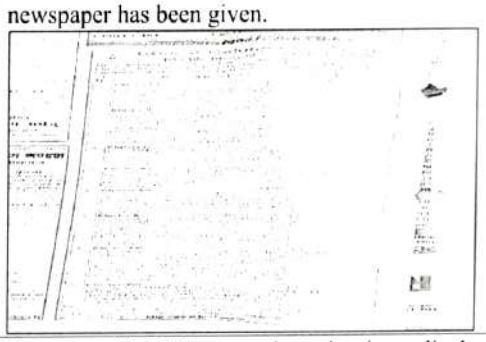
xix	Regular monitoring of subsidence movement on the surface over and around the working area and impact on natural drainage pattern, water bodies, vegetation, structure, roads, and surroundings shall be continued till movement ceases completely. In case of observation of any high rate of subsidence movement, appropriate effective corrective measures shall be taken to avoid loss of life and material. Cracks shall be effectively plugged with ballast and clayey soil/suitable material.	As the area is having O/C mines, hence no subsidence is there.
xx	Sufficient coal pillars shall be left un extracted around the air shaft (within the subsidence influence area) to protect from any damage from subsidence, if any.	Presently only OCP working exist.
xxi	High root density tree species shall be selected and planted over areas likely to be affected by subsidence.	As the area is having O/C mines, hence no subsidence is there.
xxii	Depression due to subsidence resulting in water accumulating within the low lying areas shall be filled up or drained out by cutting drains.	As the area is having O/C mines, hence no subsidence is there.
xxiii	Solid barriers shall be left below the roads falling within the blocks to avoid any damage to the roads.	As the area is having O/C mines, hence no subsidence is there.
xxiv	No depillaring operation shall be carried out below the township/colony.	Presently only OCP working exist in this cluster.
xxv	A detailed CSR Action Plan shall be prepared for Cluster II croup of mines. Specific activities shall be identified for CSR for the budget of Rs 77.50 Lakhs per year@ Rs 5/T of coal provided for CSR for 2012-2013 and Rs. 5/T of coal as recurring expenditure. The 416.98 ha of area within Cluster II 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 1237.48 ha of area at the post-mining stage, the 122.18ha of fallow/abandoned land and 416.98 ha waste land /barren land within Cluster- II mining lease area shall be rehabilitated/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. Issue 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. The company must give priority to capacity building both within the company and to the local youth, who are motivated to carry out the work in future.	BCCL is implementing CSR activities, as per Govt. norms with a CSR Committee being evaluated by Tata Institute of Social Science. Rs. 191.67 lakhs spend for Construction and maintenance of toilets for 5years in Government schools in Gumla District under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan. 125 toilets in 69 schools were constructed. All welfare/ CSR activities are also uploaded in Company web site. Work undertaken as per issue raised(Road, electricity, water availability, pond creation & cleaning etc) is given in Annexure III A (Expenditure under CSR is given in CSR Booklet enclosed as Annexure III)
xxvi	Details of transportation, CSR, R&R and implementation of environmental action plan for the clusters-II should be brought out in a booklet form within a year and regularly updated.	Booklet form is being maintained. (Soft copy of booklet is enclosed as Annexure III.) Environmental action plan is formulated and implementation is initiated.

<table>
<tr><td>xxvii</td><td>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.</td><td>Mine discharge water is being allowed to settle down in the mine sumps and is being used for domestic purpose after treatment through Pressure Filter. Regular monitoring of Water Quality Parameters is being carried out by CMPDIL and reports are being uploaded regularly on company website.
Max. value of parameters of mine discharge is given in the table below:
<table><tr><td>Total Suspended Solids</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>pH</td><td>7.55</td></tr><tr><td>Oil & Grease</td><td><2</td></tr><tr><td>COD</td><td>28</td></tr></table>(Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure IV)</td></tr>
<tr><td>xxviii</td><td>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 to dewatering of mine.</td><td>It is being complied and mine water is being used for the industrial purpose. Further mine water is also utilized for the community and irrigation purposes.
Following action has been taken by the Company:
1. Utilization of surplus mine water for irrigation, pisciculture purpose.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xxix</td><td>The void shall be converted into a water reservoir of a maximum depth of 15-20 m and shall be gently sloped and the upper benches of the reservoir shall be stabilised with plantation and the periphery of the reservoir fenced. The abandoned pits and voids should be backfilled with OB and reclaimed with plantation and or may be used for pisciculture.</td><td>The void will be converted into the water body as specified in EMP at the end of the mining.</td></tr>
<tr><td>xxx</td><td>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 peizometers. The monitoring for quantity shall be dome four times a year in pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) seasons and for quality including Arsenic and Fluoride during the month of May. Data thus collected shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forest 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.</td><td>Groundwater level and quality is being regularly monitored by CMPDIL.
Water level monitoring at 5 hydrograph stations has been done in the months of May, August & November'2020 & Jan 2021 and the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:
<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Sl No.</td><td rowspan="2">Well No.</td><td rowspan="2">Location</td><td colspan="4">Water level (bgl in meters)</td></tr><tr><td>May '22</td><td>Aug '22</td><td>Nov '22</td><td>Jan '23</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>B-1</td><td>Muraidih</td><td>2.10</td><td>1.65</td><td>1.81</td><td>2.73</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>B-59</td><td>Khodovaly</td><td>4.50</td><td>0.44</td><td>1.14</td><td>1.04</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>B-60</td><td>Bahiyardih</td><td>10.53</td><td>1.08</td><td>5.80</td><td>9.38</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>B-61A</td><td>Kesargora</td><td>1.20</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.97</td><td>Abn</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>B-62A</td><td>Sadiyardih</td><td>6.45</td><td>1.77</td><td>4.91</td><td>5.15</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Average WL (bgl)</td><td>4.96</td><td>1.09</td><td>2.93</td><td>4.58</td></tr></table>(Soft copy of report is enclosed as Annexure II)</td></tr>
<tr><td>xxxi</td><td>ETP shall also be provided for workshop, and CHP, if any. Effluents shall be treated to confirm to prescribe standards in case discharge into the natural water course.</td><td>Oil & grease Trap for workshop is provided</td></tr>
<tr><td>xxxii</td><td>The location of monitoring stations in the Jharia coalfield should be finalized in consultation with Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board.</td><td>The location of monitoring stations in the Jharia Coalfield has been finalized with the Jharkhand State pollution Control Board.</td></tr>
</table>

xxxiii	For monitoring land use pattern and for 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 of the project until end of mine life shall be prepared once in 3 years (for any one particular season which is consistent in the time series), and the report 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. Also CIL issued a work order to CMPDI for monitoring of land reclamation status of all the OC coal mines having production capacity of more than 5MM3 /Annum(coal+ OB) regularly on annual basis and for monitoring of less than 5 MM3I Annum at an interval of 3 years. With a total leasehold area of 16.32 Km2, two projects, Block-II and Muraidih were considered for land reclamation monitoring based on satellite data during 2019-20. Total excavated area is only 5.77 Km2, of which 0.85 Km2 area (14.73%) has been planted, 3.82 Km2 area (66.20%) is under backfilling and 1.10 Km2 area (19.06%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 80.94% of total area of the two OC projects has come under reclamation and balance 19.06% area is under active mining. (Soft copy of land reclamation report is enclosed as Annexure V)
xxxiv	A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests five year before mine closure for approval. Habitat Restoration Plan of the mine area shall be carried out using a mix of native species found in the original ecosystem, which were conserved in-situ and ex-situ in an identified area within the lease for reintroduction in the mine during mine reclamation and at the post mining stage for habitat restoration.	BCCL is being depositing the amount in ESCROW account as specified in the progressive mine closure Plan. A Final Mine Closure Plan along with details of Corpus Fund will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests five year before mine closure for approval. Native species (Sheesham,sirish,Arjuna,grass etc) are being used in mine reclamation. (Details of amount deposited enclosed as Annexure VI)
xxxv	A separate management structure for implementing environment policy and socio-economic issues and the capacity building required in this regard.	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.
xxxvi	(A) Corporate Environment Responsibility:	

	a) The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors. b) 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. c) 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. d) 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. This is also posted on BCCL website. 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 MOEF:**	
i	No change in mining technology and scope of working shall be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Mining is being done by shovel-dumper combination.
ii	No change in the calendar plan of production for quantum of mineral coal shall be made.	The coal production as planned is maintained to be within approved limits.
iii	Four ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NOx monitoring. 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 ,etc carried out at least once in six months.	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 carried out at least once in six months by CMPDIL. (Soft copy of monitoring report is enclosed as Annexure IV)
iv	Data on ambient air quality (PM10, PM 2.5, SO2 and NOx Hg, As, Ni, Cd,Cr 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 EPA rules,1986 shall be furnished as part of compliance report.	Data on ambient air and other monitoring data is being regularly submitted to the Ministry & Pollution Control Board along with compliance report. (Soft copy of 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.	Noise level varies from 47.5 dBA (Madhuband UGP) to 60.8 dBA (Madhuband Washery) . Regular maintenance of vehicles and other machineries are being practiced for control of noise level. Ear plugs/muffs are provided (250 Nos in 2020-21) 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 waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) shall be properly collected, treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under GSR 422 (E) dated 19th May 1993 and 31st December 1993 or as amended from time to time before discharge. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.	Oil and grease trap is installed for treatment of Workshop effluents.  (Oil & Grease trap) Excess mine water is being stored at old quarries and ponds for community use. This will help to recharge the ground water.
vii	Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Vehicles used for transporting the mineral shall be covered with tarpaulins and optimally loaded.	Regular pollution under control check-up is being done. Regular maintenance of vehicle is being practiced to kept vehicular emission under control. Coal is being transported in tarpaulin covered trucks. (Pollution under control certificate of vehicles are enclosed as Annexure VII)
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 EPA 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.	540 Nos. of dust maskswas provided in 2019-20 to personnel working in dusty areas. Vocational training center under separate Human Resource Development Deptt. is conducting regular training programme on these issues. More than 500 nos of employee got training at VTC Barora in FY 2020-21 (Training list enclosed as Annexure VIII)
x	Occupational health surveillance programme of the workers shall be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and to take corrective measures, if needed and records maintained thereof. The quality of environment due to outsourcing and the health and safety issues of the outsourced manpower should be addressed by the company while outsourcing.	Initial Medical Examination (IME) and Periodical Medical Examination (PME) of all the personnel are carried out as per the Statutes and Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) guideline. Medical examination of outsourcing Manpower is also being done.
xi	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	A full-fledged Environment cell, with a suitable qualified multidisciplinary team of executives has been established. GM (Environment) at head quarter

	the company.	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.
xii	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.	Separate head "plantation"&"environment" is there for recurring expenditure and used for eco-restoration, environmental protection measures, statutory payments etc.In 2020-21 approx Rs.40 lakhs expenditure incurred on plantation, eco-restoration & environmental monitoring. (Excluding the cost of manpower & Diesel consumed in water spraying tanker)
Xiii	The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers 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.	It has been complied. Advertisement in local newspaper has been given. 
xiv	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall be marked to concern Panchayat/ZilaParishad,Municipal corporation or Urban local body and local NGO,ifany,from whom any suggestion /representation has been received while processing the proposal. A copy of the clearance letter shall also be displayed on company's website.	Being complied. Clearance letter has been displayed on Company web site. Also Clearance letter has been sent to Mukhiya of different Panchayat. (Soft copy of letters are enclosed as Annexure IX)
xv	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall also 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 Sector and Collector's Office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.	. Complied.
xvi	The clearance letter shall be uploaded on the company's website. The compliance status of the stipulated environmental clearance 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 public domain. 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 shall also be displayed at the entrance of the project premises and mine office and in corporate office and on company's website.	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 project premises and Area office.
xvii	The project proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions (both in hard copy and in e-mail) to the respective Regional	Being submitted.

	Office of the Ministry, respective Zonal Office s of CPCB and the SPCB.	
xviii	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.	Full cooperation will be extended from project end.
xix	The Environmental statement for each financial year ending 31 March in For –V is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent for the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules,1986,as amended subsequently, shall also be uploaded on 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	Being submitted on time.

31/01/23

General Manager
Block-II Area

Uttam Kumar Jha 31.05.23

Area Manager (Env)
Block-II Area

31/05/2023

Project Officer
ABOCP Mine

31.5.23

General Manager
Barora Area

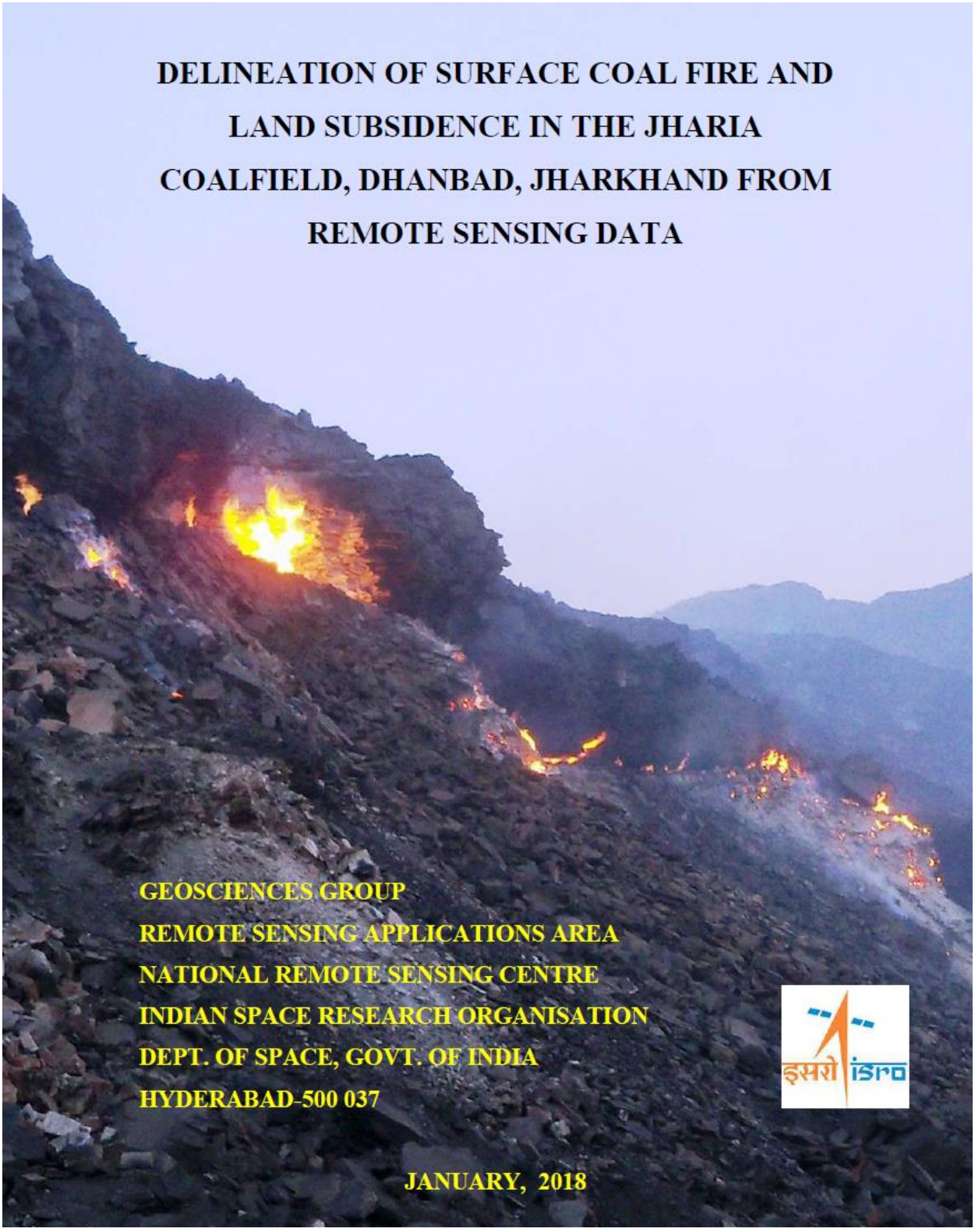
Kaisval 31.05.23

Area Manager (Env)
Barora Area

31/05/2023

Project Officer
AMP Colliery

Annexure-I


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

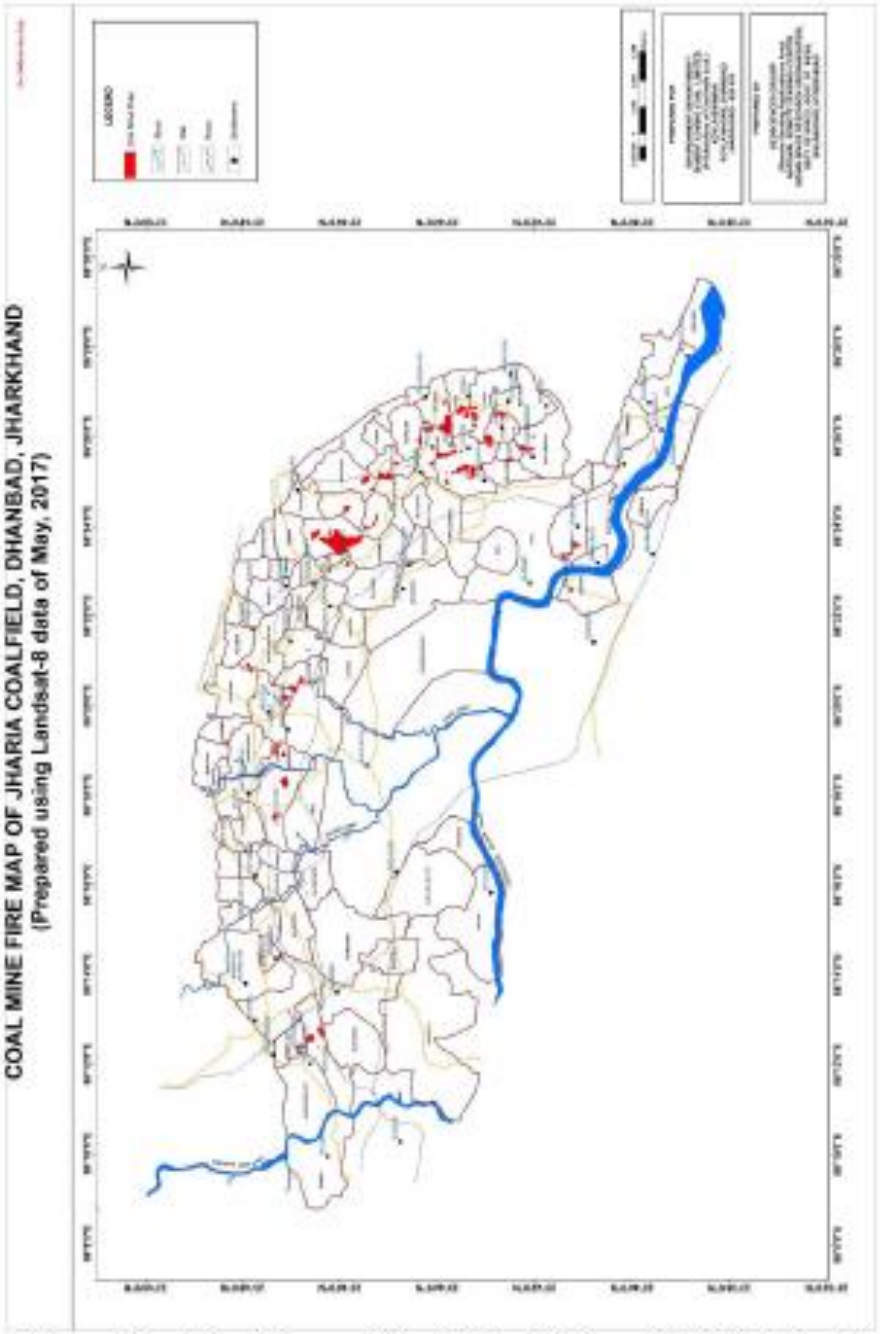


Figure 5: Coal mine fire map (May, 2017) of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad. The fire areas shown in this map have been verified in the field as per field points in figure 13.

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-X

STRICTLY RESTRICTED
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.

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)

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MARCH – 2023

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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).

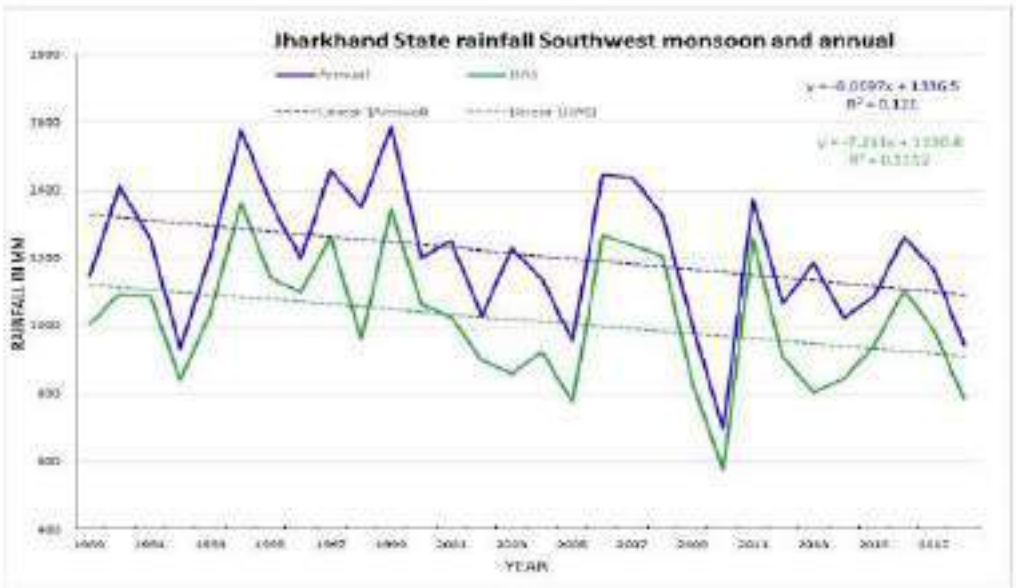


Fig-1.

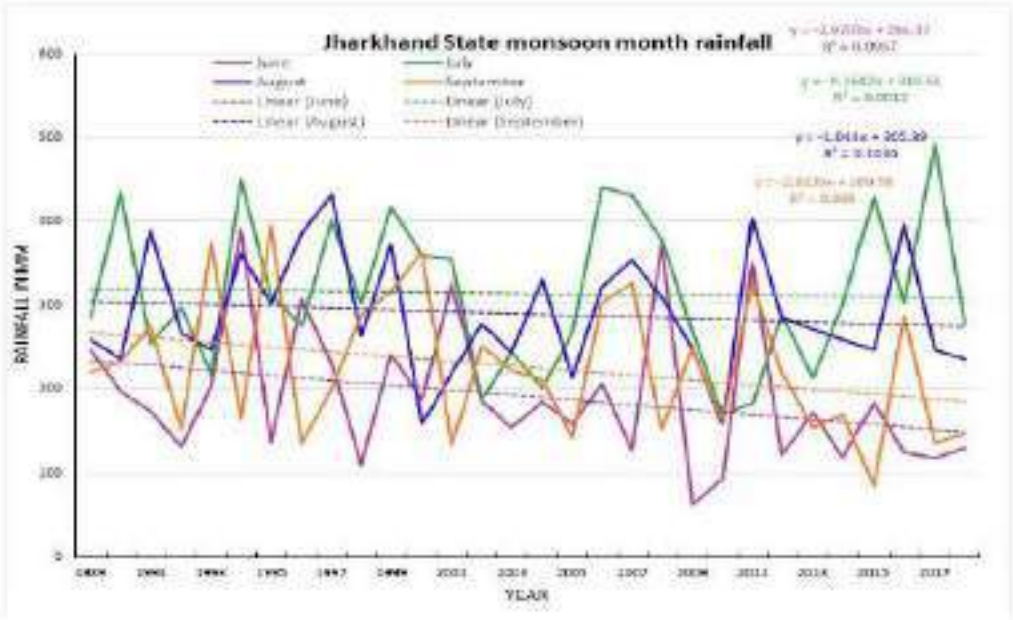


Fig-2.

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}

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.

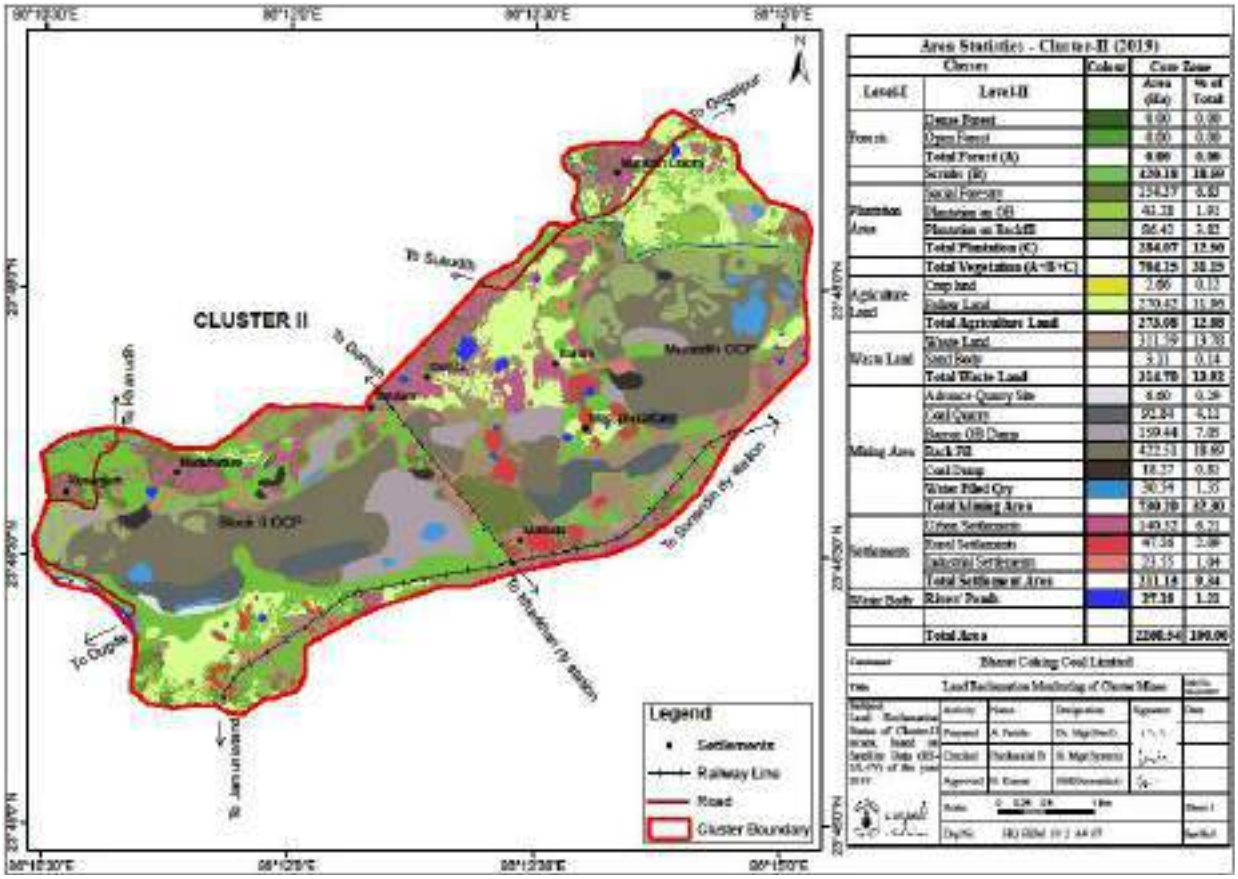
Monitoring stations (**B-1, B-59, B-60, B-61A and B-62A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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



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

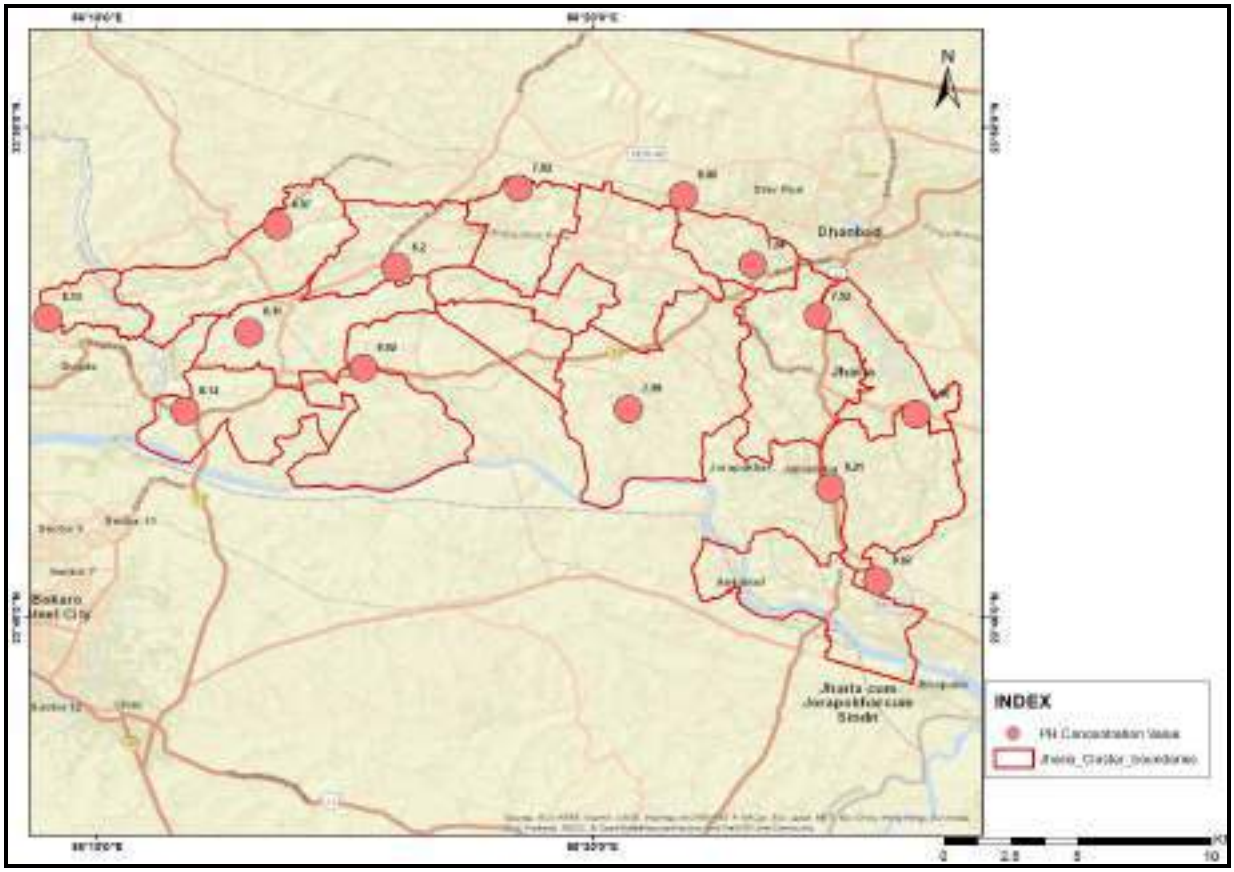
The ground water samples of the study area (15 nos. of Cluster of mines, BCCL) were collected from dug wells and analyzed. Fifteen ground water samples (GW-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 16) analyzed during the month of June'2022 at CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad. The water sampling details is 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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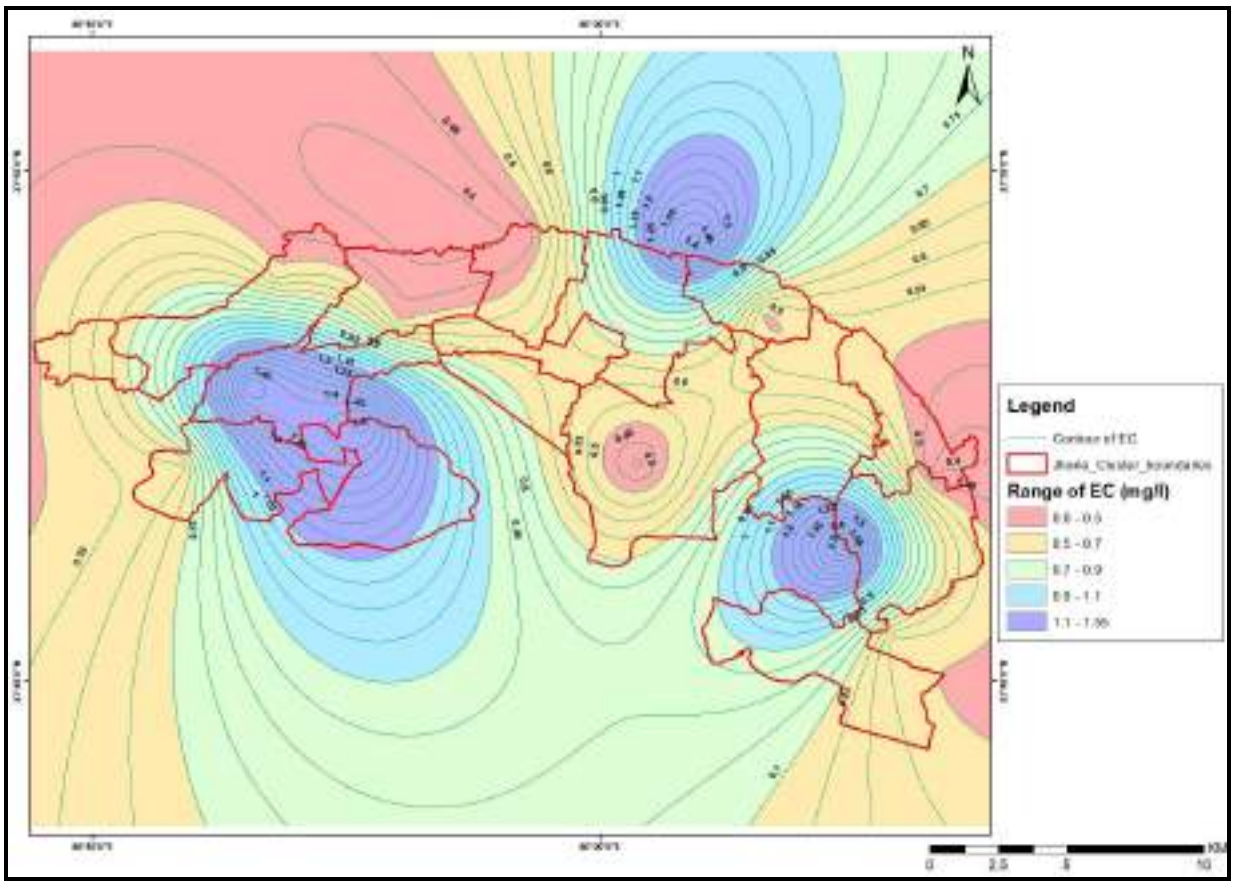
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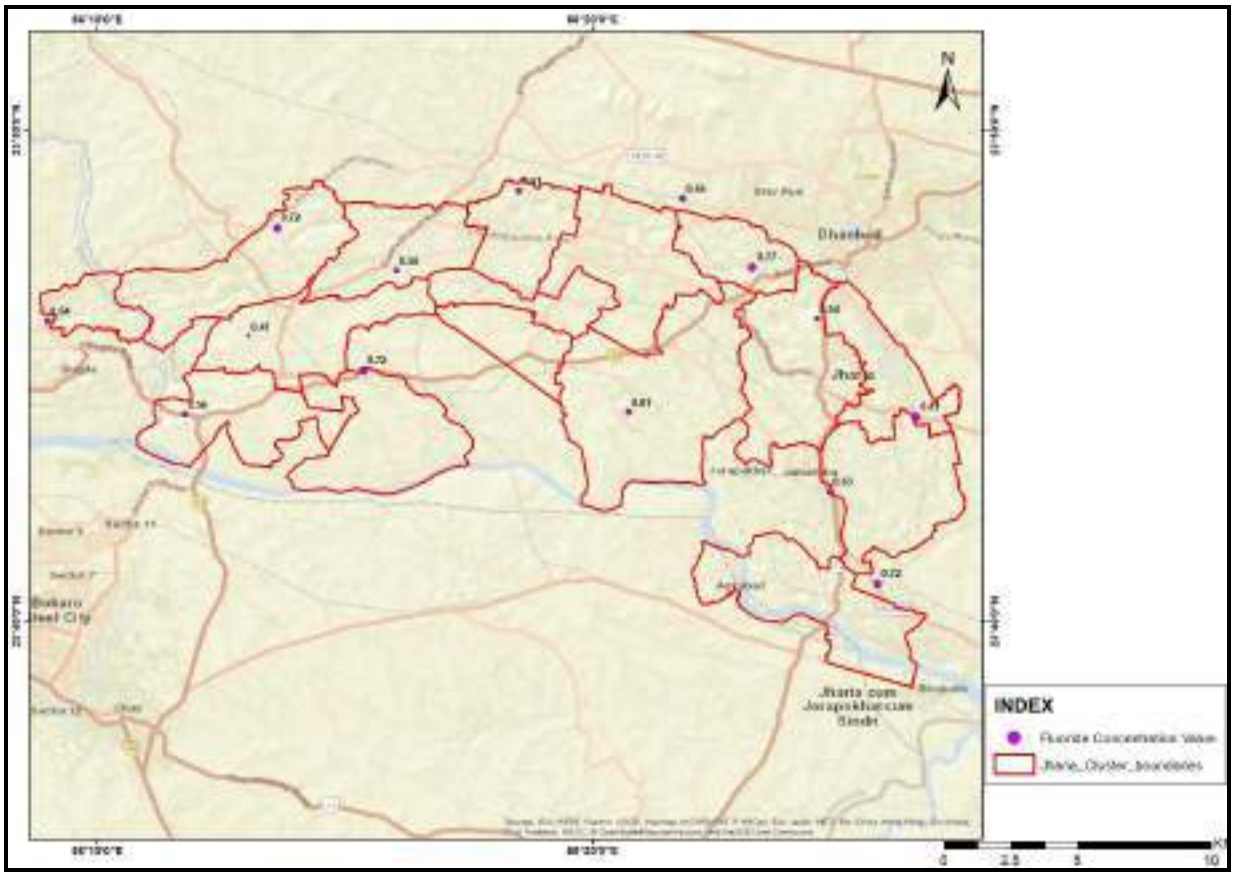
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Jharia cum Jorapokharcoal Sindri
INDEX
Fluoride Concentration Values
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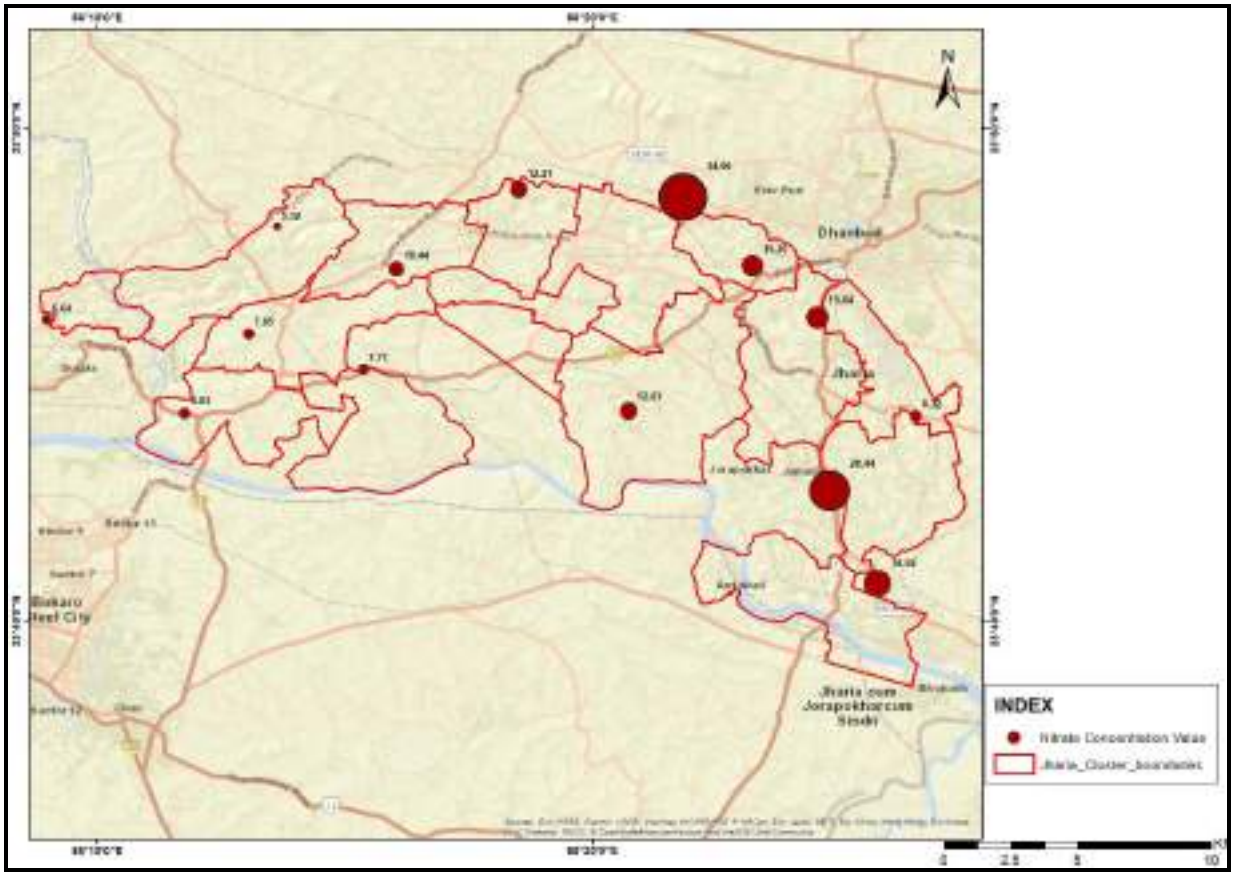
10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Dhanbad
Bokaro Steel City
Jharia cum Jorapokharcoal Sindri
INDEX
Nitrate Concentration Value
Jharia_Cluster_boundaries
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2.5
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10

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

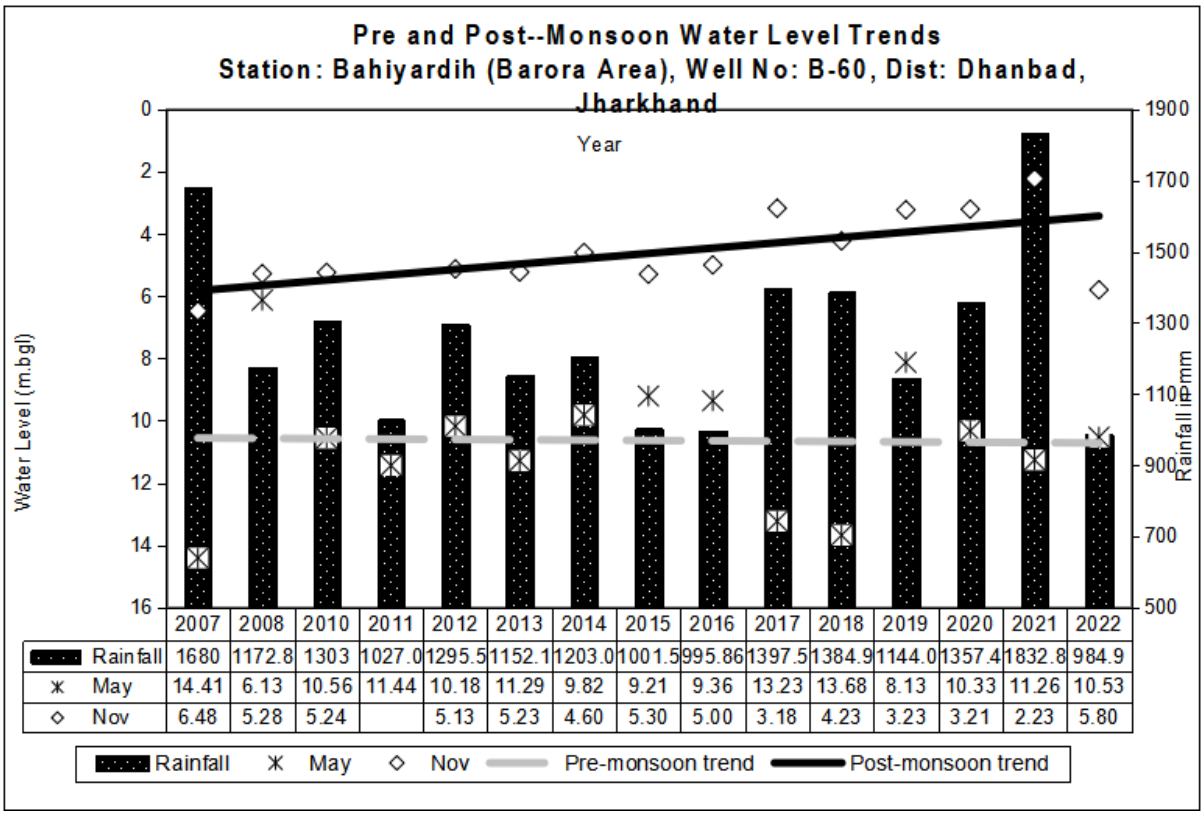
Annexure – VB

Historical Water Level data of Hydrograph Stations

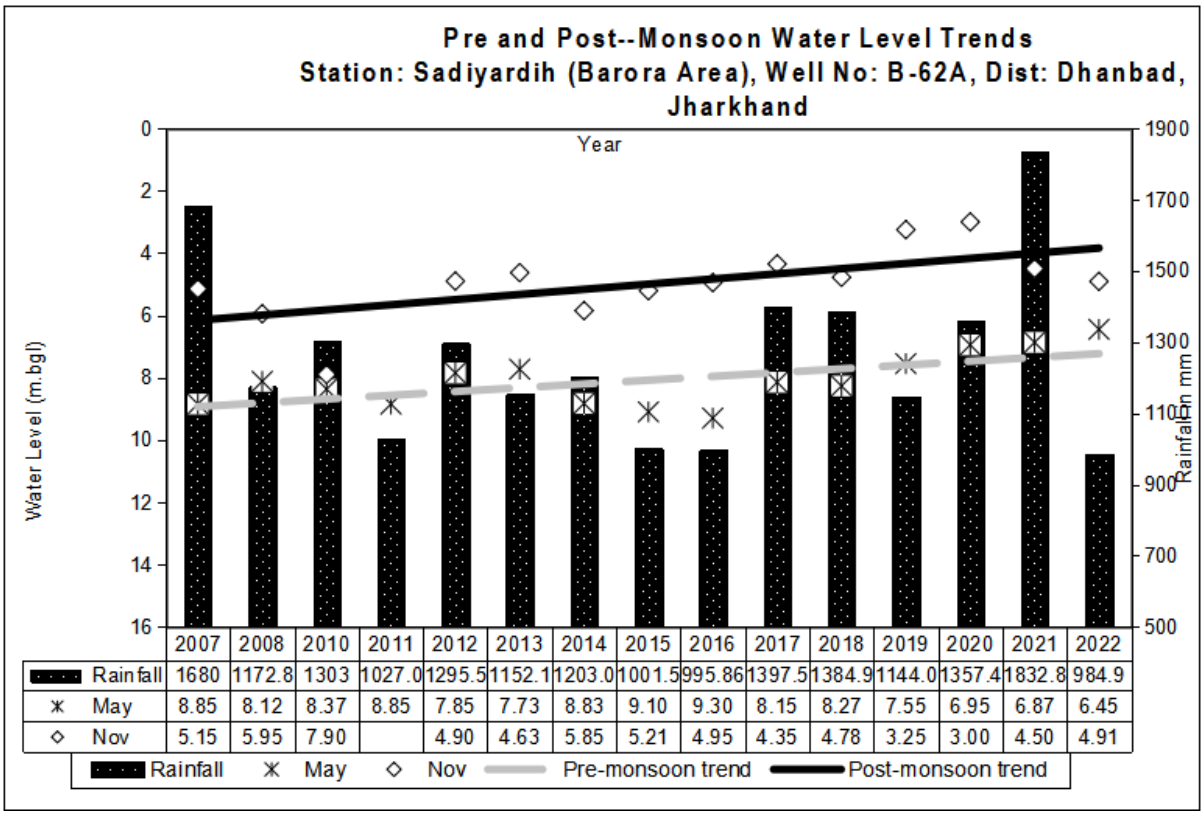
Well No	Water level below ground level (bgl) in meters															
	May 15	Nov 15	May 16	Nov 16	May 17	Nov 17	May 18	Nov 18	May 19	Nov 19	May 20	Nov 20	May 21	Nov 21	May 22	Nov 22
B-64	1.38	0.95	2.35	0.55	1.25	0.85	2.15	1.85	0.95	0.45	1.85	0.50	2.35	0.95	1.00	0.60
B65A	7.82	5.87	7.15	2.68	9.05	1.25	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-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

