

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड

एक मिनी रत्न कम्पनी

(महाराष्ट्र कम्पनी कोल इंडिया का एक उपक्रम)

पञ्जीकृत कार्यालय : कोयला भवन, कोयला नगर,

धनबाद - 826005

सी.आइ.एन. : U10101JH1972GO1000918

परियोजना पदाधिकारी का कार्यालय
महुदा ग्रुप

पोस्ट / थाना: महुदा, जिला: धनबाद (झारखण्ड)-828305

फोन नं. 0326 2273483, फेक्स: 0326 2273445 ई-मेल: gmwj.bcl@coalindia.in



Bharat Coking Coal Limited

A Mini Ratna Company

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited- A Maharatna Company)

Regd. Off. : Koyla Bhawan, Koyla Nagar

Dhanbad - 826005

CIN : U10101JH1972GO1000918

**OFFICE OF THE PROJECT OFFICER
MAHUDA GROUP**

PO & PS: Mahuda, DISTT: Dhanbad (Jharkhand)-828305

PHONE NO 0326 2273483, FAX NO: 0326 2273445, e-mail : gmwj.bcl@coalindia.in

Ref:- BCCL/WJA/ENV/2023/ 60(C)

Date:- 30/05/2023

To,
The Director,
Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change
Regional Office (ECZ), Bunglow No. A-2,
Shyamali Colony, Ranchi – 834002.

Sub: - Submission of six-monthly reports on compliance of Environment Clearance for the period from **Oct' 2022 to Mar' 2023** in respect **Cluster-XIV** group of mines of BCCL.

Ref: EC Order No. – J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) **Dated:** - 06.06.2013.

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the six-monthly reports on compliance of Environment Clearances for the period from **Oct'2022 to Mar'2023** in respect of **Cluster XIV** group of mines of BCCL. We hope you will find in order.

Thanking you,

Encl: - As Above

Yours faithfully,

Project Officer
Lohapatti Colliery

CC to:-

1. The Director, 1A Monitoring Cell, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi – 110003.
2. The Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, TA – Division Building, Dhruwa– Ranchi – 834004.
3. HoD (Env.), BCCL, Koyla Bhawan Dhanbad.
4. GM, W.J. Area.
5. Nodal Officer (Env.), W.J.Area.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE COMPLIANCE OF CLUSTER-
XIV (GRANTED VIDE LETTER NO. J-11015/10/2010-IA. II
(M) DATED 06.06.2013**

(Oct' 22 - Mar' 23)

Sl. No.	A. Specific Conditions by MOEF:	Compliance
i.	No mining shall be undertaken in/under the forestland until prior forestry clearance has been obtained under the provisions of FC Act 1980.	Being Complied. Coal production from cluster XIV group of mines is Nil. Production from Lohapatti mine is suspended from April 2018.
ii.	The maximum production in the cluster shall not exceed beyond that for which environmental clearance has been granted for the cluster XIV.	It is being complied. Presently there is no producing mine under cluster XIV. Annexure - I
iii.	The measure identified in the environmental plan for cluster-XIV group of mine and the condition given in this environmental clearance letter shall be dovetailed to the implementation of Jharia Action Plan.	Implementation of Jharia Action Plan is under process.
Iv.	As there is no fire in cluster XIV but the measure should be adopted proponent to control spread of neighboring fire to this cluster XIV. The proponent shall prepare time series maps of Jharia Coal field through NRSA to monitor & prevent fire problems in this Jharia Coalfield by Isothermal mapping / imaging and monitoring temperatures of the coal seam (whether they are closed 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 fire in other areas including in mines of cluster - XIV shall be undertaken.	It has been complied. NRSC was engaged for preparation of time series maps to monitor and prevent fire problems of Jharia Coalfield by Isothermal mapping/imaging and monitoring temperatures of the coal seams and NRSC has submitted their final report in January 2018 in which the area of fire has been reduced from 9.00 Km ² to 3.28 km ² . NRSC report is enclosed as Annexure II.
V.	Underground mining should be taken up after completion of reclamation of O/C mine area after two years.	Agreed. Lohapatti O/C project yet not started.
vi.	No mining shall be undertaken where underground fires continue. Measure shall be taken to prevent/check such fire	At present there is no fire.

	including in old OB dump.	
vii.	A part of Cluster XIV is under River Damodar. It was clarified that although the mine is underground, there is no coal underneath River Damodar, which would be mined. The Committee desired that the data of bore wells near River Damodar require to be monitored for permeability and seepage of water of River Damodar.	Complied. There is no coal mining underneath of River Damodar.
viii.	The rejects of washeries in Cluster –XIV should be send to FBC based plant.	There is no washery in cluster XIV, so rejects of washery in cluster XIV cannot be sent to FBC used plant.
ix	There shall be no external OB dumps.OB produce from the whole cluster will be 7.29 Mm³. OB from one patch OCP 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.	Will be complied. There is no operating opencast mine in this cluster XIV at present.
x.	A detailed calendar plan of production with plan for OB dumping and back filling (for open cast mines) and reclamation and final mine closure plan for each mine of cluster XIV shall be drawn up & implemented.	Being implemented. Mine closure plan of Lohapatti mine is approved.
xi.	The void in 5 ha area shall be converted in to a water reservoir of maximum depth of 15-20 mtr in post mining stage and shall be gently sloped and upper benches of the reservoir shall be stabilized with plantation and periphery of the reservoir fenced . The abandoned pits and voids should be backfilled with OB & biologically reclaimed with plantation and or may use for pisciculture.	Will be Complied. As there is no opencast mine in this cluster at present.
xii.	Mining shall be carried out as per statuette from the streams/nalas flowing within the lease and maintaining a safe distance from the Nalas flowing along the lease boundary. A safety barrier of a minimum 60m width shall be maintained along the nalas/water bodies. The small water bodies in OC shall be protected to the extent feasible and the embankment proposed along water body shall be strengthened with stone pitching.	Being Complied. There is no operating opencast mine in this cluster at present.

xiii.	Active OB dumps near water body and rivers should be rehandled for back filling abandoned mine voids. However, those which have been biologically reclaimed need not be disturbed.	No active OB dumps in this cluster at present.
xiv.	Thick green belt shall be developed along undisturbed areas, mine boundary and in mine reclamation. During post mining stage, a total of 47.63 ha would be reclaimed and afforested by planting native species in consultation with local DFO/Agriculture deptt. Institutions with the relevant discipline. The density of the trees should be around 2500 plants per ha.	Agreed. Sufficient plantation in required area is done and is also being done. There is no reclaimed land under the leasehold area of cluster XIV. and so thick green belt is already developed in adjoining area of cluster XIII (Ecological restoration of 8.4 ha area are maintained for the purpose in reclaimed land by planting native species – FRI, Dehradun is doing monitoring of 4.2 ha eco-restoration site). A Plantation site of .7 acre is being developed at Lohapatti in session of 2020-21 and continued to Successive year.
xv.	The roads should be provided with avenue plantation on both sides as trees act as sink of carbon and other pollutant.	Agreed. Being complied.
xvi.	Specific mitigative measures identified for the Jharia Coalfields in the Environmental Action Plan prepared for Dhanbad as a critically polluted are and relevant for Cluster- XIV shall be implemented.	Implemented. Environmental action plan is maintained for the purpose.
xvii.	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, flyash 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 (PM10 and PM2.5) 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.	Location of monitoring stations was already finalized with the consultation of Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. Source Apportionment Study: - Draft Final Report of Source Apportionment Study has been submitted by NEERI, Nagpur and under examination at BCCL for final comments. Progress report sent by NEERI is attached. ANNEXURE VI.
xviii.	No ground water shall be used for mining activities. Additional water required, if any, shall be met from mine water or by recycling / reused of the water from the existing activities and from rain water harvesting measures. The project authority shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells	Already being done water supplied to Kandra and Bhurungia village and all other adjoining villages. There are 8 no. of ponds maintained for the purpose within leasehold area of Cluster XIV.

	go dry to dewatering of mine.	
xix.	Regular monitoring of groundwater level and quality of the study area shall be carried out by establishing a network of existing wells and construction of new piezometers. The monitoring for quantity shall be done four times a year in pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) seasons and for quality including 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.	It is being complied. CMPDI RI-II has prepared a report for Location and design of Piezometers. Ground water monitoring has been done.
xx.	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.	Being complied. Monitoring work being done by CMPDI. Records maintained for the purpose.
xxi.	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.	There is no production at the present so no effluent is being discharged.
xxii.	Regular monitoring of subsidence movement on the surface over and around the working area and impact natural drainage pattern, water bodies, vegetation, structure, roads and surroundings shall be continued till movement ceases completely. In case observation of any high rate of subsidence movement, appropriate effective corrective measure shall be taken to avoid loss of life and material. Cracks shall be effectively plugged with ballast and clayey soil /suitable material.	At present there is no active depillaring operation in the underground workings of Cluster XIV. There is no chance of active subsidence at present. However, subsidence monitoring is being done.
xxiii.	Sufficient coal pillars shall be left un extracted around the air shaft (within	

	subsidence influence area) to protect from any damage from subsidence, if any.	Already complied as per DGMS provisions.
xxiv.	High root density tree species shall be selected and planted over areas likely to be affected by subsidence.	Plantation in required area is done and is also being done.
Xxv.	Depression due to subsidence resulting in water accumulating within low lying areas shall be filled up or drained out by cutting drains.	At present there is no active depillaring operation in the underground workings of Cluster XIV. There is no chance of active subsidence at present. However subsidence monitoring is being done.
Xxvi.	Solid barriers shall be left below the roads falling within the blocks to avoid any damage to the road.	Already complied as per DGMS's statutory provisions.
xxvii.	No depillaring operation shall be carried out below the township/colony.	At present there is no active depillaring operation in the underground workings of Cluster XIV.
xxviii.	The transportation plan for conveyor – cum – rail for cluster XIV 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. The plan for conveyor – cum – rail for cluster XIV should be dovetailed with Jharia Action Plan. The road transportation of coal during phase I should be by mechanically covered trucks.	Presently no Coal Transportation from cluster- XIV mines as there is NIL Production.
xxix.	A study should be initiated to analyze extent of reduction in pollution load every year by reducing road transport.	Production from Lohapatti mine is suspended from April 2018. Therefore there is no transportation of coal from Lohapatti mine.
xxx.	R & R of 713 nos. of PAF's involved. They should be rehabilitated at cost of Rs. 5035.38 lacs as per the approved Jharia Action Plan.	PAF's involved will be rehabilitated as per cost specified as per Jharia Action Plan.

Xxxi.	Details of transportation, CSR, R&R and implementation of environmental action plan for each of the 17 clusters should be brought out in a booklet for and submitted to Ministry.	Being Complied.
Xxxii.	A detailed CSR action plan shall be prepared for cluster XIV group of mines. Specific activities shall be identified for CSR of Rs. 20.25 / annum @of Rs.5/ton of coal production as recurring expenditure. The area within the cluster XIV ML that would be existing 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 . Third party evaluation shall be got carried out regularly for the proper implementation of activities under taken in the project area under CSR. Issue raised in the public hearing should 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 the 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.	Agreed. Being complied
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 1:5000) 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.	Time series map of vegetation cover in the Jharia Coal field has been carried out through CMPDI in the year 2019 and 2022 (which 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.	Mine closure plan has already been approved.
xxxv.	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 Company for implementing environment policy and socio – economic issues and the capacity building required in this regard.	A full-fledged Environment Department, headed by a HoD (Environment) along with a suitable qualified multidisciplinary team of executives which includes Environment, Mining, Excavation has been established in Headquarters. They are also trained in ecological restoration, sustainable development, rainwater harvesting methods etc. At the project level, one executive in each area has also been nominated as Project Nodal Officer (Environment) and is also entrusted with the responsibility of compliance and observance of the environmental Acts/ Laws including environment protection measures .The activities are monitored on regular basis at Area and at Headquarters levels. 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. The team is multidisciplinary and very much motivated under the guidance of company's Director (Technical) and CMD. Further capacity building at both corporate and operating level is being done.
xxxvi.	Implementation of final mine closure plan for cluster XIV, subject to obtaining prior approval of the DGMS in regard to mines safety issues.	Mine closure plan has been approved. Will be implemented.

xxxvii.	Corporate Environment Responsibility:	Annexure- IV
a)	The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors.	Agreed
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.	Complied
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.	Complied
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.	Complied
Sl. No.	B. General Conditions Conditions by MOEF:	Compliance
i.	No change in mining technology and scope of working shall be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.	Being Complied
ii.	No change in the calendar plan of production for quantum of mineral coal shall be made.	Being Complied
iii.	Four ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for PM10, PM 2.5, SO₂ and NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and	The locations of monitoring stations in the Jharia Coalfields has been finalized in consultation with the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. The work of monitoring of ambient environment is being done through CMPDIL which is having laboratory under EP rule.

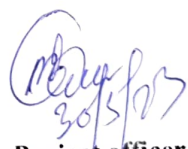
	environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc carried out at least once in six months.	Records for the same are maintained. Annexure - VIII
iv.	Data on ambient air quality (PM10, PM 2.5, SO₂ and NO_x) and heavy metals such as 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.	Being complied. Monitoring for the same is done by CMPDIL.
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.	Being complied No opencast projects at present in Cluster XIV.
vi.	Industrial wastewater (workshop and wastewater 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.	The work of monitoring of ambient environment done through CMPDIL which is having laboratory under EP rule. There is neither Open Cast mine running nor CHP nor such workshop from where effluent discharge is found. Very small quantity of burnt oil is generated which is used to lubricate the machines.
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.	Already Complied.
viii.	Monitoring of environmental quality parameters shall be carried out through establishment of adequate number and type of pollution monitoring and analysis equipment in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board and data got analysed through a laboratory recognised under EPA Rules, 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	It is complied. Monitoring for the same is being done by CMPDI which is having laboratory under EP rule. Annexure -III

	Control Board and data got analyzed through a laboratory recognized under EPA Rules, 1986.	
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.	Being Complied. Vocational training Centers under separate Human Resource Development Deptt. is conducting regular training programme on these issues. Annexure - IV
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) 's guideline.
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 the company.	A full-fledged Environment Department, headed by a HoD (Environment) along with a suitable qualified multidisciplinary team of executives which includes Environment, Mining & Excavation has been established in Headquarters. They are also trained in ecological restoration, sustainable development, rainwater harvesting methods etc. At the project level, One executive in each area has also been nominated as Project Nodal Officer (Environment) and is also entrusted with the responsibility of compliance and observance of the environmental Acts/ Laws including environment protection measures .The activities are monitored on regular basis at Area and at Head quarters levels. 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. The team is multidisciplinary and very much motivated under the guidance of company's Director (Technical) and CMD. Further capacity building at both corporate and operating level is being done.
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.	It is being initiated to comply the same. Agreed to report the same.

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 www.envfor.nic.in http://envfor.nic.in.	It has been complied.
xiv.	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall be marked to concern Panchayat/Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation or Urban local body and local NGO, if any, from whom any suggestion/representation has been received while processing the proposal. A copy of the clearance letter shall also be displayed on company's website.	Complied.
xv.	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall be 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 PM10, PM2.5, SO 2 and NOx (ambient) and critical sectorial parameters shall also be displayed at the entrance of the project premises and mine office and in corporate office and on company's website.	Complied.
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 Office of the Ministry, respective Zonal Office s of CPCB and the SPCB.	Being complied.

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.	Agreed .It is being and shall be complied.
xix	The Environmental statement for each financial year ending 31st March – Form – V is mandated to be submitted by the Project proponent for the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 as amended subsequently, shall also be uploaded on the company's website along with the status of compliances of EC conditions and shall be sent to the respective Regional Officers of the MOEF by e-mail.	Already complied
8	The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.	Agreed
9	Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this clearance and attract the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	Agreed
10	The above conditions will be enforced inter-alia, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment	Agreed

	(Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules. The proponent shall ensure to undertake and provide for the costs incurred for taking up remedial measures in case of soil contamination, contamination of groundwater and surface water, and occupational and other diseases due to the mining operations.	
11	The Environmental Clearance is subject to the outcome of the Writ Petition filed by M/S Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in response to the closure orders issued by the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board which is pending in the Jharkhand High Court.	Agreed


 30/5/23
 Project officer
 Lohapatti colliery
 Project Officer
 LOHAPATI COLLIERY
 W.J. Area

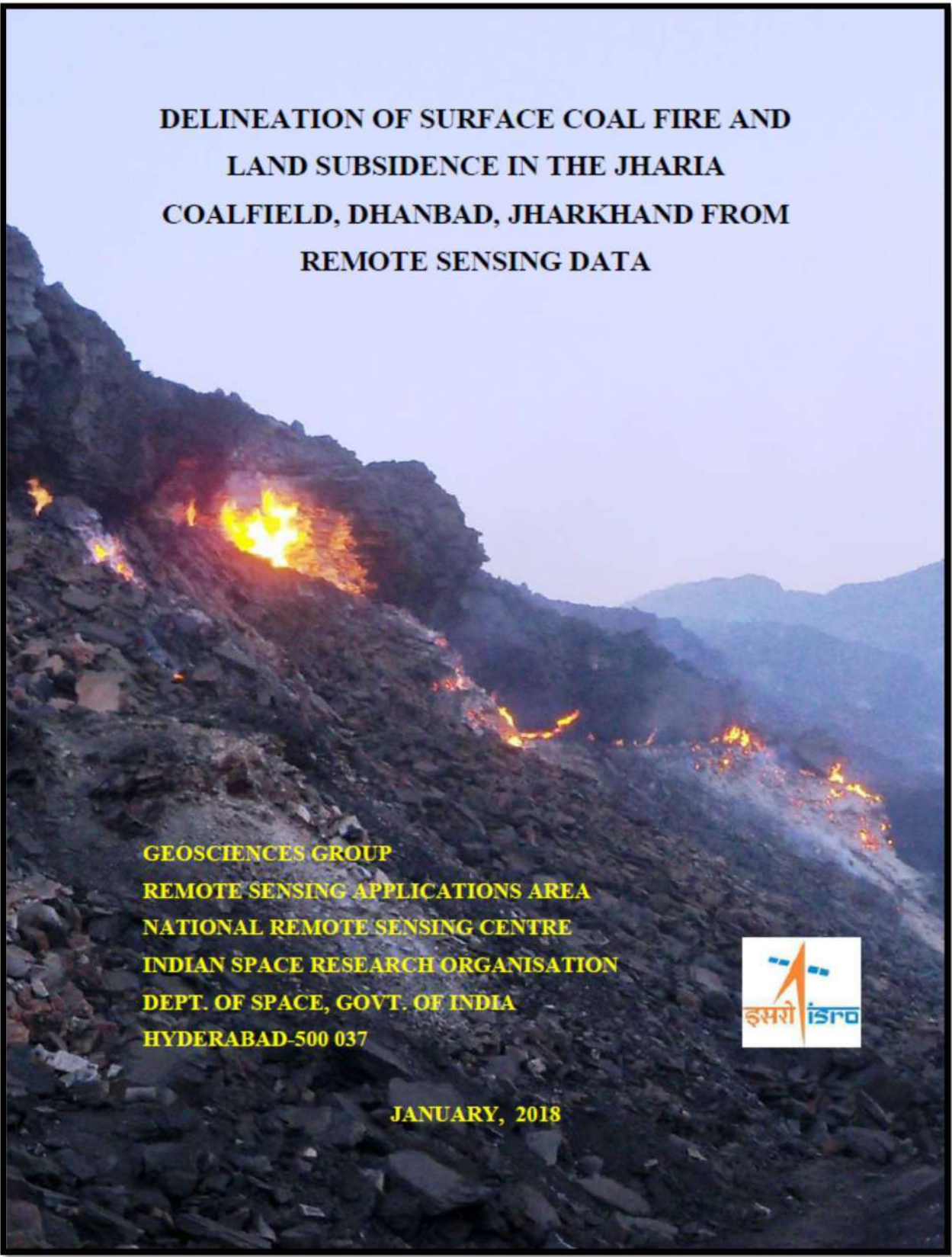
ANNEXURE-I

A. Production from Oct' 22 to March' 23 of Cluster XIV group of Mines

Month		Oct'22	Nov'22	Dec'22	Jan'23	Feb'23	Mar'23	Total (tonne)
Cluster-XIV	Lohapatti UG	Nil						Nil
	Lohapatti Opencast	Nil						Nil
	Total (in tonne)							Nil

ANNEXURE-II

As per specific condition no xiii. 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.



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

**GEOSCIENCES GROUP
REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS AREA
NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE
INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION
DEPT. OF SPACE, GOVT. OF INDIA
HYDERABAD-500 037**



JANUARY, 2018

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

Report for

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED (BCCL)

(A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LTD.)

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, KOYLA BHAWAN
KOYLA NAGAR, DHANBAD – 826 005, JHARKHAND

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



PROJECT TEAM

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Coal fire is a perennial problem in Jharia coal field (JCF) covering 447 sq. km. area in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand state. Subsurface and surface coal fires are a serious problem in many coal-producing countries. The severity and extent of mine fires in some of the Indian coalfields, particularly Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, are quite alarming. Combustion can occur either within coal or in coal dumps on the surface. Considerable economic loss and environmental problem arises due to the coal fire. Coal fire burns valuable coal and also creates difficulties in mining by increasing the cost of production or making existing operations difficult. Noxious gases like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxides, which are the result of coal burning processes, often affect the immediate surroundings of an active coal fire area (Gangopadhyay, 2003). These greenhouse gases not only affect local atmosphere but also play a crucial role in the damages, found associated with coal fire such as land surface subsidence and surface cracking. Coal fires are caused by oxidation of coal but the reaction involved in oxidation of coal is not understood till date. Broadly, the potential for spontaneous combustion lies in its ability to react with oxygen at ambient temperature. This occurs through the reaction of oxygen at the surface of the coal resulting in an exothermic reaction. As a consequence, the temperature of coal rises and if temperature reaches the threshold temperature, ranging between 80⁰ to 120⁰C, a steady reaction starts, which produces carbon dioxide. Temperature keeps on increasing once CO₂ started to form and at 2300°C, the exothermic reaction becomes rapid. It is known that high grade coals (high carbon content) are more fire prone, though the reason behind this is not well understood. Another important parameter, which controls fire, is the size of the particles. Larger the effective area of coal (fire particles), more rapidly the reaction proceeds. Cracks, fissures play a role like positive catalysts to coal oxidation by slowly supplying oxygen / air through their conduits.

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

1.1 Background

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

1.2 Objectives

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

- I. To map Coal fire in the study area based on pixel integrated relative radiant temperature derived from latest available Landsat-8 data of 2016-17 time period.
- II. To compare the change in the coal fire distribution in the Jharia coalfield within the period of 2012 and 2016-17.
- III. To delineate probable subsidence areas in the region using differential interferometry method.

1.3 Study Area

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

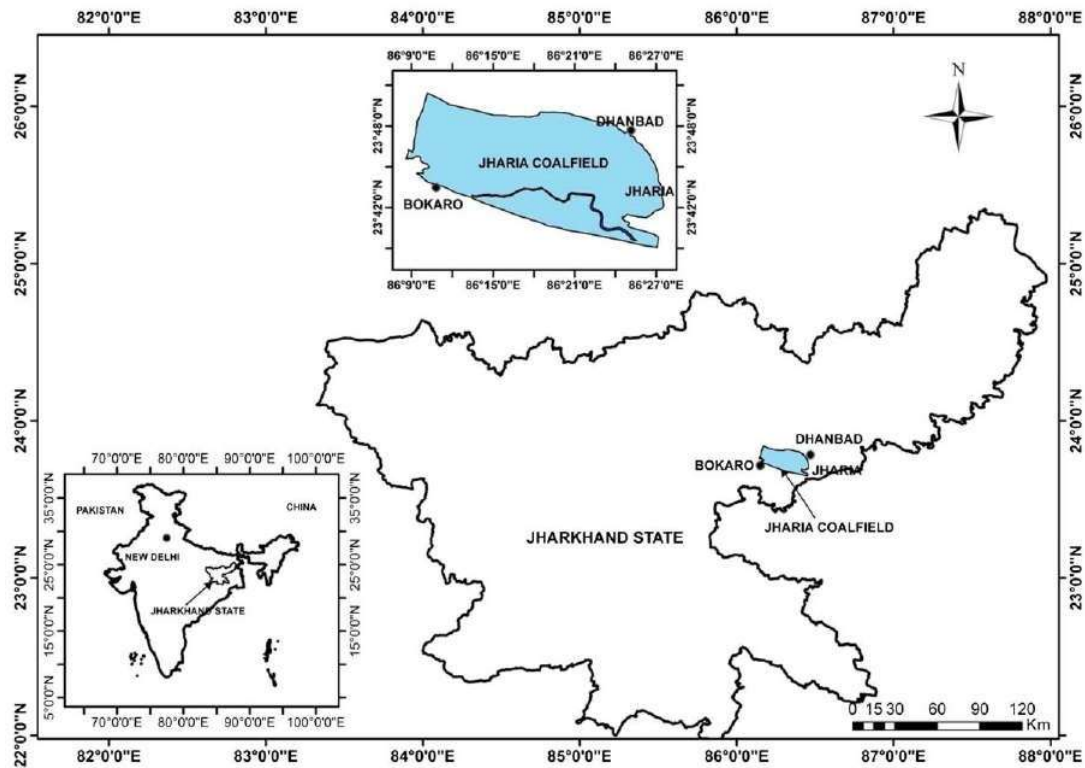


Figure 1: Study area map of Jharia Coalfield, Jharkhand

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Location and Accessibility

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

2.2 Physiography, Drainage and Climate

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

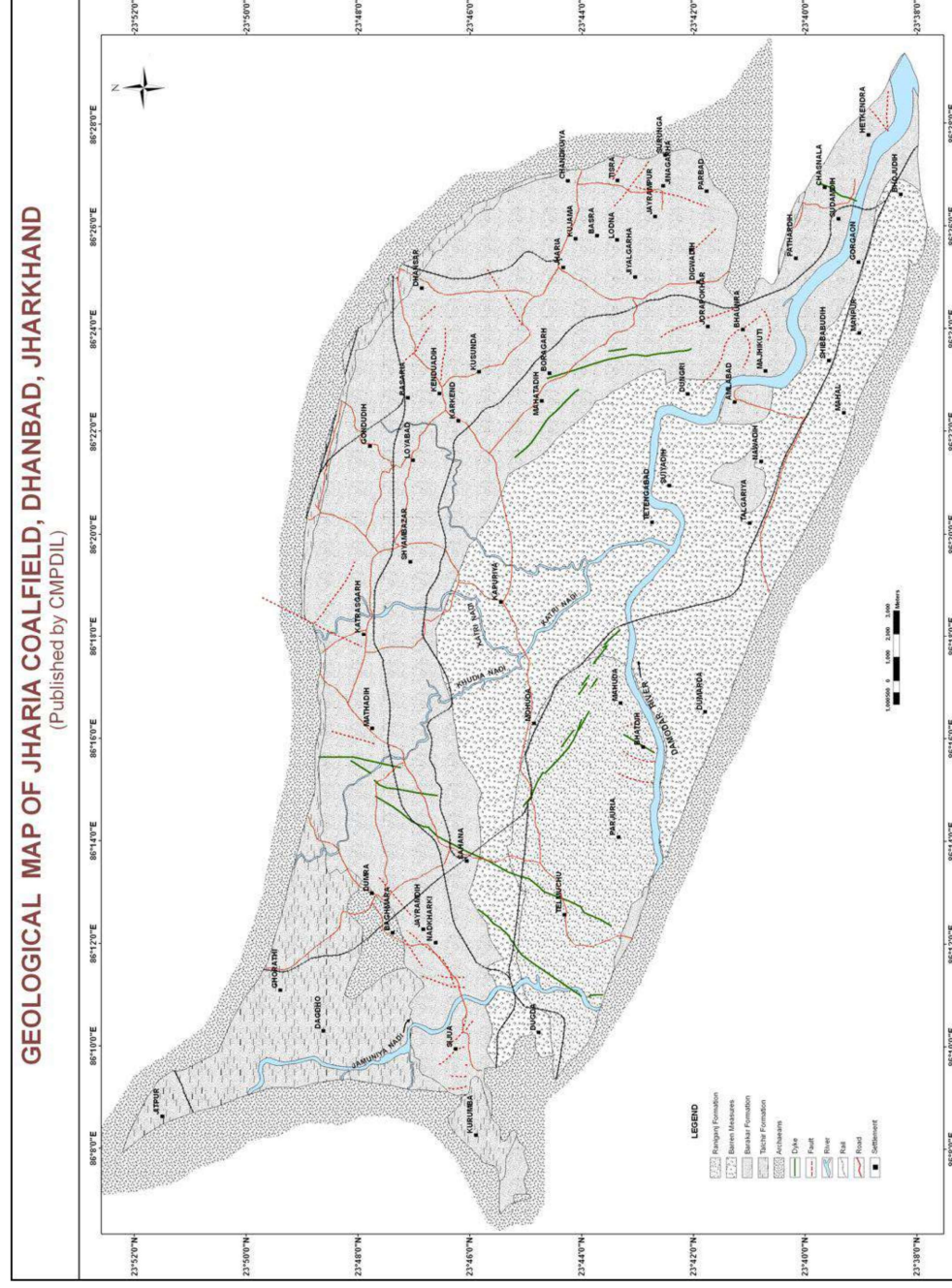
2.3 General Geology

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

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

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

Table 1: Generalised stratigraphy of JCF.



CHAPTER III

DATA REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Remote Sensing Data

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Ancillary data

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

CHAPTER IV**REMOTE SENSING DATA ANALYSIS****4.1 Methodology****4.1.1 Processing of Landsat 8 Data**

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

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

$$L_{\lambda} = M_L Q_{cal} + A_L \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where:

L_{λ} = Spectral radiance (Watts/ (m² * srad * μ m)).

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

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

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

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

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

T_R = Radiant (brightness) temperature,

K_1 = Calibration constant (1260.56 K),

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

L_λ = Spectral radiance

4.1.2 Thresholding of radiant temperature image

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

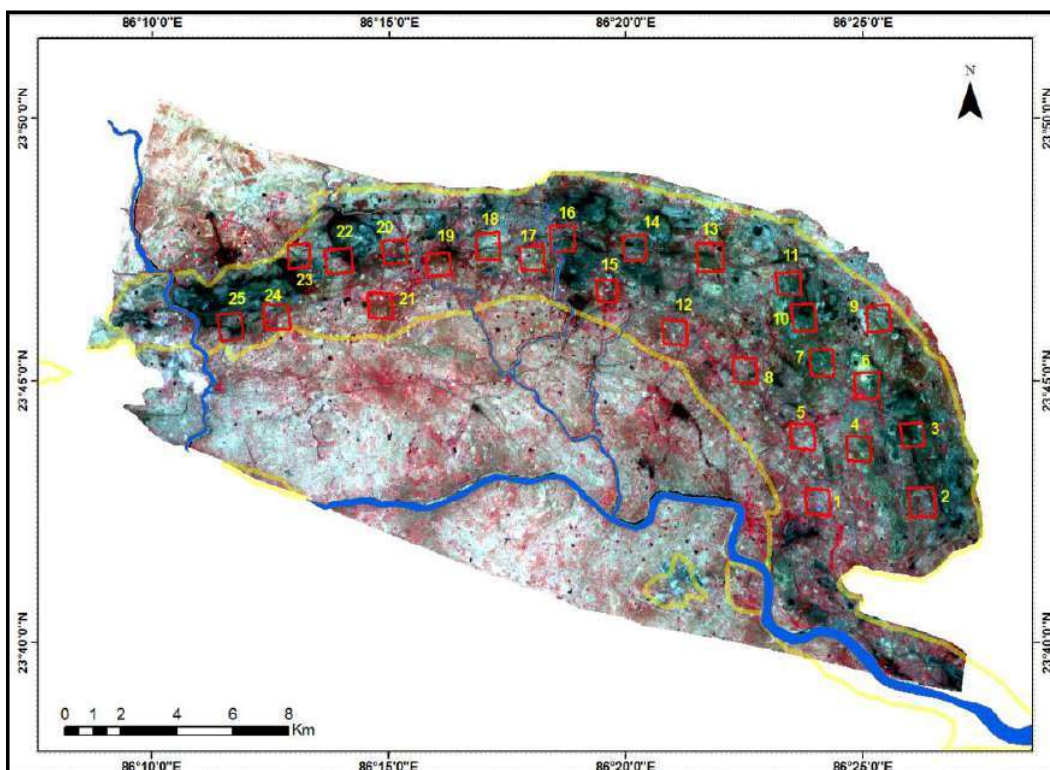


Figure 3. False colour composite image of Jharia Coalfield, with subset blocks (in red boxes) to obtain temperature values (from radiant temperature image) within the Barakar formation across the Jharia coalfield.

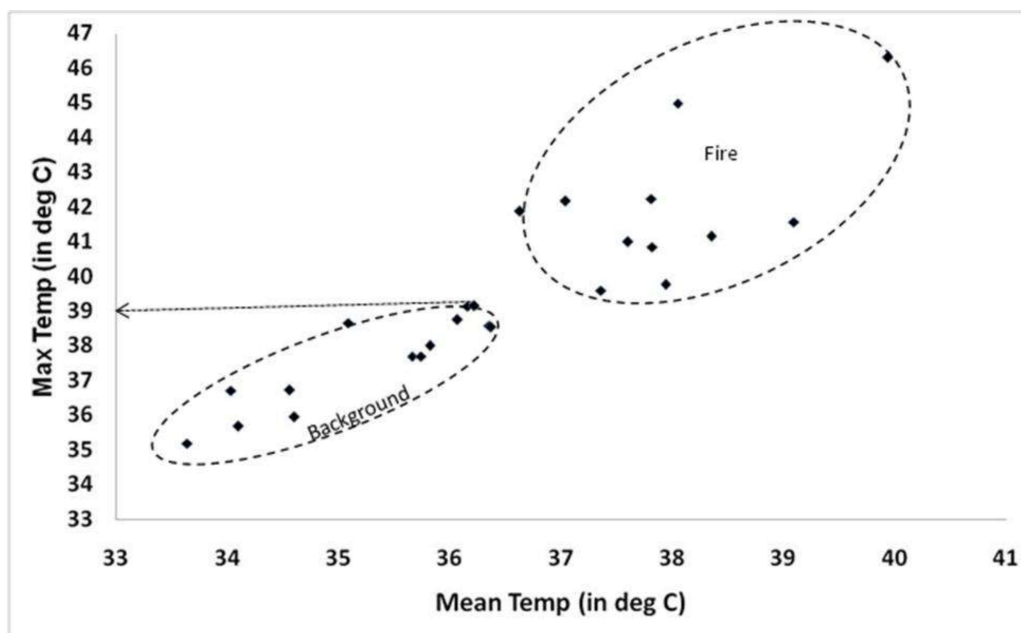


Figure 4. Maximum temperature plotted against mean temperature for various locations; cluster separation observed around 39 °C (marked with arrow)

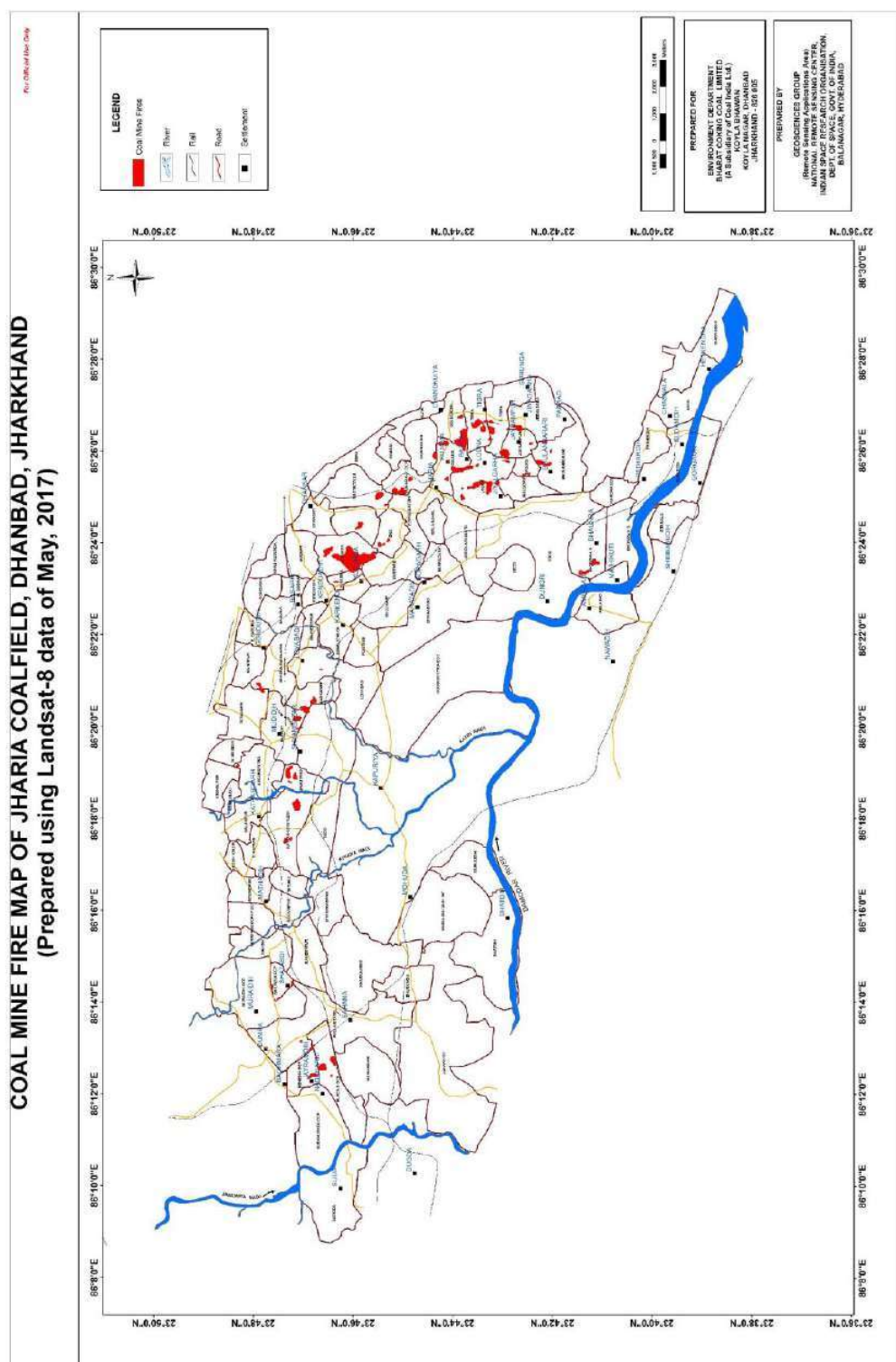


Figure 5: Coal mine fire map (May, 2017) of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad. The fire areas shown in this map have been verified in the field as per field points in figure 13.

4.2 Methodology For Subsidence Detection

4.2.1 Processing of ALOS-PALSAR 2 Data

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

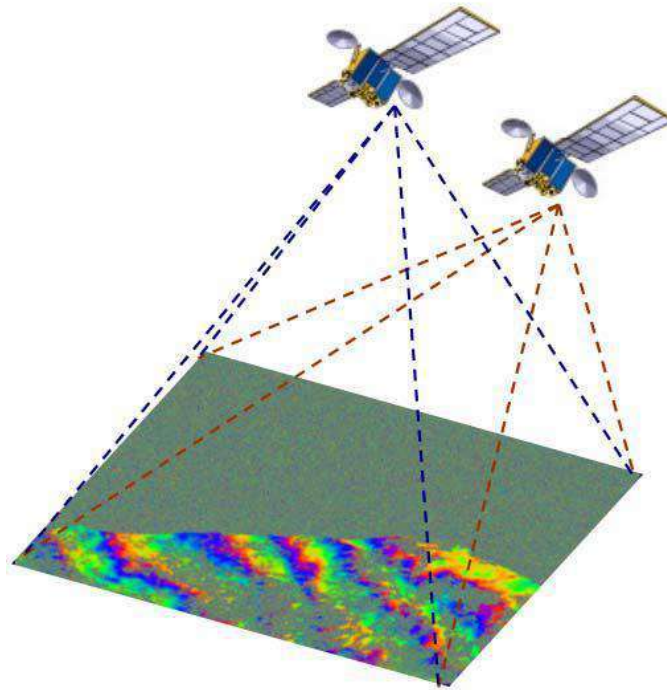


Figure 6. DInSAR acquisition scheme.

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

$$\Delta\Phi_{Int} = \Phi_{Topo} + \Phi_{Mov} + \Phi_{Atm} + \Phi_{Noise} \quad (3)$$

where, Φ_{Topo} denotes the topographic component, Φ_{Mov} denotes the terrain deformation/ displacement component, Φ_{Atm} is the noise component and Φ_{Noise} is the thermal noise.

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

$$\Delta\Phi_{dif} = \Phi_{ErrorTopo} + \Phi_{Mov} + \Phi_{Atm} + \Phi_{Noise} \quad (ii)$$

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

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

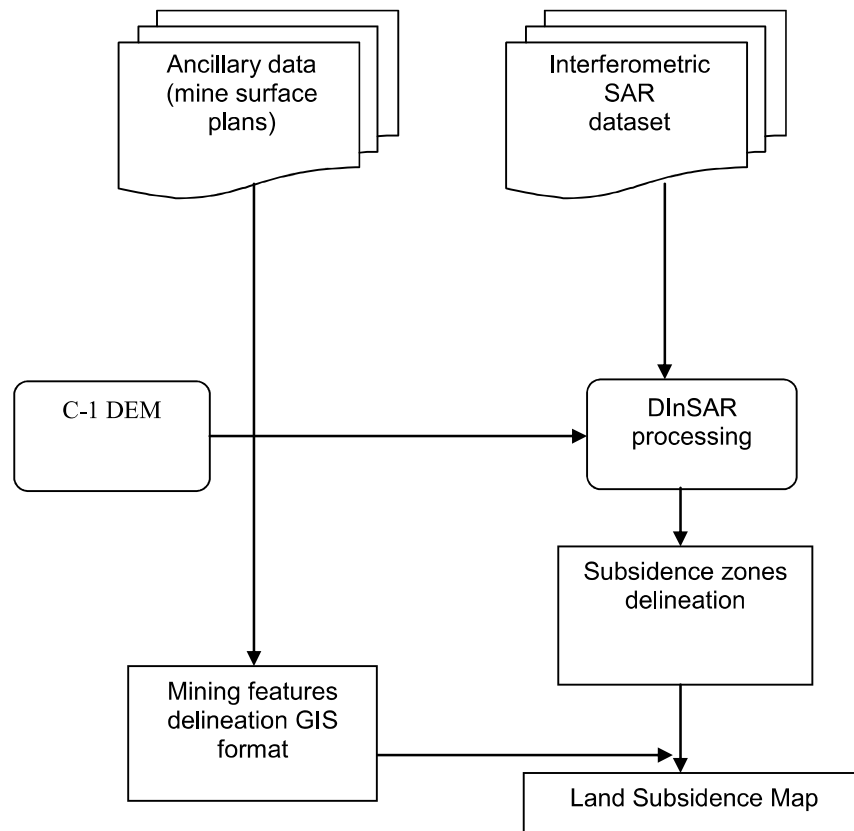


Figure 7. Work flow diagram for generating land subsidence map using DInSAR technique.

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

		SLAVE IMAGE				
		October. 2014	October, 2015	February. 2016	October, 2016	February. 2017
MASTER IMAGE	October. 2014					
	October, 2015					
	February. 2016					
	October, 2016					
	February. 2017					
		Short Temporal Baseline Pair (less than 1 year)				
		Long Temporal Baseline Pair (more than 1 year)				

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

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

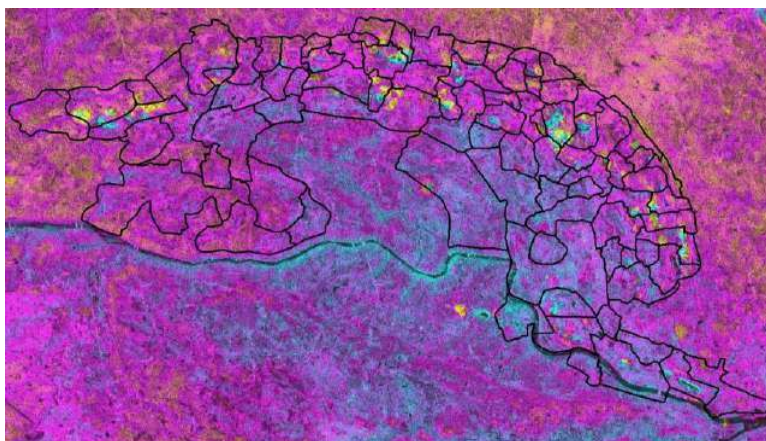


Figure 9. Fringe patterns generated from short baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 16, Slave: Feb, 17).

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

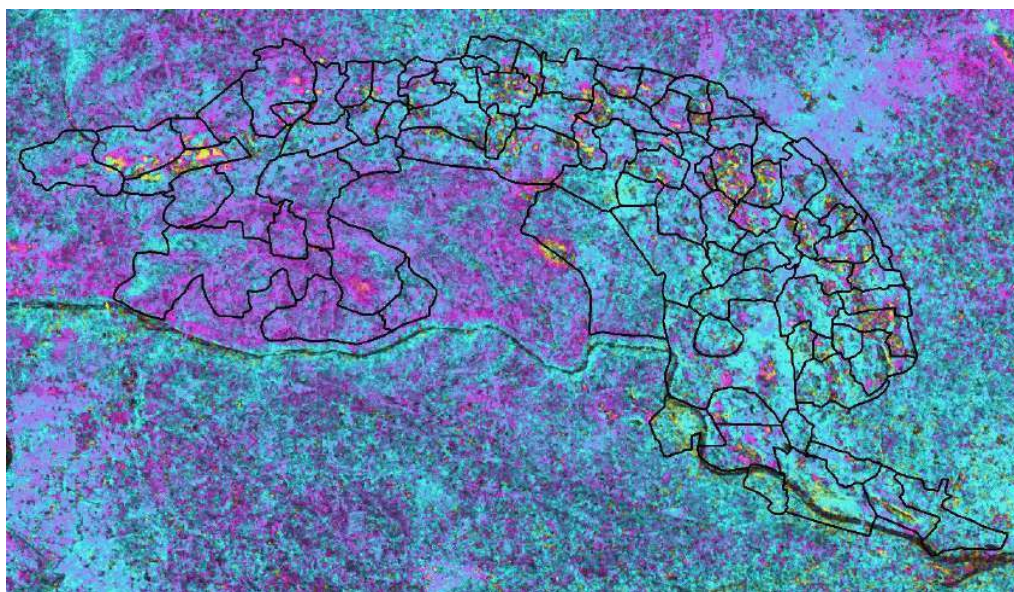


Figure 10. Fringe patterns generated from long baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 15, Slave: Feb, 17).

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

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

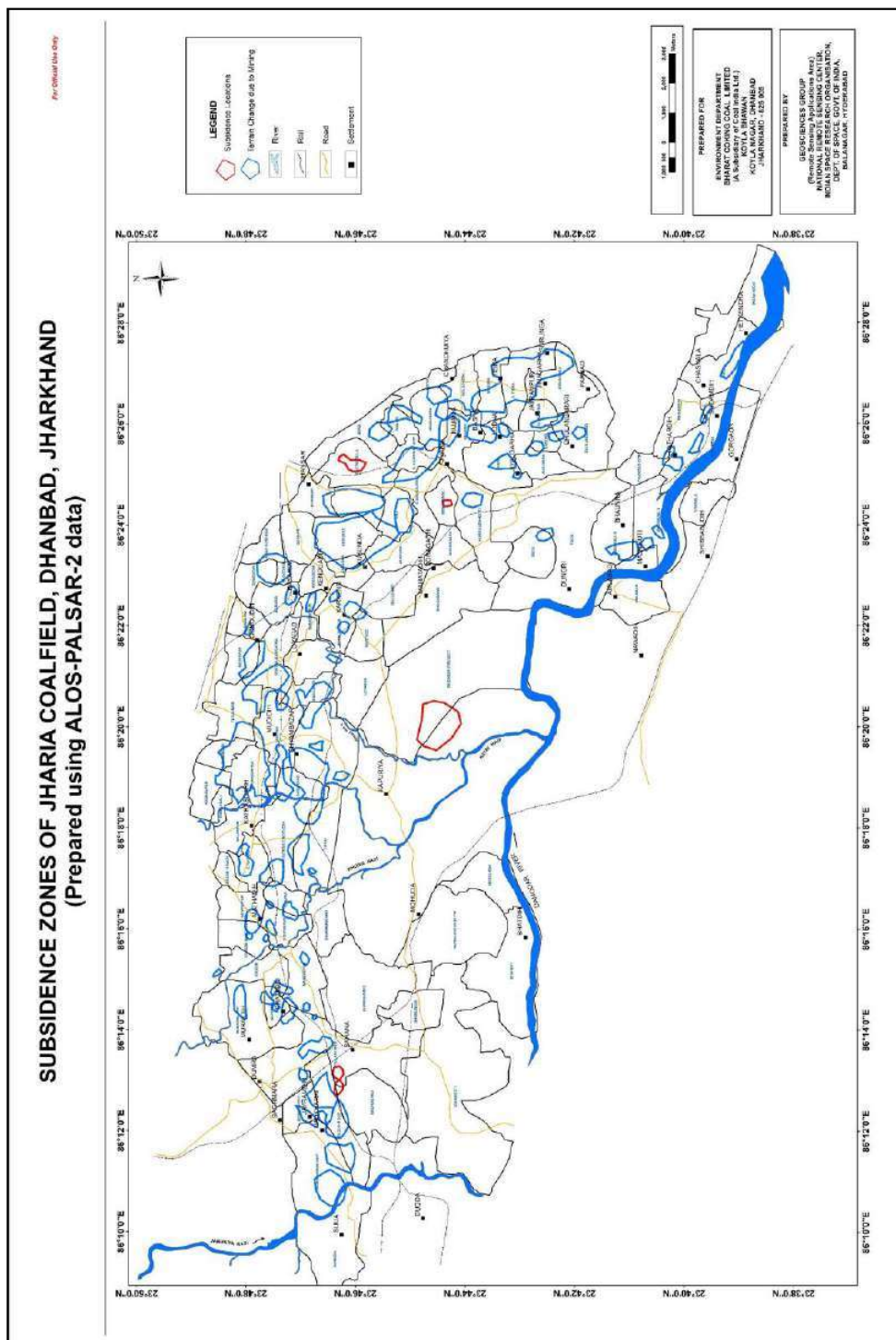


Figure 11: Subsidence map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad.

CHAPTER V

FIELD WORK

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

The salient overview of the field observations are as follows:

Coal-fire observations:

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

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

Subsidence location observations:

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

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

CHAPTER VI**POST FIELDWORK ANALYSIS**

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

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

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

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

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

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER VII

7.1 Discussions

7.1.1 Coal fire analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2012, when the total fire affected extent of about 2.18 km²; in 2017 total fire affected extent is about 3.28 km². The colliery wise break-up of change in fire area from 2012 to 2017 is given in Annexure III.