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

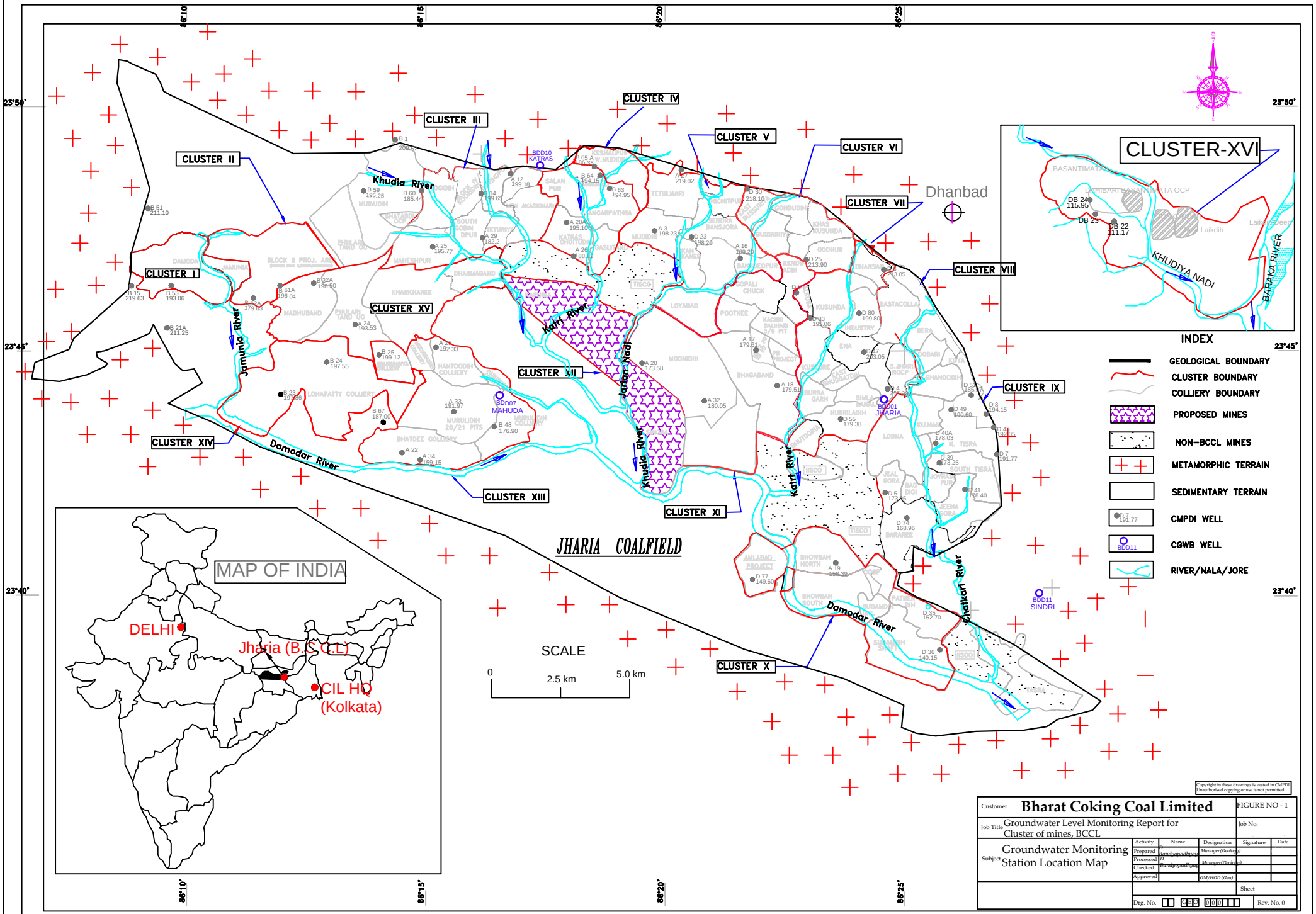
WATER QUALITY
(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

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

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



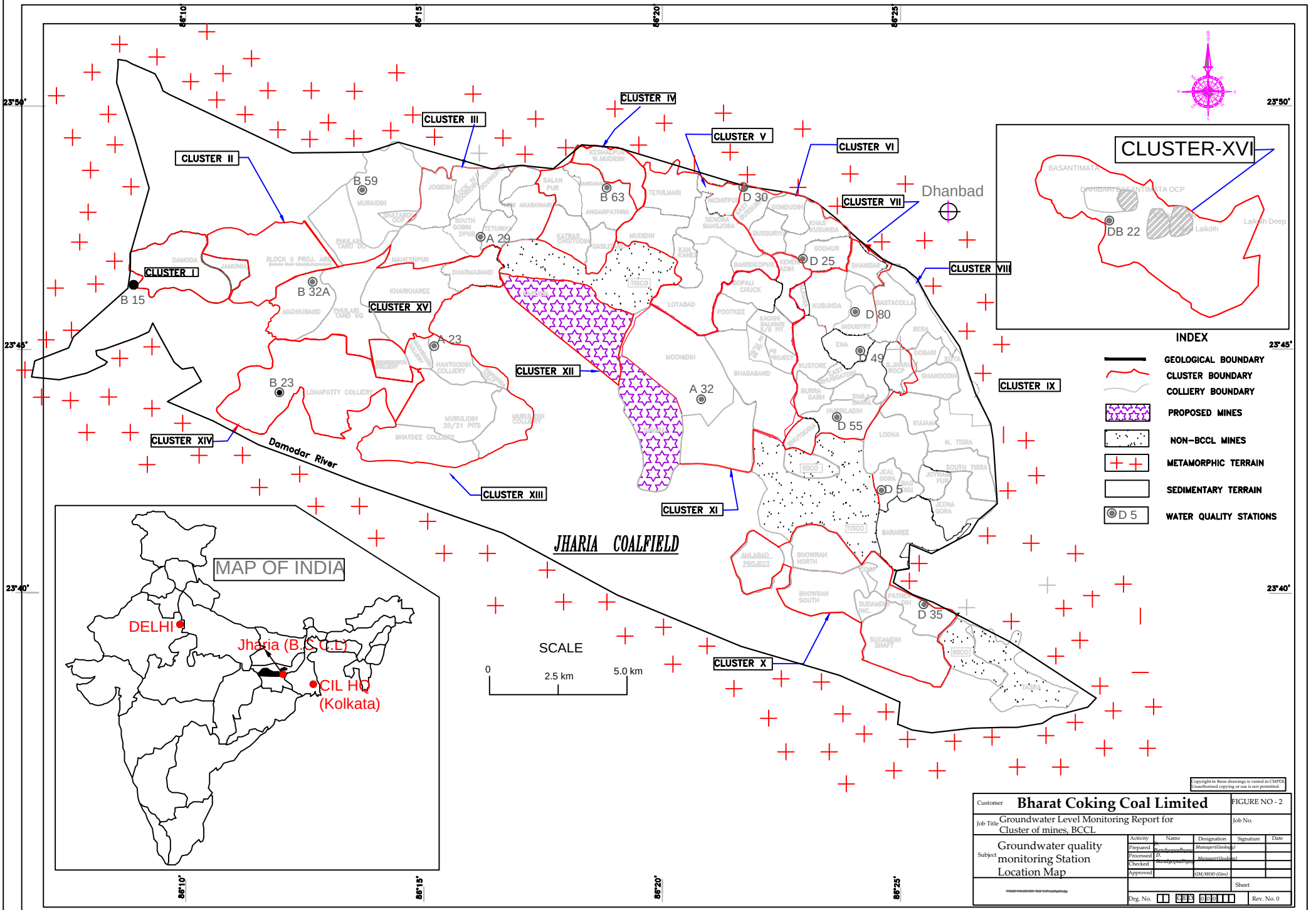
Customer	**Bharat Coking Coal Limited**	FIGURE NO - 1
Job Title	Groundwater Level Monitoring Report for Cluster of mines, BCCL	Job No.
Subject	Groundwater Monitoring Station Location Map	Date

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared	S. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Processed	D. Bandyopadhyay	Manager(Geology)		
Checked				
Approved		GM/HOD (Geo)		

Sheet

Drg. No. [ ] CBS 0 0 0 [ ] [ ] Rev. No. 0

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)

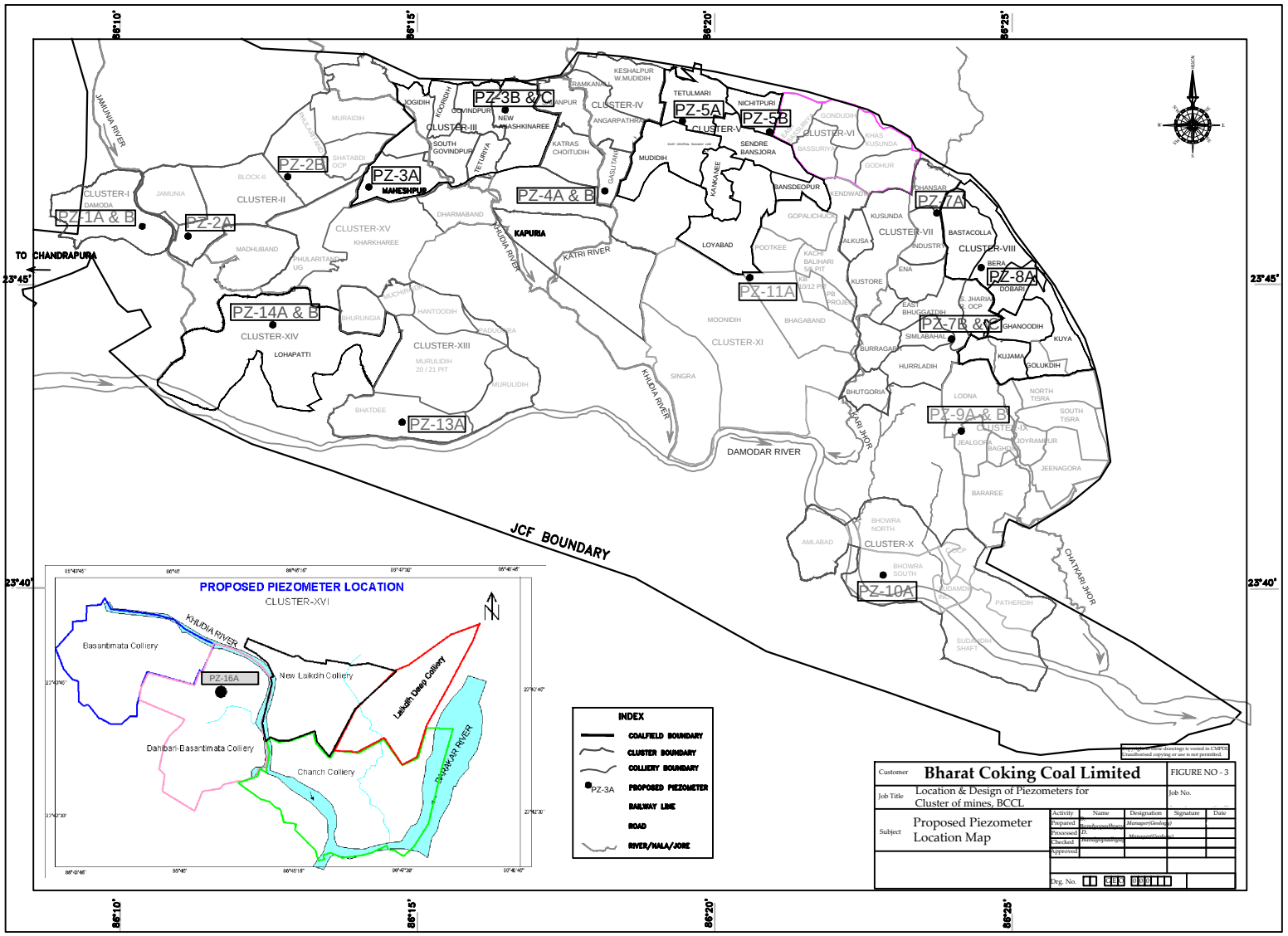
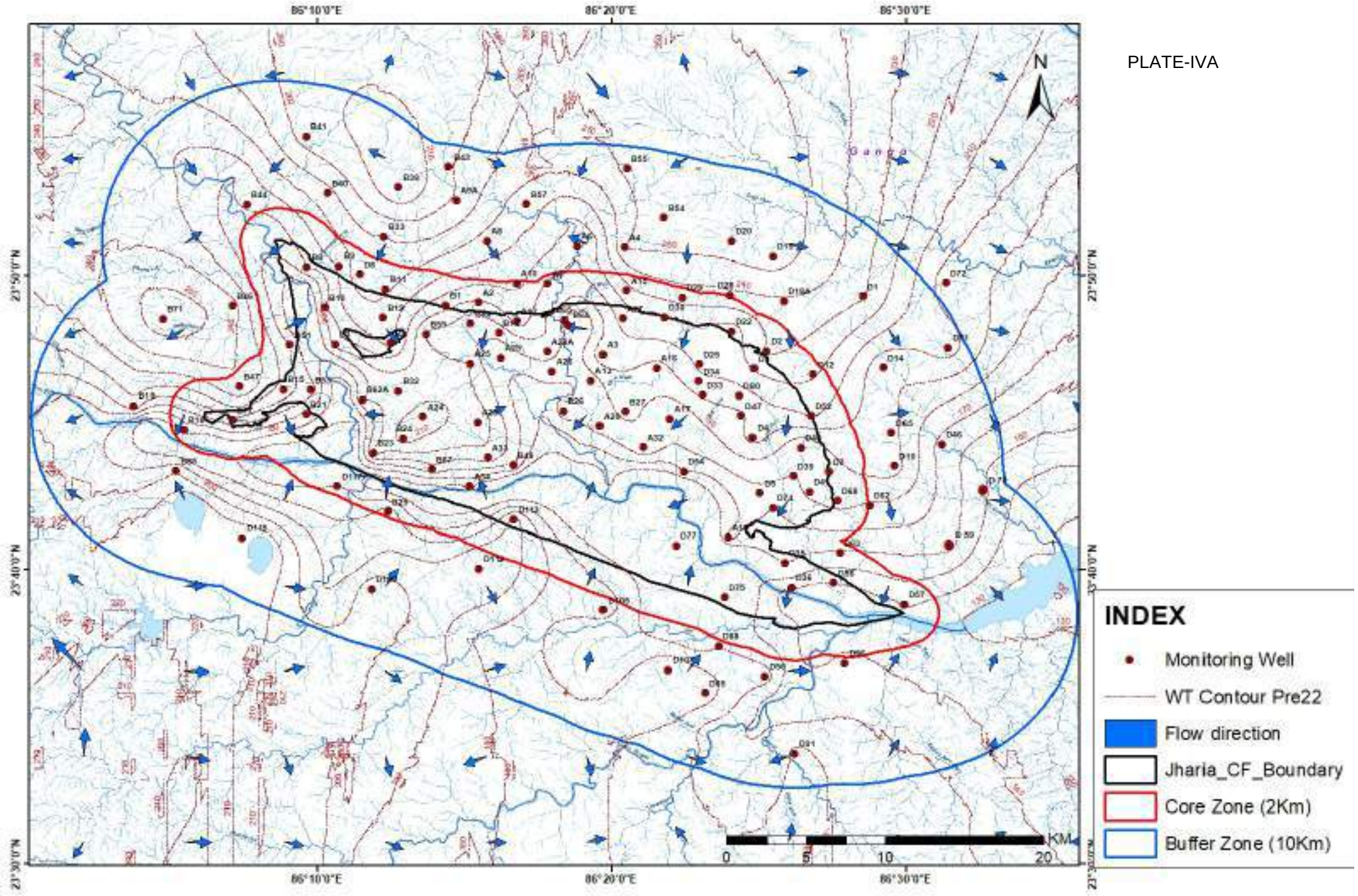


PLATE-IVA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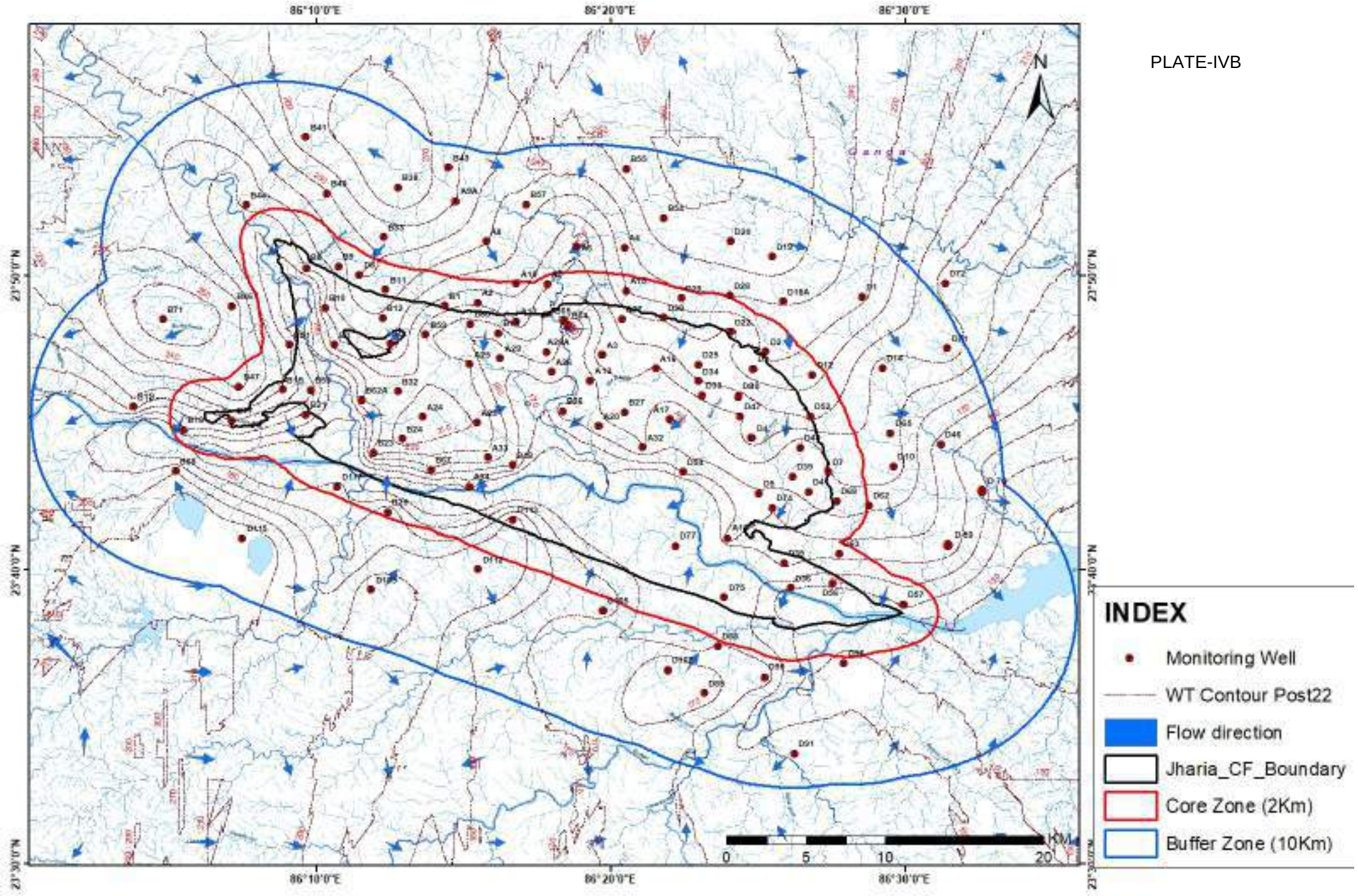
86°20'0"E
86°30'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
23°30'0"N
N
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WT Contour Pre22
Flow direction
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
0
5
10
20
KM

PLATE-IVB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86°20'0"E
86°30'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
23°30'0"N
N
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WT Contour Post22
Flow direction
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
0
5
10
20
KM

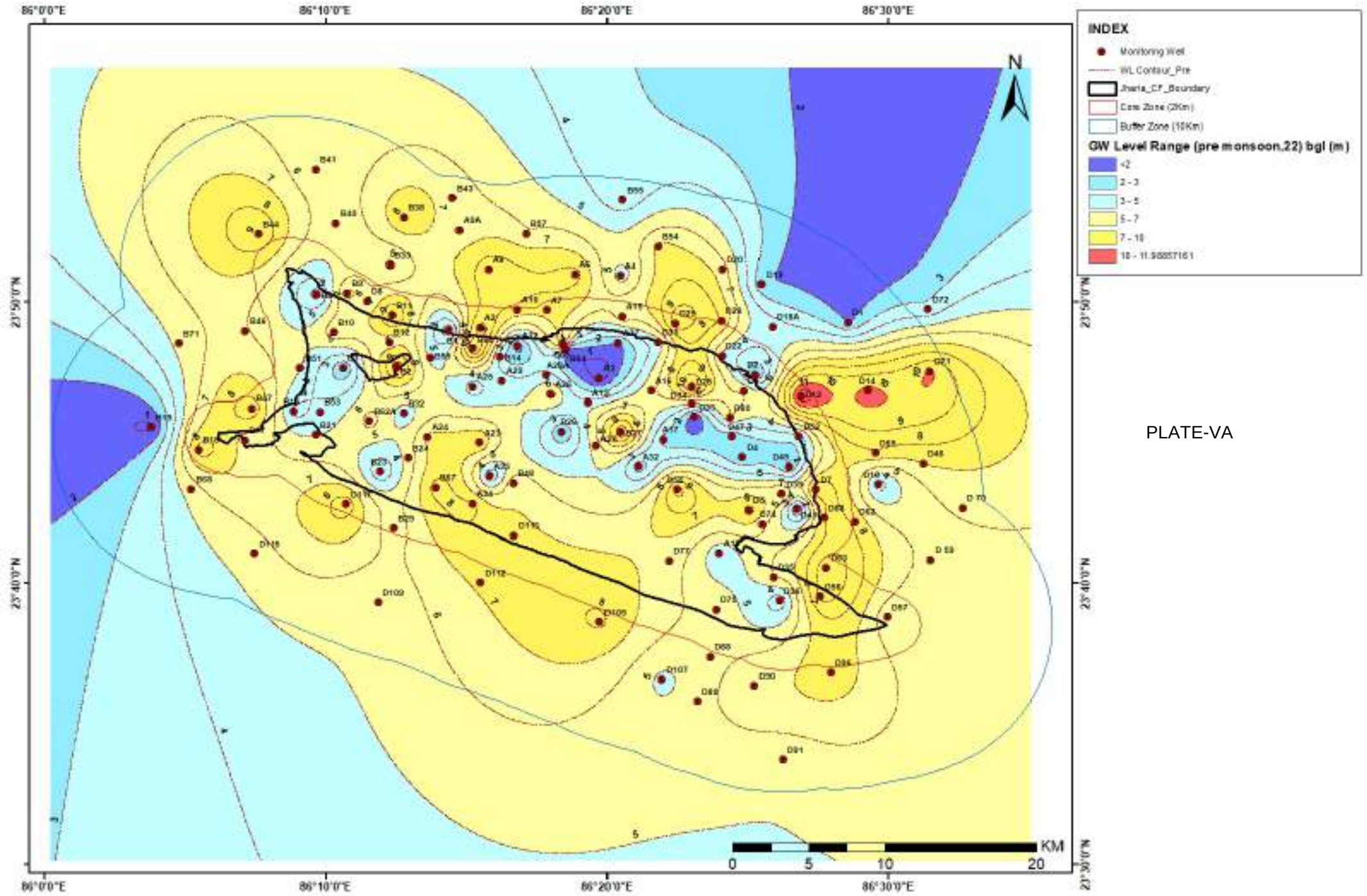
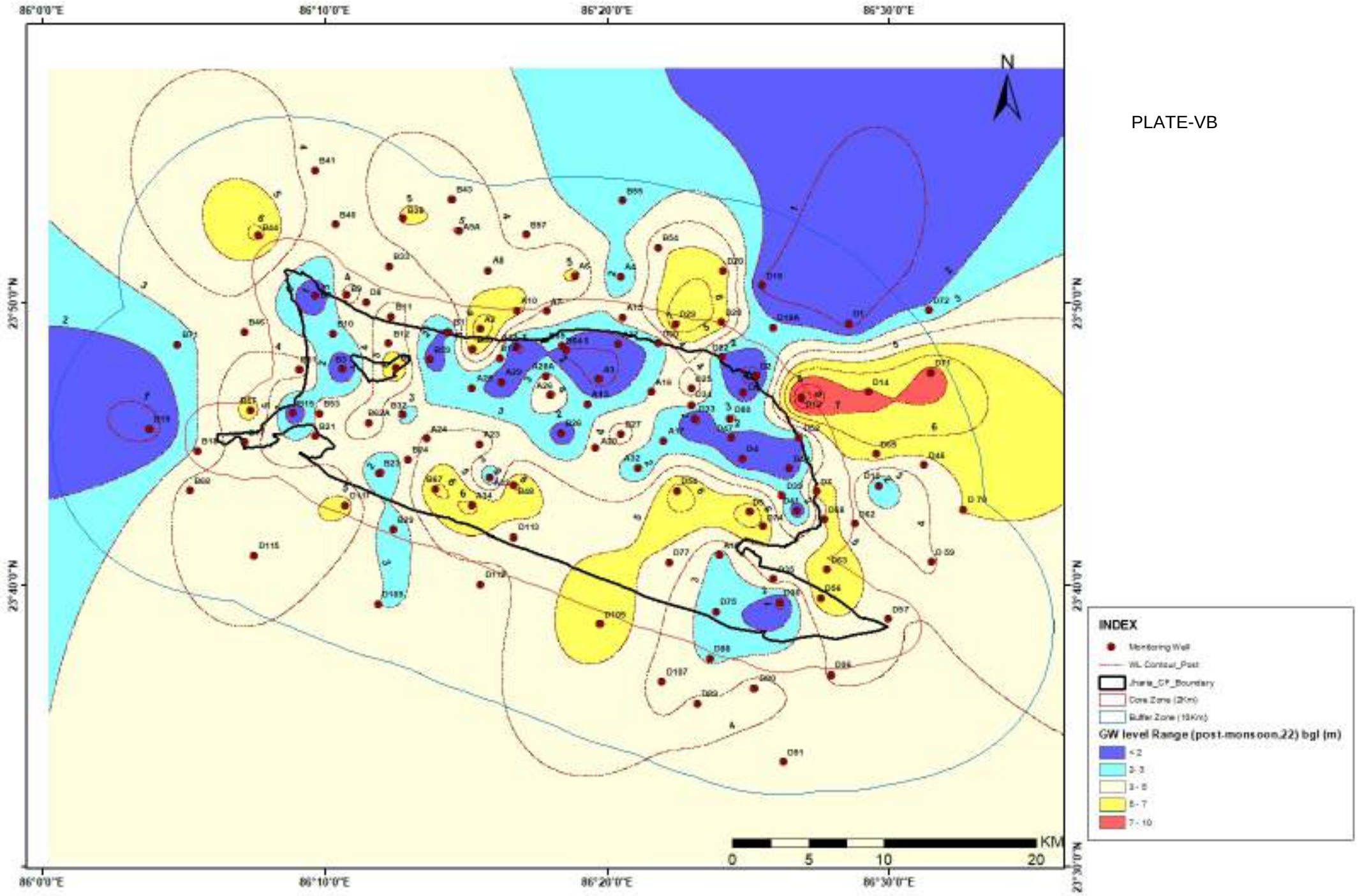
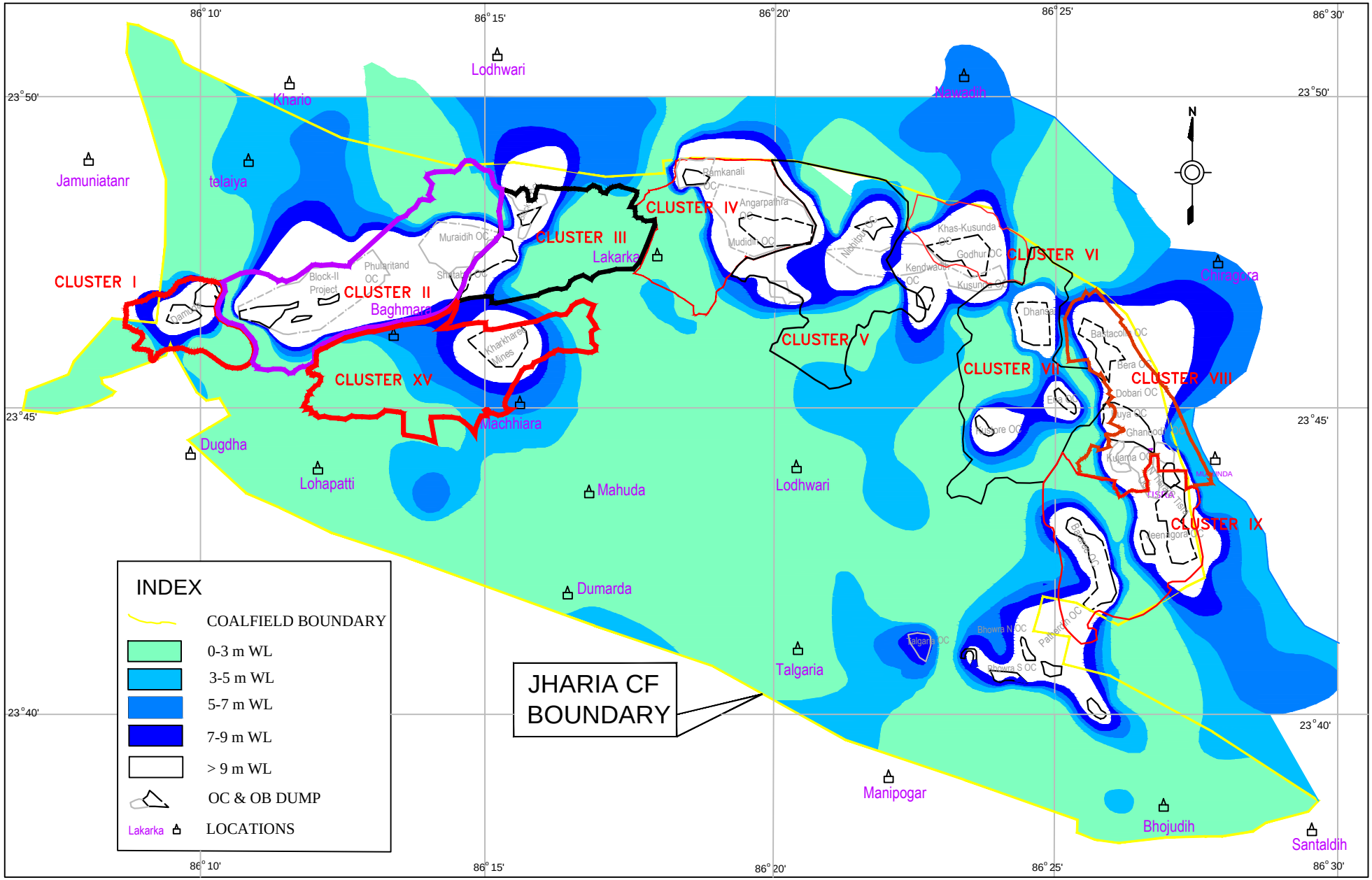

86°0'0"E
86°10'0"E
86°20'0"E
86°30'0"E
23°50'0"N
23°40'0"N
N
INDEX
Monitoring Well
WL Contour_Pre
Jharia_CF_Boundary
Core Zone (2Km)
Buffer Zone (10Km)
GW Level Range (pre monsoon,22) bgl (m)
<2
2 - 3
3 - 5
5 - 7
7 - 10
10 - 11.93857161
KM
0
5
10
20

PLATE-VA

PLATE-VB


86°0'0"E
86°10'0"E
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_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
KM
0
5
10
20

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

	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Activity				
Prepared by	D.BANDYOPADHYAY			
Processed by	D.BANDYOPADHYAY			
Checked by				
Approved by				

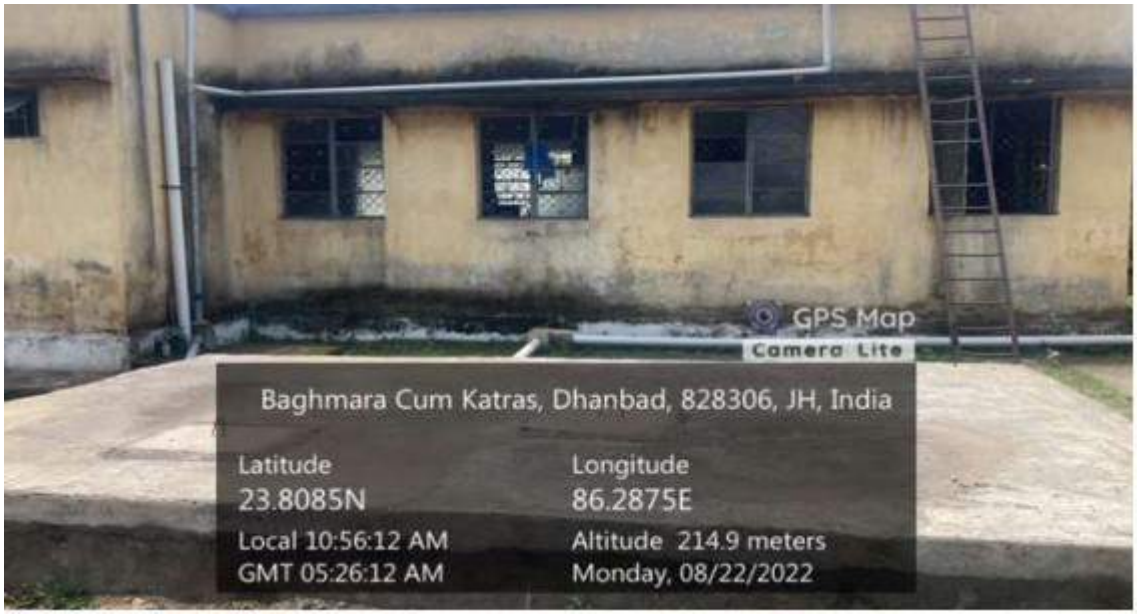
Scale: 5 0 5 10 15 KM

Sheet: XX

Drg.No.: HQ XXX XX0 XXX

REV. No. 0

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company



Rain Water Harvesting Structure at CISF Campus , New Akashkinaree Colliery

CSR Booklet

Cluster-II

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

As per EC condition (Specific Condition : 27) The Details of transportation, CSR, R&R and implementation of environmental action plan for the clusters-II should be brought out in a booklet form within a year and regularly updated.

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 Under Block-II Area	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 of B-II Area	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 of B-II Area as on need bais.	-	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
Total no patients	1660	1301	1895	1293	1305	810	910

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

6.0 COAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN: Cluster-II consists of mines of Block-II Area and Barora Area.

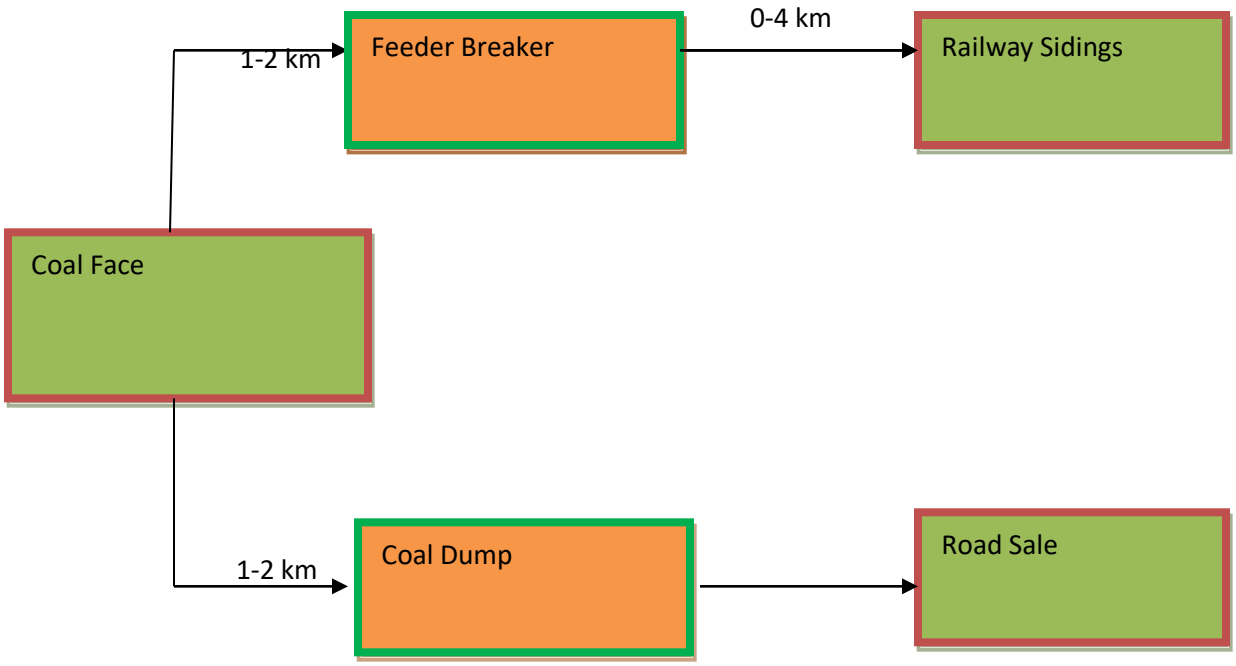


Fig: Coal transportation route

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 (A)

Sl no.	**Issue raised in PH**	**Implementation status**
1.	Employment, Water supply and electricity, medical Facility, road etc. for nearby population	Employment is given as per R&Rpolicy of CIL and Norms of 1 employment / 2 Acre of land. Details of work done related with water, health facility ,roads etc is given below:
2.	Care for the environment & plantation	Covered transportation and water spraying is being practiced along-with plantation in phase-wise manner.

Details of work done related with water, health facility ,roads etc:

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 Under Block-II Area	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 of B-II Area	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 of B-II Area as on need bais.	-	This is benefiting to approx. 2000 families in Viallages like Benidih Baghmara, Luttipahadi Kessurgarh, Madhuban Etc.

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**	**-**

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

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

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

(FOR THE MONTH MARCH, 2023)

E. C. no. J-11015/35/2011-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_X). 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 are within permissible limits.

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 II is in the westernmost part of the Jharia coalfield. The Cluster – II 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 Khudia Nala.

1.2 The Cluster II 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-11015/35/2011-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) 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.

ii) Muraidih OCP (A5): Industrial Area

The sampler was placed at a height of 1.5 m from the ground level at Muraidih project office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) 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.

ii) Madhuband UGP (A33) : Industrial area

The location of the sampling station is at 23°46'5.60"N & 86°12'27.50"E at the Project office. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level near the project office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

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

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**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**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	03.03.23		16.03.23	**Period of Analysis**	10.03.2023 – 20.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Core Zone**

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

***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.*

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**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	**Muraidih OCP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	11.03.23		17.03.23	**Period of Analysis**	10.03.2023 – 20.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Core Zone**

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	96	93	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	59	42	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	**25**	**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***

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**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**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	10.03.23		17.03.23	**Period of Analysis**	10.03.2023 – 20.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**

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

***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***

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**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 UGP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	09.03.23		22.03.23	**Period of Analysis**	10.03.2023 – 30.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**

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	131	96	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	62	54	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	**24**	**26**	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 ----

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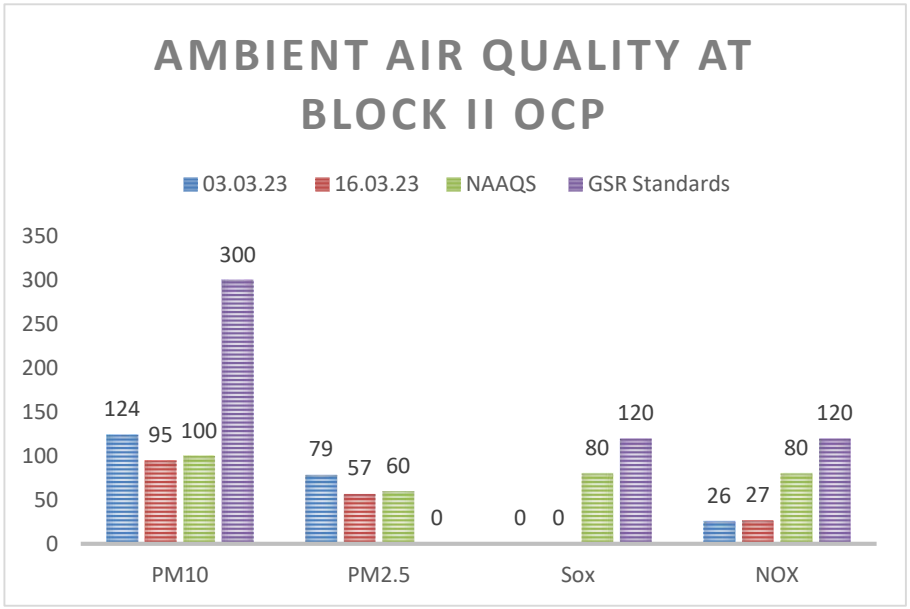
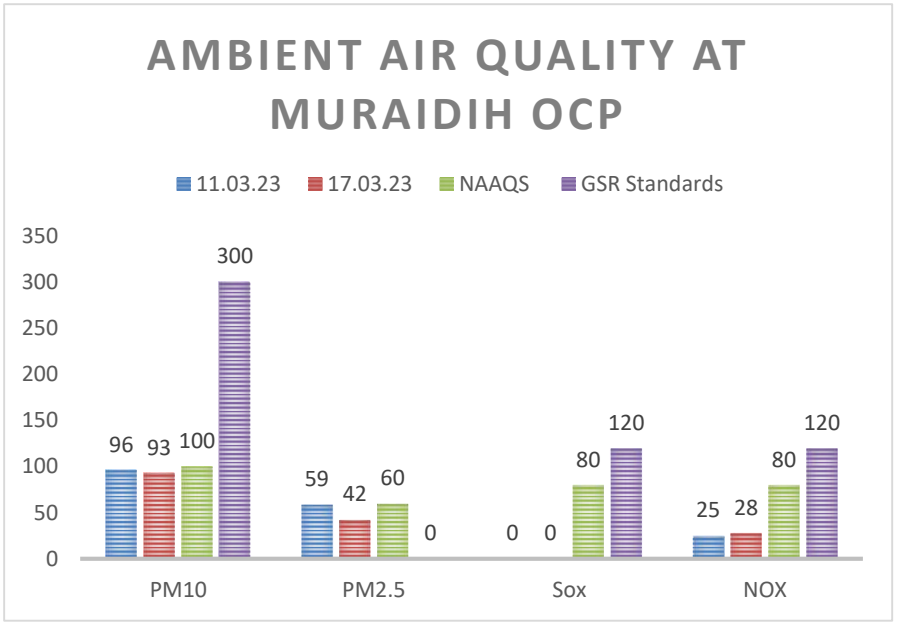
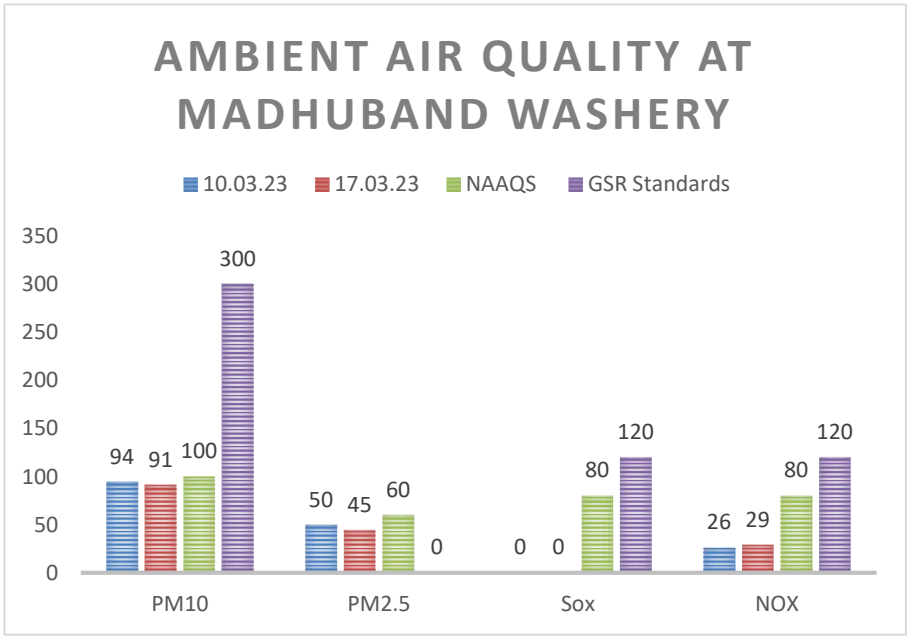
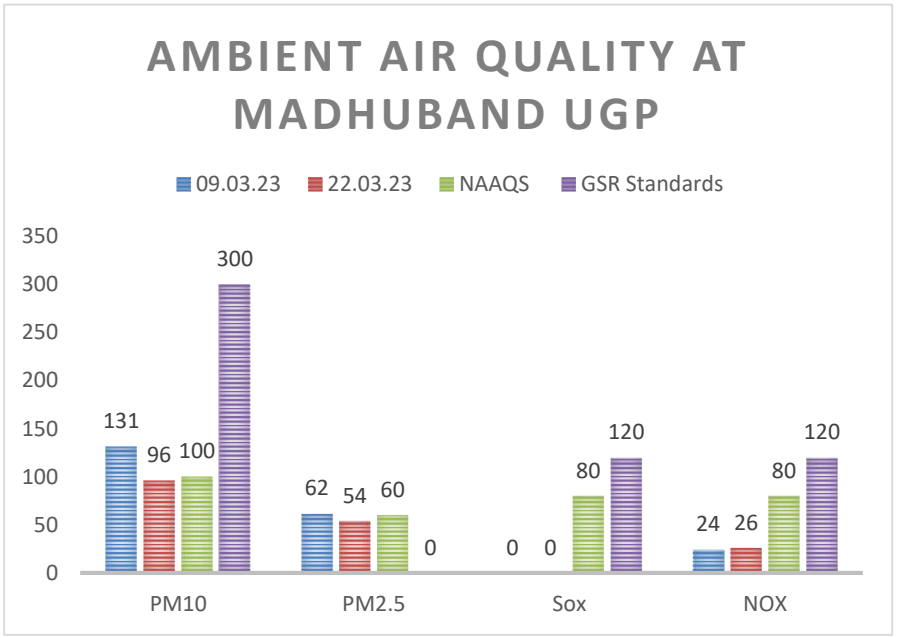

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT BLOCK II OCP
03.03.23
16.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
124
95
100
300
79
57
60
0
0
0
80
120
26
27
80
120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MURAIDIH OCP
11.03.23
17.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
96
93
100
300
59
42
60
0
0
0
80
120
25
28
80
120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND WASHERY
10.03.23
17.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
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 MADHUBAND UGP
09.03.23
22.03.23
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
131
96
100
300
62
54
60
0
0
0
80
120
24
26
80
120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW2)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. The effluent samples were collected and analyzed 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	**03/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**	**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	**Block II**	**Sampling Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**	**Sampling Method**		**IS 3025 (Part-1)**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
Sampling Stations	**(i)**	**Block II**	**Sample Collected in 2.5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**			**Period of Analysis**	**13.03.2023 to 31.03.2023**
			Date of Sampling	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	**Second Fortnight**		
1	Total Suspended Solids	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric	38	34	*100 (Max)*	10
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	8.04	7.99	*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	36	28	*250 (Max)*	4

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

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 ----

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Block II OCP (N4)**

ii) **Muraidih OCP (N5)**

iii) **Madhuband Washery (N3)**

iv) **Madhuband UGP (N33)**

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).