7.1.2 Subsidence analysis

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

7.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made:

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

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

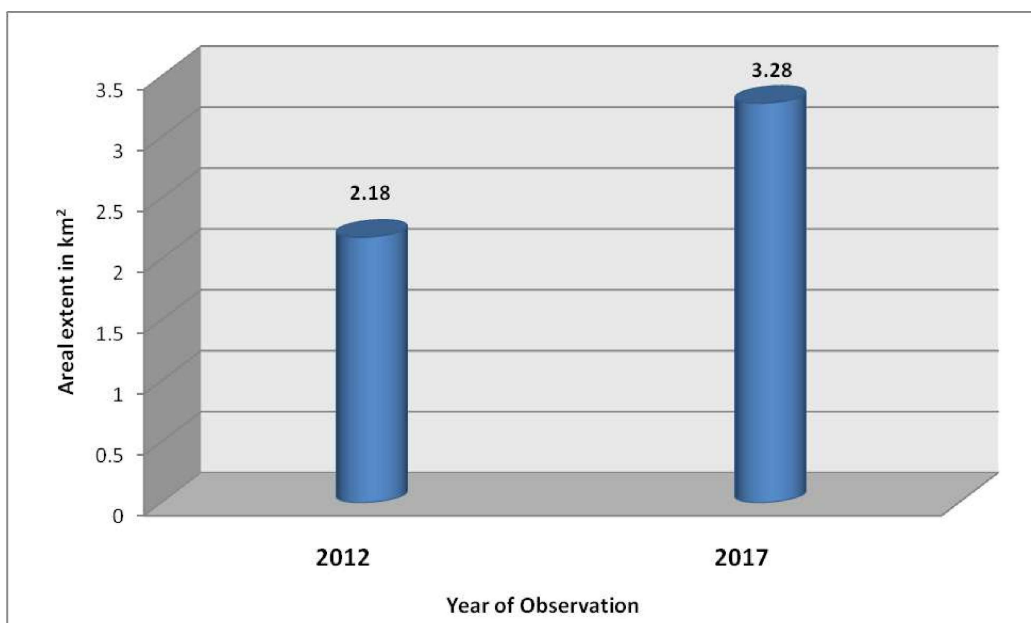


Figure 12: Total fire area statistics

CHAPTER VIII

LIMITATIONS

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

- 1) An anomalous pixel from LANDSAT data represents an area of 30m x 30m (resampled from spatial resolution of 100m) on the ground whose temperature is considerably higher than its surroundings. This can be attributed to two circumstances, namely the area has a very high intensity fire located within a smaller pocket or there are a number of low intensity fires spread across it. In both the mentioned cases the actual areal extent of the fire on the surface differs, but appears as a single anomalous pixel in the data. Hence, representation of fire affected ground area by means of pixel area is ambiguous and hence should be considered with caution.
- 2) There are locations as observed during the fieldwork, where coal seams are affected by active fires along vertical/semi-vertical sections of open cast mines (see cover page). In such cases, the actual areal expression of the fire affected area as seen by the sensor changes considerably and the representation from the same is not accurate.
- 3) As discussed in section 4.2.1, thresholding the data to separate the fires from the non fire areas, is a statistical technique. However, this method is dependent on how the temperature of non-fire background area is distinctive from the fire temperature.
- 4) The background temperatures vary with the time of the day when the data is collected, topography, and season of the year when the data is acquired. Night-time data has lower background temperature as compared to day-time. Similarly a data collected in October-November will have a considerably lower background temperature than that collected in May-June due to seasonal temperature variations. Hence, identification of the background temperature range becomes essential in

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

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

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

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

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

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Annexure -I

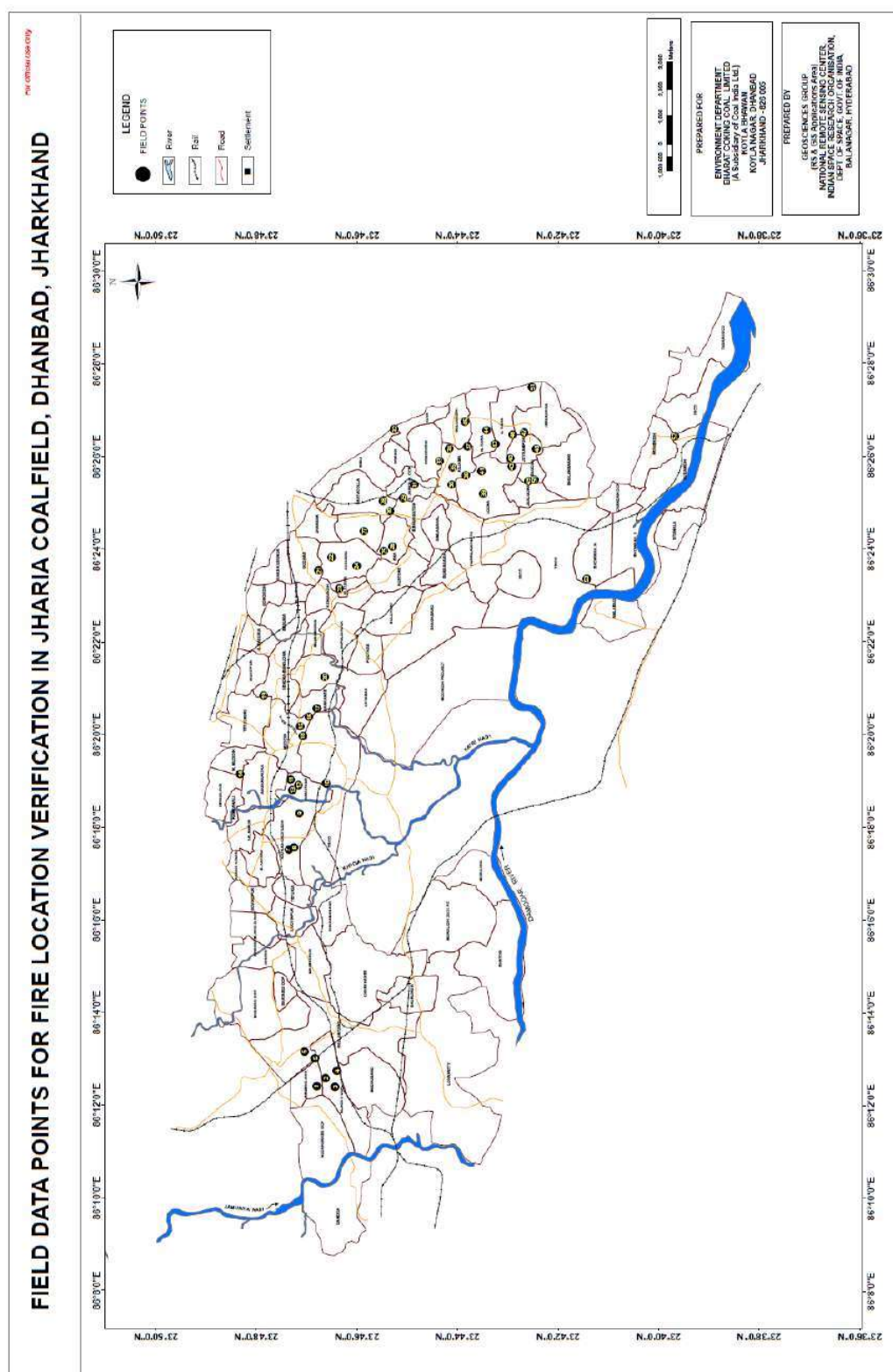


Figure 13. Field data points for coal fire verification

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

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

Annexure -II

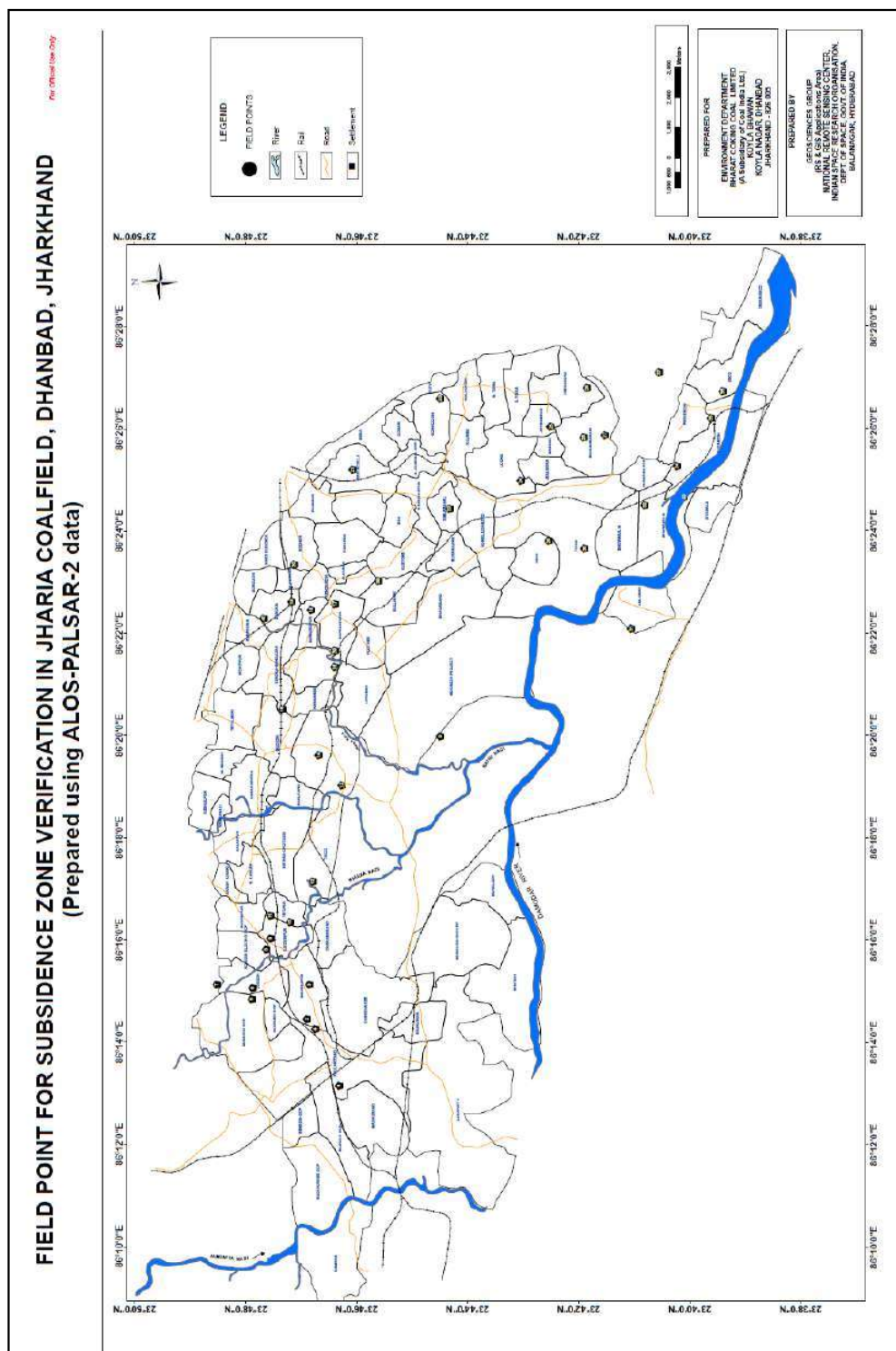


Figure 14. Field data points for subsidence verification

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

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

Annexure –III

SL. NO.	COLLIERY AREA NAME	FIRE AREA 2012 (SQ. KM.)	FIRE AREA 2017 (SQ. KM.)	AREA CHANGE (SQ. KM.)	Increase/Decrease
1	DAMODA	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
2	TISCO (west)	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
3	IISCO	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
4	TISCO (north)	0.0885	0.0153	-0.073	DECREASE
5	NUDKHURKEE OCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	NO FIRE
6	BENEDIH OCP	0.0530	0.0453	-0.008	DECREASE
7	BLOCK-II OCP	0.0530	0.1353	0.082	INCREASE
8	MURADIH 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

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

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

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

Note:

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

Annexure –IV

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



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



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



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



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



Figure 20: Fume cracks in the Bhulanbarari area.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE MONTH OCTOBER, 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

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2.	CHAPTER-II	INTRODUCTION	6
3.	CHAPTER-III	RESULTS	7-19
4.	CHAPTER-IV	STANDARDS AND PLANS	20-21

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°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 noise levels were recorded in mining areas, washery areas and in residential areas.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine Dust Sampler (PM_{2.5}

sampler) were used for sampling of PM₁₀, SO₂, & 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 analyzed 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 analyzed for four parameters on fortnightly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ 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 PM₁₀& 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.

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-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.” And other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring.

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC& SPCB 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) Lohapatti (A20): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 29.42" N & 86° 12' 49.96" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Project Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Kharkharee CISF Office (A21): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 46' 29.00" N & 86° 14' 37.08" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

ii) Telmachho Bridge (A32): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 14.90" N & 86° 12' 21.20" E. The location was selected for studying the impact of the mining activity on the Telmachho Bridge area as it lies in the buffer zone for the Cluster XIV.

iii) Madhuband UGP Office (A33): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 45' 24.48" N & 86° 11' 59.44" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA



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

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

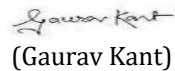
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/07	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	26.12.2022	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/10/20	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Lohapatti		Date of Sampling	07.10.2022	19.10.2022	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	85	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		54	51	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		26	27	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,


ANALYSED BY


(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY


(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		10/2022	Cluster	Cluste XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/07	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	26.12.2022	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/10/21	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Kharkharee CISf Office		Date of Sampling	08.10.2022	21.10.22	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	114	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		55	63	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	23	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant
[Signature]

(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

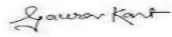
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(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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  		CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Air Quality Test Report				CMPDI, RI-II KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in					
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples											
Month & Year		10/2022		Cluster		CLUSTER XIV		Report No.		RI-II/AIR/2022-23/07	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue		26.12.2022	
Project				Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/10/32		Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)	
Sampling Stations		i		Telmachho Bridge		Date of Sampling		07.10.2022		19.10.2022	
Sl. No.		Parameter		Method Analysis of		Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Range Of Testing		LDL	
						1st FN 2nd FN					
										MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E) NAAQS, 2009	
1		PM ₁₀		IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017		91 89		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
2		PM _{2.5}		IS -5182(Part 24):2019		53 49		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
3		SO ₂		IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017		<10 <10		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
4		NO ₂		IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017		22 21		06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,											
 ANALYSED BY				 (Gaurav Kant) CHECKED BY				 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature			
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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/07	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	26.12.2022	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/10/33	Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)	
Sampling Stations		i	Madhuband UGP Office		Date of Sampling	08.10.2022	20.10.2022	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	98	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		53	56	10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	Not Specified	60
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017		10	11	10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	120	80
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017		21	23	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
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Gaurav Kant
[Signature]

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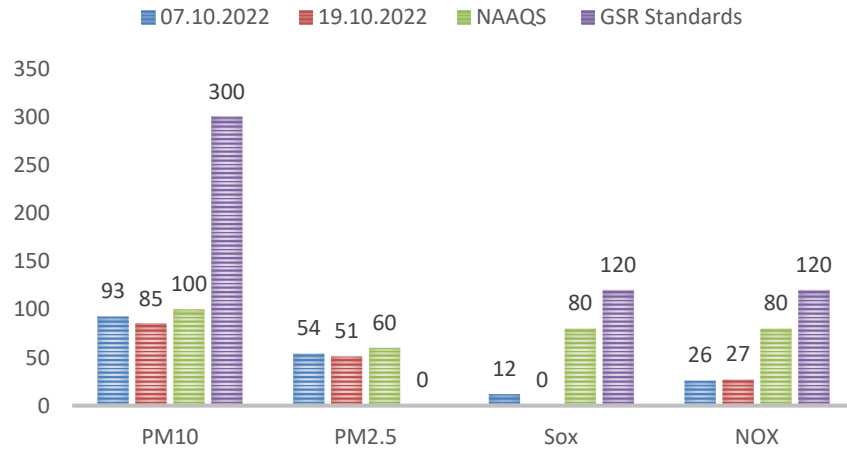
(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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.

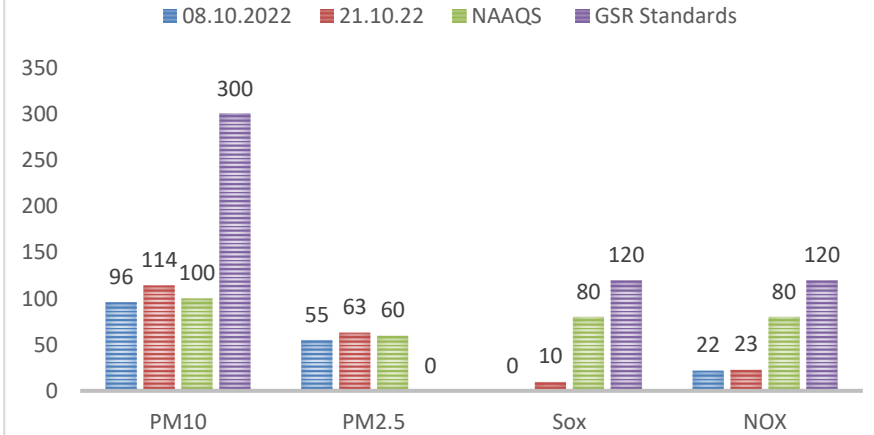
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Page -1 of 1

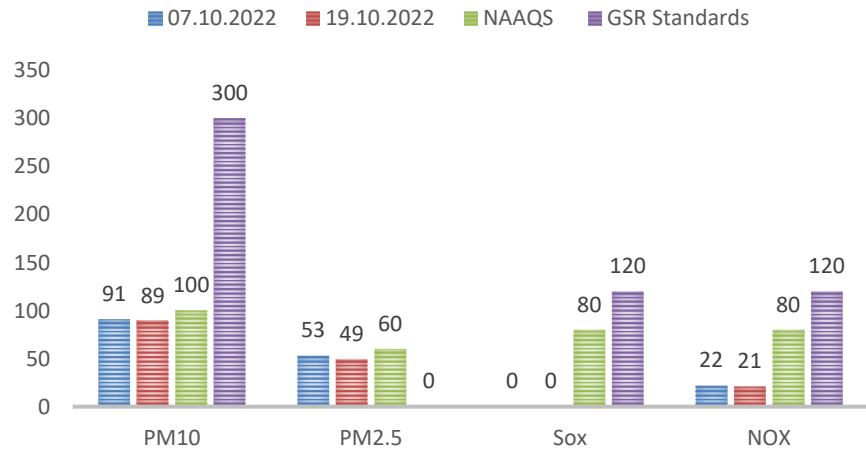
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT LOHAPATTI



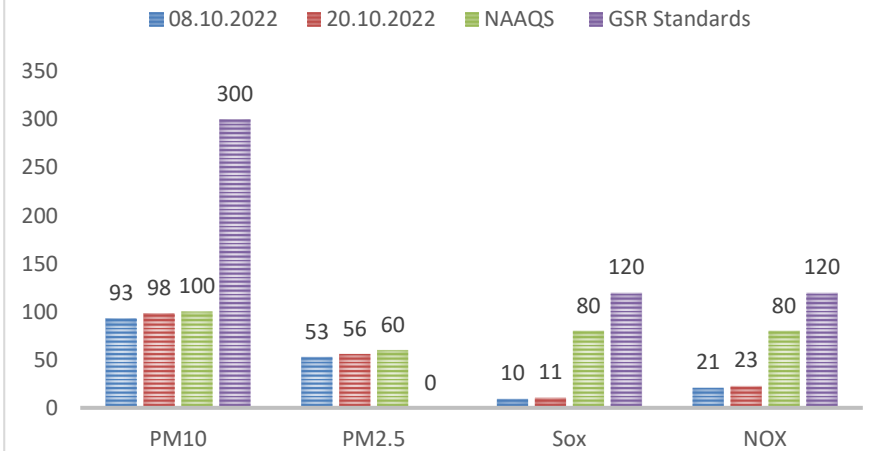
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT KHARKHAREE CISF OFFICE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT TELMACHHO BRIDGE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP OFFICE



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW14)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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



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

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

Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV		Report No.		RI-II/WATER/2022-23/07	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue	26.12.2022
Project		Sampling Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/10/14		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					
			Date of Sampling		10.10.22	31.10.22		
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	51	49	100 (Max)		10	
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	7.92	7.83	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	40	24	250 (Max)		4	

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

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples.

[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

[Signature]

(Kumar Vaibhav)

CHECKED BY

[Signature]

(Amit Raj Mishra)

HOD's Signature

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---- End of Report ----

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites

- i) **Lohapatti (N20)**
- ii) **Kharkharee CISF Office (N21)**
- iii) **Telmacho Bridge (N32)**
- 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

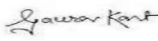
Ambient noise levels were recorded during day time and the observed values were compared with standards prescribed by MoEFCC. The results of Noise levels recorded during day time on fortnightly basis are presented in tabular form along with the applicable standard permissible limits. The observed values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

  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	10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/07
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	26.12.2022
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/NOISE/2022/10/20			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Lohapatti	Date of Sampling		07.10.2022	19.10.2022	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	51.9	49.7	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commerc ial Residenti al Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	54.6	55.3					
3		08:00 - 09:00	57.2	58.0					
4		09:00 - 10:00	64.2	64.4					
5		10:00 - 11:00	65.1	63.2					
6		11:00 - 12:00	63.6	64.4					
7		12:00 - 13:00	66.6	67.5					
8		13:00 - 14:00	64.2	62.7					
9		14:00 - 15:00	59.4	60.3					
10		15:00 - 16:00	61.0	61.9					
11		16:00 - 17:00	60.4	61.3					
12		17:00 - 18:00	59.9	60.8					
13		18:00 - 19:00	59.0	58.1					
14		19:00 - 20:00	57.9	57.2					
15		20:00 - 21:00	52.7	56.4					
16		21:00 - 22:00	51.4	51.7					
		Leq Day	61.4	61.6					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	44.5	43.9	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commerc ial Residenti al Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	44.3	44.8					
3		00:00- 01:00	42.5	42.5					
4		01:00-02:00	42.0	41.9					
5		02:00-03:00	43.0	42.0					
6		03:00-04:00	46.5	40.9					
7		04:00-05:00	42.2	43.2					
8		05:00-06:00	38.5	43.9					
		Leq Day	43.5	43.1					

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

Sampling Assistants

ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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

Month & Year	10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV				Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/07	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	26.12.2022
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/NOISE/2022/10/21			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Kharkharee UGP		Date of Sampling	08.10.2022	21.10.22	Zone Category of Station:	Core Zone	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Hour / Time of day	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) First Fortnight	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) Second Fortnight	Method of Analysis	Range Of Testing	LDL	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards	
								Zones	Limits in dB
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	53.4	52.8	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	56.2	55.5					
3		08:00 - 09:00	58.8	63.5					
4		09:00 - 10:00	63.2	64.6					
5		10:00 - 11:00	66.9	63.5					
6		11:00 - 12:00	65.4	60.7					
7		12:00 - 13:00	69.3	63.6					
8		13:00 - 14:00	65.2	65.0					
9		14:00 - 15:00	63.8	63.0					
10		15:00 - 16:00	62.8	62.0					
11		16:00 - 17:00	62.2	61.4					
12		17:00 - 18:00	61.7	60.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	60.8	60.0					
14		19:00 - 20:00	59.6	58.9					
15		20:00 - 21:00	59.6	58.9					
16		21:00 - 22:00	59.1	58.3					
		Leq Day	63.4	61.7					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	44.8	43.8	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	43.8	43.5					
3		00:00- 01:00	43.6	44.0					
4		01:00-02:00	43.0	49.6					
5		02:00-03:00	40.1	39.6					
6		03:00-04:00	41.0	41.2					
7		04:00-05:00	41.3	41.1					
8		05:00-06:00	41.6	41.5					
		Leq Day	42.7	44.2					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

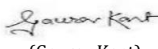
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Page - 1 of 1

  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV				Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/07	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue	26.12.2022	
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/NOISE/2022/10/32			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Telmacho Bridge		Date of Sampling	07.10.2022	19.10.2022	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	LD L	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards Zones Limits in dB	
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	49.7	50.4	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	52.3	53.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	55.8	55.6					
4		09:00 - 10:00	50.9	61.8					
5		10:00 - 11:00	52.3	63.3					
6		11:00 - 12:00	52.9	61.8					
7		12:00 - 13:00	59.7	64.7					
8		13:00 - 14:00	58.8	66.1					
9		14:00 - 15:00	60.3	60.3					
10		15:00 - 16:00	59.3	65.7					
11		16:00 - 17:00	58.8	57.4					
12		17:00 - 18:00	58.3	56.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	57.4	56.1					
14		19:00 - 20:00	56.4	55.0					
15		20:00 - 21:00	56.4	54.6					
16		21:00 - 22:00	55.8	54.5					
		Leq Day	57.0	61.0					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	42.9	42.0	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	43.5	43.2					
3		00:00- 01:00	41.5	42.0					
4		01:00-02:00	43.2	43.1					
5		02:00-03:00	42.9	42.5					
6		03:00-04:00	46.5	46.1					
7		04:00-05:00	45.2	45.5					
8		05:00-06:00	41.6	42.2					
		Leq Day	43.7	43.6					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

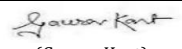
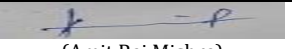
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---- End of Report ----

Page -1 of 1

  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/07
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	26.12.2022
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/NOISE/2022/10/33			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Madhuband UGP	Date of Sampling	08.10.2022	20.10.2022	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	46.6	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	49.0	50.2					
3		08:00 - 09:00	51.4	52.6					
4		09:00 - 10:00	57.0	56.3					
5		10:00 - 11:00	58.4	59.8					
6		11:00 - 12:00	57.6	58.2					
7		12:00 - 13:00	61.2	62.0					
8		13:00 - 14:00	63.2	62.6					
9		14:00 - 15:00	57.0	57.1					
10		15:00 - 16:00	56.1	54.3					
11		16:00 - 17:00	55.6	53.8					
12		17:00 - 18:00	55.1	55.1					
13		18:00 - 19:00	54.4	54.4					
14		19:00 - 20:00	53.3	53.3					
15		20:00 - 21:00	53.0	53.0					
16		21:00 - 22:00	52.8	52.8					
		Leq Day	56.9	57.0					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	48.9	42.2	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	48.1	40.9					
3		00:00- 01:00	47.4	40.4					
4		01:00-02:00	47.4	35.3					
5		02:00-03:00	45.5	35.9					
6		03:00-04:00	44.6	39.5					
7		04:00-05:00	42.1	40.2					
8		05:00-06:00	39.5	40.1					
		Leq Day	46.3	39.8					

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY  (Gaurav Kant)	CHECKED BY  (Amit Raj Mishra)	HOD's Signature
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Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

Page -1 of 1

Ambient Air Quality 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 700 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	- High Volume Sampling (Average flow rate not less than 1.1)
	Respirable Particulate Matter (size less than 10 μm) (RPM)	Annual Average * 24 hours **	250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Respirable Particulate Matter sampling and analysis
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Average * 24 hours **	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1.Improvedwest and Gaeke method 2.Ultraviolet fluorescene
	Oxide of Nitrogen as NO_2	Annual Average * 24 hours **	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	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 clause 2.

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

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

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

Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogendioxide (NO₂), 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 PM₁₀, 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 (O₃) , 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 (NH₃), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C₆H₆), 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.

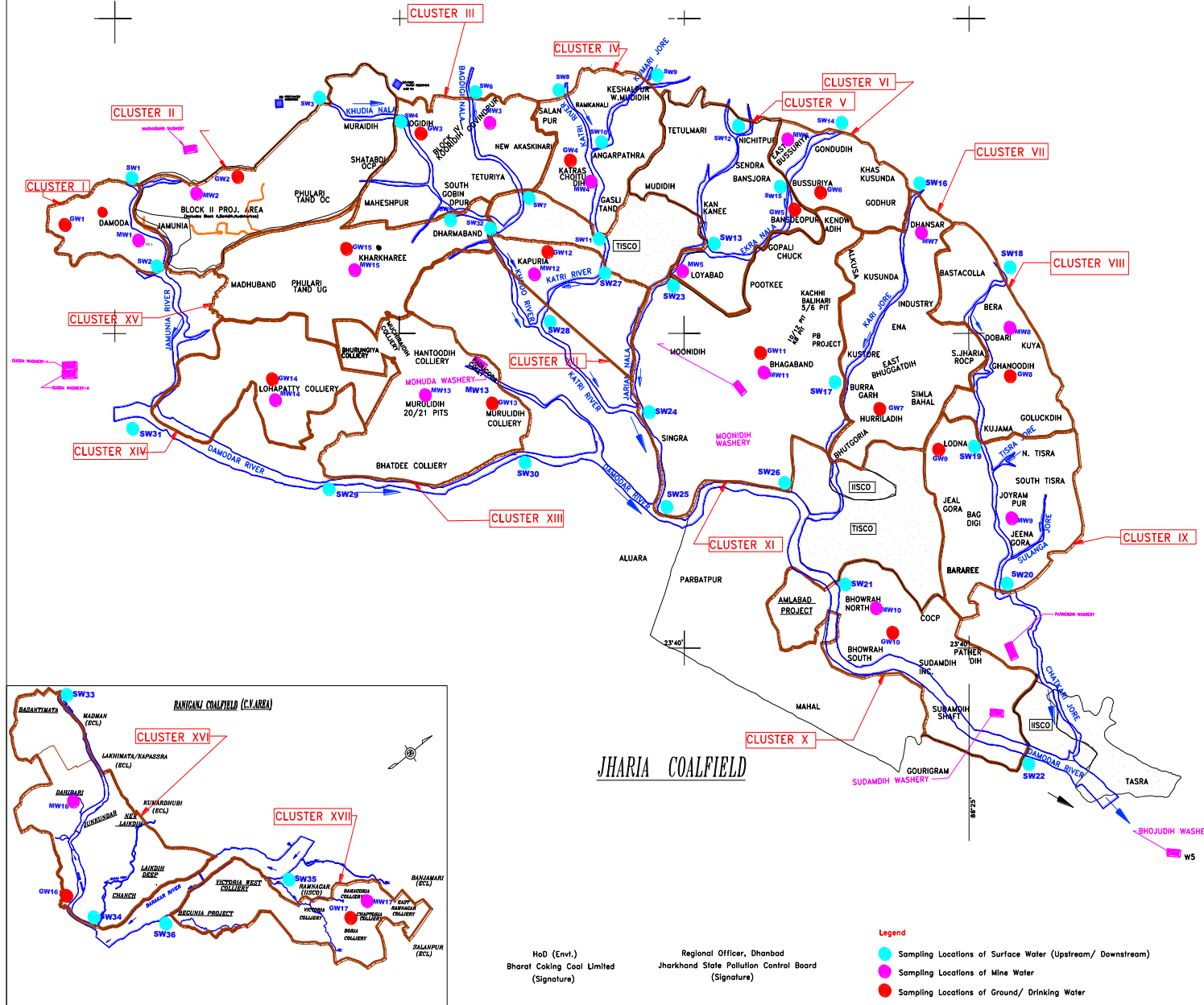
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they JUNE exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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.

Water Sampling Locations in BCCL

INDEX

Cluster	Surface Water (JUS, DIS)	Name of River/Nala/Jore	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Damodar River	MW1	Damodar Area	GW1	Chakraborty Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudra Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudra Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kanti River, Kuman Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kanti Jore	MW7	Dhanbari UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kanti Jore	MW8	Dobani UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kanti Jore	MW9	Jeenagrah	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband UGP	GW11	Bhagaband
XII	SW27, SW28	Kanti River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murudih	GW13	Murudih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Kharkhar Nala	MW15	Kharkhar UGP	GW15	Kharkhar
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudra River	MW16	Dahibani OCP	GW16	Palabani Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria



Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS
Scale	Not to Scale

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE MONTH NOVEMBER, 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CONTENTS

SL. NO.	CHAPTER	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
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2.	CHAPTER-II	INTRODUCTION	6
3.	CHAPTER-III	RESULTS	7-19
4.	CHAPTER-IV	STANDARDS AND PLANS	20-21

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°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 noise levels were recorded in mining areas, washery areas and in residential areas.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine Dust Sampler (PM_{2.5}

sampler) were used for sampling of PM₁₀, SO₂, & 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 analyzed 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 analyzed for four parameters on fortnightly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ 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 PM₁₀& 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.

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-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.” And other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring.

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC& SPCB 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) Lohapatti (A20): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 29.42" N & 86° 12' 49.96" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Project Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Kharkharee CISF Office (A21): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 46' 29.00" N & 86° 14' 37.08" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

ii) Telmachho Bridge (A32): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 14.90" N & 86° 12' 21.20" E. The location was selected for studying the impact of the mining activity on the Telmachho Bridge area as it lies in the buffer zone for the Cluster XIV.

iii) Madhuband UGP Office (A33): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 45' 24.48" N & 86° 11' 59.44" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA



cmpdi
A Mini Ratna Company

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

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

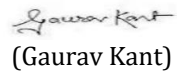
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/08	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	22.02.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/20	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Lohapatti		Date of Sampling	03.11.2022	18.11.2022	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	121	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		47	65	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		33	30	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,


ANALYSED BY


(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY


(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		11/2022	Cluster	Cluste XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/08	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	22.02.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/21	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Kharkharee CISf Office		Date of Sampling	04.11.2022	18.11.2022	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	94	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		65	55	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		26	27	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant

(Gaurav Kant)

CHECKED BY

[Signature]

(Amit Raj Mishra)

HOD's Signature

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

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		11/2022	Cluster	CLUSTER XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/08	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	22.02.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/32	Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)	
Sampling Stations		i	Telmachho Bridge		Date of Sampling	03.11.2022	18.11.2022	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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		114	86	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		64	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		29	30	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

****All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,**

Mani Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant

(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

[Signature]

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/08	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	22.02.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/33	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Madhuband UGP Office		Date of Sampling	03.11.2022	23.11.2022	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	96	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		68	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		26	27	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant
[Signature]

(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

[Signature]

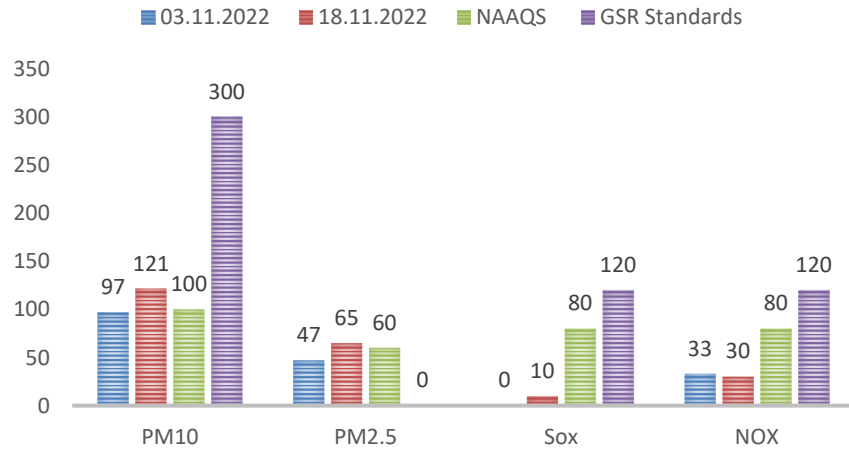
(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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.

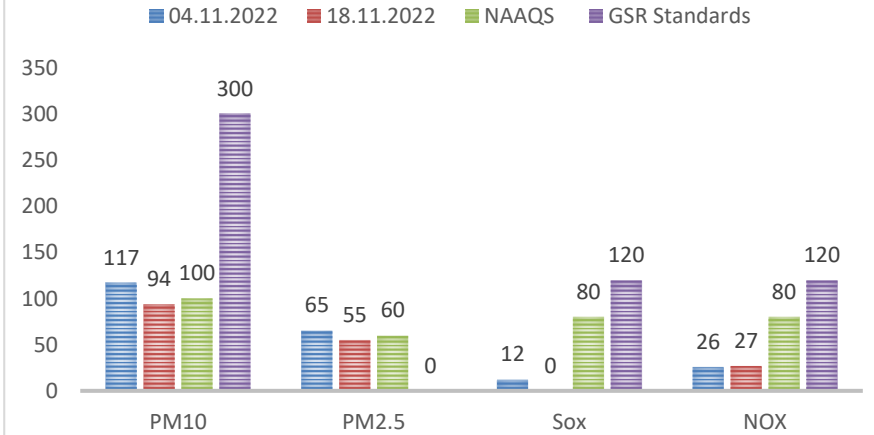
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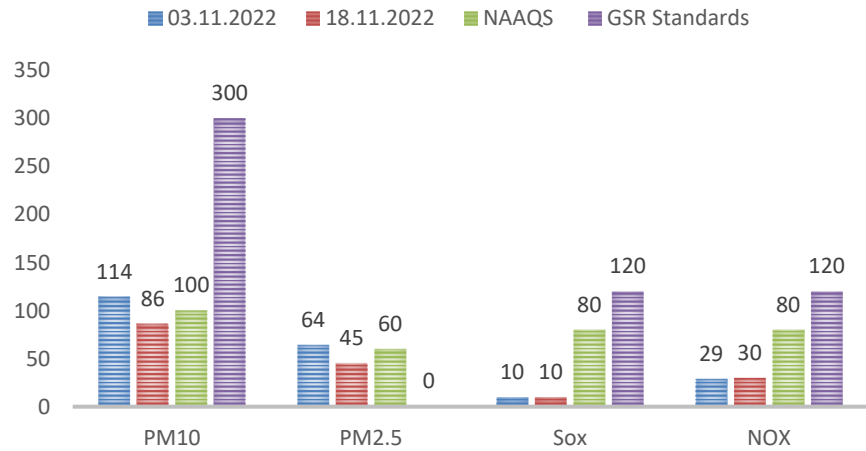
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT LOHAPATTI



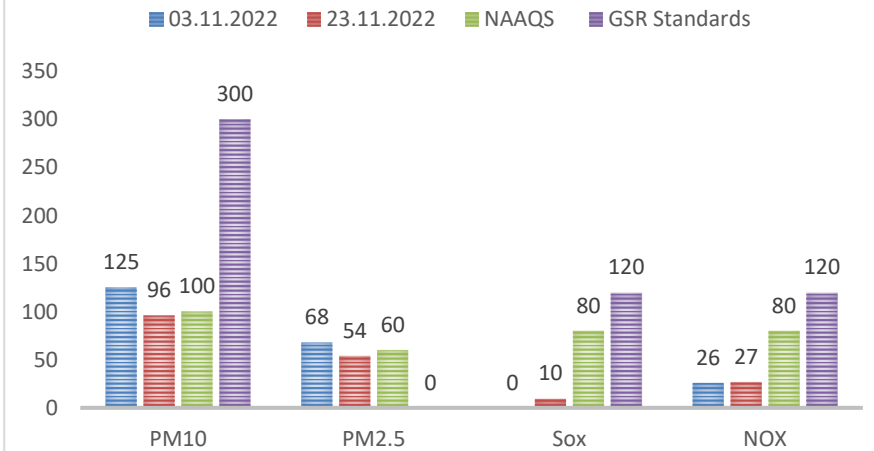
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT KHARKHAREE CISF OFFICE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT TELMACHHO BRIDGE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP OFFICE



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW14)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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



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

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

Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV		Report No.		RI-II/WATER/2022-23/08	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue	22.02.2023
Project		Sampling Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/14		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					
			Date of Sampling		07.11.22	28.11.22		
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	40	39	100 (Max)		10	
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	8.13	8.09	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	

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

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

ANALYSED BY

(Kumar Vaibhav)

CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)

HOD's Signature

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NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites

- i) **Lohapatti (N20)**
- ii) **Kharkharee CISF Office (N21)**
- iii) **Telmacho Bridge (N32)**
- 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

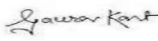
Ambient noise levels were recorded during day time and the observed values were compared with standards prescribed by MoEFCC. The results of Noise levels recorded during day time on fortnightly basis are presented in tabular form along with the applicable standard permissible limits. The observed values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

  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	11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/08
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	22.02.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/20			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Lohapatti	Date of Sampling		03.11.2022	18.11.2022	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	36.4	37.1	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commerc ial Residenti al Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	46.9	48.8					
3		08:00 - 09:00	41.6	45.5					
4		09:00 - 10:00	39	41.2					
5		10:00 - 11:00	41.6	43.0					
6		11:00 - 12:00	40.3	40.9					
7		12:00 - 13:00	41.3	42.3					
8		13:00 - 14:00	37.2	38.9					
9		14:00 - 15:00	37.8	38.1					
10		15:00 - 16:00	51.2	52.0					
11		16:00 - 17:00	54.4	53.6					
12		17:00 - 18:00	55.3	56.5					
13		18:00 - 19:00	39.5	41.0					
14		19:00 - 20:00	42	42.3					
15		20:00 - 21:00	43.1	43.0					
16		21:00 - 22:00	41.8	42.3					
		Leq Day	47.7	48.3					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	55.4	55.6	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commerc ial Residenti al Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	52.9	53.5					
3		00:00- 01:00	52.8	53.0					
4		01:00-02:00	52.1	55.0					
5		02:00-03:00	52.0	54.5					
6		03:00-04:00	52.9	55.0					
7		04:00-05:00	53.1	54.5					
8		05:00-06:00	52.9	37.0					
		Leq Day	50.1	50.9					

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

Sampling Assistants

ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)

CHECKED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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

Month & Year	11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV				Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/08	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue	22.02.2023	
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/21			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Kharkharee UGP		Date of Sampling	04.11.2022	18.11.2022	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	43.5	44.4	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	58.9	60.4					
3		08:00 - 09:00	70.1	71					
4		09:00 - 10:00	72.5	77.5					
5		10:00 - 11:00	49.2	43.1					
6		11:00 - 12:00	76.6	79.5					
7		12:00 - 13:00	48.2	49.2					
8		13:00 - 14:00	45.5	46.8					
9		14:00 - 15:00	39.2	38.2					
10		15:00 - 16:00	43.0	42.7					
11		16:00 - 17:00	47.1	46.9					
12		17:00 - 18:00	56.2	57.5					
13		18:00 - 19:00	43.2	43.7					
14		19:00 - 20:00	40.9	41					
15		20:00 - 21:00	53.0	53.9					
16		21:00 - 22:00	48.8	49.2					
		Leq Day	66.7	70.0					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	42.9	43.1	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	42.5	43.0					
3		00:00- 01:00	42.6	43.0					
4		01:00-02:00	42.1	42.0					
5		02:00-03:00	40.1	37.4					
6		03:00-04:00	40.0	41.3					
7		04:00-05:00	39.9	38.7					
8		05:00-06:00	38.5	36.4					
		Leq Day	38.3	38.2					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

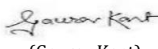
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Month & Year	11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/08
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	22.02.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/32			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Telmacho Bridge		Date of Sampling	03.11.2022	18.11.2022	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	LD L	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards	
								Zones	Limits in dB
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	41.2	44.0	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	52.3	53.0					
3		08:00 - 09:00	55.8	52.9					
4		09:00 - 10:00	60.8	61.5					
5		10:00 - 11:00	59.9	58.8					
6		11:00 - 12:00	61.0	60.2					
7		12:00 - 13:00	62.6	64.7					
8		13:00 - 14:00	60.8	66.1					
9		14:00 - 15:00	58.9	60.3					
10		15:00 - 16:00	58.1	59.3					
11		16:00 - 17:00	55.6	54.5					
12		17:00 - 18:00	51.5	52.0					
13		18:00 - 19:00	48.2	52.3					
14		19:00 - 20:00	46.6	45.6					
15		20:00 - 21:00	41.2	40.9					
16		21:00 - 22:00	40.9	40.5					
		Leq Day	57.5	59.2					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	43.3	43.5	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	43.0	43.8					
3		00:00- 01:00	42.8	42.9					
4		01:00-02:00	42.0	42.9					
5		02:00-03:00	41.9	42.1					
6		03:00-04:00	41.5	41.6					
7		04:00-05:00	43.0	42.0					
8		05:00-06:00	43.5	43.2					
		Leq Day	39.7	39.8					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

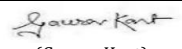
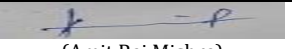
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  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	11/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/08
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	22.02.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/33			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Madhuband UGP		Date of Sampling	03.11.2022	23.11.2022	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	43.2	41.1	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	46.1	45.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	42.3	41.8					
4		09:00 - 10:00	51	50.0					
5		10:00 - 11:00	41.2	40.0					
6		11:00 - 12:00	42	41.6					
7		12:00 - 13:00	44.9	44.0					
8		13:00 - 14:00	40.2	38.2					
9		14:00 - 15:00	39.9	41.4					
10		15:00 - 16:00	38.8	38.1					
11		16:00 - 17:00	40.1	38.0					
12		17:00 - 18:00	41.2	39.3					
13		18:00 - 19:00	42.0	41.3					
14		19:00 - 20:00	41.2	40.6					
15		20:00 - 21:00	39.8	36.0					
16		21:00 - 22:00	37.0	36.1					
		Leq Day	43.5	42.5					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	51.2	50.9	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	50.2					
3		00:00- 01:00	49.8	48.9					
4		01:00-02:00	45.6	46.1					
5		02:00-03:00	44.5	44.0					
6		03:00-04:00	46.9	45.5					
7		04:00-05:00	48.1	47.5					
8		05:00-06:00	49.9	48.2					
		Leq Day	45.9	45.2					

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY  (Gaurav Kant)	CHECKED BY  (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature
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Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.

---- End of Report ----

Page -1 of 1

Ambient Air Quality 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
	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 clause 2.

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

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

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

Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogendioxide (NO₂), 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 PM₁₀, 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 (O₃) , 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 (NH₃), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C₆H₆), 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.

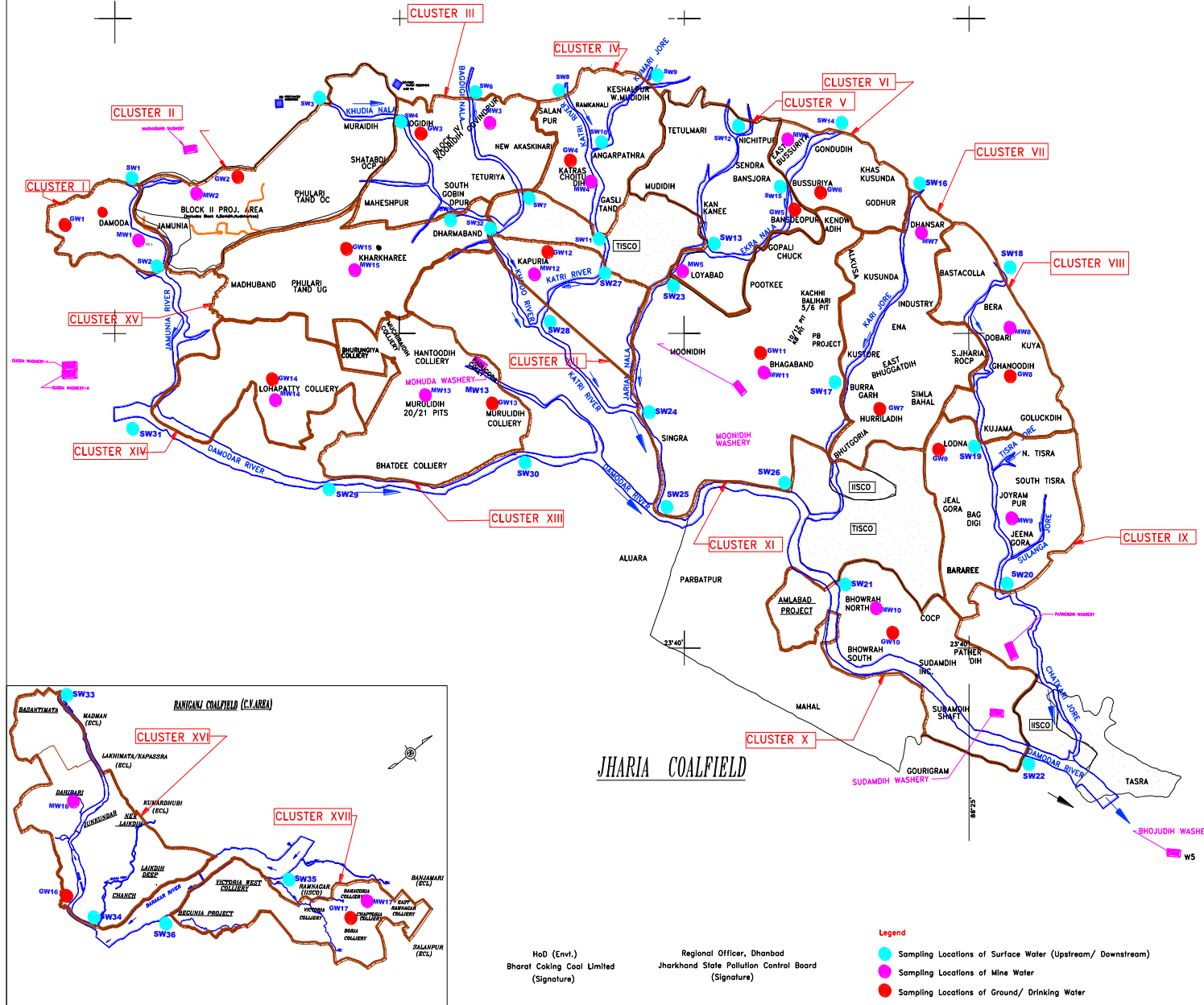
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they JUNE exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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.

Water Sampling Locations in BCCL

INDEX

Cluster	Surface Water (JUS, DIS)	Name of River/Nala/Jore	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Damodar River	MW1	Damodar Area	GW1	Chakraborty Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudra Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudra Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kanti River, Kuman Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankaneer Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kanti Jore	MW7	Dhanbari UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kanti Jore	MW8	Dobari UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kanti Jore	MW9	Jeenagrah	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband UGP	GW11	Bhagaband
XII	SW27, SW28	Kanti River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murudih	GW13	Murudih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW33, SW34	Khudra Nala	MW15	Kharkharer UGP	GW15	Kharkharer
XVI	SW35, SW36	Khudra River	MW16	Dahibani OCP	GW16	Palabani Village
XVII	SW37, SW38	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria



Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS
Scale	Not to Scale

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

(FOR THE MONTH DECEMBER, 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/185/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

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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°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 noise levels were recorded in mining areas, washery areas and in residential areas.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine Dust Sampler (PM_{2.5}

sampler) were used for sampling of PM₁₀, SO₂, & 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 'LEQ' 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ 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 PM₁₀& 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 optimized 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 Standards for Coal Mines, 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

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-XVI is in the Western part of the Raniganj coalfield and situated in the C.V. area of BCCL. It includes a group of 5 Mines (viz. Dahibari Basantimata OCP, Basantimata UG, New Laikdih OCP, Laikdih Deep UG & Chanch UG). The Cluster – XVI is situated about 50 - 55 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XVI 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 River & Barakar River.

1.2 The Cluster-XVI is designed to produce 1.51 MTPA (normative) and 1.963 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 1.51 MTPA (normative) and 1.963 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/185/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th February, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.” And other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring.

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC& SPCB 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) Dahibari OCP (A22): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23°43' 43.11"N 86°45' 5.00" E. The sampler was placed at a height of 1.5m from above ground level of Substation Office.

ii) Basantimata Colliery Office (A23): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 0.24"N 86° 44' 54.71" E. The sampler was placed at Roof of Project Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Gopinathpur village (A24): Residential Area

The location of the sampling station is 23°44' 57.21"N 86°44' 39.19" E. The sampler was placed at a height of 1.5m from above ground level.

ii) Guliardih Village (A25): Residential Area

The sampler was placed at a height of 1.5m from above ground level.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA



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

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		12/2022	Cluster	Cluster XVII			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/09	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	13.03.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Dahibari OCP		Date of Sampling	15.12.22	29.12.22	Zone of Station:	CORE Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	93	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		56	50	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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,**

ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

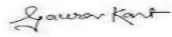
(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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  		CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Air Quality Test Report				CMPDI, RI-II KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in					
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples											
Month & Year		12/2022		Cluster		Cluster XVI		Report No.		RI-II/AIR/2022-23/09	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue		13.03.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/09		Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13, (IS 5182)	
Sampling Stations		i		Basntimata UGP		Date of Sampling		13.12.22		28.12.22	
Zone of Station:		CORE Zone									
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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	94	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100			
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	53	56	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60			
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001, R-2017	<10	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80			
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006, R-2017	21	24	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80			
* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,											
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,											
 ANALYSED BY			 (Gaurav Kant) CHECKED BY			 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature					
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Test Report for Ambient Air Samples											
Month & Year		12/2022		Cluster		XVI		Report No.		RI-II/AIR/2022-23/09	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue		13.03.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/09		Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)	
Sampling Stations		i		Gopinathpur Village		Date of Sampling		14.12.22		28.12.22	
Zone of Station:		Buffer Zone									
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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	115	98	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100			
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	64	56	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60			
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001, R-2017	<10	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80			
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006, R-2017	16	17	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80			
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average, * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,											
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,											
 ANALYSED BY			 (Gaurav Kant) CHECKED BY			 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature					
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Month & Year		12/2022	Cluster	XVI			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/09	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	13.03.2023	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Guliardih Village		Date of Sampling	15.12.22	29.12.22	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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		115	89	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		64	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		20	19	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

****All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,**

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant

**(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY**

[Signature]

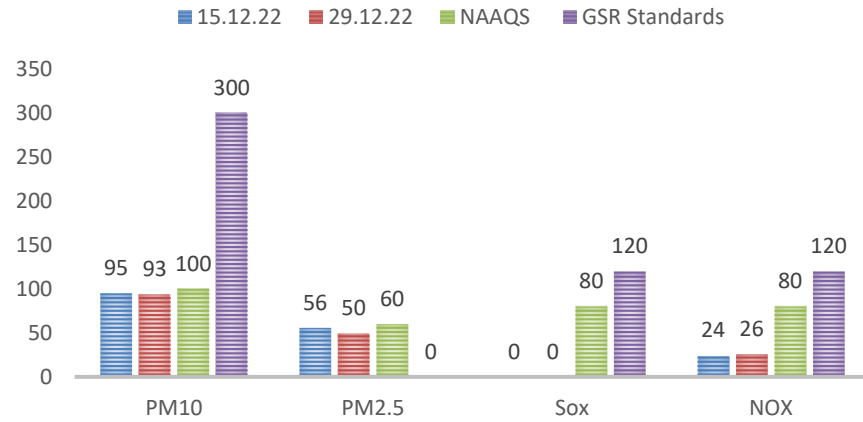
**(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature**

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.