4.2Results & 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.

TC-10122

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

Month & Year	**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:**	**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	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 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	**Muraidih OCP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
			Date of Sampling	11.03.23	17.03.23	**Zone Category of Station:**	**Core 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	47.2	47.7	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	46.5	50.4					
3		08:00 - 09:00	53.7	53					
4		09:00 – 10:00	54.8	55.6					
5		10:00 - 11:00	55.7	56.1					
6		11:00 - 12:00	58.3	58.1					
7		12:00 - 13:00	58	60.5					
8		13:00 - 14:00	54.5	55.4					
9		14:00 - 15:00	55.7	56.1					
10		15:00 - 16:00	58.3	59.5					
11		16:00 - 17:00	52.7	51.7					
12		17:00 - 18:00	48.3	48.3					
13		18:00 - 19:00	46.7	46.6					
14		19:00 - 20:00	47.2	46.9					
15		20:00 - 21:00	46.6	46.7					
16		21:00 - 22:00	46.4	45.4					
		Leq DAY	54.1	54.9					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	41	40.6	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	40.7	38.9					
3		00:00- 01:00	40.3	38.2					
4		01.00-02.00	40.2	38					
5		02.00-03.00	39.8	37.9					
6		03.00-04.00	39.3	38.5					
7		04.00-05.00	40.8	40.2					
8		05:00-06:00	40.8	40.8					
		Leq NIGHT	40.4	39.3					

**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

CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone:0326-223-850
email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in

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

Month & Year	**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	**Madhuband UGP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/12**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
s				**Date of Sampling**	09.03.23	22.03.23	**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	42.8	43.4	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	45.7	45					
3		08:00 - 09:00	49.2	49.7					
4		09:00 – 10:00	50.5	50.3					
5		10:00 - 11:00	50.3	50.4					
6		11:00 - 12:00	50	49.7					
7		12:00 - 13:00	50.9	50.6					
8		13:00 - 14:00	54.4	58.2					
9		14:00 - 15:00	55.7	55.7					
10		15:00 - 16:00	56.2	52.7					
11		16:00 - 17:00	48.8	48.9					
12		17:00 - 18:00	47.6	47.5					
13		18:00 - 19:00	47.1	47					
14		19:00 - 20:00	46.9	46.5					
15		20:00 - 21:00	46.7	46.1					
16		21:00 - 22:00	45.4	45.6					
		Leq DAY	50.9	51.2					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	40.4	40.8	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	40.3	40.9					
3		00:00- 01:00	40.2	40.3					
4		01.00-02.00	39.5	39.9					
5		02.00-03.00	39.2	39.7					
6		03.00-04.00	40.6	40.8					
7		04.00-05.00	40.8	41					
8		05:00-06:00	41.1	40.9					
		Leq NIGHT	40.3	40.6					

**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

---- End of Report ----

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

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

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Block II OCP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	14-02-2023		28-02-2023	**Period of Analysis**	01.03.2023 – 15.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Core Zone**

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	97	96	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	56	52	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	28	29	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.*

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

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Muraidih OCP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	10-02-2023		24-02-2023	**Period of Analysis**	01.03.2023 – 15.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Core Zone**

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	93	95	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	46	44	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	24	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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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Madhuband Washery**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	14-02-2023		21-02-2023	**Period of Analysis**	01.03.2023 – 15.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**

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	95	98	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	51	56	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	30	28	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.*

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

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Madhuband UGP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Date of Sampling	09-02-2023		20-02-2023	**Period of Analysis**	01.03.2023 15.03.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**

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	125	93	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	66	52	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	25	22	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.*

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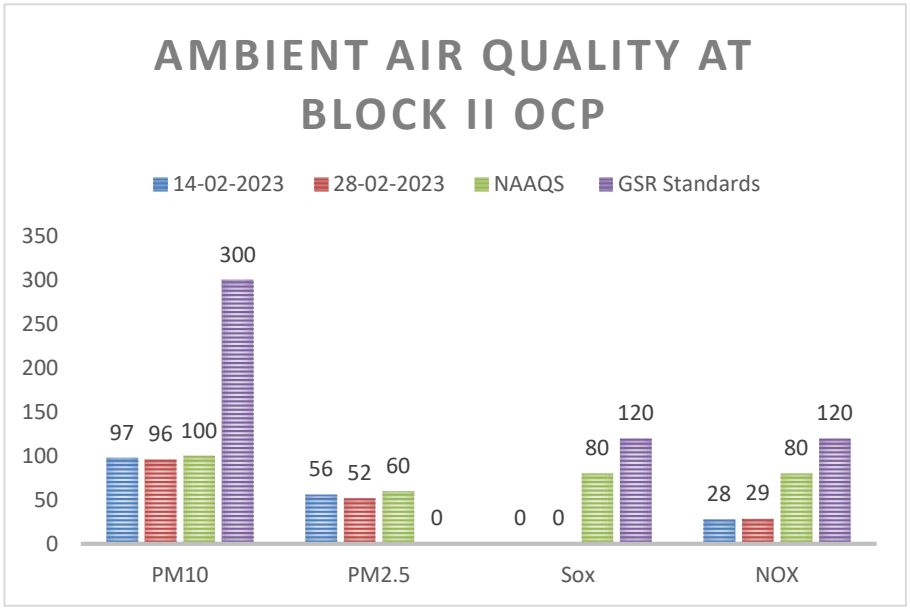
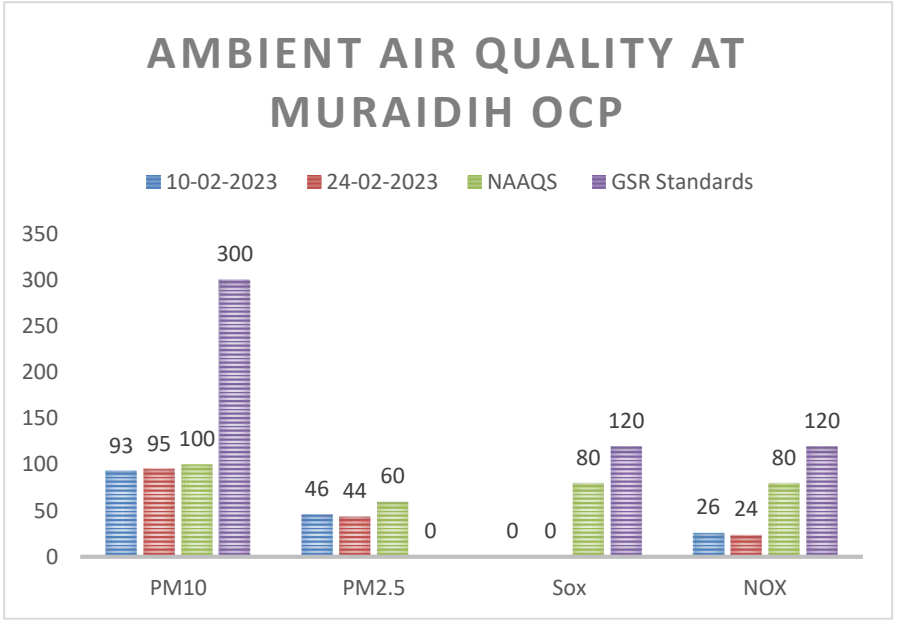
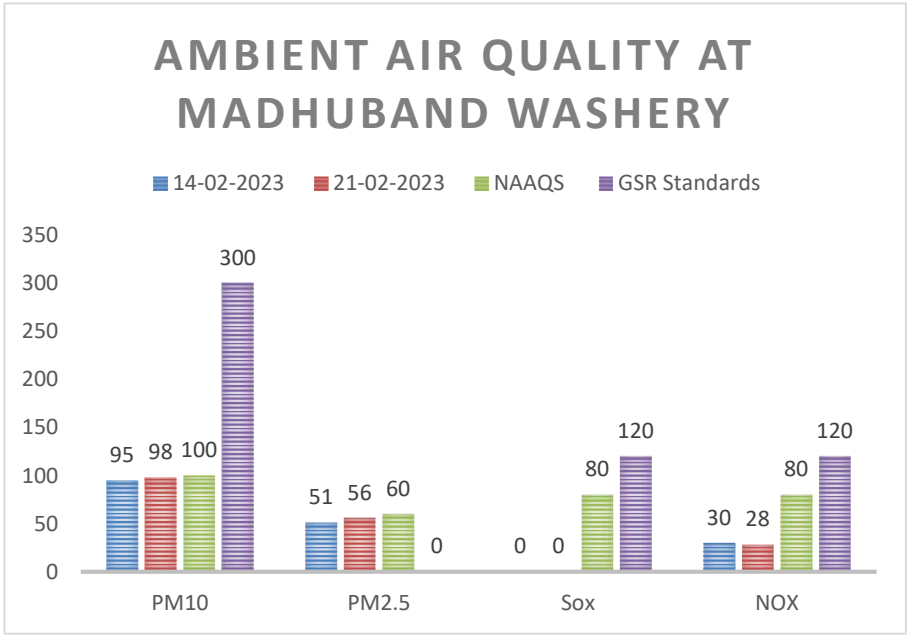

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT BLOCK II OCP
14-02-2023
28-02-2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
97 96 100 300
56 52 60 0
0 0 80 120
28 29 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MURAIDIH OCP
10-02-2023
24-02-2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
93 95 100 300
46 44 60 0
0 0 80 120
26 24 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND WASHERY
14-02-2023
21-02-2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
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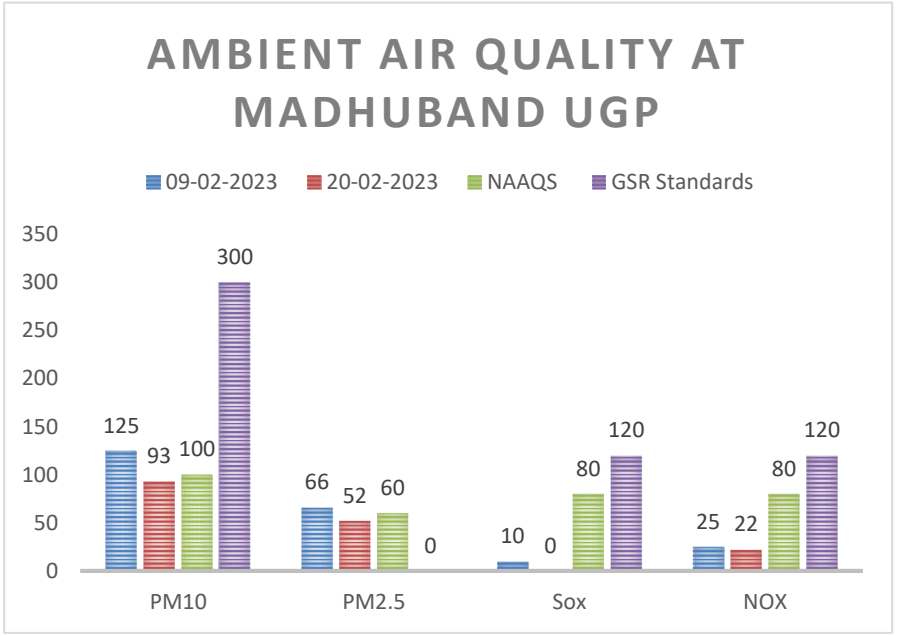
150
100
50
0
95 98 100 300
51 56 60 0
0 0 80 120
30 28 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP
09-02-2023
20-02-2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
125 93 100 300
66 52 60 0
10 0 80 120
25 22 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW2)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. The effluent samples were collected and analyzed 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

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Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**	**Report No.**		**RI-II/water/2022-23/11**	
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Block II**	**Sampling Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**		**IS 3025 (Part-1)**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
Sampling Stations	**(i)**	**Block II**	**Sample Collected in 2.5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**			**Period of Analysis**	**06.02.2023 to 24.03.2023**
			Date of Sampling	13.02.23	27.02.23		

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	**Second Fortnight**		
1	Total Suspended Solids	IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric	36	37	*100 (Max)*	10
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	7.96	7.55	*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	24	28	*250 (Max)*	4

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

ANALYSED BY

(Kumar Vaibhav)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised Signatory

---- End of Report ----

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Block II OCP (N4)**

ii) **Muraidih OCP (N5)**

iii) **Madhuband Washery (N3)**

iv) **Madhuband UGP (N33)**

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).

4.2Results & 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.

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

Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**				**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**						**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Block II OCP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
				Date of Sampling	14-02-2023	28-02-2023	**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	48.3	46.7	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	47.6	47.4					
3		08:00 - 09:00	48.5	49.5					
4		09:00 – 10:00	49.6	50.5					
5		10:00 - 11:00	52.1	52.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	52.6	52.8					
7		12:00 - 13:00	54.6	56.2					
8		13:00 - 14:00	59.5	61.3					
9		14:00 - 15:00	61.7	63.5					
10		15:00 - 16:00	58.9	60.6					
11		16:00 - 17:00	59.6	61.7					
12		17:00 - 18:00	61.7	65.4					
13		18:00 - 19:00	63.8	62.7					
14		19:00 - 20:00	61.7	61.2					
15		20:00 - 21:00	59.5	60.2					
16		21:00 - 22:00	58.2	57.2					
		Leq DAY	58.7	59.9					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	51.5	52.6	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	50.9	52.1					
3		00:00- 01:00	49.8	49.5					
4		01.00-02.00	49.5	49					
5		02.00-03.00	49.2	48.7					
6		03.00-04.00	48.7	50.4					
7		04.00-05.00	48.5	50.1					
8		05:00-06:00	48.9	50.9					
		Leq NIGHT	49.8	50.6					

**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	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**				**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**						**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Murlidih OCP**		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
				Date of Sampling	01.-02-2023	16-02-2023	**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	48.3	48.2	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	48.4	48.6					
3		08:00 - 09:00	50.5	51.5					
4		09:00 – 10:00	49.7	50.7					
5		10:00 - 11:00	52.6	52.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	52.9	52.7					
7		12:00 - 13:00	54.5	55.5					
8		13:00 - 14:00	54.9	55					
9		14:00 - 15:00	55.3	55.5					
10		15:00 - 16:00	56.5	57.5					
11		16:00 - 17:00	56.3	55.8					
12		17:00 - 18:00	53.9	53.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	50.7	51.5					
14		19:00 - 20:00	50.4	50.7					
15		20:00 - 21:00	49.3	49.3					
16		21:00 - 22:00	49.1	49					
		Leq DAY	53.0	53.3					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	39.3	39.5	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	38.9	39.4					
3		00:00- 01:00	38.6	39.1					
4		01.00-02.00	38.5	39					
5		02.00-03.00	38.4	38.6					
6		03.00-04.00	38.9	38.4					
7		04.00-05.00	39.1	38.9					
8		05:00-06:00	39.3	39					
		Leq NIGHT	38.9	39.0					

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

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Madhuband Washery**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**

			Date of Sampling	14-02-2023	21-02-2023	**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	63.5	63.7	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	51.5	48.4					
3		08:00 - 09:00	50.2	45.7					
4		09:00 – 10:00	65.5	68.2					
5		10:00 - 11:00	57.9	54.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	52.1	52.1					
7		12:00 - 13:00	59.4	61.4					
8		13:00 - 14:00	58.9	57.8					
9		14:00 - 15:00	58.6	59.4					
10		15:00 - 16:00	55.3	56					
11		16:00 - 17:00	62.2	63.5					
12		17:00 - 18:00	48.8	47.8					
13		18:00 - 19:00	57.5	58.3					
14		19:00 - 20:00	62.2	63.1					
15		20:00 - 21:00	58.8	59.2					
16		21:00 - 22:00	57.5	58.6					
		Leq DAY	59.7	60.8					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	52.3	54.5	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	51.6	52.5					
3		00:00- 01:00	50.9	51.2					
4		01.00-02.00	48.8	50.9					
5		02.00-03.00	48.5	50.4					
6		03.00-04.00	48.2	49.9					
7		04.00-05.00	51.5	49.8					
8		05:00-06:00	51.6	50.6					
		Leq NIGHT	50.7	51.5					

**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

---- End of Report ----

Page -1 of 1

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

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Month & Year	**02/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**31.03.2023**
Project	**Madhuband UGP**	**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/11**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**

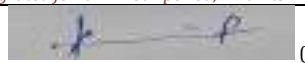
s			**Date of Sampling**	09-02-2023	20-02-2023	**Zone Category of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**	
Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Hour / Time of day**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) First Fortnight**	**Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) Second Fortnight**	**Method of Analysis**	**Range Of Testing**	**LDL**	**NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards**
								Zones / **Limits in dB**
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	40	40.6	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring -2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial 75
2		07:00 - 08:00	42.8	42.1				Commercial 65
3		08:00 - 09:00	46	46.4				Residential 55
4		09:00 – 10:00	47.2	47				Silence 50
5		10:00 - 11:00	47	47.1				
6		11:00 - 12:00	46.7	46.4				
7		12:00 - 13:00	47.6	47.3				
8		13:00 - 14:00	50.9	54.4				
9		14:00 - 15:00	52.1	52.1				
10		15:00 - 16:00	52.6	49.3				
11		16:00 - 17:00	45.6	45.7				
12		17:00 - 18:00	44.5	44.4				
13		18:00 - 19:00	44	43.9				
14		19:00 - 20:00	43.8	43.4				
15		20:00 - 21:00	43.6	43.1				
16		21:00 - 22:00	42.5	42.7				
		Leq DAY	47.5	47.7				
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	42	42.5	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring -2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial 70
2		23:00- 00:00	41.9	42.6				Commercial 55
3		00:00- 01:00	41.8	41.9				Residential 45
4		01.00-02.00	41.1	41.5				Silence 50
5		02.00-03.00	40.8	41.3				
6		03.00-04.00	42.2	42.5				
7		04.00-05.00	42.5	42.7				
8		05:00-06:00	42.8	42.6				
		Leq NIGHT	41.9	42.2				

**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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AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

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

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project			**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Block II OCP**	**Date of Sampling**	05.01.2023	25.01.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Core Zone**

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	92	94	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	51	49	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	11	<10	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	27	15	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)
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.*

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

CMPDIL, RI-II
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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project			**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Muraidih OCP**	**Date of Sampling**	10.01.23	27.01.23	**Zone of Station:**	**Core Zone**

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	96	98	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	48	42	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	22	20	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) ***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.*

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Madhuband Washery**	**Date of Sampling**	06.01.2023	30.01.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**

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	96	94	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	51	49	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	16	16	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)
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.*

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/AIR/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project			**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Madhuband UGP**	**Date of Sampling**	05.01.2023	19.01.2023	**Zone of Station:**	**Buffer Zone**

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	117	97	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	$PM_{2.5}$	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	65	56	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO_2	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	12	<10	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO_2	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	28	21	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)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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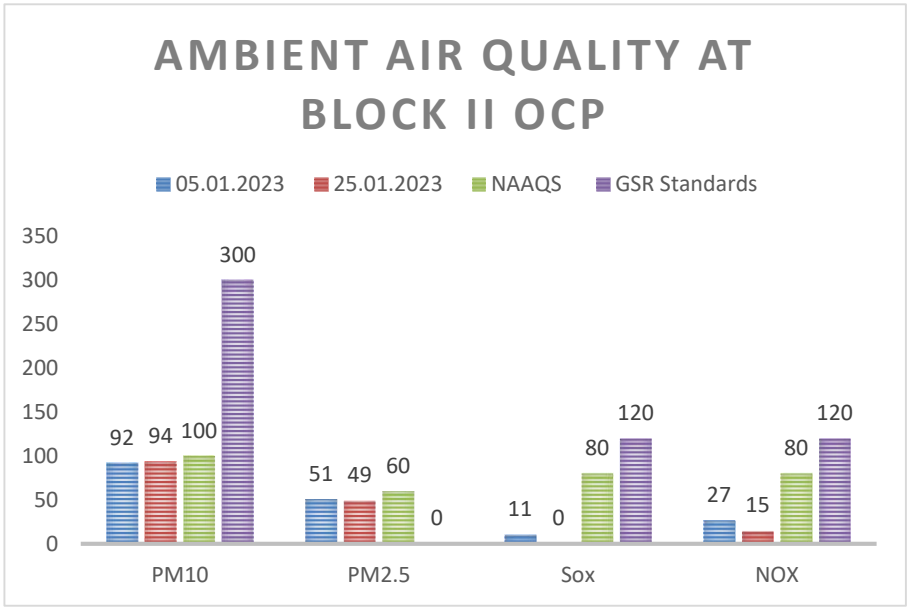
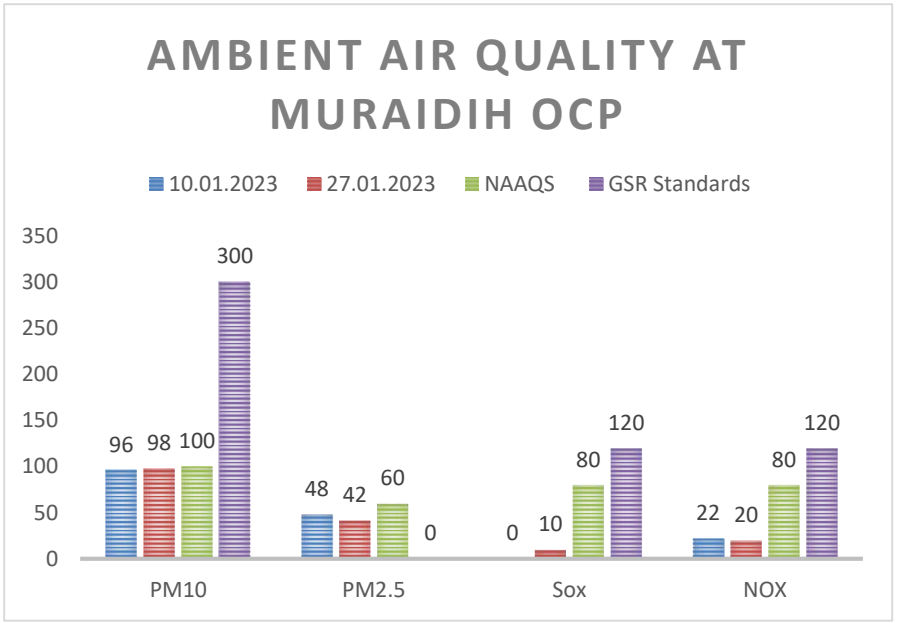
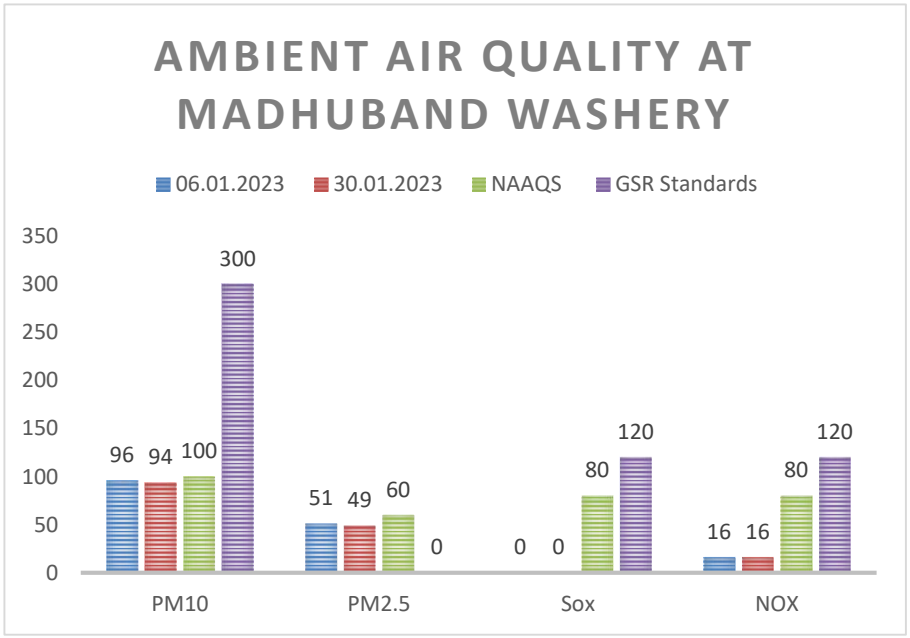
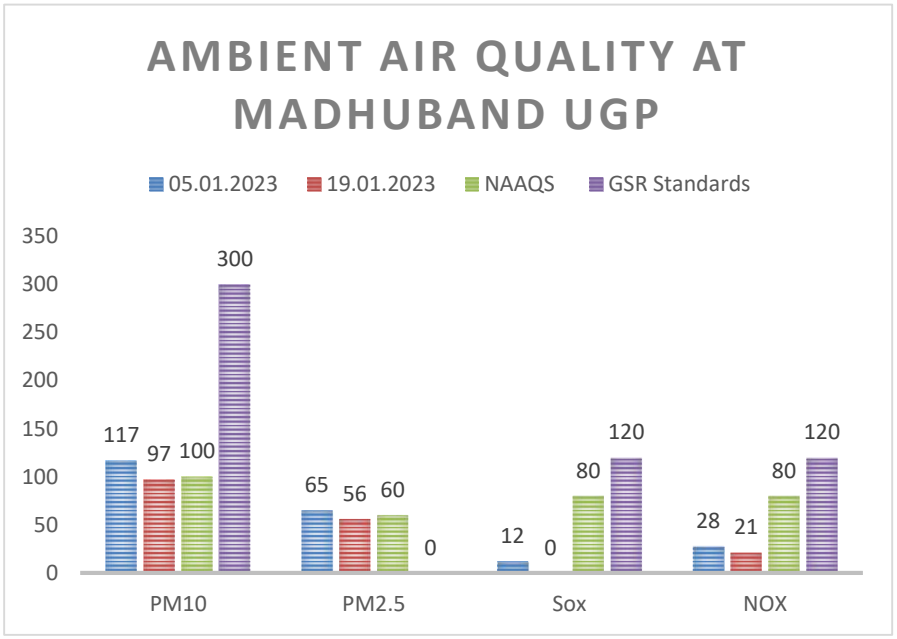

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT BLOCK II OCP
05.01.2023
25.01.2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
92 94 100 300
51 49 60 0
11 0 80 120
27 15 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MURAIDIH OCP
10.01.2023
27.01.2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
96 98 100 300
48 42 60 0
0 10 80 120
22 20 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND WASHERY
06.01.2023
30.01.2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
96 94 100 300
51 49 60 0
0 0 80 120
16 16 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX


AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP
05.01.2023
19.01.2023
NAAQS
GSR Standards
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
117 97 100 300
65 56 60 0
12 0 80 120
28 21 80 120
PM10
PM2.5
Sox
NOX

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW2)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. The effluent samples were collected and analyzed 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

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Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**	**Report No.**		**RI-II/water/2022-23/10**	
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project		**Sampling Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**	**Sampling Method**		**IS 3025 (Part-1)**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**
Sampling Stations	**(i)**	**Block II**	**Sample Collected in 2.5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**			**Period of Analysis**	**Jan'2023**
			Date of Sampling	09.01.2023	23.01.2023		

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	**42**	**41**	*100 (Max)*	10
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	**8.01**	**8.05**	*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	**44**	**36**	*250 (Max)*	4

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. **All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise *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 ----

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1Location of sampling sites

i) **Block II OCP (N4)**
ii) **Muraidih OCP (N5)**
iii) **Madhuband Washery (N3)**
iv) **Madhuband UGP (N33)**

4.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Noise level measurements in form of 'L_{EQ}' were taken using Integrated Data Logging Sound Level Meter (NL-52 OF RION CO. Ltd. Make) during day time. Noise levels were measured for about one hour time in day time. Noise levels were measured in Decibels, 'A' weighted average, i.e. dB (A).

4.3 Results & Interpretations

Ambient noise levels were recorded during day time and the observed values were compared with standards prescribed by MoEFCC. The results of Noise levels recorded during day 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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TC-10122

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED

Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II

Ambient Noise Level Test Report

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Block II OCP**	**Date of Sampling**	05.01.2023	25.01.2023	**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	48.8	47.2	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	48.1	47.9					
3		08:00 - 09:00	49.0	50.0					
4		09:00 – 10:00	50.1	51.0					
5		10:00 - 11:00	52.6	53.1					
6		11:00 - 12:00	53.1	53.4					
7		12:00 - 13:00	55.2	56.8					
8		13:00 - 14:00	60.1	61.9					
9		14:00 - 15:00	62.3	64.2					
10		15:00 - 16:00	59.5	61.2					
11		16:00 - 17:00	60.2	62.3					
12		17:00 - 18:00	62.3	66.1					
13		18:00 - 19:00	64.5	63.4					
14		19:00 - 20:00	62.3	61.8					
15		20:00 - 21:00	60.1	60.8					
16		21:00 - 22:00	58.8	57.8					
		Leq DAY	**59.3**	**60.5**					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	44.1	40.6	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	43.8	40.3					
3		00:00- 01:00	38.6	37.7					
4		01.00-02.00	38.4	37.0					
5		02.00-03.00	37.9	36.1					
6		03.00-04.00	38.9	37.8					
7		04.00-05.00	39.2	37.7					
8		05:00-06:00	39.7	38.5					
		Leq NIGHT	**40.8**	**38.5**					

**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)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

---- End of Report ----

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED

Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II

Ambient Noise Level Test Report

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**				**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**						**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**		**Sampling Method**		**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Murlidih OCP**	**Date of Sampling**	03.01.2023	17.01.2023	**Zone Category of Station:**	**Core 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	48.8	48.7	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	48.9	49.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	51.0	52.0					
4		09:00 – 10:00	50.2	51.2					
5		10:00 - 11:00	53.1	53.1					
6		11:00 - 12:00	53.5	53.2					
7		12:00 - 13:00	55.1	56.1					
8		13:00 - 14:00	55.5	55.6					
9		14:00 - 15:00	55.9	56.1					
10		15:00 - 16:00	57.1	58.1					
11		16:00 - 17:00	56.9	56.4					
12		17:00 - 18:00	54.5	54.5					
13		18:00 - 19:00	51.2	52.0					
14		19:00 - 20:00	50.9	51.2					
15		20:00 - 21:00	49.8	49.8					
16		21:00 - 22:00	49.6	49.5					
		Leq DAY	**53.5**	**53.8**					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	39.3	39.5	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	38.9	39.4					
3		00:00- 01:00	38.6	39.1					
4		01.00-02.00	38.5	39.0					
5		02.00-03.00	38.4	38.6					
6		03.00-04.00	38.9	38.4					
7		04.00-05.00	39.1	38.9					
8		05:00-06:00	39.3	39.0					
		Leq NIGHT	**38.9**	**39.0**					

**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)
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 ----

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED

Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II

Ambient Noise Level Test Report

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**			**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**					**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**		**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**	
Sampling Stations	**i**	**Madhuband Washery**	**Date of Sampling**	06.01.2023	30.01.2023	**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	64.2	64.4	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	52.0	48.9					
3		08:00 - 09:00	50.7	46.2					
4		09:00 – 10:00	66.2	68.9					
5		10:00 - 11:00	58.5	55.2					
6		11:00 - 12:00	52.6	52.6					
7		12:00 - 13:00	60.0	62.0					
8		13:00 - 14:00	59.5	58.4					
9		14:00 - 15:00	59.2	60.0					
10		15:00 - 16:00	55.9	56.6					
11		16:00 - 17:00	62.8	64.2					
12		17:00 - 18:00	49.3	48.3					
13		18:00 - 19:00	58.1	58.9					
14		19:00 - 20:00	62.8	63.8					
15		20:00 - 21:00	59.4	59.8					
16		21:00 - 22:00	58.1	59.2					
		Leq DAY	**60.3**	**61.5**					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	48.6	46.2	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	48.5	45.6					
3		00:00- 01:00	48.0	48.0					
4		01.00-02.00	47.7	46.5					
5		02.00-03.00	45.7	46.7					
6		03.00-04.00	44.3	45.2					
7		04.00-05.00	42.5	42.7					
8		05:00-06:00	41.2	40.2					
		Leq NIGHT	**46.5**	**45.7**					

**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)
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 ----

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED

Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II

Ambient Noise Level Test Report

Month & Year	**01/2023**	**Cluster**	**Cluster II**	**Report No.**	**RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/10**
Customer	**Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)**			**Date of Issue**	**23.03.2023**
Project		**Sample Ref. No.**	**REM/BCCL/2023/10**	**Sampling Method**	**CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13**

Sampling Stations	**i**	**Madhuband UGP**	**Date of Sampling**	05.01.2023	19.01.2023	**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	40.4	41.0	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	43.2	42.5					
3		08:00 - 09:00	46.5	46.9					
4		09:00 – 10:00	47.7	47.5					
5		10:00 - 11:00	47.5	47.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	47.2	46.9					
7		12:00 - 13:00	48.1	47.8					
8		13:00 - 14:00	51.4	55.0					
9		14:00 - 15:00	52.6	52.6					
10		15:00 - 16:00	53.1	49.8					
11		16:00 - 17:00	46.1	46.2					
12		17:00 - 18:00	45.0	44.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	44.5	44.4					
14		19:00 - 20:00	44.3	43.9					
15		20:00 - 21:00	44.1	43.5					
16		21:00 - 22:00	42.9	43.1					
		Leq DAY	**48.0**	**48.2**					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	42.1	42.6	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	42.0	42.7					
3		00:00- 01:00	41.9	42.0					
4		01.00-02.00	41.2	41.6					
5		02.00-03.00	40.9	41.4					
6		03.00-04.00	42.3	42.6					
7		04.00-05.00	42.6	42.8					
8		05:00-06:00	42.9	42.7					
		Leq NIGHT	**42.0**	**42.3**					

**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)
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 ----

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/8hourlyvaluesshallbemet 92%ofthetimeinayear.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.

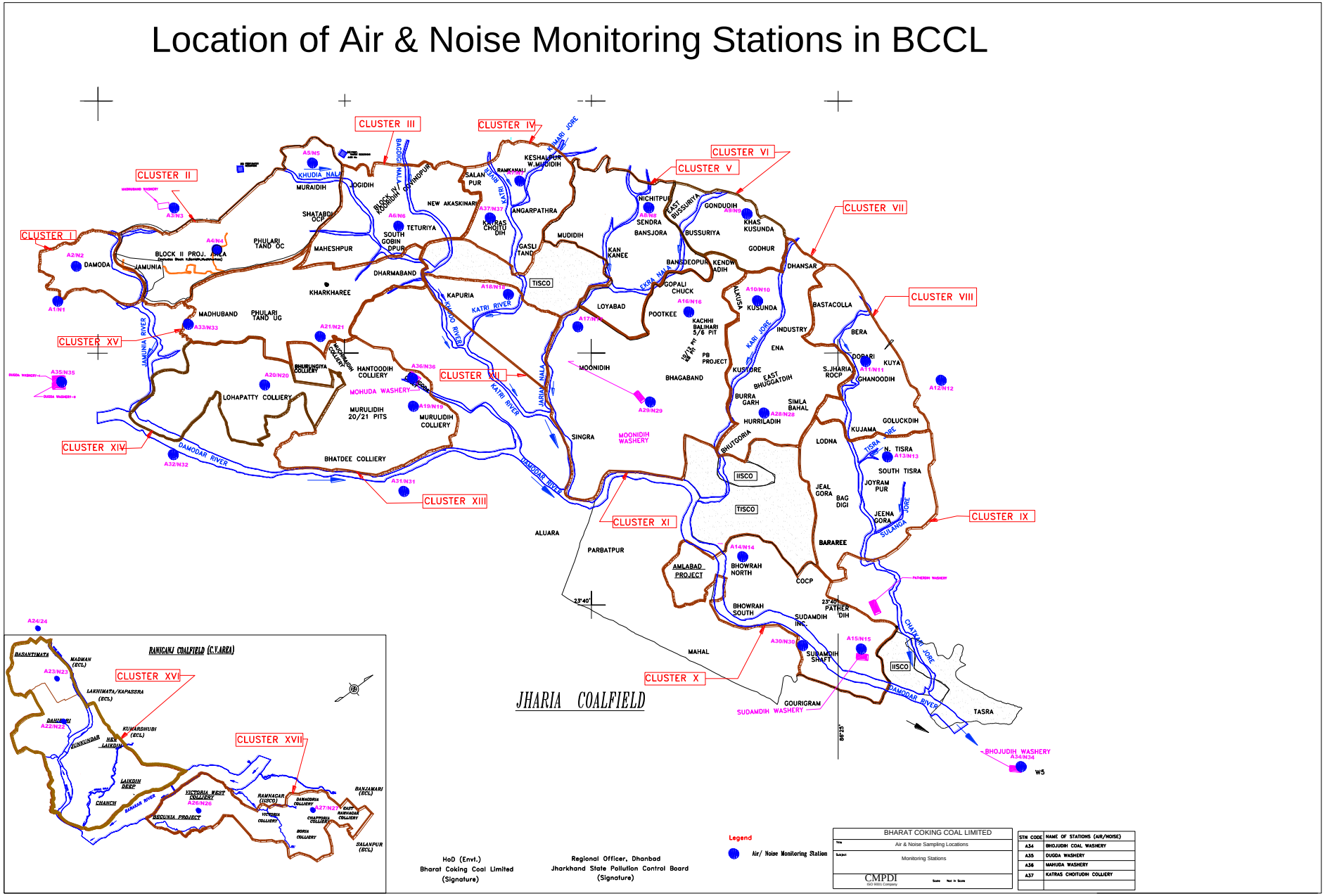
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet 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.

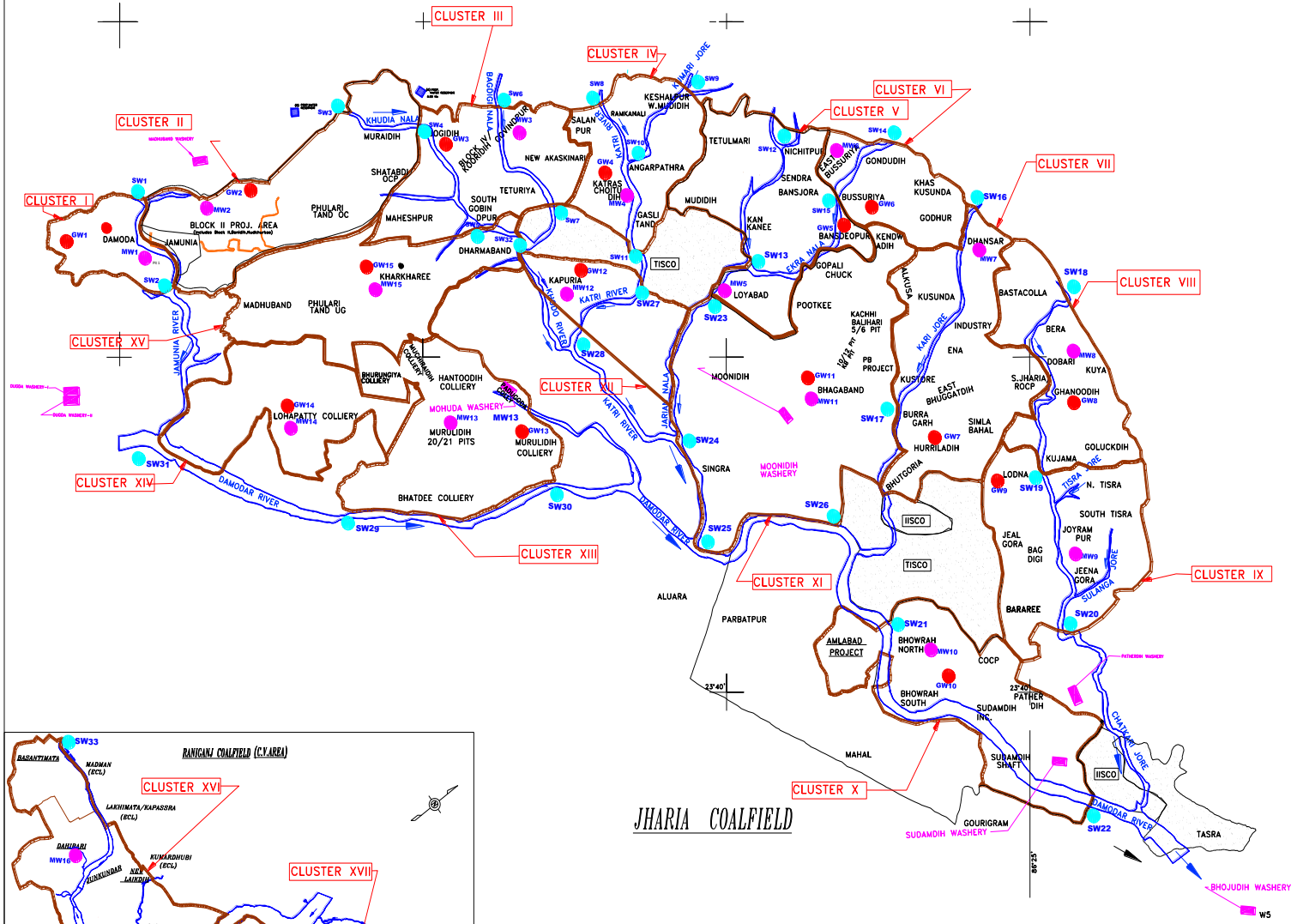
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they JUNE exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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)

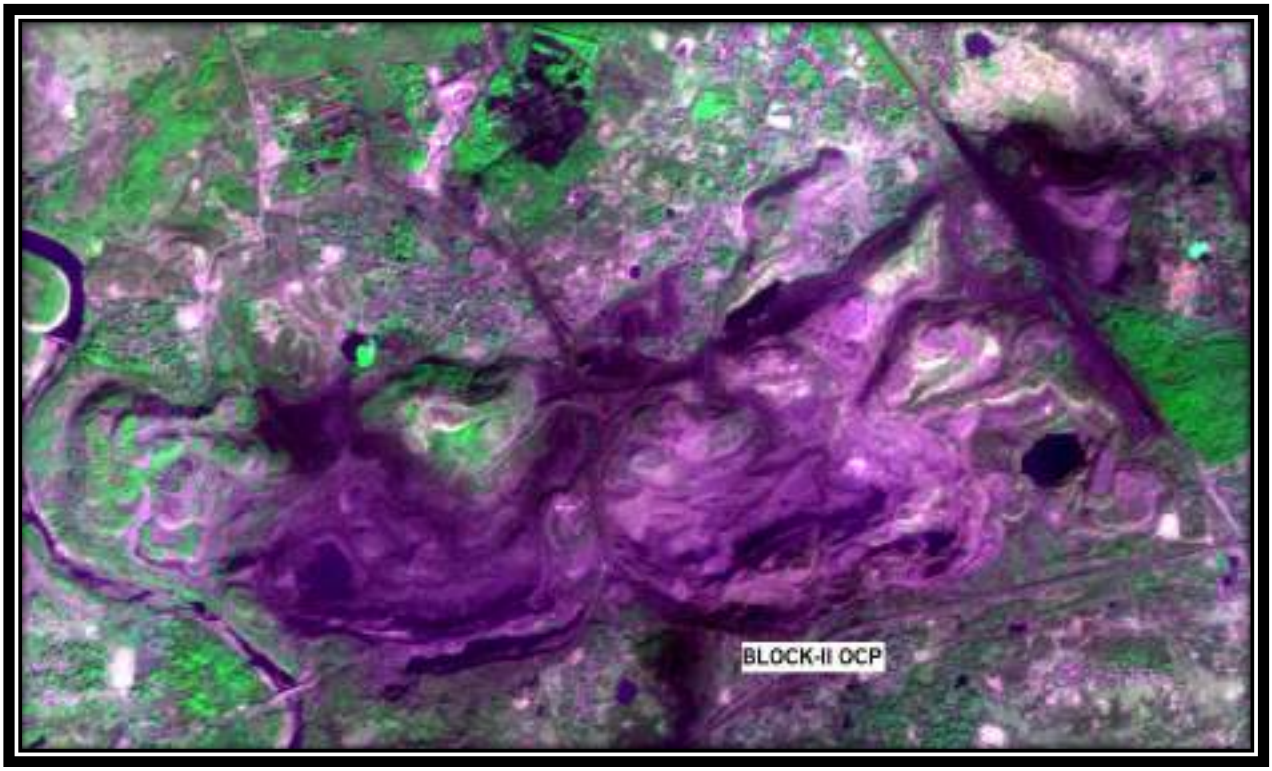
Regional Officer, Dhanbad
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
(Signature)

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

ANNEXURE-V

Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Open Cast Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited producing more than 5 million cu. m (Coal+OB) based on Satellite Data of the Year 2019



Submitted to

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

cmpdi

A Mini-Ratna Company

Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Opencast Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited producing more than 5 million cu. m (Coal+OB) based on Satellite Data of the Year 2019

March-2020

Remote Sensing Cell
Geomatics Division
CMPDI, Ranchi

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

1.0 Project

Land reclamation/ restoration monitoring of two opencast coal mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) producing more than 5 million cu. m. of (Coal + OB) per year based on satellite data, regularly on annual basis.