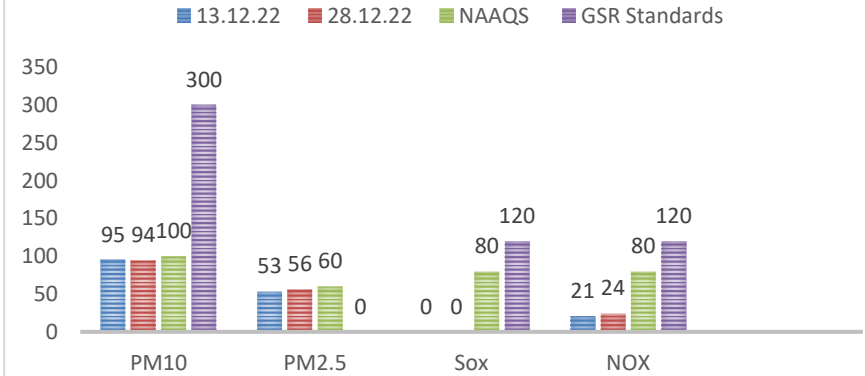
---- End of Report ----

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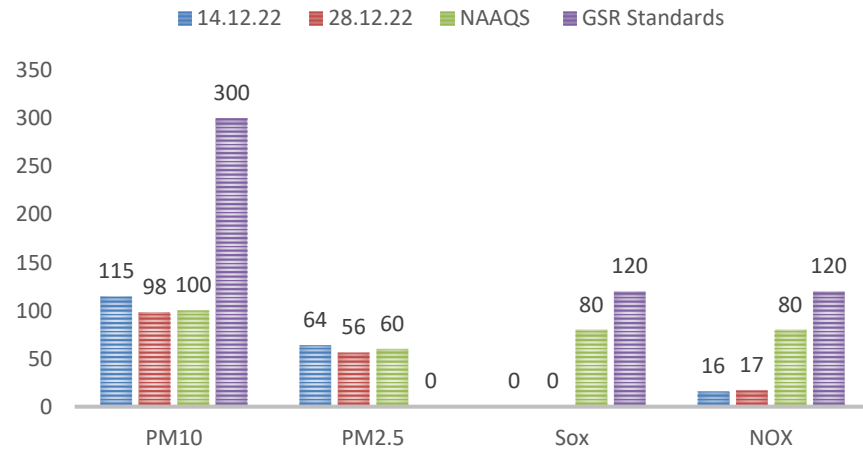
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT DAHIBARI OCP



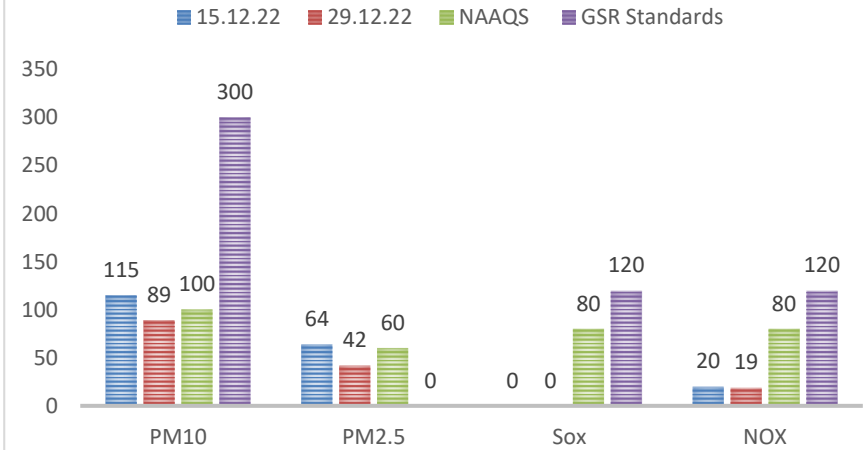
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT BASANTIMATA COLLIERY OFFICE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT GOPINATHPUR VILLAGE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT GULIARDIH VILLAGE



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Dahibari (MW16)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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



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

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

Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	12/2022	Cluster	Cluster XVI		Report No.		RI-II/WATER/2022-23/09	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue	13.03.2023
Project		Sampling Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09		Sampling Method		IS 3025 (Part-1)	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13
Sampling Stations	(i)	Dahibari	Sample Collected in 2.5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent					
			Date of Sampling		12.12.22	26.12.22		
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	47	44	100 (Max)		10	
2	pH	IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric	7.91	7.96	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	20	20	250 (Max)		4	

**LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,*

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

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

4.1 Location of sampling sites

- i) **Dahibari OCP (N22)**
- ii) **Basantimata UGP (N23)**
- iii) **Gopinathpur Village (N24)**
- iv) **Guliardih Village (N25)**

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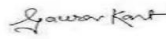
CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Noise Level Test Report

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

Month & Year	12/2022	Cluster	Cluster XVI					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/09
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	13.03.2023
Project			Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13	
Sampling Stations	i	Dahibari OCP		Date of Sampling		15.12.22	29.12.22	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	42.7	42.4	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	44.9	44.6					
3		08:00 - 09:00	47.1	46.8					
4		09:00 – 10:00	50.8	50.8					
5		10:00 - 11:00	55.8	54.7					
6		11:00 - 12:00	51.9	50.8					
7		12:00 - 13:00	54.4	53.6					
8		13:00 - 14:00	53.2	52.9					
9		14:00 - 15:00	53.3	53.5					
10		15:00 - 16:00	53.1	52.5					
11		16:00 - 17:00	53.1	53.0					
12		17:00 - 18:00	53.4	52.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	53.1	53.2					
14		19:00 - 20:00	52.8	52.7					
15		20:00 - 21:00	52.4	52.3					
16		21:00 - 22:00	52.2	51.6					
		Leq Day	52.5	52.0					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	49.2	49.4	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	49.9	49.4					
3		00:00- 01:00	50.0	49.2					
4		01.00-02.00	49.7	50.0					
5		02.00-03.00	49.3	49.7					
6		03.00-04.00	48.7	49.6					
7		04.00-05.00	50.4	50.3					
8		05:00-06:00	50.7	51.0					
		Leq Night	49.8	49.9					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY


(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

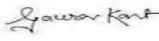

(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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 ----

  cmpdi <i>A Mini Ratna Company</i> 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	12/2022	Cluster	Cluster XVI					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/09	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)								Date of Issue	13.03.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09			Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Basantimata UGP		Date of Sampling	13.12.22	28.12.22	Zone Category of Station:	Core Zone		
Sl. No.	Parameter	Hour / Time of day	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) First Fortnight	Observed Values (in Leq dB(A)) Second Fortnight	Method of Analysis	Range Of Testing	LDL	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards		
								Zones	Limits in dB	
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	53.6	57.8	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	55.9	56.2						
3		08:00 - 09:00	35.2	53.9						
4		09:00 - 10:00	37.2	40.9						
5		10:00 - 11:00	38.5	42.0						
6		11:00 - 12:00	34.2	41.2						
7		12:00 - 13:00	39.6	40.9						
8		13:00 - 14:00	44.0	41.9						
9		14:00 - 15:00	50.3	50.7						
10		15:00 - 16:00	63.5	62.0						
11		16:00 - 17:00	41.7	57.5						
12		17:00 - 18:00	41.4	51.2						
13		18:00 - 19:00	50.9	45.9						
14		19:00 - 20:00	64.3	60.1						
15		20:00 - 21:00	48.0	63.4						
16		21:00 - 22:00	47.4	47.6						
		Leq Day	55.7	56.4						
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	49.9	49.7	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	47.7	48.6						
3		00:00- 01:00	49.2	48.7						
4		01:00-02:00	49.5	49.4						
5		02:00-03:00	48.3	48.4						
6		03:00-04:00	47.5	47.5						
7		04:00-05:00	47.2	47.0						
8		05:00-06:00	52.9	50.6						
		Leq Night	49.4	48.9						

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

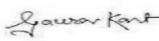
Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY  (Gaurav Kant) CHECKED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature
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Month & Year	1/2022	Cluster	XVI	Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/09				
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)				Date of Issue	13.03.2023			
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13			
Sampling Stations	i	Gopinathpur Village		Date of Sampling	14.12.22	28.12.22	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	80.7	35.0	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	75.2	36.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	74.5	33.3					
4		09:00 - 10:00	55.6	32.3					
5		10:00 - 11:00	59.4	33.3					
6		11:00 - 12:00	54.5	33.3					
7		12:00 - 13:00	57.4	33.1					
8		13:00 - 14:00	59.7	33.3					
9		14:00 - 15:00	69.0	33.1					
10		15:00 - 16:00	83.5	46.1					
11		16:00 - 17:00	75.8	35.1					
12		17:00 - 18:00	81.6	33.8					
13		18:00 - 19:00	57.5	33.7					
14		19:00 - 20:00	75.8	34.4					
15		20:00 - 21:00	75.8	44.0					
16		21:00 - 22:00	67.5	45.8					
		Leq Day	76.3	39.3					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	43.6	43.8	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	43.6	43.9					
3		00:00- 01:00	43.4	43.3					
4		01:00-02:00	43.2	43.0					
5		02:00-03:00	43.1	42.9					
6		03:00-04:00	43.0	43.3					
7		04:00-05:00	43.3	43.5					
8		05:00-06:00	43.4	43.6					
		Leq Night	43.3	43.4					

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

Sampling Assistants	 (Gaurav Kant) CHECKED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature
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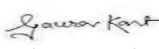
---- End of Report ----

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  cmpdi <i>A Mini Ratna Company</i> 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	12/2022	Cluster	XVI	Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/09				
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue		
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/09	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13				
Sampling Stations	i	Guliardih Village	Date of Sampling	15.12.22	29.12.22	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	65.2	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	69.2	66.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	47.3	51.6					
4		09:00 - 10:00	50.9	50.8					
5		10:00 - 11:00	49.7	52.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	46.4	49.7					
7		12:00 - 13:00	51.7	46.3					
8		13:00 - 14:00	53.0	53.2					
9		14:00 - 15:00	60.4	57.5					
10		15:00 - 16:00	75.0	64.9					
11		16:00 - 17:00	51.3	49.8					
12		17:00 - 18:00	50.6	50.4					
13		18:00 - 19:00	61.8	62.9					
14		19:00 - 20:00	49.4	58.1					
15		20:00 - 21:00	54.4	55.4					
16		21:00 - 22:00	51.4	52.1					
		Leq Day	64.7	59.6					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	46.0	45.2	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring -2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commercial Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	45.2	45.0					
3		00:00- 01:00	44.9	44.6					
4		01:00-02:00	44.5	44.4					
5		02:00-03:00	44.3	45.0					
6		03:00-04:00	44.1	44.4					
7		04:00-05:00	44.6	44.9					
8		05:00-06:00	44.9	44.8					
		Leq Night	44.8	44.8					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
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 ----

Page -1 of 1

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

Category	Pollutant	Time weighted average	Concentration in Ambient Air	Method of Measurement
1	2	3	4	5
III Coal mines located in the coal fields of • Jharia • Raniganj • Bokaro	Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	Annual Average * 24 hours **	500 µg/m ³ 700 µg/m ³	- High Volume Sampling (Average flow rate not less than 1.1
	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/8hourlyvalueshallbemet 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.

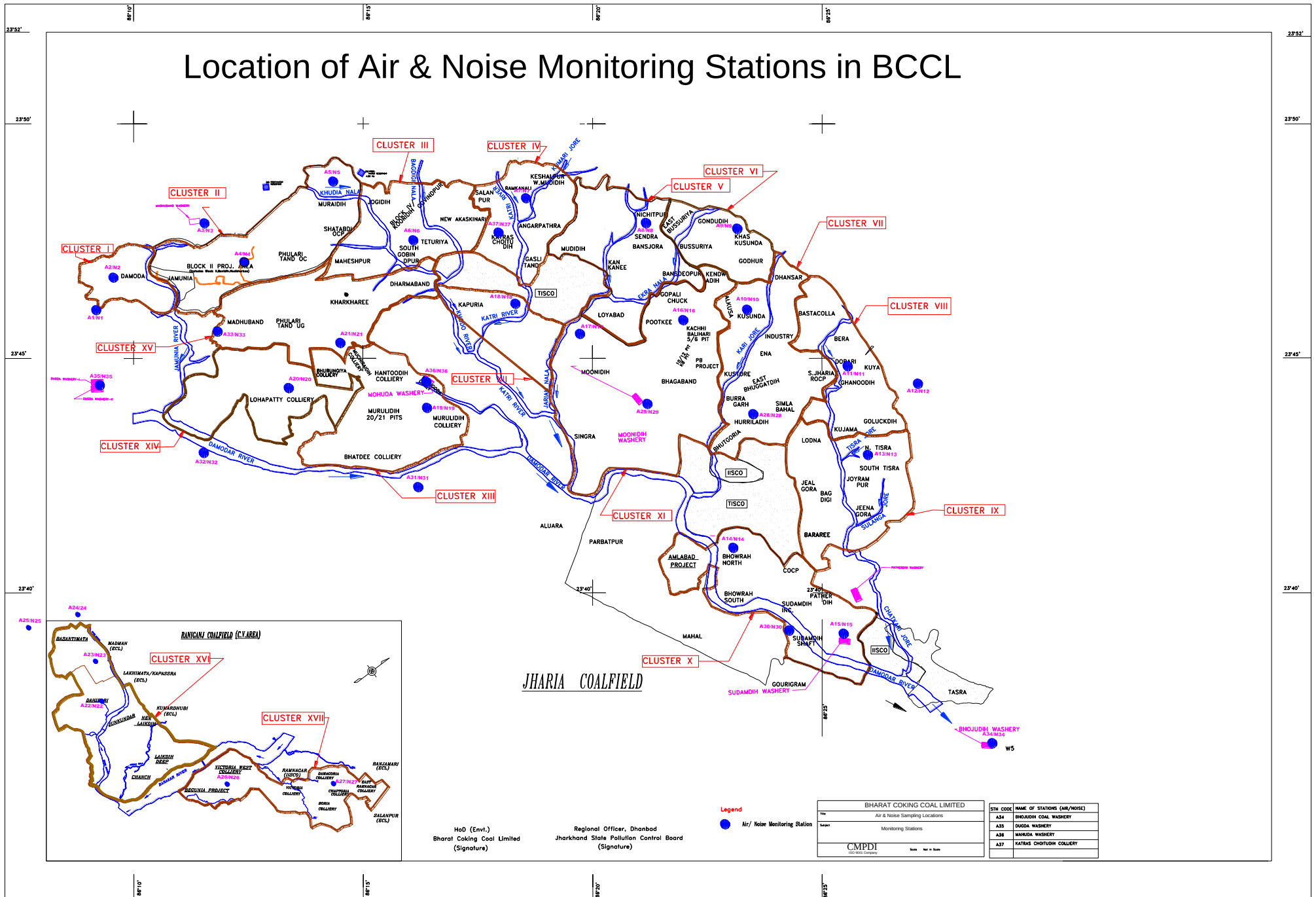
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogendioxide (NO₂), 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 PM₁₀, 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 (O₃) , 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 (NH₃), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C₆H₆), 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.

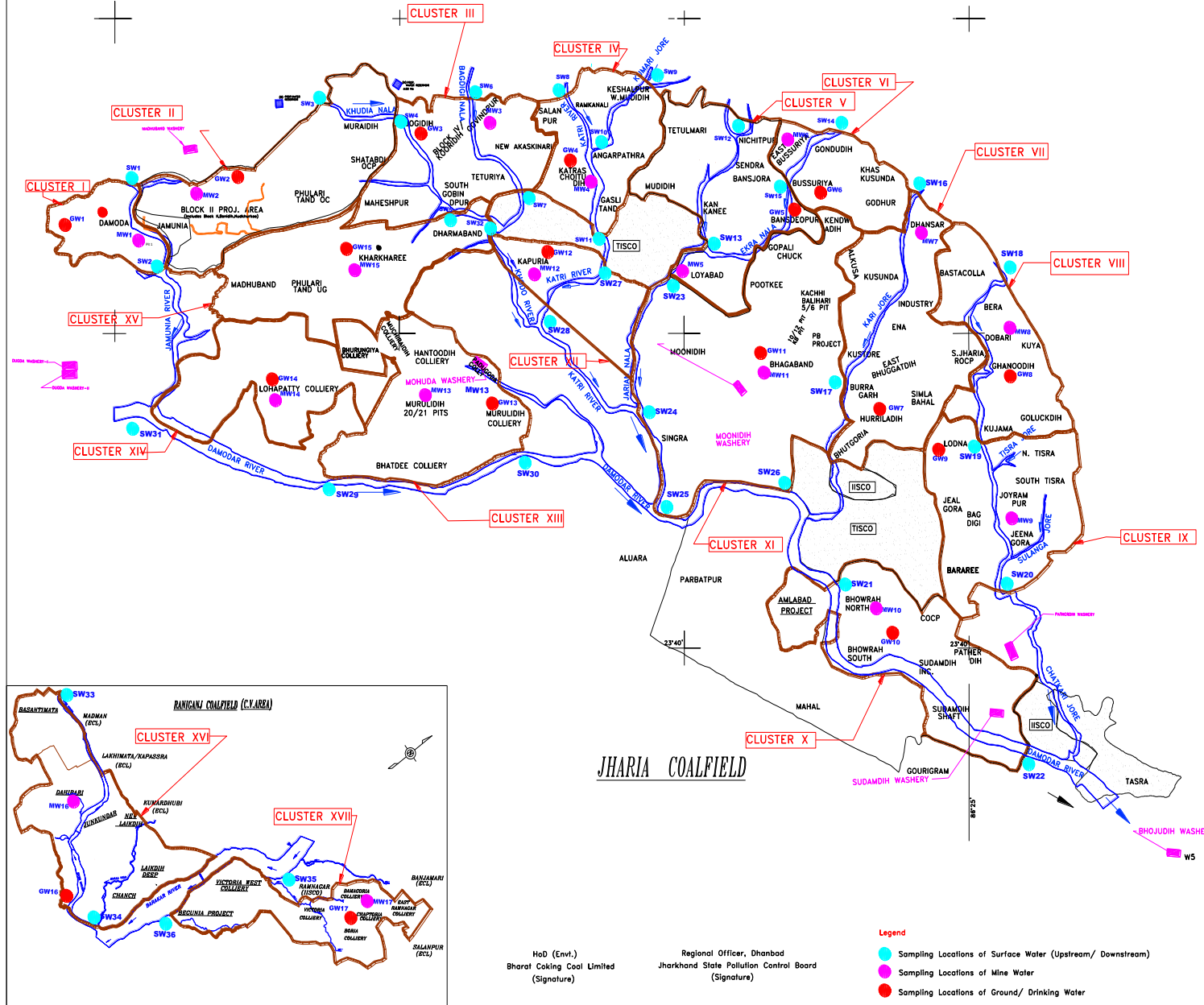
Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL

INDEX

Cluster	Surface Water (JUS, DIS)	Name of River/Nala / Jore	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Damodar River	MW1	Damodar Area	GW1	Chakraborty Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudra Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudra Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kanti River, Kuman Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kanti Jore	MW7	Dhanbari UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kanti Jore	MW8	Dobani UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kanti Jore	MW9	Jeevanagar	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband UGP	GW11	Bhagaband
XII	SW27, SW28	Kanti River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murudih (20/21)	GW13	Murudih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Kharkhar Nala	MW15	Kharkhar UGP	GW15	Kharkhar
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudra River	MW16	Dahibani OCP	GW16	Palabani Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria



Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS
Scale	Not to Scale

STRICTLY RESTRICTED**FOR COMPANY USE ONLY RESTRICTED**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE MONTH JANUARY, 2023)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

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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°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 noise levels were recorded in mining areas, washery areas and in residential areas.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine Dust Sampler (PM_{2.5}

sampler) were used for sampling of PM₁₀, SO₂, & 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 analyzed 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 analyzed for four parameters on fortnightly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI, RI- II, Dhanbad.

3.3 Noise level monitoring

Noise level measurements in form of 'LEQ' 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ 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 PM₁₀& 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.

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-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.” And other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring.

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC& SPCB 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) Lohapatti (A20): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 29.42" N & 86° 12' 49.96" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Project Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Kharkharee CISF Office (A21): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 46' 29.00" N & 86° 14' 37.08" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

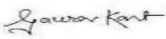
ii) Telmachho Bridge (A32): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 14.90" N & 86° 12' 21.20" E. The location was selected for studying the impact of the mining activity on the Telmachho Bridge area as it lies in the buffer zone for the Cluster XIV.

iii) Madhuband UGP Office (A33): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 45' 24.48" N & 86° 11' 59.44" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

  		CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Air Quality Test Report				CMPDI, RI-II KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in	
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples							
Month & Year		01/2023		Cluster		Cluster XIV	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)				Report No.	
Project				Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2023/10	
Sampling Stations		i		Lohapatti		Date of Sampling	
						04.01.2023	
						18.01.2023	
						Zone of Station:	
						Buffer Zone	
Sl. No.		Parameter		Method Analysis		Observed Values (in µg/m³)	
						1st FN	
						2nd FN	
						Range Of Testing	
						LDL	
						MoEF Standards Notification dated 25th September,2000 (GSR 742 E)	
						NAAQS, 2009	
1		PM ₁₀		IS -5182(Part 23):2006, R-2017		97	
2		PM _{2.5}		IS -5182(Part 24):2019		53	
3		SO ₂		IS-5182(Part-2): 2001, R-2017		<10	
4		NO ₂		IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006, R-2017		24	
						91	
						52	
						13	
						22	
						10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	
						10 µg/m³	
						10 µg/m³ - 400 µg/m³	
						10 µg/m³	
						10 µg/m³ - 1050 µg/m³	
						10 µg/m³	
						06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	
						06 µg/m³	
						300	
						Not Specified	
						120	
						120	
						100	
						60	
						80	
						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.							
---- End of Report ----							
Page -1 of 1							



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

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		01/2023	Cluster	Cluste XIV			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	23.03.23	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/10	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Kharkharee CISf Office		Date of Sampling	04.01.2023	18.01.2023	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	97	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		53	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		26	14	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

[Signature]
ANALYSED BY

[Signature]
(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY

[Signature]
(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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Cluster – XIV, BCCL Environmental Monitoring Report



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

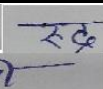
CMPDIL, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone:0326-223-850
email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

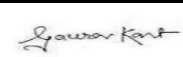
Month & Year		01/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV			Report No.	RI-II/AIR/2022-23/10	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	23.03.23	
Project				Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/10	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Sampling Stations		i	Madhuband UGP Office		Date of Sampling	05.01.2023	19.01.2023	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		65	56	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017		12	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017		28	21	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

ANALYSED BY



(Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY



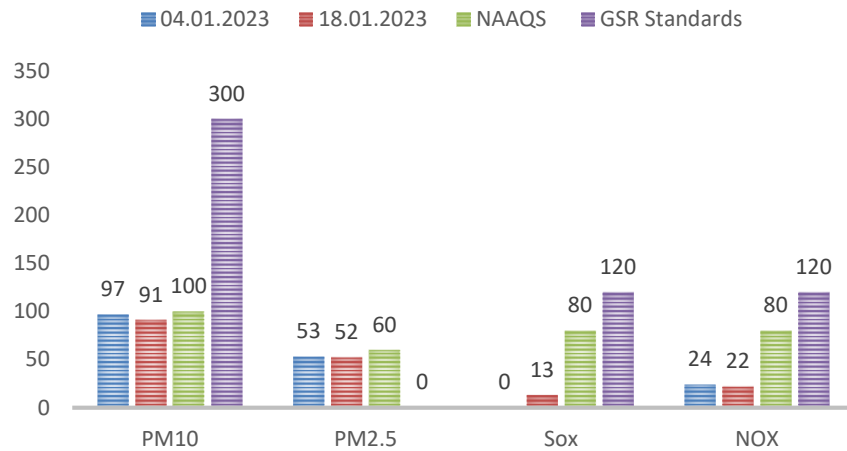
(Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

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.

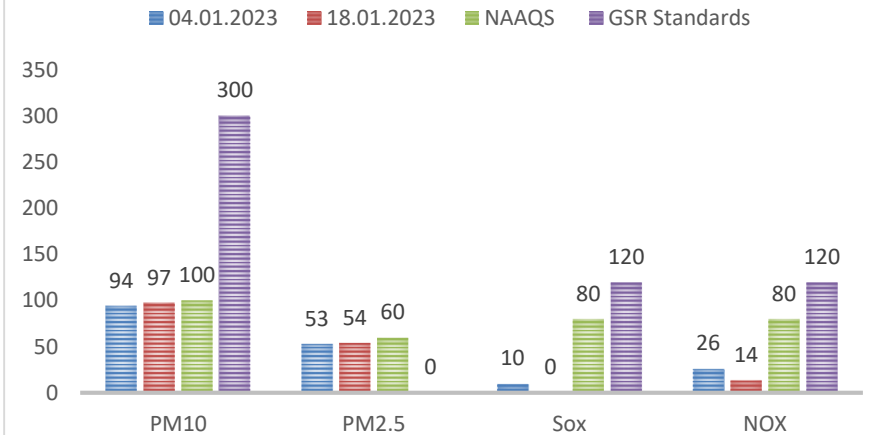
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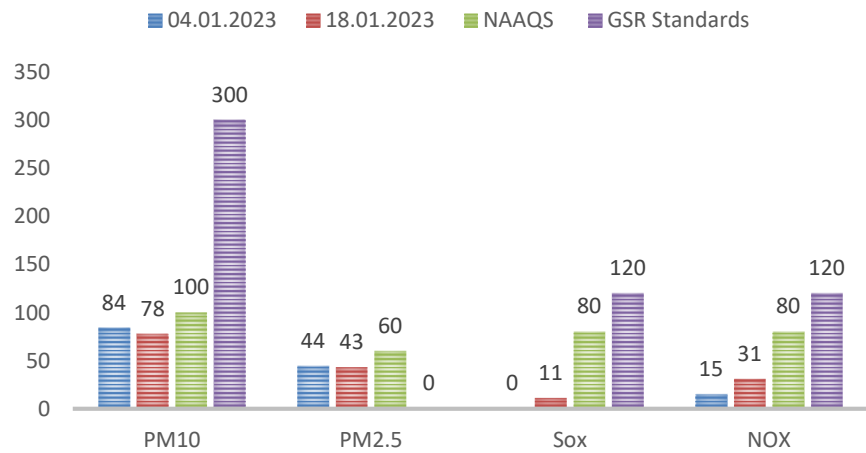
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT LOHAPATTI



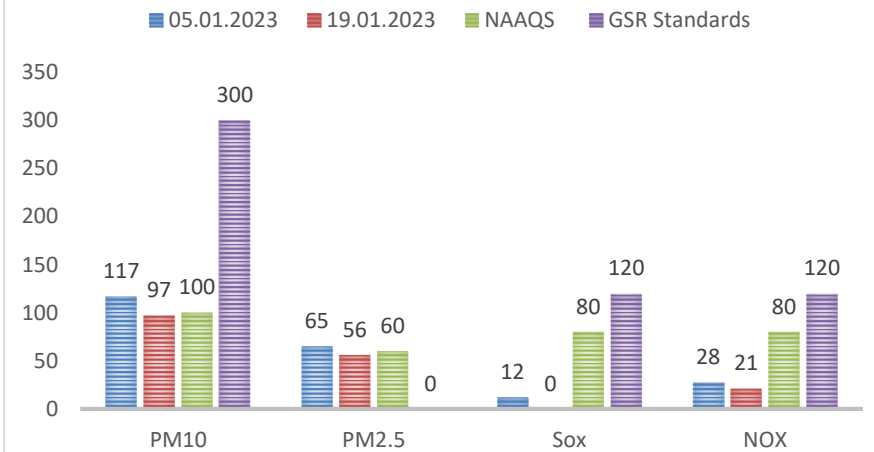
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT KHARKHAREE CISF OFFICE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT TELMACHHO BRIDGE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP OFFICE



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW14)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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



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

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

Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	01/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV		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	23.03.23
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					
			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	

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

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

ANALYSED BY

(Kumar Vaibhav)

CHECKED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)

HOD's Signature

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---- End of Report ----

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites

- i) **Lohapatti (N20)**
- ii) **Kharkharee CISF Office (N21)**
- iii) **Telmacho Bridge (N32)**
- 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

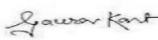
Ambient noise levels were recorded during day time and the observed values were compared with standards prescribed by MoEFCC. The results of Noise levels recorded during day time on fortnightly basis are presented in tabular form along with the applicable standard permissible limits. The observed values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

  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	01/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV					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	23.03.23
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/10			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Lohapatti		Date of Sampling	04.01.2023	18.01.2023	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	36.0	36.6	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	46.4	45.6					
3		08:00 - 09:00	41.2	46.1					
4		09:00 - 10:00	38.5	40.9					
5		10:00 - 11:00	41.2	42.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	39.9	44.9					
7		12:00 - 13:00	40.9	43.5					
8		13:00 - 14:00	42.2	45.1					
9		14:00 - 15:00	41.6	42.9					
10		15:00 - 16:00	44.1	44.5					
11		16:00 - 17:00	44.2	44.3					
12		17:00 - 18:00	44.0	45.1					
13		18:00 - 19:00	44.0	44.9					
14		19:00 - 20:00	43.5	43.1					
15		20:00 - 21:00	43.4	43.2					
16		21:00 - 22:00	43.2	43.1					
		Leq Day	42.8	44.0					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	42.9	42.9	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	42.8	42.3					
3		00:00- 01:00	42.5	42.4					
4		01:00-02:00	42.1	43.0					
5		02:00-03:00	42.0	42.3					
6		03:00-04:00	41.9	42.0					
7		04:00-05:00	41.5	42.1					
8		05:00-06:00	42.3	42.6					
		Leq Day	42.3	42.5					

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

Sampling Assistants

ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
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 XIV				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	23.03.23	
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/10			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Kharkharee UGP		Date of Sampling	04.01.2023	18.01.2023	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	43.1	43.9	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	58.3	58.2					
3		08:00 - 09:00	69.3	69.5					
4		09:00 - 10:00	69.2	68.9					
5		10:00 - 11:00	65.6	64.5					
6		11:00 - 12:00	62.8	62.3					
7		12:00 - 13:00	60.4	61.4					
8		13:00 - 14:00	58.8	58.1					
9		14:00 - 15:00	56.6	55.9					
10		15:00 - 16:00	55.1	55.4					
11		16:00 - 17:00	55.4	56.0					
12		17:00 - 18:00	55.2	55.7					
13		18:00 - 19:00	52.6	52.6					
14		19:00 - 20:00	50.9	51.0					
15		20:00 - 21:00	48.9	49.1					
16		21:00 - 22:00	48.3	48.7					
		Leq Day	62.2	62.1					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	45.6	43.5	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	42.9	43.4					
3		00:00- 01:00	43.0	43.4					
4		01:00-02:00	41.2	42.4					
5		02:00-03:00	40.9	37.8					
6		03:00-04:00	40.4	41.7					
7		04:00-05:00	40.2	39.1					
8		05:00-06:00	38.9	36.8					
		Leq Day	42.1	41.7					

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY (Gaurav Kant) CHECKED BY	(Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature
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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.

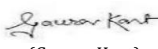
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Page -1 of 1

  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	01/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV					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	23.03.23
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/10			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Telmacho Bridge		Date of Sampling	04.01.2023	18.01.2023	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	LD L	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards	
								Zones	Limits in dB
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	40.8	43.6	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	51.8	52.4					
3		08:00 - 09:00	55.2	52.3					
4		09:00 - 10:00	60.1	60.8					
5		10:00 - 11:00	59.3	58.2					
6		11:00 - 12:00	60.3	59.6					
7		12:00 - 13:00	61.9	64.0					
8		13:00 - 14:00	60.1	65.4					
9		14:00 - 15:00	58.3	59.7					
10		15:00 - 16:00	57.5	58.8					
11		16:00 - 17:00	55.1	53.9					
12		17:00 - 18:00	51.0	51.4					
13		18:00 - 19:00	47.6	51.8					
14		19:00 - 20:00	46.1	45.1					
15		20:00 - 21:00	43.1	43.2					
16		21:00 - 22:00	42.5	42.1					
		Leq Day	56.9	58.5					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	41.0	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	40.1	40.1					
3		00:00- 01:00	40.0	40.0					
4		01:00-02:00	40.0	40.9					
5		02:00-03:00	40.8	40.9					
6		03:00-04:00	41.0	41.0					
7		04:00-05:00	41.2	41.2					
8		05:00-06:00	41.3	41.4					
		Leq Day	40.7	40.8					

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

Sampling Assistants

ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
CHECKED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
HOD's Signature

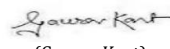
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Page -1 of 1

  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	10/2022	Cluster	Cluster XIV					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	23.03.23
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/10			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)) 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	40.4	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 Day	42.0	42.3					

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY  (Gaurav Kant) 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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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
	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 clause 2.

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

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

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

Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), 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 PM₁₀, 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 (O₃) , 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 (NH₃), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C₆H₆), 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 by HPLC/GC analysis
Arsenic (As), ng/m³	Annual *	06	06	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
Nickel (Ni), ng/m³	Annual *	20	20	-AAS/ICP Method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

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

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

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



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL

JHARIA COALFIELD

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

INDEX

Cluster	Surface 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	Khudua Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudua Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogidih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kashi River, Kumari Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankaneer Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ebra Nala	MW5	Mutidih	GW5	Nichitpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bangora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kan Jore	MW7	Dhanasir UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kashi Jore	MW8	Dobani UGP	GW8	Ghanaduh
IX	SW19, SW20	Kashi Jore	MW9	Jeenagora	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River, Jarian Nala	MW10	Showrah North UGP	GW10	Showrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband h UGP	GW11	Bhagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Damodar River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Muridih (20/21)	GW13	Muridih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapat	GW14	Lohapat
XV	SW5, SW32	Khudua Nala	MW15	Khanharee UGP	GW15	Khanharee
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudua Nala	MW16	Dahibari OCP	GW16	Patalbar Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Rakhar River	MW17	Diamgoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

Owner: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

Title: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Subject: MONITORING STATIONS

CMPDI

Date: Not to Date

Cluster	Surface Water (JUS, DIS)	Name of River/ Nala	Minel Effluent Jore	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Jamunara River	MW1	Damdama Area	GW1	Ghutey Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudia Nala	Block II OCP	MW2	GW2	Joytampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudia Nala, Ragdi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kahi River, Kumari Jore	MW4	Chotdih Jore	GW4	Kankane Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudih	GW5	Nichipur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bussaria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kari Jore	MW7	Pharap UGP	GW7	Hurradih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kashi Jore	MW8	Dobani UGP	GW8	Ghanidih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kashi Jore	MW9	Jeenagara UGP	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damdara River	MW10	Showrah Nala	GW10	Showrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damdara River	MW11	Itahagah UGP	GW11	Itahagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Kashir Damdara River	MW12	Kapuria Muridih (2022)	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damdara River	MW13	Pharap UGP	GW13	Muridih
XIV	SW31, SW29	Damdara River	MW14	Lohapatti UGP	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Khudia Nala	MW15	Chharanpur UGP	GW15	Kharkharke
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudia River	MW16	Dambani OCP	GW16	Pallabari Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Etakara River	MW17	Hanagana Colliery	GW17	Chapnoti

Customer: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
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NAME	MONITORING STATIONS
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TABLE 1. *Continued*

CMPDI	Scale Not to Scale
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STRICTLY RESTRICTED**FOR COMPANY USE ONLY RESTRICTED**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE MONTH FEBRUARY, 2023)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

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4.	CHAPTER-IV	STANDARDS AND PLANS	20-21

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°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 noise levels were recorded in mining areas, washery areas and in residential areas.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine Dust Sampler (PM_{2.5}

sampler) were used for sampling of PM₁₀, SO₂, & 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 analyzed 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 analyzed for four parameters on fortnightly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI, RI- II, Dhanbad.

3.3 Noise level monitoring

Noise level measurements in form of 'LEQ' 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ 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 PM₁₀& 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.

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-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.” And other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring.

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC& SPCB 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) Lohapatti (A20): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 29.42" N & 86° 12' 49.96" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Project Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Kharkharee CISF Office (A21): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 46' 29.00" N & 86° 14' 37.08" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

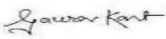
ii) Telmachho Bridge (A32): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 14.90" N & 86° 12' 21.20" E. The location was selected for studying the impact of the mining activity on the Telmachho Bridge area as it lies in the buffer zone for the Cluster XIV.

iii) Madhuband UGP Office (A33): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 45' 24.48" N & 86° 11' 59.44" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

  		CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Air Quality Test Report				CMPDI, RI-II KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in		
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples								
Month & Year	02/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV			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	Lohapatti	Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/10	Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Date of Sampling	03/02/2023		Period of Analysis	01.03.2023	15.03.2023	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis of	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	49	53	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	<10	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	30	33	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,								
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,								
 ANALYSED BY		 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY		 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by				
Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.								
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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		02/2023	Cluster	Cluste XIV			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			Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/11	Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Date of Sampling		08/02/2023		22/02/2023	Period of Analysis	01.03.2023	15.03.2023	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	121	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		53	69	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		27	29	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

[Signature]

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised by

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  		CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Air Quality Test Report				CMPDIL, RI-II KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in		
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples								
Month & Year	02/2023	Cluster	CLUSTER XIV			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		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/11		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13, (IS 5182)		
Date of Sampling	03/02/2023	20/02/2023	Period of Analysis	01.03.2023	15.03.2023	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis of	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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	82	71	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	44	36	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001, R-2017	<10	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006, R-2017	31	32	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,								
 ANALYSED BY			 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY			 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by		
Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env), CMPDI, RI-II.								
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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		02/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV			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				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:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant
[Signature]

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

[Signature]

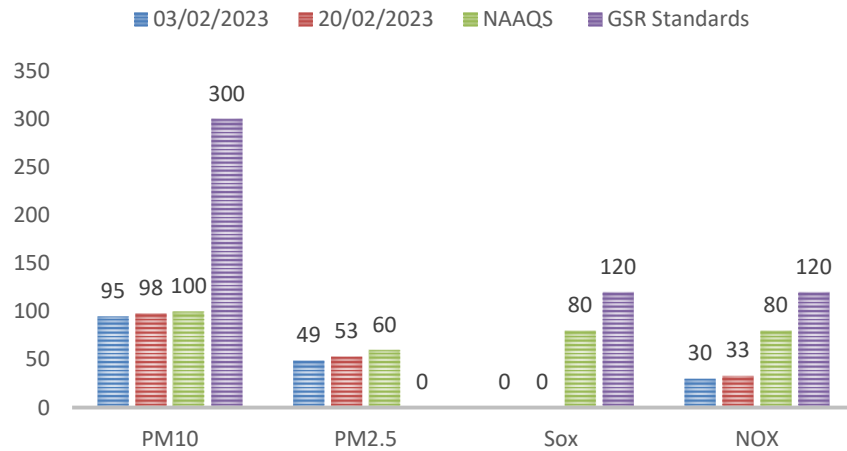
(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised by

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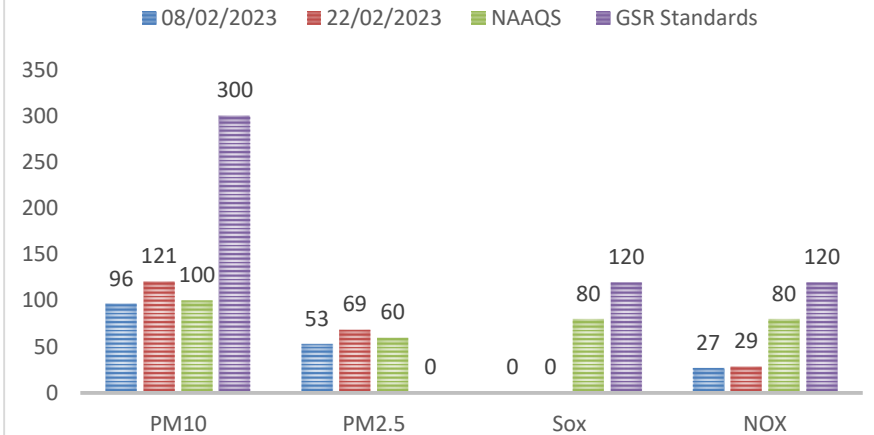
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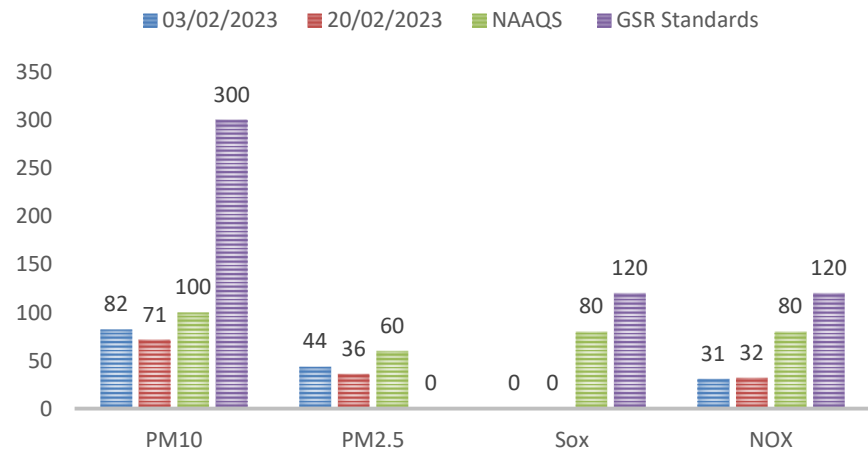
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT LOHAPATTI



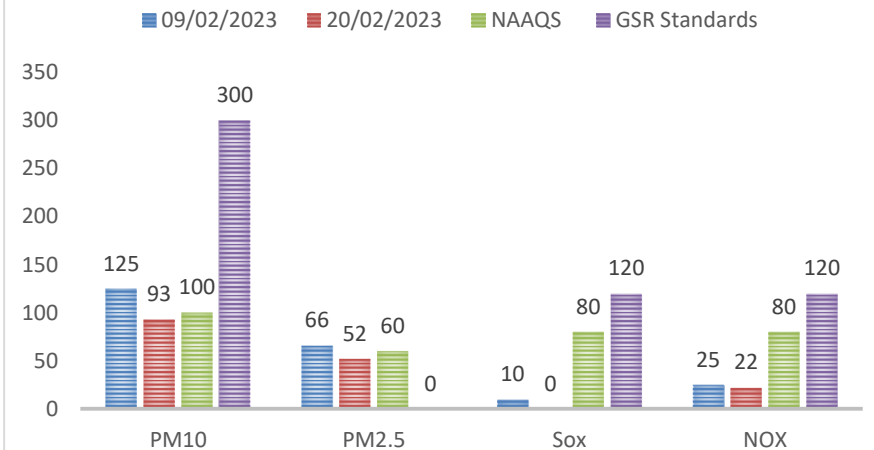
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT KHARKHAREE CISF OFFICE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT TELMACHHO BRIDGE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP OFFICE



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW14)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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



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

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

Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	02/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV		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		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	34		33	
4	COD	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method	24	28	7.69		7.81	

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

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

ANALYSED BY

REVIEWED BY

Authorised by

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NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites

- i) **Lohapatti (N20)**
- ii) **Kharkharee CISF Office (N21)**
- iii) **Telmacho Bridge (N32)**
- iv) **Madhuband UGP (N33)**

4.2 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).

4.3 Results & Interpretations

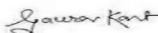
Ambient noise levels were recorded during day time & night time and the observed values were compared with standards prescribed by MoEF&CC. The results of Noise levels recorded during day & night time on fortnightly basis are presented in tabular form along with the applicable standard permissible limits.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

  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 XIV					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		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/11			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Lohapatti		Date of Sampling	03/02/2023	20/02/2023	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	35.6	36.2	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commerc ial Residenti al Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	45.9	45.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	40.8	45.6					
4		09:00 - 10:00	38.1	40.5					
5		10:00 - 11:00	40.8	42.2					
6		11:00 - 12:00	39.5	44.4					
7		12:00 - 13:00	40.5	43.1					
8		13:00 - 14:00	41.8	44.6					
9		14:00 - 15:00	41.2	42.5					
10		15:00 - 16:00	43.6	44					
11		16:00 - 17:00	43.7	43.8					
12		17:00 - 18:00	43.5	44.6					
13		18:00 - 19:00	43.5	44.4					
14		19:00 - 20:00	43.1	42.7					
15		20:00 - 21:00	43	42.8					
16		21:00 - 22:00	42.8	42.7					
		Leq Day	42.3	43.5					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	42.8	42.8	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring - 2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A)	Industrial Commerc ial Residenti al Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	42.7	42.2					
3		00:00- 01:00	42.4	42.3					
4		01:00-02:00	42	42.9					
5		02:00-03:00	41.9	42.2					
6		03:00-04:00	41.8	41.9					
7		04:00-05:00	41.4	42					
8		05:00-06:00	42.2	42.5					
		Leq Day	42.2	42.4					

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

Sampling Assistants

ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised by

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

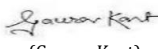
Month & Year	02/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV				Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)						Date of Issue	31.03.2023	
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/11			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Kharkharee UGP		Date of Sampling	08/02/2023	22/02/2023	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	42.7	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	57.7	57.6					
3		08:00 - 09:00	68.6	68.8					
4		09:00 - 10:00	68.5	68.2					
5		10:00 - 11:00	64.9	63.8					
6		11:00 - 12:00	62.2	61.7					
7		12:00 - 13:00	59.8	60.8					
8		13:00 - 14:00	58.2	57.5					
9		14:00 - 15:00	56	55.3					
10		15:00 - 16:00	54.5	54.8					
11		16:00 - 17:00	54.8	55.4					
12		17:00 - 18:00	54.6	55.1					
13		18:00 - 19:00	52.1	52.1					
14		19:00 - 20:00	50.4	50.5					
15		20:00 - 21:00	48.4	48.6					
16		21:00 - 22:00	47.8	48.2					
		Leq Day	61.6	61.4					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	45.5	43.4	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	42.8	43.3					
3		00:00- 01:00	42.9	43.3					
4		01:00-02:00	41.1	42.3					
5		02:00-03:00	40.8	37.8					
6		03:00-04:00	40.3	41.6					
7		04:00-05:00	40.1	39.1					
8		05:00-06:00	38.9	36.8					
		Leq Day	42.0	41.6					

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY	 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by
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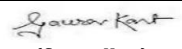
  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	02/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	31.03.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/11			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Telmacho Bridge		Date of Sampling	03/02/2023	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	LD L	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards Zones Limits in dB	
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	40.4	43.2	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	51.3	51.9					
3		08:00 - 09:00	54.6	51.8					
4		09:00 - 10:00	59.5	60.2					
5		10:00 - 11:00	58.7	57.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	59.7	59					
7		12:00 - 13:00	61.3	63.3					
8		13:00 - 14:00	59.5	64.7					
9		14:00 - 15:00	57.7	59.1					
10		15:00 - 16:00	56.9	58.2					
11		16:00 - 17:00	54.5	53.3					
12		17:00 - 18:00	50.5	50.9					
13		18:00 - 19:00	47.1	51.3					
14		19:00 - 20:00	45.6	44.6					
15		20:00 - 21:00	42.7	42.8					
16		21:00 - 22:00	42.1	41.7					
		Leq Day	56.3	57.9					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	40.9	40.5	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	40	40					
3		00:00- 01:00	39.9	39.9					
4		01:00-02:00	39.9	40.8					
5		02:00-03:00	40.7	40.8					
6		03:00-04:00	40.9	40.9					
7		04:00-05:00	41.1	41.1					
8		05:00-06:00	41.2	41.3					
		Leq Day	40.6	40.7					
**All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A) *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit									
Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY			 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY			 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by			
Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.									
---- End of Report ---- Page -1 of 1									

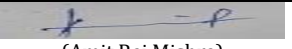
  CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	02/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/11
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	31.03.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/11			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Madhuband UGP		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 Commercial Residential Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	42.8	42.1					
3		08:00 - 09:00	46	46.4					
4		09:00 - 10:00	47.2	47					
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 Commercial Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	41.9	42.6					
3		00:00- 01:00	41.8	41.9					
4		01:00-02:00	41.1	41.5					
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 Day	41.9	42.2					

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

Sampling Assistants

ANALYSED BY


 (Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY


 (Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised by

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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
	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 clause 2.

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

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

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

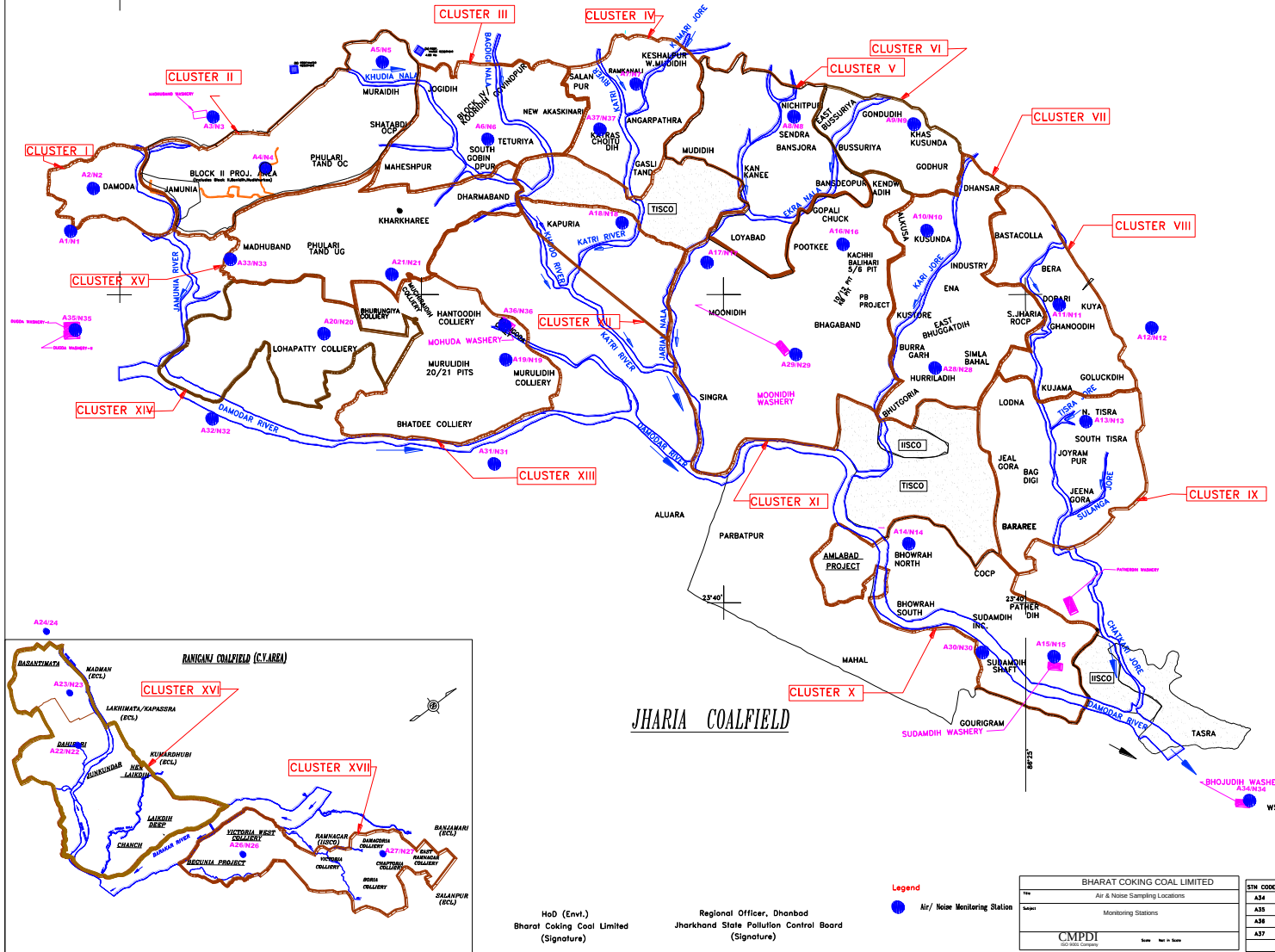
Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogendioxide (NO₂), 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 PM₁₀, 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 (O₃) , 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 (NH₃), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C₆H₆), 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.

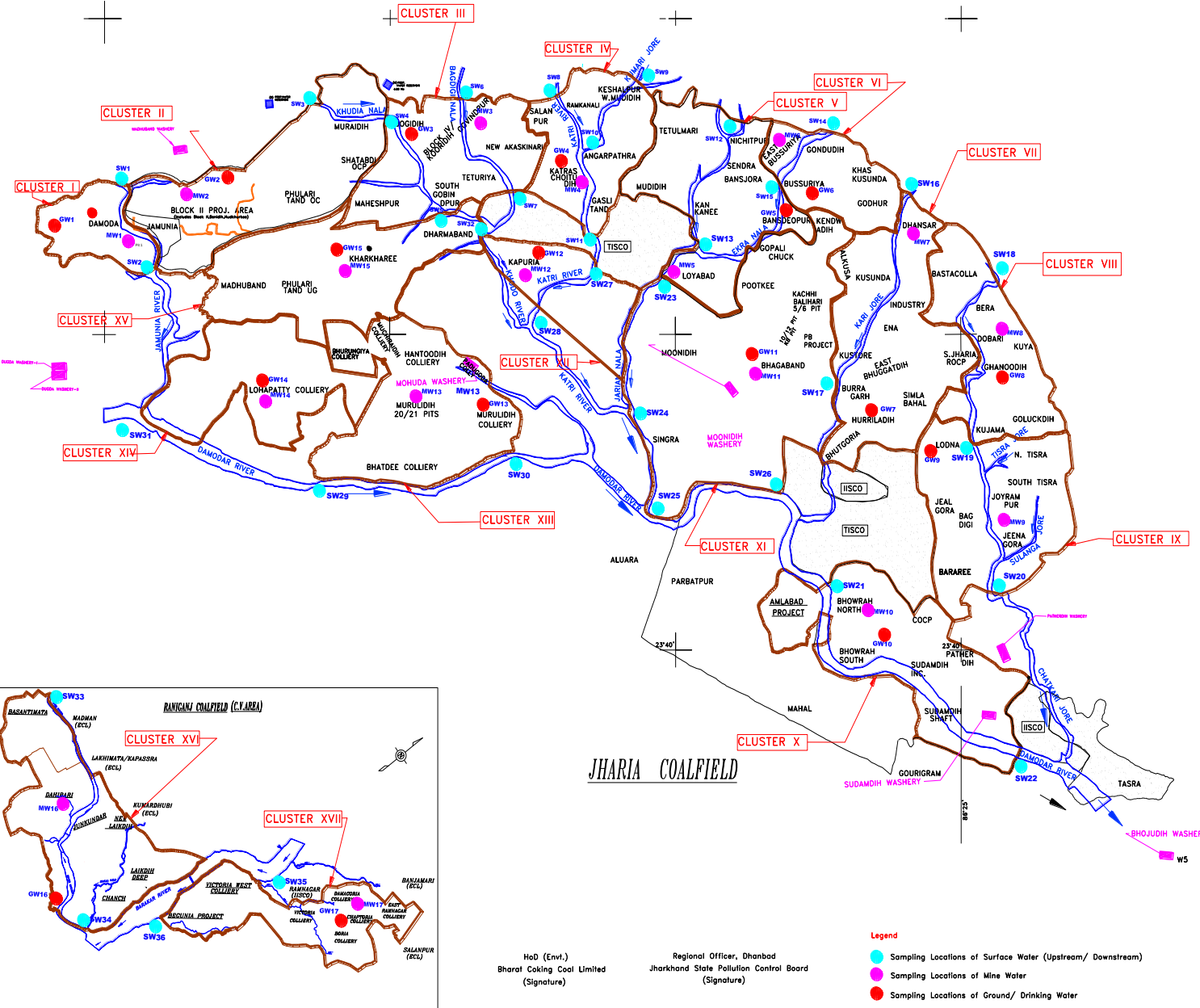
** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they JUNE exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

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	Surface Water (JUS, DIS)	Name of River/Nala	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Damodar River	MW1	Damoda Area	GW1	Chutkai Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudra Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudra Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kan River, Kuman Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudih	GW5	Nichtipur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kan Jore	MW7	Bansara UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kan Jore	MW8	Doban UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kan Jore	MW9	Jewagora	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagaband UGP	GW11	Bhagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Kan River	MW12	Kapura	GW12	Kapura
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murudih (20/21)	GW13	Murudih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW35, SW36	Khudra Nala	MW15	Kharkhar UGP	GW15	Kharkhar
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudra River	MW16	Dahiban OCP	GW16	Palabani Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

Legend

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

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

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

Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS
Scale	Not to Scale

CMPDI
COAL MINING PROJECTS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE MONTH MARCH, 2023)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CONTENTS

SL. NO.	CHAPTER	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
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3.	CHAPTER-III	RESULTS	7-19
4.	CHAPTER-IV	STANDARDS AND PLANS	20-21

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°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 noise levels were recorded in mining areas, washery areas and in residential areas.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) and Fine Dust Sampler (PM_{2.5}

sampler) were used for sampling of PM₁₀, SO₂, & 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 analyzed 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 analyzed for four parameters on fortnightly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI, RI- II, Dhanbad.

3.3 Noise level monitoring

Noise level measurements in form of 'LEQ' 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ 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 PM₁₀& 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.

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-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board.” And other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring.

In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC& SPCB 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) Lohapatti (A20): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 29.42" N & 86° 12' 49.96" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Project Office.

II. BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Kharkharee CISF Office (A21): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 46' 29.00" N & 86° 14' 37.08" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety Office.