2.0 Objective

Objective of the land reclamation/ restoration monitoring is to assess the areas of backfilled, plantation, social forestry, active mining, water bodies, and distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest area 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.

3.0 Salient Findings

- With a total leasehold area of 16.32 Km^2, two projects, Block-II and Muraidih were considered for land reclamation monitoring based on satellite data during 2019-20. Total excavated area is only 5.77 Km^2, of which 0.85 Km^2 area (14.73%) has been planted, 3.82 Km^2 area (66.20%) is under backfilling and 1.10 Km^2 area (19.06%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 80.94% of total area of the two OC projects has come under reclamation and balance 19.06% area is under active mining. Project wise details of reclamation are given in Table-1 & Fig -1.

- On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2019 with respect to the year 2018, it is evident from the analysis that the area of land reclamation has increased from 4.48 Km^2 (Yr. 2018) to 4.67 Km^2 (Yr. 2019). This increase of an area of 0.19 Km^2 in land reclamation is the result of the efforts of the coal company taken up towards environmental protection. The area of plantation over backfilled area also increased by 17 ha. Of the two projects of BCCL considered for monitoring, Block - II has achieved land reclamation of 75.24% and Muraidih has 87.98%.

Table-1

Status of Land Reclamation in Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data for the Year 2019

(Projects producing more than 5 mcm of Coal+OB annaully)

(Area in Sq. Kms.)

Sl. No.	Project	Total Leasehold Area	Technical Reclamation		Plantation						Area under Active Mining		Total Excavated Area		Total Area under Plantation (% Green Cover Generated in Leasehold Area)		Total Area under Reclamation	
					Biological Reclamation		Other Plantations											
			Area under Backfilling		Plantation on Excavated / Backfilled Area		Plantation on External Over Burden 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	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*	*2018*	*2019*
1	Block-II	9.07	2.18	2.22	0.16	0.18	0.1	0.14	0.57	0.59	0.84	0.79	3.18	3.19	0.83	0.91	2.34	2.40
			68.55%	69.59%	5.03%	5.64%					26.42%	24.76%			9.15%	10.03%	73.58%	75.24%
2	Muraidih	7.25	1.62	1.6	0.52	0.67	0.27	0.3	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.31	2.47	2.58	1.10	1.31	2.14	2.27
			65.59%	62.02%	21.05%	25.97%					13.36%	12.02%			15.17%	18.07%	86.64%	87.98%
	TOTAL	**16.32**	**3.80**	**3.82**	**0.68**	**0.85**	**0.37**	**0.44**	**0.88**	**0.93**	**1.17**	**1.10**	**5.65**	**5.77**	**1.93**	**2.22**	**4.48**	**4.67**
			67.26%	**66.20%**	**12.04%**	**14.73%**					**20.71%**	**19.06%**			**11.83%**	**13.60%**	**79.29%**	**80.94%**

(% is calculated with respected to Total Excavated Area as applicable)

Note *In reference of the above Table-1, different parameters are classified as follows:*

1 *Area under* ***Biological Reclamation*** *includes Area under Plantation done on Backfill only*

2 *Area under* ***Technical Reclamation*** *includes Area under Backfilling only*

3 *Area under* ***Active Mining*** *includes Coal Quarry, Quarry filled with water & Advance Quarry Site, if any. Coal dump is excluded*

4 *Social Forestry and Plantation on External OB dumps are not included in Biological Reclamation, and are put under separate categories*

5 *(%) calculated in the above table is in respect of total excavated area except for "Total area under plantation" where % is in terms of leasehold area.*

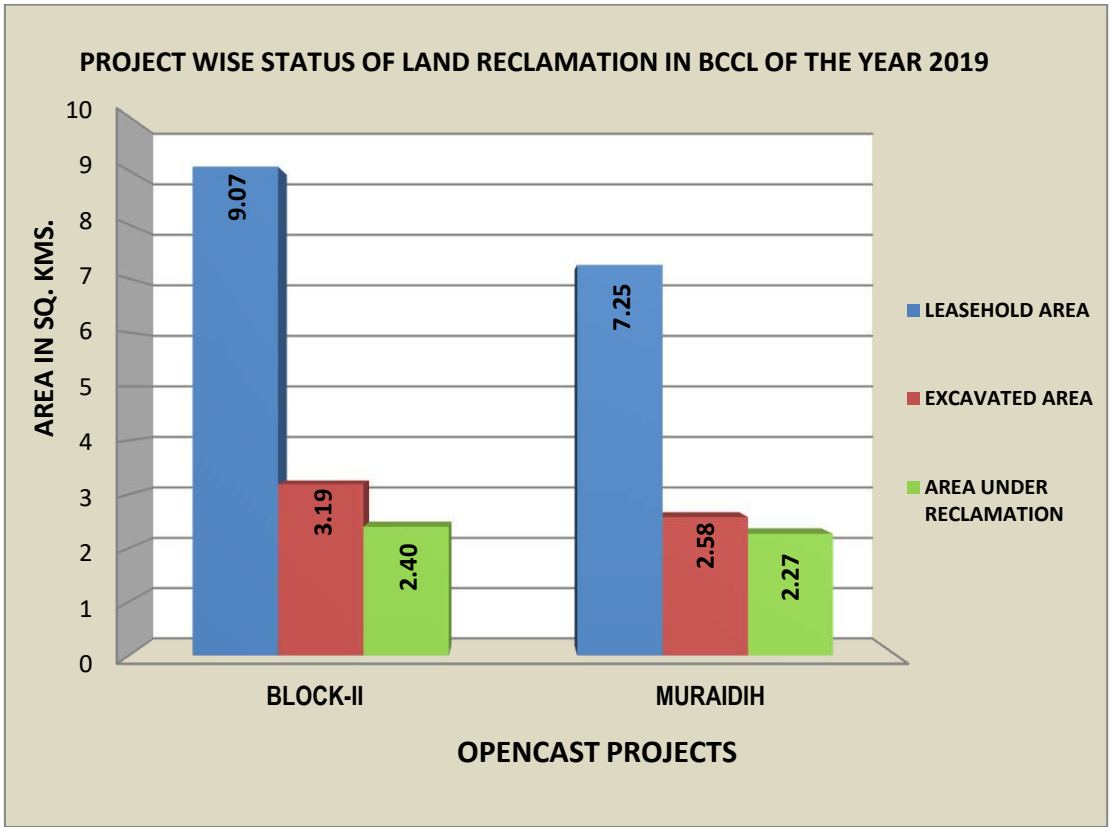


Fig. 1 Project wise Land Reclamation Status for the Year 2019

1.0 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 a scarce 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 effect 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 the above in view, M/s. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) issued a work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV/2011 dated 12.10.2012 to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi, for monitoring of land reclamation status of all the opencast coal mines having production of more than 5 million m^3 per annum (Coal + OB taken together per annum) regularly on annual basis, and for monitoring of less than 5 million m^3 per annum capacity (Coal +OB) projects at an interval of three years, based on remote sensing satellite data for sustainable development of mining. The work order was renewed vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV/2017/DP/8477 dated 21.09.2017 for a period of 5 more years from 2017-18 to 2021-22. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines are to be put on the website of CIL, (www.coalindia.in), CMPDI (www.cmpdi.co.in) and the concerned coal companies in public domain. Detailed report has to be submitted to Coal India and respective subsidiary companies.

1.3 Land reclamation monitoring of all opencast 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 2019 carried out for all the OC projects producing more than 5 mcm (Coal + OB) for Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Satellite data of 13-01-2019 of ResourceSat-2, LISS-4, multispectral, 5 mtr. resolution was used for the present monitoring study.

2.0 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.

3.0 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:

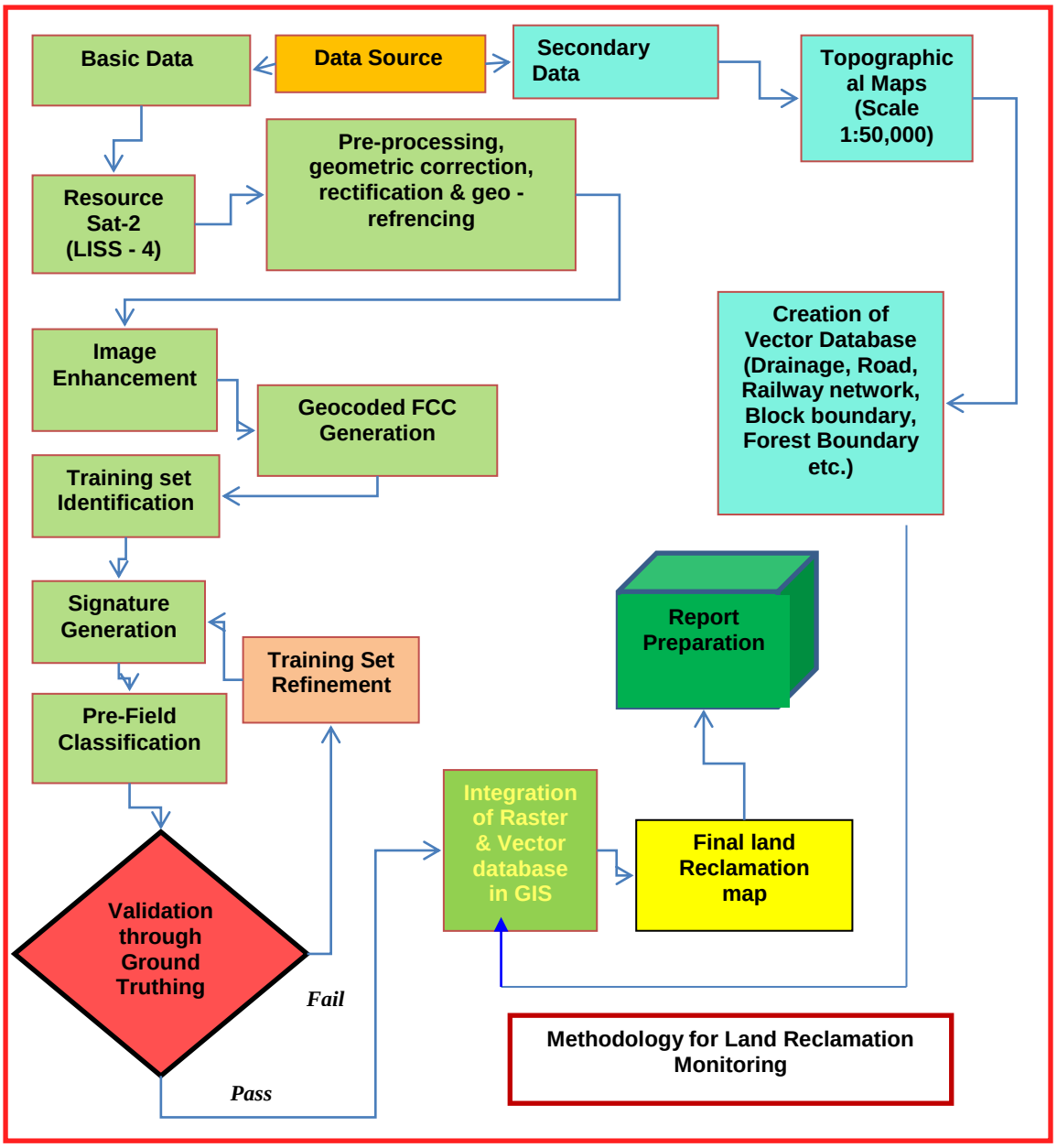


Fig. 2 ***Methodology of Land Reclamation Monitoring***

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, topo sheets are procured for creation of vector database.

3.2 Satellite Data Processing: Satellite data are processed using ERDAS IMAGINE 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. Digital images may contain geometric distortions, which make them unusable as maps. Therefore, geo-referencing / correction is required for correction of image data using ground control points (GCP) to make it compatible with the new series WGS-84 compatible SoI topo-sheet.
- **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 area is determined using ERDAS IMAGINE 14.0 s/w.

- **Overlay of Vector data base**

  Vector database 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 10.2 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-ordinated system.

4.0 Land Reclamation Status in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

4.1 Following two OC projects of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd producing more than 5 million cubic m. (Coal + OB together) have been taken up for land reclamation monitoring in 2019, using satellite data, on annual basis:

Block-II and **Muraidih**

4.2 Project wise Land Reclamation status in BCCL for the year 2019 is given in Table-1 and also shown graphically in Fig-1. Area statistics of different land use classes present in the OC projects in the year 2019 is given in Table 2. Land use maps derived from the satellite data are given in Plate no. 1 & 2. Changes in land use status are shown in Fig. 3 & 4.

4.3 Study reveals that **80.94**% of total excavated area has come under reclamation by BCCL in the above two projects, out of which **14.74**% area has been re-vegitated, and 66.20% area is under backfilling.

4.4 After analyzing the satellite data of year 2019 vs. 2018, it is seen (from Table-1) that the plantation carried out on backfilled area, OB dumps as well as social forestry has increased from 1.93 Km^2 (11.83%) to 2.22 Km^2 (13.60%). Together, an increase of **0.29** Km^2 area in social forestry/ backfilled area/ OB plantation, underlines the efforts taken up by the coal company (BCCL) towards plantation activities for land reclamation and environmental protection. With an eco-restoration park of **3.6 ha.** started in 2015-16, a new eco restoration area of **3.2 ha** is also developed by the company from 2018, over OB dump behind the coal stock yard of Block-II OCP.

4.5 An area of **6.5** ha. developed by BCCL in 2016 in collaboration with The Energy and Resources Institute (**TERI**), Delhi, for bio-diversity through forest landscape restoration, over backfilled area of Muraidih OCP, is also maintained and growing well, which is a commendable job.

TABLE - 2

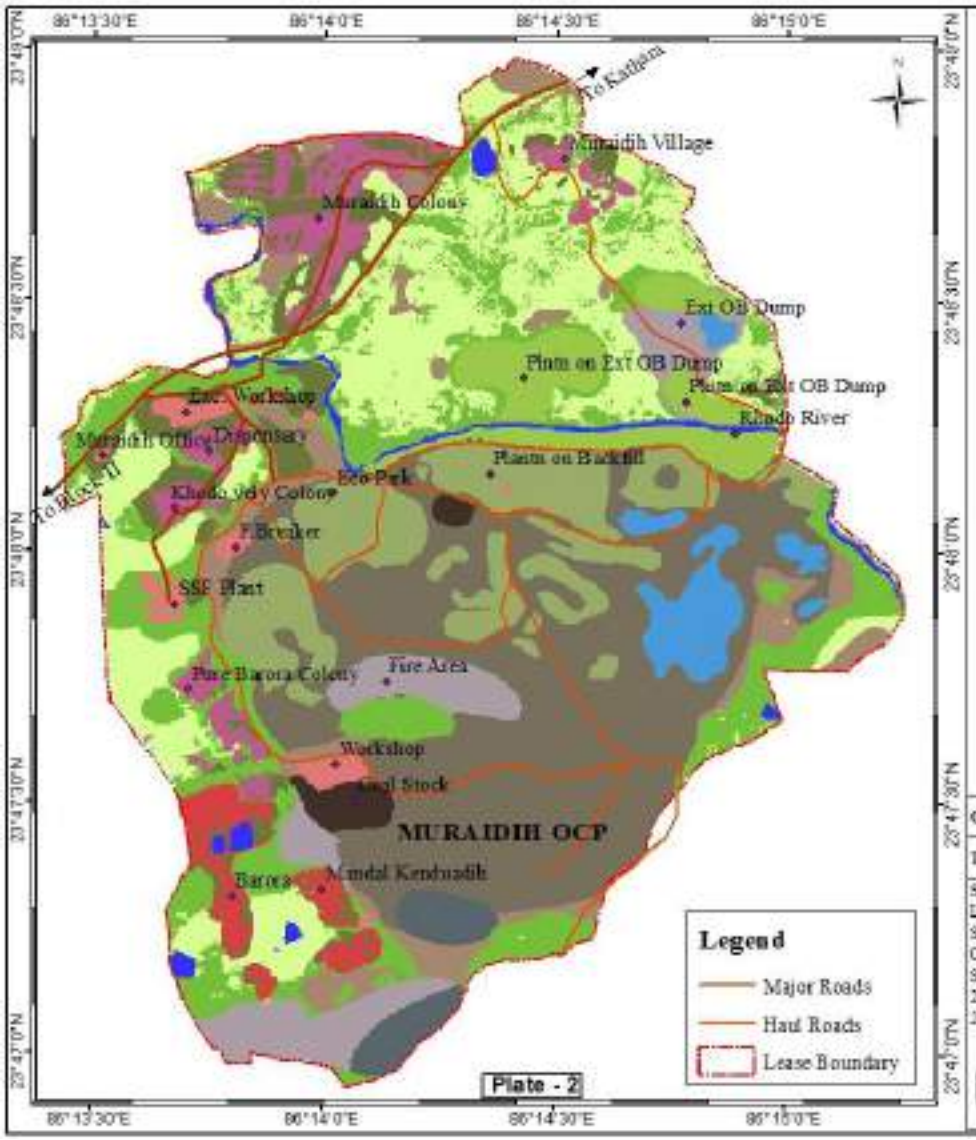
Status of Land Use / Reclamation in OC Mines(>5m.cu.m) of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. based on Satellite data of the Year 2019

(Area in Sq Km)

		BLOCK-II		MURAIDIH		TOTAL	
		Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
	Scrubs(A)	2.31	25.47	1.20	16.55	3.51	21.51
PLANTATION	Social Forestry	0.59	6.50	0.34	4.69	0.93	5.70
PLANTATION	Plantation on OB Dump	0.14	1.54	0.3	4.14	0.44	2.70
PLANTATION	Plantation on Backfill(Biological Reclamation)	0.18	1.98	0.67	9.24	0.85	5.21
PLANTATION	**Total Plantation *(B)***	0.91	10.03	1.31	18.07	2.22	13.60
	Total Vegetation (A+B)	**3.22**	**35.5**	**2.51**	**34.62**	**5.73**	**35.11**
ACTIVE MINING	Coal Quarry	0.57	6.28	0.12	1.66	0.69	4.23
ACTIVE MINING	Advance Quarry Site	0.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.61
ACTIVE MINING	Quarry Filled With Water	0.12	1.32	0.19	2.62	0.31	1.90
ACTIVE MINING	**Area under *Active Mining (D)***	**0.79**	**8.70**	**0.31**	**4.28**	**1.10**	**6.74**
E	Coal Dump	0.11	1.21	0.06	0.83	0.17	1.04
E	Barren OB Dump	1.07	11.80	0.47	6.48	1.54	9.44
E	Area Under Backfilling(Technical Reclamation)	2.22	24.48	1.60	22.07	3.82	23.41
	Total Area under *Mining Operation (D+E)*	**4.19**	**46.20**	**2.44**	**33.66**	**6.63**	**40.63**
WASTELAND	Waste Lands	0.26	2.87	0.39	5.38	0.65	3.98
WASTELAND	Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WATERBODIES	**Total Wasteland**	**0.26**	**2.87**	**0.39**	**5.38**	**0.65**	**3.98**
WATERBODIES	Reservoir, Nallah, Ponds	0.07	0.77	0.10	1.38	0.17	1.04
WATERBODIES	**Total Waterbodies**	**0.07**	**0.77**	**0.10**	**1.38**	**0.17**	**1.04**
AGRICULTURE	Crop Lands	0.04	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.25
AGRICULTURE	Fallow Lands	0.67	7.39	1.24	17.1	1.91	11.70
AGRICULTURE	**Total Agriculture**	**0.71**	**7.83**	**1.24**	**17.1**	**1.95**	**11.95**
SETTLEMENTS	Urban Settlement	0.44	4.85	0.33	4.55	0.77	4.72
SETTLEMENTS	Rural Settlement	0.08	0.88	0.15	2.07	0.23	1.41
SETTLEMENTS	Industrial Settlement	0.10	1.10	0.09	1.24	0.19	1.16
SETTLEMENTS	**Total Settlement**	**0.62**	**6.84**	**0.57**	**7.86**	**1.19**	**7.29**
	Grand Total	**9.07**	**100.00**	**7.25**	**100.00**	**16.32**	**100.00**

Area Statistics -Block-II OCP (2019)

Classes Level-I	Level-II	Colour	Area (Km²)	% of Total
Scrubs	Scrubs		2.37	26.13
Plantations	Social Forestry		0.59	6.50
	Plantation on Backfill		0.18	1.98
	Plantation on OB Dump		0.14	1.54
	Total Plantation		0.91	10.03
	Total Vegetation		3.28	36.16
Agriculture	Crop Land		0.34	3.44
	Fallow Land		0.71	7.83
	Total Agriculture Area		0.75	8.27
Waste Land	Waste Land		0.26	2.87
Mining Area	Coal Quarry		0.52	5.73
	Barren OB Dump		1.07	11.88
	Area Under Backfilling		2.20	24.26
	Water Filled Quarry		0.12	1.32
	Coal Dump		0.11	1.21
	Advance Quarry Site		0.07	0.77
	Total Mining Area		4.09	45.09
Settlements	Rural Settlement		0.08	0.88
	Urban Settlement		0.44	4.85
	Industrial Settlement		0.10	1.10
	Total Settlement Area		0.62	6.84
Water Body	River, Ponds		0.07	0.77
		Total	9.07	100.00



Area Statistics -Muraidih OCP (2019)

Classes		Colour	Area	
Level-I	Level-II		Area (Km^2)	% of Total
Scrubs	**Scrubs**		**1.20**	**16.55**
Plantations	Social Forestry		0.34	4.69
	Plantation on Backfill		0.67	9.24
	Plantation on OB Dump		0.30	4.14
	Total Plantation		**1.31**	**18.07**
	Total Vegetation		**2.51**	**34.62**
Agriculture	Crop Land		0.00	0.00
	Fallow Land		1.24	17.10
	Total Agriculture Area		**1.24**	**17.10**
Waste Land	**Waste Land**		**0.39**	**5.38**
Mining Area	Coal Quarry		0.12	1.66
	Barren OB Dump		0.47	6.48
	Area Under Backfilling		1.60	22.07
	Water Filled Quarry		0.19	2.62
	Coal Dump		0.06	0.83
	Advance Quarry Site		0.00	0.00
	Total Mining Area		**2.44**	**33.66**
Settlements	Rural Settlement		0.15	2.07
	Urban Settlement		0.33	4.55
	Industrial Settlement		0.09	1.24
	Total Settlement Area		**0.57**	**7.86**
Water Body	**River, Ponds**		**0.10**	**1.38**
		Total	**7.25**	**100.00**

Customer	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Title	Land Reclamation Monitoring of OC Projects				Job No 561410027
Subject	Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Land Reclamation Status of Muraidih OCP based on Satellite Data (RS-2/L-IV) of the year 2019	Prepared	Hariharalal B	Sr. Mgr(System)		
	Checked	A.K. Singh	Ch. Mgr(RSC)		
	Approved	R. Kumar	GM(Geomatics)		
cmpdi	Scale	0 0.5 1 km			Sheet 1
	Drg No.	HQ REM 19 2 A4 04			Rev No 0

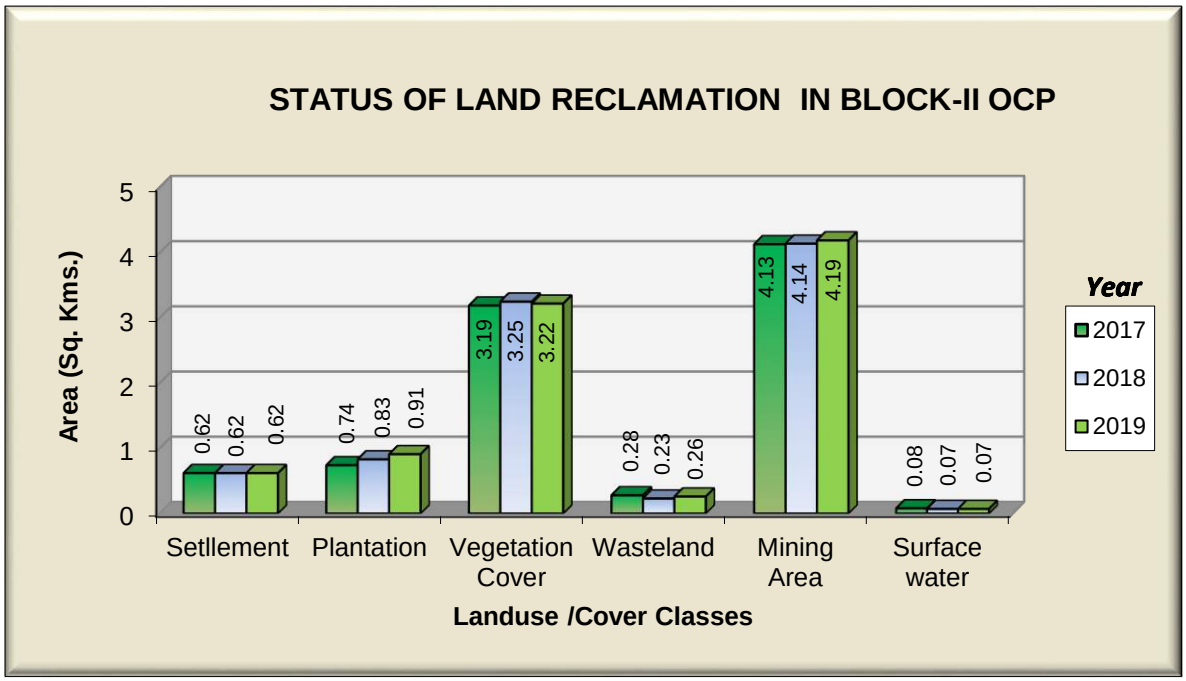


Figure 3 Status of Land Reclamation in Block-II OCP

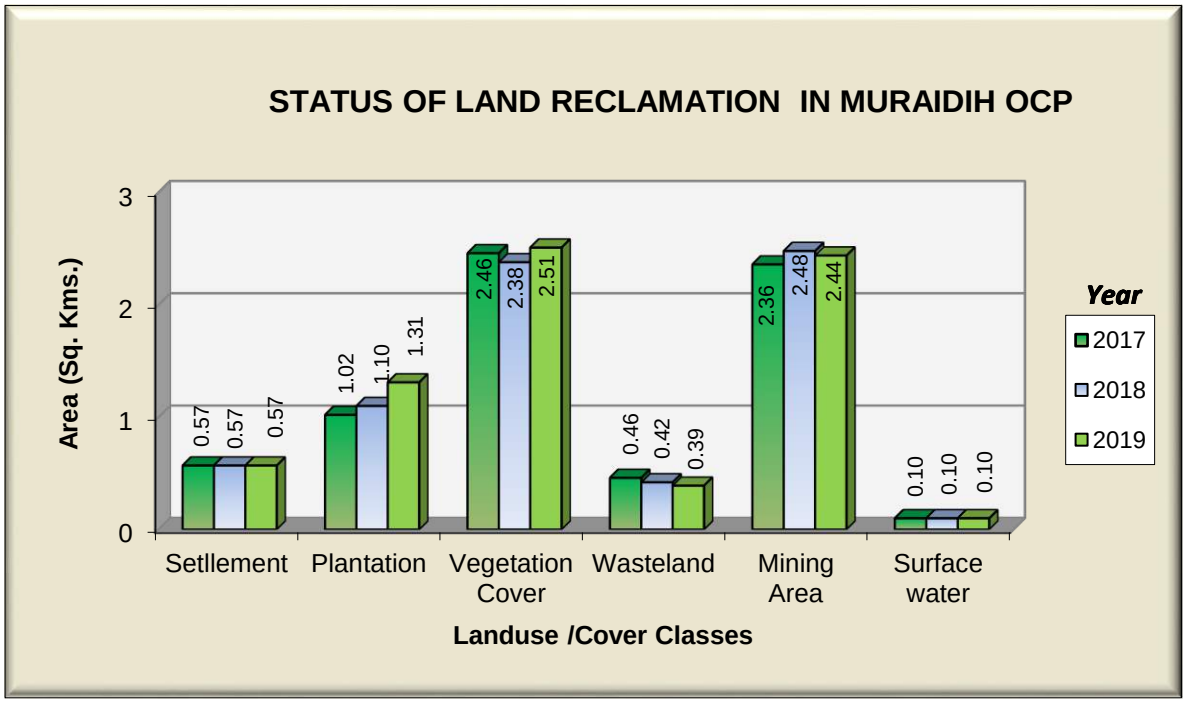


Figure 4 Status of Land Reclamation in Muraidih OCP

Photo-1. **Eco Restoration Park (3.2 ha.) in Block-II OCP**

Photo-2. **Plantation carried out on backfilled area in Muraidih OCP**

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.)
Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi 834031, Jharkhand
Phone : (+91) 651 2230001, 2230002, 2230483, FAX (+91) 651 2231447, 2231851
Wesite : www.cmpdi.co.in, Email : cmpdihq@cmpdi.co.in

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	2022-23	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	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	96.83	**787.60**	**2,629.51**
2	PHULARITAND MIXED MINE	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	56.24	**520.95**	**1,775.77**
3	DAMODA GRP OF MINES	00150100008869	109.74	115.22	120.99	127.03	133.39	140.06	147.06	233.90	44.75	46.99	**1,219.13**	3.33	10.59	20.44	28.14	33.23	44.40	57.63	72.89	46.39	65.81	**382.84**	**1,601.97**
4	AMAL MURAIDIH PHULARITAND PART	00150100012014							-	608.79	406.75	372.91	**1,388.45**							-	4.53	19.91	33.68	**58.12**	**1,446.57**
5	MADHUBAND UG MINE	469403800000280							227.89	12.65	17.77	-	**258.31**							0.07	12.21	13.55	14.77	**40.59**	**298.90**
	TOTAL		**565.01**	**593.26**	**622.92**	**654.07**	**686.77**	**721.12**	**374.95**	**855.35**	**469.27**	**419.91**	**5,962.62**	**13.63**	**54.72**	**105.16**	**144.62**	**168.81**	**224.68**	**296.03**	**322.72**	**192.40**	**267.32**	########	**7,752.72**
6	AMAL BLOCK II MINE	00150100009044	207.40	217.77	228.65	240.09	252.09	264.70	199.23	227.86	319.32	274.09	**2,431.19**	-	19.60	38.28	60.00	60.50	79.34	108.44	120.70	68.87	99.16	**654.89**	**3,086.08**
	TOTAL		**207.40**	**217.77**	**228.65**	**240.09**	**252.09**	**264.70**	**199.23**	**227.86**	**319.32**	**274.09**	**2,431.19**	**-**	**19.60**	**38.28**	**60.00**	**60.50**	**79.34**	**108.44**	**120.70**	**68.87**	**99.16**	**654.89**	**3,086.08**
8	MAHESHPUR COLLIERY	00150100008836	38.40	15.84	16.63	17.46	18.34	19.25	20.22	21.23	22.29	23.40	**213.06**	1.46	3.73	5.09	5.47	6.46	8.18	10.16	12.47	7.36	9.14	**69.51**	**282.57**
9	KHARKHAREE COLLIERY	00150100008824	16.02	16.82	17.66	18.54	19.47	20.44	21.46	22.53	23.66	24.84	**201.44**	0.61	1.56	3.00	3.75	4.84	6.49	8.40	10.62	8.61	9.43	**57.31**	**258.75**
10	JOGIDIH COLLIERY	00150100008823	39.85	8.58	9.01	9.46	9.94	10.43	10.96	11.50	12.08	12.68	**134.49**	1.52	3.87	4.61	4.55	5.05	6.12	7.34	8.77	6.79	8.44	**57.06**	**191.55**
11	GOVINDPUR UG	00150100008835	20.58	21.61	22.68	23.82	25.01	26.26	27.58	28.96	30.40	31.93	**258.83**	0.78	2.00	3.85	4.82	6.21	8.34	10.79	13.65	8.24	10.44	**69.12**	**327.95**
12	BLOCK IV /KOORIDIH MINE	00150100008834	100.83	105.87	111.16	116.72	122.56	128.68	135.12	141.88	148.97	156.42	**1,268.21**	3.84	9.80	18.85	23.62	30.45	40.85	52.86	60.69	34.82	56.62	**332.40**	**1,600.61**
13	NAKC	00150100008831	60.59	63.62	66.80	70.14	73.65	77.34	81.19	85.26	89.52	94.00	**762.11**	2.31	5.89	11.33	14.19	18.30	24.55	31.77	36.47	20.93	26.94	**192.66**	**954.77**
	TOTAL		**276.27**	**232.34**	**243.94**	**256.14**	**268.97**	**282.40**	**296.53**	**311.36**	**326.92**	**343.27**	**2,838.14**	**10.51**	**26.85**	**46.72**	**56.41**	**71.30**	**94.51**	**121.31**	**142.67**	**86.75**	**121.00**	**778.05**	**3,616.19**
14	AKWMC	00150100009051	189.04	198.50	208.42	218.84	133.38	140.05	147.05	154.40	162.12	170.23	**1,722.03**	-	17.87	34.89	54.69	55.14	66.54	85.62	93.34	52.38	72.24	**532.72**	**2,254.74**
15	AARC	00150100009053	51.05	19.48	20.45	21.48	97.27	102.13	107.24	112.60	118.23	124.14	**774.05**	-	4.82	6.48	8.62	7.47	14.42	23.00	32.32	20.43	30.35	**147.91**	**921.95**
16	SALANPUR UG MINE	00150100009050	84.13	20.08	21.09	22.14	44.47	46.69	49.02	51.47	54.05	15.46	**408.60**	-	7.95	9.65	12.05	10.61	13.91	19.03	24.10	14.17	19.92	**131.40**	**540.00**
17	KATRAS CHAITUDIH	00150100010086	-	82.12	86.23	90.54	114.64	120.37	126.39	132.71	-	207.08	**960.07**	-	-	6.09	14.12	22.62	33.77	37.45	49.05	30.03	38.27	**231.38**	**1,191.45**
18	GASLITAND COLLIERY	00150100011048	-	-	-	-	99.98	104.98	110.22	115.74	121.52	127.60	**680.03**	-	-	-	-	0.02	5.77	13.71	22.62	15.48	24.79	**82.39**	**762.43**
	TOTAL		**324.22**	**320.18**	**336.19**	**352.99**	**489.73**	**514.21**	**539.92**	**566.92**	**455.92**	**644.51**	**4,544.77**	**-**	**30.64**	**57.12**	**89.48**	**95.85**	**134.40**	**178.81**	**221.43**	**132.48**	**185.58**	########	**5,670.57**
19	NICHITPUR COLLIERY	00150100008825	99.66	104.64	109.88	115.37	121.14	127.20	133.56	67.81	71.20	74.76	**1,025.22**	3.79	9.68	18.64	23.35	30.09	40.37	52.25	63.18	35.46	51.74	**328.55**	**1,353.77**
20	TETULMARI COLLIERY	00150100008833	129.16	135.62	142.40	149.52	156.99	164.84	173.09	181.74	190.83	200.37	**1,624.56**	4.91	12.55	24.15	30.26	39.00	52.32	67.71	80.28	48.32	77.84	**437.36**	**2,061.92**
21	SENDRA BANSJORA COLLIE	00150100008832	52.96	55.61	58.39	61.31	63.51	66.69	70.02	73.52	77.20	81.06	**660.27**	2.02	5.15	9.90	12.41	15.99	21.40	27.65	30.81	18.46	23.70	**167.49**	**827.76**
22	MUDIDIH COLLIERY	00150100008829	118.24	124.15	130.36	136.87	143.72	150.90	158.45	166.37	174.69	4.29	**1,308.04**	4.50	11.49	22.11	27.70	35.70	47.90	61.99	78.43	47.37	75.65	**412.84**	**1,720.88**
23	LOYABAD COLLIERY	00150100008826	83.75	19.73	20.72	21.75	22.84	23.98	25.18	26.44	27.76	29.15	**301.30**	3.19	8.14	9.82	9.80	10.98	13.37	16.12	19.33	11.19	13.67	**115.60**	**416.90**
24	KANKANEE COLLIERY	00150100010973	-	-	-	-	161.44	169.51	177.99	186.88	196.23	206.04	**1,098.09**	-	-	-	-	0.02	9.59	22.16	36.10	25.21	41.11	**134.20**	**1,232.29**
25	BANSDEOPUR COLLIERY	00150100011831							125.28	91.36	95.93	100.73	**413.29**							0.02	7.20	12.57	18.96	**38.75**	**452.04**
	TOTAL		**483.77**	**439.75**	**461.75**	**484.82**	**669.64**	**703.12**	**863.56**	**794.12**	**833.84**	**696.40**	**6,430.77**	**18.41**	**47.01**	**84.63**	**103.51**	**131.79**	**184.96**	**247.90**	**315.33**	**198.58**	**302.66**	########	**8,065.56**
26	KUSUNDA OCP	00150100008870	103.82	109.01	114.46	120.18	126.19	132.50	139.13	146.08	153.39	161.06	**1,305.83**	3.15	10.01	19.34	26.62	31.43	42.01	54.52	68.96	41.43	63.79	**361.26**	**1,667.09**
27	EAST BASSURIYA OC	00150100008876	48.31	50.72	53.26	55.92	58.72	61.65	64.73	67.97	71.37	74.94	**607.58**	1.47	4.66	9.00	12.39	14.63	19.54	25.37	32.09	19.27	24.31	**162.72**	**770.30**
28	DHANSAR(ADIC)	00150100008939	92.02	96.62	101.45	106.52	111.85	49.21	46.36	48.68	51.11	53.67	**757.50**	1.40	8.80	17.11	24.60	27.68	35.75	43.74	50.99	28.25	37.47	**275.77**	**1,033.26**
29	GODHUR GRP OF MINES	00150100009048	55.23	57.99	60.89	63.94	67.13	70.49	74.01	77.72	81.60	85.68	**694.69**	-	5.22	10.19	15.98	15.98	21.12	28.87	37.01	21.49	30.23	**186.10**	**880.79**
30	BASSURIYA UG MINE	00150100008944	151.88	5.91	6.21	6.52	6.85	7.19	7.55	7.92	8.32	8.74	**217.08**	2.30	14.52	15.03	15.18	13.60	14.47	16.87	18.98	10.18	13.10	**134.23**	**351.31**
31	GONDUDIH/KHAS KUSUNDA OC	00150100008875	134.40	141.12	148.18	155.59	163.37	171.53	180.11	189.12	198.57	208.50	**1,690.48**	4.08	12.96	25.04	34.46	40.69	54.38	70.58	89.28	53.63	82.58	**467.68**	**2,158.16**
32	ENA OCP	00150100008938	47.67	50.05	52.55	55.18	57.94	62.08	65.19	68.45	71.87	75.46	**606.43**	0.72	4.56	8.86	12.74	14.34	18.52	25.04	31.76	18.86	26.52	**161.92**	**768.35**
	TOTAL		**633.33**	**511.43**	**537.00**	**563.85**	**592.04**	**554.66**	**577.08**	**605.94**	**636.23**	**668.04**	**5,879.60**	**13.11**	**60.73**	**104.57**	**141.97**	**158.35**	**205.79**	**264.99**	**329.07**	**193.10**	**277.99**	########	**7,629.26**
33	PB GRP OF MINES	00150100009045	84.91	34.30	36.02	37.82	39.71	41.70	43.78	45.97	48.27	50.68	**463.15**	-	8.03	10.95	14.69	13.58	16.77	22.00	27.01	15.49	21.38	**149.89**	**613.03**
34	BURRAGARH UG	00150100008821	6.67	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.51	8.94	9.38	9.85	10.35	**83.88**	0.25	0.65	1.25	1.56	2.01	2.64	3.31	4.18	3.56	4.60	**24.03**	**107.91**
35	HURRLADIH UG	00150100008820	8.49	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.35	8.77	9.21	9.67	10.16	10.66	**88.07**	0.32	0.83	1.44	1.56	2.20	2.85	3.55	4.46	3.79	4.87	**25.87**	**113.94**
36	BHUTGORIA UG	00150100008818	7.43	7.80	8.19	8.60	9.03	9.48	9.95	10.45	10.97	11.52	**93.42**	0.28	0.72	1.39	1.74	2.24	2.94	3.69	4.66	3.97	5.13	**26.77**	**120.19**

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	2022-23	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total	
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	9.07	**81.99**	**192.34**
38	GOPALICHOK MINE	00150100010972	-	-	-	-	61.76	64.85	68.09	71.49	75.07	78.82	**420.08**	-	-	-	-	0.01	3.67	8.48	13.81	9.64	13.50	**49.12**	**469.20**
39	KENDWADIH OC MINE	00150100011209						56.76	59.59	62.57	65.70	68.99	**313.61**						0.02	3.49	7.59	9.59	15.00	**35.70**	**349.31**
	TOTAL		**182.99**	**67.38**	**70.75**	**74.29**	**126.96**	**190.06**	**199.56**	**209.54**	**220.02**	**231.02**	**1,572.56**	**3.73**	**17.56**	**23.31**	**27.42**	**28.52**	**38.10**	**54.56**	**72.70**	**53.90**	**73.56**	**393.35**	**1,965.91**
40	BASTACOLLA COLLIERY	00150100008877	20.63	21.67	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	144.06	176.27	212.19	**700.50**	0.63	1.99	3.84	5.29	6.25	8.35	10.84	13.71	12.09	20.02	**82.99**	**783.49**
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	12.33	**126.81**	**402.63**
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	50.19	**259.75**	**1,413.52**
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	28.91	**237.18**	**875.09**
44	SIMLABAHAL COLLIERY	00150100008822	11.27	8.42	8.84	9.28	9.75	364.76	127.50	133.87	140.57	147.59	**961.85**	0.43	1.10	1.82	2.15	2.69	3.54	27.57	38.67	25.11	33.53	**136.60**	**1,098.45**
45	KUYA GRP OF MINES	00150100008874	165.03	173.29	181.95	191.05	200.60	138.22	145.13	152.38	160.00	472.29	**1,979.94**	5.01	15.92	30.74	42.32	49.97	66.77	81.95	94.48	54.65	82.42	**524.22**	**2,504.16**
46	RAJAPUR S/JHARIA OCP	00150100008937	73.81	77.50	81.37	85.44	89.72	94.20	150.17	175.24	231.15	204.37	**1,262.97**	1.12	7.05	13.73	19.73	22.20	28.68	38.66	46.46	29.10	47.52	**254.24**	**1,517.21**
	TOTAL		**403.29**	**420.04**	**607.19**	**637.55**	**631.16**	**845.35**	**734.33**	**769.17**	**888.24**	######	**6,972.77**	**9.93**	**38.92**	**74.80**	**117.76**	**142.11**	**191.14**	**267.77**	**315.95**	**188.49**	**274.92**	########	**8,594.55**
47	NT-ST-JEENAGORA GRP OF I	00150100009046	387.56	406.94	427.29	448.65	471.09	494.64	519.37	545.34	572.61	601.24	**4,874.72**	-	36.63	71.53	112.12	113.05	148.26	202.67	222.21	129.54	185.47	########	**6,096.20**
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	2.89	**25.55**	**65.70**
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	15.65	**166.97**	**409.49**
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	9.04	**79.47**	**197.22**
51	KUJAMA COLLIERY	00150100008941	45.50	47.77	50.16	52.67	55.30	58.06	60.97	64.02	67.22	70.58	**572.23**	0.69	4.35	8.46	12.16	13.68	17.68	23.82	30.14	17.87	25.09	**153.95**	**726.17**
52	AMALGAMATED JOYRAMPU	00150100011026	-	-	-	-	560.98	585.04	614.29	645.01	677.26	711.12	**3,793.70**	-	-	-	-	0.09	36.92	76.97	125.13	86.33	133.74	**459.19**	**4,252.88**
	TOTAL		**677.15**	**504.30**	**529.52**	**555.99**	#######	######	######	######	########	######	**9,641.07**	**4.11**	**64.29**	**107.56**	**155.54**	**156.95**	**234.18**	**338.86**	**416.24**	**256.97**	**371.89**	########	**11,747.66**
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	7.45	**66.66**	**160.40**
54	BHOWRA(N) GRP OF MINES	00150100008868	136.22	143.03	150.18	6.88	7.23	7.59	7.97	73.21	-	4.80	**537.08**	4.13	13.14	25.37	34.93	31.88	34.97	38.70	35.25	19.93	18.62	**256.93**	**794.01**
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	136.95	**1,674.12**	21.44	54.76	72.88	68.24	72.74	85.13	95.39	107.17	59.00	83.32	**720.06**	**2,394.18**
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	19.64	**173.06**	**562.28**
57	AMALGAMATED SUDAMDIH PATHERDIH	00150100011524						-	13.60	50.08	52.58	55.21	**171.47**						-	0.00	0.86	3.94	5.67	**10.47**	**181.94**
58	SUDAMDIH SHAFT MINES	00150100011673							174.22	-	-	-	**174.22**							0.03	10.60	10.95	10.29	**31.87**	**206.09**
	TOTAL		**821.23**	**420.42**	**306.43**	**170.95**	**179.50**	**127.94**	**385.92**	**247.51**	**183.01**	**196.96**	**3,039.86**	**29.26**	**79.62**	**115.57**	**124.50**	**128.31**	**150.53**	**172.52**	**195.95**	**117.80**	**144.99**	########	**4,298.90**
59	MOONIDIH UG PROJECT	00150100008943	82.18	86.29	90.60	95.13	99.89	104.88	54.44	85.69	89.97	94.47	**883.55**	1.25	7.85	15.28	22.33	24.35	31.93	43.02	48.32	27.51	36.35	**258.19**	**1,141.74**
60	MURLIDIH 20/21 PIT COLLIE	00150100009047	31.41	32.98	34.63	36.36	38.18	40.09	42.09	44.20	46.41	48.73	**395.07**	-	2.97	5.80	9.09	9.16	12.02	16.43	20.79	12.21	17.18	**105.64**	**500.72**
61	LOHAPATTY COLLIERY	00150100009043	267.70	281.08	140.03	147.03	154.38	162.10	170.21	178.72	187.65	197.04	**1,885.93**	-	25.30	49.41	64.37	59.75	76.88	90.27	109.53	64.17	88.06	**627.73**	**2,513.66**
	TOTAL		**381.28**	**400.35**	**265.26**	**278.53**	**292.45**	**307.07**	**266.74**	**308.60**	**324.03**	**340.23**	**3,164.55**	**1.25**	**36.13**	**70.48**	**95.78**	**93.27**	**120.82**	**149.72**	**178.63**	**103.89**	**141.60**	**991.57**	**4,156.12**
62	BASANTIMATA COLLIERY	00150100008827	121.88	28.90	30.34	31.86	33.45	35.12	36.88	38.72	40.66	42.69	**440.50**	4.64	12.02	14.33	14.30	16.02	19.53	23.55	28.25	16.35	19.97	**168.95**	**609.45**
63	DAHIBARI BASANTIMATA OCP	00150100008828	128.57	135.00	141.75	148.84	156.28	164.09	172.30	180.91	189.96	199.46	**1,617.16**	4.89	12.49	24.04	30.12	38.82	52.09	67.41	73.91	44.29	72.04	**420.10**	**2,037.26**
64	KALYANESHWARI GRP OF MINES	00150100009042	209.61	220.09	231.09	242.65	254.78	234.28	246.00	458.54	481.46	505.54	**3,084.03**	-	19.79	38.68	60.64	60.69	80.16	107.41	117.37	71.96	97.62	**654.31**	**3,738.35**
65	BEGUNIA COLLIERY	00150100011365					-	110.92	-	-	-	-	**110.92**						0.04	6.80	7.47	6.91	6.47	**27.70**	**138.62**
	TOTAL		**460.06**	**383.99**	**403.18**	**423.35**	**444.51**	**544.42**	**455.18**	**678.17**	**712.08**	**747.69**	**5,252.62**	**9.53**	**44.30**	**77.05**	**105.06**	**115.54**	**151.81**	**205.17**	**227.00**	**139.51**	**196.10**	########	**6,523.68**
	GRAND TOTAL		**5,416.00**	######	**4,612.78**	######	########	######	######	######	########	######	**57,730.50**	**113.47**	**520.36**	**905.26**	######	######	########	######	######	######	######	########	**73,107.20**

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.

ANNEXURE-VII

GVTC Performance report for the month of March- 2021

Name of GVTC: - GVTC Barora, Barora Area

Combined Report of Barora and Block- 2 Areas

1. Training as per MVT Rules,1966 : -

Types of Training (Departmental)	Duration (in Days)	This Month		Cumulative	
		Target	Achievement (Training Completed)	Target	Achievement (Training Completed)
Basic / Initial	12 / 18/48	APNE	00	APNE	24
Refresher	12	38	32	511	552

2. Special Training as per MVT Rules: -

Types of Training	Duration In Days	This Month		Cumulative	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Reorientation	12	------	00		00
Trg. on handling Explosives	12	----	00		25
Trg. on Gas Testing	01		00		27
Trg. for change of job	12	--------	04		24
First Aid	01		00		27

3. Training as per Safety Conference Recommendation: -

Name of the Training Programme	Duration In days	Target	Achievement (This month)					Total Cumulative
			Exe.	O/M	M/S	F/M	Worker	
St. Trg. for Tech. Supervisors.	01		00	00	00	00	00	27
Fire Fighting	01		00	00	00	00	00	47
Roof Support	01							00
Solid Blasting	01		00	00	00	00	00	25
Workmen Inspector			00	00	00	00	00	28
Safety Committee Member	01		00	00	00	00	00	28
Air Borne Dust Survey			00	00	00	00	00	26
HEMM Workers	01		00	00	00	00	00	47
Contractors' Workers	12/18/48						01	159
Training of qualified employees for Mining Sirdar Exam	01							10
Need based Special Training Programme for Operation, Maintenance and Repairing of "BE 1000-1 Excavator"	01		00	0	0	0	00	27
Need base training for "PPE & Safety Gadgets" used in Mines	01		00	00	00	00	00	26
Need based training on Worklife balance and leadership development for female employees (8March)							36	36

31.03.2021

Group Training Officer

GVTC Barora.

GVTCBarora,Barora Area

Details of Refresher Training, March-2021

Name of GVTC: - GVTC Barora, Name of Area: - Barora Area

1. Specific categories of Open Cast Workers / Supervisors: -

Types of training	Duration In days	This month		Cumulative	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Drillers	12		03		13
Blasting Crew	12		01		06
Dumper Operators	12		04		65
Shovel Operators	12		02		18
Dozer Operators	12		00		11
Dragline Operators	12		00		01
Fitter / Mechanics	12		07		133
Electricians	12		00		18
Auto Electricians	12		03		15
Others	12		11		131
Total (Open Cast)			31		411

1. Specific Categories of Underground Workers / Supervisors: -

Types of Training	Duration in days	This Month		Cumulative	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Trammer	12		00		27
Track Layers	12		00		06
Drillers	12		00		05
Support Personnel	12		00		16
Persons handling Explosive	12		00		10
Fitter / Mechanics	12		00		06
Electricians	12		00		00
Machine Operators/Drivers	12		00		18
Welders & Gas Cutters	12		00		00
Ventilation Gang	12		00		00
Fan Attendants	12		00		00
Winding Engine Drivers	12		00		00
Banksman / Onsetter	12		00		00
Others	12		01		53
Total (Underground)			01		141

31.03.2021

Group Training Officer
GVTC Barora, Barora Area

Additional Monthly Report (Ref.:- G.R.I. Guideline) for the Month of March- 2021

Name of GVTC: GVTC Barora, Barora Area				Month: March		Year: 2021		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
Course Name	From --To	No. of Days	Nos. of Participants	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total Man days (272)		Total Training Hours
						Male	Female	
All trainings	01.03.2021 To 31.03.2021	26	73	37	36	236	36	2036

(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)				(13)	
Total Training Hours		Executive Participants		Non-Executive Participants		S/C Participants		S/T Participants		OBC Participants	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1748	288	00	Nil	37	36	06	10	03	1	18	19

----------0----------0----------0----------

Training of Contractual Workers:

Surface		Opencast		UG		Mandays	
This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
00	00	00	Trainees-75	01 (Basic MINOP)	84	UG = 20	2815

Total Training Completed and Certificate issued up to March 2021 = 159

S. N.	Type of Training	SC	ST	OBC	General	Male	Female	Total This Month	Cumulative
1	Initial	00	01	00	00	01	00	01	115
2	Refresher	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	44

31.03.2021

Group Training Officer
GVTC Barora, Barora Area

Ref: AMPL/Benedih Patch/Pollution Certificate/2023/106/230330

Date: 10.05.2023

To
The Environmental Officer,
Block-II Area
Bharat Coking Coal Limited,
Dhanbad

Sub: Regarding submission of pollution certificate of transportation trucks.

Ref: 1. NIT No. BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM/e-Tender/2020/238,dt.16.07.2020.
2. LOA No. BCCL/CMC/H-HEMM-44/LOA/New-Benedih/Block-II/2020/352 dt.20.10.2020
3. Work Order No. GM/B-II/WO/New Benedih Patch/AMPL/20-21/2314 dt.23.11.2020.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to the above mentioned NIT, W.O. and LOA vide which the work of "Hiring of HEMM for removal of OB, extraction and transportation of coal with firefighting from XIII,XI/XII,VIIIC/IX/X, VIIIB,VIIIA, VIII & V/VI/VII seams of New Benedih Patch of Amalgamated Benedih Patch Block-II OCP, Block II Area of BCCL", has been awarded to us.

We are submitting pollution certificate of attached with here & details vehicles are mention below.

SL NO	REGISTRATION NO
1	WB 39B 9003
2	WB 39B 9260
3	NL 01AB 9830
4	NL 01AB 9831
5	NL 01AB 9833
6	JH 10CJ 2806
7	JH 10CL 3227
8	JH 10CL 2258

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
For Ambey Mining Private Limited

(Authorized Signatory)

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By :
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**23/02/2023**
Time	:	**14:37:58 PM**
Validity upto	:	**22/08/2023**

Certificate SL. No	:	JH01700100001264
Registration No	:	NL01AB9830
Date of Registration	:	06/Jul/2018
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	May-2018
Valid Mobile Number	:	******7286
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE III
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0170010
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.00 (GST to be paid extra as applicable)
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	2.45	0.25

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://puc.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**23/02/2023**
Time	:	**14:36:06 PM**
Validity upto	:	**22/08/2023**

Certificate SL. No	:	JH01700100001263
Registration No	:	NL01AB9831
Date of Registration	:	06/Jul/2018
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	May-2018
Valid Mobile Number	:	******7286
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE III
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0170010
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.00 (GST to be paid extra as applicable)
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	2.45	0.22

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://puc.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By :
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**08/01/2023**
Time	:	**11:42:47 AM**
Validity upto	:	**07/07/2023**

Certificate SL. No.	:	JH01700060003511
Registration No.	:	NL01AB9833
Date of Registration	:	06/Jul/2018
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	May-2018
Valid Mobile Number	:	******7286
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE III
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0170006
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.0
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	2.45	1.11

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://vahan.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By :
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**23/02/2023**
Time	:	**14:33:33 PM**
Validity upto	:	**22/02/2024**

Certificate SL. No.	:	JH01700100001262
Registration No.	:	WB39B9260
Date of Registration	:	06/Mar/2020
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	December-2019
Valid Mobile Number	:	******7286
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE IV
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0170010
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.00 (GST to be paid extra as applicable)
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	1.62	0.18

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://puc.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**11/01/2023**
Time	:	**20:02:46 PM**
Validity upto	:	**10/01/2024**

Certificate SL. No	:	JH01002060002611
Registration No	:	JH10CJ2806
Date of Registration	:	03/Mar/2022
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	January-2022
Valid Mobile Number	:	******1695
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE VI
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0100206
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.00 (GST to be paid extra as applicable)
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	0.7	0.66

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://puc.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**12/01/2023**
Time	:	**15:28:01 PM**
Validity upto	:	**11/01/2024**

Certificate SL No	:	JH01002060002620
Registration No	:	JH10CL2258
Date of Registration	:	10/Jun/2022
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	May 2022
Valid Mobile Number	:	******1695
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE VI
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0100206
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.00 (GST to be paid extra as applicable)
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	0.7	0.56

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://puc.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

Form 59

[See rules 115 (2)]

Pollution Under Control Certificate

Authorised By :
Government of Jharkhand

Date	:	**12/01/2023**
Time	:	**15:31:53 PM**
Validity upto	:	**11/01/2024**

Certificate SL No	:	JH01002060002621
Registration No	:	JH10CL3227
Date of Registration	:	10/Jun/2022
Month & Year of Manufacturing	:	April-2022
Valid Mobile Number	:	******1695
Emission Norms	:	BHARAT STAGE VI
Fuel	:	DIESEL
PUC Code	:	JH0100206
GSTIN	:	
Fees	:	Rs.300.00 (GST to be paid extra as applicable)
MIL observation	:	No

Vehicle Photo with Registration plate
60 mm x 30 mm

Sr. No.	Pollutant (as applicable)	Units (as applicable)	Emission limits	Measured Value (upto 2 decimal places)
1	2	3	4	5
Idling Emissions	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	percentage (%)		
	Hydrocarbon, (THC/HC)	ppm		
High idling emissions	CO	percentage (%)		
	RPM	RPM	2500 ± 200	
	Lambda	-	1 ± 0.03	
Smoke Density	Light absorption coefficient	1/metre	0.7	0.63

This PUC certificate is system generated through the national register of motor vehicles and does not require any signature.

Note : 1. Vehicle owners to link their mobile numbers to registered vehicle by logging to https://puc.parivahan.gov.in

Authorised Signature with stamp of PUC operator
60mm x 20 mm

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER
BLOCK-II AREA,PO-NAWAGARAH,DHANBAD-828306
CIN:U10101JH1972GO1000918
Tel. No-0326-2393108/Fax No-0326-2393108

Ref: GM/B-II/18-19/ 935 Date: 24.10.2018

To,
The Mukhiya
Dumra (North) Gram Panchayat

Sub: Regarding submission of EC letter of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL.

Ref:-EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013

Dear Sir,

Environmental clearance of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL has granted by ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013. As per general condition no.xiv of EC letter, Please find enclosed herewith the above referred letter.
This is for your kind information and record.

Encl: As above

Yours Sincerely

General Manager
Block-II Area

Copy to:
1. Dy. GM (Env),Koyla Bhawan.

Received.
Gunja Devi
मुखिया 25-10-18
ग्राम पंचायत डुमरा उत्तर
प्रखण्ड- बाघमारा (धनबाद)

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER
BLOCK-II AREA,PO-NAWAGARAH,DHANBAD-828306
CIN:U10101JH1972GO1000918
Tel. No-0326-2393108/Fax No-0326-2393108

Ref: GM/B-II/18-19/932 Date: 24.10.2018

To,
The Mukhiya
Dumra (South) Gram Panchayat

Sub: Regarding submission of EC letter of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL.

Ref:-EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013

Dear Sir,

Environmental clearance of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL has granted by ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013. As per general condition no.xiv of EC letter, Please find enclosed herewith the above referred letter.
This is for your kind information and record.

Encl: As above

Yours Sincerely

General Manager
Block-II Area

Copy to:
1. Dy. GM (Env),Koyla Bhawan.

Received.
Namrata Singh 25-10-18
मुखिया
दुमरा दक्षिण ग्राम पंचायत
प्रखण्ड बाघमारा धनबाद

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER
BLOCK-II AREA,PO-NAWAGARAH,DHANBAD-828306
CIN:U10101JH1972GOI000918
Tel. No-0326-2393108/Fax No-0326-2393108

Ref: GM/B-II/18-19/937 **Date: 24.10.2018**

To,
The Mukhiya
Barora Gram Panchayat

Sub: Regarding submission of EC letter of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL.

Ref:-EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013

Dear Sir,
Environmental clearance of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL has granted by ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013. As per general condition no.xiv of EC letter, Please find enclosed herewith the above referred letter.
This is for your kind information and record.

Encl: As above

Yours Sincerely

General Manager
Block-II Area

Copy to:
1. Dy. GM (Env),Koyla Bhawan.

Recieved
सरोज देवी
25/10/2018
मुखिया
ग्राम पंचायत बरोरा

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER
BLOCK-II AREA,PO-NAWAGARAH,DHANBAD-828306
CIN:U10101JH1972GOI000918
Tel. No-0326-2393108/Fax No-0326-2393108

Ref: GM/B-II/18-19/ 935 **Date: 24.10.2018**

To,
The Mukhiya
Muraidih Gram Panchayat

Sub: Regarding submission of EC letter of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL.

Ref:-EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013

Dear Sir,
Environmental clearance of Cluster –II groups of mines, BCCL has granted by ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide EC letter no. J-11015/35/2011-IA.II(M) dt 06.02.2013. As per general condition no.xiv of EC letter, Please find enclosed herewith the above referred letter.
This is for your kind information and record.

Encl: As above

Yours Sincerely

General Manager
Block-II Area

Copy to:
1. Dy. GM (Env),Koyla Bhawan.

Recieved
सविता देवी
25/10/2018

“Source apportionment of ambient air particulate matter in Jharia coalfields region, Jharkhand”

Sponsor

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)

CSIR-National Environmental Engineering

Research Institute, Nagpur

April 2022

Principal Investigator

Dr. Rajesh Biniwale
Senior Principal Scientist
CSIR-National Environmental
Engineering Research Institute
Nagpur-440020, Maharashtra
rb_biniwale@neeri.res.in

Scientific Team

Dr. Yogesh Pakade
Er. S.A. Praveen
Dr. Rakesh Kadaverugu
Dr.Anirban Middey
Dr. A. D. Bhanarkar

Project Team

Mr. Pankaj Kaware

Mr. Ariz Ahmed

Ms. Anshu Pandey

Ms. Samiksha Ashtikar

Ms. Shruti Pande

Ms. Punam Bagde

Ms. Pratiksha Thombre

Mr. Mohit Mahurkar

Mr. Rahul Pawar

Ms. Smita Aditya

Mr. Ankush Rai

Mr. Vijay Selvaraj

Contents

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is one of the oldest coalfields of India and has been subjected to coal exploitation for more than 100 years. JCF is one of the significant coal-producing areas in the country and occupies an important place in India's industrial and energy scenario by virtue of prime coking coal and is an essential source of coal. Jharia coalfield is crucial and a large coalfield situated in Dhanbad and Bokaro district, Jharkhand. Geographically the JCF is bounded by latitude 23°38' N to 23°49' N and longitude 86°09'E to 86°30'E and encompassing a total area of about 450sq km (Figure 1.1). Jharia is the largest coal producer in India and has an estimated reserved of 19.4 billion tonnes of coking coal. The coalfield contributes to the local economy and directly or indirectly employs the local population.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, has been operating the majority of the coal mines in the Jharia coalfield regions since its inception in 1972. Jharia, one of the eight blocks in Dhanbad and the main source of metallurgical coal in India can be termed as the country powerhouse since its mines are the only source for the best quality coking coal required by the steel industries and others in the country.

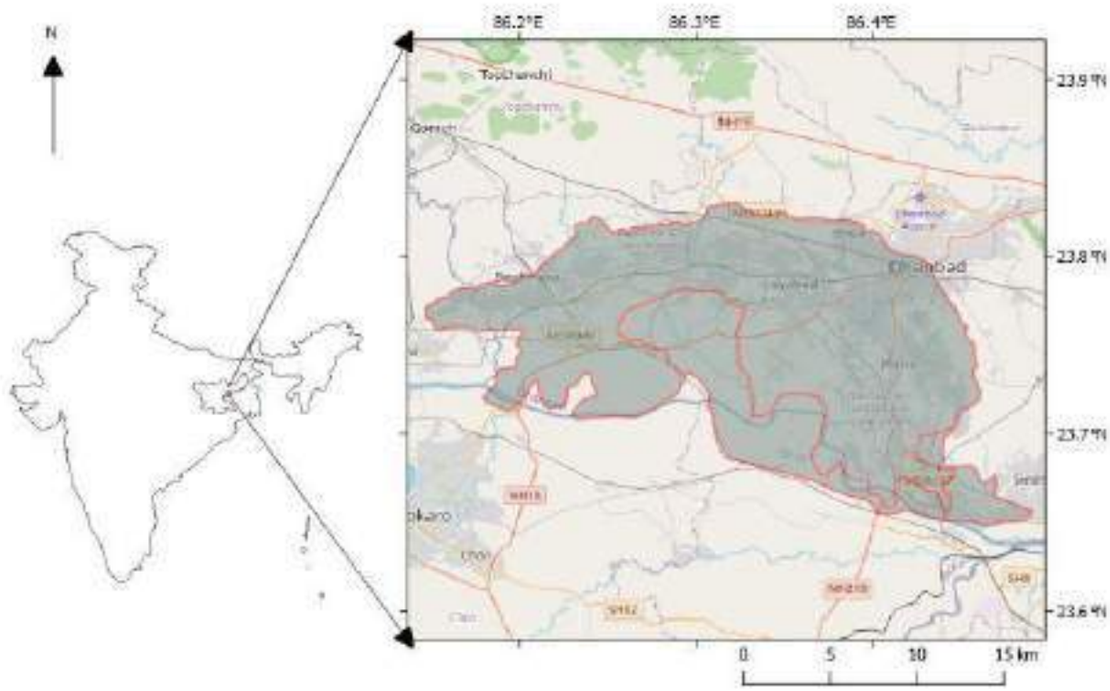


Figure 1.1: Geographical location of Jharia Coalfield in India

1.1. Climate

Dhanbad lies 236 m above the mean sea level and experiences the tropical climate. When compared with the winter, the summers have much more rainfall. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Aw (Tropical wet-dry climate) and experiences an average temperature of 25.9 °C and 1203 mm of precipitation falls annually. The driest month is December. There is 3 mm of precipitation in December. In July, the precipitation reaches its peak, with an average of 321 mm. With an average of 32.5 °C, May is the warmest month. At 18.4 °C on average, January is the coldest month of the year. The windrose for the March-June months is presented in Figure 1.2.

1.2. Land use & Land cover

In the present investigation, the Jharia coalfield area (2827.43 sq km) has been undertaken to study the Land use land cover (LULC), For this study, Sentinel-2A satellite image is used in the month of 17 February 2019 having a minimum cloud. These images were downloaded from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Explorer. Each Sentinel 2A satellite imagery band was geo-referenced to the WGS_84 datum and Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 45 North coordinate system. The Sentinel 2A satellite image stacking of the band-2, band-3, band-4 and band-8 of 10 m resolution was performed on the ArcGIS 10.5 software for studying the LULC of the Jharia coalfield.

For LULC classification, supervised classification was carried out in the study area. Thus allocations of each classified area in sq. km and its percentages are tabulated in Table 1.1. The percentage of areas as classified as; agriculture (74.5%), barren land (7.45%) built-up areas (5.14%), mining (2.64%), vegetation (9.40%) and water body (0.86%) (Figure 1.2).

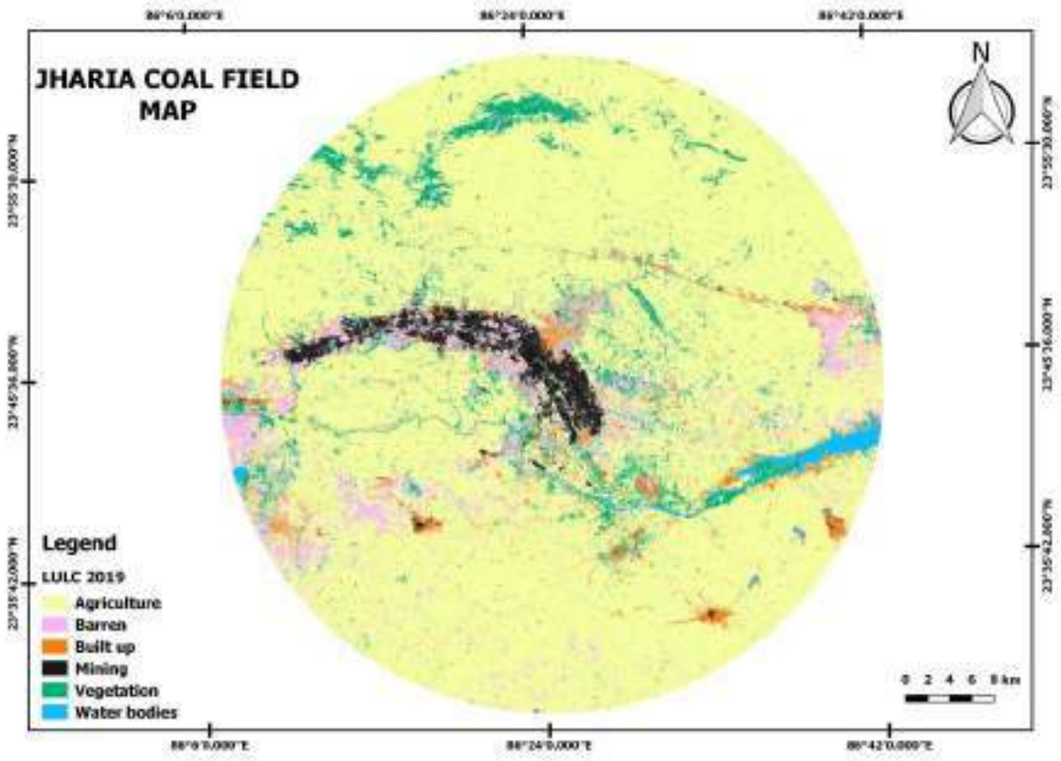


Figure 1.2: Land Use land cover map of Jharia coal field area

Table 1.1: LULC classification of Dhanbad study area

Sr. No	Name	Area in sq. km	Area in %
1.	Agriculture	2106.7	74.51
2.	Barren	210.64	7.45
3.	Built up	145.31	5.14
4.	Mining	74.67	2.64
5.	Vegetation	265.74	9.40
6.	Water bodies	24.37	0.86
Total		**2827.43**	**100**

1.3. Population

The study area covers four district boundaries; namely Dhanbad (1710.2sq km), Bokaro (620.43sq km), Giridih (29.8sq km) in Jharkhand and Puruliya (465.85sq km) district in West Bengal state. The Dhanbad district covers the maximum study area and the population is around 23, 94,434 in the year 2001 and is around 26,84,487 in 2011. The Bokaro district total population is in 2001 is 17, 75,961 and in 2011 it is 20, 62,330. The Giridih district total population is 19, 01,564 in 2001 and is 24,45,474 in 2011. The Puruliya district in West Bengal state total population is in 2001 is 25, 35,233 and in 2011 are 29, 30,115.

Based on the covered study area the total population in the study area is tabulated in Table 1.2. The total population in the study area based on Census book 2001 is 25,32,195 and 2011 is 28,62,600.

Table 1.2: Population in the study area as per 2011 census

District Name	District Area Covered by Study Area	% of Area Covered of District by Study Area	Population of 2001	Population 2001 in Study Area	Population of 2011	Population 2011 in Study Area
Bokaro	620.43	21.50	17,75,961	3,81,791	2,062,330	4,43,353
Dhanbad	1710.2	81.51	23,94,434	19,51,645	2,684,487	21,88,060
Giridih	29.8	0.59	19,01,564	11,275	2,445,474	14,500
Puruliya	465.85	7.40	25,35,233	1,87,484	2,930,115	2,16,686
Total	2826.28		Total Population 2001	25,32,195	Total Population 2011	28,62,600

1.4. Purpose of Study

Urban air pollution is a notable concern across the world. Inferring to the rapid rates of industrialization and urbanization in Indian cities, polluted air quality is considered a key factor in crumbling the quality of life with an adverse effect on the human being. Hence air quality gained a significant role in recent decades since it is worsened by emission from major pollutants including particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), NO_2, SO_2 and O_3 were found to exceed the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) limits.

Particulate pollution is a major concern in the field of air pollution. The particulate matter in the air result from dispersion of dust from industrial (mining and non-mining) and allied activities, transportation, local vehicular movement and domestic fuel (Coal, wood-burning etc.) burning. Assessment of the air quality can provide useful insight for the development of the air quality management plan. The database developed on air quality also helps the regulatory agency identify the locations where natural resources and human health could be at risk.

Jharia coal mines having low ash content and high calorific value coals are subjected to intensive mining activities because of the easy availability of coal at shallow depths in thick seams. Therefore, they are often used directly in iron and steel plants for metal oxide reduction after washing. Although these coal mines are highly-priced for their high-quality coal, they are notorious for their mine fires, which cause a lot of fugitive gaseous and PM emissions. Hence, the Jharia region has been under scrutiny by various public authorities and the common public with a vision to improve the ambient air quality.

Various sources contribute to high particular matter concentration in the Jharia region: vehicles, mining activities, re-suspended dust, fugitive emissions, fuel oils, household LPG. The percentage contribution of these factors in the ambient depends exclusively on a particular region's economic activities. To improve the existing ambient air quality, the major sources of PM emissions first need to be identified.

Hence, the environmental clearance committee of MoEFCC has directed BCCL to conduct a source apportionment study for particulate matter. In this context, BCCL has approached CSIR-NEERI to conduct a source apportionment study of ambient air particulate matter in the Jharia coalfields region to quantify the various sources of PM emissions and suggest an effective environmental management plan.

The study's major objective is to assess the current ambient air quality, sources of air pollution, and propose the priorities for the actions for improvement of air quality. The study includes the entire Jharia Coalfield and an area up to 10 Km from the periphery/boundary of BCCL mines.

The detailed objectives are as follows:

i. Ambient Air Monitoring

- Monitoring of ambient air quality at selected receptor locations for pollutants including PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$(limited), SO_x, NO_x, PAHs to establish the status of the air quality in Jharia Coalfields and an area up to 10 K.M from the periphery/boundary of BCCL mines. Also, review of the available air quality monitoring data from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) /Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB).
- To validate dispersion modelling predictions using measured air quality parameters
- To draw supportive data through the specific site-related monitoring regarding impact causing sources such as kerbside monitoring
- To establish the impact of meteorological conditions on a few select indicator pollutants in different micrometeorological conditions of the Jharia Coalfields

- Emission Inventory related to Jharia Coalfields along with area up to 10 Km from the periphery/boundary of BCCL mines

ii. To identify the pollution load grid wise for point, line and area source

- To establish possibilities of receptor level concentrations of air pollutants by matching dispersion modelling and air quality monitoring data
- Source apportionment
- To identify and apportion the pollution load at receptor level to various sources in the Jharia Coalfields along with an area up to 10 Km from the periphery/boundary of BCCL mines
- To carry out the source apportionment using molecular markers for a limited number of samples through a time-resolved sample collection at various periods of the day and day-of-the-week.
- Any other item in consensus between both BCCL/CIL & NEERI evolved during the study.

1.5. Approach of study

The study approach has many components, each one of them having its importance and interdependence as shown in Figure 1.3. The ultimate objective is source apportionment of ambient air of JCF that primarily requires knowledge of ambient air quality status, sources and emission load. These three objectives were achieved by monitoring air pollutants at 13 locations in Jharia Coalfield using various instruments and multiple analyses. These locations were selected based on land use and activity profile. All monitoring was carried out using varied instruments and all attributes were analysed using standards methodologies. The study's methodology of the study was divided into three parts namely ambient air quality monitoring, sources emission inventory and source apportionment analysis.

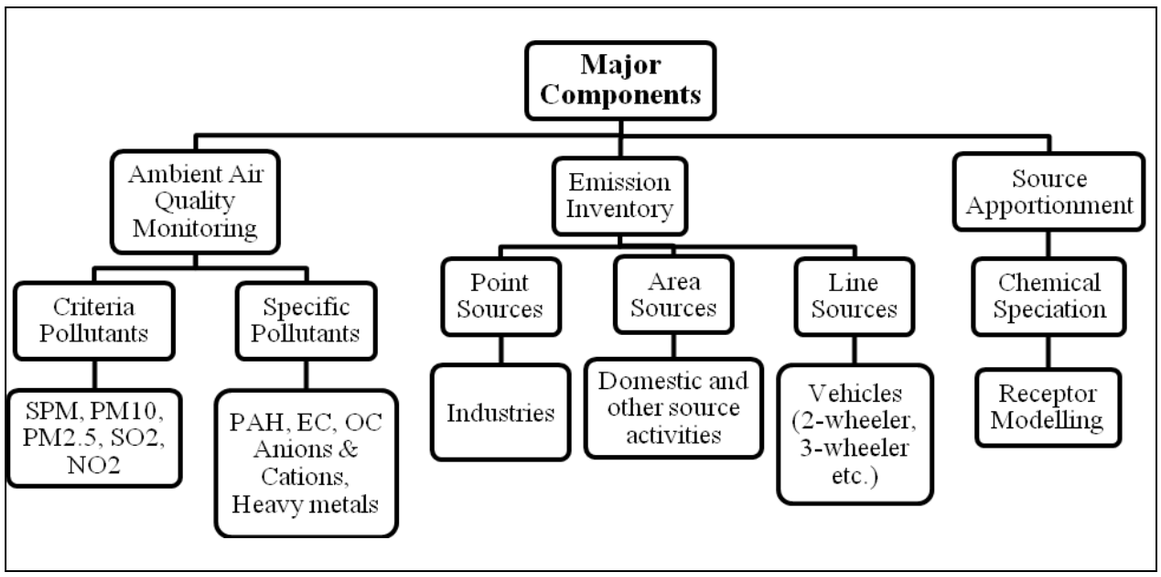


Figure 1.3: Air quality Monitoring & emission source apportionment studies

Chapter 2 Emission Inventory

This section consists of all methodologies that have been applied for the emission inventory and dispersion modelling in the Jharia Coalfield. The emission inventory is the process to identify the possible source and its contribution. Emission inventory and dispersion modelling are based on the primary data collection to calculate emission load from a particular source. It provides fundamental information for air quality modelling and air pollution control strategy development. In the coal mining area, mining, non-mining, industrial, vehicular and other sources are contributing. Air quality monitoring includes the suitable location selected based on the metrological conditions, chemical characterization for identification of the source, CMB model to estimate the source apportionment to $PM_{2.5}$.

Air pollutant emission inventory is a process to identify the possible sources and their contribution. It provides fundamental information for air quality modelling and air pollution control strategy development. Mining, non-mining, industrial, vehicular and other sources are contributing to critical coal mining zone like JCF, India. According to possible emission sources, sources are divided into three categories like point sources, area sources and line sources. The inventory of these sources is important to make a proper source profile.

2.1. Inventory of Point Sources

A point source of pollution is a single identifiable source that is responsible for significant pollution load in the study area, like thermal power stations. A comprehensive list of different point-like industries in the study area was obtained from the regional office of the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB), at Dhanbad. The industries specific information of includes production capacities, raw material used, manufacturing process, fuel consumption, etc. also collected from the regional office by the CSIR-NEERI team.

2.2. Inventory of Area Sources

Area sources are sources of pollution that emit a substance or radiation from a specified area. Mining activities, domestic/hotel fuel (coal) burning, garbage burning, etc. are the major contributor to area sources. In order to assess the fuel consumption in the study area, the necessary information was collected through surveys at petrol pumps, hotels and restaurants, bakeries, open eat out and crematoria. Also, surveys collected data on the seasonal implication of fuel used particularly wood and coal. The data on trash burning and solid waste generated in the study were collected from Municipal Corporation Dhanbad.

2.3. Inventory of Line Sources

Vehicles contribute a whole range of HCs besides contributing SO_x, NO_x (as NO_2), HC and lead. Diesel vehicles are the primary source of smoke and NO_x in addition to CO and HCs. However, CO and HCs per litre of fuel consumed by diesel vehicles in relatively low compared to gasoline-powered vehicles. In gasoline-powered vehicles, the exhaust is the major source of pollution that contributes 100 % CO and NO_x and 80% of HCs emitted to the atmosphere. The remaining 20% of HCs are emitted from crankcase blow-by and evaporative emissions. In the

two-stroke engine, the crankcase blow-by is absent. The exhaust emissions are the principal sources of pollutants emitting about 40% of fuel supplied without burning due to short circulating, contributing high concentration of HCs. In diesel vehicles, practically all pollutants are emitted through exhaust gases and the contribution to crankcase blow-by and evaporative fuel emission are negligible.

Though the quantity of pollutants emitted by the vehicles is directly proportional to the number of vehicles playing on the road, the intensity of pollution potential depends on several contributory factors such as a geographical location, unplanned development of central business areas, inadequate and ill-maintained road as well as the type of vehicle, unplanned traffic management, meteorological conditions, and non-availability of adequate emission control technology.

Vehicle activity data were collected during the field campaign at 12 road networks in the study area, and the daily average vehicular activity is presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Daily average vehicle activity on different road network considered during the field survey

Label	Road Network	HDV	LMV	3W	2W	Total
L1	Jharia to Lodna -5 km	1254	1385	3640	9560	15839
L2	Pathardih to Sindri -7 km	1539	5356	4362	15633	26890
L3	Bastacola to Pathardih -13km	2153	8325	3678	10233	24389
L4	Bhuli to Bankmore - 6km	1475	13832	12965	18241	46513
L5	Katras to Harina–12.5 km	1802	7290	3156	15329	27577
L6	Bankmore to Kusunda -5 km	658	2685	1896	10235	15474
L7	Kusunda to Katras - 10 km	1306	4521	5327	15689	26843
L8	Monidih to Kusunda -7 Km	1208	7659	3985	14698	27550
L9	Lohpiti to Mahuda Area Colony - 8 km	1535	4523	2235	6356	14649
L10	Mahuda to Parasia Chowk -7 km	1223	4023	1759	5623	12628
L11	Parasia Chowk To Moonidih - 3 km	269	2159	236	2347	5011
L12	Bhowra to Parbatpur - 13 Km	2135	7856	4258	14578	28827

The vehicle utilization factors (km travelled per day per vehicle type) were adapted from the Auto Fuel Policy Report (Table 2.2). Two-to-four-wheelers Emission factors were taken from various project reports conducted by CPCB and Indian Clean Air Programmed (ICAP) (CPCB 2010; ARAI 2007). The percentage distribution of various types of vehicles moving on the road network considered during the field survey is presented in Fig 2.1. It shows that major numbers of vehicles moving in the considered Road network are two-wheelers (51%), followed by light motor vehicles (26%), three-wheeler (17%) and heavy-duty diesel vehicles (6%).

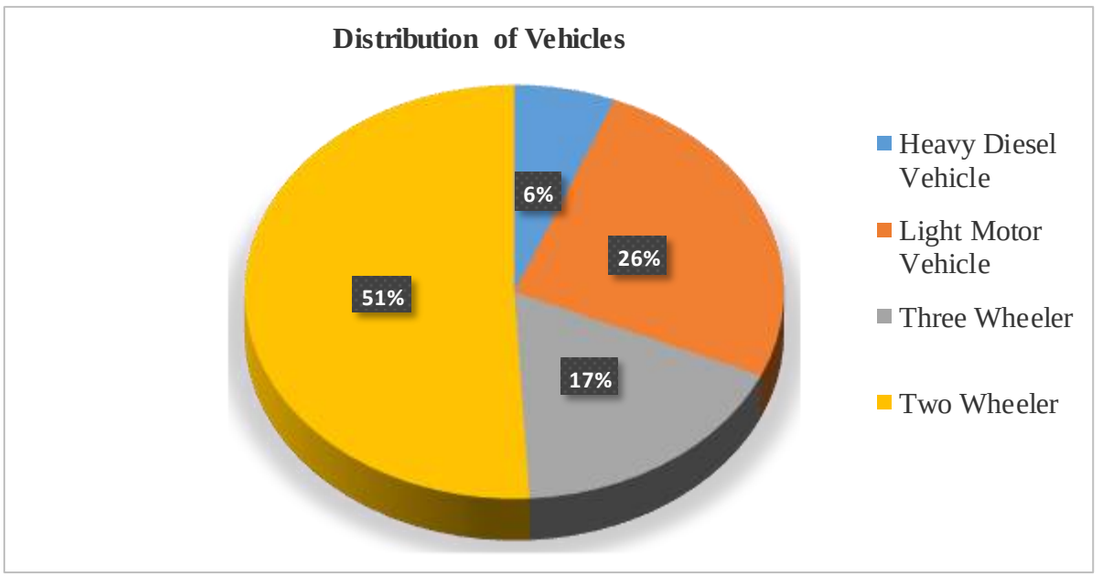


Figure 2.1 Percentage of different types of vehicle surveyed on the road network during the field survey

Table 2.2: Utilization Factors for different types of vehicle

Vehicle Type	km per day
LMV (Car Jeep)	52.6
LMV (Taxi)	77.89
2 Wheeler	25.1
3 Wheeler (Auto)	97.72
HCV	45.5

2.4. Methodology

The following method is adopted to estimate the emission load due to vehicles

$$E_i = N_v \times VKT \times E_f \quad (2.1)$$

Where, E_i is the emission from a particular type of vehicle

N_v is the number of vehicles of a particular type

VKT is the vehicle km travelled

E_i, km is the emission factor for a specific vehicle

Table 2.3: Emission estimate for road transport

Label	Road Network	Emission (kg/day)	
		PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
L1	Jharia to Lodna -5 km	230.12	113.08
L2	Pathardih to Sindri -7 km	379.07	180.37
L3	Bastacola to Pathardih -13km	632.21	451.98
L4	Bhuli to Bankmore - 6km	331.41	187.69
L5	Katras to Harina–12.5 km	719.42	415.63
L6	Bankmore to Kusunda -5 km	308.69	194.34
L7	Kusunda to Katras - 10 km	576.31	277.95
L8	Monidih to Kusunda -7 Km	317.83	114.25
L9	Lohpiti to Mahuda Area Colony - 8 km	360.24	151.99
L10	Mahuda to Parasia Chowk -7 km	241.56	148.24

L11	Parasia Chowk To Moonidih - 3 km	94.26	57.23
L12	Bhowra to Parbatpur - 13 Km	592.82	379.80

Re-suspension of the unpaved and paved roads depends on the 'silt loading' factor and 'vehicles weight' roaming on the road (Table 2.4). The silt loading (S_L) is the mass of the silt-sized material per unit area of the road surface. The amount of dust produces by vehicles movement on a paved road can be appraised by the following equation:

$$E = k. (SL/2)^{0.65} . (W/3)^{1.5} \quad (2.2)$$

Where, 'E' = emission rate of PMs (Table 2.3);

SL is silt load (g/m2);

W is the average weight of the vehicle (Tons);

k is constant (the function of particle size) in g VKT^{-1} (Vehicle Kilometer Travel)

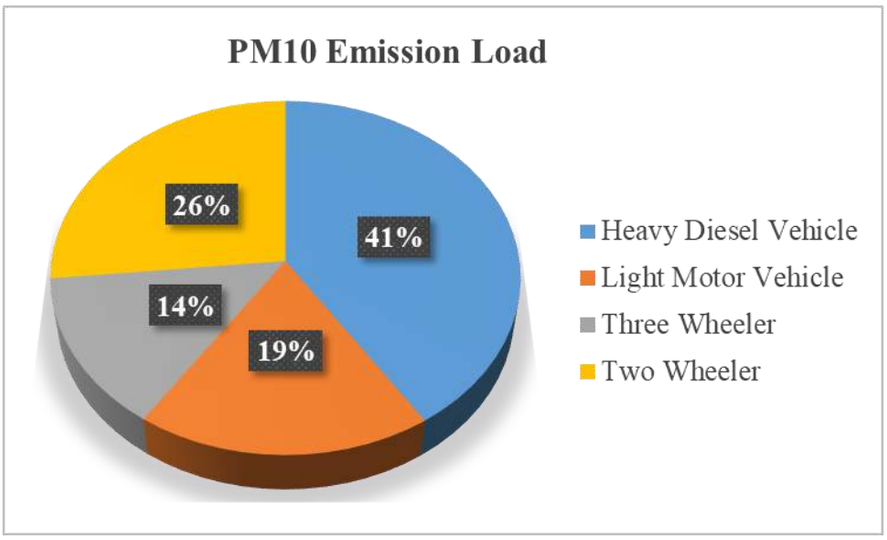


Figure 2.2 PM_{10} emission load for different categories of vehicle

It is observed that 41% of PM_{10} emission is contributed by the Heavy-duty diesel vehicles followed by two-wheelers (26%), Light motor vehicles (19%) and three-wheelers (14%) in the considered road network during the study period.

Table 2.4: Emission rate for the paved and unpaved road

	Emission Rate	
Emission Sector	**PM_{10} (kg/day)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (kg/day)**
Re-suspension dust from Paved & Unpaved Road	1756	843

2.5. Results

2.5.1. Industrial Emission

Emission inventory estimates are determined based on considering available industrial activity information, emission factors (Table 2.5) and observations. For the current study, industrial and mining information was collected for emission inventory development. Emission inventory information for industries was collected from the regional office of JSPCB. In Dhanbad, the major industries are the power plant and the coking industry. Other

than those are coal mines, thus coal as a fuel is majorly used in industries and households. Emission loads by point source are depicted in Table 2.6 as per emission inventory.