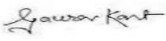
ii) Telmachho Bridge (A32): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 44' 14.90" N & 86° 12' 21.20" E. The location was selected for studying the impact of the mining activity on the Telmachho Bridge area as it lies in the buffer zone for the Cluster XIV.

iii) Madhuband UGP Office (A33): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 45' 24.48" N & 86° 11' 59.44" E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level at Safety 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 KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in		
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples								
Month & Year	03/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV			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	Lohapatti	Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/12	Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Date of Sampling	09.03.23	21.03.23	Period of Analysis	01.03.2023	10.04.2023	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis of	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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	131	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	56	71	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001 , R-2017	<10	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006 , R-2017	32	34	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,								
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,								
 ANALYSED BY		 REVIEWED BY			 Authorised by			
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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		03/2023	Cluster	Cluste XIV			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		Kharkharee		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/12	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13 , (IS 5182)		
Date of Sampling		11.03.23		22.03.23	Period of Analysis	01.03.2023	10.04.2023	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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	116	10 µg/m³ - 1000 µg/m³	10 µg/m³	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019		58	64	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	26	06 µg/m³ - 420 µg/m³	06 µg/m³	120	80

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant
[Signature]

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

[Signature]

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised by

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  		CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Air Quality Test Report				CMPDIL, RI-II KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX DHANBAD. -826005 Phone:0326-223-850 email: rdri2cmpdi@coalindia.in		
Test Report for Ambient Air Samples								
Month & Year	03/2023	Cluster	CLUSTER XIV			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	Telmacho Bridge	Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/12	Sampling Method		CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13, (IS 5182)		
Date of Sampling	01.03.23	21.03.23	Period of Analysis	01.03.2023	10.04.2023	Zone of Station:	Buffer Zone	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis of	Observed Values (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		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	82	76	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	300	100
2	PM _{2.5}	IS -5182(Part 24):2019	41	36	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Not Specified	60
3	SO ₂	IS-5182(Part-2): 2001, R-2017	<10	<10	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 1050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
4	NO ₂	IS-5182 (Part-6): 2006, R-2017	29	30	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - 420 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	120	80
**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average * LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,								
 ANALYSED BY			 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY			 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by		
Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env), CMPDI, RI-II.								
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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
Ambient Air Quality Test Report

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

Test Report for Ambient Air Samples

Month & Year		03/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV			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	01.03.2023	10.04.2023	Zone of Station:	Core Zone
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method Analysis	of	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

* LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit,

**All units are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24 hourly Average,

Anil Kumar
[Signature]

ANALYSED BY

Gaurav Kant

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

[Signature]

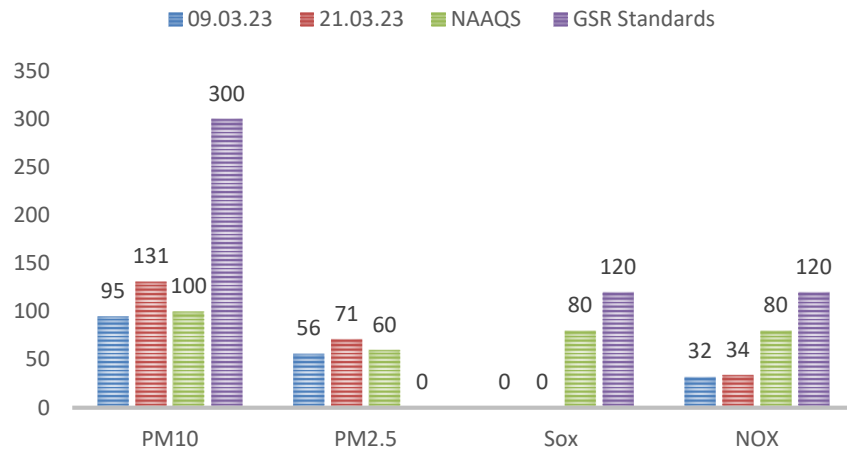
(Amit Raj Mishra)
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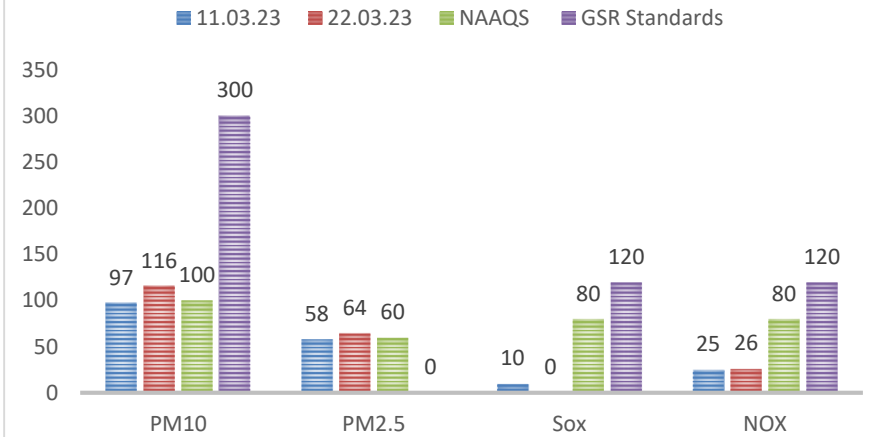
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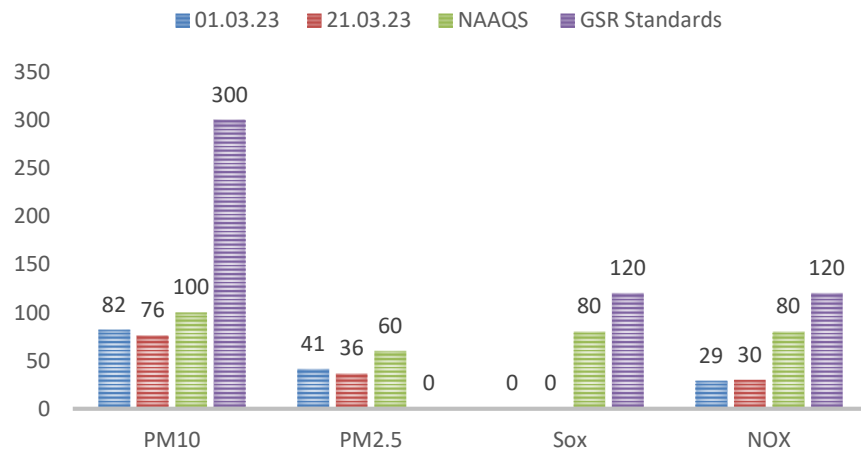
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT LOHAPATTI



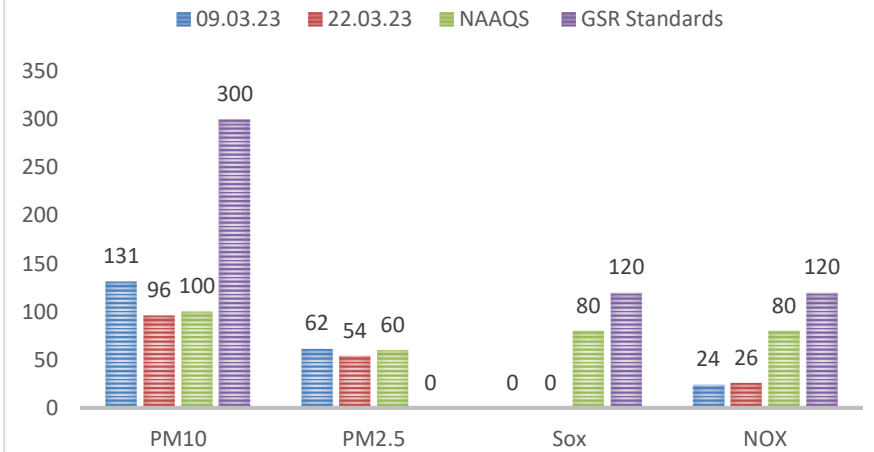
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT KHARKHAREE CISF OFFICE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT TELMACHHO BRIDGE



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AT MADHUBAND UGP OFFICE



WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) Mine Discharge of Block II (MW14)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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



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

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

Test Report for Mine Effluent samples

Month & Year	03/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV		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		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	06.03.2023 to 17.04.2023
			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	34	33	
4	COD	APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method	36	28	7.69	7.81	

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

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

30/4/23

ANALYSED BY

(Kumar Vaibhav)

REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)

Authorised by

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NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

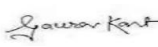
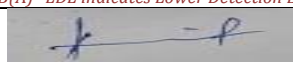
4.1 Location of sampling sites

- i) **Lohapatti (N20)**
- ii) **Kharkharee CISF Office (N21)**
- iii) **Telmacho Bridge (N32)**
- iv) **Madhuband UGP (N33)**

4.2 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).

4.3 Results & Interpretations

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

  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 XIV					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		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/12			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Lohapatti	Date of Sampling		09.03.23	21.03.23	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	38.1	38.7	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring -2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A))	Industrial Commercial I Residential Silence	75 65 55 50
2		07:00 - 08:00	49.1	48.3					
3		08:00 - 09:00	43.6	48.8					
4		09:00 - 10:00	40.8	43.3					
5		10:00 - 11:00	43.6	45.1					
6		11:00 - 12:00	42.2	47.5					
7		12:00 - 13:00	43.3	46.1					
8		13:00 - 14:00	44.7	47.7					
9		14:00 - 15:00	44	45.4					
10		15:00 - 16:00	46.7	47.1					
11		16:00 - 17:00	46.8	46.9					
12		17:00 - 18:00	46.6	47.7					
13		18:00 - 19:00	46.6	47.5					
14		19:00 - 20:00	46.1	45.6					
15		20:00 - 21:00	45.9	45.7					
16		21:00 - 22:00	45.7	45.6					
		Leq Day	45.3	46.5					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	41.1	41.1	CPCB, Protocol for Ambient Level Noise Monitoring -2015	35 dB-135 dB	35 dB(A))	Industrial Commercial I Residential Silence	70 55 45 50
2		23:00- 00:00	41	40.6					
3		00:00- 01:00	40.8	40.7					
4		01:00-02:00	40.4	41.2					
5		02:00-03:00	40.3	40.6					
6		03:00-04:00	40.2	40.3					
7		04:00-05:00	39.8	40.4					
8		05:00-06:00	40.6	40.8					
		Leq Day	40.5	40.7					
**All noise measurements are integrated for a 01 hour period, All units in dB(A) *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit									
Sampling Assistants		 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY			 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by				
ANALYSED BY									
Note: The results above relate to the samples tested as received. This report can not be reproduced in part or full without the written permission of the HOD(Env) , CMPDI, RI-II.									
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  cmpdi <i>A Mini Ratna Company</i> CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report										
Month & Year	03/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV					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		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/12			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13			
Sampling Stations	i	Kharkharee UGP		Date of Sampling	11.03.23	22.03.23	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	45.6	46.5	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	61.7	61.6						
3		08:00 - 09:00	73.4	73.6						
4		09:00 - 10:00	73.3	72.9						
5		10:00 - 11:00	69.5	68.3						
6		11:00 - 12:00	66.5	66						
7		12:00 - 13:00	63.9	65						
8		13:00 - 14:00	62.3	61.5						
9		14:00 - 15:00	59.9	59.2						
10		15:00 - 16:00	58.3	58.7						
11		16:00 - 17:00	58.7	59.3						
12		17:00 - 18:00	58.4	59						
13		18:00 - 19:00	55.7	55.7						
14		19:00 - 20:00	53.9	54						
15		20:00 - 21:00	51.8	52						
16		21:00 - 22:00	51.1	51.6						
		Leq Day	66.2	66.0						
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq -Night	22:00-23:00	43.7	41.7	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	41.1	41.6						
3		00:00- 01:00	41.2	41.6						
4		01:00-02:00	39.5	40.7						
5		02:00-03:00	39.2	36.2						
6		03:00-04:00	38.7	40						
7		04:00-05:00	38.5	37.5						
8		05:00-06:00	37.3	35.3						
		Leq Day	40.3	39.9						

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY	 (Gaurav Kant) REVIEWED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by
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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 XIV				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		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2023/12			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Telmacho Bridge	Date of Sampling	01.03.23	21.03.23	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	LD L	NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000 Standards	
								Zones	Limits in dB
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Day	06:00 - 07:00	43.2	46.2	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	54.8	55.5					
3		08:00 - 09:00	58.4	55.4					
4		09:00 - 10:00	63.6	64.4					
5		10:00 - 11:00	62.8	61.6					
6		11:00 - 12:00	63.8	63.1					
7		12:00 - 13:00	65.5	67.8					
8		13:00 - 14:00	63.6	69.2					
9		14:00 - 15:00	61.7	63.2					
10		15:00 - 16:00	60.9	62.3					
11		16:00 - 17:00	58.3	57.1					
12		17:00 - 18:00	54	54.4					
13		18:00 - 19:00	50.4	54.8					
14		19:00 - 20:00	48.8	47.7					
15		20:00 - 21:00	45.6	45.7					
16		21:00 - 22:00	45	44.6					
		Leq Day	60.3	62.2					
1	Noise Level dB(A)Leq - Night	22:00-23:00	39.3	38.9	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	38.5	38.5					
3		00:00- 01:00	38.4	38.4					
4		01:00-02:00	38.4	39.2					
5		02:00-03:00	39.1	39.2					
6		03:00-04:00	39.3	39.3					
7		04:00-05:00	39.5	39.5					
8		05:00-06:00	39.6	39.7					
		Leq Day	39.0	39.1					

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

Sampling Assistants
ANALYSED BY

(Gaurav Kant)
REVIEWED BY

(Amit Raj Mishra)
Authorised by

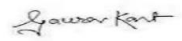
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 CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II Ambient Noise Level Test Report									
Month & Year	03/2023	Cluster	Cluster XIV					Report No.	RI-II/NOISE/2022-23/12
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	29.04.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/12			Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	i	Madhuband UGP		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 Day	40.3	40.6					

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

Sampling Assistants ANALYSED BY  (Gaurav Kant)	REVIEWED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) Authorised by
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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
	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 clause 2.

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

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

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

Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (Notified by Central Government)	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	50 80	20 80	-Improved West and Gaeke Method -Ultraviolet Fluorescence
Nitrogendioxide (NO₂), 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 PM₁₀, 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 (O₃) , 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 (NH₃), µg/m³	Annual * 24 Hours **	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method
Benzene (C₆H₆), 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

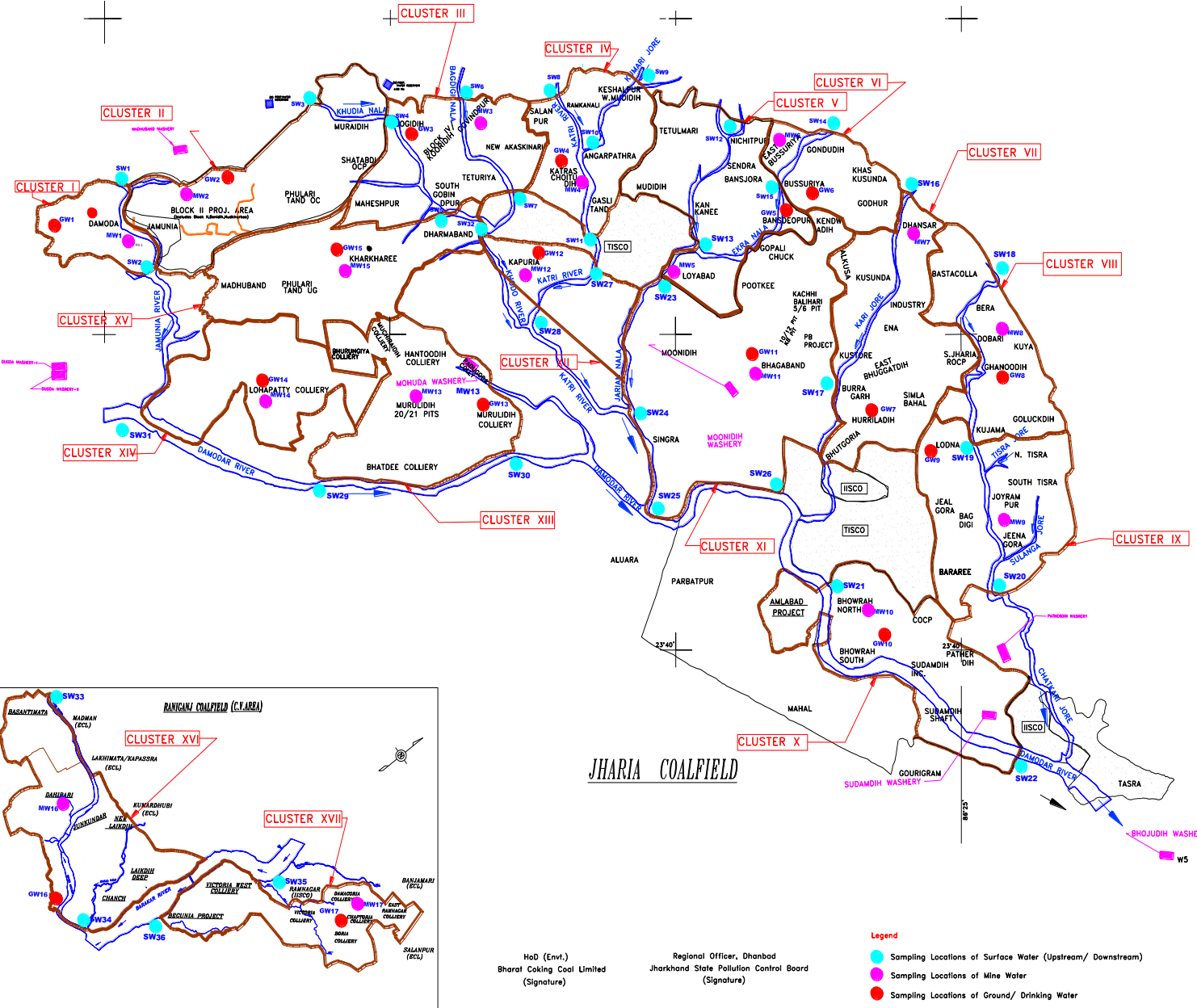
* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 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.



Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



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Cluster	Surface Water (JUS, DIS)	Name of River/Nala	Mine/ Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Damunia River	MW1	Damoda Area	GW1	Chutkai Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudra Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyrampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudra Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kain River, Kuman Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankanee Village
V	SW12, SW13, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Mudidih	GW5	Nichtipur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kain Jore	MW7	Dhanbari UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kashi Jore	MW8	Dobani UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kashi Jore	MW9	Jewmagora	GW9	Lodna
X	SW21, SW22	Damodar River	MW10	Bhowrah North	GW10	Bhowrah South
XI	SW23, SW24, SW25, SW26	Jarian Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagabandh UGP	GW11	Bhagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Kain River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Muridih (20/21)	GW13	Muridih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Kharkhar Nala	MW15	Kharkhar UGP	GW15	Kharkhar
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudra River	MW16	Dahibani OCP	GW16	Palabani Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagoria Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

Legend

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

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

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

Customer: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

Title: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Subject: MONITORING STATIONS

CMPDI
COAL MINING DIVISION

Date: Not to Blank



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GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT

FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL

(Assessment year – 2022-23)

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

JHARIA COALFIELD AND RANIGANJ COALFIELD (PART)

For
(BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED)

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

KOYLA BHAWAN (DHANBAD)

Prepared by
Hydrogeology Department
Exploration Division
CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

MARCH – 2023

Job no - 200422005



**GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT
FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL**

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Exploration Division
CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi**

MARCH – 2023

PERSONS ASSOCIATED

Poulomi Baksi
 Manager (Geology)
 Geology Department
 CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad

Swagata Dutta
 Assistant Manager (Geology)
 Geology Department
 CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad

Rituparna Roy
 Manager (Geology)
 Hydrogeology Section
 Exploration Division
 CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

Gaurav Kr. Singh
 Manager (Geology)
 Hydrogeology Section
 Exploration Division
 CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi

Kumar Vaibhav
 Dy. Manager (Environment)
 Regional Institute – II CMPDI,
 Dhanbad



CMPDIL
CENTRAL MINE PLANING & DESIGN INSTITUTE
 HYDROGEOLOGY SECTION, EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
 GONDWANA PLACE, KANKE ROAD, RANCHI, JHARKHAND– 834031

(Accredited Groundwater Professional Institutions by CGWA)

(Accredited as a GWCO by QCI-NABET)

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

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Annexure – I

DETAILS OF THE REPORT

SI 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 (Sitamala & 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)

Annexure – II

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/p 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-118/1086- दिनांक : 14.06.2018
 1088/14

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

[Signature] 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° C and falls between 10° C to 5° 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:

$$\text{Coefficient of variation (CV)} = [\text{Standard Deviation} / \text{Mean}] \times 100$$

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).

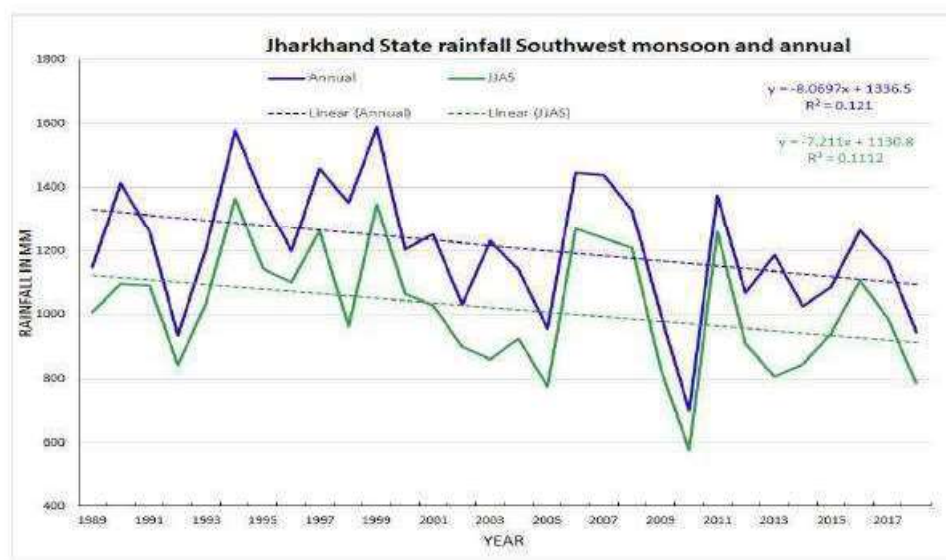


Fig-1.

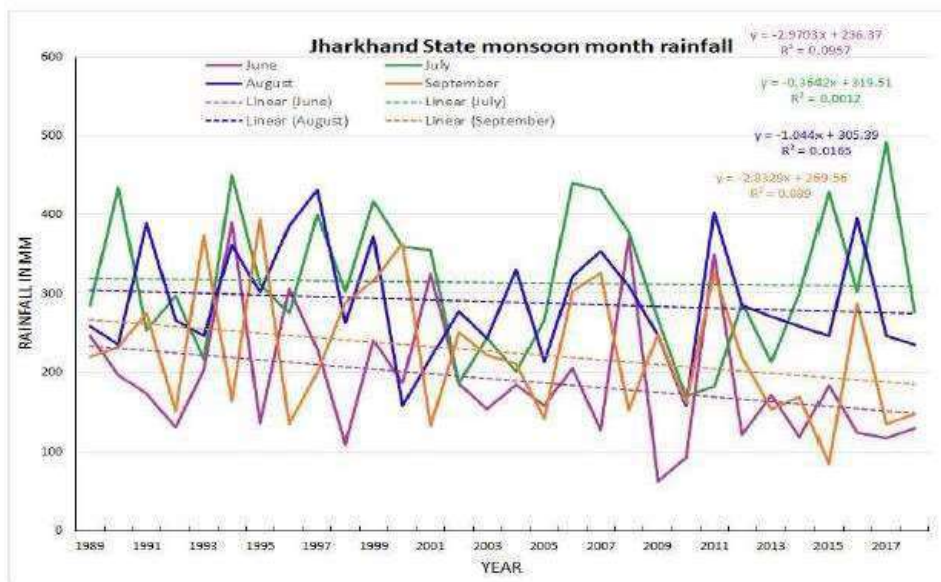


Fig-2.

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 Formation	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 m²/day to 41.48 m²/day.

SEMI-CONFINED TO CONFINED AQUIFER

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

Table – 3: Aquifer parameters considered for the study Area

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

3.0 GROUND WATER LEVEL MONITORING

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

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

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

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

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

3.1 HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVEL (GWL)

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

Table – 4: Historical Groundwater Level

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

3.2 DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL & HYDRAULIC GRADIENT

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

Table – 5: Depth to water table

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

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

Table – 6: Average hydraulic gradient

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

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

A GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-I

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

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

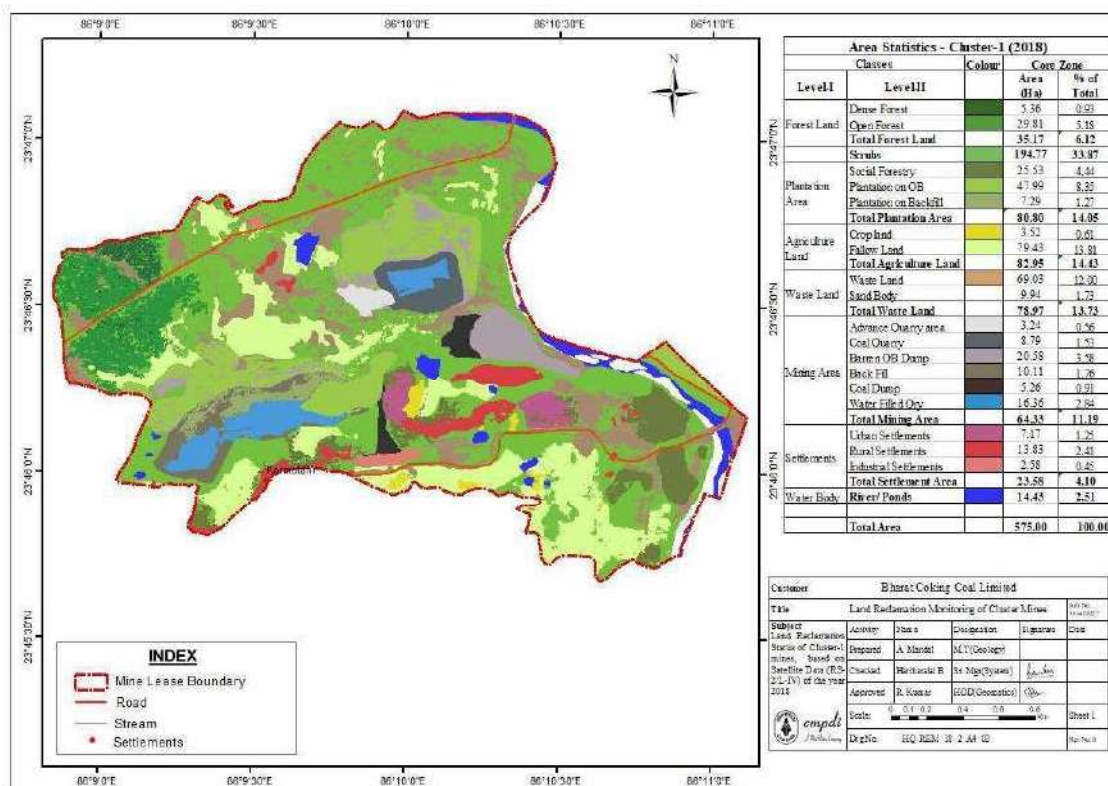
Monitoring stations (**B-15, B-21A, B51 and B-53**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

B. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-II

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

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

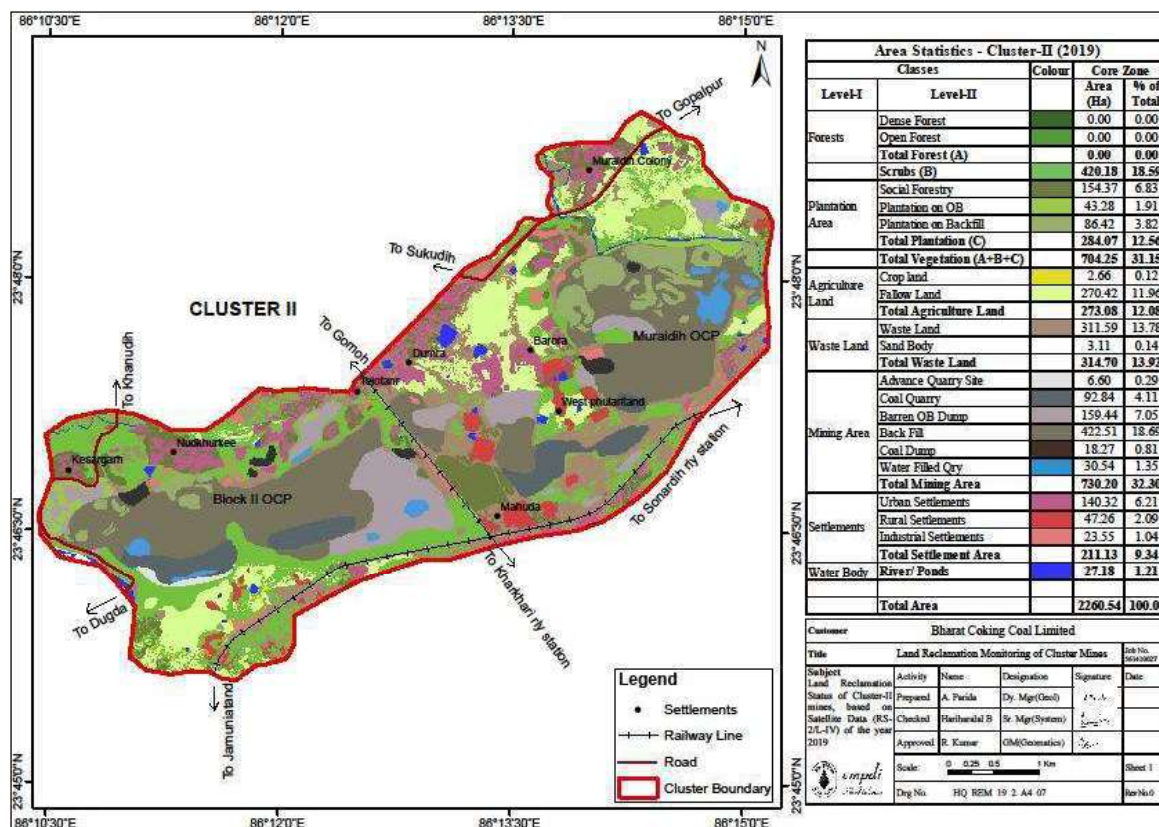
Monitoring stations (**B-1, B-59, B-60, B-61A and B-62A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

C. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-III

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

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

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

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

D. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-IV

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

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

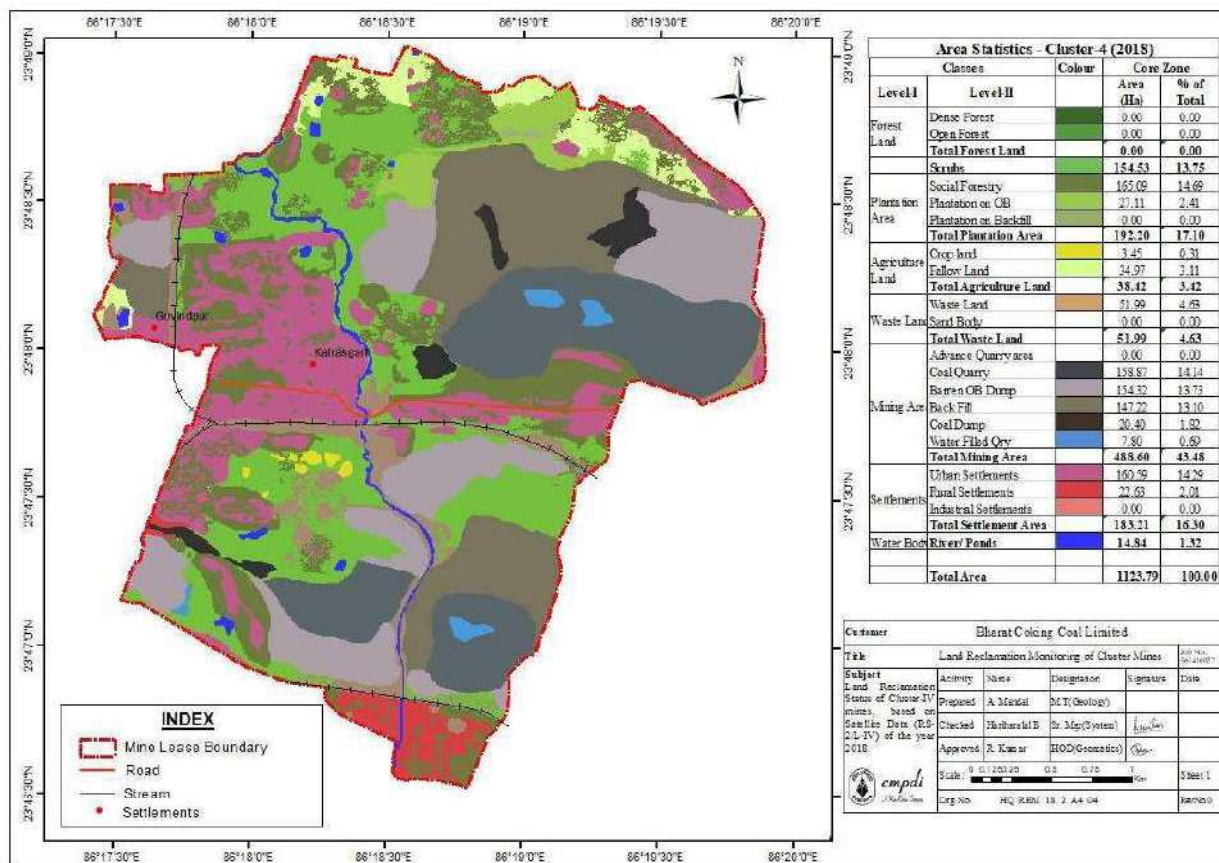
Monitoring stations (**A-26, A28A, B-64 and B-65A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

E. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-V

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

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

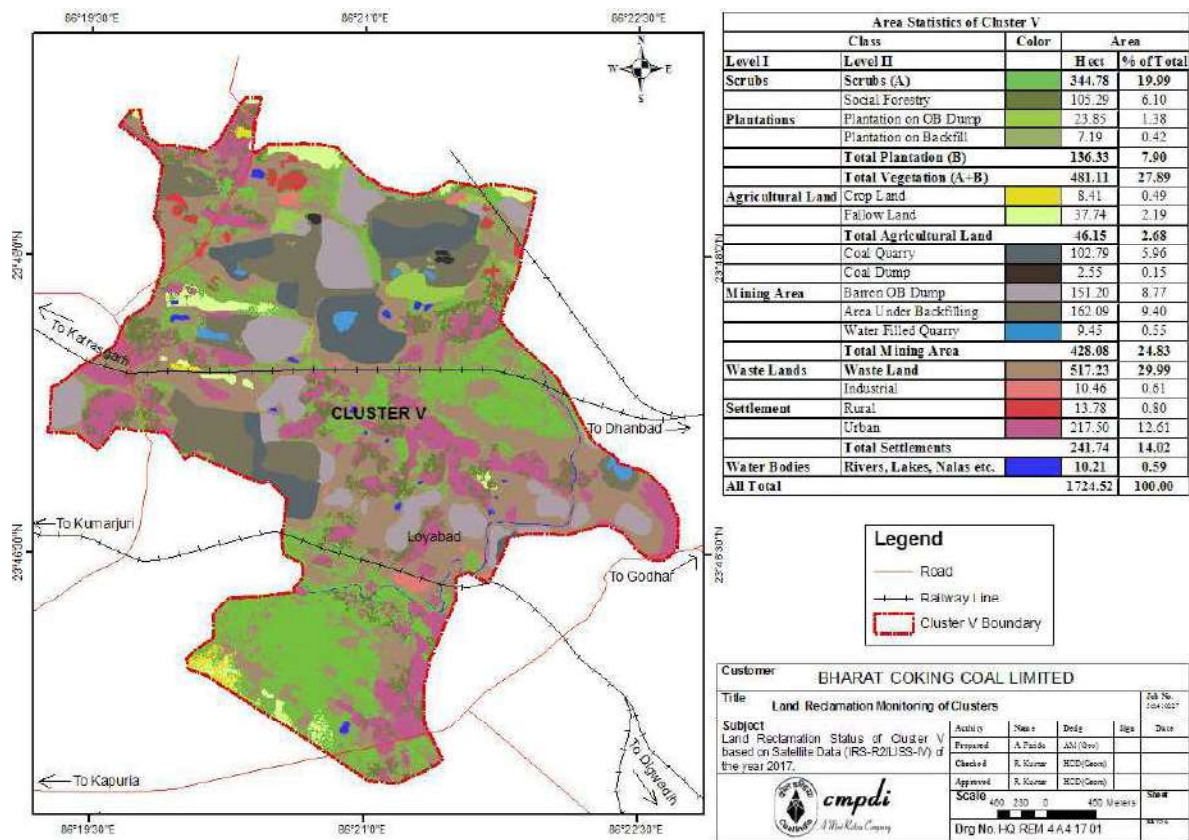
Monitoring stations (**A-3, A-16, A-27 and D-23**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

F. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-VI

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

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

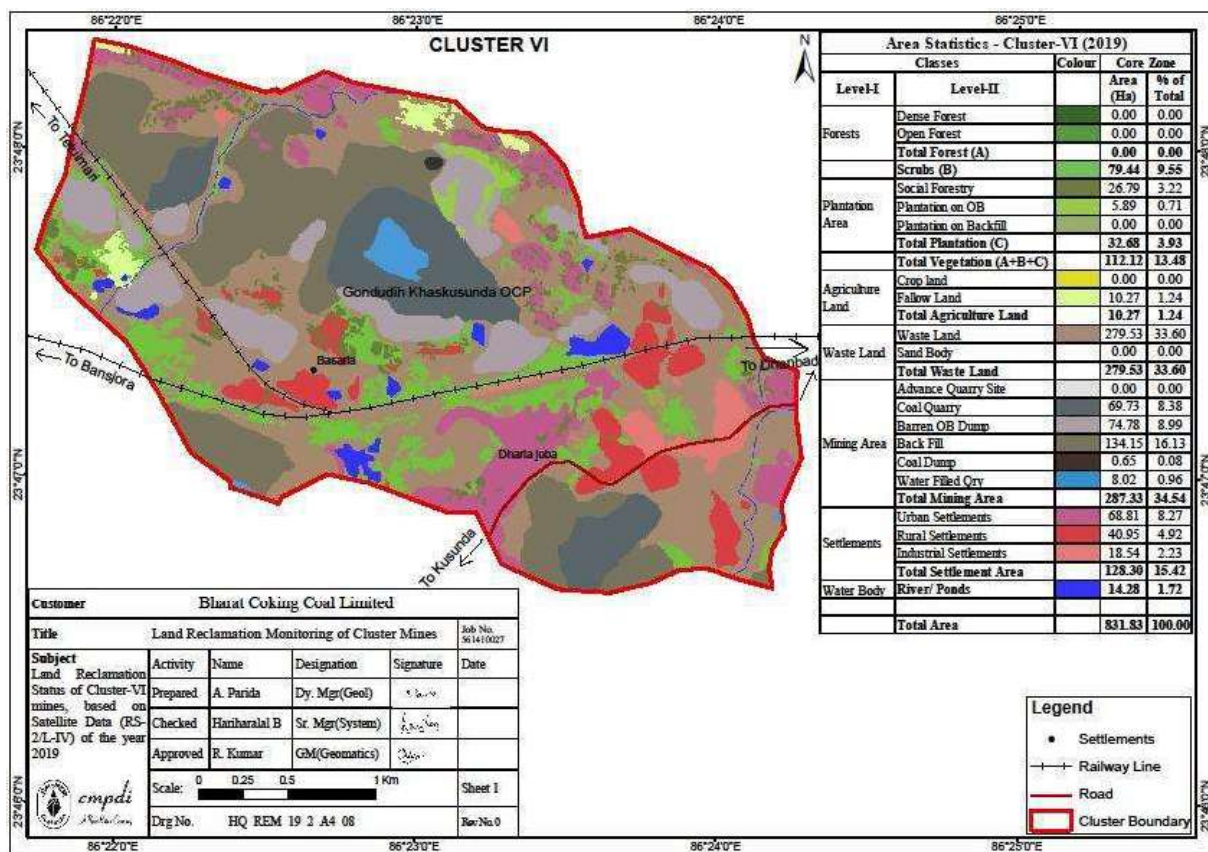
Monitoring stations (**D-25 and D-30**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

G. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-VII

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

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

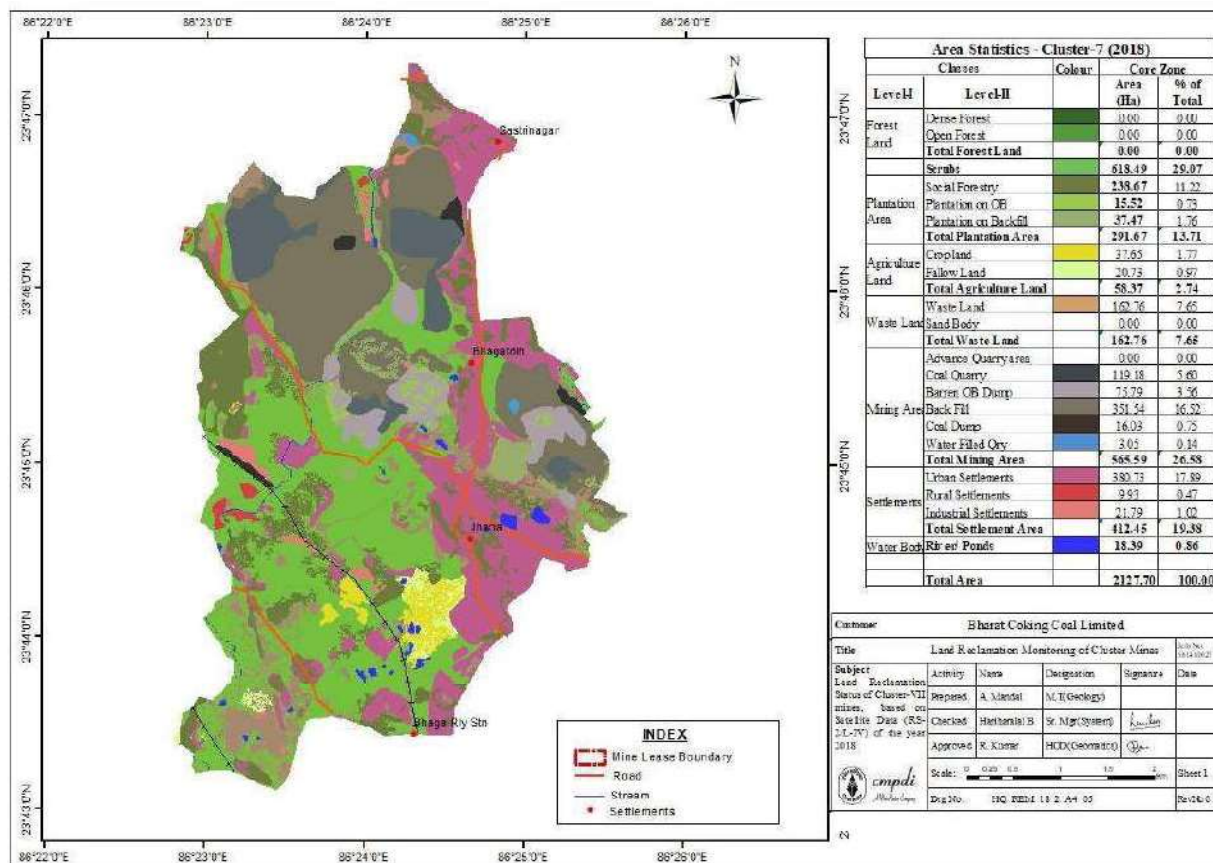
Monitoring stations (**D-3, D-4, D-33, D-34, D-47, D-55 and D-80**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

H. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-VIII

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

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

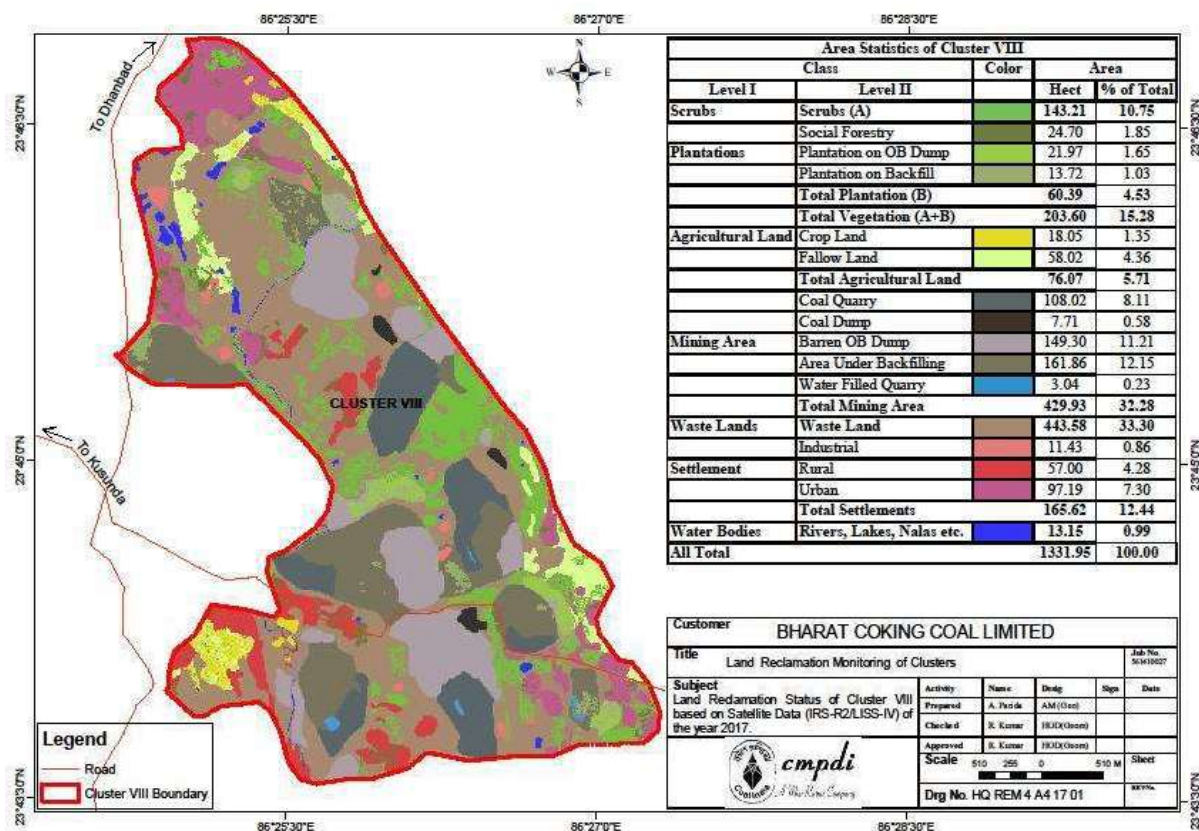
Monitoring stations (**D-8, D-43, D-49 and D-51**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

I. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-IX

Mines of cluster-IX are under administrative control of Lodna Area of B.C.C.L in western part of Jharia Coalfield which is located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. Cluster- IX consists of eight mines namely; North Tisra/South Tisra OCP, Jeenagora OCP, North Tisra UG, Lodna UG, Bagdigi UG, Bararee UG, Joyrampur UG and Jealgora UG (closed). Among them N. Tisra/S. Tisra OCP, Jeenagora OCP and N. Tisra UG mine will be amalgamated and will form North Tisra/South Tisra Expansion OCP. All above the mines are contiguous in nature and the environmental impact is overlapping in ambient environment due to cumulative effect of mining activities. The life of the project has been worked out to be up to 30 years considering annual production target of 8,513 MTPA (toposheet no. 73 I/6).

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

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

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

J. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-X

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

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

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

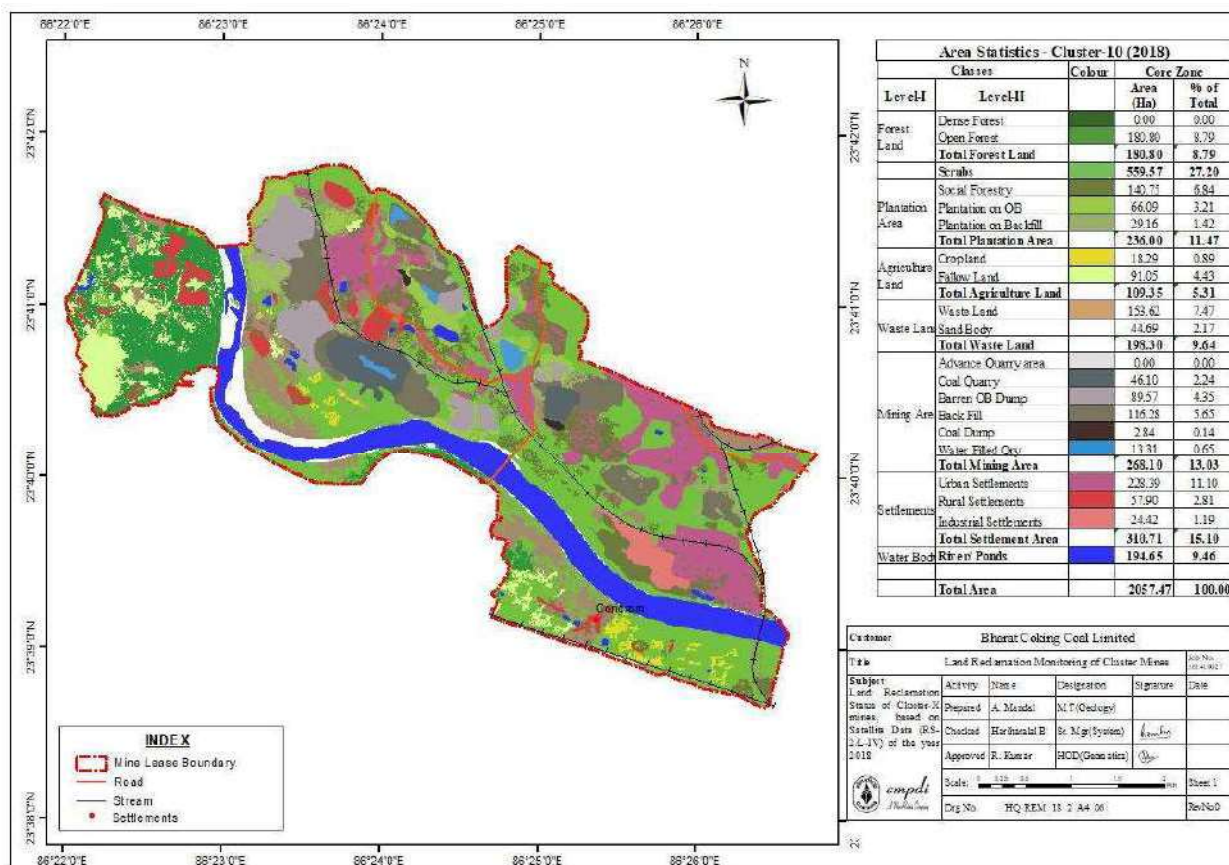
Monitoring stations (**A-19, D-35, D-36 and D-77**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23, the Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

K. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XI

Cluster–XI consists of eight coal mines; Moonidih UG, Gopalichak UG and Gopalichuck OC Project, Kachi Balihari 10/12 Pit UG, Bhagaband UG, Kendwadih OC, Pootkee UG (closed), Kachi Balihari 5/6 Pit UG (closed), PB Project (UG) which are under the administrative control of Western Jharia Area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (B.C.C.L - A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited). The Cluster- XI is located in central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. The life of the project has been worked out to be more than 30 years considering annual production target of 6.474 MTPA (toposheet no. no. 73 I/5 7 73 I/6).

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XI is 3447.03 Ha. The area has an undulating topography with gentle slope towards south. The RL varies from 201 m to 166 m AMSL. Katri River, Jarian Nala, Ekra Jore and Kari Jore are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Katri River and Kari Jore.