Table 2.5: Emission factor for coal mining activities

EF	TSP	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_2
g/Mg Coal	1914	1864	1176	420	820

Table 2.6: Emission load from Industrial sector in Dhanbad

Sr. No	Name of Industry	Type of Fuel	Fuel consumption	Unit	TSP (Ton/ yr)	PM_{10} (Ton/ yr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (Ton/ yr)	SO_2 (Ton/ yr)	NO_2 (Ton/ yr)
1	M/s Mahalaxmi Industries	Coal	4	MT/Oven/ cycle (24hrs)	2.79	2.72	1.72	0.61	1.20
2	GEETEE Hard Coke Traders	Coal	100	TPD	69.86	68.04	42.92	15.33	29.93
3	M/s Shree Gopal Coke Industries	Coal	77.4	TPD	54.07	52.66	33.22	11.87	23.17
4	M/s Laxmi Hard coke Manufacturing Company	Coal	102	TPD	71.26	69.40	43.78	15.64	30.53
5	M/s - Sanjay Hard Coke Industries	Coal	70	TPD	48.90	47.63	30.05	10.73	20.95
6	M/s Inder Hard Coke Industries	Coal	36	TPD	25.15	24.49	15.45	5.52	10.77
7	M/s Shiv Shakti Coke Industries	Coal	80	TPD	55.89	54.43	34.34	12.26	23.94
8	Khetawat Coke Manufacturing Company	Coal	4.5	MT/ Oven/ Batch (24hrs)	3.14	3.06	1.93	0.69	1.35
9	M/s Pawan Hard Coke Industries	Coal	100	TPD	69.86	68.04	42.92	15.33	29.93
10	M/s Ganapati Udyog	Coal	135	TPD	94.31	91.85	57.95	20.70	40.41
11	M/s Aman Soft Coke Industries	Coal	29.76	TPD	20.79	20.25	12.77	4.56	8.91

2.5.2. Area/Distributed source

An area source emission inventory estimates the pollutant loads emanating from several small but numerous individual sources in a specific geographic area and which cannot be included underline no point sources.

Area sources considered for emission inventory for Dhanbad city are:

- Cooking operations in households: Slum and non-slum
- Cooking operations in hotels, restaurants, open eat-outs and bakeries
- Crematoria

The following sections will detail the methodology adopted for estimating emissions from each of the above-mentioned sources and the results thus obtained.

- **Emission load from mining activities**

The emission loads from coal mine activities are depicted in Table 2.7. The emission load is calculated based on the secondary data collected from the BCCL mines covered in the study. The data includes coal and overburden quantity handled per day during loading and unloading, transfer from pit to stockyard through haul road and conveyor, vehicular movement frequency and diesel consumption for HEMM and DG sets. Emission factors from EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019 were considered for the estimations of TSP and PM load.

Table 2.7: Emission load from coal mine activities in Jharia coalfield region

Mine	Area (m^2)	PM_{10} (Tone/y)	$PM_{2.5}$ (Tone/y)
ABOCP	2355283	156.1	78.0
ADI Colliery	1444818	47.9	23.9
ASP Colliery	19540	27.7	13.8
Bhowra south	78079	26.9	13.4
Block IV Govindpur	432827	22.5	11.2
DBOCP	605747	64.7	32.4
East Bassuriya Colliery	576494	24.3	12.2
Gopalichuck Colliery	37573	3.7	1.9
Jeenagora OCP	2079123	208.0	104.0
Kuya OCP	1134723	90.1	45.1
NAKC	245205	78.3	39.1
NGK	261847	126.0	63.0
Nichitpur colliery	791140	61.4	30.7
Phularitand colliery	335887	84.1	42.1
Rajapur OCP	1170784	90.4	45.2
Sendra Bansjora	472760	63.0	31.5
Shatabdi colliery (Muraidhih)	34270	77.0	38.5
Tetulmari	876320	23.3	11.7
Total		**1275.4**	**637.7**

- **Cooking operations in non-slum household**

A survey of 20 non-slum household areas was conducted in randomly selected areas of Dhanbad to understand which fuels are being used in these households and their quantities. The survey results indicated that Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was the fuel of choice in all the households and that each household used about 1 cylinder per month on average. It was assumed that LPG use remains the same for all 365 days of the year. The results obtained are presented in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Emissions from the use of LPG in non-slum households in Dhanbad

LPG Pollutant	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/kg)	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.25	0.07
Emission (T/Year)	0.00575	0.0011	0.0049	0.0007	0.0002

- **Cooking operations in slum households**

A survey of 15 areas having slum households was conducted, spread in Jharia Coalfield which was known to have significant slum populations, to understand which fuels are being used in these households and their quantities. It was seen that a majority of the slum households use coal as a cooking fuel (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Emission from coal as fuel

Pollutant	SPM	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/kg)	20	13.3	3.99	24.92	0.5
Emission (T/Year)	28.354	18.856	5.657	35.330	0.709

- **Emissions from crematorium**

In order to calculate emission from crematoria data were obtained from crematoriums in Dhanbad. Emission from the burning of bodies using woods mainly produces PM_{10}, CO and HC majorly as depicted in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Emission from Crematoria using Wood as fuel

Pollutant	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/Kg)	17.3	0.2	1.3	126.3	114.5
Emission (kg/day)	7.178	0.083	0.537	52.183	47.308

- **Emissions from bakeries**

Data were collected from 34 bakeries operating in Dhanbad in which 12 bakeries were using electrical ovens. The emissions from such bakeries were not considered. All the other bakeries were using coal as fuel. Emissions from such bakeries are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Emission from Bakeries using Coal as fuel

Pollutant	SPM	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/kg)	20	13.3	3.99	24.92	0.5
Emission (T/Year)	6.26	4.16	1.25	7.80	0.16

- **Emissions from hotels and restaurants**

Data were collected from 35 hotels in Dhanbad city. It has been found that most hotels/restaurants were using a combination of coal and LPG as cooking fuel. Emission

from coal and LPG were calculated and depicted in Table 2.12 and 2.13.

Table 2.12: Emission from Hotel & Restaurants using Coal

Pollutant	SPM	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/kg)	20	13.3	3.99	24.92	0.5
Emission (T/Year)	8.110	5.393	1.618	10.105	0.203

Table 2.13: Emission from Hotel & Restaurants using LPG

Pollutant	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/kg)	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.25	0.07
Emission (T/Year)	0.136	0.026	0.117	0.016	0.005

- **Emission from open eat-outs**

From the survey it has been observed that most of the open eat-outs were using coal as cooking fuel, only a few were using LPG (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Emission loads from open eat-outs

Pollutant	SPM	SO_2	NO_2	CO	HC
Emission Factor (g/kg)	20	13.3	3.99	24.92	0.5
Emission (T/Year)	14.07	9.36	2.81	17.54	0.35

2.5.3. Grid wise emission inventory

The grid-wise particulate emission inventory maps were prepared from the primary and secondary data collected during the field surveys and the information received from the open cast mines, respectively. The PM emissions from restaurants, eat-outs, domestic chullahs, vehicles, crematoria, etc. were estimated based on the primary data obtained from the filed campaigns, whereas, the emissions from the mine operations were estimated based on the data received from the mines and the emission factors reported in the literature. Once the emissions rates were estimated, the cumulative emissions (including all types of sources like line, point, and area) were calculated falling under the grid defined (shown in Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). From the figures, it can be interpreted that the PM emissions are high on the northeast side of the study area. Whereas, the actual transport and dispersion of these emissions can be interpreted through the dispersion modelling carried out using the AERMOD model.

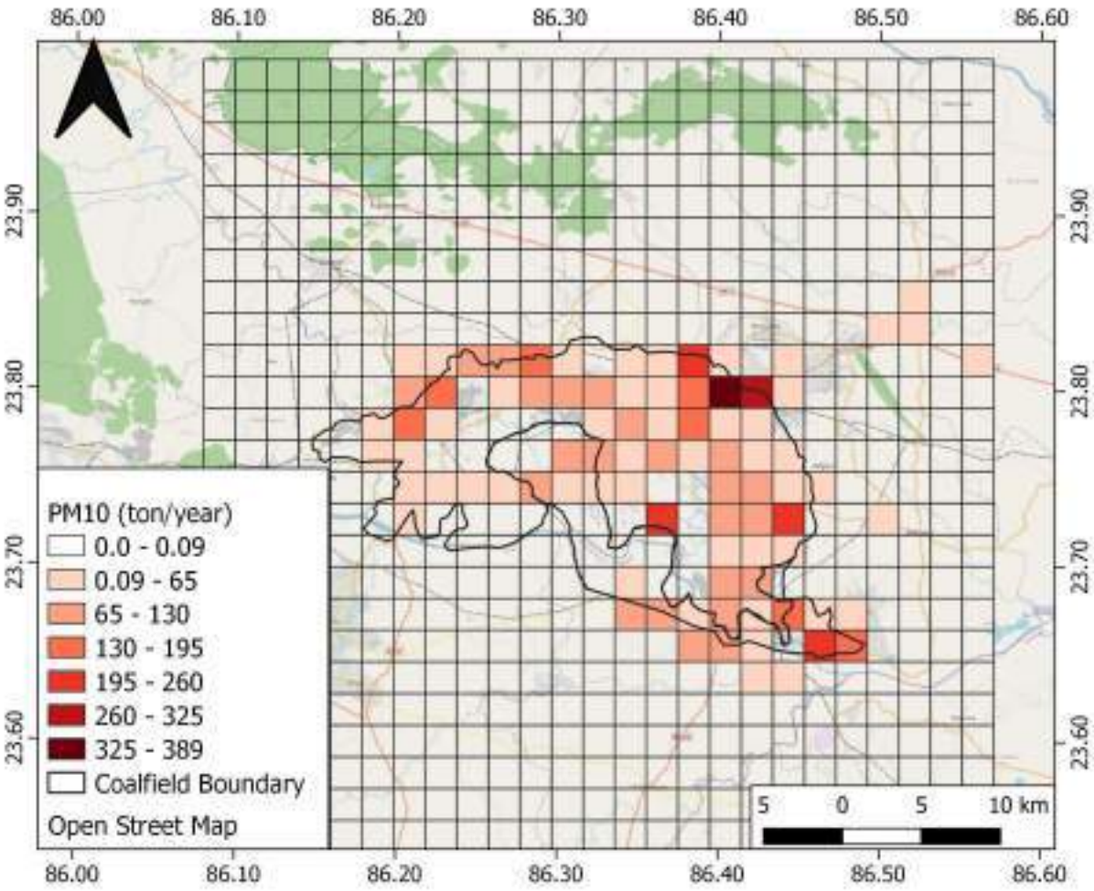


Figure 2.3 Grid-wise emission inventory of PM_{10} in tons/year over the study area

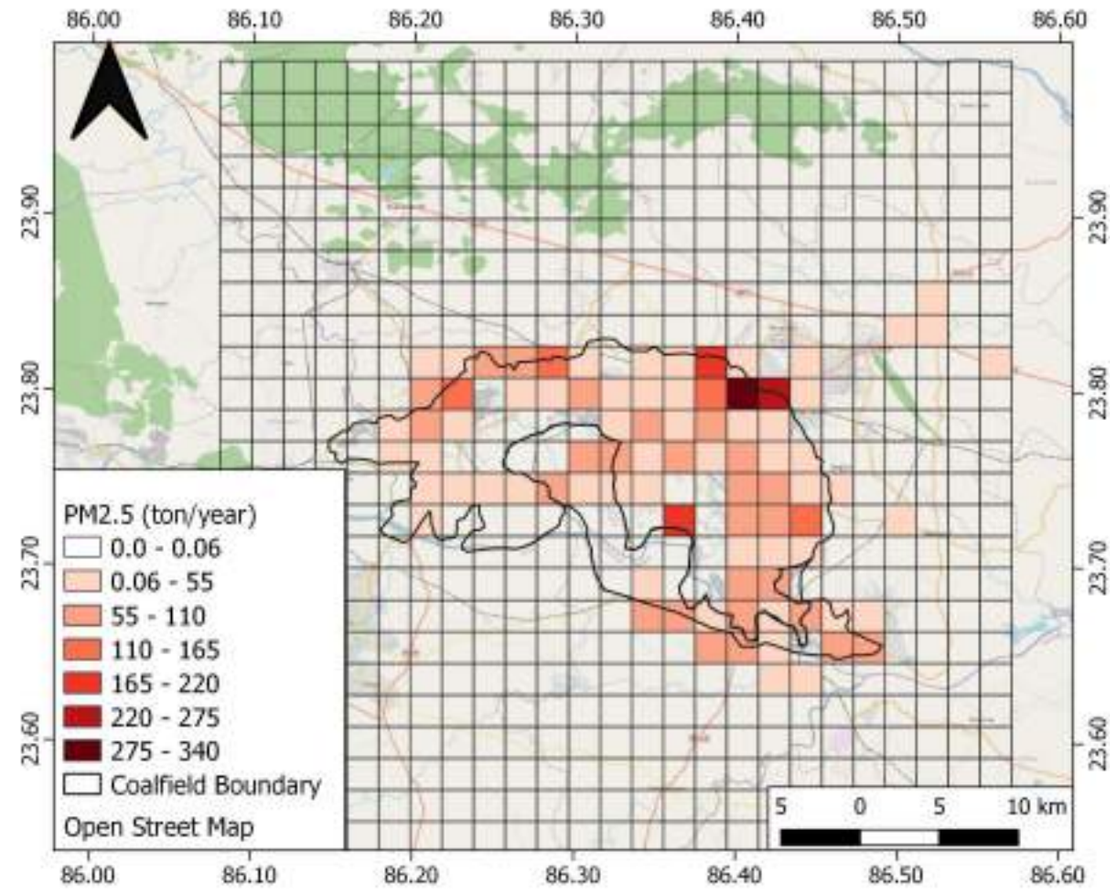
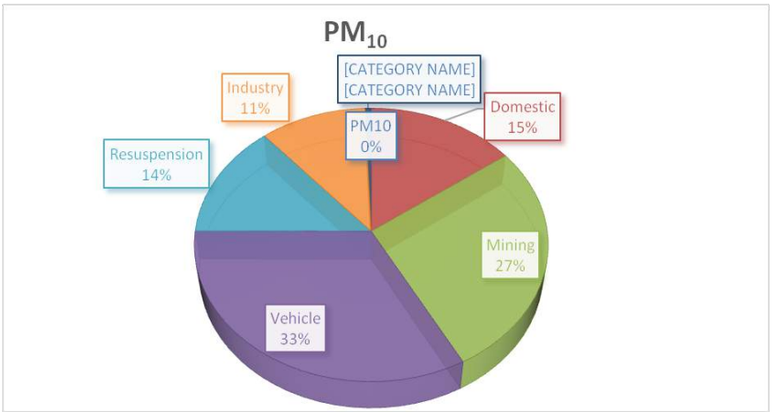


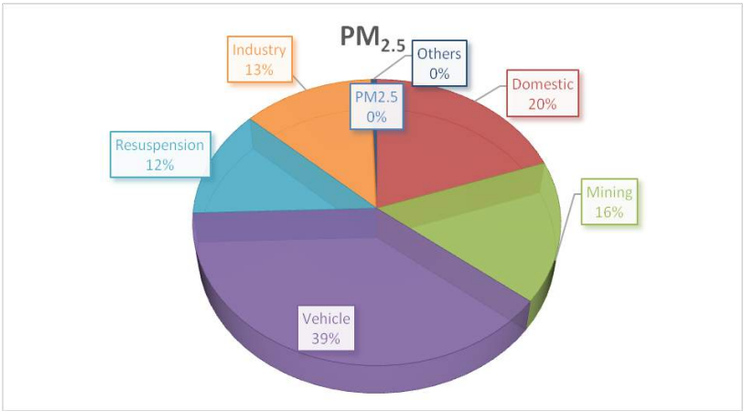
Figure 2.4 Grid-wise emission inventory of PM2.5 in tons/year over the study area

The respective share of various emission sources is represented through pie diagrams shown in Figure 2.5. Data shows that PM_{10} emissions are contributed mostly from vehicular emissions

followed by emissions from the mines whereas, $PM_{2.5}$ emissions are contributed mostly from vehicular emissions, domestic burning and mine activities. The grid-wise emission inventory maps and the information on the pollution sources provide the basis for the policymakers to target the hotspots of pollution generation in order to take effective mitigation actions.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.5 (a) and (b) represents emission load from various sectors over JCF region for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ respectively

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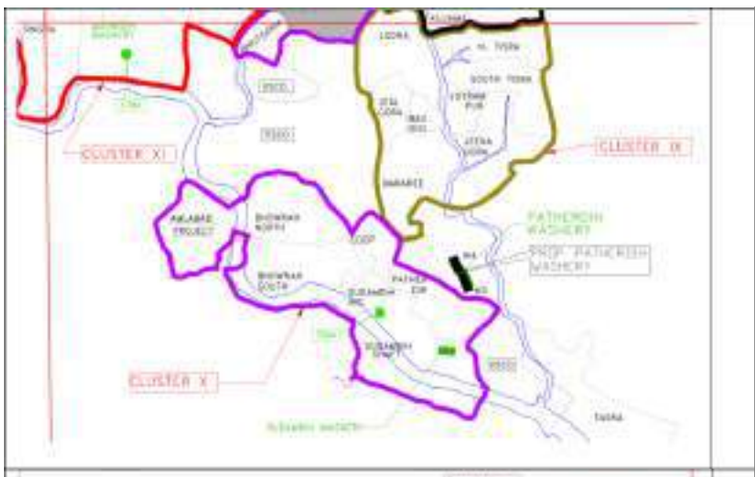
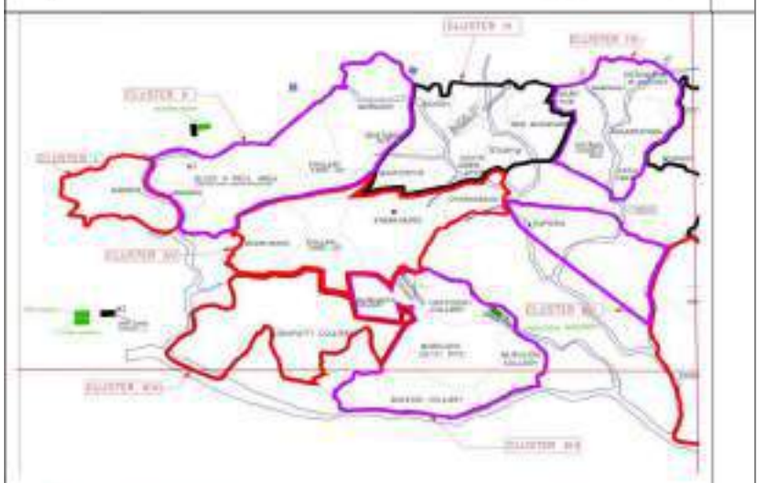
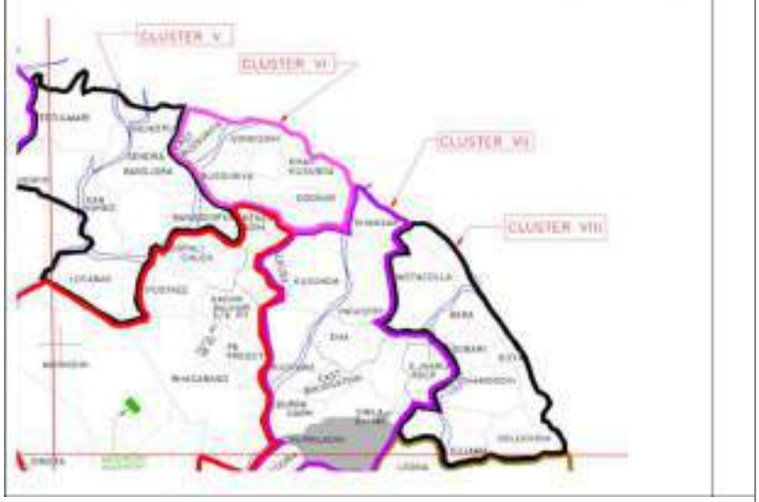
Chapter 3 Air Quality Monitoring and Receptor modelling

BCCL environmental department provided the map of the Jharia region. The site visit was carried out with assistance from BCCL's team. The 15 Jharia mines coal fields were segregated into three parts. The details of the visit and mine cluster names are given in Table 3.3.1. The Entire Jharia Coal Field (JCF) is divided into 16 clusters. Both open cast and underground mines are operational in JCF. Standard mining operations like drilling, blasting, hauling, accumulation, and transfer are the major sources of emissions and air pollution. Apart from that, a typical emission source, mine fire, is prevailing at JCF. Besides, JCF encompasses large non-mining regions with their emission sources like vehicular emission in congested traffics, road dust, Power Plant emission, other industrial emissions (coke oven plants, brick kilns, stone crushers, etc.), crematoria, domestic burning, open burning, etc.

Table 3.3.1: The details of mine cluster in Jharia Coalfield

	Day 1: Cluster I, II, III, IV, XII, XIII, XV and XIV
	Day 2: Cluster V, VI, VII, and VIII
	Day 3: Cluster IX, X and XI

Based on preliminary field visit by NEERI Scientists along with BCCL staffs, the following locations (Figure 3.1) were selected for the establishment of Air Quality Monitoring Stations for source apportionment study;

- **Core Zone**

1. Cluster XIV Lohapatty– nearby sources: Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant
2. Cluster VII Mine rescue station- nearby sources: Coal Mine, Industry
3. Cluster V- Katras
4. Cluster IX Lodhna
5. Cluster XI Moonidih nearby sources: Coal Mine
6. Cluster X Patherdih: nearby sources: Coal Mine, Steel Industry
7. Cluster VIII Bastacola nearby sources: Coal Mine

- **Buffer Zone**

8. Bank More
9. Harina
10. Bhuli
11. Sindri
12. Parbatpur Electro steel/ Bhaga
13. Background

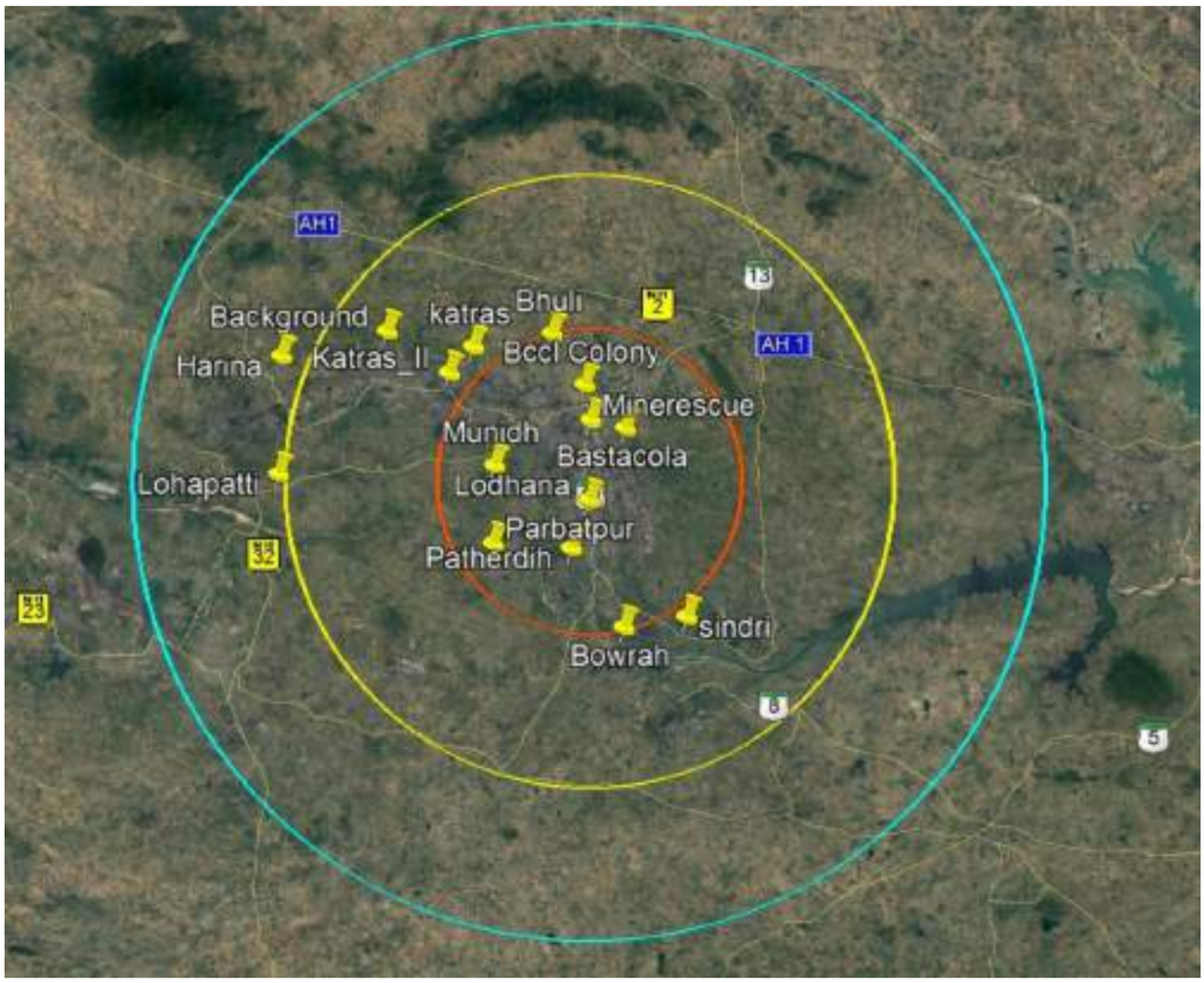


Figure 3.1: Air monitoring sites under 30 km buffer area

3.1. Sampling Method and Schedule

The PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ sampling for Jharia Coalfields was done at all the 13 sampling sites for the period of 24 h using low volume respirable suspended particulate matter samplers (Instrumax, ARA and Envirotech) on Quartz and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) filter paper of 47 mm diameter. Samplers at a flow rate of 16.67 LPM were used. The filter papers were desiccated before and after sampling for 24h at a temperature of 27 ± 3°C and at a relative humidity (RH) of 55 ± 2% to remove the moisture present in them. The PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ field samples were collected periodically throughout the sampling period. The sampling frequency and types of equipment used for monitoring are described in Table 3.3.2 and 3.3.3. The national Ambient quality and Standards for Coal Mines (Stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests are depicted in Table 3.3.4. and Table 3.3.5.

Table 3.3.2: Frequency of Air pollutants sampling in Jharia Coalfields

Parameter	Number of Days	Change of Filter/ absorbing media	Reporting
PM_{10}	10	24 hourly, Teflon: 5 Days Quartz: 5 Days	24 hourly
$PM_{2.5}$	10	24 hourly Teflon: 5 Days Quartz: 5 Days	24 hourly
NO_2	10	8 hourly	8 hourly
SO_2	10	8 hourly	8 hourly

Table 3.3.3: Ambient Air Quality Sampling/Analysis Methodology for Target Pollutants

Particulars	Parameters			
	PM_{10}	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**NO_2**	**SO_2**
Sampling Instrument	INSTUMEX and ARA-N-FRM Sampler	INSTUMEX and ARA-N-FRM Sampler	APM sampler	APM sampler
Sampling Principle	Cyclonic Flow Technique	Cyclonic Flow Technique	Chemical absorption in suitable media	Chemical absorption in suitable media
Flow rate	16.7 LPM	16.7 LPM	0.5 LPM	0.5 LPM
Sampling Period	24 hourly	24 hourly	8 hourly	8 hourly
Sampling Frequency	7 days continuous, Teflon and quartz on alternate days	7 days continuous, Teflon and quartz on alternate days	7 days continuous	7 days continuous
Analytical Instrument	Electronic Micro Balance	Electronic Micro Balance	Spectrophotometer	Spectrophotometer
Analytical Method	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	Modified Jacob and Hochheiser method	Colorimetric Improved West & Gaeke Method
Minimum reportable value	5µg/m^3	5µg/m^3	9µg/m^3	4µg/m^3

Table 3.3.4: National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009)

Sr. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in ambient Air (in µg/m^3) Industrial, Residential Rural & Other Areas	Concentration in ambient Air (in µg/m3) Ecologically Sensitive Area	Concentration In ambient Air (in µg/m^3) Methods of Measurement
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual*	50	20	Improved West & Geake, Ultraviolet fluorescence
		24Hours**	80	80	
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual*	40	30	Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) Chemiluminescence
		24Hours**	80	80	
3	Particulate matter (Size less than 10µm) or PM_{10}	Annual*	60	60	Gravimetric, TOEM, Beta attenuation
		24Hours**	100	100	
4	Particulate matter (Size less than 2.5µm) or $PM_{2.5}$	Annual*	40	40	Gravimetric, TOEM, Beta attenuation
		24Hours**	60	60	
5	Ozone (O_3)	8 Hours*	100	100	UV photometric, Chemiluminescence chemical method
		1 Hour	180	180	
6	Lead (Pb)	Annual*	0.5	0.5	ASS / ISP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper ED-XRF using Teflon filter
		24Hours**	1	1	
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Annual*	0.2	0.2	Non-dispersive Infra-Red (NDIR) Spectroscopy
		24Hours**	0.4	0.4	
8	Ammonia (NH_3)	Annual*	100	100	Chemiluminescence, Indo-phenol's blue method
		24Hours**	400	400	
9	Benzene (C_6H_6)	Annual*	0.5	0.5	Gas Chromatography based continuous analyzer. Adsorption and description followed by GC analysis
10	Benzo (a) Pyene (BaP)- particulate phase only	Annual*	0.1	0.1	Solvent extraction followed by HPLC / GC analysis
11	Arsenic (As)	Annual*	0.6	0.6	AAS/ ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12	Nickel (Ni)	Annual*	20	20	

Table 3.3.5 Standards for Coal Mines (Stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Vide Notification No. GSR 742(E), Dt: 25.09.2000)

Pollutant	Time weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air	
		New Coal Mines (commenced after 25.09.2000)	Existing Coal Mines (commenced prior to 25.09.2000)
Suspended Particulates Matter (SPM)	Annual Average 24 hours	360µg/m3 500µg/m3	430µg/m3 600µg/m3
Respirable Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) (RPM)	Annual Average 24 hours	180µg/m3 250µg/m3	215µg/m3 300µg/m3
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Average 24 hours	80µg/m3 120µg/m3	80µg/m3 120µg/m3
Oxides of Nitrogen as NO_2	Annual Average 24 hours	80µg/m3 120µg/m3	80µg/m3 120µg/m3

3.2. Chemical Analysis

3.2.1. Gravimetric analysis

The exposed filters were analysed by gravimetric technique using a weighing balance for PM_{10} particles and using a microbalance for $PM_{2.5}$ particles with a precision of 5µg with automatic (internal) calibration.

3.2.2. Elemental analysis

PM_{10} samples collected on glass fibre filters were digested in a microwave digester. The samples were made up to 50ml using deionized distilled water. Similarly, the exposed filters containing $PM_{2.5}$ particles were cut equally into 2 halves. A part of the exposed filter was used for ions analysis. Whereas, the other half was cut into tiny fragments and digested and made up to 15mL using distilled deionized water. The obtained samples (both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) after digestion were stored in vials and refrigerated at 4°C until further analysis. These samples were later subjected to estimate the elemental composition using ICP-OES (Thermo Scientific, USA).

3.2.3. Analysis of SO_2 and NO_2

SO_2 analysis: Modified West and Gaeke method was followed for sampling and analysis of Sulfur dioxide in ambient air. SO_2 from the air is absorbed in a solution of potassium tetracholo-mercute (TCM). A dichlorosulphitomercurate complex, which resists oxidation by the oxygen in the air was formed. Once formed, that complex was stable to strong oxidants such as ozone and oxides of nitrogen and therefore, the absorber solution may be stored for some time prior to analysis. The complex was made to react with pararosaniline and formaldehyde to form the intensely colored pararosanline methylsulphonic acid. The absorbance of the solution was measured by means of a suitable spectrophotometer.

NO_2 analysis: Modified Jacobs and Hochheiser method was followed for sampling and analysis of NO_2 in ambient air. Ambient NO_2 was collected by bubbling air through a solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium arsenite. The concentration of nitrite ion produced during sampling was determined calorimetrically by the nitrite ion reaction with phosphoric acid, sulphanilamide, and N-(1-napthyl)-ethlylenediamine di-hydrochloride (NEDA) and the absorbance of the highly colored azo dye was measured at 540nm.

3.2.4. Ion analysis

The filter papers containing both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ samples were extracted and subjected to ion analysis as per standards. The filter papers were divided into tiny fragments and moistened with isopropanol slightly before extraction since the filters are hydrophobic. Further 25 mL of deionized distilled water was added and sonicated using an ultrasonic bath for 60 min at 60°C. The samples were then kept overnight after sonication. Furthermore, the samples were then filtered using nylon filter discs (25mm, 0.45mm) and were refrigerated at 4°C until further analysis. The extracted samples were subjected to IC to analyse the ions (anions and cations) present in them.

3.2.5. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) analysis

Filter papers were cut into pieces using scissors and transferred to a 100 ml beaker and 50 ml of Dichloromethane (DCM) (GC/HPLC grade) was added. The samples were extracted with DCM using an ultrasonic bath for about 30 minutes. The extracted samples were filtered with Whatman filter paper containing 2gm Anhydrous Sodium Sulphate. After filtration, the filtrate is concentrated using a rotary vacuum evaporator to 2ml final volume. Solid-phase extraction may be used to clean up the impurities of the sample and re-concentrated in a rotary evaporator. The samples were analyzed through GC with conditions as injector 300°C and FID temperature 320°C.

3.2.6. EC & OC analysis

This is a thermal/optical-transmittance (TOT) method that speciates carbon in particulate matter collected on a quartz-fiber filter into OC, EC, and CC. In the first (or non-oxidizing) heating stage, organic and carbonate carbon is thermally desorbed from the filter under a flow of helium with controlled temperature ramps. The oven is then partially cooled, and the original flow of helium is switched to an oxidizing carrier gas (He/O_2). In the second (or oxidizing) heating stage, the original elemental carbon component plus pyrolyzed organic carbon formed during the first heating stage are oxidized/desorbed from the filter with another series of controlled temperature ramps. All carbon evolved from the sample is converted to CO_2 in an oxidizing oven immediately downstream from the desorption oven, and the CO_2 is converted to methane (CH_4) by a methanator oven before being measured with a flame ionization detector (FID). (https://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/files/ambient/pm25/spec/RTIOCECSOP.pdf)

3.3. Results

3.3.1. Mass concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$

In summer monitoring, the mean mass concentrations of PM_{10} particles in all 13 sampling sites were found to be in the range of 74-184µg/m^3 with the highest concentration of 184µg/m^3 at mine rescue site and lowest concentration of 74µg/m^3 at Bastacola site. Also, the mean mass concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ particles was found in the range of 49-117µg/m^3 with the highest concentration of 117µg/m^3 and the lowest concentration of 49µg/m^3 recorded at Harina and Lohapatti site respectively.

The average concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in two seasons are described in Table 3.6 and 3.7. Results revealed that the average concentrations of PM_{10} are within the prescribed limits of MoEF notification guidelines for coal mine areas. In the case of $PM_{2.5}$, there is no Govt. notified standard for mining areas but in the case of buffer zones, National Ambient Air Quality Standard, NAAQS, 2009 may be applicable. The highest PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations were found in Mine rescue and Harina (Figure 3.2 and 3.3).

Table 3.6: Average concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in Summer of Jharia Coalfield

Monitoring Sites		**Average Concentration (µg/m^3)-Summer**	
	Site Description	**PM_{10} (µg/m^3)**	**$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m^3)**
Lohapatti	Core Zone	133.7	49.42
		(83-203)	(44-83)
Mines Rescue	Core Zone	184.8	83.43
		(124-255)	(55-205)
Katras	Core Zone	141.4	80.01
		(100-216)	(42-150)
Lodhna	Core Zone	156.8	63.98
		(100-303)	(32-99)
Moonidih	Core Zone	118.4	62.84
		(80-153)	(34-94)
Patherdih	Core Zone	94.7	67.22
		(50-119)	(37-91)
Bastacola	Core Zone	74.21	62.85
		(52 -209)	(36-96)
BCCL colony	Buffer Zone	157.35	74.37
		(113-222)	(47-103)
Harina	Buffer Zone	177.7	117.3
		(73-265)	(42-175)
Bhuli	Buffer Zone	141.7	105.89
		(85-243)	(44-161)
Sindri	Buffer Zone	122.2	76.05
		(82-139)	(18-127)
Parabatpur	Buffer Zone	122.4	110.98
		(86-171)	(70-150)
Background	Buffer Zone	144.4	57.13
		(24-255)	(23-97)

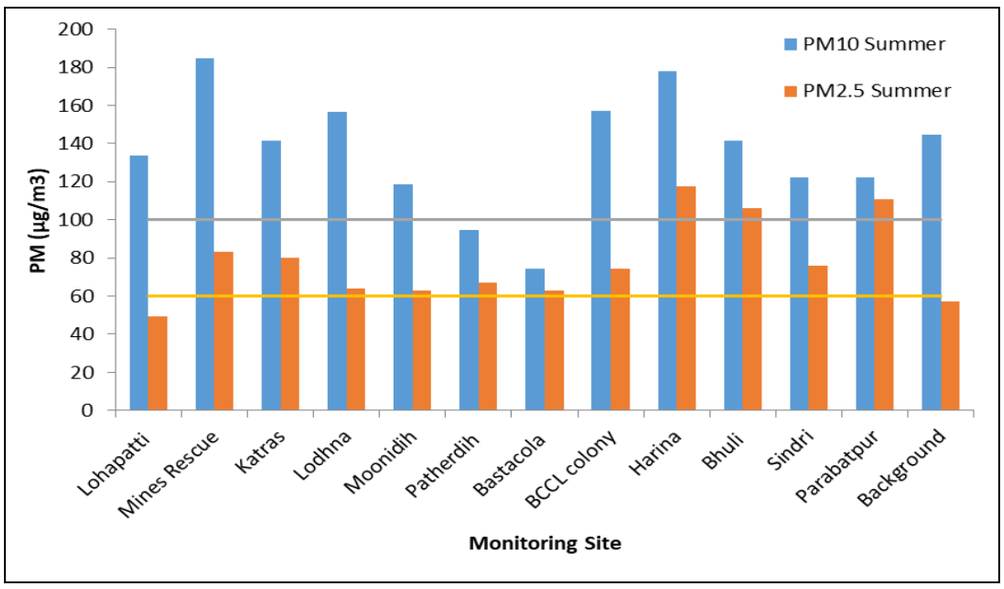


Figure 3.2: Average concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in JCF region in summer compared to NAAQS (2009)

Table 3.7: Average concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in winter of Jharia Coalfield.

Monitoring Sites	**Site Description**	**Average Concentration (µg/m^3)-Winter**	
		PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	**$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m^3)**
Lohapatti	Core Zone	174.28	139.59
		(122-241)	(114-236)
Mines Rescue	Core Zone	303.49	176.97
		(175-350)	(114-233)
Katras	Core Zone	230.06	50.87
		(134-332)	(24-78)
Lodhna	Core Zone	322.8	112.17
		(243-412)	(98-209)
Moonidih	Core Zone	300.16	188.27
		(128-728)	(64-600)
Patherdih	Core Zone	222.71	113.23
		(182-246)	(111-167)
Bastacola	Core Zone	332.05	176.48
		(251-663)	(54-425)
BCCL colony	Buffer Zone	219.98	128.79
		(155-300)	(94-175)
Harina	Buffer Zone	130.73	42.93
		(65-215)	(44-98)
Bhuli	Buffer Zone	174.75	151.66
		(150-200)	(89-180)
Sindri	Buffer Zone	171.82	167.07
		(81-210)	(142-184)
Parabatpur	Buffer Zone	228.76	148.16
		(75-660)	(101-192)
Background	Buffer Zone	233	121.18
		(195-254)	(63-170)
Katras II		107.13	98.42
	Core Zone	(128-181)	(94-104)

Whereas in winter monitoring, the highest PM_{10} mass concentration was found to be 332µg/m^3 at Bastacola site (exceeding the prescribed limit of **GSR 742(E)**) along with other core mining zones like Mines Rescue, Moonidih. The lowest average concentration of PM_{10} was found in Katras II (Table 3.7).

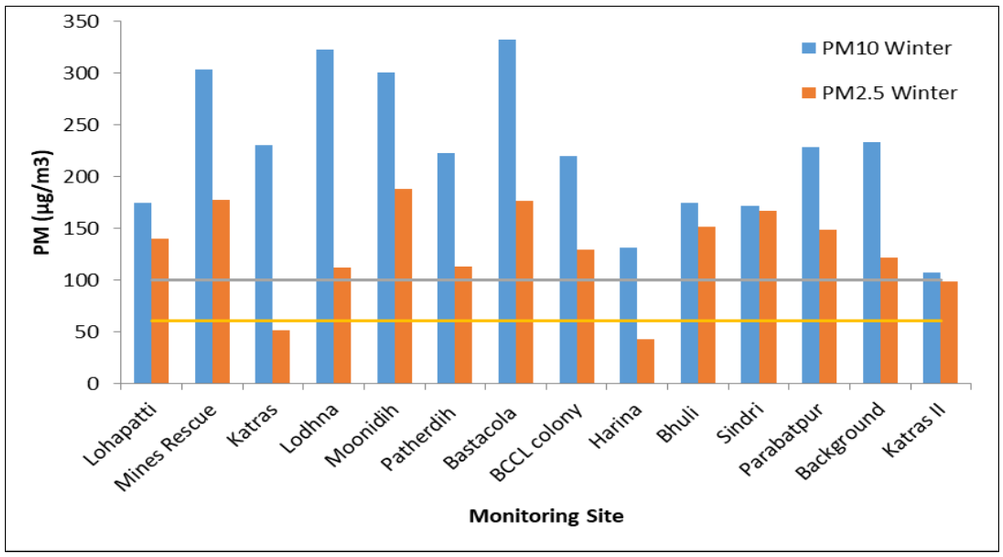


Figure 3.3: Average concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in JCF region during Winter compared to NAAQS (2009)

3.3.2. Elemental concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in summer

The digested samples of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ particles from all the 13 sampling sites were subjected to estimate the elemental composition using ICP-OES. The analysis of PM_{10} particles yields 11 different elements such as Al, As, Cd, Co, Cu, M, Ni, Pb, Zn, Fe and Cr. Similarly, the samples containing $PM_{2.5}$ particles revealed the same elements as PM_{10}. It was observed that Al and Fe were found to be higher for both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ particles. Al is the most abundant element. The concentration of Al was detected in the range of 6.32-14.62µg/m^3. Maximum Al concentrations were found at BCCL colony, Parbatpur, Harina and Background. The concentrations of Fe and Cr were estimated as 0.78-7.74µg/m3 and 0.075-1.32µg/m3 respectively. The highest concentrations of both Fe (7.74µg/m3) & Cr (1.32µg/m3) were found at the Bastacola site Figure 3.4. Similarly, in the case of PM2.5 particles the concentrations of Al (4.87-14.47µg/m3), Fe (0.44-11.77µg/m3) and Cr (0.066-2.17µg/m3) were found higher than other elements. For PM2.5 particles, maximum concentrations of Fe (11.77µg/m3) and Cr (2.17µg/m3) were obtained at the Mine Rescue site and Al (14.47µg/m3) at Katras. Since, the elements such as Al, Fe and Cr possess higher concentrations in the PM10 elemental composition, Al would have been emitted from road dust, whereas Fe would have been emitted from the re-suspension of dust containing deposits from the emissions of vehicular and other anthropogenic activities Figure 3.5.

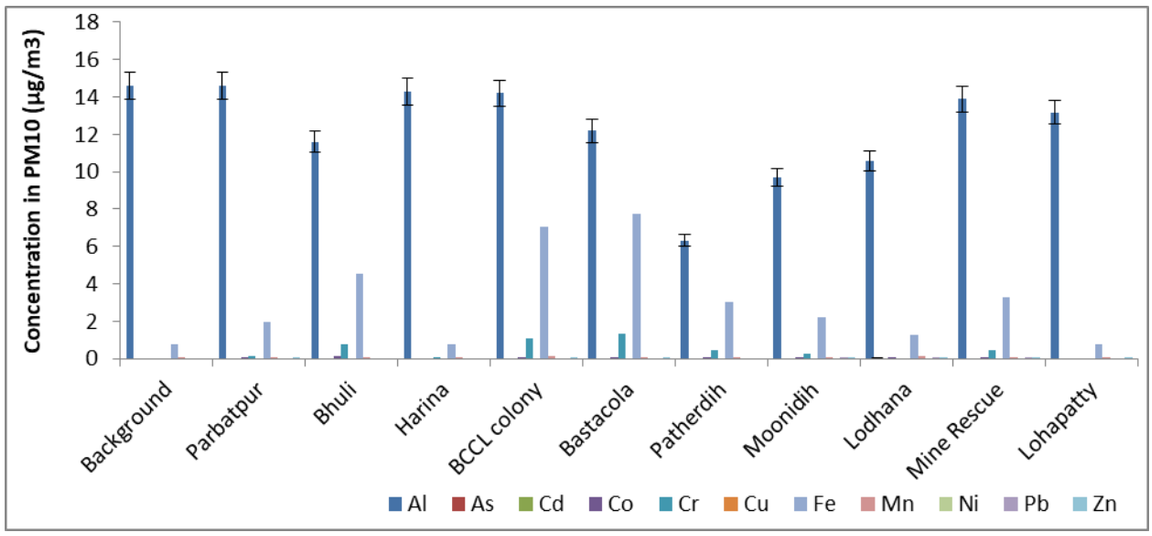


Figure 3.4: Metal concentration of PM_{10} in the summer season

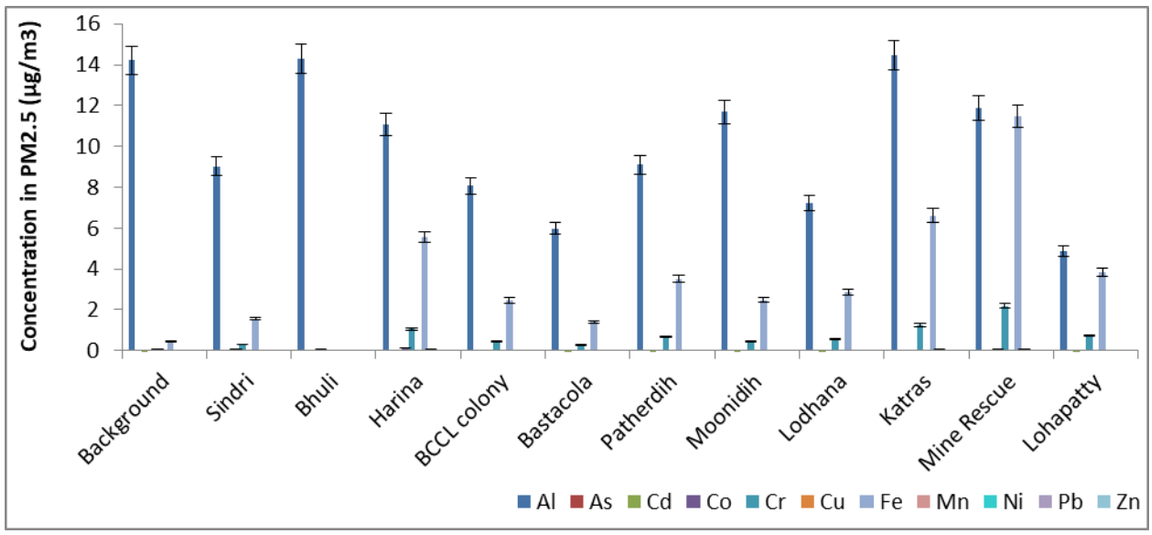


Figure 3.5: Metal concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ in the summer season

3.3.3. Elemental Concentration of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in Winter

The elemental analysis was performed using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). For the air quality assessment, the concentrations of 11 elements i.e. Al, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mn, Ni, Pb, and Zn in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ samples, were measured. Among all the elements, Al, Fe, and K concentrations were found considerably higher for PM_{10} samples in the winter season. Al was observed in the range of 2.02-10.77µg/m3 followed by Fe (0.79-9.26µg/m3) and K (0.90-4.19µg/m3). Maximum Al concentration (10.77µg/m^3) was observed at the BCCL colony, followed by Lodhna (10.29µg/m^3). The Highest Fe concentration (9.26µg/m^3) was observed at Bastacola while K (4.19µg/m^3) at the Lodhna site. This may be due to vehicular emissions, paved roads, construction dust, coal combustion, soil dust, etc. The concentration of As, Ni, Pb was found within the limits of CPCB standards. The remaining elements i.e. Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn, and Zn were found very low (Figure 3.6).