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

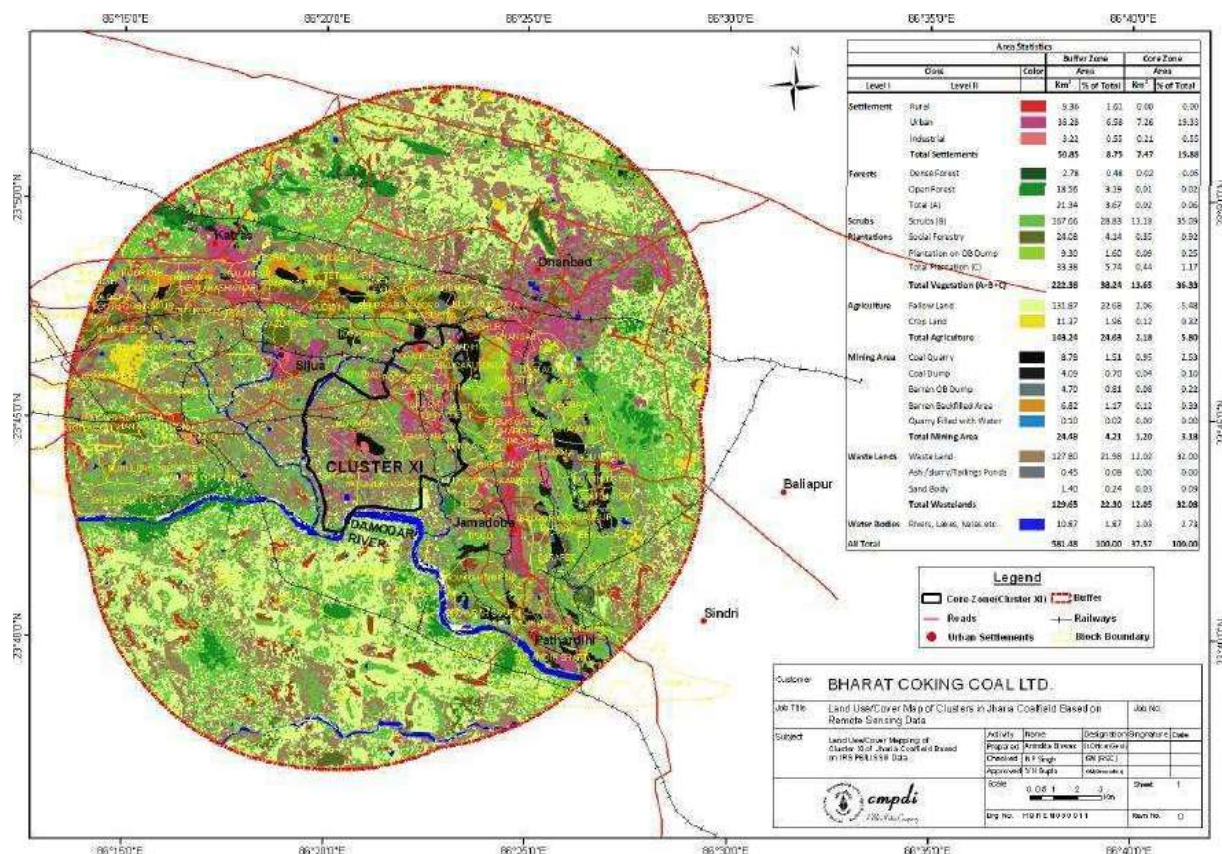
Sl N o.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2021-22				2020-21				2019-20			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	A-17	Kachi Balihari	2.62	2.06	2.59	2.64	3.36	1.62	2.37	2.54	2.14	0.64	1.69	1.79
2	A-18	Baghaband	0.62	0.49	0.56	Abn.	1.09	0.54	0.57	0.74	1.09	0.39	0.34	0.89
3	A-20	Gorbudih	5.59	3.18	3.54	5.27	5.47	1.47	2.02	3.07	8.47	1.44	3.87	4.42
4	A-32	Baludih	2.25	0.65	1.75	2.79	2.35	0.73	0.96	1.50	1.90	0.36	1.75	1.80
Average WL (bgl)			2.77	1.60	2.11	3.57	3.07	1.09	1.48	1.96	3.40	0.71	1.91	2.23

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

Max – 8.47 m
Max – 3.87 m

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



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	980.06 x 10 ⁴	0.0	980.06 x 10 ⁴
2	Open Land	1518.33 x 10 ⁴	0.0	1518.33 x 10 ⁴
3	Road/ Paved Area	171.08 x 10 ⁴	0.0	171.08 x 10 ⁴
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	777.56 x 10 ⁴	0.0	777.56 x 10 ⁴
5	Total	3447.03 x 10 ⁴	0.0	3447.03 x 10 ⁴

L. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XIII

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

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

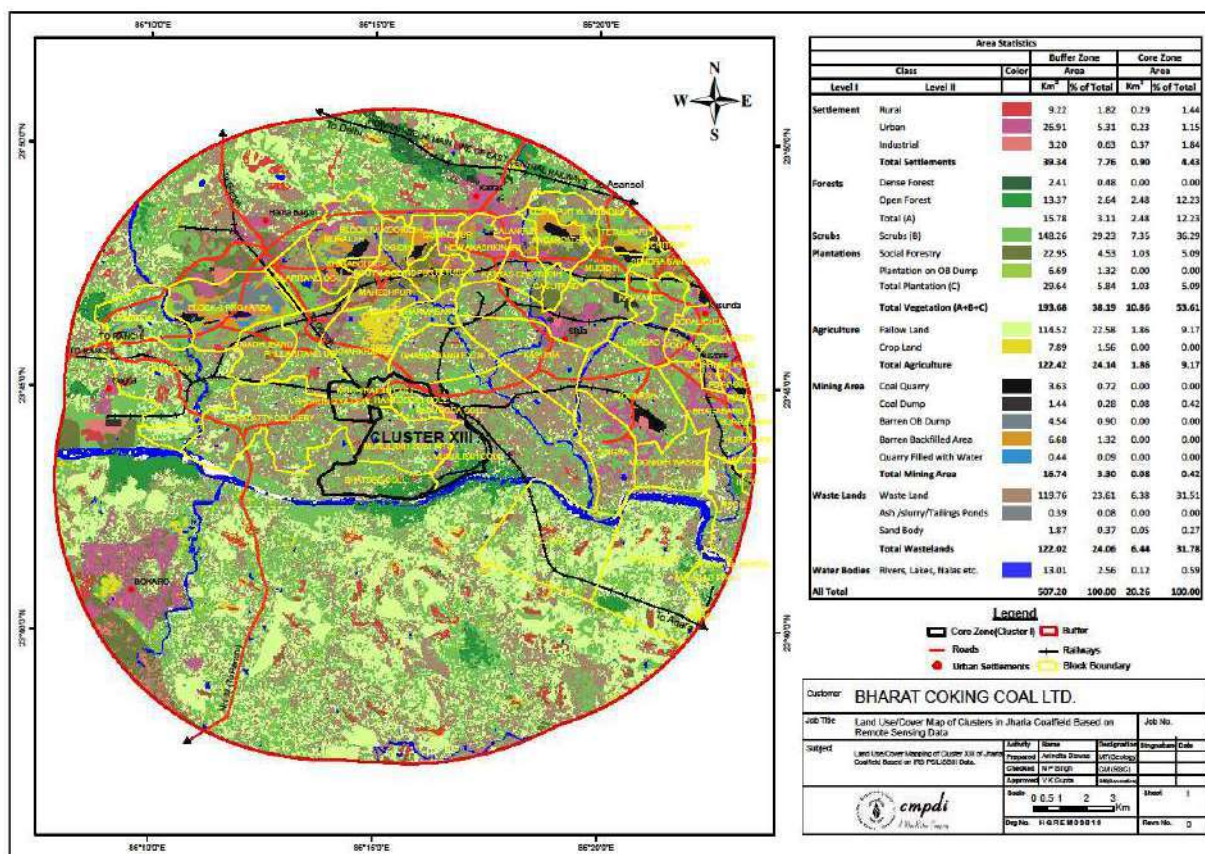
Monitoring stations (**A-22, A-23, A-33, A-34, B-25 and B-48**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

M. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XIV

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

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

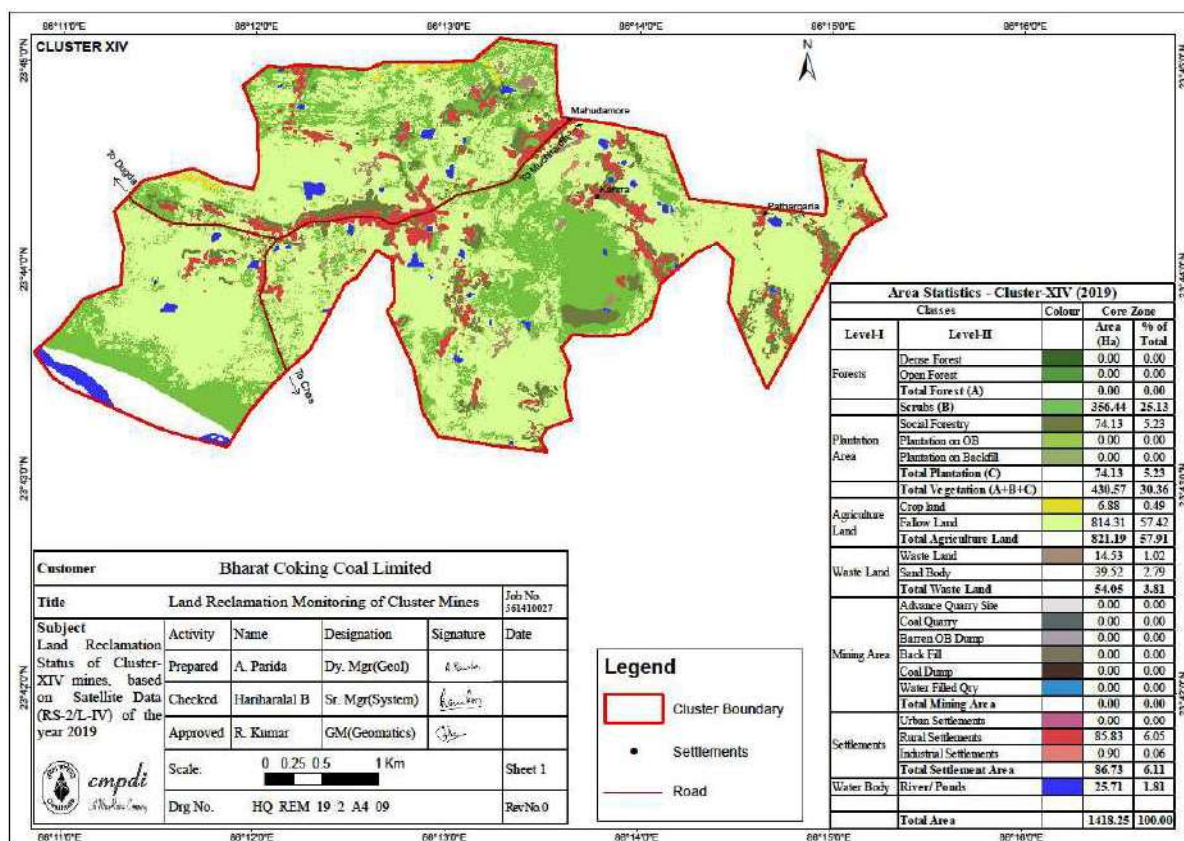
Monitoring stations (**B-23**, **B-24** and **B-67**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



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

N. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XV

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

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

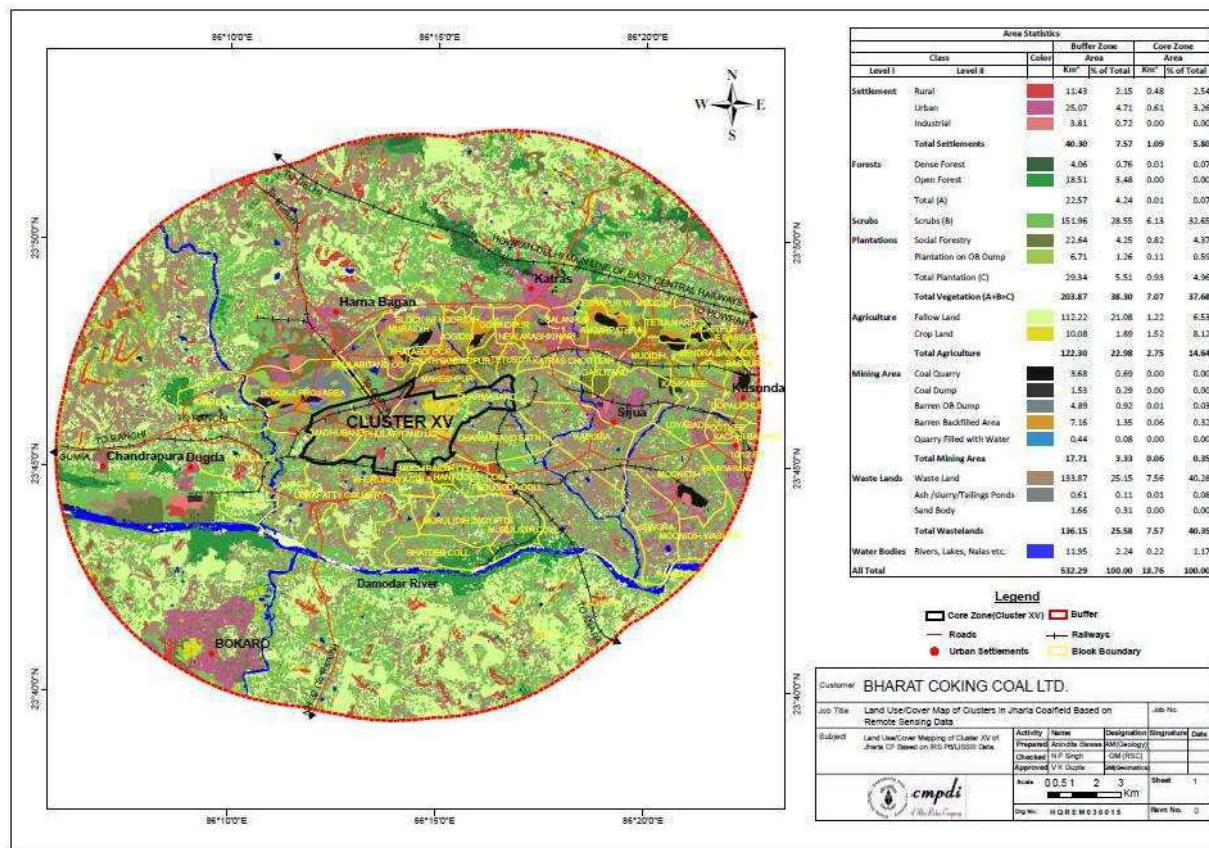
Monitoring stations (**A-24, B-32A and B-61A**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

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

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

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

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



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	365.18 x 10 ⁴	0.0	957.34 x 10 ⁴
2	Open Land	1130.53 x 10 ⁴	0.0	538.37 x 10 ⁴
3	Road/ Paved Area	101.67 x 10 ⁴	0.0	101.67 x 10 ⁴
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	99.17 x 10 ⁴	0.0	99.17 x 10 ⁴
5	Total	1696.55 x 10 ⁴	0.0	1696.55 x 10 ⁴

O. GROUND WATER LEVEL OF CLUSTER-XVI

Mines of Cluster - XVI (Dahibari-Basantimata Group of mines) are under administrative control of Chanch Victoria Area of B.C.C.L (western part of Raniganj Coalfield) which is located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. There are total five collieries within this Cluster- XVI (Dahibari-Basantimata OC, Basantimata UG, New Laikdih OC, Laikdih Deep UG and Chanch UG Colliery). All the above mines are contiguous in nature and the environmental impact is overlapping in ambient environment due to cumulative effect of mining activities. Life of the project has been worked out to be up to 24 years considering annual production target of 1.963 MTPA. It is covered in Survey of India toposheet no. 73 I/14.

The present leasehold area of Cluster-XVI is 2008.40 Ha. The topography of the area is undulating with slope towards south-west. The area is plain with gently undulating with elevation varying from 100 m to 140 m AMSL. The general slope of the area is towards southeast. Barakar River and Khudia River are controlling the drainage of the area. The area comes under the watershed area of Barakar River.

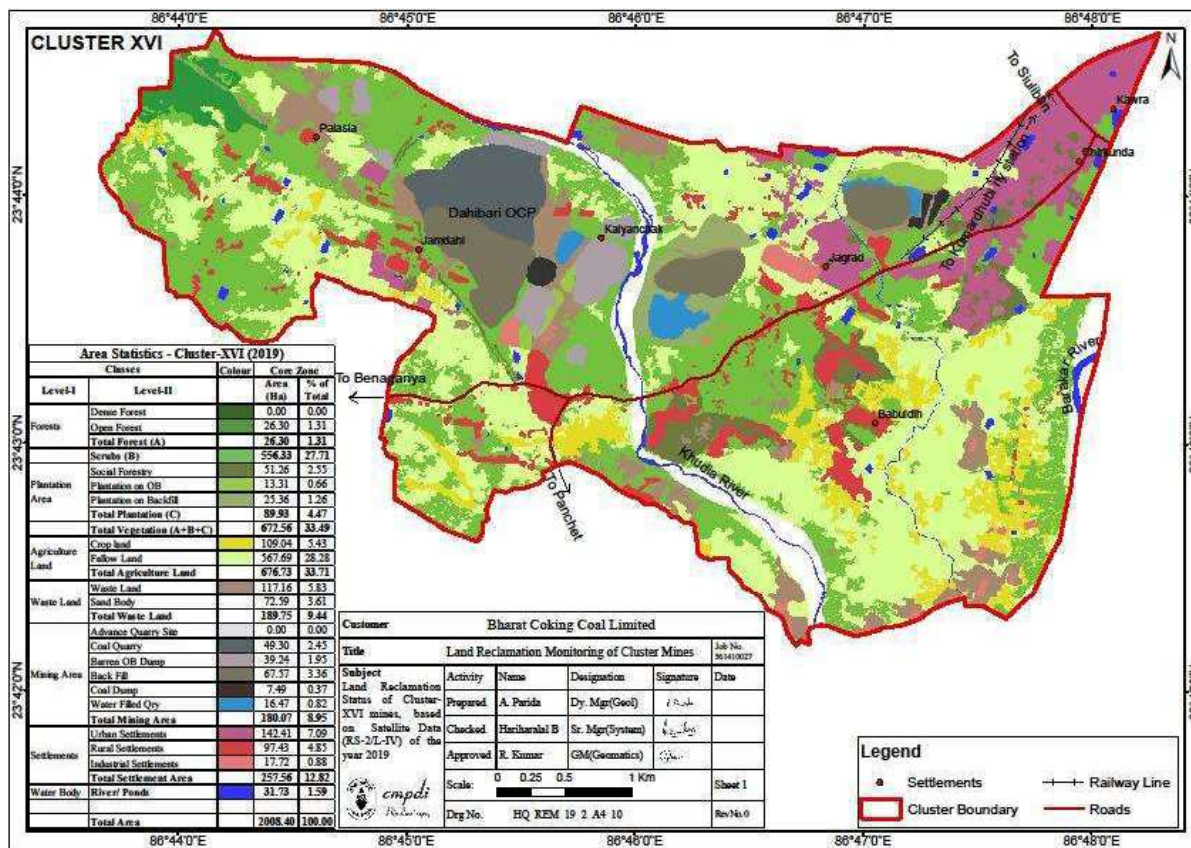
Monitoring stations (**DB-22, DB-23, DB-24 & DB-25**) are located in the core zone of the mine area. Water level monitoring in these monitoring stations has been done in the months of May'22, August'22, and Nov'22 and January'23. The Ground water level data is presented in the table below:

SI No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)											
			2022-23				2021-22				2020-21			
			May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	May	Aug	Nov	Jan
1	DB22	Dahibari, Basti	1.73	1.47	1.63	1.58	2.31	1.55	1.38	1.57	2.63	1.30	2.25	2.38
2	DB23	Dahibari OC	2.68	1.71	2.20	2.40	2.00	1.05	1.10	1.70	2.50	0.70	1.95	2.17
3	DB24	Dahibari	Abandoned				6.20	4.20	5.25	5.80	3.60	1.57	5.70	5.90
4	DB25	Basantimata	Abandoned				2.83	1.01	2.03	2.63	3.98	1.19	2.63	2.68
Average WL (bgl)			2.21	1.59	1.92	1.99	3.34	1.95	2.44	2.93	3.18	1.19	3.13	3.28

LAST THREE-YEAR ASSESSMENT:

Pre-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.73 m Max – 6.20 m
 Post-monsoon GW Level (m): Min – 1.10 m Max – 5.70 m

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



Sl no	Land Use Details	Existing (sq. meter)	Proposed (sq. meter)	Grand Total (sq. meter)
1	Green Belt Area	1349.29 x 10 ⁴	0.0	1349.29 x 10 ⁴
2	Open Land	401.55 x 10 ⁴	0.0	401.55 x 10 ⁴
3	Road/ Paved Area	142.41 x 10 ⁴	0.0	142.41 x 10 ⁴
4	Rooftop area of building/ sheds	115.15 x 10 ⁴	0.0	115.15 x 10 ⁴
5	Total	2008.40 x 10 ⁴	0.0	2008.40 x 10 ⁴

4.0 GROUND WATER LEVEL SCENARIO

The summarized water level data of all clusters given in **Table – 7**.

Table –7: Groundwater level data (Cluster-wise)

Sl. No.	Cluster of BCCL	No. of Monitoring Wells	Water level Below ground level (May, Aug, Nov'22 & Jan'23)	Avg. Fluctuation (in meters) during 2022-23	Geological Formation
1	I	4 nos.	0.45 to 9.65 m	2.33 m	Barakar
2	II	5 nos.	0.45 to 10.53 m	2.03 m	Barakar
3	III	5 nos.	0.30 to 10.53 m	2.18 m	Barakar
4	IV	4 nos.	0.35 to 7.45 m	2.16 m	Barakar
5	V	4 nos.	0.10 to 5.80 m	0.93 m	Barakar
6	VI	2 nos.	1.80 to 11.90 m	4.64 m	Barakar
7	VII	7 nos.	0.45 to 11.32 m	1.20 m	Barakar
8	VIII	4 nos.	1.27 to 10.95 m	1.02 m	Barakar
9	IX	6 nos.	0.90 to 9.03 m	1.80 m	Barakar
10	X	4 nos.	0.15 to 6.50 m	1.86 m	Barakar
11	XI	4 nos.	0.50 to 5.60 m	0.70 m	Barakar & Barren Measure
12	XIII	6 nos.	0.50 to 8.20 m	2.37 m	Raniganj
13	XIV	3 nos.	1.30 to 8.50 m	1.85 m	Raniganj
14	XV	4 nos.	0.50 to 7.30 m	1.80 m	Barakar & Barren Measure
15	XVI	4 nos.	1.50 to 2.70 m	0.30 m	Barakar

Depth to water level (in bgl) values describe that water level goes down to maximum 11.90 m during summer season and minimum up to 0.10 m during monsoon season of 2022. Un-confined aquifer is affected around 20 m to 30 m of maximum radius close to active opencast mining areas, showing steep gradient towards mine void. Other than that, there is no mining effect in the water level within JCF area and RCF area (part). Historical water level data and hydrograph of permanent observation stations from CGWB is shown in **Annexure–VI**. Water Table contour map and Depth to water level map both during pre & post-monsoon season is shown in **Plate-IV (A, B) & V (A, B)**.

Monitoring of groundwater (quantity & quality) to assess the present condition and resource has been done regularly in the coalfield area. Well hydrographs (**Annexure–VI**) are prepared and studied to identify long-term trends. Hydrograph trend analysis of CGWB monitoring wells and observation wells reveals

increasing groundwater level trends in most of the Cluster of mines. However, declining trends in both Pre and Post-monsoon GW level in Cluster-I, Cluster-V, Cluster-VI and Cluster-VII are recorded but no significant declining trend (>1.0 m/year) of water level is noticed in any particular area for the last 10 years within the coalfield area. Regarding quality monitoring, the water sample location map (**Plate-II**) with collection points details (dug wells) are given in **Annexure-V** and Quality is given in **Annexure-VII**.

5.0 GROUND WATER QUALITY

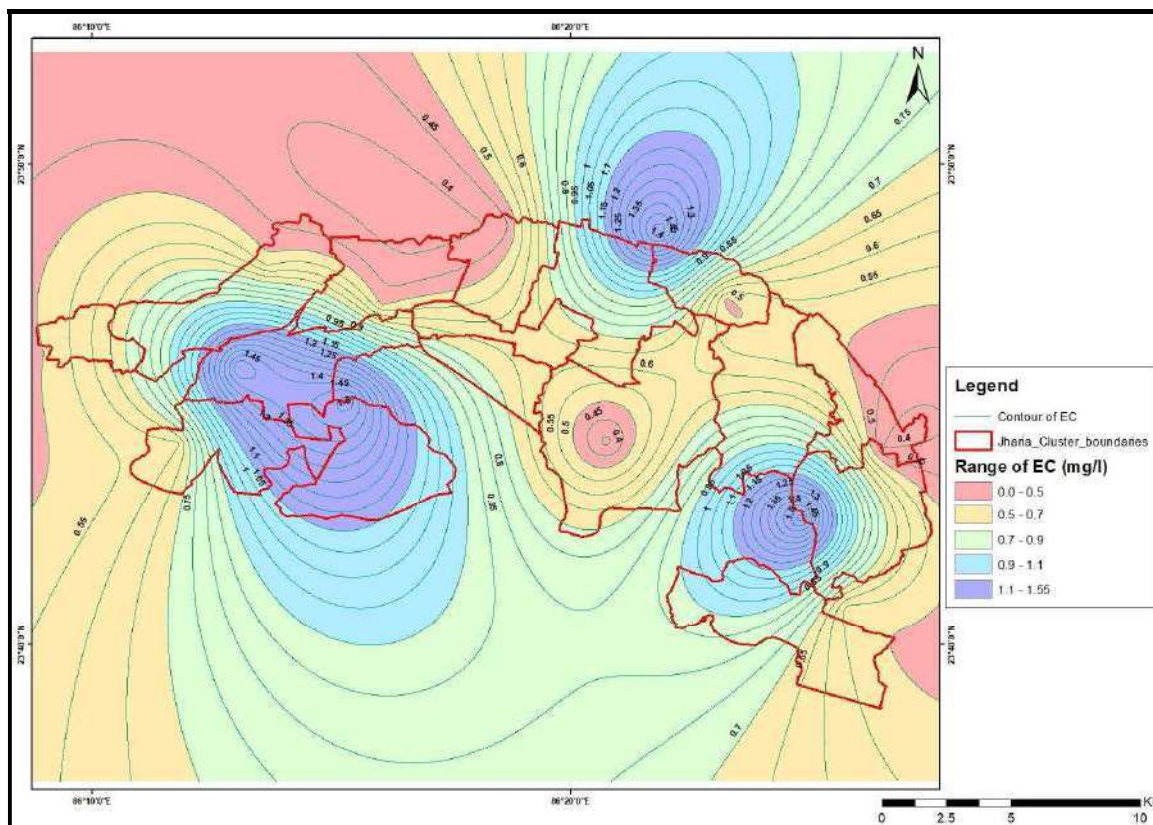
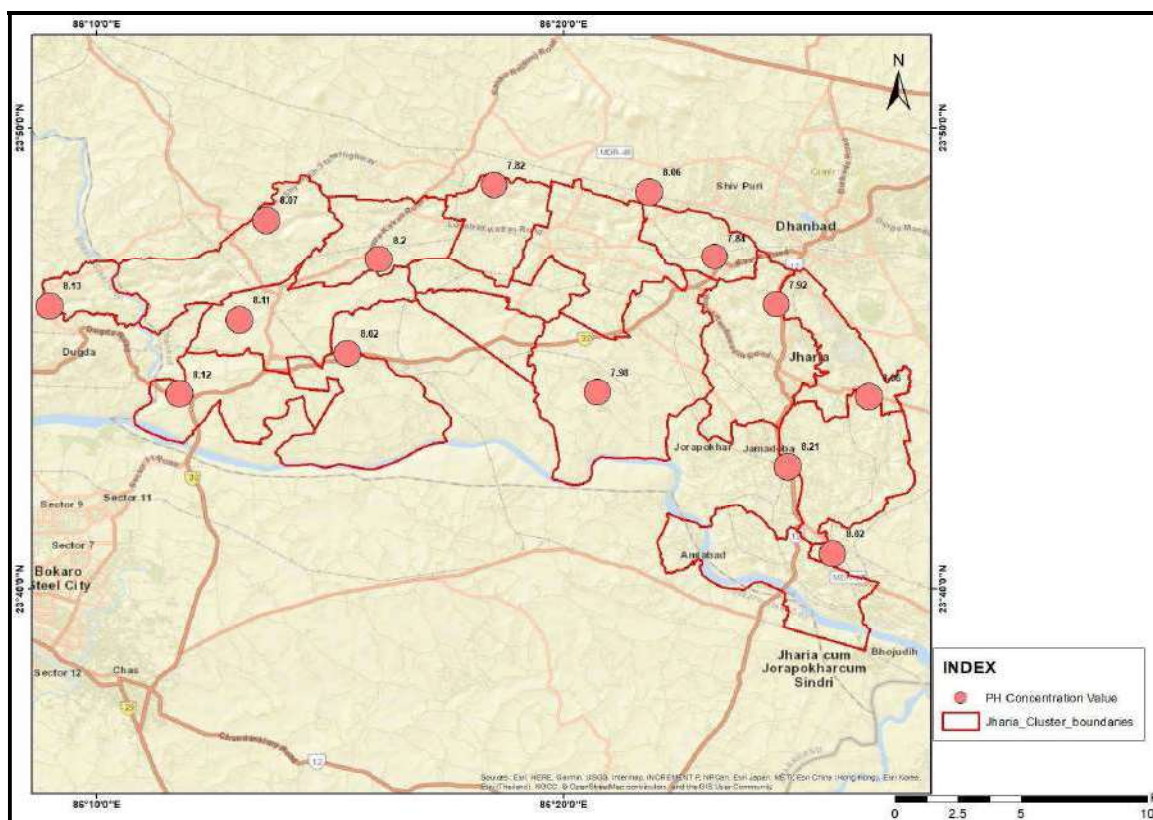
The ground water samples of the study area (15 nos. of Cluster of mines, BCCL) were collected from dug wells and analyzed. Fifteen ground water samples (GW-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 16) analyzed during the month of June'2022 at CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad. The water sampling details is given in **Annexure-V** and Water sample locations are shown in **Plate-II**. The water quality data is presented in **Annexure-VII**.

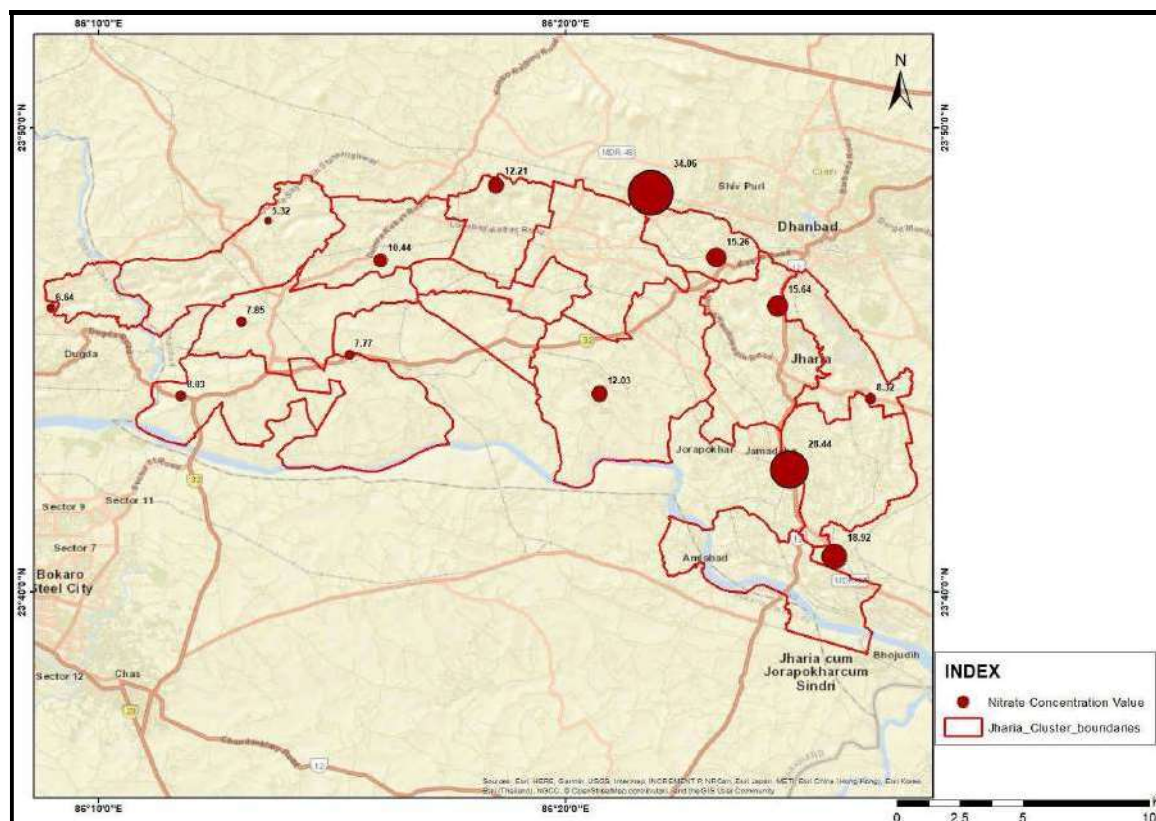
The study of the variations in water quality parameters is described below:

The pH of the groundwater samples varies between 7.82 (GW-4) to 8.21 (GW-9), the pH is within the IS 10500:2012 limit of drinking water standard.

The mineral constituents dissolved in water constitute the dissolved solids. The total dissolved solids (TDS) vary from 192 (GW-11) to 764 mg/l (GW-9). The TDS values are ranging slightly above the IS 10500:2012 standards limit of drinking water.

The alkalinity of the water samples varies from 82 (GW-7) to 142 mg/l (GW-11) and are within the stipulated standard of (200 mg/l) drinking water. The concentration of calcium in the water samples varies from 38 (GW-1) to 172 mg/l (GW-13) and is **slightly above** the permissible limit (75 mg/l) of drinking water standards. The total hardness ranges between 152 (GW-8) to 666 mg/l (GW-5) and the value of total hardness in water samples are **above** the permissible limit (200 mg/l). The sulphate ranges between 42(GW-4) to 178 mg/l (GW-13) and the value of sulphate in water sample are within the permissible limit (200 mg/l). The Iron, Copper, Manganese, Lead, Zinc and Chromium concentration in the water samples found to be below the upper IS 10500:2012 limits for drinking water.





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

SI 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	4150	MADA	4150 (1664+2486)	0.0	8.14	3.50	YES	NO	--
Cluster-VII	(SOD: Semi- critical)	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	750	Damodar river	692	58.0	6.55	4.18	NO	NO	--
Cluster-XIV	(SOD: Safe)	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 steepens 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.

$$R_0 = C \cdot (H-h) \cdot \sqrt{K}$$

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 5.7×10^{-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 / ABANDONED 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 / ABANDONED IN THE JCF MINE AREA****RECHARGE POND / ABANDONED IN THE JCF MINE AREA**

Fig-13 to 14.

**RECHARGE POND / ABANDONED IN THE JCF MINE AREA**

Annexure-III

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.	Hokersa 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.	Remuka 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°47'53.35" N	86°19'55.14" E	B-62A	23°45'44.15" N	86°11'27.80" E
A-12	23°48'20.31" N	86°16'51.64" E	B-64	23°48'45.58" N	86°18'31.03" E
A-16	23°46'57.00" N	86°21'38.57" E	B-65A	23°49'5.12" N	86°18'15.77" E
A-17	23°45'09.44" N	86°22'16.35" E	B-67	23°43'30.70" N	86°14'01.45" E
A-18	23°44'37.65" N	86°22'58.90" E	D-3	23°46'46.31" N	86°24'49.30" E
A-19	23°40'50" N	86°24'14" E	D-4	23°44'29.37" N	86°24'42.88" E
A-20	23°45'26.63" N	86°20'42.86" E	D-5	23°42'39.06" N	86°24'47.95" E
A-21	23°44'58" N	86°18'38" E	D-7	23°43'12.08" N	86°27'11.89" E
A-22	23°43'06.65" N	86°14'48.53" E	D-8	23°44'06.13" N	86°27'20.72" E
A-23	23°45'6" N	86°15'22" E	D-23	23°47'20.89" N	86°20'09.96" E
A-24	23°45'20.44" N	86°13'45.12" E	D-25	23°47'12.03" N	86°23'14.08" E
A-25	23°47'06.20" N	86°15'27.79" E	D-30	23°48'36.10" N	86°21'50.07" E
A-26	23°46'49.24" N	86°18'12.12" E	D-33	23°45'34.62" N	86°23'18.50" E
A-27	23°48'42.55" N	86°20'21.80" E	D-34	23°47'1.88" N	86°23'39.62" E
A-28A	23°47'34.74" N	86°18'04.18" E	D-35	23°40'46.54" N	86°25'46.33" E
A-29	23°47'08.02" N	86°16'02.72" E	D-36	23°40'19.26" N	86°25'18.98" E
A-32	23°44'15.56" N	86°20'43.80" E	D-39	23°43'28.50" N	86°26'0.10" E
A-33	23°44'32.58" N	86°16'58.28" E	D-40A	23°43'20.18" N	86°25'45.70" E
A-34	23°42'58.63" N	86°15'19.31" E	D-41	23°42'40.00" N	86°26'17.20" E
B-1	23°48'48.06" N	86°14'16.87" E	D-43	23°43'55.06" N	86°27'24.98" E
B-14	23°48'00.81" N	86°16'25.88" E	D-47	23°45'20.59" N	86°24'34.86" E
B-15	23°46'06.92" N	86°08'59.30" E	D-49	23°44'08.96" N	86°26'32.71" E
B-21A	23°45'10.50" N	86°09'36.38" E	D-51	23°44'20.86" N	86°27'11.37" E
B-23	23°44'13.05" N	86°11'46.56" E	D-55	23°43'58.37" N	86°24'07.45" E
B-24	23°44'26.80" N	86°13'09.38" E	D-74	23°41'33.66" N	86°25'06.10" E
B-25	23°44'44.98" N	86°13'57.80" E	D-77	23°41'00.74" N	86°22'25.55" E
B-32A	23°45'49.18" N	86°13'03.64" E	D-80	23°46'09.46" N	86°24'33.08" E
B-48	23°43'35.04" N	86°16'38.78" E	DB-22	23°42'49.79" N	86°45'9.97" E
B-51	23°46'58.55" N	86°09'22.18" E	DB-23	23°43'43.03" N	86°45'04.97" E
B-53	23°45'55.25" N	86°09'35.44" E	DB-24	23°43'53.00" N	86°45'03.88" E
B-59	23°47'59.87" N	86°13'37.97" E	DB-25	23°44'10.75" N	86°44'35.84" E
B-60	23°48'7.87" N	86°15'37.12" E			
B-61A	23°45'59.85" N	86°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	Bahiyadih	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

Abn.: Abandoned

G.L.: Ground Level

R.L.: Reduced Level

b.g.l.: Below Ground Level a.g.l.: Above Ground Level

bmp: Below Measuring Point BM: Barren Measure

W.L.: Water Level m: Meter

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

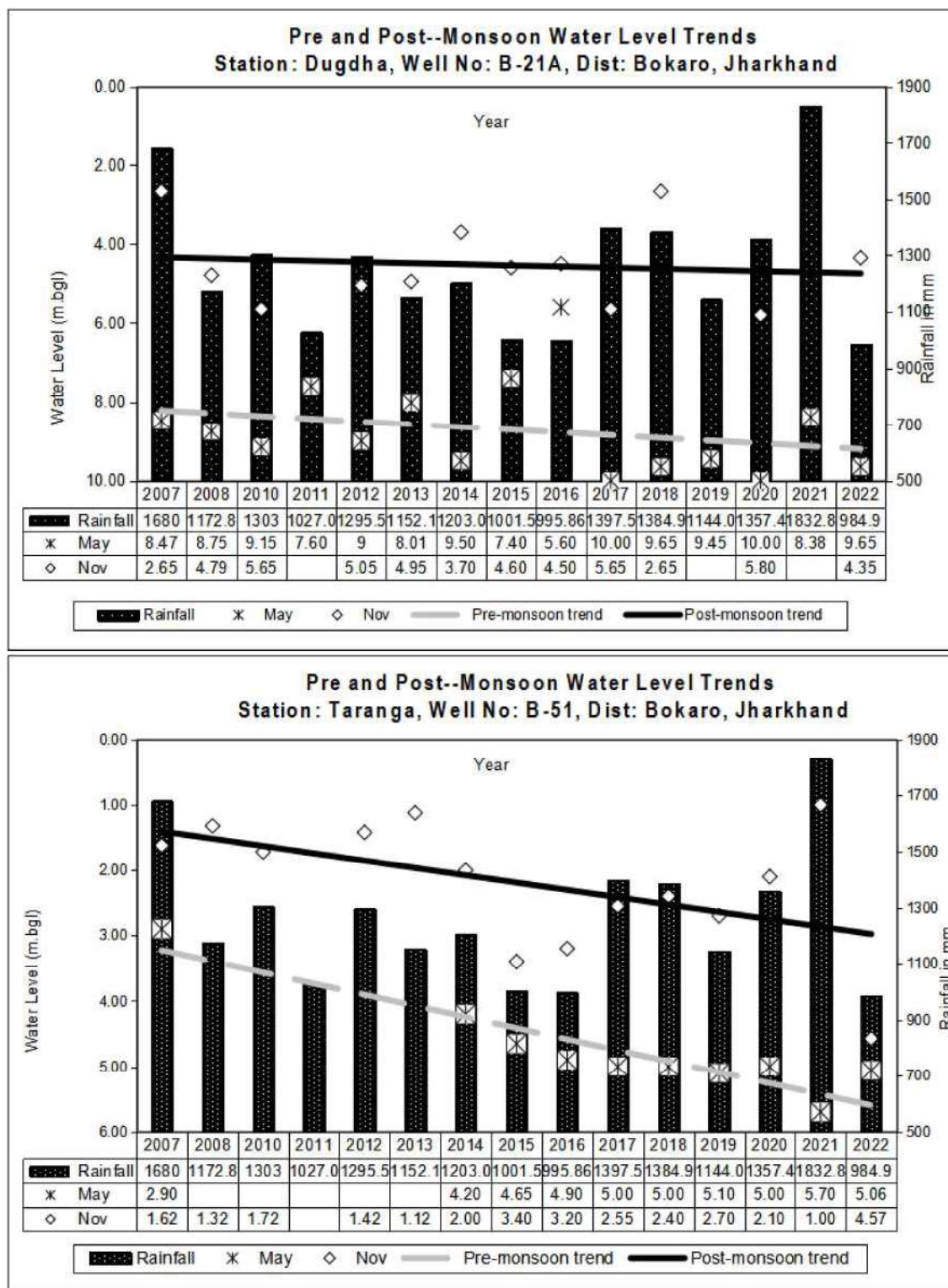
Historical Water Level data of Hydrograph Stations

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.

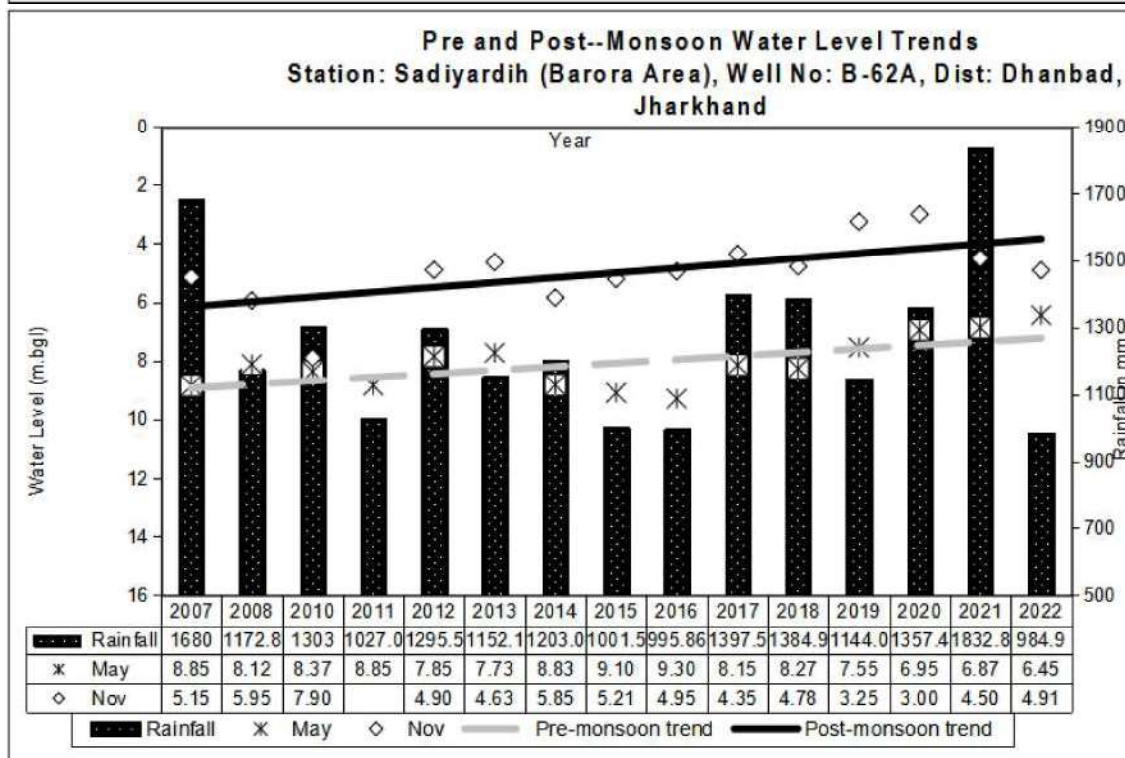
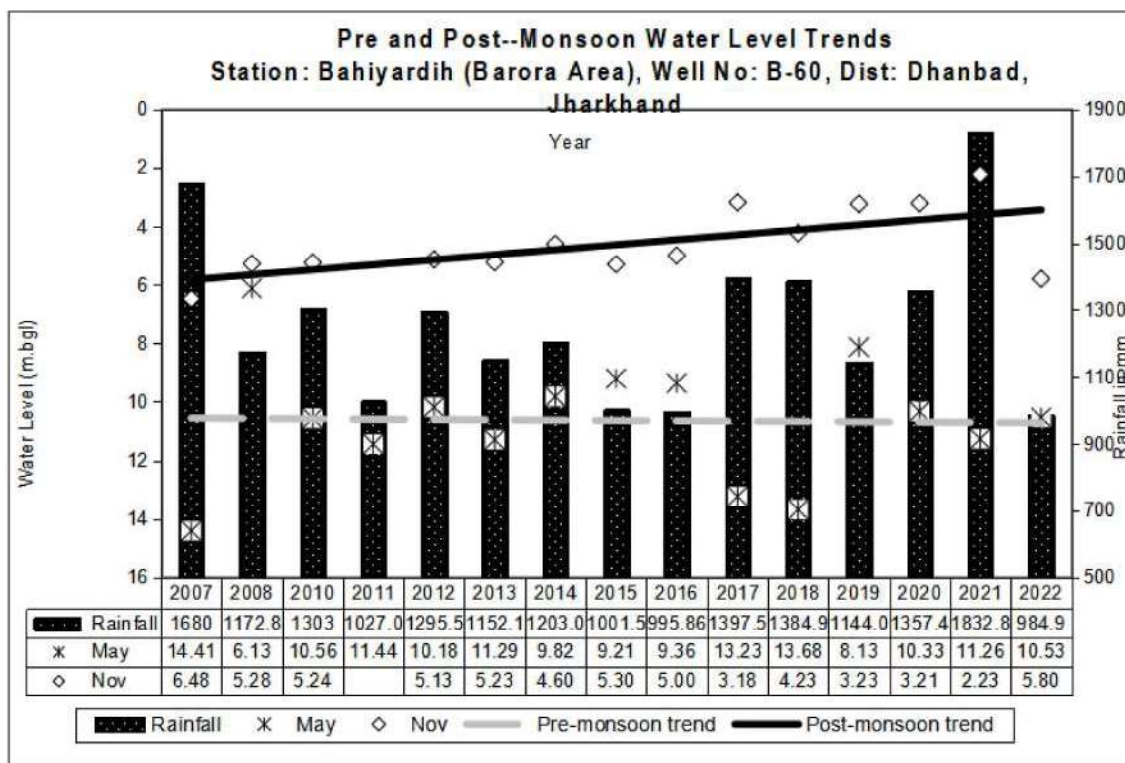
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-I



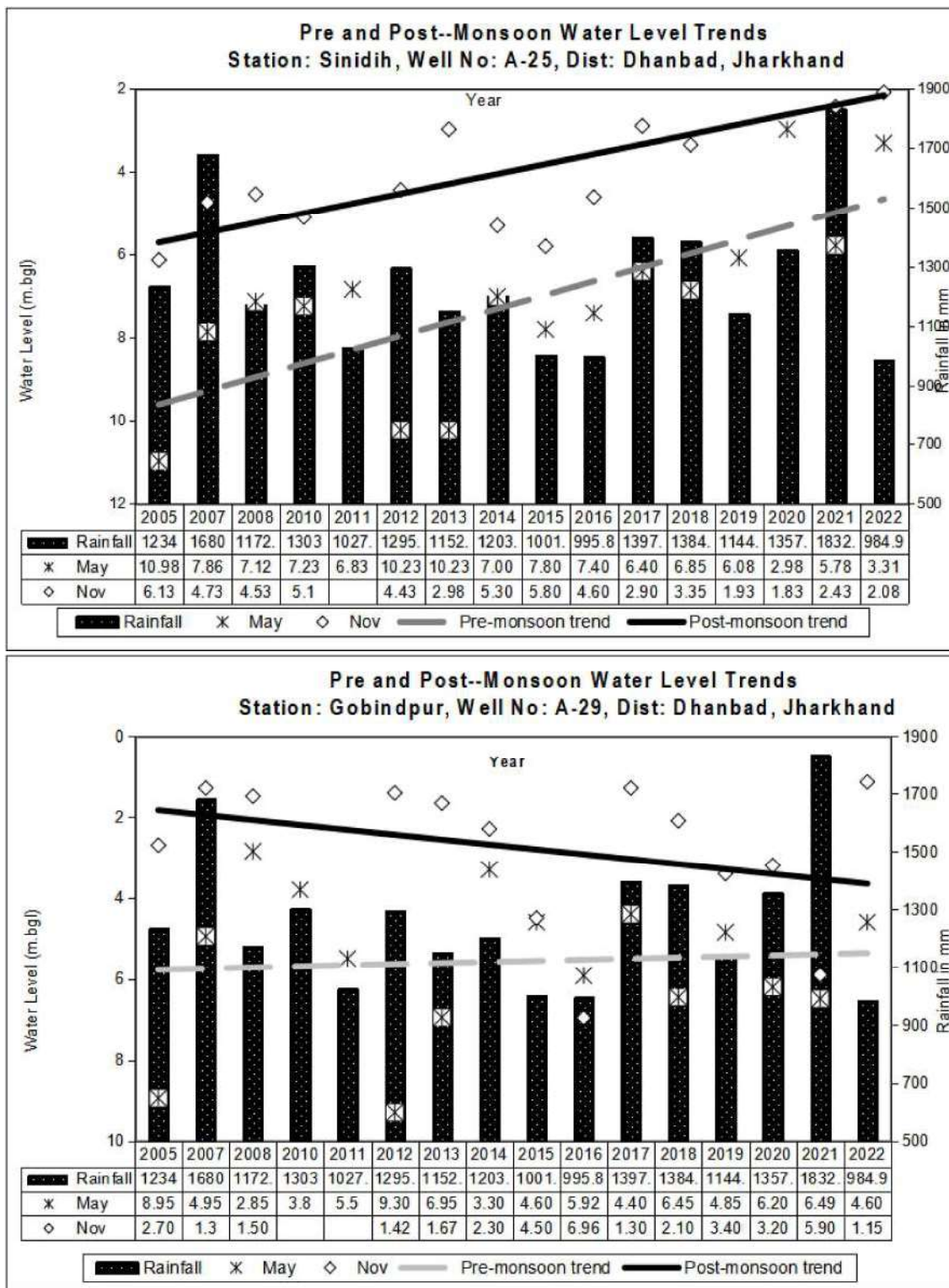
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-II



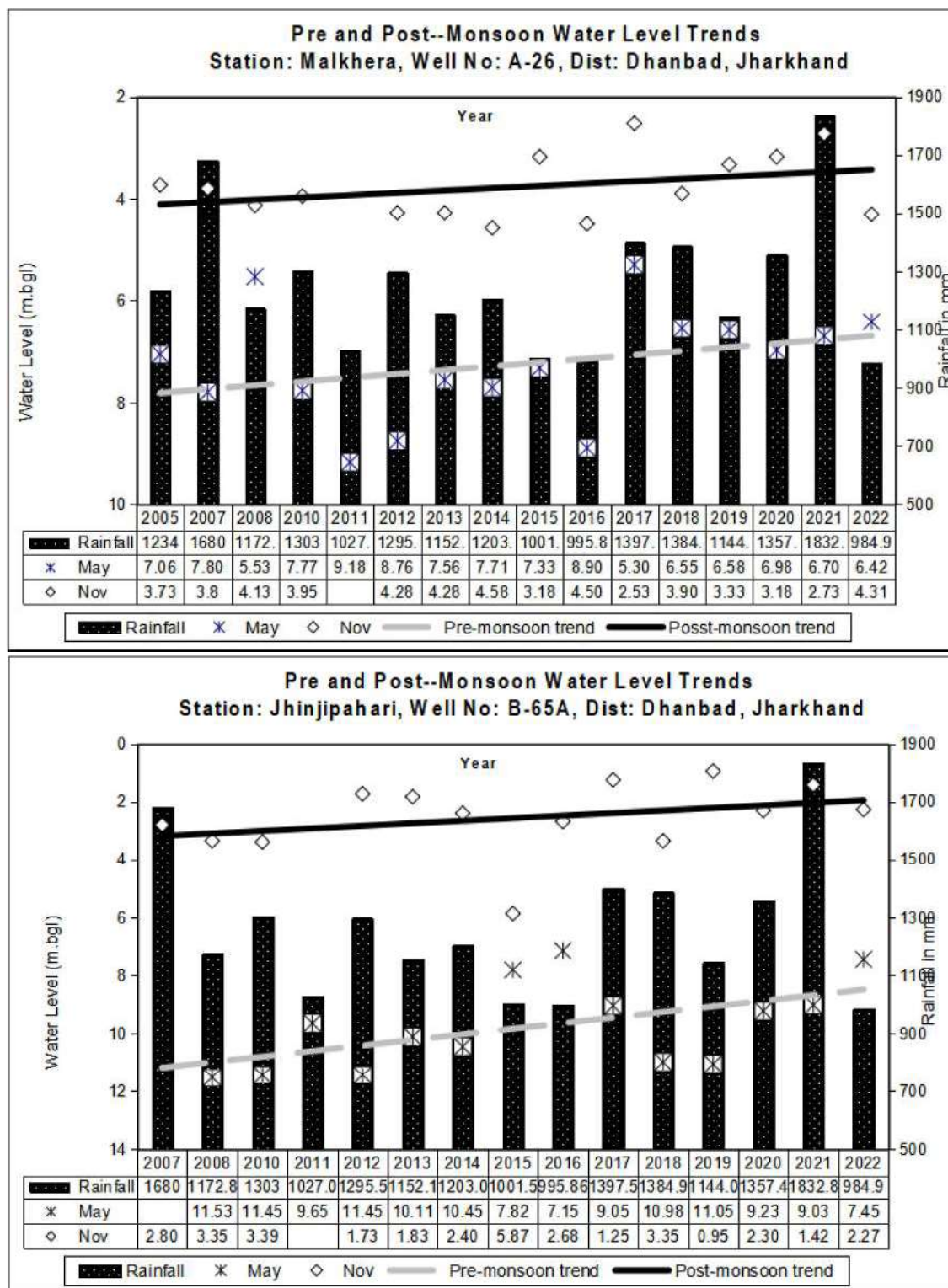
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-III



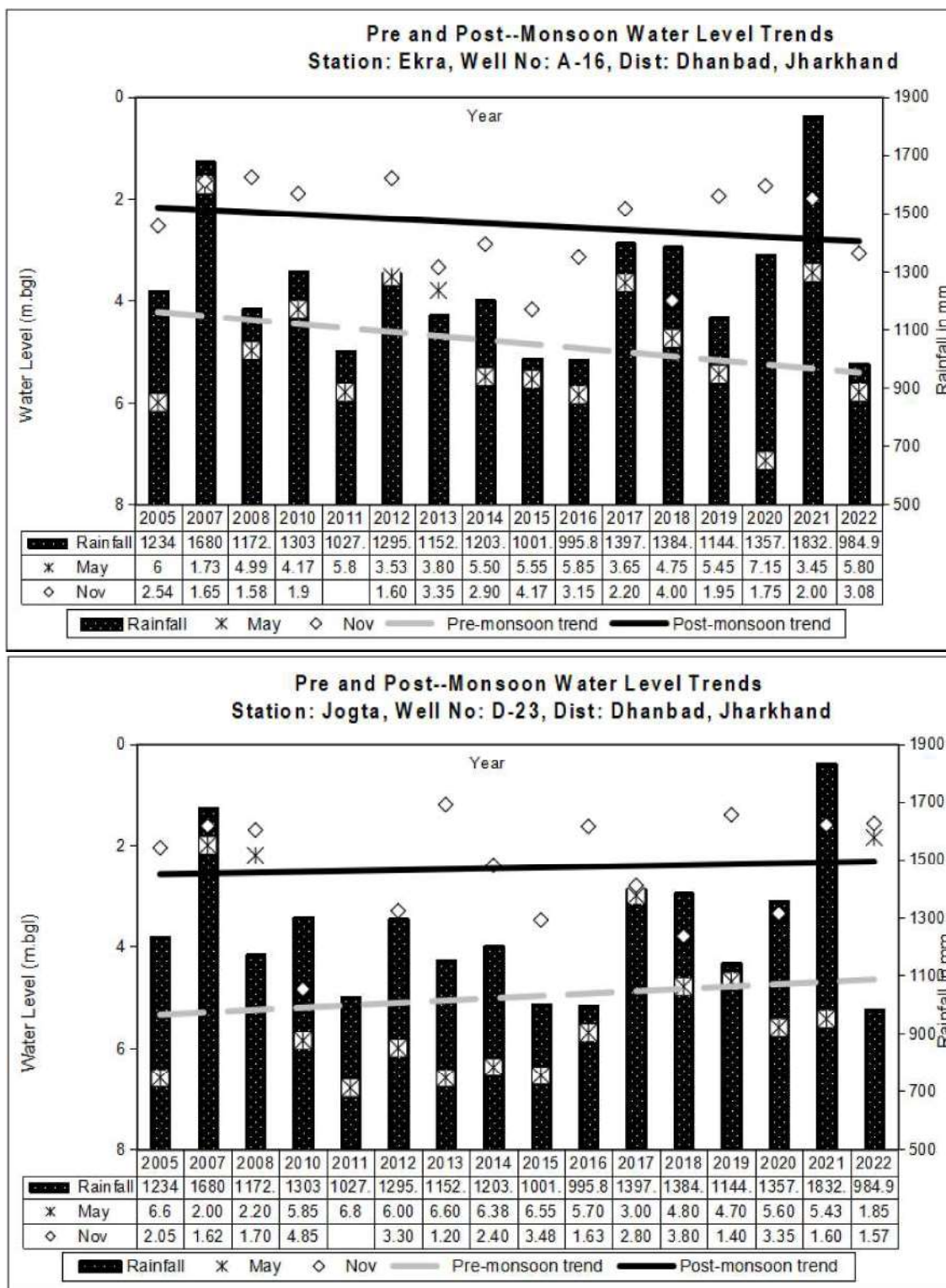
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-IV



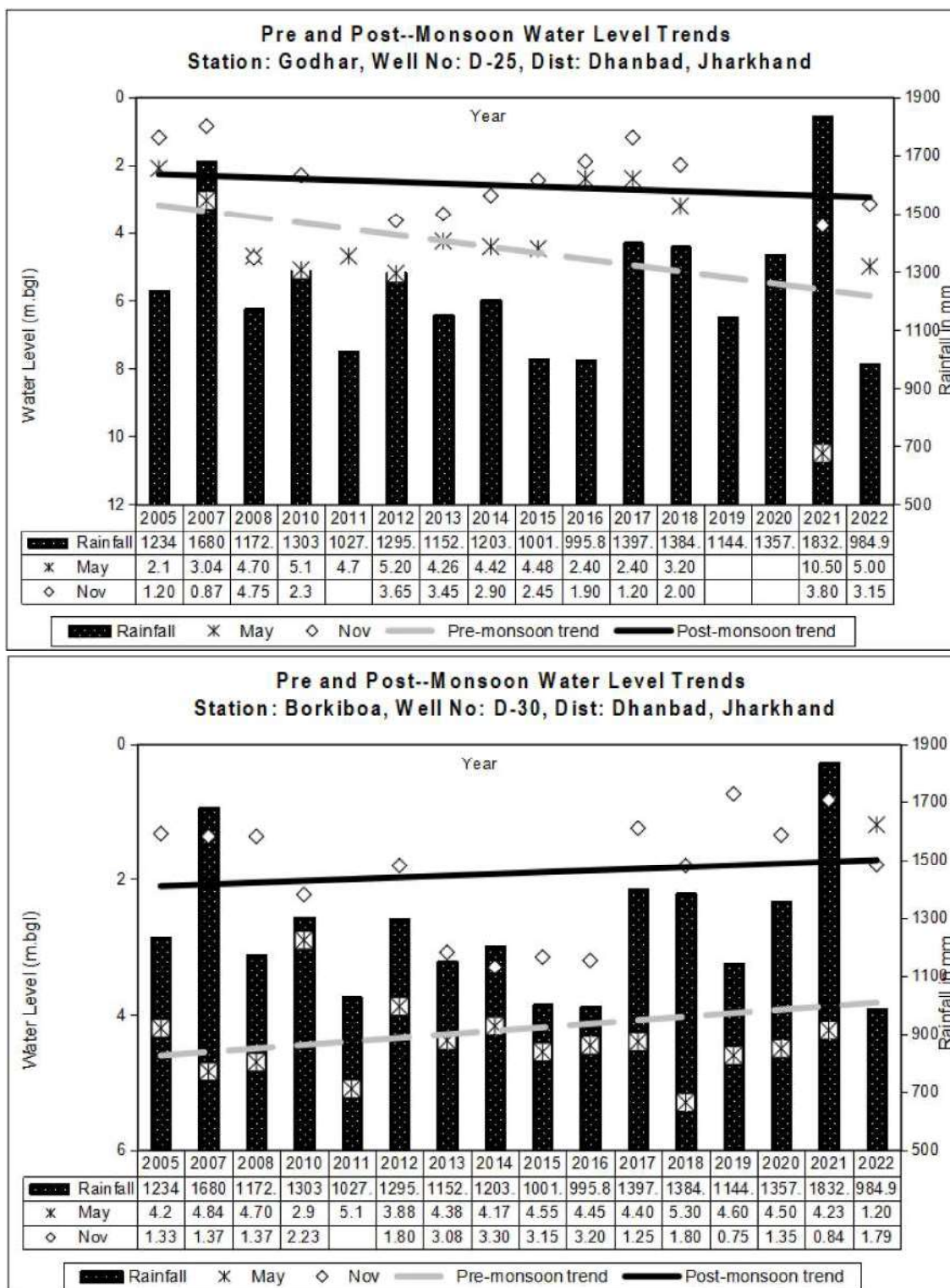
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-V



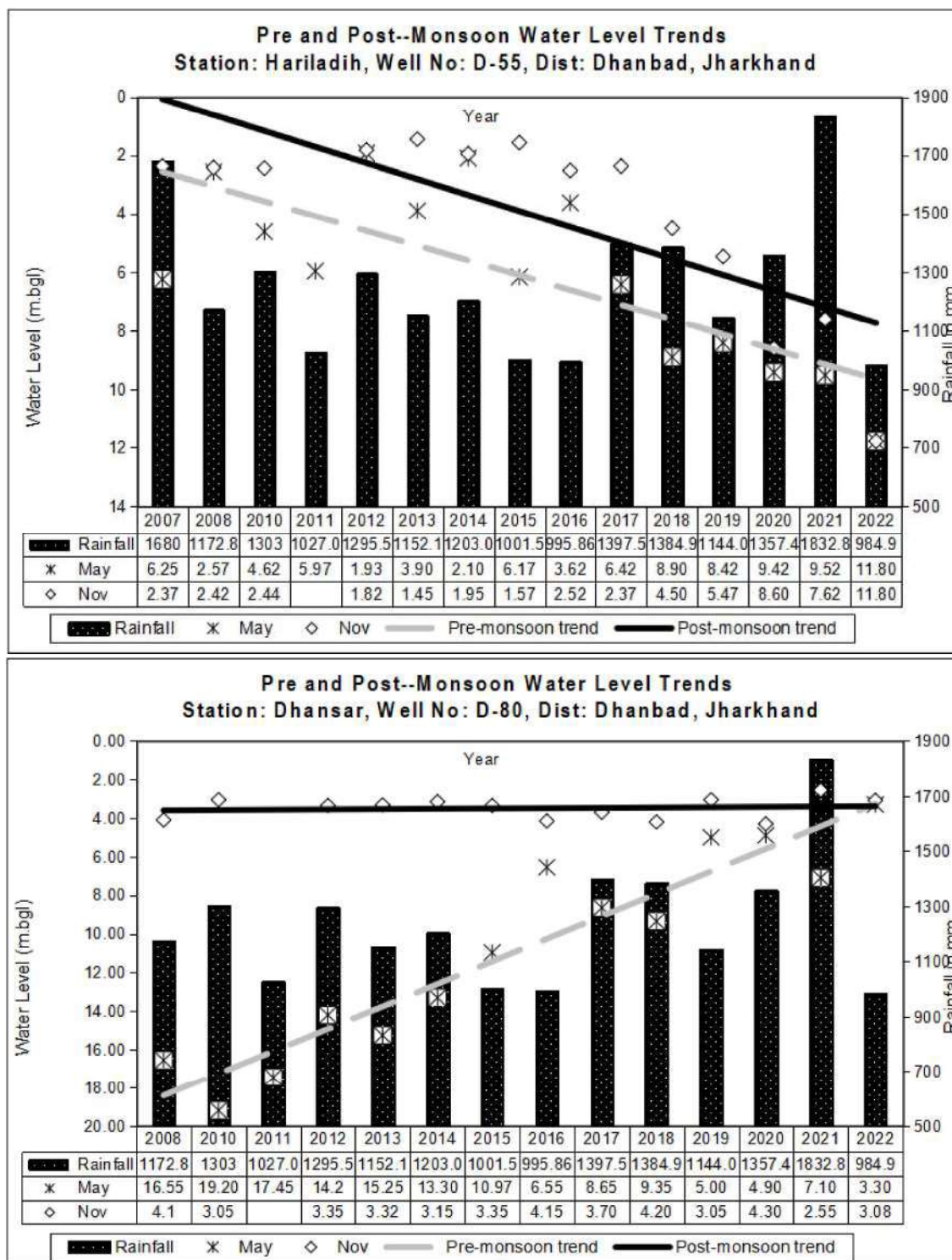
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VI



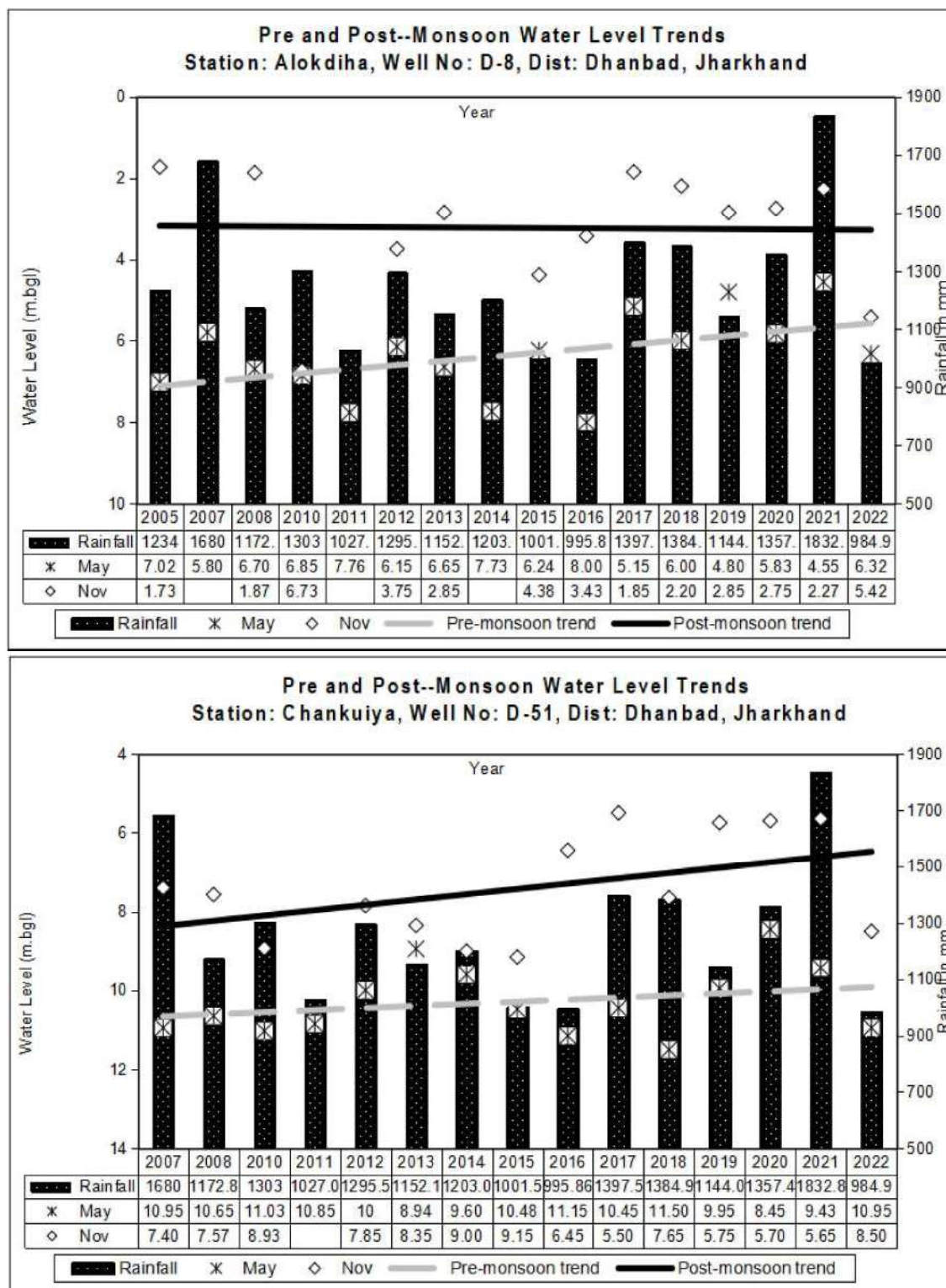
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VII



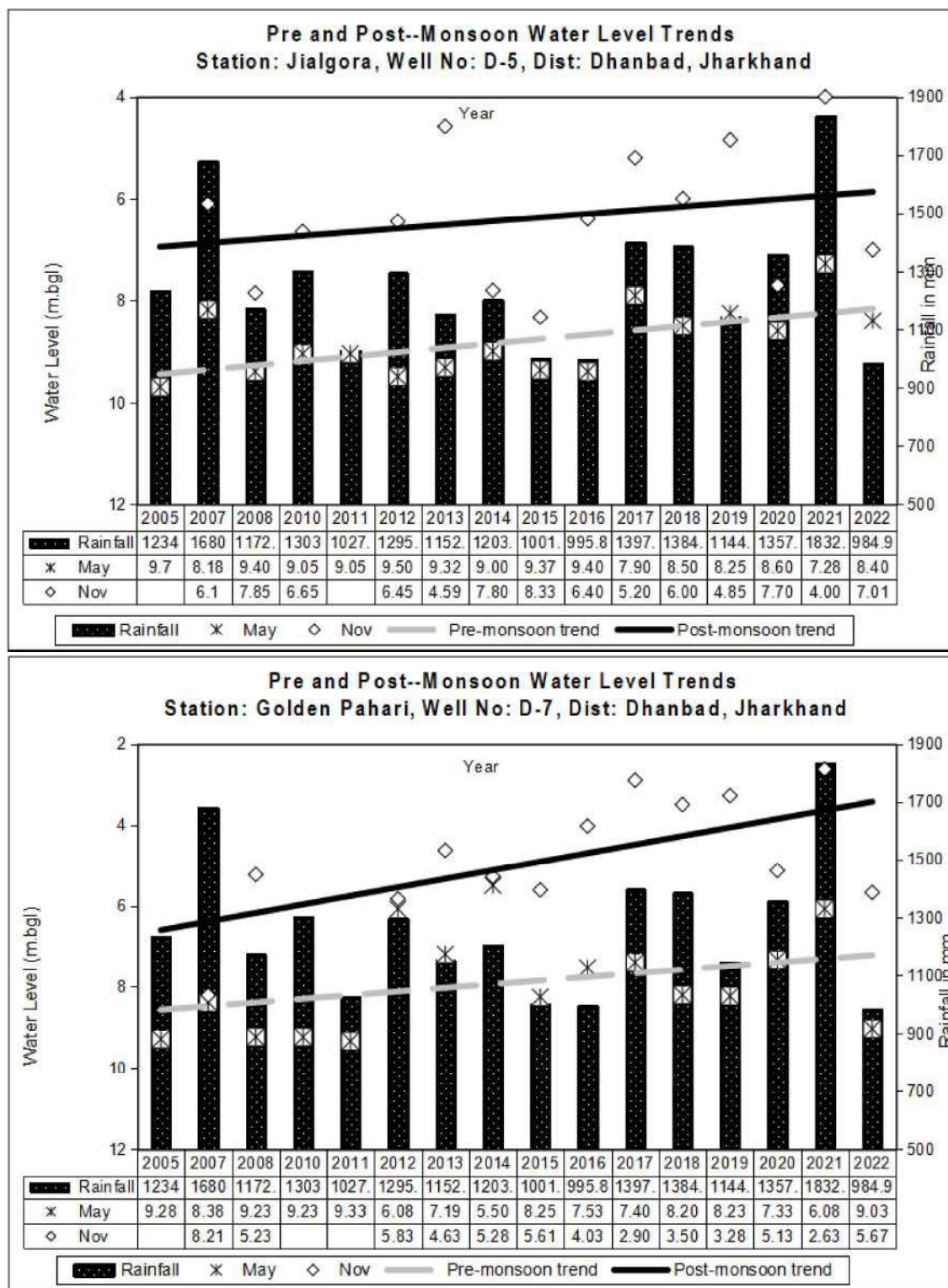
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-VIII



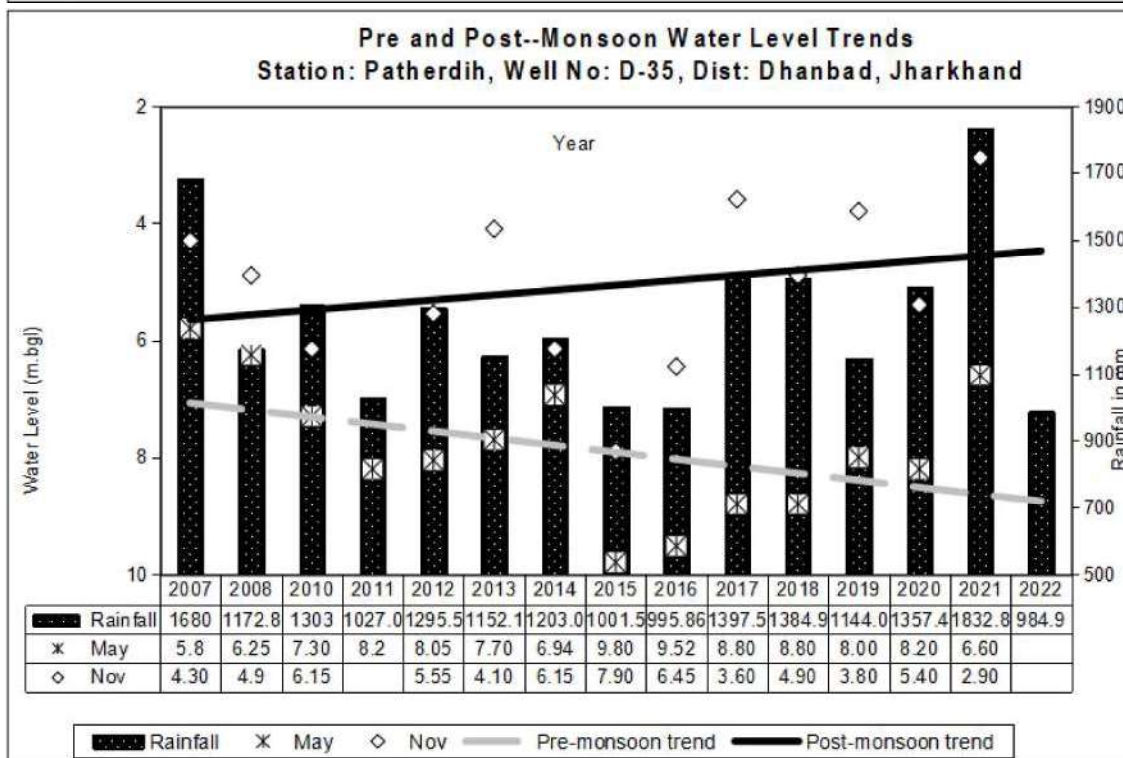
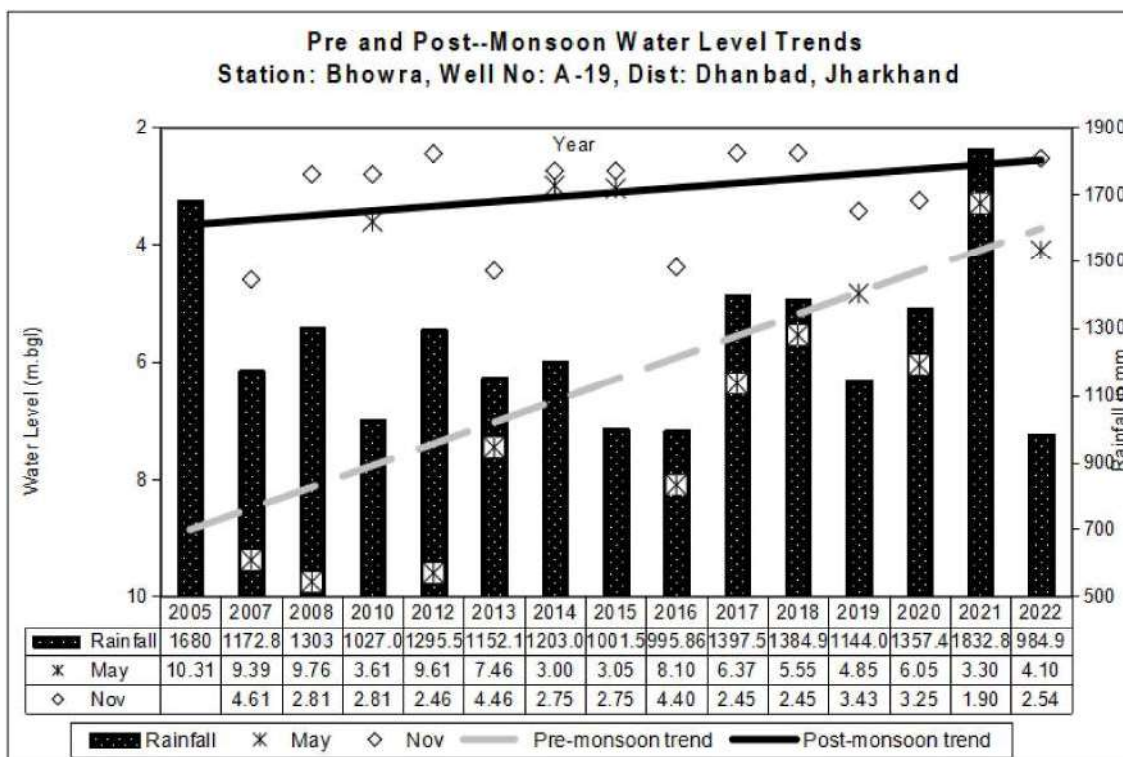
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-IX



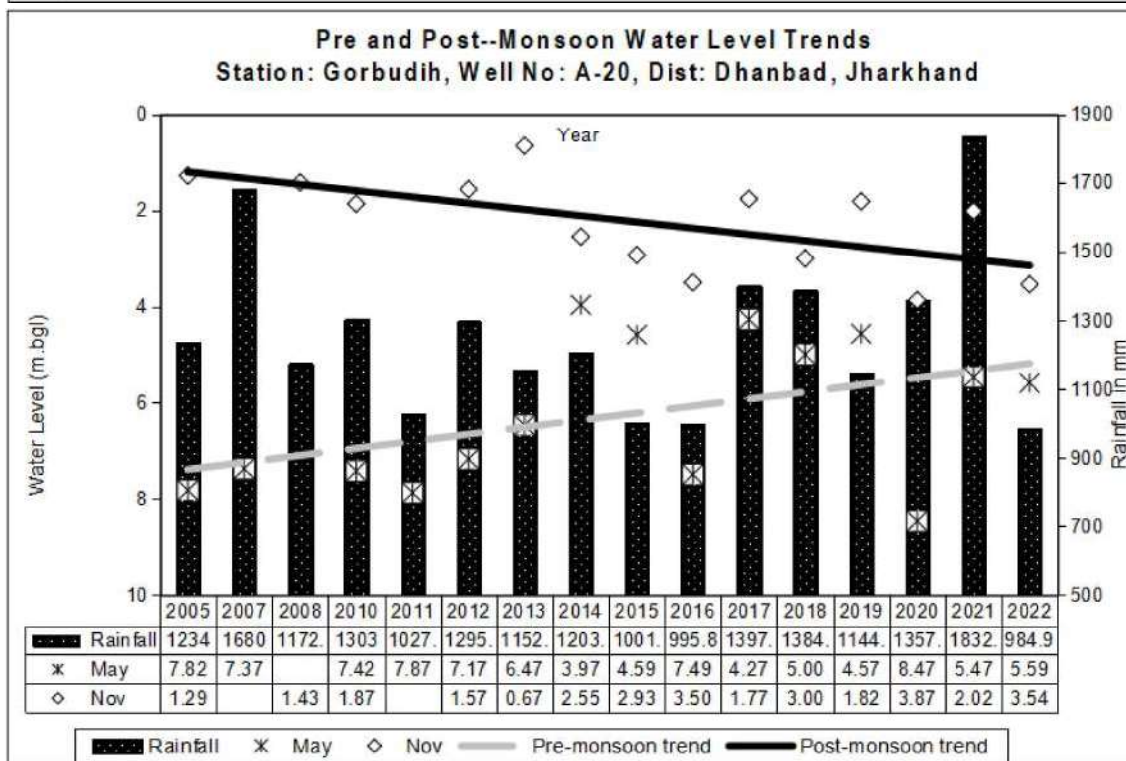
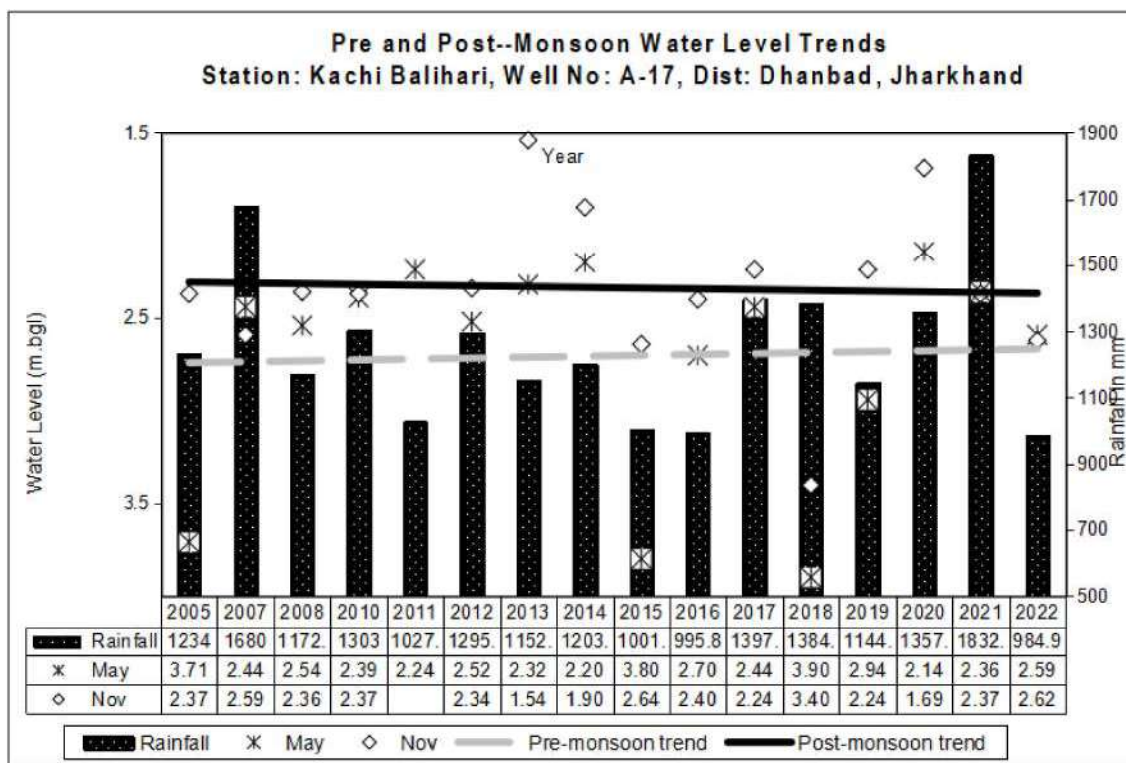
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-X



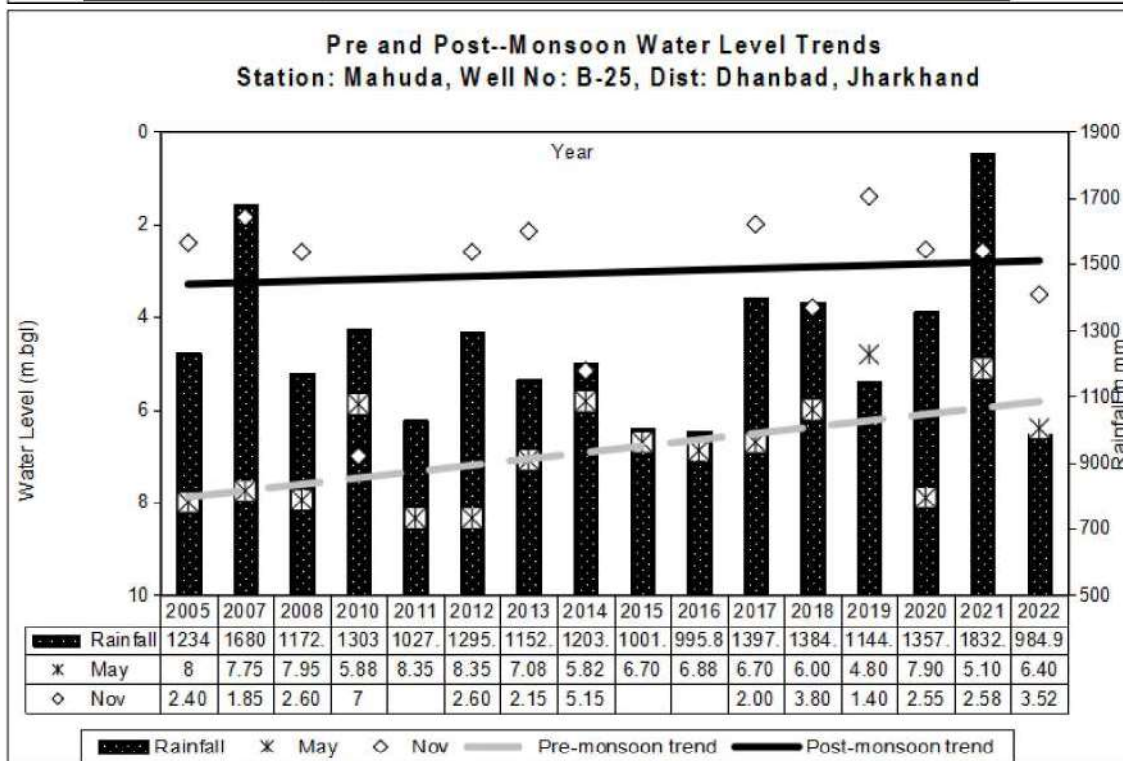
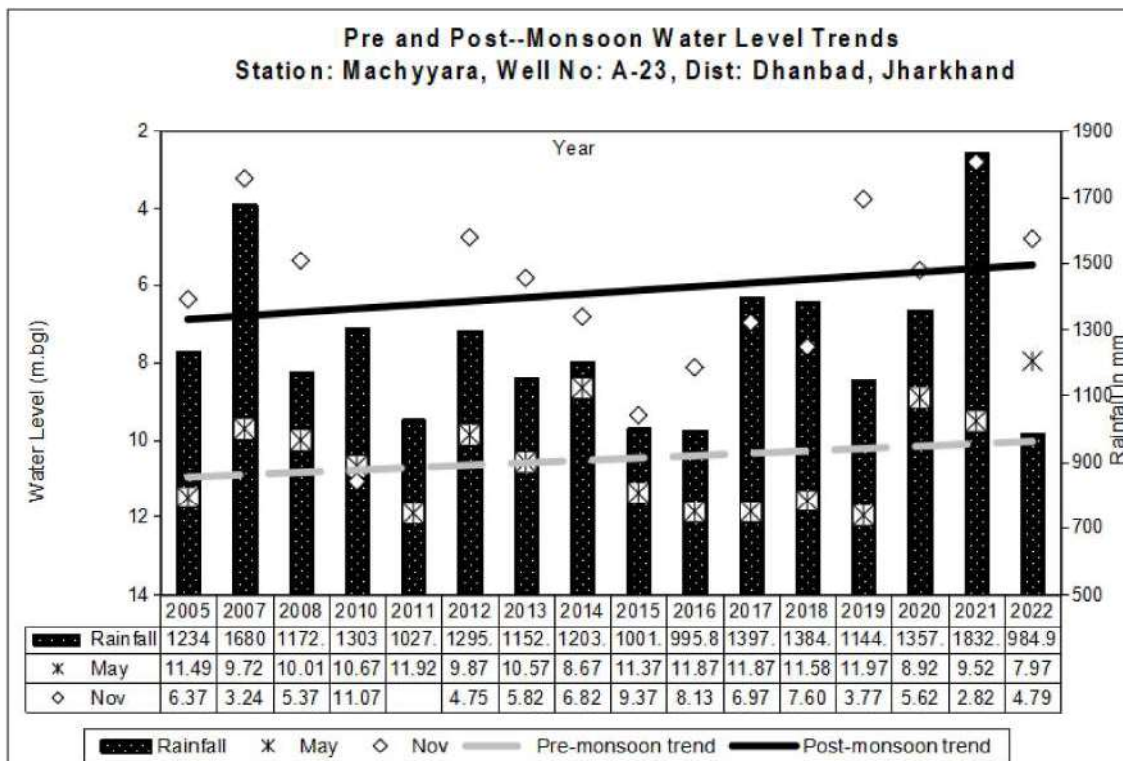
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XI



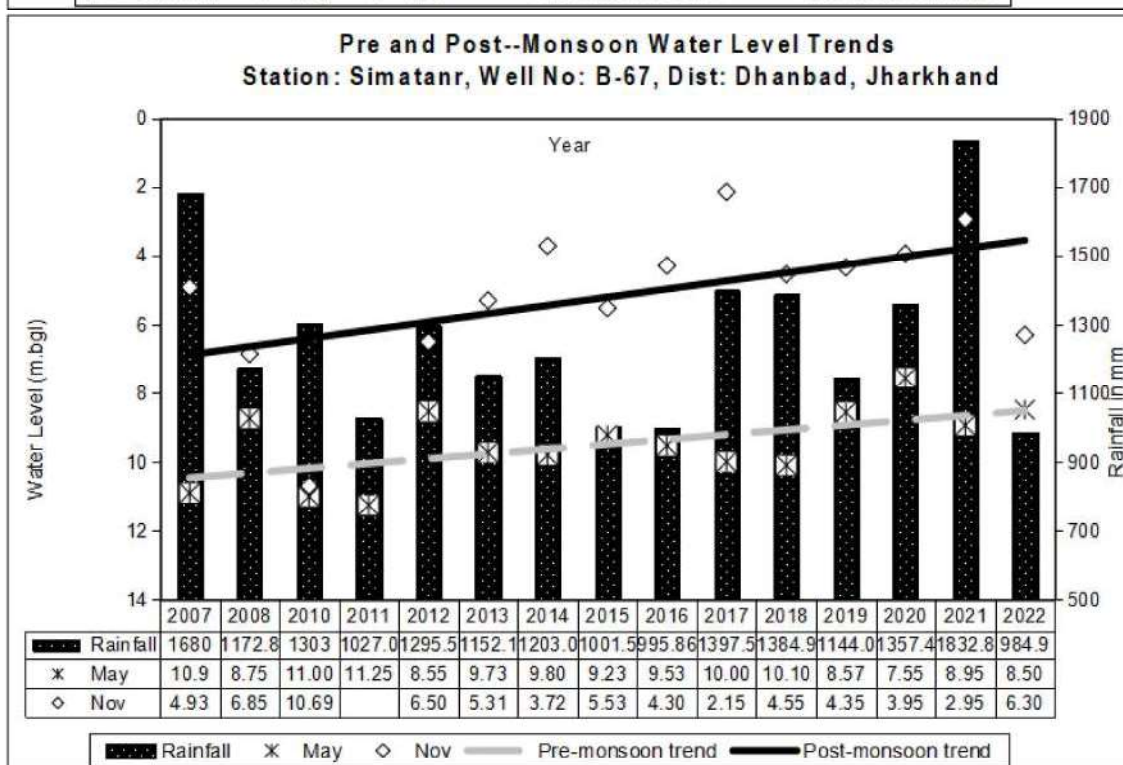
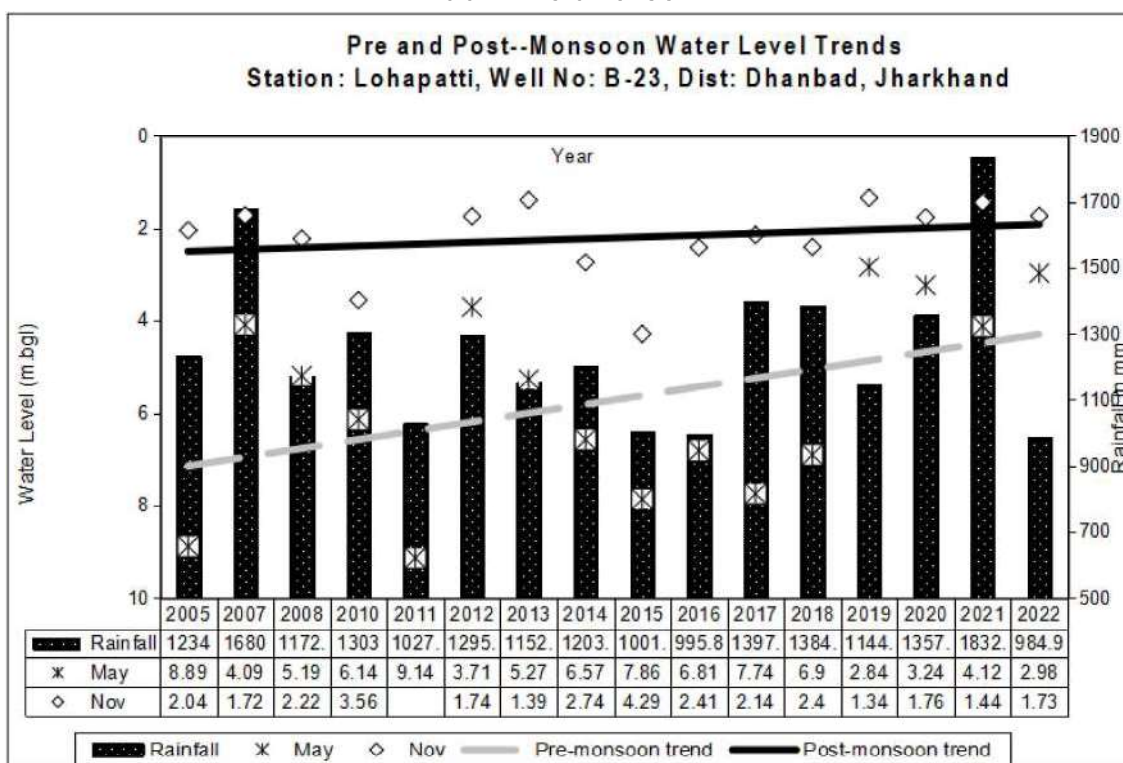
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XIII



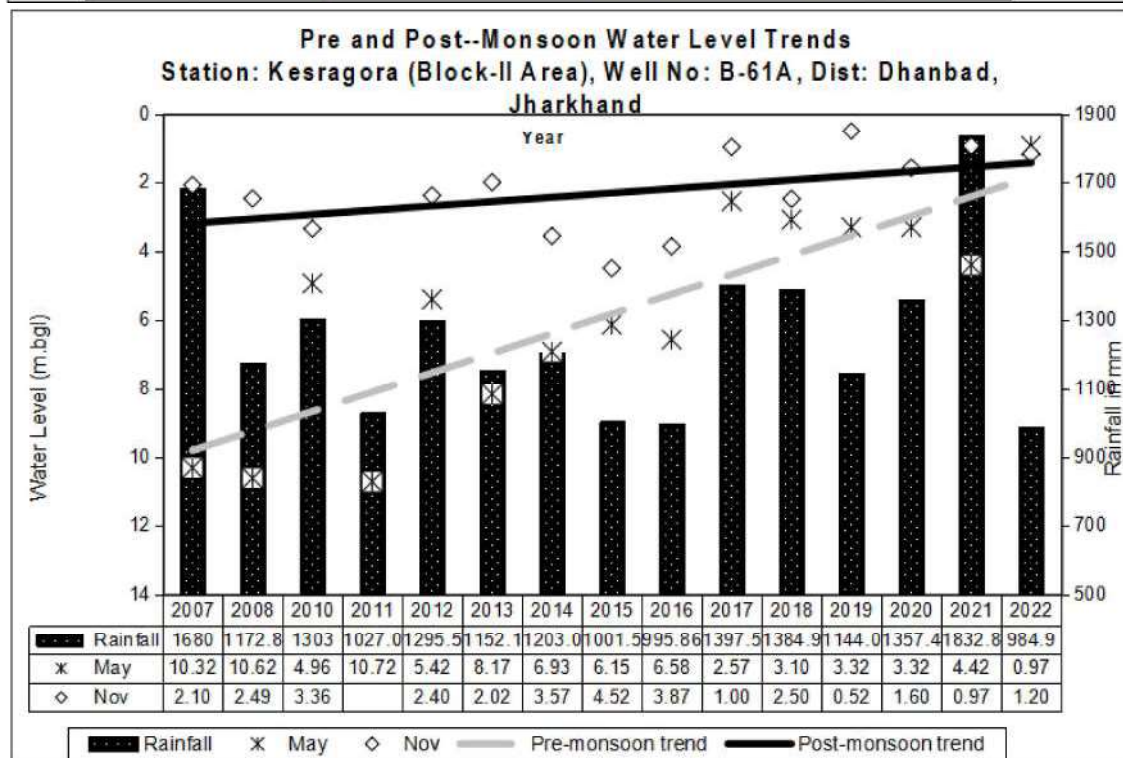
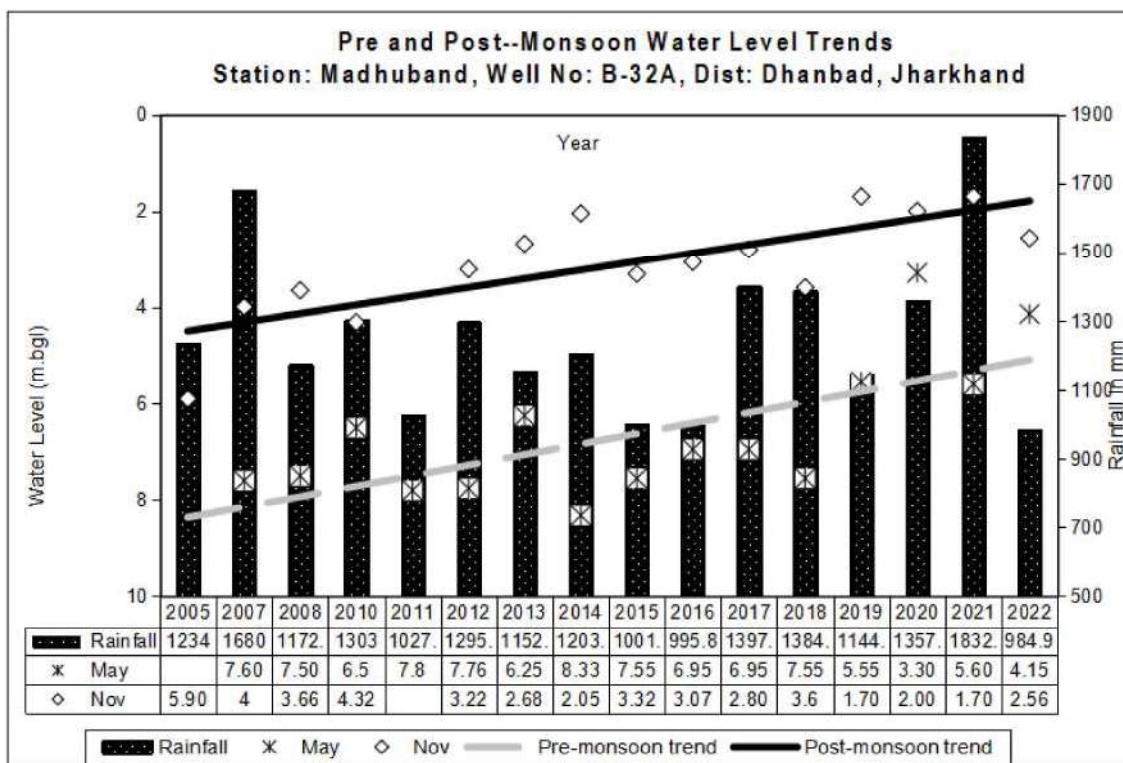
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HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XIV

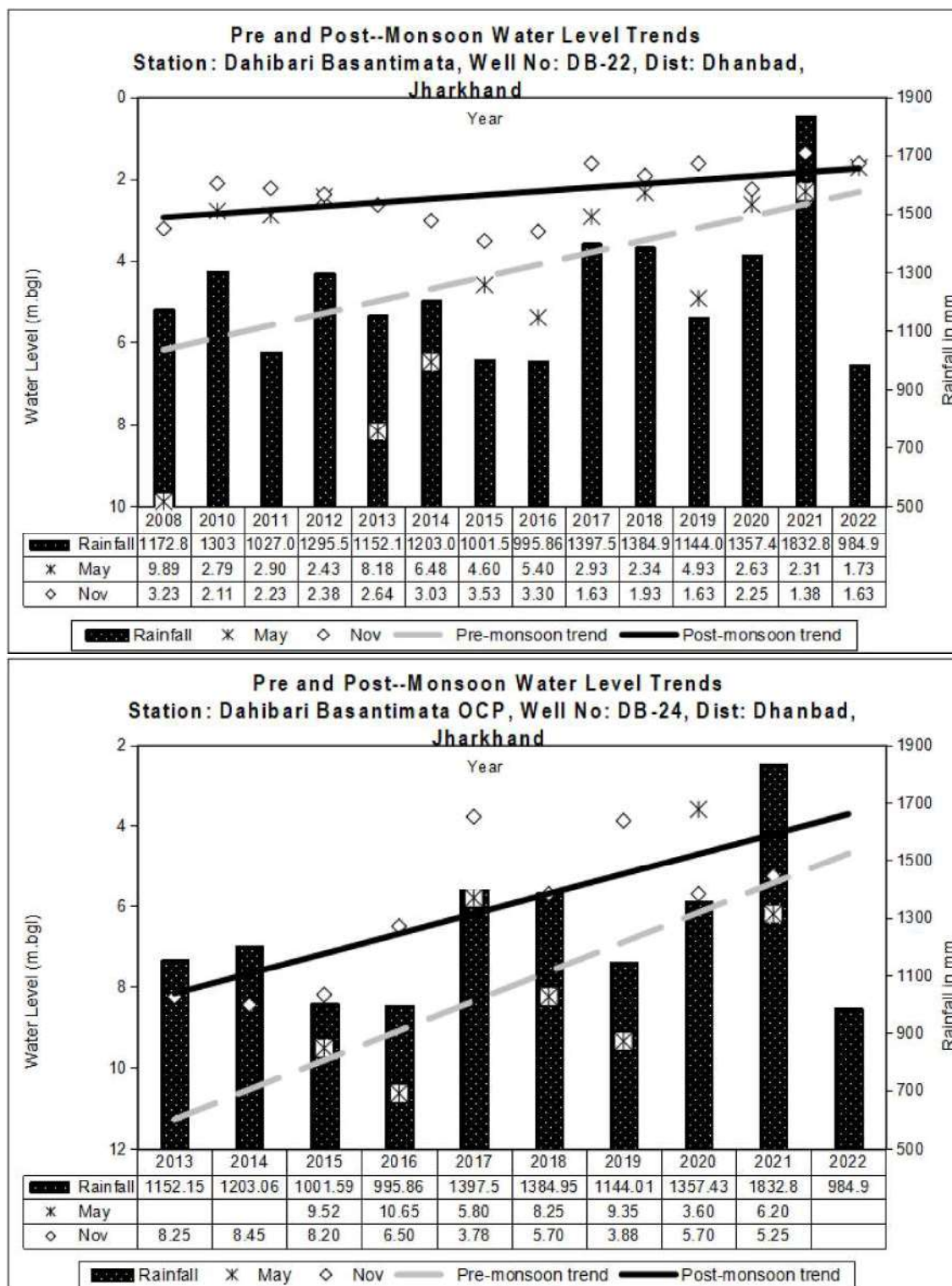


Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XV

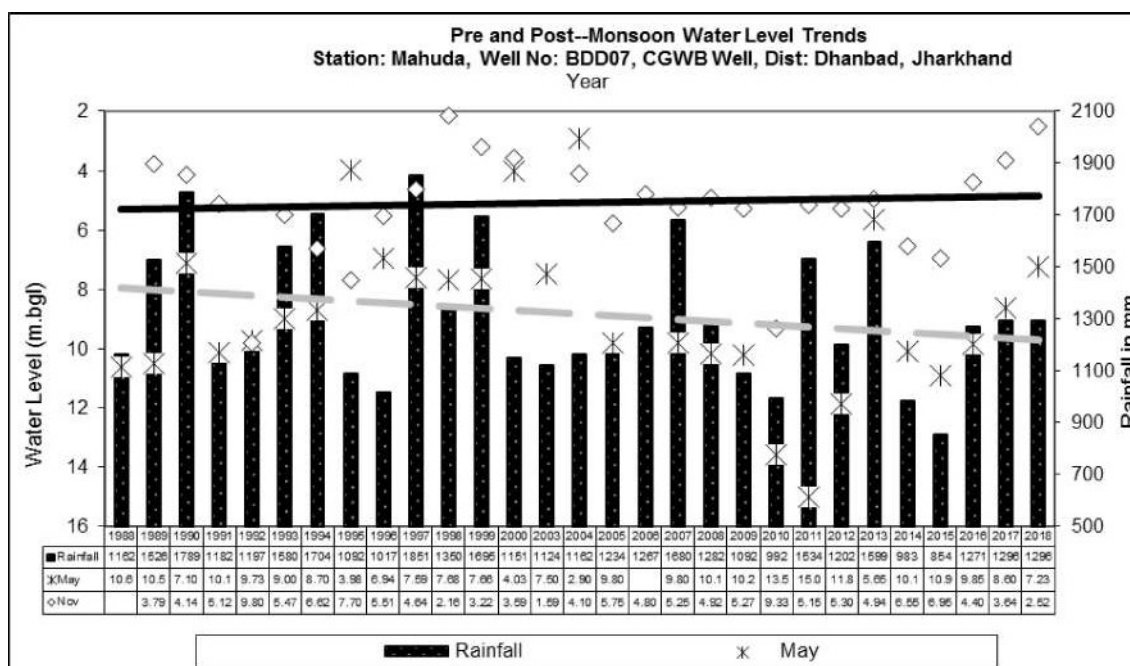
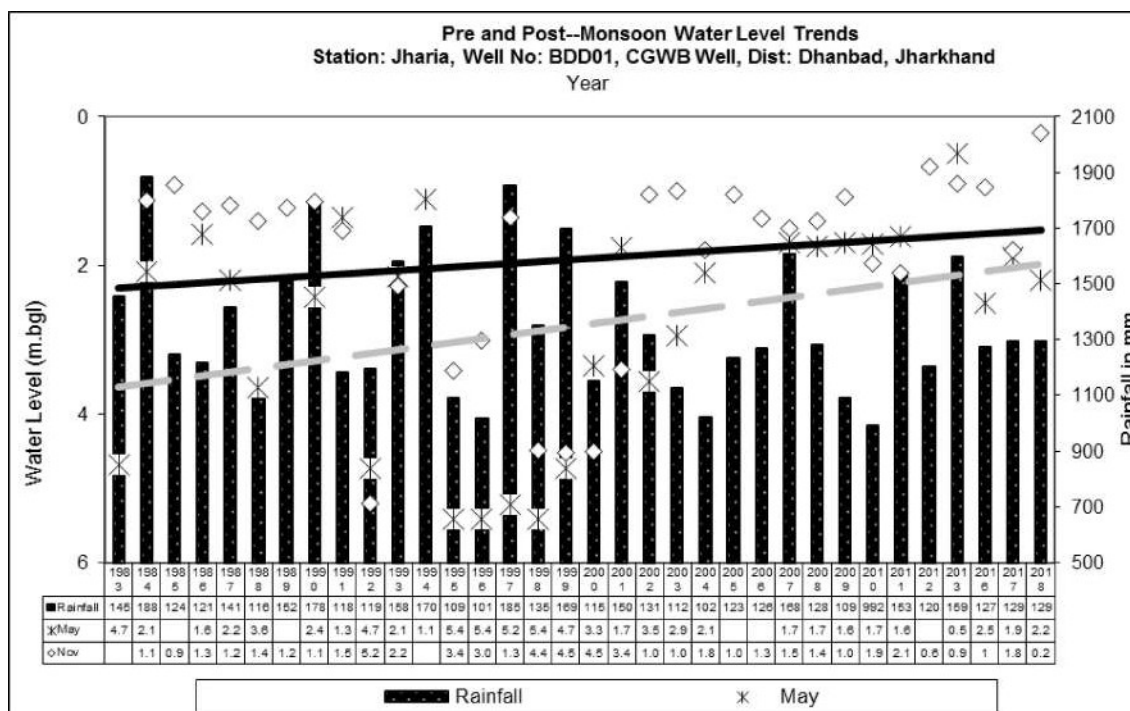