Similarly, in the case of $PM_{2.5}$ samples concentrations of Al, Fe and K were detected higher than other elements. The concentration of Al, Fe, and K was obtained as 0.11-2.91µg/m^3, 0.05-1.93µg/m^3 and 0.08-2.12µg/m^3. For $PM_{2.5}$ particles, maximum Al and K were found at the Munidih site, which were 2.91µg/m^3 and 2.12µg/m^3 respectively. The highest concentration of

Fe i.e. 1.93µg/m^3 was detected at Lodhna site. The concentrations of all other analysed elements were low (Figure 3.7).

From the elemental analysis of the summer and winter seasons, it was observed that the average Al concentration obtained was more in the summer season than in the winter season. In contrast, the average concentration of Cr was more in the winter season.

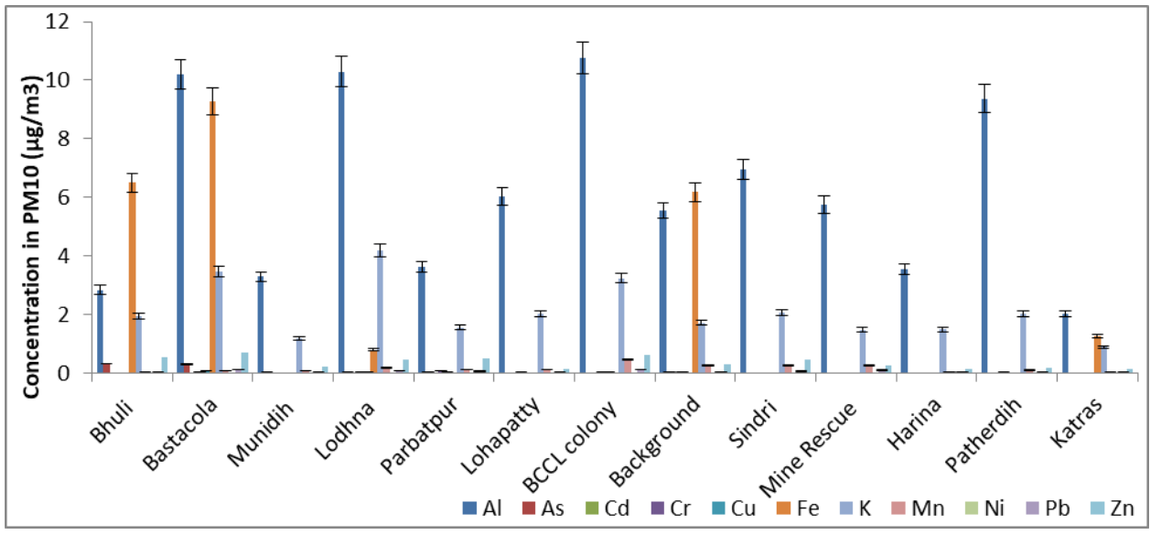


Figure 3.6: Metal concentration of PM_{10} in winter season

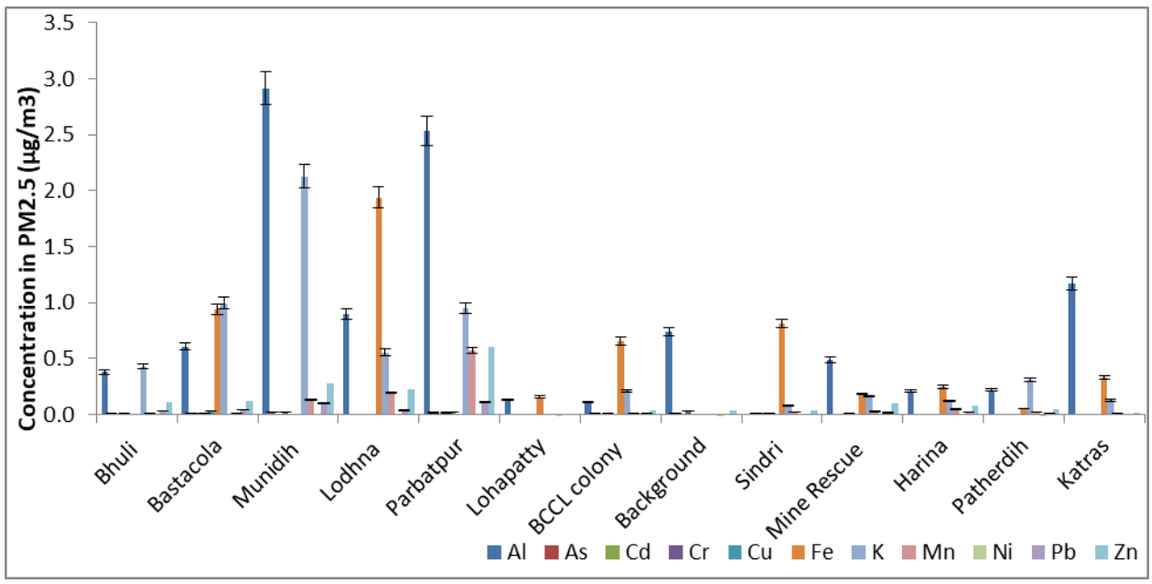


Figure 3.7: Metal concentration of PM 2.5 in winter season

3.3.4. SO_2 and NO_2 concentration in ambient air in the Summer season

The mean average SO_2 concentration in the summer season among all the monitoring stations ranged between 11µg/m^3 (Harina & Bastacola) and 24.5µg/m^3 (Moonidih), being well below the threshold limits of 80µg/m^3 (residential or industrial). The 8-hour average NO_2 concentrations were between 10.3µg/m^3 (Background) and 40.9µg/m^3 (Lodhana), well within the standard limits of 80µg/m^3 (residential or industrial) Figure 3.8. The SO_2 in the residential areas may be received from the open burning of raw coal and other domestic and commercial activities.

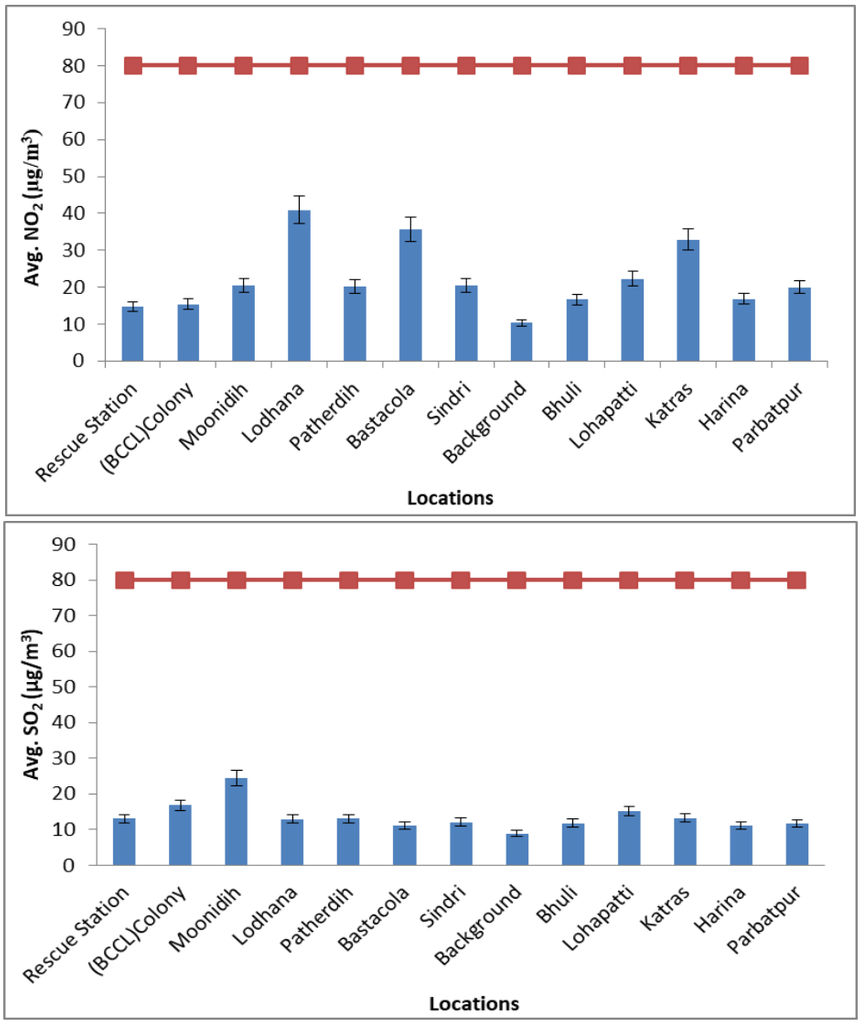


Figure 3.8: NO_2 and SO_2 Concentration of all monitoring sites in summer season

3.3.5. SO_2 and NO_2 concentration in ambient air in Winter season

The mean concentration of NO_2 and SO_2 in the winter season was found below the threshold limit i.e. 80µg/m^3. The concentration of SO_2 was below 10µg/m^3 in Katra, BCCL colony, Mine Rescue, Bastacola, Lodhana and Munidih. Bastacola and Bhuli site has a NO_2 concentration above 10µg/m^3 (Figure 3.9). It has been observed that the concentration of NO_2 and SO_2 in the winter and summer seasons were below the standard limit. But the average concentration of NO_2 and SO_2 in the summer season was higher than in the winter season.

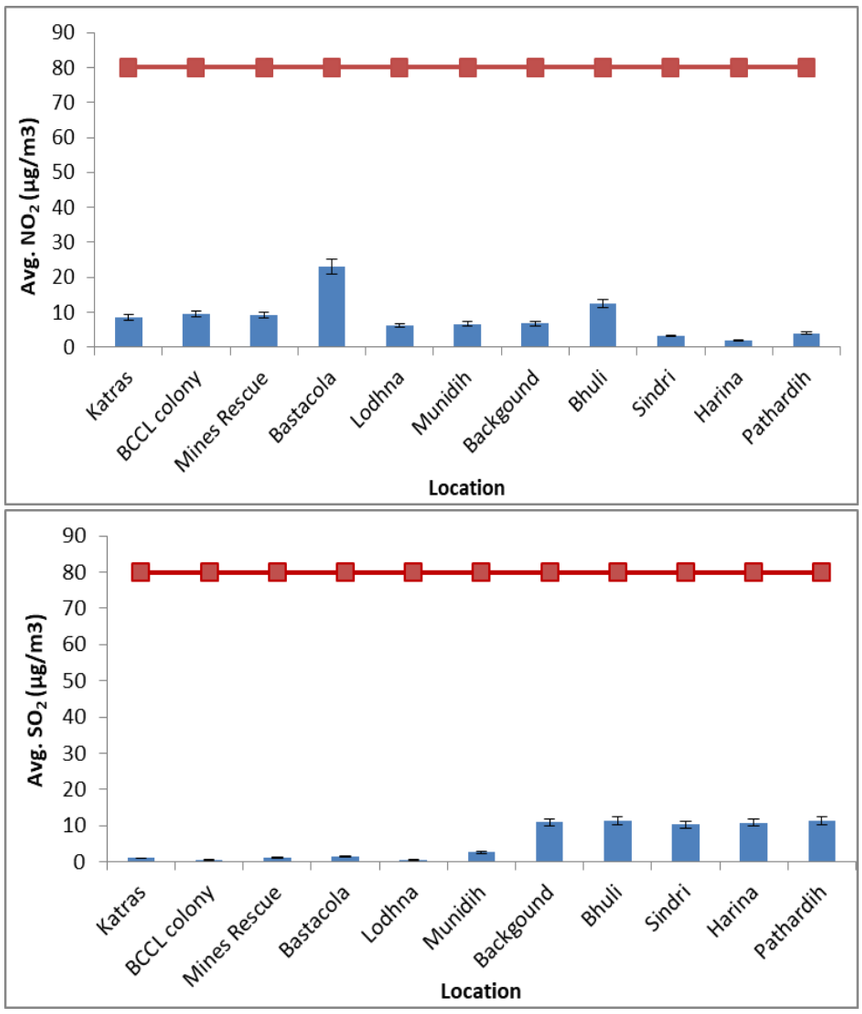


Figure 3.9: NO_2 and SO_2 Concentration of all monitoring sites in Winter season

3.3.6. Carbonaceous Aerosol/EC & OC in Summer

Data were obtained for four OC fractions (OC1, OC2, OC3 and OC4 in He atmosphere at 140, 280, 480 and 580°C, respectively) and three EC fractions (EC1, EC2, and EC3 in a 2% O2/98% He atmosphere at 580, 740 and 840°C, respectively). The IMPROV protocol defines OC as OC1 + OC2 + OC3 + OC4 and EC as EC1 + EC2 + EC3. The mass concentration of organic matter (OM) in the atmosphere was estimated by multiplying OC by 1.6 (conversion factor for urban aerosol). The total carbonaceous aerosol (TCA) was calculated as the sum of OM and EC. The highest concentration of OC and EC in $PM_{2.5}$ was found in the BCCL colony site i.e. 37.85 and 42.33µg/m^3, respectively, and the lowest OC concentration was 15.36µg/m^3 and EC was 13.08µg/m^3 in Sindri site. In comparison, the concentration of OC (67.35µg/m3) and EC (81.67µg/m^3) in PM_{10} were higher in the BCCL colony among all the sites. The lowest OC concentration as 17.95µg/m^3 was in Bastacola and EC in Parbatpur i.e. 15.44µg/m^3 (Figure 3.10).

3.3.7. Carbonaceous Aerosol/EC & OC in winter

The mass concentration of EC and OC in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are more significant than 100µg/m^3 and 70µg/m^3, respectively in Bastacola, Katras, Mine Rescue, Background, and Sindri. The highest concentration of EC in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ was observed in the Sindri site, whereas OC was found higher in Sindri and Bastacola. OC contributing to PM_{10} mass concentration was lowest in

Harina followed by Lohapatti and Patherdih. In the case of $PM_{2.5,}$ Parbatpur was found to have the lowest concentration among other sites.

The higher mean concentration of EC and OC in winter were likely related to the influence of emissions from residential heating (in addition to traffic source) and, on the other hand, to the unfavourable meteorological conditions leading to more excellent dispersion of pollutants in the atmosphere during this season. Elemental carbon is emitted directly into the atmosphere during incomplete combustion emissions, such as motor vehicle exhaust, fuel burning, and biomass burning (Figure 3.11).

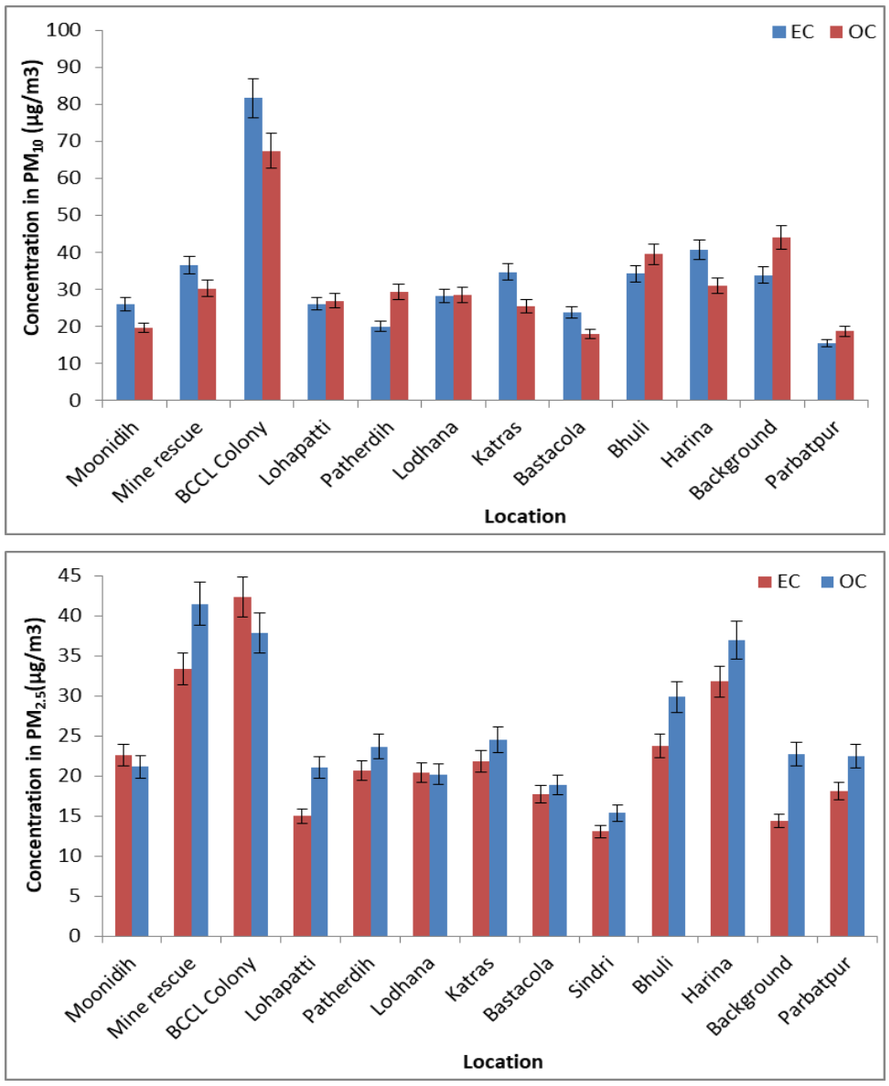


Figure 3.10: EC & OC concentration in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in Summer season

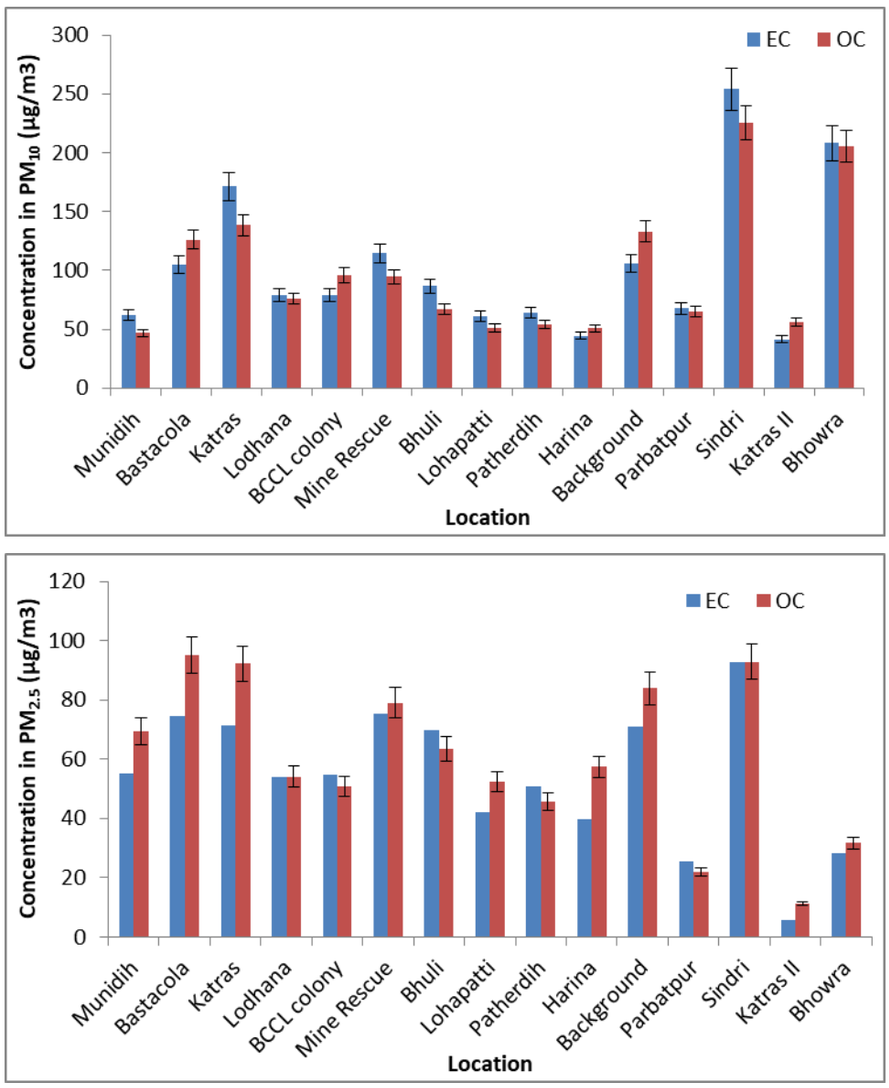


Figure 3.11: EC & OC concentration in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in Winter Season

3.3.8. Ionic composition of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in Summer season

The anions (SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^- and Cl^-) and cations (NH_4^+, Na^+, Ca^{2+}, K^+) are the water-soluble inorganic ions found in abundance. In summer, the mass concentration of SO_4^{2-} in PM_{10} was in the range of 1.06-20.17µg/m^3 where a higher concentration was observed in Harina, BCCL colony, and Lodhana sites. Likewise, NO_3^- was in the range of 0.32-19.2µg/m^3 with the highest in the Harina site. PO_4^{3-} and Cl^- concentration was highest in Harina and < 2µg/m^3 in other locations. NH_4^+ was in the range of 0.75-16.24µg/m^3, Harina with the highest concentration, and Bastacola with the lowest concentration. Na^+ concentration (0.18-8.6µg/m^3) was highest in Harina followed by BCCL colony and less than 2µg/m^3 in remaining sites. Ca^{2+} concentration (1.5-11.77µg/m^3) was highest in Lohapatti and BCCL colony while lowest in Katras. K^+ ion was also observed in the Harina site with a concentration of 5.85µg/m^3 (Figure 3.12).

The mass concentration of SO_4^{2-} in $PM_{2.5}$ was highest in Patherdih with a concentration of 15.13µg/m^3 and lowest in Bhuli. In Bastacola site, the concentration of NO_3^- (2.85µg/m^3), Cl^- (2.04µg/m^3), K^+ (1.84µg/m^3) were the highest among the other sites. Ca^{2+} (6.17µg/m^3) and Mg^{2+} (0.57µg/m^3) concentration was highest in Lohaptti site (Figure 3.13).

3.3.9. Ionic composition of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in Winter season

PM_{10} ions concentration in Bastacola and Background were highest among all the monitoring

sites which followed the increasing order of $Na^+ < Mg^{2+} < F^+ < K^+ < Ca^{2+} < Cl^- < NH_4^+ < SO_4^{2-} < NO_3^-$. It has been observed that SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^- and NH_4^+ ions were present in abundant in PM_{10} mass concentration, and concentration of NO_3^- in these sites contributes majorly to PM_{10}. Ions concentration in Katras, Lohapatti, and Bhuli sites were observed having lower ionic concentration Figure 3.14.

The ionic composition of $PM_{2.5}$ comprises mainly of SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^-, Cl^-, NH_4^+, Ca_2^+ and K^+ ions. Locations such as Bastacola and Parbatpur have higher concentration of ions compared to remaining sites in following order: $Mg^{2+} < Na^+ < Ca^{2+} < K^+ < Cl^- < NH_4^+ < SO_4^{2-} < NO_3^-$. The same trend has been observed i.e. SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^- and NH_4^+ ions contribute mainly in $PM_{2.5}$ mass concentration. The average concentration of SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^- in winter was higher than in summer.

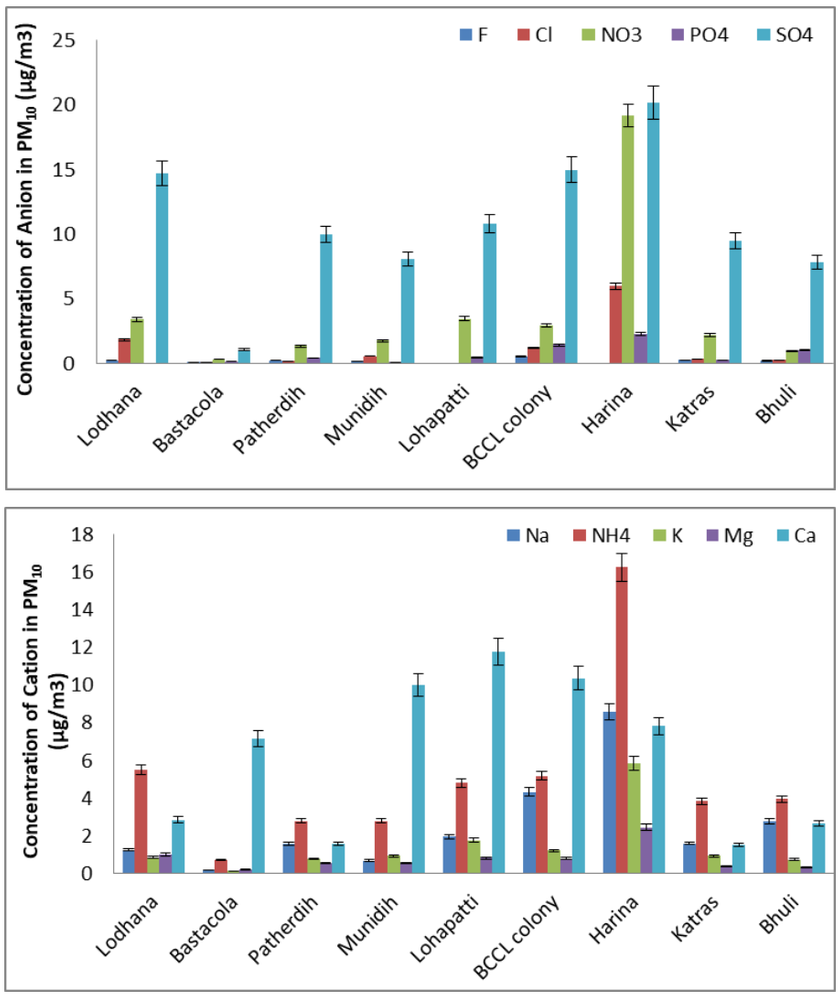


Figure 3.12: Anion and Cation concentration in PM_{10} in summer

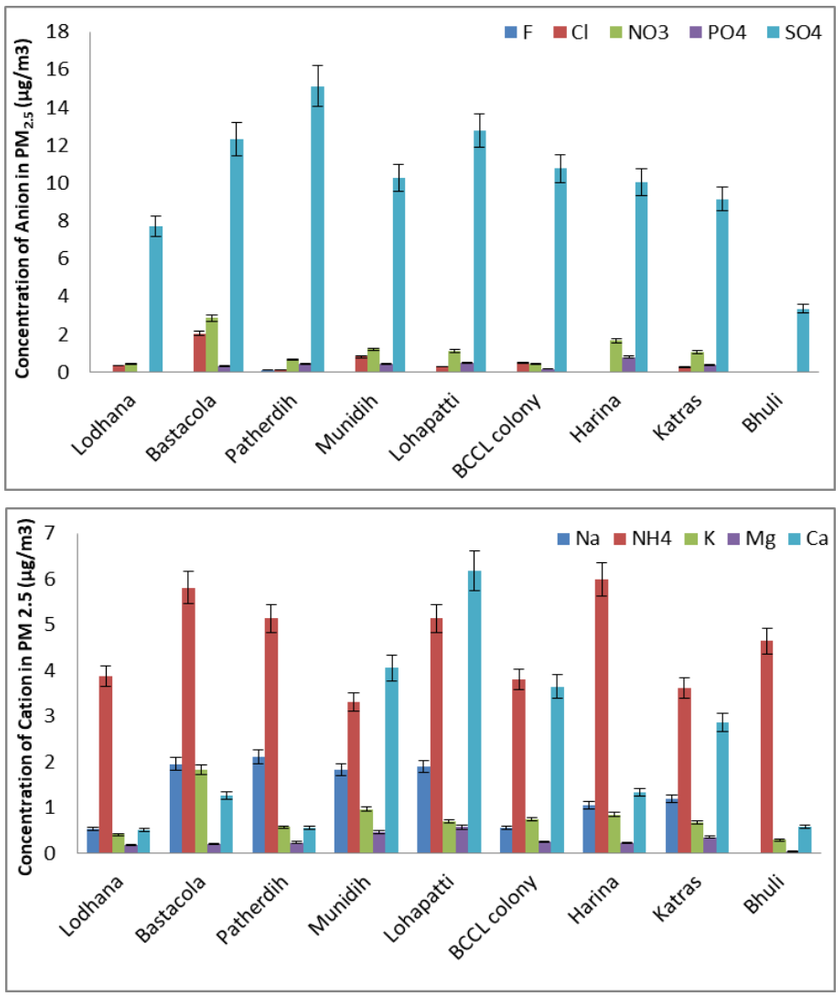


Figure 3.13: Anion and Cation concentration in $PM_{2.5}$ in summer

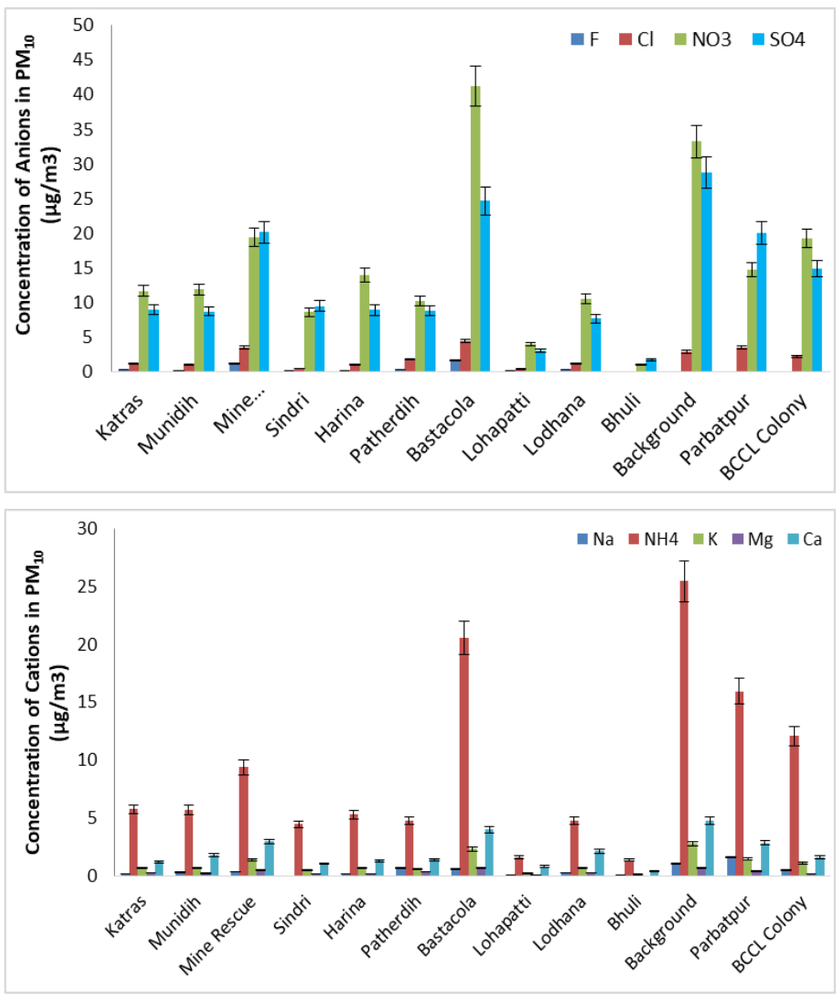


Figure 3.14: Anion and Cation concentration in PM_{10} in winter

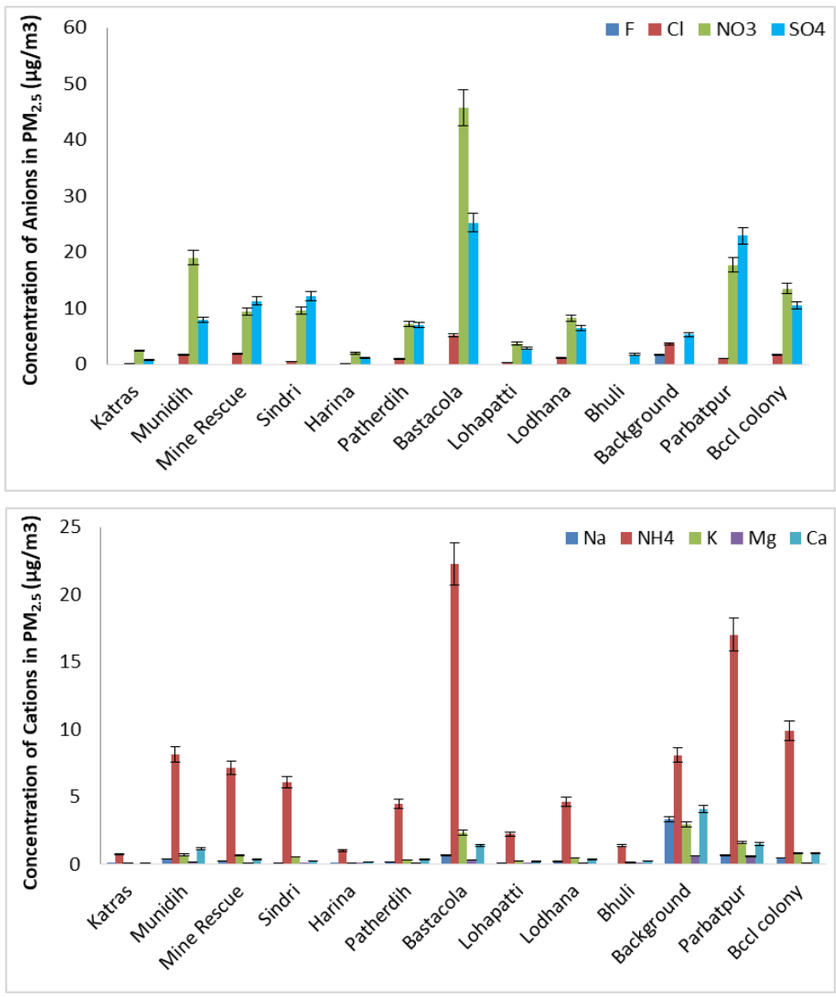


Figure 3.15: Anion and Cation concentration in $PM_{2.5}$ in winter

Chapter 4 Receptor modelling

4.1. Source Apportionment

The source apportionment study was carried out to identify the potential sources contributing to the particulate matter of aerodynamic size less than 10 µm in the Jharia coalfield (JCF) using a receptor modelling approach. In receptor modelling, the particulate matter (PM_{10}) characterization in terms of metal, ions, elementary and organic carbon profiles is statistically matched with that of various source profiles in the study area. For the source apportionment study of JCF, the area is divided into various zones (buffer, core and background zone). And the ambient PM_{10} characterization obtained from the multiple monitoring locations in the study area is conflated and compared with source profiles viz. industrial (mining and non-mining) and allied industrial activities, transportation, local vehicular movement and domestic fuel (coal wood burning, etc.). The chemical mass balance (CMB) model EPA-CMB v8.2 is one of the several receptor models and is most trusted for coarse and fine particulate matter source apportionment. The CMB model estimates source contributions by determining the best linear combination of emission source profiles and the chemical composition of ambient particulate, aerosol, and volatile organic compound samples. The study is studying the apportionment of particulate matter is considered owing to the nature of high particulate matter pollution in the study area. The source apportionment study is useful for devising an effective action plan for abatement of emission load in the region; thereby the region's overall air quality can be improved.

Jharia is one of the eight blocks in Dhanbad and is the main source of metallurgical coal in India, and is termed as the powerhouse of the country owing to its best quality coking coal, which is required by the steel and other industries in India. Dhanbad lies between 23°37'3" N and 24°4' N latitude and between 86°6'30" E and 86°50' E longitude with an average elevation of 222 m. Its geographical length, extending from North to South, is 43 miles and width 47 miles, stretching across East to West. It shares its boundaries with West–Bengal in the Eastern and Southern parts, Dumka and Giridih in the North, Bokaro in the west. It is the administrative headquarter of the district and Dhanbad Municipal Corporation (DMC).

The air quality status is determined by dividing the study area into background, core, and buffer zones. Thirteen sites were selected to represent various regions, including two references or background sites. The sampling locations are shown in Figure 3.1.

4.1.1. Chemical Mass Balance (CMB)

A mass balance equation can be written to account for all the chemical species in the samples as contributions from independent sources:

$$C_i = \sum_j m_j X_{ij} a_{ij} \qquad 4.1$$

C_i is the concentration of species i measured at a receptor site (derived from the chemical analysis), X_{ij} is the i^{th} elemental concentration measured in the j^{th} sample, and m_j is the airborne mass concentration of material from the j^{th} source contributing to the j^{th} sample. The term a_{ij} is

included as an adjustment for any gain or loss of species i between the source and receptor. The term is assumed to be unity for most of the chemical species.

The CMB 8.2 software (USEPA 1997) is used in this study. It is windows-based software that requires input data on ambient (at receptor locations) and source profiles of PM characterization. The model runs multiple iterations to provide optimum goodness of fit among the sources and receptors and verifies the model with various checks viz. Chi-square statistic, t-tests, mass percentage, and correlation coefficient. The following assumptions should be understood before proceeding with the CMB analysis.

The CMB model assumptions are:

- The concentration of emissions sources is constant throughout ambient and source sampling;
- Chemical species do not react with each other (i.e., they add linearly);
- All sources with potential for contributing to the receptor have been identified and have had their emissions characterized;
- The number of sources or source categories is less than or equal to the number of species;
- The source profiles are linearly independent of each other; and
- Measurement uncertainties are random, uncorrelated, and normally distributed.

The following steps are followed for running the CMB model:

- Identification of the contributing emission source types based on primary survey and emission inventory data collected around the monitoring sites.
- The selection of chemical species to be included in the CMB modelling calculation is based on the Central pollution control board (CPCB) guidelines.
- The source profiles with the fraction of each chemical species and uncertainty are withdrawn from the SPECIATE 5.1 database. SPECIATE 5.1 is US-EPA's repository of organic gas and particulate matter (PM) speciation profile of air pollution sources.
- Estimate ambient concentration (ambient data) is based on chemical analysis of the PM samples collected at the respective site during monitoring. The uncertainty of the chemical species is mainly based on the instrument uncertainty.
- The CMB 8.2 model run provides the solution of the chemical mass balance equation.

For source apportionment of PM_{10}, CMB 8.2 software (USEPA 1997) provides many goodness's of fit tests to verify the accuracy of the model. The normal checks, as specified in the manual by USEPA (1997) to accept the model are; t-statistics i.e., source contribution divided by the error of source contribution should be greater than 2, χ^2 (chi-square) is the weighted sum of squares of the differences between calculated and measured fitting species concentrations divided by the effective variance and the degrees of freedom, it should be less than 4. The weighting is inversely proportional to the squares of the precision in the source profiles and ambient data for each species. Ideally, χ^2 would be zero, there would be no difference between calculated and measured species concentrations. The χ^2 less than one indicate a very good fit for the data. Values greater than 4 indicate that one or more of the fitting species concentrations are

not well-explained by the source contribution estimates (SCE). The source contribution estimate approximates the total mass concentration which is a convenient check on the %mass explained value. When the SCE is less than its standard error, the source contribution is undetectable. Two or three times the standard error may be taken as the upper limit of the SCE in this case. Assuming that the errors are normally distributed, there is about a 66% probability that the true source contribution is within one standard error and about a 95% probability that the true concentration is within two standard errors of the SCE.

R^2 is determined by the linear regression of the measured versus model-calculated values for the fitting species. R^2 ranges from 0 to 1. The closer the value is to 1.0, the better the SCEs explain the measured concentrations. When R^2 is less than 0.8, the SCEs does not explain the observations very well with the given source profiles. The percentage mass explained should be between 80% and 120%, the ratio of the computed and the measured concentration of each element (C/M ratio) should be close to 1 and R/U ratio, i.e., the ratio of residuals to uncertainty should be less than 2. As the model requires the source contribution estimates and receptor concentrations in ambient air, the significant sources in the area need to be identified first. The investigation of sources of PM_{10} to be accounted for in the CMB model is carried out using emission inventory studies.

4.1.2. Source profiling

The Chemical profile needs to be developed for the air-polluting source as input to the receptor-oriented source apportionment models like CMB8.2 (chemical mass balance). The U.S Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) SPECIATE database and several studies carried out in other parts of the world provide an extensive collection of source profiles. The source profiles required in this study are extracted from SPECIATE5.1 the database.

The source of the particulate matter in JCF accompanies various coal handling activities such as opencast coal mining and its associated activities, thermal power stations, automobiles, generator sets fuel burning, construction activities, domestic coal, cooking gas burning, etc. and even the background contribution of natural dust (crustal origin) cannot be ruled out, particularly, in the zones having loose topsoil (Roy and Singh 2014). So, the sources profiles considered here are coal dust, coal combustion, road dust, heavy vehicle diesel, light vehicle gasoline, etc.

4.1.3. Ambient profiling

As discussed in Chapter 3**,** the samples collected from the sampling location undergo chemical characterization. The species obtained from the chemical analysis used in ambient profile structuring and the uncertainty is based on the instrument.

The overall methodology used in the source apportionment study is depicted by the flow diagram as follows:

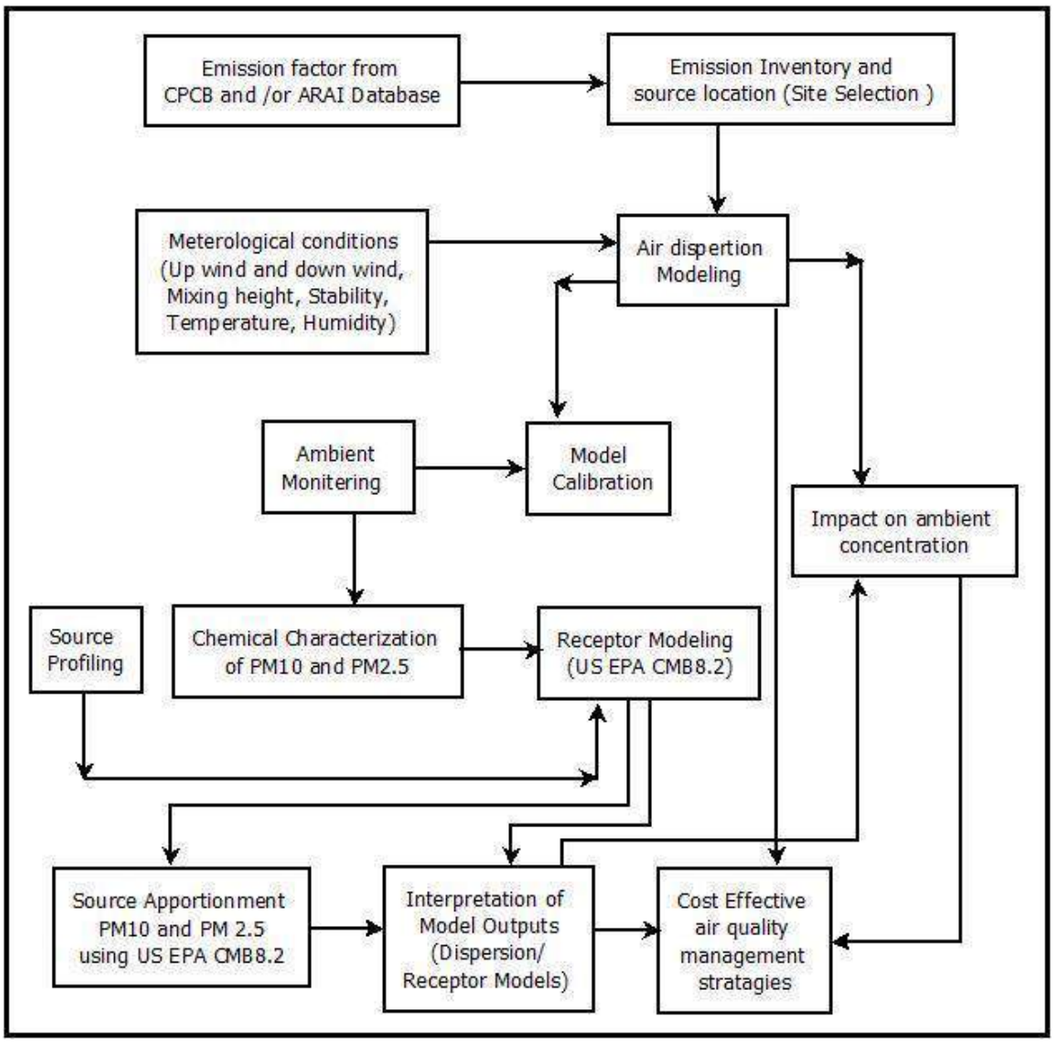


Figure 4.1: General methodology followed in the source apportionment studies

4.2. Results of the Chemical Mass Balance

CMB8.2 is performed for all the air quality monitoring locations. The significant sources in the area are identified first based on the field surveys. The general category of sources included in the model for all the sites are composites of all the vehicular sources, domestic combustion, road dust, agricultural waste burning, Industries, etc (Summary of relevant air quality studies from major Indian cities is given in Table 4.1). However, the choice of sources varies concerning the activities prevailing in the area and CMB model performance. A similar approach also applies to the selection of species. Efforts were made to include as many species in the model as possible. The choice was, however, restricted based on model performance. The source contributions are shown in the following Figures 4.3. The CMB model performance with respect to various sources is shown in Annexure 1.