Annexure – VI HYDROGRAPHS OF CLUSTER-XVI



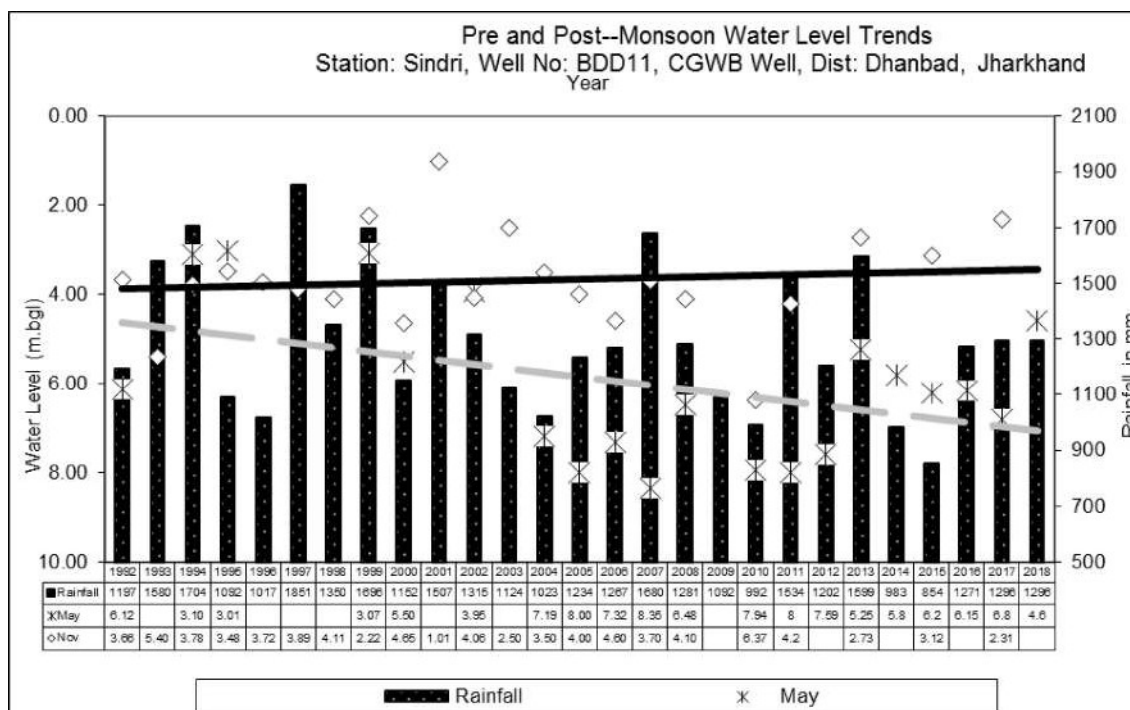
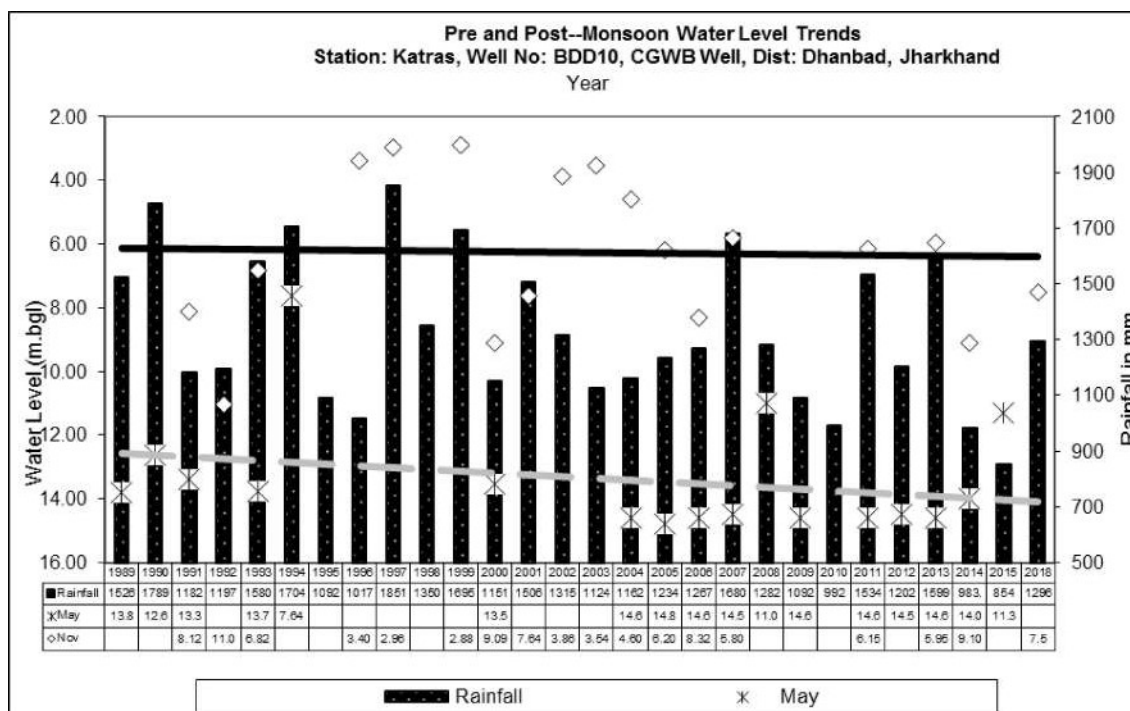
Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CGWB PERMANENT OBSERVATION STATIONS



Annexure – VI

HYDROGRAPHS OF CGWB PERMANENT OBSERVATION STATIONS



Annexure – VII

GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION DETAILS

Sampling month: June month of the assessment year of 2021-22

SI 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, 23 rd 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 (CaCO ₃), 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/Turbidimetric Method
16	Zinc, mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	5	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method
17	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.5	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carmine
18	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.01	0.05	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl- B, (Iodometric Method-I)
20	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.01	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA
23	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	0.006	0.01	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA
24	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.01	0.05	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.02	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY

(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW4 26.05.2022	GW5 26.05.2022	GW6 27.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	4	1	2	1	5	APHA, 23 rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	38	152	60	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	22	92	36	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.61	0.66	0.77	0.2	1	APHA, 23 rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	12.21	34.06	15.26	0.5	45	APHA, 23 rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23 rd Edition,, 2150-C
9	pH value	7.82	8.06	7.84	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	42	134	58	10	200	APHA -23 rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23 rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃), mg/l, Max	114	92	110	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	204	750	246	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	162	666	220	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	3	1	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditometric 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22 nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23 rd 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 23 rd 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY

(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW7 27.05.2022	GW8 27.05.2022	GW9 28.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	3	2	1	1	5	APHA, 23 rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method,2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	56	58	132	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	32	28	62	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.54	0.81	0.63	0.2	1	APHA, 23 rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate , mg/l	15.64	8.32	28.44	0.5	45	APHA, 23 rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23 rd Edition, , 2150-C
9	pH value	7.92	8.06	8.21	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	66	42	164	10	200	APHA -23 rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA,23 rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃), mg/l, Max	82	126	92	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	262	198	764	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	176	152	648	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	2	1	2	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbiditometric 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22 nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23 rd 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 23 rd 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY

(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW10 28.05.2022	GW11 28.05.2022	GW13 28.05.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	3	1	1	1	5	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method, 2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	48	38	172	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019, AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	40	28	106	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019, Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.72	0.61	0.72	0.2	1	APHA, 23 rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate, mg/l	18.92	12.03	7.77	0.5	45	APHA, 23 rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2150-C
9	pH value	8.02	7.98	8.02	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric (pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	82	46	178	10	200	APHA -23 rd Edition, 4500 S, Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃), mg/l, Max	102	142	94	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	264	194	764	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	188	154	656	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	3	3	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbidimetric 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22 nd Edition, 4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23 rd 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 23 rd 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA

WATER QUALITY **(GROUND WATER- ALL PARAMETERS)**

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations			Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		GW14 28.05.2022	GW15 25.05.2022	GW16 17.06.2022			
1	Colour, Hazen unit	2	2	2	1	5	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method, 2017
2	Calcium, mg/l	40	172	103	2	75	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019, AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method
3	Chlorides, mg/l	54	102	54	5	250	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019, Argentometric Method
4	Fluoride, mg/l	0.56	0.41	0.61	0.2	1	APHA, 23 rd Edition, SPADNS Method
5	Iron, mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	1	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method
6	Manganese	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.1	IS 3025 (Part 59) : 2006, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method
7	Nitrate, mg/l	8.03	7.85	14.61	0.5	45	APHA, 23 rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method
8	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Agreeable	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2150-C
9	pH value	8.12	8.11	7.92	0.1	6.5-8.5	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric (pH Meter) Method
10	Sulphate, mg/l	48	144	132	10	200	APHA -23 rd Edition, 4500 S, Turbidity Method
11	Taste	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 23 rd Edition, 2160-C
12	Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃), mg/l, Max	92	122	110	4	200	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	296	752	520	25	500	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	218	613	440	4	200	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method
15	Turbidity, NTU	1	2	1	0.1	1	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbidimetric 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
19	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.04	0.2	APHA, 23 rd 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, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA
21	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	APHA, 22 nd Edition, 4-Amino Autipyrine
22	Selenium, mg/l, Max	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.007	0.01	APHA 23 rd 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 23 rd 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, 23 rd 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, 23 rd 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: Nephelometric Turbidity unit

OC / UG: Opencast / Underground

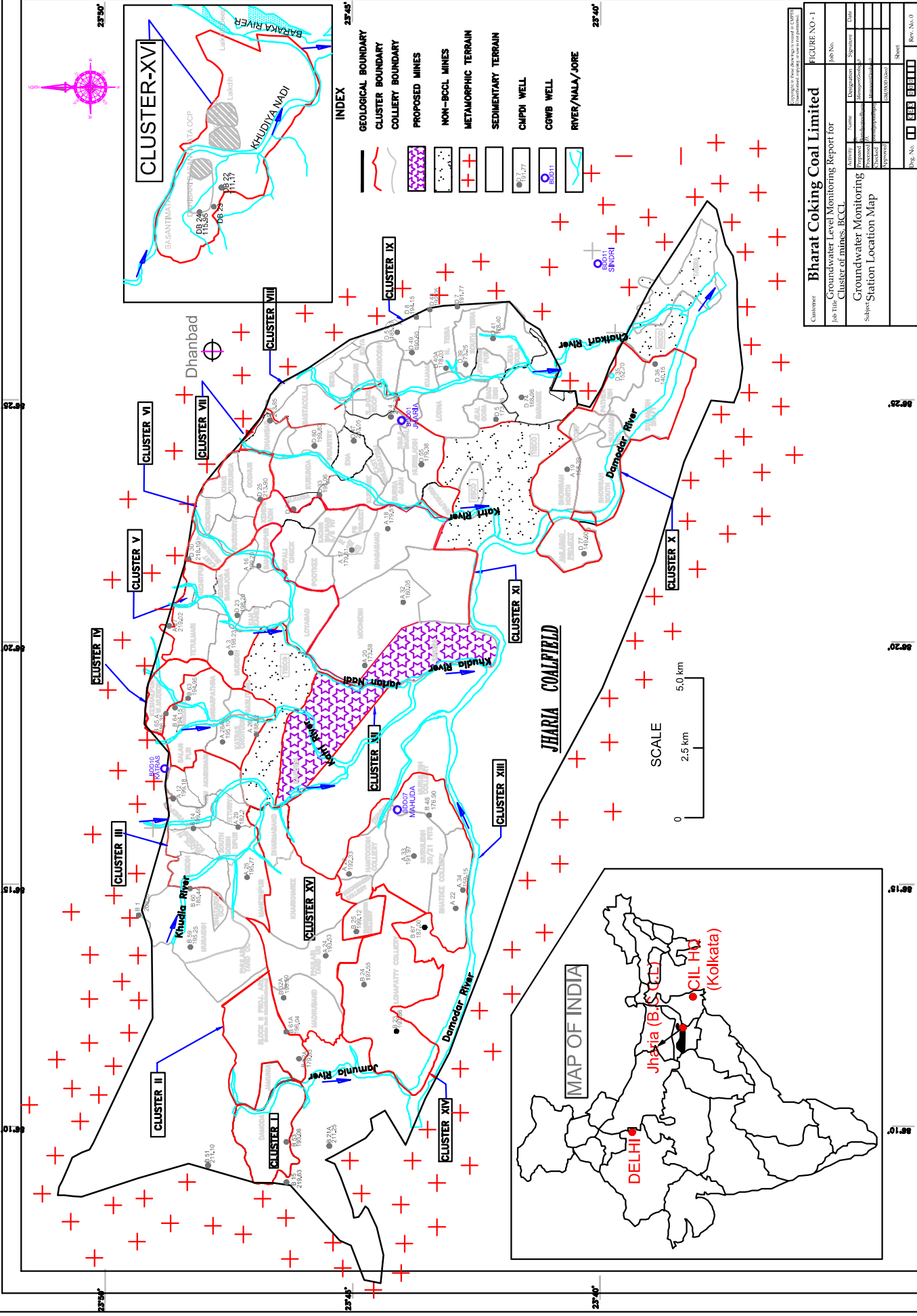
OCP / UGP: Opencast Project / Underground Project

RL: Reduced Level

RWH: Rainwater Harvesting

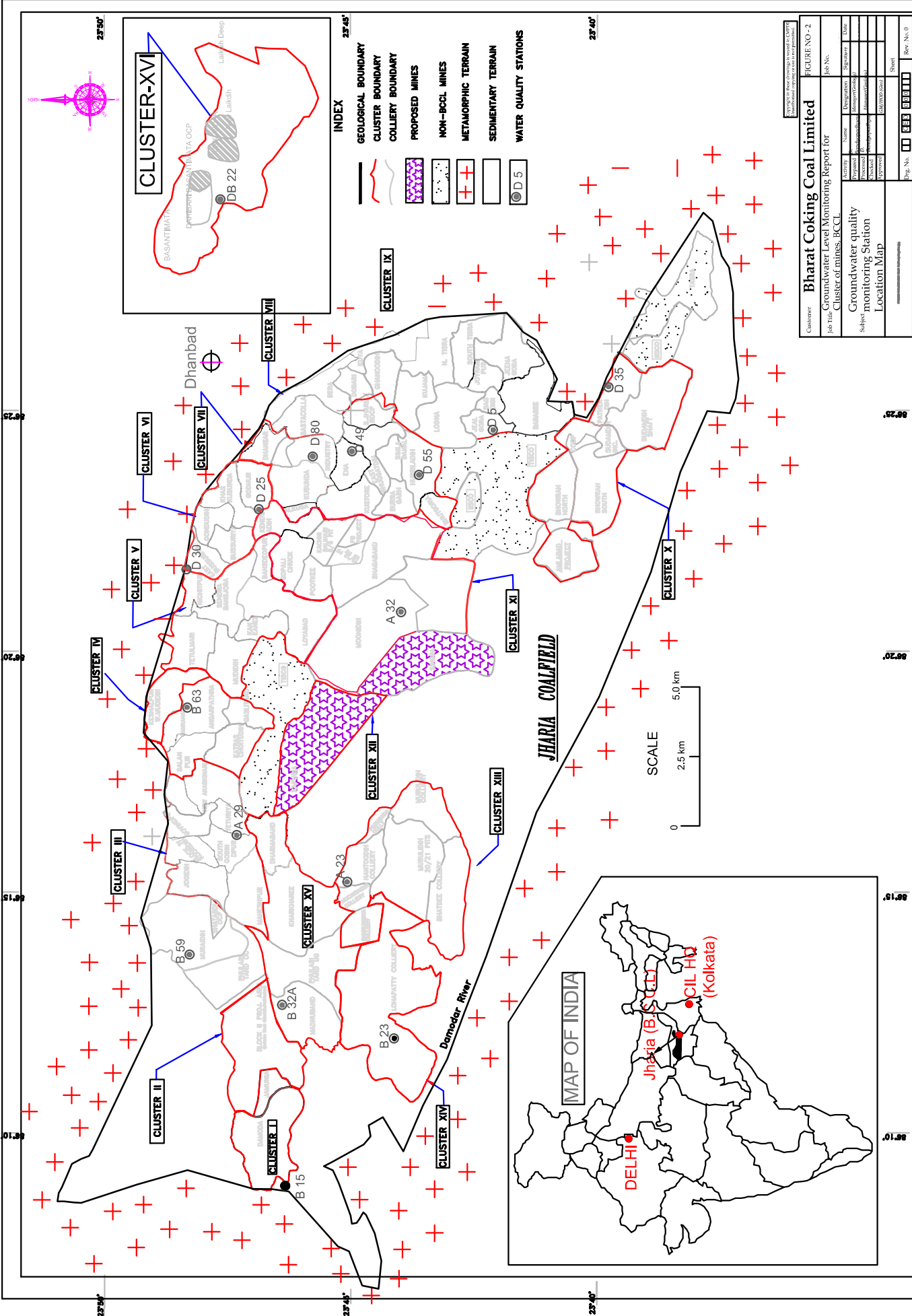
FF: Fire Fighting

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	Activity	Drawn	Signature
	Checked	Reviewed	Date
	Approved	Supervised	
	Discussed	Reviewed	
Groundwater Monitoring Station Location Map			Sheet
			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		Activity	Name	Designation	Signature
		Prepared by	Dr. S. K. Singh	Geologist	
		Reviewed by	Dr. S. K. Singh	Geologist	
		Approved by	Dr. S. K. Singh	Geologist	
Location Map		Page No.		Sheet	
		Rev. No. 0			

PROPOSED PIEZOMETER LOCATION MAP, JCF & RCF (part)

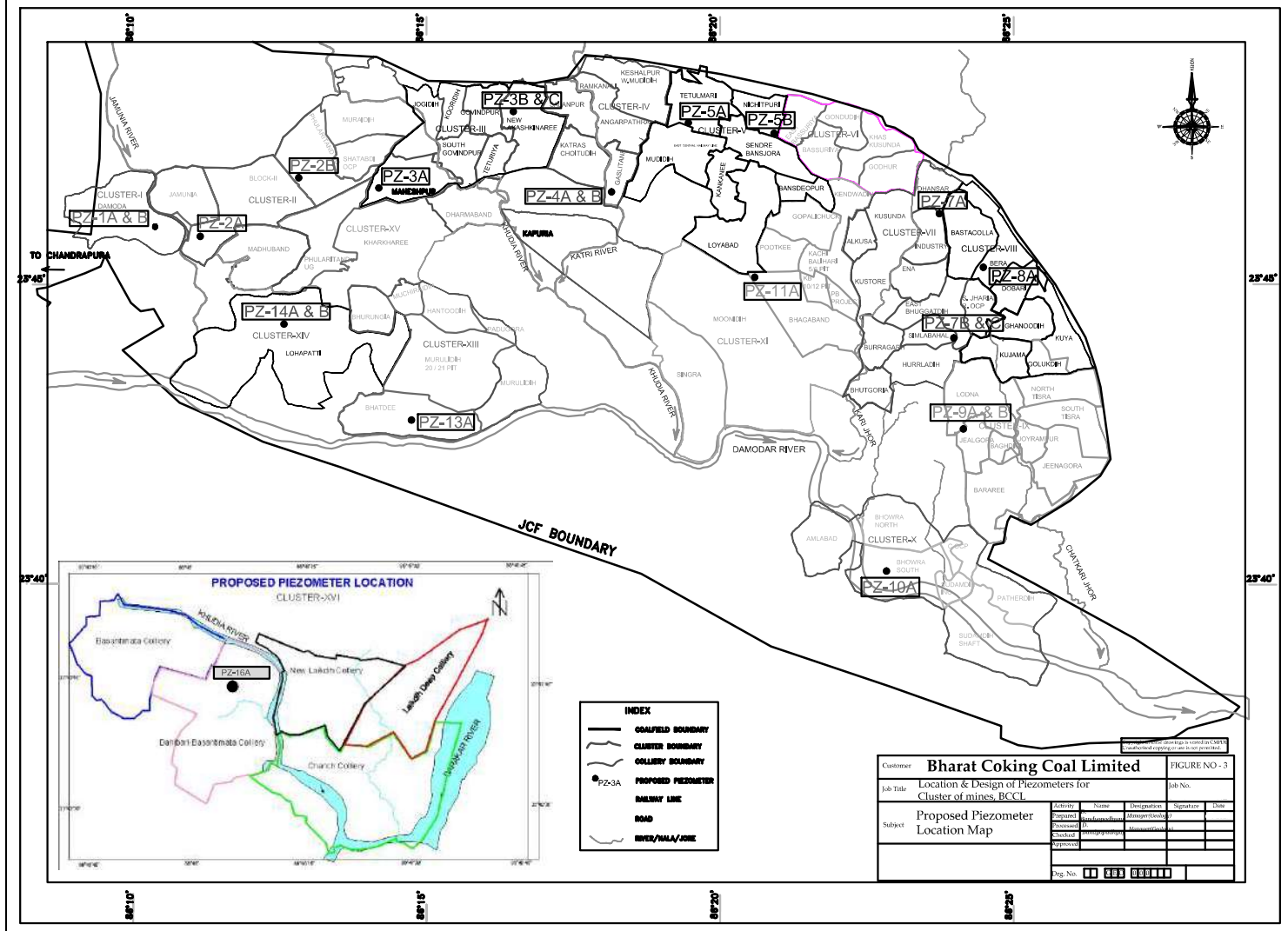
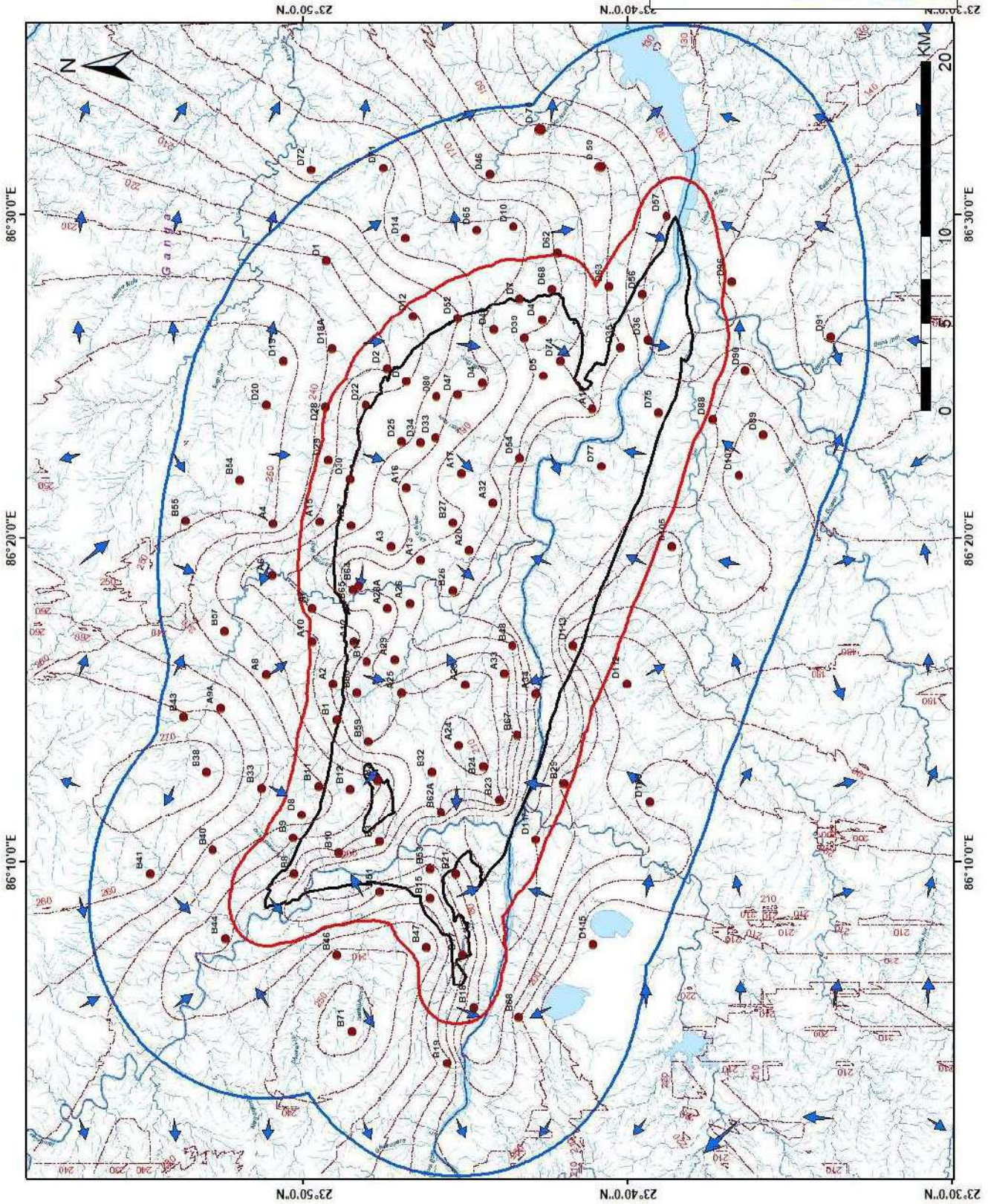


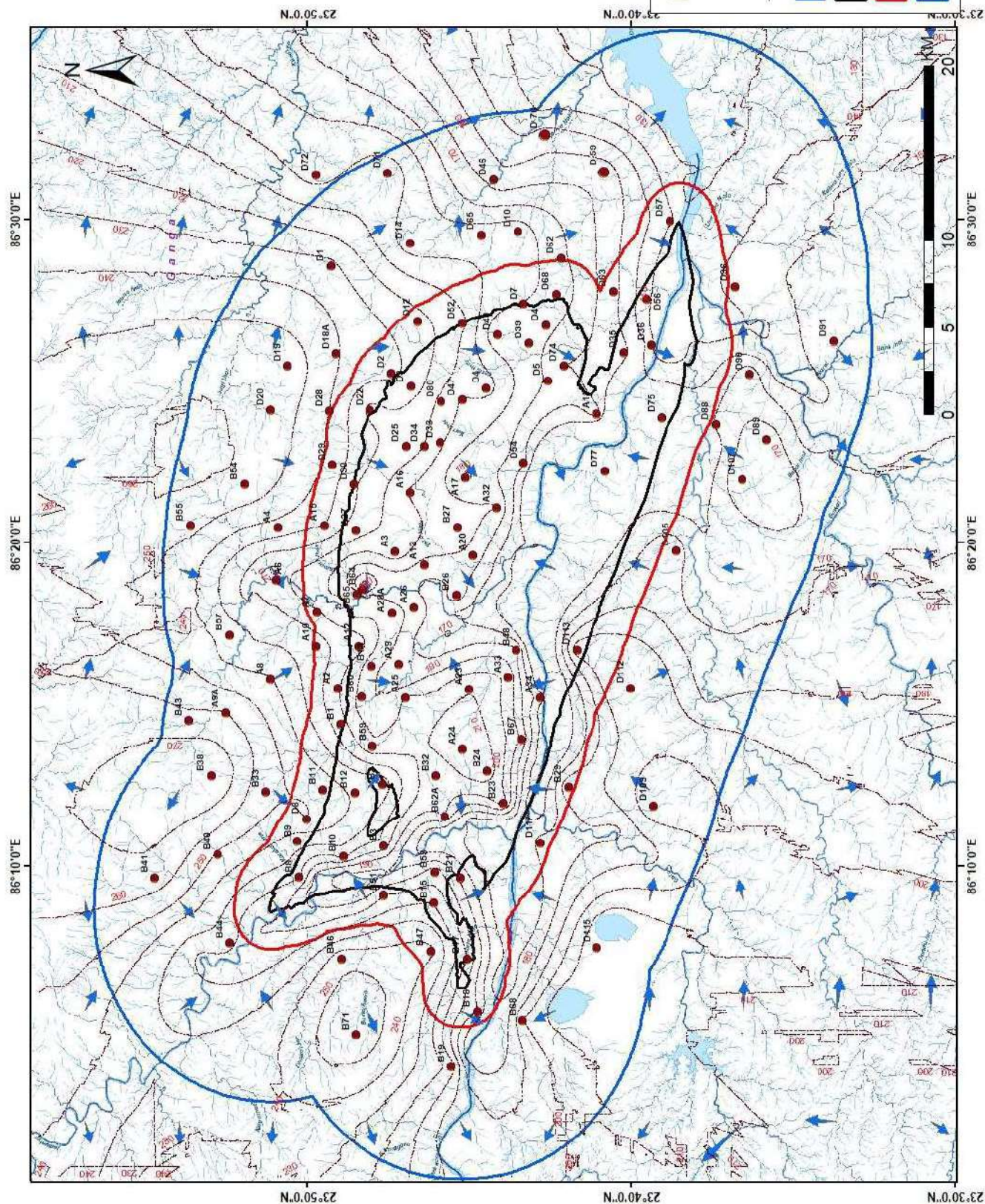
PLATE-IVA



INDEX

- Monitoring Well
- WT Contour Pre22
- Flow direction
- Jharia_CF_Boundary
- Core Zone (2Km)
- Buffer Zone (10Km)

PLATE-IVB



INDEX

- Monitoring Well
- WT Contour Post22
- Flow direction
- Jharia_CF_Boundary
- Core Zone (2Km)
- Buffer Zone (10Km)

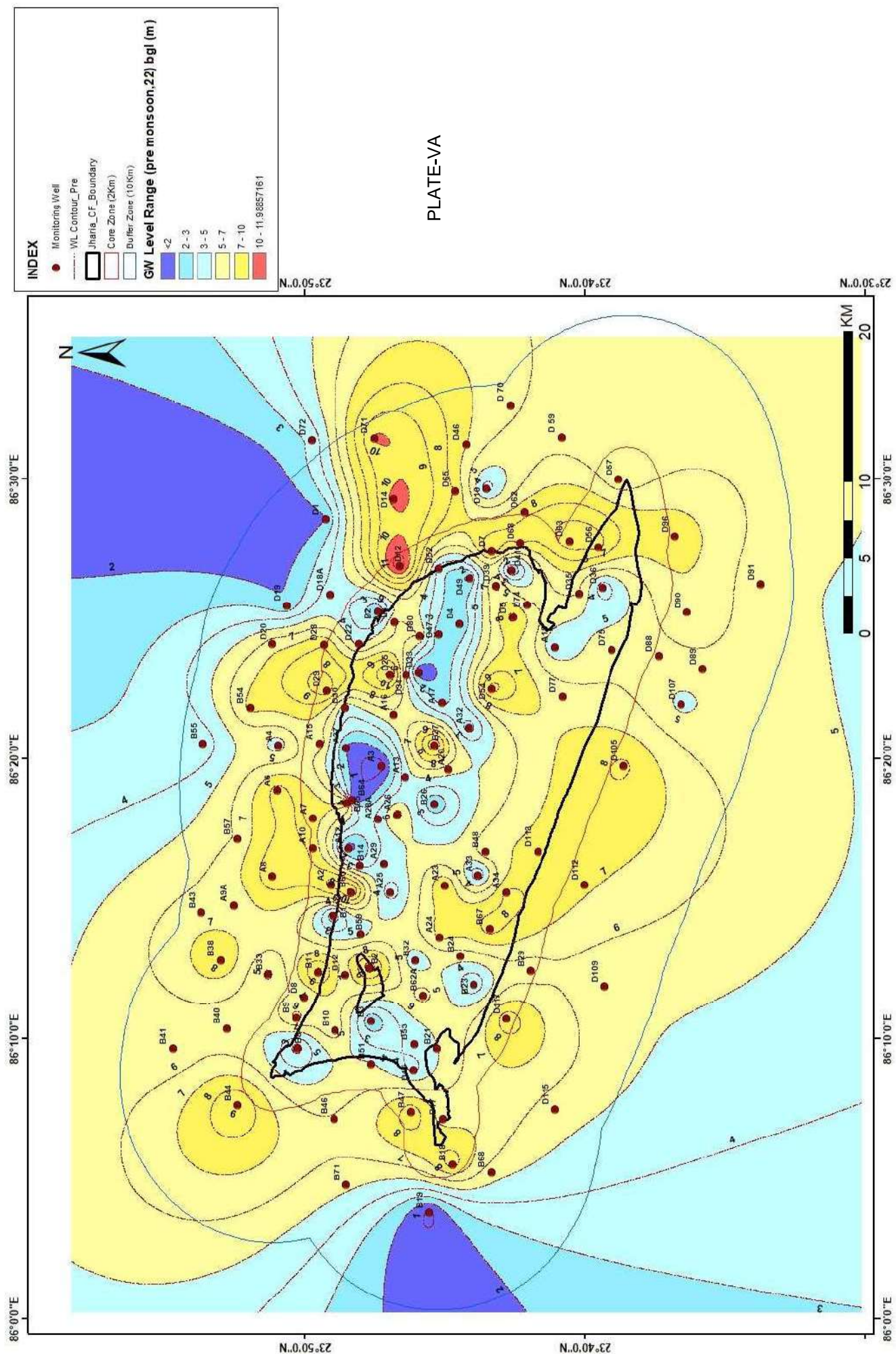
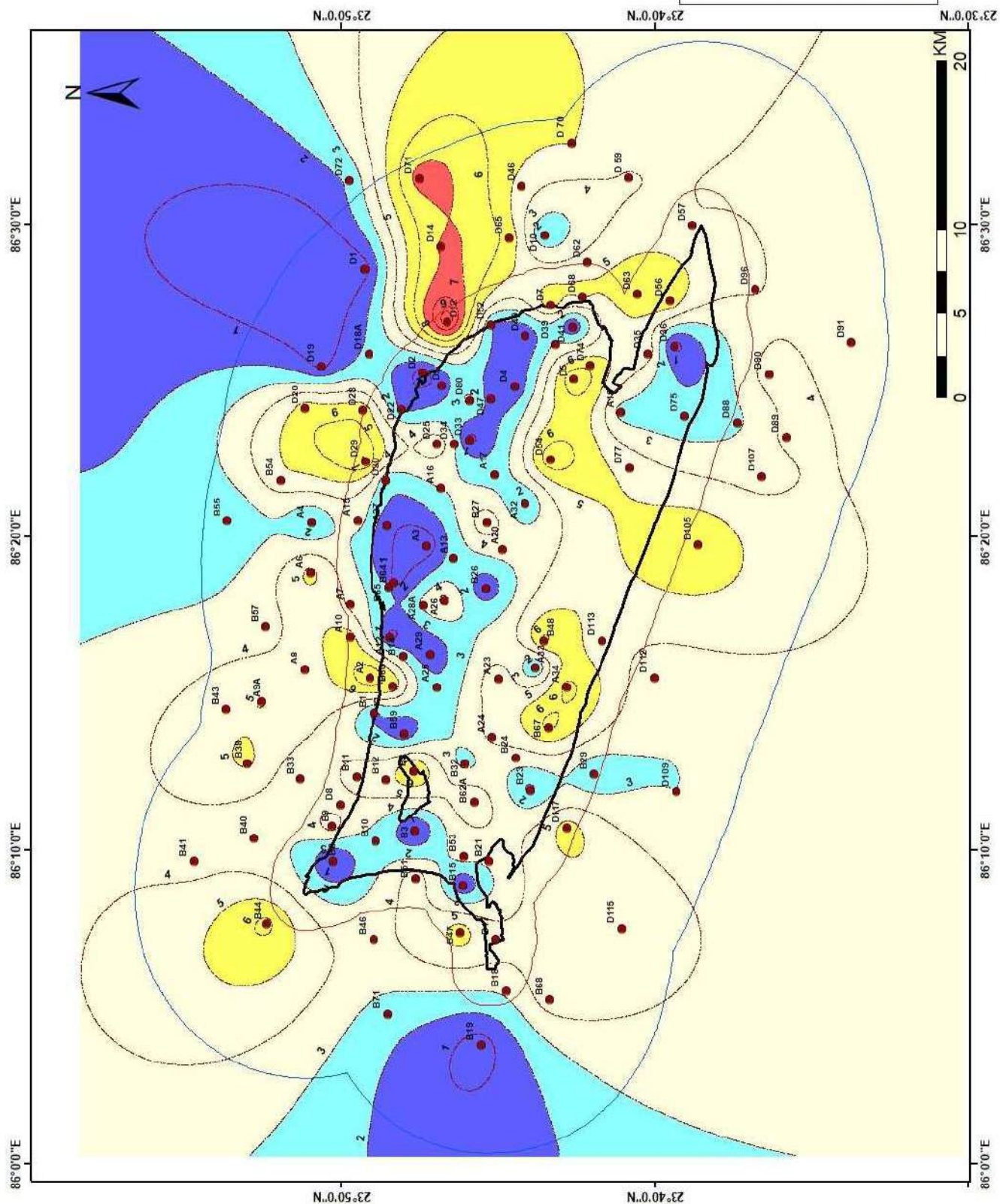
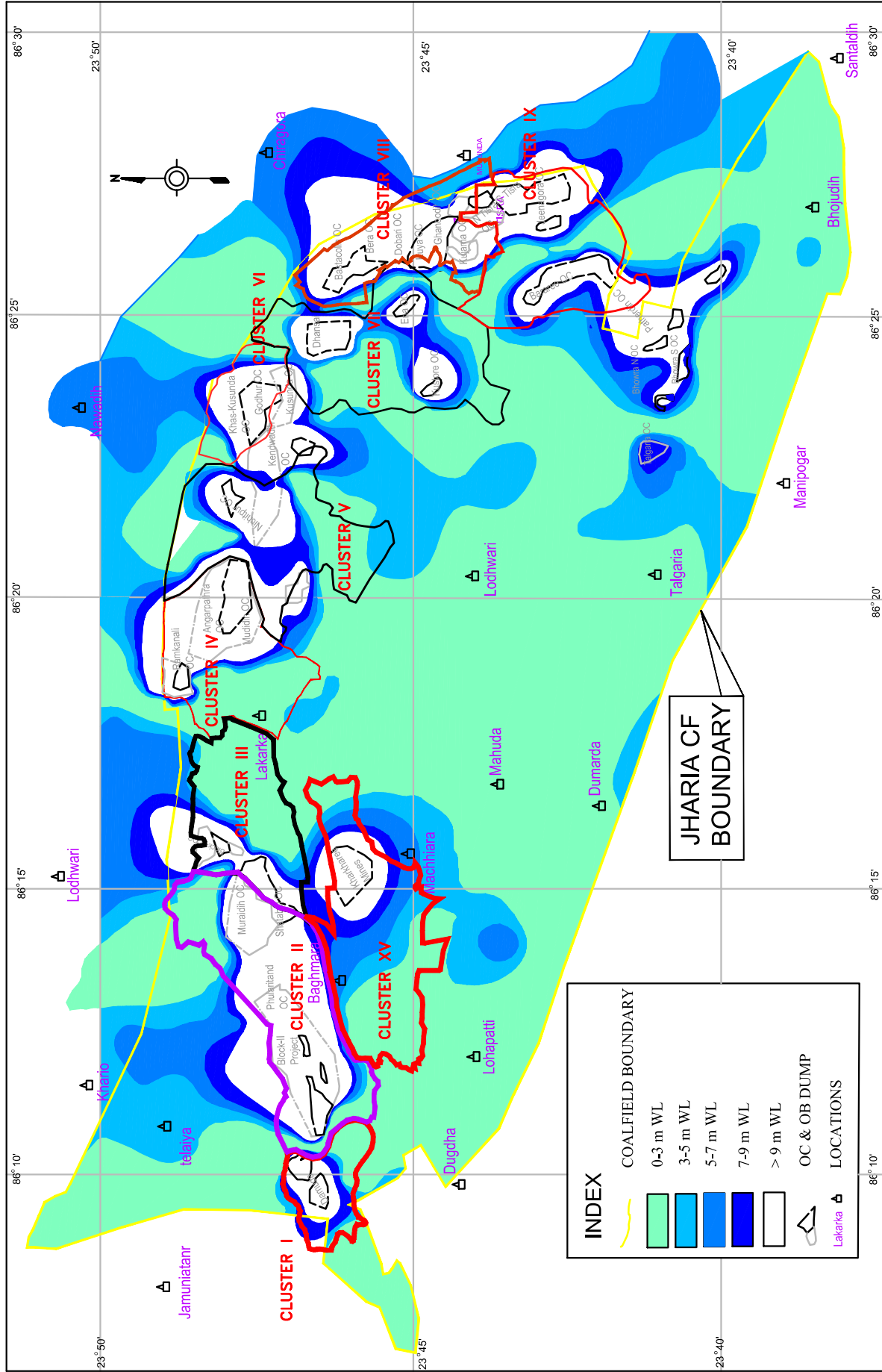


PLATE-VB



DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP OF JHARIA COALFIELD



Customer		Job Title		Name		Designation		Signature		Date	
BHARAT COOKING COAL LIMITED		HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR BCCL CLUSTERS		D. MANDIYAPPA		D. MANDIYAPPA		D. MANDIYAPPA		D. MANDIYAPPA	
Subject		DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL MAP		Checked by		Approved by		Scale		REV. No. 0	
ISO 9001 Company		CMPDI		1500 M		500		500		REV. No. 0	

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**WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE Q.E. JUNE 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - XIV
(FOR THE Q.E. JUNE 2022)

CONTENTS

SL. NO.	CHAPTER	PARTICULARS
1.		EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
2.	CHAPTER - I	INTRODUCTION
3.	CHAPTER-II	WATER SAMPLING & ANALYSIS
	PLATES:	
4.	PLATE No. - I	SURFACE PLAN SHOWING WATER MONITORING LOCATIONS

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**WATER QUALITY REPORT
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CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes that affects the environment around us. In accordance with the quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. One of these major attributes is water.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a Subsidiary company of Coal India Limited is operating Underground and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is a part of Gondwana Coalfields located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, the JCF is bounded by 23°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 MoEFCC while granting environmental clearance of project, consent letter issued by the respective SPCB, and other statutory requirements.

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine sump water, drinking water supply, well/ Hand pump water & also surface water samples were collected.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Water quality

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis & for 27 parameters on half yearly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

4.0 Results and interpretations

4.1 Water quality

The test results indicate that the major parameters compared with MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines, IS.10500/2012 (Drinking water) and IS: 2296 (Surface water), are within permissible limits.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

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

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited (CIL) is operating UG Mines and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF). The Jharia Coalfield (JCF) having an area of 450 Sq.KM.

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

- 1.1 The Cluster-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 2013. In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC & SPCB and other statutory authorities.

CHAPTER – II

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling sites (Refer **Plate No. - I**)

- i) Ground Water quality at **Lohapatti (GW14)**
- ii) Surface Water quality at **U/S of Damodar River (SW31)**
- iii) Surface Water quality at **D/S of Damodar River (SW29)**
- iv) Mine Water Quality at Lohapatti) **(MW14)**

2.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

2.3 Results & Interpretations

The results are given in tabular form along with the applicable standards. Results show that most of the parameters are within the permissible limits.



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

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

Month & Year		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 2022		Cluster	CLUSTERXIV				Report No.	RI-2/GW/22-23/QE/01
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	25.10.2022
Project		Lohapatti			Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/DW/06/01		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)	
Sampling Stations		GW14		Date of Sampling	09.05..22	Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent				
				Period of Analysis			June		to	Sept'2022
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values							IS 10500: 2012
			GW14	Range Of Testing	LDL	Acceptable Limit (Max)*		Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source (Max)		
1	Colour, Hazen unit	APHA, 23 rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method,2017	2	1-500.0	1	5		15		
2	Calcium, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method	74	2.0-800.0	2	75		200		
3	Chlorides, mg/l	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method	41	2.0-1500.0	5	250		1000		
4	Fluoride, mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method	0.6	0.2-2.00	0.2	1		1.5		
5	Iron, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method	<0.2	0.2-10	0.2	1		No relaxation		
6	Magnesium	APHA 23rd Edition, 3500-Mg B: Calculation Method	0.03	6.0-700	6	30		100		
7	Nitrate , mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method	2.4	0.5-45.0	0.5	45		No relaxation		
8	Odour	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C	Agreeable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Agreeable		Agreeable		
9	pH value	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method	8.17	1-14	0.1	6.5-8.5		No relaxation		
10	Sulphate, mg/l	APHA -23rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method	75	10.0-400.0	10	200		400		
11	Taste	APHA,23rd Edition, 2160-C	Acceptable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Acceptable		Agreeable		
12	Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃), mg/l, Max	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method	204	4.0-2000.0	4	200		600		
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method	499	25.0-5000.0	25	500		2000		
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method	334	4.0-2000.0	4	200		600		
15	Turbidity, NTU	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbidititmetic Method	2.9	1-800	0.1	1		5		
16	Zinc, mg/l	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method	<0.2	0.1 - 2.0	0.1	5		15		

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
GROUND WATER ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

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

Month & Year	QUARTER ENDING JUNE 2022		Cluster	CLUSTER XIV				Report No.	RI-2/GW/22-23/QE/01
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	25.10.2022
Project	Lohapatti			Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/DW/06/01	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)		
Sampling Stations	GW14		Date of Sampling	09.05..22	Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent				
				Period of Analysis		June		to	Sept'2022
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values				IS 10500: 2012		
			GW14	Range Of Testing	LDL	Acceptable Limit (Max)*		Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source (Max)	
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carminc	<0.2	0.2-10	0.2	0.5		1	
2	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.03	0.01-10	0.01	0.05		1.5	
3	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl-B. (Iodometric Method-I)	<0.04	0.04-5	0.04	0.2		1	
4	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.005	0.005-10	0.005	0.01		No relaxation	
5	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine	<0.001	0.001-10	0.001	0.002		0.002	
6	Selenium, mg/l, Max	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA	<0.007	0.007-10	0.007	0.01		No relaxation	
7	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	0.006-10	0.006	0.01		0.05	
8	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.04	0.01-10	0.01	0.05		No relaxation	
9	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.01	0.005-10	0.005	0.02		No relaxation	

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,

	(Kumar Vaibhav)	(Amit Raj Mishra)
ANALYSED BY	CHECKED BY	HOD's Signature

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

CMPDI, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone: 0326-223-850
email: rdri2.cmpdi@coalindia.in

Month & Year	JUNE 2022		Cluster	XIV & XV		Report No.	RI-2/SW/22-23/QE/01	
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	14.10.2022	
Project	Sample Ref. No.			REM/BCCL/2022/ 06 /SW /011	Sampling Method	(IS 3025 , Part-1) CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13		
Sampling Stations	(i)	Upstream in Damodar River(SW31)		Date of Sampling	20.06.22	Period of Analysis		
	(i)	Damodar River (upstream wrt clusterXIII, Downstream wrt clusterXIV) (SW29)		Date of Sampling	20.06.22	June'2022 TO Sept'2022		
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values		IS : 2296 INLAND SURFACE WATER [1982] Class 'C	Range of Testing	LDL	
			(i)	(ii)				
1	BOD (3 days 27°C), mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 44) : 1993, R-2019 , 3 day incubation at 27°C		<2.0	<2.0	3	2.00-10.00	2
2	Colour,Hazen Units	APHA 23rd Edition , 2120-B-:2017		1	2	10	1-100.0	1
3	Chlorides, mg/l	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 Argentometric Method		26	50	600	5.0-1500.0	5
4	Copper, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 42) : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method		<0.2	<0.2	1.5	0.2-10.0	0.2
5	Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	IS 3025 (Part 38) : 1989, R:2003 Winkler Azide Method		5.5	5.6	4	0.1-10.0	0.1
6	Fluoride, mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method		0.49	0.69	1.5	0.2-2.00	0.2
7	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l	APHA 23rd Edition, 1,5-Diphenylcarbohydrazide Method IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,R-2019		<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.01-1.4	0.01
8	Iron, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 53):2003,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method		<0.2	<0.2	50	0.2-10	0.2
9	Nitrate , mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method		7.49	8.73	50	0.5-45.0	0.5
10	pH value	IS 3025, (Part 11) : 1983 R-2017 Electrometric (Ph Meter) method		8.7	7.86	6.5-8.5	2.0-12.0	2
11	Sulphate, mg/l	APHA -23rd Edition,4500- S, Turbidity Method		77	102	400	10.0-400.0	10
12	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 16): 1984 R-2017 Gravimetric method		195	180	1500	25.0-5000.0	25
13	Zinc, mg/l	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method		<0.2	<0.2	15	0.1 - 3.0	0.1

****Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit**

*****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**

Analyzed by

(Kumar Vaibhav)

(Amit Raj Mishra)

Analysed by

CHECKED BY

HOD's Initial/Signature

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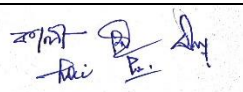
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Month & Year		Jun 2022	Cluster	XIV &XV		Report No.	RI-2/SW/22-23/QE/01
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)				Date of Issue	14.10.2022
Project		Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/ 06 /SW /011	Sampling Method	(IS 3025 , Part-1) CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13	
Sampling Stations		(i)	Upstream in Damodar River(SW31)	Date of Sampling	20.06.22	Period of Analysis	
		(i)	Damodar River (upstream wrt clusterXIII, Downstream wrt clusterXIV)Downstream of Jarian Nala(SW 01) (SW29)	Date of Sampling	20.06.22	June'2022 TO Sept'2022	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values		IS : 2296 INLAND SURFACE WATER [1982] Class 'C	Range of Testing	LDL
			(i)				
1	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,Part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	<0.006	0.2	0.006-10	0.006
2	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.005	<0.005	0.1	0.005-10	0.005
3	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine	<0.002	<0.002	0.005	0.002-10	0.002
4	Selenium, mg/l, Max	IS-3025 ,Part 56:2003, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition, AAS-VGA	<0.007	<0.007	0.05	0.007-10	0.007

***Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit*

****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise **Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent***



(Kumar Vaibhav)



(Amit Raj Mishra)

Analysed by

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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
MINE EFFLUENT ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

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

Month & Year		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 2022		Cluster VI		CLUSTER XIV			Report No.		RI-2/MW/2022-23/HY/01		
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue		25.10.2022		
Project		Lohapatti			Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/MW/06/01		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)			
Sampling Stations		MW14		Date of Sampling	20.06.22		Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane, Color as observed is transparent						
						Period of Analysis			JUNE		TO	SEPT'2022	
Sl. No.	Parameter		Method of Analysis										
					MW14	Range Of Testing	LDL		MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'				
1	B.O.D (3 days 27°C), mg/l, Max		IS 3025 /44:1993,R:20033 day incubation at 27°C		<2.0	2-1000.0	2		30				
2	Colour		APHA,23 RD Edition ,2120-B-:2017		2	1.0-500.0	1		-				
3	COD, mg/l, Max		APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method		16	4.0-800.0	4		250				
4	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025(Part42): 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.2-10.0	0.2		3				
5	Dissolved Phosphate (as P), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025/ 31, 1988 R 2019		<0.1	0.1-5	0.1		5				
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, <i>Max</i>		APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 -F- D (SPADNS Method)		0.41	0.2-2	0.2		2				
7	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019		<0.01	0.01-1.4	0.01		0.1				
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.2-10	0.2		3				
9	Manganese(as Mn), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		APHA, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA		<0.2	0.1-10	0.005		0.1				
10	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS-3025(Part 54):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.1-10.0	0.1		3				
11	Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l, <i>Max</i>		APHA, 23 rd Edition,UV-Spectrphotometric		<0.5	0.5-45	0.5		10				
12	Oil & Grease, mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric		<2.0	2.0-1000	2		10				
13	pH value		IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric		8.19	1-14	0.1		5.5 to 9.0				
14	Temperature (°C)		IS-3025/09:1984, Thermometric		33.6	1-100			Shall not exceed 5° C above the receiving temp				
15	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS-3025(Part 52):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.1-8	0.1		2				
16	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric		35	10-5000	10		100				
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, <i>Max</i>		IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.1-2.0	0.1		5				
18	Odour		APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C		Agreeable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Qualitative					

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,


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(Amit Raj Mishra)
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Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	25.10.2022	
Project	Lohapatti	Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/MW/06/01		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)		
Sampling Stations	MW14	Date of Sampling	20.06.22	Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent				
				Period of Analysis	JUNE	TO	SEPT'2022	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	MW14	Range Of Testing	LDL	MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'		
1	Ammonical Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	IS 3025/34:1988,R : 2009, Nessler's	<0.02	0.02-100	0.02	50		
2	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23 rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	0.006-5	0.006	0.2		
3	Free Ammonia, mg/l, Max	IS:3025/34:1988, Nessler's	<0.01	0.01-10	0.01	5		
4	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23 rd Edition, 3111B, AAS-Flame	<0.005	0.2-10	0.2	2		
5	Phenolic compounds	APHA, 23 rd Edition4-Amino Antipyrine	<0.002	0.002-5	0.002	1		
6	Selenium, mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/ APHA 23 rd Edition, AAS-VGA	<0.007	0.007-5	0.007	0.05		
7	Sulphide (as S ²⁻) mg/l Max.	APHA 23 rd Edition Methylene Blue Method	<0.005	0.005-5	0.005	2		
8	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	IS:3025/34:1988, Nessler's	<1.0	1-200	1	100		
9	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Max	APHA, 23 rd Edition, , 4500-Cl B. (Iodometric Method-I)	<0.04		0.04	1		

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,

 (Kumar Vaibhav) CHECKED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature
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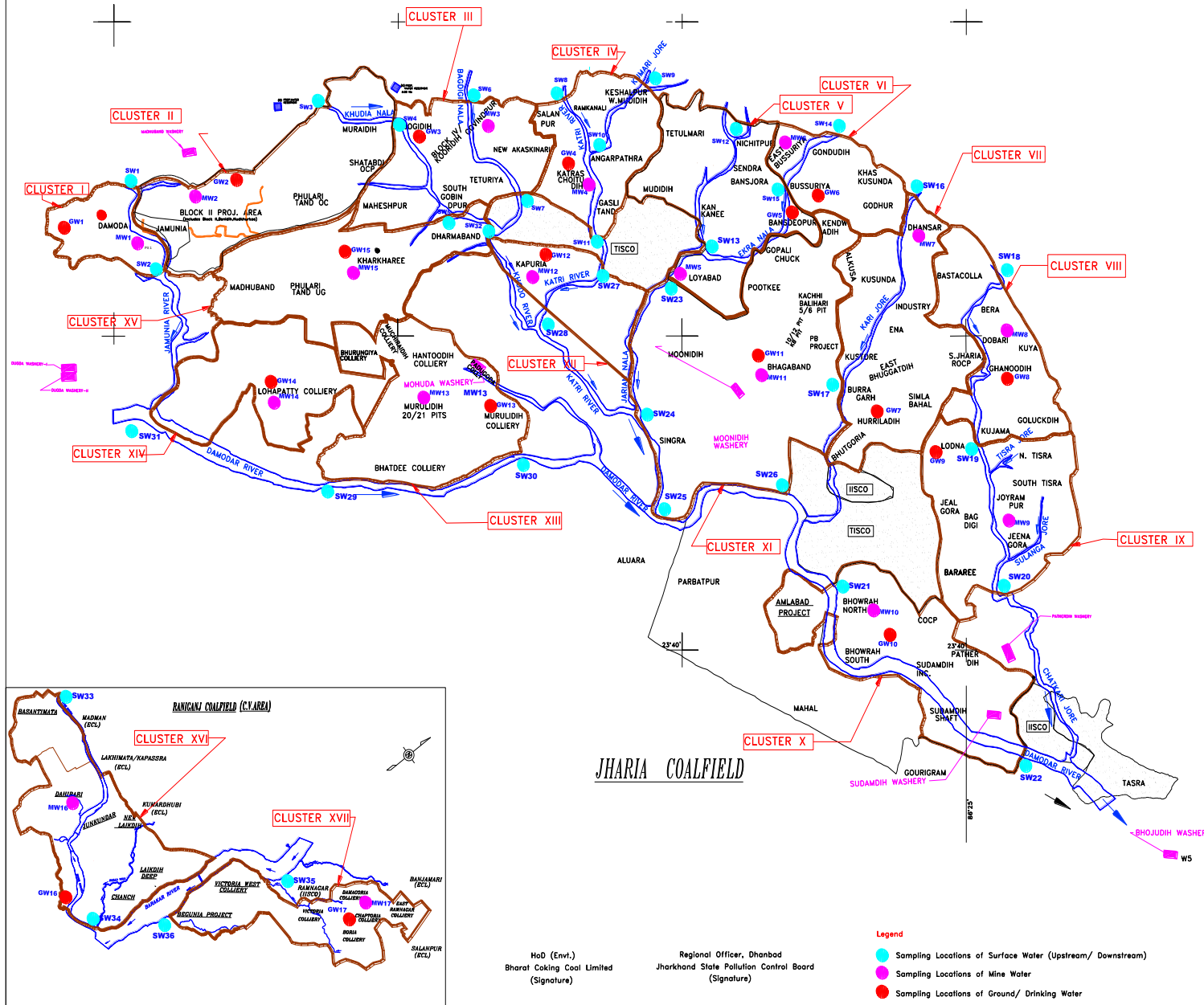
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Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

Cluster	Surface Water (U/S, D/S)	Name of River/Nala / Jore	Minel Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Jamunia River	MW1	Damoda Area	GW1	Chutway Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudia Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudia Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogidih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kari River, Kurnari Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankaree Village
V	SW12, SW15, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Muridih	GW5	Nichtpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria JGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kari Jore	MW7	Dhansar JGP	GW7	Humildih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kashi Jore	MW8	Dobari JGP	GW8	Ghansudih
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, Khudia Nala, Damodar River	MW11	Bhagabandh JGP	GW11	Bhagabandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Kari River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Muridih (20/21)	GW13	Muridih
XIV	SW31, SW29	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW5, SW32	Khudia Nala	MW15	Kharkharee JGP	GW15	Kharkharee
XVI	SW33, SW34	Khudia River	MW16	Dahibani OCP	GW16	Pallabani Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagora Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

HoD (Envi.)
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

Name: BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED	
Title: WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS	
Subject: MONITORING STATIONS	
Scale: Not to Scale	

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**WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – XIV**

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER 2022)

E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013.