4.2.1. Domestic combustion

In the summer season, the foremost emission source was domestic combustion for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. The domestic combustion percentage was observed at 22% and 25% for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in the summer season. In the winter season, domestic combustion contribution was the second most percentage contributor for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. The PM_{10} percentage was 23% while the $PM_{2.5}$

percentage contribution was 28% in this season. The higher concentration of Cl^-, F^-, Cr, and Br. Cl^- and F^- are the markers of coal-burning and wood-burning (Jain et al., 2020). High Br along with Cl^- suggests the contributions from coal combustion.

4.2.2. Industrial Emission

The industrial combustion percentage contribution observed 16% in PM_{10} and 13% in $PM_{2.5}$ in the summer season. In the winter season, contribution to industries is determined to be 15% in PM_{10} and 24% in $PM_{2.5}$. The abundances of elements like As, Zn, Fe, Cu, Cr, Pb, and S indicate the industrial source's emissions. Kumar et al. (2001) used Cu, Mn, and Ni as tracers for industrial emissions in Mumbai; Sharma et al. (2014b) used Cu, Cr, Mn, Ni, Co, and Zn as industrial emission tracers for metal manufacturing plants in Delhi; Kulshrestha et al. (2009) used a combination of Ni, Cu, Fe, and Cr as a marker for construction activities in Agra; and Karet al. (2010) used Zn, Cu, and Ni as tracers of galvanizing, metallurgy, and electroplating industries while Cr from tannery industry in Kolkata.

4.2.3. Coal Mining

Opencast coal mining activity comprises heavy-duty diesel vehicle usage, blasting, Coal handling and overburden management. During the summer season, the coal mining activity in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ is observed to be 8% and 7% respectively while in the winter season it contributes somewhat 6% and 5% in PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ respectively.

4.2.4. Transportation

The overall transportation contribution is 25% for PM_{10} and 32% for $PM_{2.5}$ in the summer season. In the winter season, the transportation emission contribution is examined at 16% for PM_{10} and 18% for $PM_{2.5}$. The OC/EC ratio is a convenient diagnostic tool for investigating the sampling site and its emission sources. In the present study, the OC/EC ratio shows significant seasonal variations for a coarser fraction of PM than for a finer fraction. It is well established that OC/EC ratio values between 1.4 and 4 indicate emissions from gasoline catalyst vehicles and 0.3 to 1 suggest diesel vehicle emissions (Amato et al., 2016; Cesari et al., 2018). Assessing the ratio of nss-K+/EC is another diagnostic check for estimating the relative loading of vehicular emissions, where nss-K+ is a non-sea-salt water-soluble potassium ion (calculated as K+- 0.129Na+) (Andreae and Merlet, 2001).

4.2.5. Secondary Inorganic Aerosol

During summer, the secondary inorganic aerosol contribution to PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ is about 8% and 16%, respectively. Secondary inorganic aerosols contribution found in winter is about 14% and 17%, respectively for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. The secondary inorganic aerosol source is a high concentration of nitrate (NO_3^-), sulphate (SO_4^{2-}), and ammonium ((NH_4^-). These secondary products are formed in the atmosphere, being emitted either by natural or anthropogenic sources. The oxidation of NO_x forms the secondary nitrate. It is favoured by low temperature (Li et al.2004), while high temperature and strong solar radiations favour the formation of secondary sulfates through photochemical reactions (Seinfieldand Pandis, 2016). Secondary inorganic aerosol formation from precursors (SO_2 and NO_2) enhances the pollution burden over the

vicinity. Biomass burning, the presence of metal traces (Fe, Al, Mn, Zn, Cr etc.) from vehicular or industrial emission play a key role to neutralise the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur and thus raises the amount of secondary inorganic aerosols in the atmosphere.

4.2.6. Agriculture

The agriculture contribution observed that 5% for PM_{10} and 2% for $PM_{2.5}$ in the study period during the summer season. In the winter season, the contribution is 3% and 2% for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ respectively. Agricultural activities contribute ammonium to the atmosphere (Pant and Harrison, 2012; Jain et al., 2019). The OC and EC are also significant agricultural activity sources (Ram and Sarin 2011; Sharma et al.2016a).

4.2.7. Open burning

The contribution of open burning in the summer season is 5% for both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5.}$ In winter, the garbage burning contribution is 6% and 2% for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ respectively during study time. The abundance of tracers like K^+, Pb, Br and consider-able Cl^- marks this garbage/biomass burning source. K^+ and levoglucosan are globally employed as biomass burning markers. Biomass consists of residential and agricultural wastes, post-harvest residue, cow dung, dry leaves, fuelwood, and wildfires (Almeida et al., 2006; Khare and Baruah, 2010; Shridhar et al., 2010). The OC and EC are also traced insignificant amounts along with K+, indicating the biomass burning emanations (Cesari et al., 2018; Sharma et al., 2014; Jain et al., 2018).

4.2.8. Road Resuspension dust

The re-suspension dust is a significant contributor to PM_{10}. The contribution of resuspension dust is during the summer season 12% while in the winter season the emission contribution is 10% for PM_{10}. In the summer season, resuspension dust's contribution is higher because of the high wind velocity and dry condition. The lower percentage contribution of road dust to fine particulate matter is attributed to substantial road dust particulates in coarse mode, found in other studies (Gupta et al., 2007; Masri et al., 2015). Crustal elements are significant constituents of airborne soil and re-suspension road dust. Generally, they contribute to coarse aerosols, including Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Mg, Fe, and Na used as tracers for soil dust or crustal re-suspension (Lough et al.2005; Begum et al. 2011). The marker elements that have been used in India for the identification of soil dust include Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Fe, Pb, Cu, Cr, Ni, Co, and Mn (Sharma et al., 2017). Cu, Zn, and Ba are associated with road dust/re-suspension dust due to the release of these marker elements from cars and non-exhaust sources.

4.2.9. Other emission Contribution

Other area sources contributed in the summer season is 12% for PM_{10} and 7% for $PM_{2.5}$ during the study period. In the winter season, emission contribution is 14% for PM_{10} and 9% for $PM_{2.5}$.

4.3 Inferences

The receptor modelling (CMB) results (Figure 4.3) revealed that the transport sector and domestic combustion are the predominant emission sources contributing to the receptor levels. During the summer season, the contribution of the transport sector was found maximum in both PM_{10} (23%) and $PM_{2.5}$ (30%) followed by the contribution of domestic combustion (17% and 23% for PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$ respectively). While in the winter season, the contribution of domestic combustion outruns the contribution of the transport sector. During the winter season, domestic combustion has contributed 22% (PM_{10}) and 28% ($PM_{2.5}$) whereas the transport sector has contributed 16% (PM_{10}) and 21% ($PM_{2.5}$) of the total emission.

After transport sector and domestic combustion, Industrial emission (12% of PM_{10} emission) and Road Resuspension (12% of PM_{10} emission) followed by Coal mining activity and secondary inorganic aerosol formation (both 8%) are contributing majorly to PM_{10} emission at receptor during the summer season.

In $PM_{2.5}$ source contribution, secondary inorganic aerosol formation contributed majorly (16% & 15% in summer and winter seasons respectively) after domestic combustion and transport sector. Secondary inorganic aerosol formation from precursors (SO_2 and NO_2) enhances the pollution burden over the vicinity. Biomass burning, the presence of metal traces (Fe, Al, Mn, Zn, Cr etc.) from vehicular or industrial emission play a key role to neutralise the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur and thus raises the amount of secondary inorganic aerosols in the atmosphere.

Industrial activity contributed 12% and 11% of total PM_{10} load in summer and winter respectively but in the case of finer dust ($PM_{2.5}$), it contributed 17% in the winter season at the receptor level. This may be due to the calm winter conditions that allow finer dust ($PM_{2.5}$) to settle near to ground than that of summer conditions that allow more turbulence mixing in the atmosphere.

Road re-suspension of dust contributes significantly in PM_{10} load at receptor both in summer (12%) and in winter (8%). As these are larger and heavier particles, they contribute to PM_{10} fraction and are not found in $PM_{2.5}$ fraction at the receptor.

After the contribution of the industrial sector, coal-mining activity contributed around 8% and 6% of the total PM_{10} receptor dust load during summer and winter respectively. In the case of $PM_{2.5}$ dust load at the receptor, coal-mining activity contributed 7% and 5% during summer and winter respectively.

From the results and analysis of receptor modelling, it can be summarised that mitigation and abatement of the emissions from domestic combustion and transport sector alone may reduce receptor dust load by 40% (approx.).

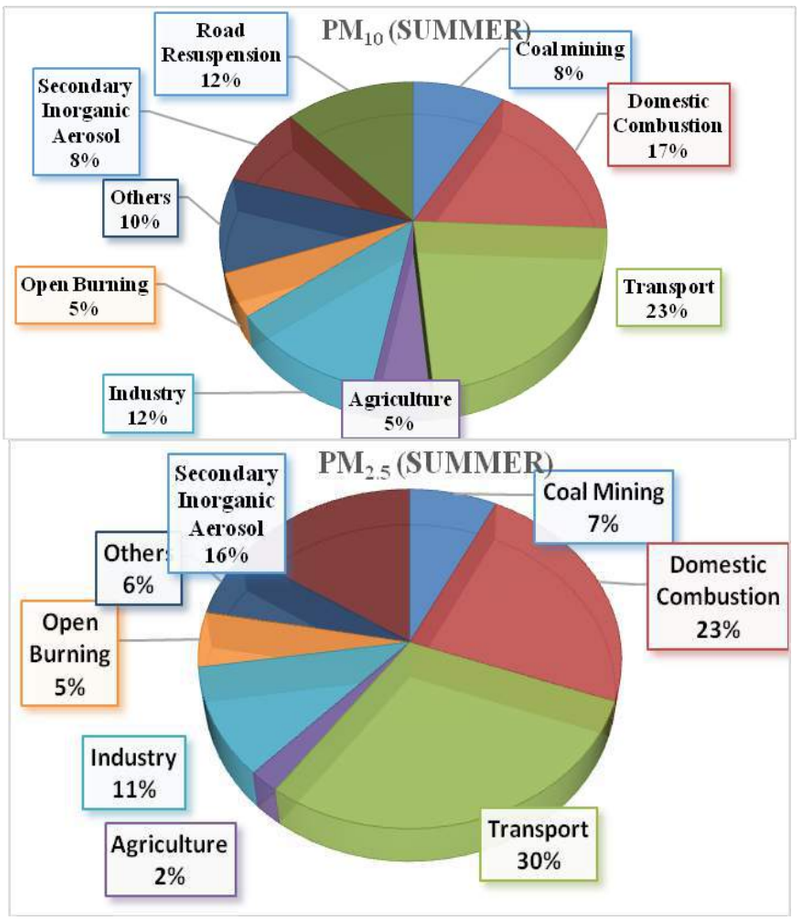


Figure 4.2: Source contribution at receptor locations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in summer

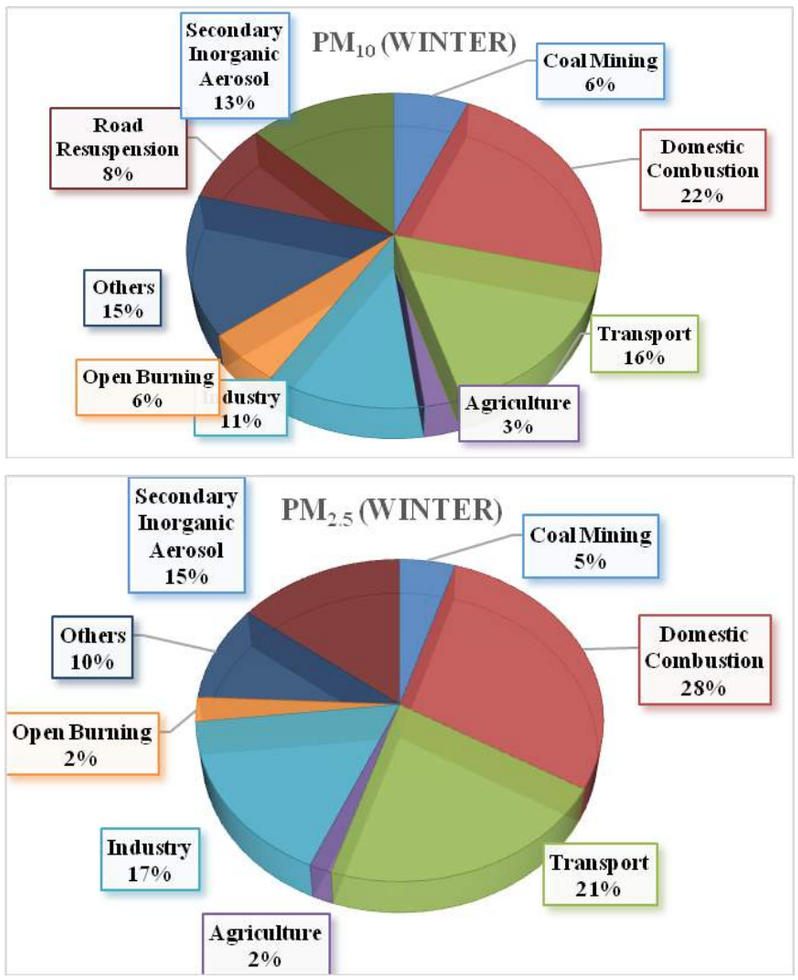


Figure 4.3: Source contribution at receptor locations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in winter

Table 4.1: Summary of relevant air quality studies from major Indian cities.

Area/Location	**Particle size**	**Sources**	**Elements and Ions**	**References**
Delhi	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Secondary Nitrate, Secondary Sulfate, Vehicular emission, Biomass burning, Soil dust, Fossil fuel combustion, Sodium and magnesium salt, Industrial emission	Al, Mg, Ca, Ti, Fe, Cr, Mn, Zn, As, Pb, Br, M, F^-, Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, K^+, NH_4^+, and Na^+	Jain et. Al., 2020
Mangalore	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Construction dust, Diesel generator, Tyre wear emission, Brake lining emission, Sand dust emission, gasoline vehicle emission, Diesel vehicle emission, Unpaved and paved road emission, Biomass burning, LPG stove emission, Solid fuel emission, Ferrous and steel industries emission, Fabrication and welding emission, Kerosene stove emission	As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sr, Zn, F^-, Cl^-, NO_3^-, PO_4^{3-}, SO_4^{2-}, Na^+, K^+, Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}	G. Kalaiarasan et al. 2018
Delhi NCR	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Dust construction, Vehicle emission, Biomass Burning, Industrial emission, Secondary Pollutants, DG sets emission,	Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Br, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ti, Ca, F^-, Cl^-, NO_3^-, Br^-, NO_2^-, SO_4^{2-}, Na^+, K^+, Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}	Report No. ARAI/16-17/DHI-SA-NCR/Final Report August 2018
Delhi	$PM_{2.5}$	Secondary Aerosol, Vehicular emission, Biomass burning, Soil dust, Fossil fuel combustion, Sea salt, Industrial emission	Al, Mg, S, Si, Cl, K, Ca, Ti, Cu, Mn, Fe, Zn, Br, Cr, As, Pb, F^-, Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, K^+, NH_4^+, and Na^+	Jain et. Al., 2017
Nagpur	$PM_{2.5}$	DG sets, biomass burning, resuspended dust, secondary aerosol and mobile sources.	Al, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Si, Zn. F^-, Cl^-, NO_3^-, PO_4^{3-}, SO_4^{2-}, Na^+, K^+, Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}	Pipalatkar et al., 2014
Raipur	$PM_{2.5}$	Brick kiln process, steel re-rolling mills, steel processing industries, biomass burning, metallurgical industrial emissions and coal burning	Al, As, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Se, V, Zn, Na^+, K^+, Mg^{2+} NH_4^+, F^-, Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, and Ca^{2+}	Matawle et al., 2014
Hyderabad	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Vehicles exhaust, resuspension of dust, secondary sulfates, secondary nitrates, biomass	Na, Mg, K, Al, Si, Ca, Fe, Cl, SO_4^{2-}, NO_3, NH_4^+	Guttikunda et al., 2013

		burning, coal burning.		
Pune	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Vehicles, DG sets, construction dust, solid fuels emissions, resuspended dust	Al, Pb, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Br, Ni, Fe, Mn, Mg, Cr, Ti, Ca, Cd, S, Si, Na, Ba, Sb, Cd, Sr, Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, K^+, NH_4^+	ARAI, 2010
Kanpur	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Vehicles, open burn, road dust, domestic wood, coal and LPG, metal smelting, DG sets.	Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, K^+, NH_4^+, Na^+, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} Si, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Cd, Sn, Sb, Pb	CPCB, 2010b
Mumbai	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Wood combustion, Fuel oil combustion, kerosene combustion, biomass burning, LPG, ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, heavy duty diesel vehicles emissions, soil dust.	Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ca, Br, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ti, Ga, Rb, Y, Zr, Pd, Ag, In, Sn, La, Se, Sr, Mo, Cr, Cd, Sb, Ba, Hg, and Pb. F^-, Cl^-, Br., NO_2^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, K^+, NH_4^+, Na^+, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}	CPCB, 2010a
Chennai	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Vehicles, DG sets, bakeries, soil dust, construction dust, paved road dust, kerosene and LPG emissions.	As, Ag, Ca, Na, Fe, Mg, Cu, Zn and other metals. Cl^-, $NO3^-$, $SO4^{2-}$, K^+, NH_4^+, Na^+, Mg^{2+}	IIT Madras, 2010
Bangalore	PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Petrol vehicles, diesel vehicles, secondary particulates, fuel oil burning, wood domestic wood burning, DG set, kerosene generator set, paved road dust re suspension, soil dust.	Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ca, Br, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Ti, Ga, Rb, Y, Zr, Pd, Ag, In, Sn, La, Se, Sr, Mo, Cr, Cd, Sb, Ba, Hg, and Pb. F^-, Cl^-, Br^-, NO_2^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, Na^+, K^+, Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}	TERI, 2010

DG - Diesel generators; LPG - Liquefied petroleum gas; OC - Organic carbon; EC - Elemental carbon.

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Chapter 5 Dispersion Modelling

Air quality modeling includes four major processes (a) emission of pollutants, (b) transportation of the pollutants due to mean wind profile (c) chemical transformations and (d) deposition/removal. In the present study the particulate matter emissions, transportation and dispersion are carried out using the AERMOD model, which is developed by USEPA. AERMOD model estimates the spatial profile of pollutants based on the Gaussian plume equation, which is an analytical solution to the steady-state approximation of the advection-diffusion phenomenon. The boundary conditions about the atmospheric mixing height and other thermodynamic vertical profiles for the simulations are derived from the mesoscale model. The model relies on the atmospheric stability classes for deriving the dispersion coefficients across the multiple dimensions with respect to the distance away from the sources. In this study, only the ground level concentrations of the particulate matter are simulated during the study period. The study domain envelops the Jharia Coal Fields situated in the Jharkhand state of India. The methodology followed in the present study is shown in Figure 5.1. The southwest part of the Dhanbad City shares borders with the study area, but the majority of emission load used in the study is included from the JCF.

5.1. Wind data analysis

The nearest IMD (India Meteorological Department) observations are at Patna and Kolkata, which are approximate >150km from the study area. Hence, hourly meteorological observations required for the study for the AERMOD dispersion model were simulated through the Weather Research and Forecast, version-3.9 (WRF), which is a meteorological model that dynamically downscales the global NCAR/UCAR meteorological data to the regional level data (www.mmm.ucar.edu). Nested domains of grid resolution 12km and 4km, respectively were laid over the study area for simulation of hourly meteorological variables using the WRF model (Figure 5.2). Hourly meteorological data, including both the surface variables and upper atmosphere variables, were simulated for the study period viz. 23 May to 12 June 2019 and 23 January to 12 February 2020, representing the summer and winter seasons, respectively.

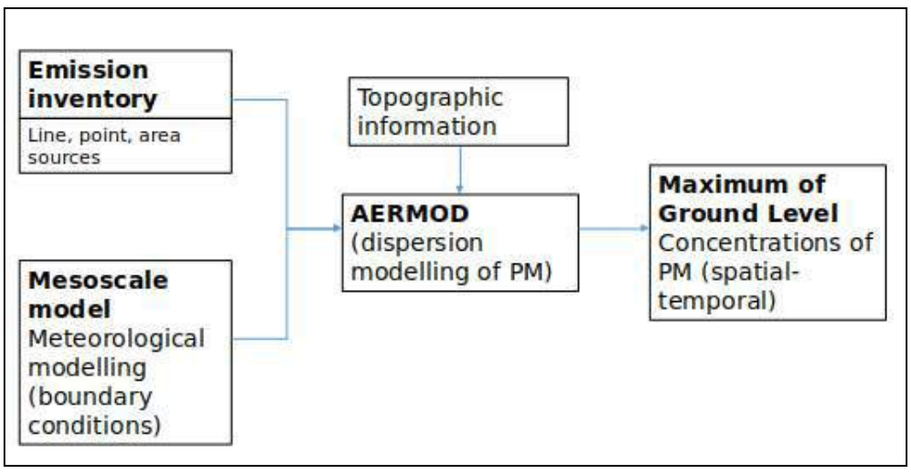


Figure 5.1: Methodology followed in the study.

The mesoscale model interface program MMIF (https://www.epa.gov/) converter tool was used

to convert the inner domain's gridded WRF model simulated meteorological data into a format suitable for the AERMOD model. The AERMOD receptor grid covering the study area is shown in Figure 5.3. A Cartesian receptor grid having 21 rows and 21 columns with a resolution of 2000 m was laid for the simulation of particulate matter dispersion /concentration at the receptor locations. Overall there are 20 grids in each direction covering an area of 40 km by 40 km enveloping the JCF.

The spatial pattern of the predominant wind profile over the study area is plotted using the windrose diagrams for the summer (March to May 2019) and winter season (November 2019 to February 2020), shown in Figures 5.2 and 5.3, respectively. Results show that the study area is experiencing the predominant wind (having high frequency) flow from east to west direction followed by north-west to south-east direction during summer, while in winter the predominant wind direction is from north to south. The wind speeds vary in the range of 0.5 to 11.1m/s during the summer predominantly in the range of 2.1 to 3.6m/s whereas wind speeds vary in the range of 0.5 to 8.8m/s during the winter, predominantly in the range of 2.1 to 3.6m/s.

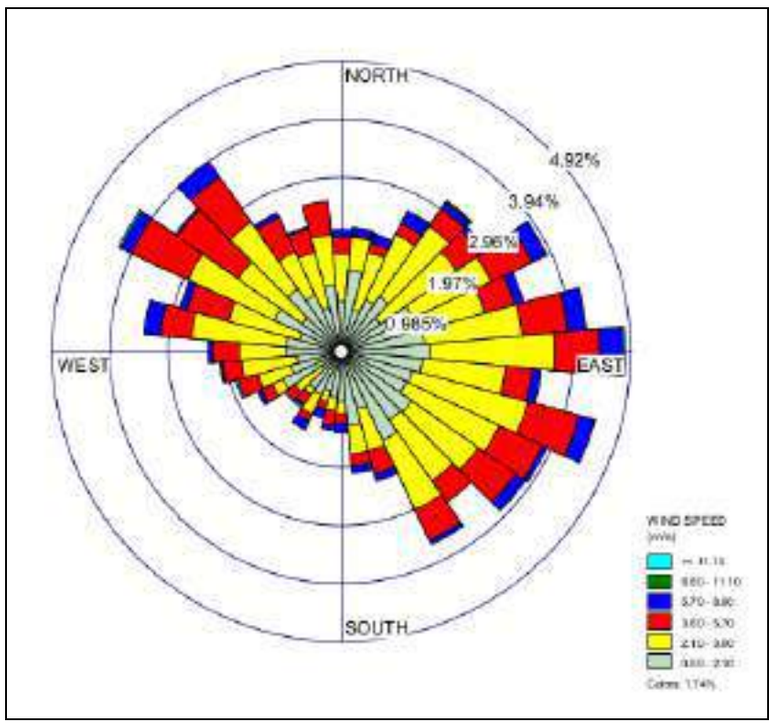


Figure 5.2: Windrose of the study area during March-June, 2019 (wind direction blowing towards the center)

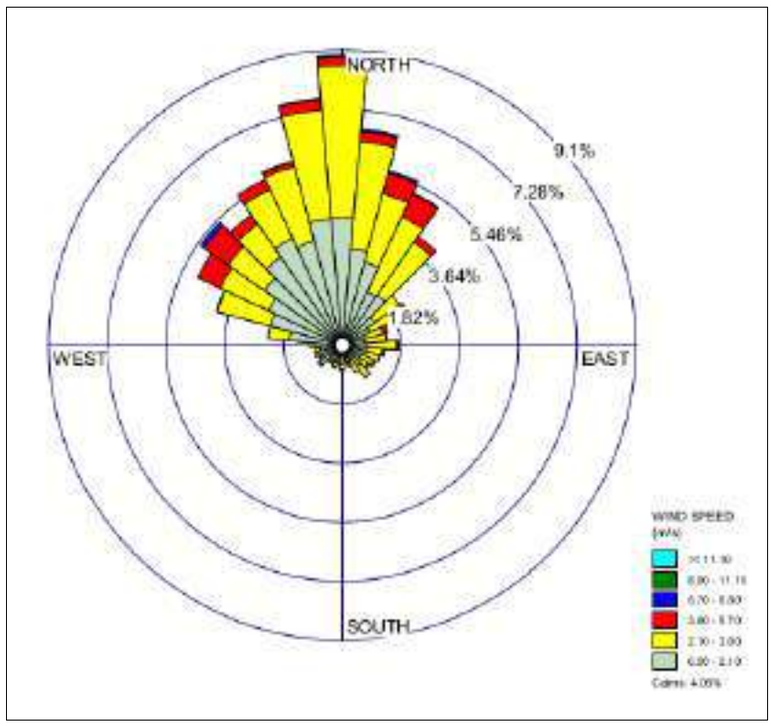


Figure 5.3: Windrose of the study area during November-December 2019 (wind direction blowing towards the centre)

5.2. Dispersion of Particulate matter

Spatial profiles of maximum ground-level concentrations of 24-hour average values of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were simulated using the AERMOD Gaussian plume model. The emission rates of particulate matter from multiple source types including the point, line, and area were derived from the field monitoring of the emission inventory. Point sources mainly include the emissions from the industries situated in the study area that mainly use coke/coal as the fuel. The line sources include the emissions from the vehicular exhaust. Emission inventory of traffic pollution was carried out in the study area by noting down the vehicular activity. The vehicular activity of different vehicular types such as trucks, light motor vehicles, three-wheeled vehicles, motorbikes, etc. was multiplied by the corresponding emission factors for the estimation of gaseous pollution. The summation of emissions from all vehicle types adds to the overall line sources contributing to the pollution load in the study area. The area sources include emissions from the open cast mining emissions (including all the activities in the mine premises) and domestic burning (including emissions from crematoria, bakeries, open eat-outs, restaurants, chulha burning from the slum, etc.).

The emissions in grams per second were calculated from the emission inventory survey, for the line and point sources. Whereas, the emission rates in $g/s/m^2$ were calculated for the area sources including mining. These emission rates from each source type have been computed in the study area and fed into the AERMOD model domain for the simulation of spatial average concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. In the present study, the maximum GLC (ground level concentrations, in $\mu g/m^3$) was simulated at several receptor grid locations in AERMOD domains. The AERMOD model was run during the sampling period in May 2019 and November 2019, representing the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons, respectively.

Analysis of WRF model simulated wind speed and direction data shows that the wind is

predominantly flowing from south-east direction to north-west direction, followed by the reversal in the direction, during the monitoring in summer, representing pre-monsoon conditions (Figure 5.5). The wind speeds during the monitoring period in summer month varied between 0.5 and 8.8m/s. During the monitoring period in winter (post-monsoon), the wind predominantly flowed from the north-east to south-west direction having wind speeds in the range of 0.5 to 3.6m/s (Figure 5.5).

The wind blowing from different directions in the study area determines the direction of pollution dispersion. The Gaussian plume equation used in the AERMOD model estimates the diffusion and advection of the pollutants concerning the emission rates and meteorology (wind speed, direction and atmospheric stability categories). The model simulated maximum ground level concentration of the particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) in the study area covering the JCF is shown through the isopleths. The isopleths (contours connecting the regions with the same ground level concentration in the context of the present study) of maximum GLC of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were observed to form a pattern according to the predominant wind directions flowing in different monitoring seasons. It is observed that the line sources in the study area have contributed the maximum to the surface GLC of PM_{10}, following the open cast mines. The AERMOD model simulated the value of GLC of PM_{10} due to line sources, open cast mines, and all sources are 927, 286, and 978µg/m^3, respectively, for the summer season. The $PM_{2.5}$ maximum GLC contributed by the line sources, open cast mines, and all sources included are 809, 143, and 835µg/m^3, respectively. It is evident from the result that the line sources are significantly contributing to the overall particulate pollution in the study area during summer.
The analysis of the PM_{10} and its maximum GLC simulated by the AERMOD model for the winter season also follows a similar pattern as of summer. The contribution of line sources, open cast mines, and all sources included are 1565, 597, and 1679µg/m^3, respectively. The $PM_{2.5}$ maximum GLCs during the winter are 1004, 299, 1167µg/m^3 as contributed by line, open cast mines, and all sources including, respectively. Based on the emission inventory and the prevailing meteorological conditions during the winter season have in general contributed to the higher particulate matter than that of the summer season.

Pockets of maximum concentrations of PM_{10} (200-1000 µg/m^3 and above) are observed in the vicinity to roads nearer to the open cast mines south of Dhanbad City during the winter (Figure 5.5). The localities of the high concentrations of PM_{10} are Sabji Patti road and Sudamdih mine area, which is reflected in the figure. The area covering the Dhanbad city and the mines situated in the southwest have PM_{10} concentrations in the range of 200-900µg/m^3. The fringes of the JCF have recorded the PM_{10} concentrations in the range of 100-250µg/m^3. In contrast, the PM_{10} concentrations for the summer season have significantly lower and the majority of the study area have PM_{10} < 100µg/m^3, however, the area extending from south of Dhanbad City and Sudamdih mine have relatively high PM_{10} concentration in the range of 100-500µg/m^3. Baghmara and Sonardih mine area in the west of Dhanbad City have also been observed to have high GLC of PM_{10} in the range of 100-500µg/m^3.

A similar pattern of the spatial distribution of $PM_{2.5}$ is reflected as of PM_{10}. As the underlying meteorological conditions are the same for both the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ simulations the

spatial pattern is nearly similar. High concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ (100-500µg/m^3) are observed in the southwest direction of Dhanbad City (Figure 5.6). The maximum GLC of PM_{10} is found to be higher than $PM_{2.5}$ during both the monitoring seasons, and higher concentrations are observed during the winter season. The prevailing winter meteorology in the region has lower wind speeds and mixing heights, which poses an unfavorable situation for the dispersion of particulate matter, hence containing a high chance of accumulation of airborne pollutants. The significant contribution of particulate matter from the line sources is observed in the study area, followed by the area sources (from open cast mining, domestic burning, bakeries, open eat-outs, and restaurants)**.** The locations of the highly polluted can be interpreted from the images shown in Figures 5.6 (a) and 5.6 (b) for devising realistic and grass-root level mitigation strategies.

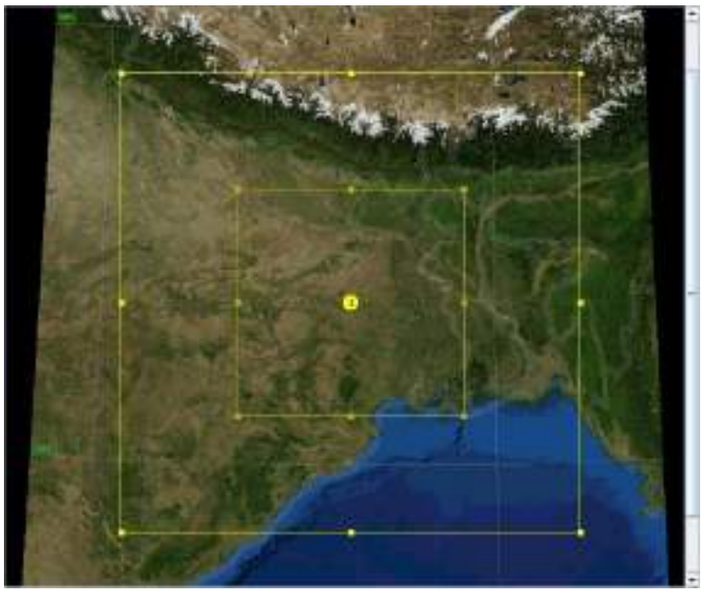


Figure 5.4: AERMOD grid covering the Jharia Coal Fields (JCF). The line, area, and point sources covered in the study are indicated in red color. The UTM coordinates of the left bottom point are x=406111 and y=2603492, and the coordinates of the right top point are x=456248 and y=2653417.

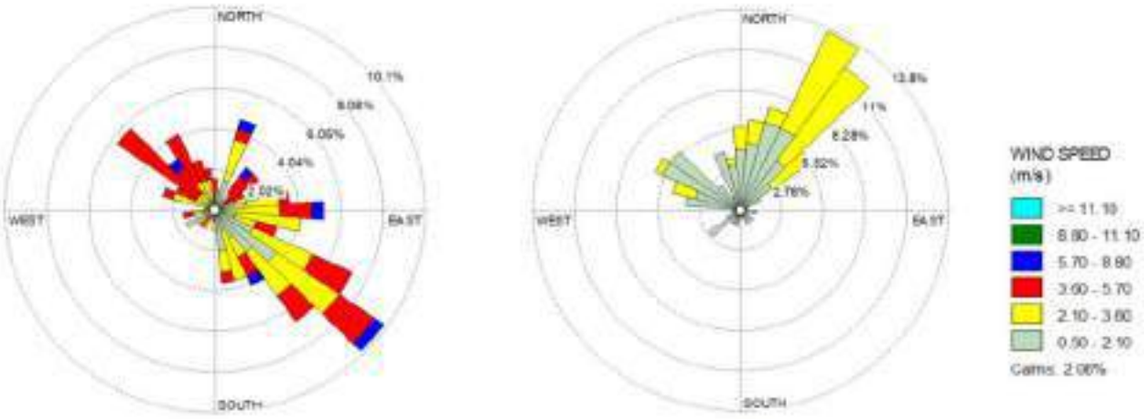
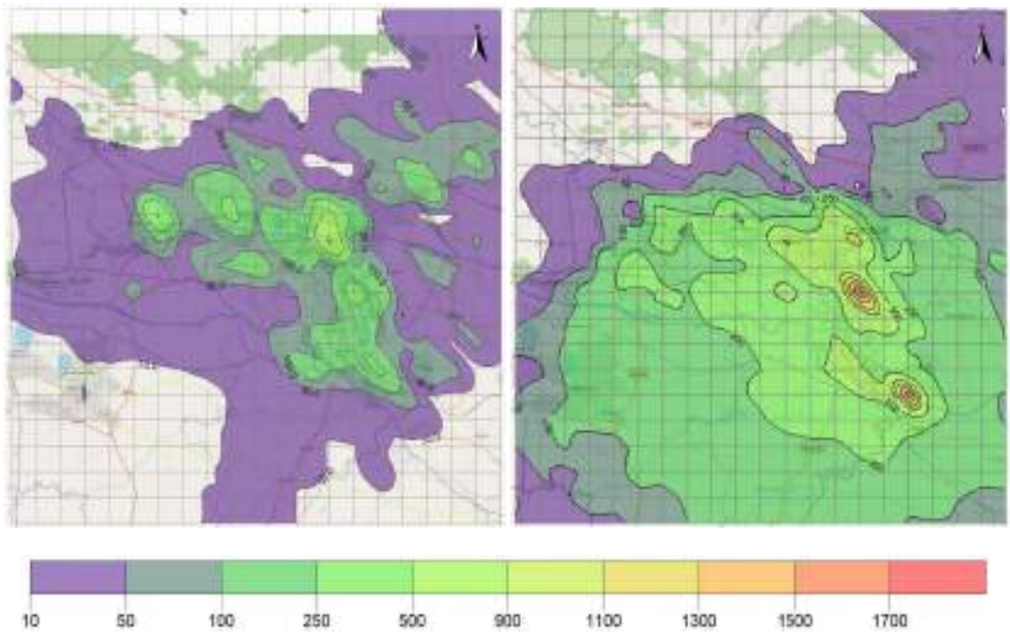
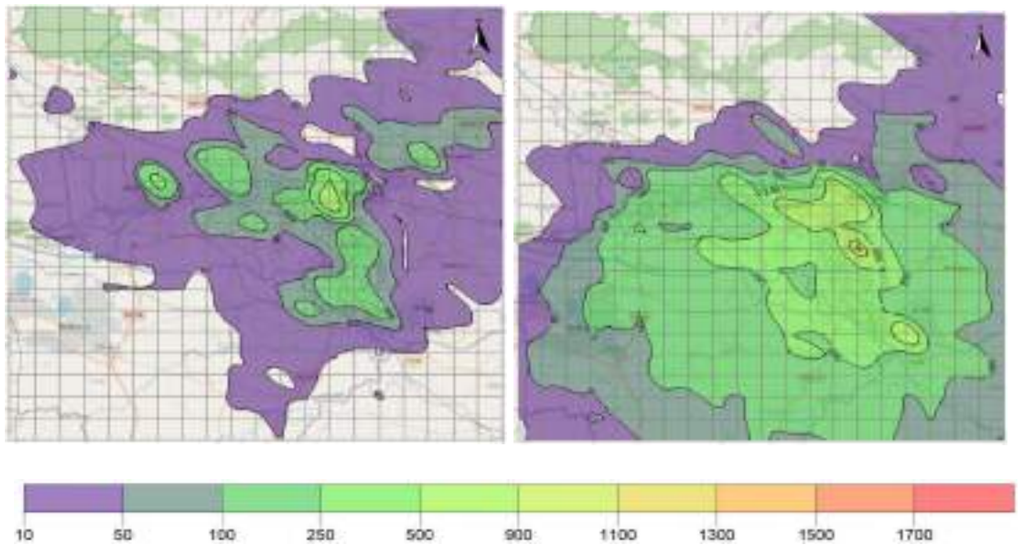


Figure 5.5: Windrose diagram for the summer (left) and winter seasons (right) at Jharia Coal Fields during the sampling period. Wind direction is flowing towards the centre.



(a)



(b)

Figure 5.6: 24-hour average maximum ground level concentration of PM contours in the study area simulated during the study periods in summer (left) and winter (right) seasons (a) PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$) and (b) $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)

5.3 Validation of the model

Comparison between the model simulated period average PM and the measured PM concentrations was made to determine the overall efficiency of the dispersion model. In the present study, the model validation metrics viz. mean bias (MB), normalized mean bias (NMB), mean gross error (MGE), normalized mean gross error (NMGE), and Pearson's correlation (r) were calculated for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ separately including data of both seasons. At some of the monitoring locations like Mines Rescue, Katras, Patherdih, Harina, Lodhna, and Lohapatti the discrepancies between the modeled and observed data were found to be high, for both summer and winter seasons. At remaining locations for both seasons, the results indicate an acceptable/fair degree of model performance in simulating the particulate dispersion. Results show that the correlation coefficient between the measured and modeled PM_{10} is 0.6, which is

fair enough in environmental open systems, similarly, for $PM_{2.5}$ the correlation value is around 0.7 (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Performance Stimulation Metric

Model metric	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
MB	-19.46	20.67
NMB	-0.11	0.24
NMGE	0.32	0.37
Correlation Coefficient	0.6	0.7

The NMB values are observed to be lower for PM_{10} (-0.11) than $PM_{2.5}$ (0.24), which indicates the slight negative bias in PM_{10} simulations (under-prediction of the concentrations) and positive bias in $PM_{2.5}$ (over-prediction of the concentrations). Whereas, the NMGE for both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are 0.32 and 0.37, respectively, which indicates the variation in the model simulations deviate around 30% from the mean values on average (which is a result due to some extreme values in the simulations). However, this discrepancy could be minimized if long-term simulations are carried out, which is highly computationally intensive. Nevertheless, the model performance metrics in terms of correlation and normalized mean gross error infer that the model could capture the spatial profile of the particulate matter distribution to a good extent.

Chapter 6 Recommendation

6.1. Mine industries

1. The project proponent might consider installing conveyor systems for transporting the coal from the coal handling plant to the railway siding or to the nearest thermal power plant (if feasible).
2. A sufficient number of plants should be planted around the mine pit to arrest the movement of particulate matter or dust into the surrounding areas.
3. Scientific studies might be necessary to design a green belt with an optimized dimension of plot size and direction as per the prevailing meteorology. Similar studies are required to design a wind barrier for optimized benefits.
4. Adequate dust control measures should be in place, like mechanized sweeping, water sprinkling or mist spraying systems on the haul roads and at loading sites. Long-range misting or fogging canons are also should be in place.
5. Dust suppression measures at all operations of mining should be ensured.
6. Ensuring the complete coverage of the trucks and railway wagons that carry coal with a tarpaulin sheet is necessary.
7. In the long-run mobilization of closed trucks to carry the coal is preferable.
8. The coal transport roads should not be left with open curb sides. End to end covering up of curb side is essential to avoid the re-suspension of coal due to the truck movement.

6.2. Area Sources

Area sources are mainly domestic sources of fuel (coal, wood, kerosene, LPG) burning, trash/MSW combustion, bakeries, hotels/restaurants etc. and re-suspension of dust. Based on the survey and assessment, the following recommendations emerge:

1. Construction and demolition of buildings in the urban area give high local dust contribution resulting health problems. These practices need to follow compliance guidelines to reduce emissions.
2. Road and pavement should be well constructed to suppress road dust. The standard specifications and code of practice for road construction should be followed and implemented as per the Indian Road Congress (IRC) guidelines or international standard guidelines.
3. Strategically placed green cover in urban and semi-urban areas can help to improve local air quality.
4. Manage agricultural residues, including strict enforcement of bans on open burning
5. Strictly enforce bans on the open burning of household waste.
6. Use clean fuels – electricity, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in cities, and LPG and advanced biomass cooking and heating stoves in rural areas; substitution of coal by briquettes
7. Use incentives to improve the energy efficiency of household appliances, buildings, lighting, heating and cooling; encourage roof-top solar installations
8. Promote the use of electric vehicles

9. Encourage centralized waste collection with source separation and treatment, including gas utilization.
10. There is a substantial population that also uses available coal. These houses could be given a combination of improved chulla or free/subsidised power for cooking purposes.
11. Hotels and dhabas need to be educated and compulsorily asked to use LPG for its cooking purposes.
12. The trash and MSW burning is very common. Some of the places contain a mix of plastics and thermocol. The combustion of these materials is very harmful to human health.
13. Coal depot pollution is due to open storage and unregulated buying, selling and transportation. These coal depots are responsible for nearby air pollution peaks. However, the contribution of the same need to be assessed.

6.3. Line Source

The vehicular sector in cities has been seen to be a major source of gaseous and fine particulate matter. The action plan for this sector would need a combination of efforts:

1. Vehicle inspection and maintenance: Enforce mandatory checks and repairs for vehicles.
2. Improved public transport: Encourage a shift from private passenger vehicles to public transport.
3. Set up a mechanism of Inspection and Maintenance programme for all vehicles in the district through RTO with automated system assessment.
4. The Inspection & Maintenance (I & M) centre shall also test all vehicles for their inbuilt emission tests.
5. All commercial vehicles should be phased out after 8 years of age or subjected to two years extension after rigorous I&M tests
6. All private vehicles should be subjected to proper assessment and fitness tests through I&M centres.
7. All autos and buses shall also be subjected to I&M tests
8. Dhanbad city does not have a designated place for truck parking and maintenance related activities. A separate designated place should be allocated to prevent illegal parking and repair shops on the roads and kerbside.
9. Dhanbad city does not have a designated place for Auto-rikshaw. A separate designated place should provide to prevent traffic congestion and control vehicle emission.
10. Major haul trucks with heavy loads should not pass through the main city. The plan being made should be implemented in the next 1-1.5 years.
11. Overloading is a common phenomenon in the region resulting in poor road quality. This can be avoided through online checking when vehicles leave industries with a guarantee that the vehicle is not carrying more material than its designated loads.

6.4. Others

- There is a need to explore various options for controlling air pollutants to tackle increased emissions in future.
- The local authority should stress sustainable and affordable public transport keeping clean air goals in mind.
- Frequent (time to time) arrangement of campaign/awareness programmes for lawmakers, stakeholders, health professionals, academicians to brainstorm about the future scenario and importance of clean air.
- Strategic installation of continuous air quality monitoring systems at various locations of urban, semi-urban and rural areas to check the existing air quality and information dissemination to the general public.

Annexure -1

[A] Cumulative receptor sample of PM_{10} for source profiling with fitting parameters

Source contribution estimate	**Source profiles**	**Std Error**	**R-square**	**Chi-square**
82.7% mass	Unpaved road	0.056	0.96	2.41
	Coal combustion	0.643		
	Light Duty vehicle	1.60		
	Heavy Diesel vehicle	2.19		
	Residential combustion	5.59		
	Iron and steel industry	7.16		
	Agriculture soil dust	0.212		
	Solid waste	1.37		

[B] Cumulative receptor sample of $PM_{2.5}$ for source profiling with fitting parameters

Source contribution estimate	**Source profiles**	**Std Error**	**R-square**	**Chi-square**
88.1% mass	Residential combustion	3.34	0.98	2.44
	Coal combustion	0.094		
	Light Duty vehicle	0.30		
	Heavy Diesel vehicle	1.91		
	Agriculture soil dust	0.10		
	Flyash	0.51		