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - XIV

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER 2022)

CONTENTS

SL. NO.	CHAPTER	PARTICULARS
1.		EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
2.	CHAPTER - I	INTRODUCTION
3.	CHAPTER-II	WATER SAMPLING & ANALYSIS
	PLATES:	
4.	PLATE No. - I	SURFACE PLAN SHOWING WATER MONITORING LOCATIONS

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**WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
CLUSTER – XIV**

**(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER 2022)
E. C. no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.06.2013-**



CMPDI

ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes that affects the environment around us. In accordance with the quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. One of these major attributes is water.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a Subsidiary company of Coal India Limited is operating Underground and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is a part of Gondwana Coalfields located in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, the JCF is bounded by 23°37' N to 23°52' N latitudes and 86°09' E to 86°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 MoEFCC while granting environmental clearance of project, consent letter issued by the respective SPCB, and other statutory requirements.

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine sump water, drinking water supply, well/ Hand pump water & also surface water samples were collected.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Water quality

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis & for 27 parameters on half yearly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

4.0 Results and interpretations

4.1 Water quality

The test results indicate that the major parameters compared with MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines, IS.10500/2012 (Drinking water) and IS: 2296 (Surface water), are within permissible limits.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

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

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited (CIL) is operating UG Mines and Opencast Mines in Jharia Coalfield (JCF). The Jharia Coalfield (JCF) having an area of 450 Sq.KM.

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

- 1.1 The Cluster-XIV is in the Western part of the Jharia coalfield and situated in the Western Jharia area of BCCL. It includes 1 Mine (viz. Lohapatti (UG & OC). The Cluster – XIV is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – XIV 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 Damodar River.
- 1.2 The Cluster-XIV is designed to produce 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 0.405 MTPA (normative) and 0.526 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/10/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06th June, 2013. In compliance of these conditions the Environmental Monitoring has been carried out & report prepared for submission to MoEF&CC & SPCB and other statutory authorities.

CHAPTER – II

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling sites (Refer **Plate No. - I**)

- i) Ground Water quality at **Lohapatti (GW14)**
- ii) Surface Water quality at **U/S of Damodar River (SW31)**
- iii) Surface Water quality at **D/S of Damodar River (SW29)**
- iv) Mine Water Quality at Lohapatti) **(MW14)**

2.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI RI-II, Dhanbad.

2.3 Results & Interpretations

The results are given in tabular form along with the applicable standards. Results show that most of the parameters are within the permissible limits.



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

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

Month & Year		QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022		Cluster	CLUSTERXIV				Report No.	RI-2/GW/22-23/QE/03
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	16.03.2022
Project		Lohapatti			Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/DW/12		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)	
Sampling Stations		GW14		Date of Sampling	07.11.2022	Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent				
				Period of Analysis			NOV'22		TO	JAN'23
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values					TO	IS 10500: 2012	
			GW14	Range Of Testing	LDL	Acceptable Limit (Max)*		Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source (Max)		
1	Colour, Hazen unit	APHA, 23 rd Edition ,2120-c-Spectrophotometric Single Wavelength Method ,2017	3	1-500.0	1	5		15		
2	Calcium, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 40): 1991 R:2019,AAS-Flame Method & EDTA Method	26	2.0-800.0	2	75		200		
3	Chlorides, mg/l	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 , Argentometric Method	56	2.0-1500.0	5	250		1000		
4	Fluoride, mg/l	APHA, 23 rd Edition, SPADNS Method	1.01	0.2-2.00	0.2	1		1.5		
5	Iron, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame Method	<0.2	0.2-10	0.2	1		No relaxation		
6	Magnesium	APHA 23 rd Edition, 3500-Mg B: Calculation Method	57	6.0-700	6	30		100		
7	Nitrate , mg/l	APHA, 23 rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method	3.41	0.5-45.0	0.5	45		No relaxation		
8	Odour	APHA, 23 rd Edition, , 2150-C	Agreeable	Qualitative	Qualitativ e	Agreeable		Agreeable		
9	pH value	IS 3025, Part 11 : 1983 R 2017 Electrometric(pH Meter) Method	8.10	1-14	0.1	6.5-8.5		No relaxation		
10	Sulphate, mg/l	APHA -23 rd Edition, 4500 S , Turbidity Method	82	10.0-400.0	10	200		400		
11	Taste	APHA,23 rd Edition, 2160-C	Acceptable	Qualitative	Qualitativ e	Acceptable		Agreeable		
12	Total Alkalinity (c _a co ₃), mg/l, Max	IS 3025, Part 23: 1986 R 2019 Titration Method	180	4.0-2000.0	4	200		600		
13	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	IS 3025, Part 16: 1984 R 2017 Gravimetric method	461	25.0-5000.0	25	500		2000		
14	Total Hardness, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 21): 2019 EDTA Method	301	4.0-2000.0	4	200		600		
15	Turbidity, NTU	IS 3025, (Part 10):1984, R-2017 Nephelometric/Turbidititmetic Method	3.1	1-800	0.1	1		5		
16	Zinc, mg/l	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method	0.45	0.1 - 2.0	0.1	5		15		

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,

	(Kumar Vaibhav)	
ANALYSED BY	CHECKED BY	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.



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

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

Month & Year		QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022		Cluster		CLUSTER XIV			Report No.	RI-2/GW/22-23/QE/03		
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)							Date of Issue	16.03.2023		
Project		Lohapatti			Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/DW/06/01		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)		
Sampling Stations		GW14		Date of Sampling		07.11.2022		Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent				
					Period of Analysis		NOV'22		TO	JAN'23		
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis			Observed Values				TO		IS 10500: 2012	
					GW14		Range Of Testing		LDL		Acceptable Limit (Max)*	Permissible Limit in the Absence of Alternate Source (Max)
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition ,Carminc			<0.2		0.2-10		0.2		0.5	1
2	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	IS 3025 Part 42 : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA			<0.01		0.01-10		0.01		0.05	1.5
3	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	APHA, 23rd Edition, , 4500-Cl-B. (Iodometric Method-I)			<0.04		0.04-5		0.04		0.2	1
4	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	IS:3025(Part 47):1994 (Reaffirmed 2019) APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA			<0.005		0.005-10		0.005		0.01	No relaxation
5	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine			<0.001		0.001-10		0.001		0.002	0.002
6	Selenium, mg/l, Max	APHA 23rd Edition IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/, AAS-VGA			<0.007		0.007-10		0.007		0.01	No relaxation
7	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA			<0.006		0.006-10		0.006		0.01	0.05
8	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	IS-3025 Part 52:2003, R:2019,AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA			<0.01		0.01-10		0.01		0.05	No relaxation
9	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	IS 3025 Part 54 : 2003,R : 2019, AAS-Flame APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA			<0.005		0.005-10		0.005		0.02	No relaxation
10	Manganese as Mn, mg/l, Max	IS 3025(Part 59) : 2006,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method			0.64		0.02-10		0.02		0.1	0.3

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,

		
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Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II

SURFACE WATER ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

CMPDI, RI-II
KOYLA BHAWAN COMPLEX
DHANBAD. -826005
Phone: 0326-223-850
email: rdri2.cmpdi@coalindia.in

Month & Year		DEC 2022		Cluster		XIV &XV			Report No.		RI-2/SW/22-23/QE/03		
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)								Date of Issue		16.03.2023	
Project		Sample Ref. No.				REM/BCCL/2022/SW /12		Sampling Method		(IS 3025 , Part-1) CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13			
Sampling Stations		(i)	Upstream in Damodar River(SW31)				Date of Sampling		26.12.22		Period of Analysis		
		(i)	Damodar River (upstream wrt clusterXIII, Downstream wrt clusterXIV) (SW29)				Date of Sampling		26.12.22		NOV’22 TO JAN’23		
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis		Observed Values		IS : 2296 INLAND SURFACE WATER [1982] Class 'C		Range of Testing		LDL			
				(i)	(ii)								
1	BOD (3 days 27°C), mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 44) : 1993, R-2019 , 3 day incubation at 27°C		<2.0	<2.0	3		2.00-10.00		2			
2	Colour,Hazen Units	APHA 23rd Edition , 2120-B-:2017		1	1	10		1-100.0		1			
3	Chlorides, mg/l	IS-3025(Part 32):1988, R-2019 Argentometric Method		21	54	600		5.0-1500.0		5			
4	Copper, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 42) : 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method		<0.2	<0.2	1.5		0.2-10.0		0.2			
5	Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	IS 3025 (Part 38) : 1989, R:2003 Winkler Azide Method		7.3	7.2	4		0.1-10.0		0.1			
6	Fluoride, mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, SPADNS Method		0.58	0.53	1.5		0.2-2.00		0.2			
7	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l	APHA 23rd Edition, 1,5-Diphenylcarbohydrazide Method IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,R-2019		<0.01	<0.01	0.05		0.01-1.4		0.01			
8	Iron, mg/l	IS 3025 (Part 53):2003,R:2019, AAS-Flame Method		<0.2	<0.2	50		0.2-10		0.2			
9	Nitrate , mg/l	APHA, 23rd Edition, UV-Spectrophotometric Method		7.64	9.74	50		0.5-45.0		0.5			
10	pH value	IS 3025, (Part 11) : 1983 R-2017 Electrometric (Ph Meter) method		8.46	7.92	6.5-8.5		2.0-12.0		2			
11	Sulphate, mg/l	APHA -23rd Edition,4500- S, Turbidity Method		32	16	400		10.0-400.0		10			
12	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l	IS 3025, (Part 16): 1984 R-2017 Gravimetric method		205	123	1500		25.0-5000.0		25			
13	Zinc, mg/l	IS 3025(Part 49) : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame Method		<0.1	<0.1	15		0.1 - 3.0		0.1			

****Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit**

*****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent**

(Signature)

(Kumar Vaibhav)

(Amit Raj Mishra)

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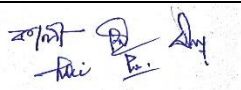
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Month & Year		DEC 2022	Cluster	XIV &XV		Report No.	RI-2/SW/22-23/QE/03
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)				Date of Issue	16.03.2023
Project		Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/ SW/12	Sampling Method	(IS 3025 , Part-1) CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13	
Sampling Stations		(i)	Upstream in Damodar River(SW31)	Date of Sampling	20.12.22	Period of Analysis	
		(i)	Damodar River (upstream wrt clusterXIII, Downstream wrt clusterXIV)Downstream of Jarian Nala(SW 01) (SW29)	Date of Sampling	26.12.22	NOV'22 TO JAN'23	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	Observed Values		IS : 2296 INLAND SURFACE WATER [1982] Class 'C	Range of Testing	LDL
			(i)				
1	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,Part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	<0.006	0.2	0.006-10	0.006
2	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	APHA, 23rd Edition, AAS-GTA	<0.005	<0.005	0.1	0.005-10	0.005
3	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH), mg/l, Max	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine	<0.002	<0.002	0.005	0.002-10	0.002
4	Selenium, mg/l, Max	IS-3025 ,Part 56:2003, R-2019/ APHA 23rd Edition, AAS-VGA	<0.007	<0.007	0.05	0.007-10	0.007

****Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit**

*****All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise *Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent***



(Kumar Vaibhav)



(Amit Raj Mishra)

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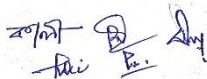
CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Environment Laboratory, Regional Institute-II
MINE EFFLUENT ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

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

Month & Year		QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022		Cluster VI		CLUSTER XIV				Report No.		RI-2/MW/2022-23/HY/03	
Customer		Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)								Date of Issue		16.03.2023	
Project		Lohapatti			Sample Ref. No.		REM/BCCL/2022/MW/12		Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)			
Sampling Stations		MW14		Date of Sampling	26.12.22		Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent						
						Period of Analysis			NOV'22		TO	JAN'23	
Sl. No.	Parameter		Method of Analysis										
					MW14	Range Of Testing	LDL		MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'				
1	B.O.D (3 days 27°C), mg/l, Max		IS 3025 /44:1993,R:20033 day incubation at 27°C		<2.0	2-1000.0		2		30			
2	Colour		APHA,23 RD Edition ,2120-B-:2017		2	1.0-500.0		1		-			
3	COD, mg/l, Max		APHA 23rd Edition 5220 C Titrimetric Method		32	4.0-800.0		4		250			
4	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max		IS 3025(Part42): 1992 R : 2019, AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.2-10.0		0.2		3			
5	Dissolved Phosphate (as P), mg/l, Max		IS 3025/ 31, 1988 R 2019		<0.1	0.1-5		0.1		5			
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max		APHA, 23RD Edition, Page 4-90 to , 4500 –F- D (SPADNS Method)		0.32	0.2-2		0.2		2			
7	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max		IS 3025 (Part 52) : 2003,Reaffirmed 2019		<0.01	0.01-1.4		0.01		0.1			
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max		IS 3025 (Part 53) : 2003, R : 2019 , AAS-Flame		<0.2	0.2-10		0.2		3			
9	Manganese(as Mn), mg/l, Max		APHA, 23 rd Edition, AAS-GTA		<0.1	0.1-10		0.005		0.1			
10	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, Max		IS-3025(Part 54):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame		<0.1	0.1-10.0		0.1		3			
11	Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l, Max		APHA, 23 rd Edition,UV-Spectrphotometric		<0.5	0.5-45		0.5		10			
12	Oil & Grease, mg/l, Max		IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2019, Partition Gravimetric		<2.0	2.0-1000		2		10			
13	pH value		IS-3025/11:1983, R-2017, Electrometric		8.01	1 -14		0.1		5.5 to 9.0			
14	Temperature (°C)		IS-3025/09:1984, Thermometric		22.9	1-100				Shall not exceed 5° C above the receiving temp			
15	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max		IS-3025(Part 52):2003, R:2019 AAS-Flame		<0.1	0.1-8		0.1		2			
16	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l, Max		IS 3025/17:1984, R :2017, Gravimetric		40	10-5000		10		100			
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max		IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2019, AAS-Flame		<0.1	0.1-2.0		0.1		5			
18	Odour		APHA, 23rd Edition, , 2150-C		Agreeable	Qualitative	Qualitative	Qualitative		Qualitative			

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

**Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,


ANALYSED BY


(Kumar Vaibhav)
CHECKED BY


(Amit Raj Mishra)

HOD's Signature

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MINE EFFLUENT ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

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

Month & Year	QUARTER ENDING DEC 2022	Cluster	CLUSTER XIV			Report No.	RI-2/MW/2022-23/HY/03
Customer	Environment Department, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad (E-mail: gmenv.bccl@coalindia.in)					Date of Issue	16.03.2023
Project	Lohapatti	Sample Ref. No.	REM/BCCL/2022/MW/12	Sampling Method	CMPDI/RI-II/LPM 13,(IS 3025:Part -1)		
Sampling Stations	MW14	Date of Sampling	26.12.22	Sample Collected in 5 Ltr Jerricane , Color as observed is transparent			
				Period of Analysis			
Sl. No.	Parameter	Method of Analysis	MW14	Range Of Testing	LDL	MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'	
1	Ammonical Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	IS 3025/34:1988,R : 2009, Nessler's	<0.02	0.02-100	0.02	50	
2	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 37:1988, R-2019/ APHA 23 rd Edition AAS-VGA	<0.006	0.006-5	0.006	0.2	
3	Free Ammonia, mg/l, Max	IS:3025/34:1988, Nessler's	<0.01	0.01-10	0.01	5	
4	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	IS-3025(Part 59):2006, R 2017 AAS-Flame /APHA, 23 rd Edition, 3111B, AAS-Flame	<0.005	0.2-10	0.2	2	
5	Phenolic compounds	APHA, 23 rd Edition4-Amino Antipyrine	<0.002	0.002-5	0.002	1	
6	Selenium, mg/l, Max	IS-3025,part 56:2003, R-2019/ APHA 23 rd Edition, AAS-VGA	<0.007	0.007-5	0.007	0.05	
7	Sulphide (as S ²⁻) mg/l Max.	APHA 23 rd Edition Methylene Blue Method	<0.005	0.005-5	0.005	2	
8	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	IS:3025/34:1988, Nessler's	<1.0	1-200	1	100	
9	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Max	APHA, 23 rd Edition, , 4500-Cl B. (Iodometric Method-I)	<0.04	0.04-5	0.04	1	

***All units in mg/L unless specified otherwise,

****Grab sampling carried out for water samples. *LDL indicates Lower Detection Limit & BDL indicates Below Detection Limit,**

 (Kumar Vaibhav) CHECKED BY	 (Amit Raj Mishra) HOD's Signature
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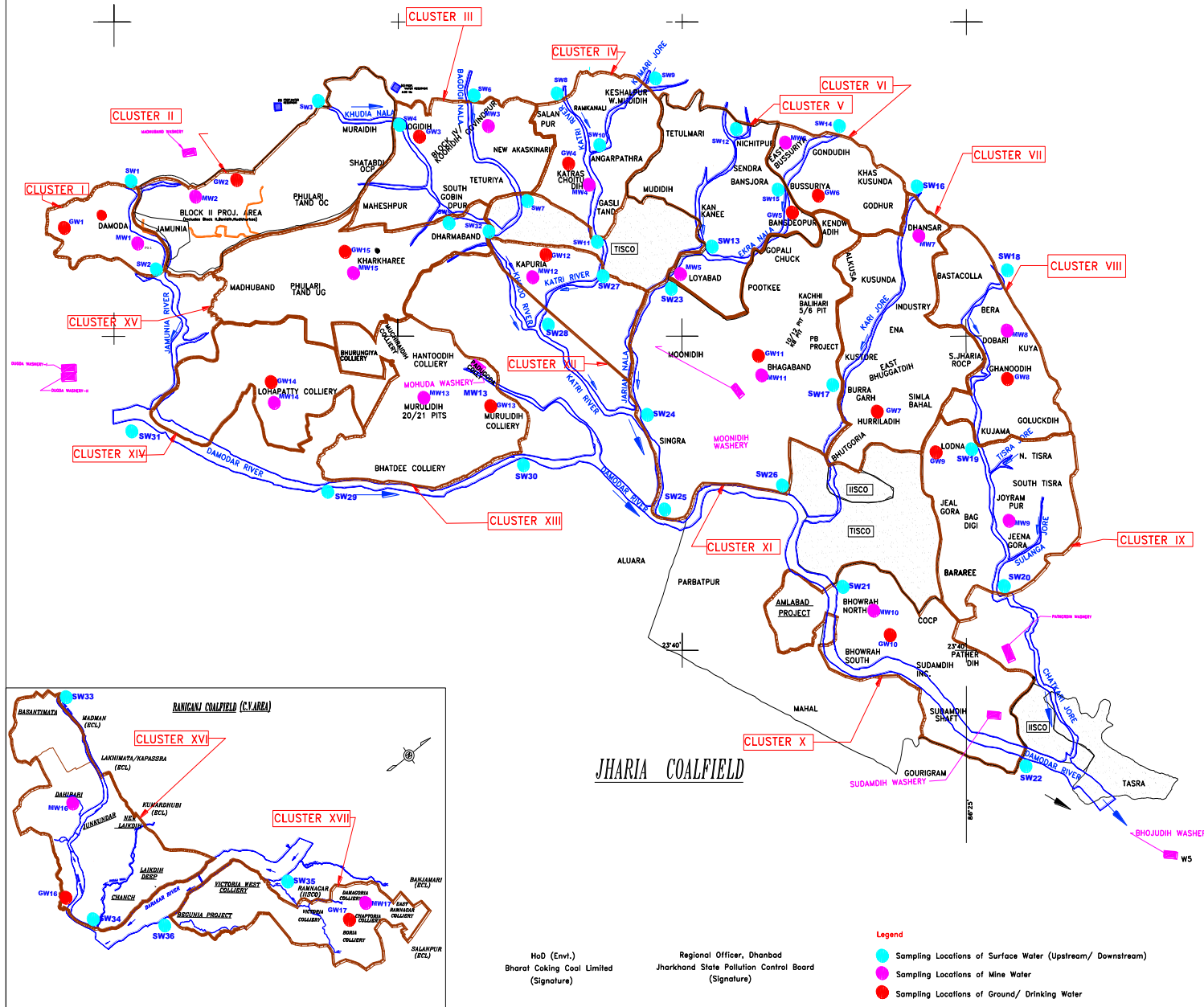
ANALYSED BY

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

---- End of Report ----

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Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

Cluster	Surface Water (U/S, D/S)	Name of River/Nala / Jore	Mineral Effluent Water	Sampling Location	Ground Water	Sampling Location
I	SW1, SW2	Jamunia River	MW1	Damoda Area	GW1	Shutway Village
II	SW3, SW4	Khudra Nala	MW2	Block II OCP	GW2	Joyampur Village
III	SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7	Khudra Nala, Bagdigi Nala	MW3	Govindpur Colliery	GW3	Jogdih Village
IV	SW8, SW11, SW9, SW10	Kati River, Kurnai Jore	MW4	Chotudih	GW4	Kankaree Village
V	SW12, SW15, SW15	Jarian Nala, Ekra Nala	MW5	Muddih	GW5	Nichtpur
VI	SW14, SW15	Ekra Nala	MW6	East Bassuria UGP	GW6	Bansjora Borewell
VII	SW16, SW17	Kari Jore	MW7	Dhanbar UGP	GW7	Humladih
VIII	SW18, SW19	Kash Jore	MW8	Dobari UGP	GW8	Ghanudih
IX	SW19, SW20	Kash 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	Bhagbandh UGP	GW11	Bhagbandh
XII	SW27, SW28	Kati River	MW12	Kapuria	GW12	Kapuria
XIII	SW29, SW30	Damodar River	MW13	Murudih (20/21)	GW13	Murudih
XIV	SW31, SW32	Damodar River	MW14	Lohapatti	GW14	Lohapatti
XV	SW33, SW34	Khudra Nala	MW15	Kharkharee UGP	GW15	Kharkharee
XVI	SW35, SW36	Khudra River	MW16	Dahibani OCP	GW16	Pallabani Village
XVII	SW35, SW36	Barakar River	MW17	Damagora Colliery	GW17	Chaptoria

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

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

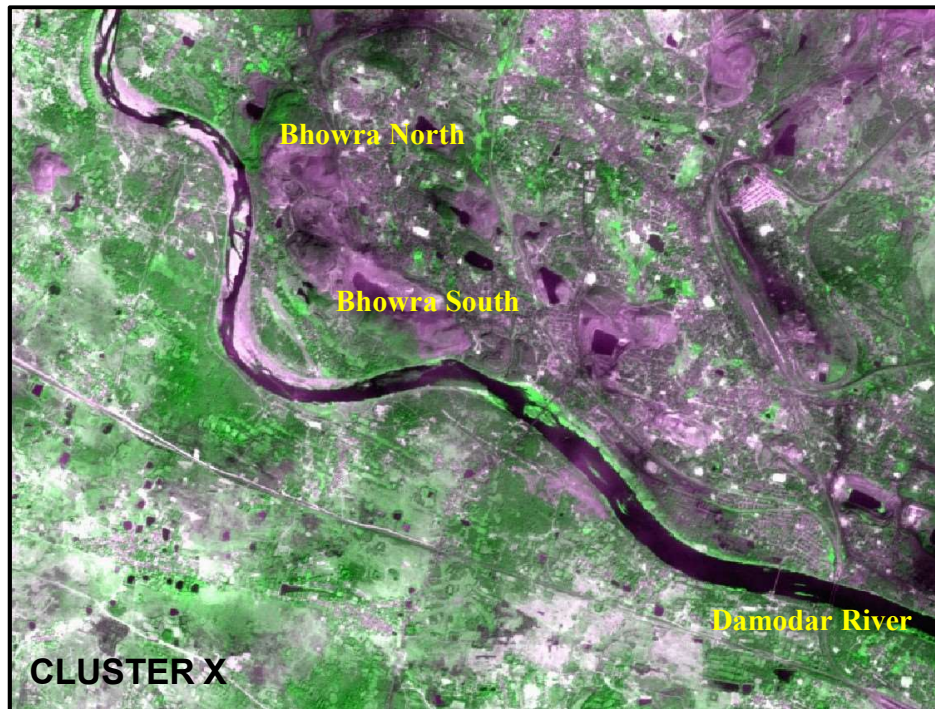
Legend

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

Bharat Coking Coal Limited	
WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS	
MONITORING STATIONS	
CMPDI	Scale: Not to Scale

ANNEXURE V

Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Five Clusters of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021



Submitted to
Bharat Coking Coal Limited



cmpdi
A Mini-Ratna Company

**Land Reclamation/ Restoration Monitoring of Five Clusters
of (Opencast + Underground) Coal Mines of Bharat Coking
Coal Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021**

March - 2022



**Remote Sensing Cell
Geomatics Division
CMPDI, Ranchi**

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Executive Summary

1. **Project** Land reclamation/ restoration monitoring of five clusters of (Opencast + Underground) coal mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) based on satellite data on every three-year basis.
2. **Objective** Objective of land reclamation/ restoration monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, social forestry, active mining area, water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest in the leasehold area of the project. This will help in assessing the progressive status of mined land reclamation and to take up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.
3. **Salient Findings**
 - Out of 5 Clusters of mines viz. I, IV, VII, X and XI considered for land reclamation monitoring during the year 2021-22; cluster XI group of mines is added during the year 2021-22. These clusters consist of mainly opencast mines.
 - Out of the total mine leasehold area of 9411.54 Ha. of the 05 clusters considered for monitoring during the year 2021-22; total excavated area is 1218.18 Ha. out of which 61.92 Ha. area (5.08%) has been planted on backfill (Biological Reclamation) and 712.90 Ha. area (58.52%) is under backfilling (Technical Reclamation) and 443.36 Ha. area (36.40%) is under active mining. Cluster wise details of land reclamation of the above Clusters is given in Table-1.
 - Total area under plantation (green cover) covers an area of 968.94 Ha. which is 10.30% of total leasehold area.
 - This report and the findings will be considered as basis for further monitoring and reclamation related activities.

Table 1

Land Reclamation Status in five Clusters (Underground + Opencast Mines) of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the Year 2021

(Area in Hectare)

Sl. No.	Cluster No.	Total Leasehold Area		Technical Reclamation		Plantation						Area under Active Mining		Total Excavated Area		Total Area under Plantation (% Green Cover Generated in Leasehold)		Total Area under Reclamation	
						Biological Reclamation		Other Plantations											
				Area under Backfilling		Plantation on Excavated / Backfilled Area		Plantation on External OB Dumps		Social Forestry, Avaneue Plantation Etc.									
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9 (=4+5+8)		10 (=5+6+7)		11(=4+5)	
		2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
1	Cluster I	575.00	575.00	10.11	11.10	7.29	7.29	47.99	45.21	25.53	25.53	28.39	27.61	45.79	46.00	80.81	78.03	17.40	18.39
				22.08%	24.13%	15.92%	15.85%					62.00%	60.02%			14.05%	13.57%	38.00%	39.98%
2	Cluster IV	1123.79	1123.79	147.22	176.03	0.00	0.00	27.11	27.11	165.09	165.09	166.67	152.29	313.89	328.32	192.20	192.20	147.22	176.03
				46.90%	53.62%	0.00%	0.00%					53.10%	46.38%			17.10%	17.10%	46.90%	53.62%
3	Cluster VII	2127.70	2127.70	351.54	351.68	37.47	25.47	15.52	11.43	238.67	238.67	122.23	183.42	511.24	560.57	291.66	275.57	389.01	377.15
				68.76%	62.74%	7.33%	4.54%					23.91%	32.72%			13.71%	12.95%	76.09%	67.28%
4	Cluster X	2057.47	2057.47	116.28	143.64	29.16	29.16	66.09	66.09	140.75	140.75	59.41	45.71	204.85	218.51	236.00	236.00	145.44	172.80
				56.76%	65.74%	14.23%	13.34%					29.00%	20.92%			11.47%	11.47%	71.00%	79.08%
5	Cluster XI	-	3527.58	-	30.45	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	187.14	-	34.33	-	64.78	-	187.14	-	30.45
					47.01%		0.00%						52.99%				5.31%		47.01%
	TOTAL	5883.96	9411.54	625.15	712.90	73.92	61.92	156.71	149.84	570.04	757.18	376.70	443.36	1075.77	1218.18	800.67	968.94	699.07	774.82
				58.11%	58.52%	6.87%	5.08%					35.02%	36.40%			13.61%	10.30%	64.98%	63.60%
(% is calculated with respect to Excavated Area as applicable)																			

(% is calculated with respect to Excavated Area as applicable)

Note: In reference of the above Table, different parameters are classified as follows: (Cluster XI started from current year)

1. Area under Biological Reclamation includes Areas under Plantation done on Backfilled Area Only.
2. Area under Technical Reclamation includes Area under Barren Backfilling only.
3. Area under Active Mining Includes Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry Site and Quarry filled with water etc., if any.
4. Social Forestry and Plantation on External OB Dumps are not included in Biological Reclamation and are put under separate categories as shown in the above Table.
5. (%) calculated in the above Table is in respect to Total Excavated Area except for "Total Area under Plantation" where % is in terms of "Leasehold Area".

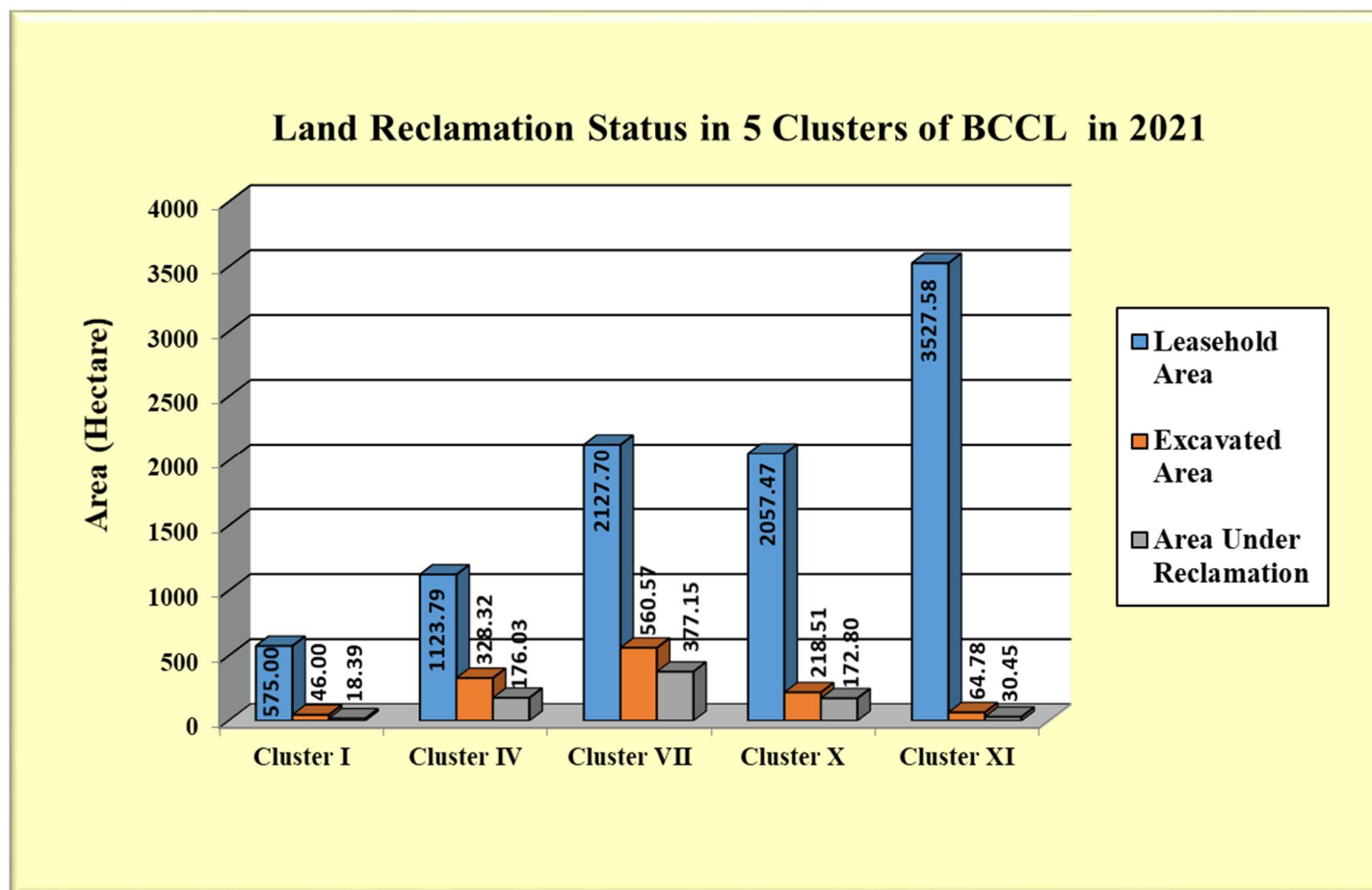


Fig. 1: Cluster wise Land Reclamation Status in five Clusters - 2021 (BCCL)

1. Background

- 1.1** Land is the most important natural resource which embodies soil, water, flora, fauna and total ecosystem. All human activities are based on the land which is the scarcest natural resource in our country. Mining is a site specific industry and it could not be shifted anywhere else from the location where mineral occurs. It is a fact that surface mining activities do affect the land environment due to ground breaking. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reclaim and restore the mined out land for its productive use for sustainable development of mining. This will not only mitigate environmental degradation, but would also help in creating a more congenial environment for land acquisition by coal companies in future.
- 1.2** Keeping above in view, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) issued a work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV/2017/DP/8391 dated 22.06.2017 to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi, for monitoring of clusters with coal mines (both underground and open cast projects) having less than 5 million m³ per annum capacity (Coal +OB) at an interval of three years based on remote sensing satellite data for sustainable development of mining. Earlier, CMPDI used to carry out land reclamation monitoring for individual projects of less than 5 million capacity, but from 2017 the same was carried out cluster wise for mines of BCCL. For operational reasons and convenience, underground and opencast mines (often with multiple overlapping seams), have now been clustered together. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines are hosted on the website of CIL, (www.coalindia.in), CMPDI (www.cmpdi.co.in) and the concerned coal companies in public domain. Detailed report is submitted to Coal India and respective subsidiaries.

- 1.3** Land reclamation monitoring of all cluster coal mining projects would also comply the statutory requirements of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (**MoEF&CC**). Such monitoring would not only facilitate in taking timely mitigation measures against environmental degradation, but would also enable coal companies to utilize the reclaimed land for larger socio-economic benefits in a planned way.
- 1.4** Present report is embodying the finding of the study based on satellite data of the year 2021 carried out for five clusters of mines comprising both underground and OC projects for Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

2. Objective

Objective of the land reclamation/restoration monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, OB dumps, social forestry, active mining area, settlements and water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest land in the leasehold area of the project. This is an important step taken up for assessing the progressive status of mined land reclamation and for taking up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

3. Methodology

There are number of steps involved between raw satellite data procurement and preparation of final map. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) Hyderabad, being the nodal agency for satellite data supply in India, provides only raw digital satellite data, which needs further digital image processing for extracting the information and map preparation before uploading the same in the website. Methodology for land reclamation monitoring is given in fig 2. Following steps are involved in land reclamation/restoration monitoring:

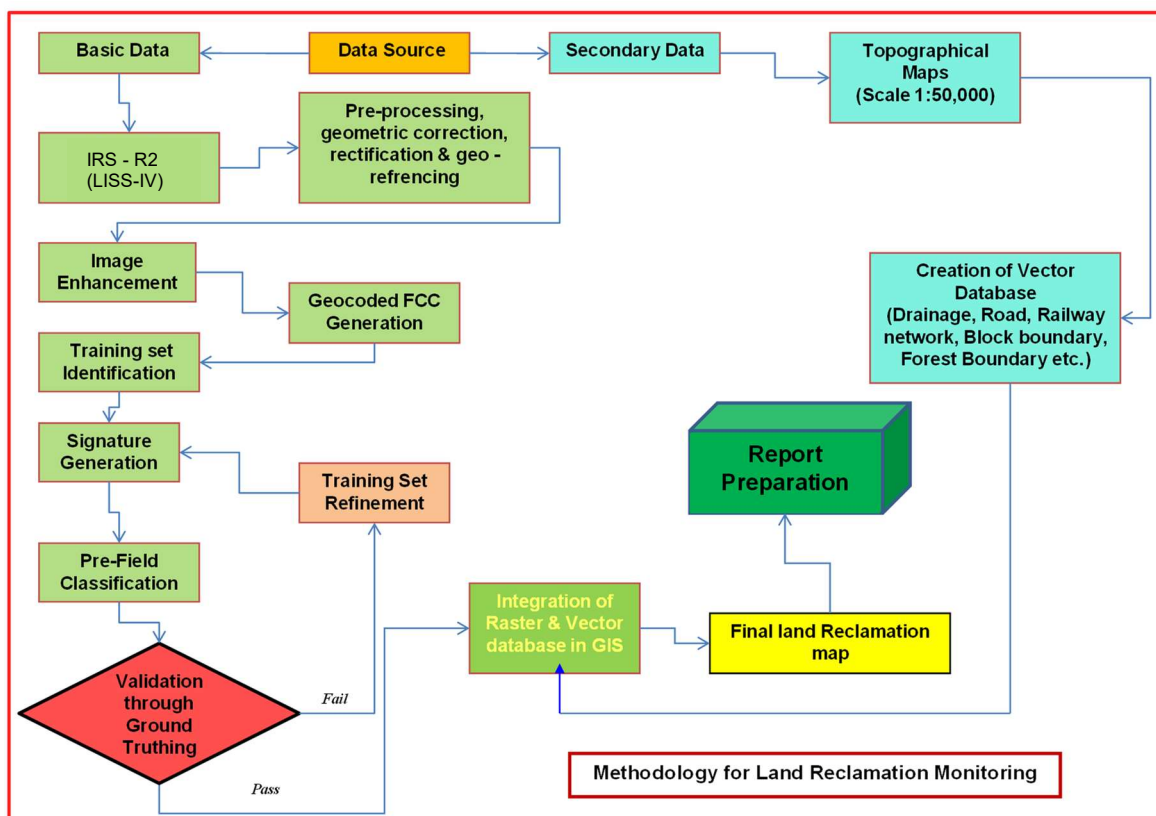


Fig. 2: Methodology of Land Reclamation Monitoring

3.1 Data Procurement: After browsing the data quality and date of pass on internet, supply order for data is placed to NRSC. Secondary data like leasehold boundary, toposheet are procured for creation of vector database.

3.2 Satellite Data Processing: Satellite data are processed using ERDAS IMAGINE digital image processing s/w. Methodology involves the following major steps:

- **Rectification & Geo-referencing:** Inaccuracies in digital imagery may occur due to 'systematic errors' attributed to earth curvature and rotation as well as 'non-systematic errors' attributed to satellite receiving station itself. Raw digital images may contain geometric distortions, which make

them unusable as maps. Therefore, geo-referencing is required for correction of image data using ground control points (GCP) to make it compatible with the new series WGS-84 compatible Sol toposheet.

- **Image enhancement:**

To improve the interpretability of the raw data, image enhancement is necessary. Local operations modify the value of each pixel based on brightness value of neighbouring pixels using ERDAS IMAGINE 14.0 s/w. and enhance the image quality for interpretation.

- **Training set selection**

Training set requires to be selected, so that software can classify the image data accurately. The image data are analysed based on the interpretation keys. These keys are evolved from certain fundamental image-elements such as tone/colour, size, shape, texture, pattern, location, association and shadow. Based on the image-elements and other geo-technical elements like land form, drainage pattern and physiography; training sets were selected/identified for each land use/cover class. Field survey was carried out by taking selective traverses in order to collect the ground information (or reference data) so that training sets are selected accurately in the image. This was intended to serve as an aid for classification.

- **Classification and Accuracy assessment**

Image classification is carried out using the maximum likelihood algorithm. The classification proceeds through the following steps: (a) calculation of statistics [i.e. signature generation] for the identified training areas, and (b) the decision boundary of maximum probability based on the mean vector, variance, covariance and correlation matrix of the pixels. After evaluating the statistical parameters of the training sets, reliability test of training sets is conducted by measuring the statistical separation between

the classes that resulted from computing divergence matrix. The overall accuracy of the classification was finally assessed with reference to ground truth data.

- **Area calculation**

The area of each land use class in the leasehold is determined using ERDAS IMAGINE v. 14.0 s/w.

- **Overlay of Vector data base**

Vector data base is created based on secondary data. Vector layer like drainage, railway line, leasehold boundary, forest boundary etc. are superimposed on the image as vector layer in the Arc GIS database.

- **Pre-field map preparation**

Pre-field map is prepared for validation of the classification result.

3.3 Ground Truthing:

Selective ground verification of the land use classes are carried out in the field and necessary corrections if required, are incorporated before map finalization.

3.4 Land reclamation database on GIS:

Land reclamation database is created on GIS platform to identify the temporal changes identified from satellite data of different cut - of dates. The database boundary shape files (.shp), kml files and the maps thus prepared confirm to the WGS-84 datum and UTM projected co-ordinate system.

4. Land Reclamation Status in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

4.1 Following 5 clusters of mines comprising both underground and opencast projects of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have been taken up for land reclamation monitoring during the year 2021-22:

- **Cluster I** (Damoda OCP)
- **Cluster IV** (Salanpur Colliery, Amalgamated Keshalpur West Mudidih Colliery, Amalgamated Gaslitand Katras Choitudih Colliery)
- **Cluster VII** (Kusunda OCP, Kustore OCP, Alkusa OCP, Dhansar OCP, Industry, Ena OCP, Rajapur OCP, Amalgamated East Bhuggatdih Simlabahal Colliery)
- **Cluster X** (Bhowra North Colliery, Bhowra South Colliery, Patherdih Colliery, Sudamdih Shaft, Sudamdih INC, Amlabad Colliery)
- **Cluster XI** (Gopalichuck, Pootkee, Kendwadih)

4.2 Cluster wise Land Reclamation status of above mentioned clusters in BCCL is given in Table 1 and also shown graphically in Fig 1. Area statistics of different land use classes present in the mine leasehold of the above clusters for the year 2021 are shown in Table 2. Land use maps derived from the satellite data are shown in Plate 1 - 5. Different land use classes based on satellite data are depicted in bar charts in Fig. 3 - 7.

4.3 Study reveals that out of total mine leasehold area of 9411.54 Ha. of the 5 clusters of mines (Underground + Opencast) of BCCL mentioned above taken for this study in 2021-22, total excavated area is 1218.18 Ha. out of which 61.92 Ha. (5.08%) has been planted (*Biologically Reclaimed*), 712.90 Ha. (58.52%) is under backfilling (*Technically Reclaimed*) and balance 443.36 Ha. (36.40%) is under active mining.

- 4.4** Land reclamation monitoring for cluster XI of BCCL is taken up for the first time in the year 2021-22. Hence comparison of this cluster in year 2021 has not been made with respect to year 2018. The data thus generated in the year 2021 will be considered as base data for comparison of land reclamation of this cluster of mines at the interval of every three years.
- 4.5** Study indicates that overall all the projects of BCCL considered for this study in the year 2021-22 indicate increase or static trend in Technical reclamation (area under backfill) with respect to the year 2018.
- 4.6** After analyzing the satellite data of the year 2018 vs 2021, it reveals that area under total plantation (Green cover) carried out on backfilled area, OB dumps as well as under social forestry in all the clusters of BCCL has increased from 800.67 Ha. (13.61%) to 968.94 Ha. (10.30%) in span of last three years. This significant increase of 168.27 Ha. area under total plantation (Green Cover) in the leasehold boundary during three years is due to addition of cluster-XI.
- 4.7** On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2021 with respect to the year 2018 in all cluster of mines of BCCL considered for land reclamation in the year 2021-22, it is evident from the analysis that area under total land reclamation has increased from 699.07 Ha. (Yr 2018) to 774.82 Ha. (Yr 2021). This increase of 75.75 Ha. area under total land reclamation in the period of three years is the result of sincere effort made by BCCL towards land reclamation.
- 4.8** In Cluster VII, it is seen that area under plantation on backfill (Biological Reclamation) has decreased from 37.47 Ha. in the year 2018 to 25.47 Ha. in the year 2021. This decrease of 12 Ha. area in Biological reclamation is due to rehandling of backfill and also there is effect of mine fire in this

cluster. Hence total area under plantation on backfill has decreased from 73.92 Ha. (Yr 2018) to 61.92 Ha. (Yr 2021).

4.9 Out of the 5 Clusters in BCCL considered for satellite data based land reclamation monitoring in 2021, Cluster X tops with 79.08% reclamation followed by Cluster VII with 67.28%, Cluster IV with 53.62%, Cluster XI with 47.01% and Cluster I with 39.98%.

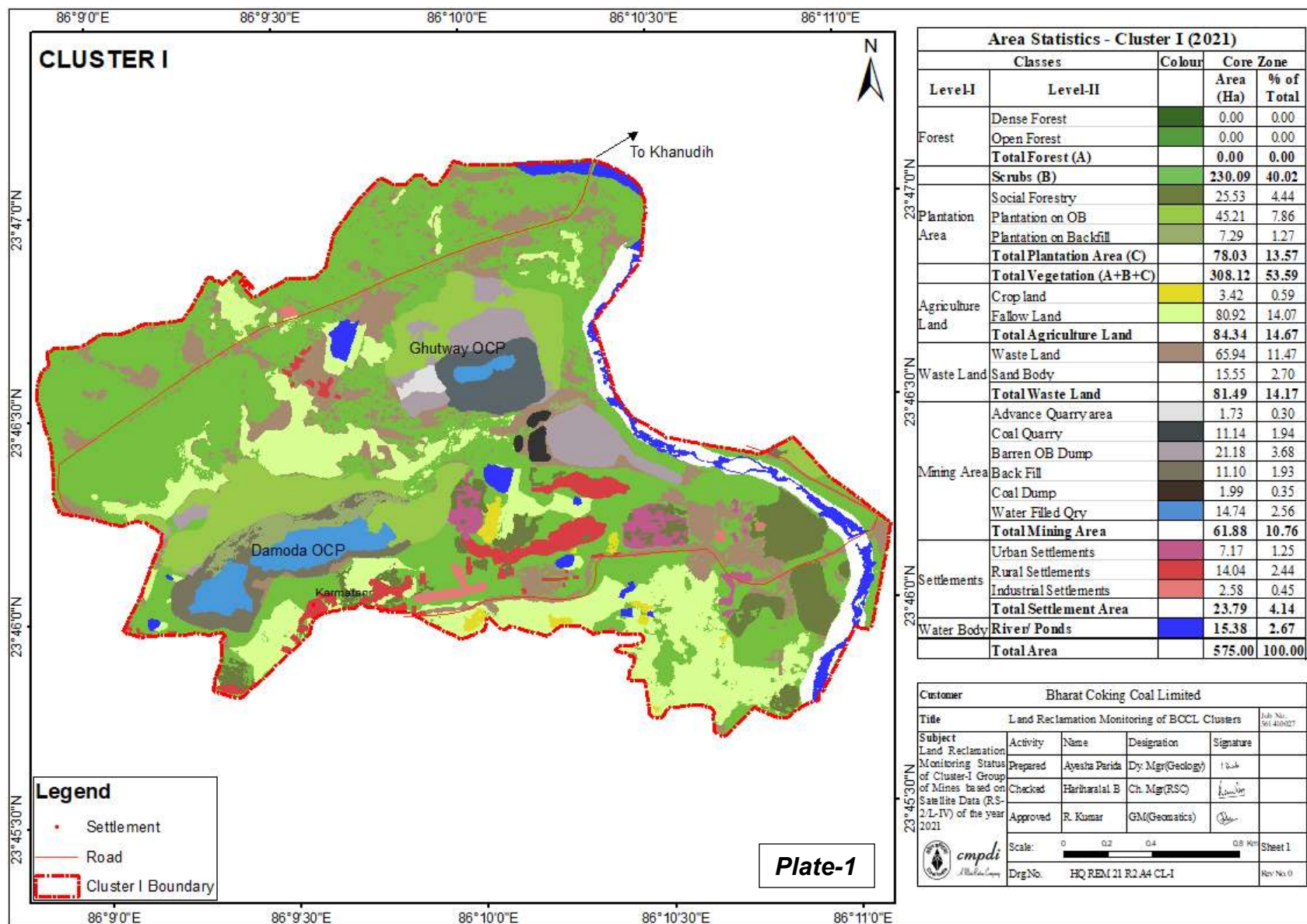
4.10 The area under total plantation (Green Cover) is maximum in Cluster IV (17.10%) followed by Cluster I with (13.57%), Cluster VII with (12.95%), Cluster X with (11.47%) and Cluster XI with (5.31%).

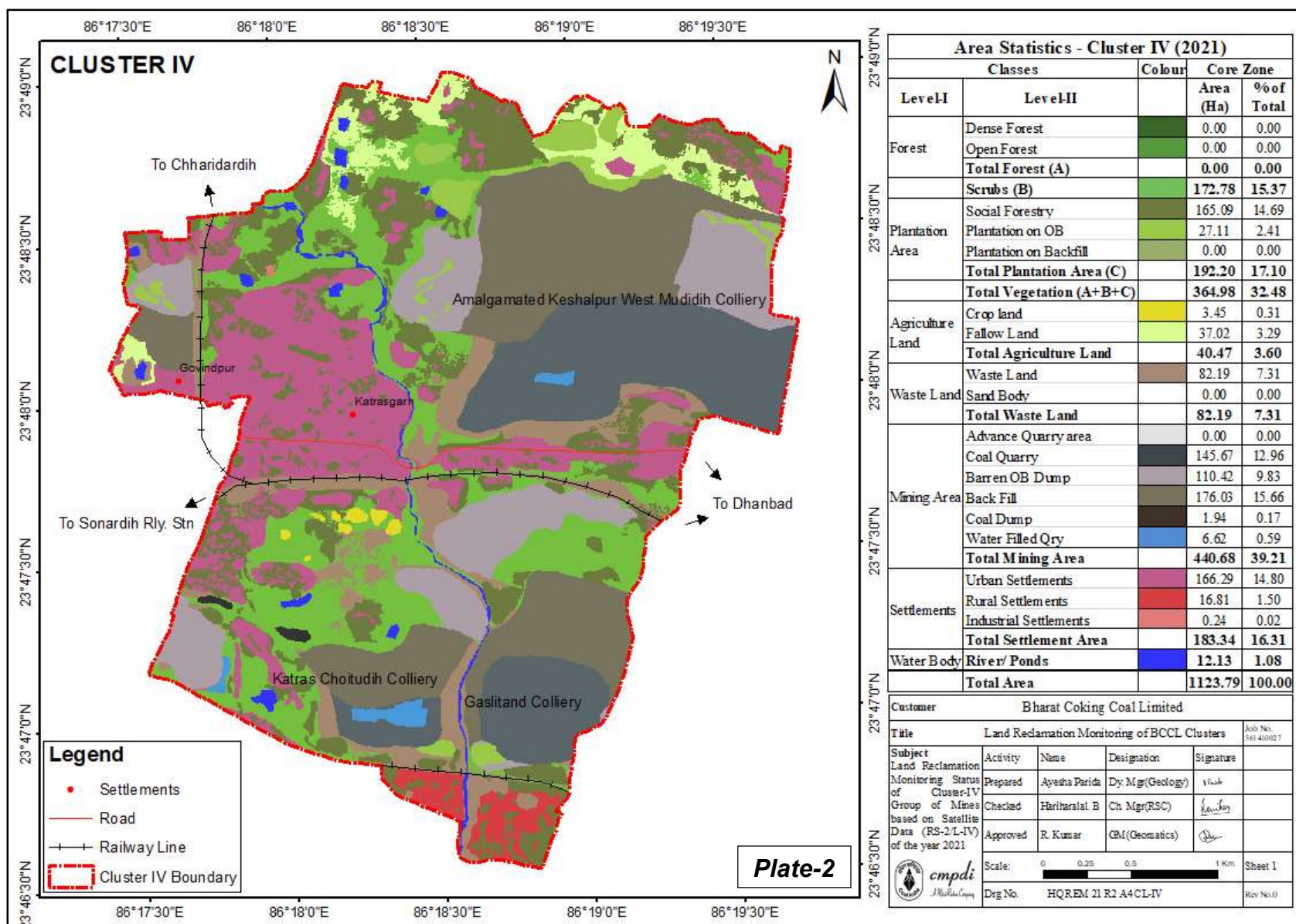
4.11 This study will again will be carried out after an interval of three years to assess the land reclamation status in the above projects.

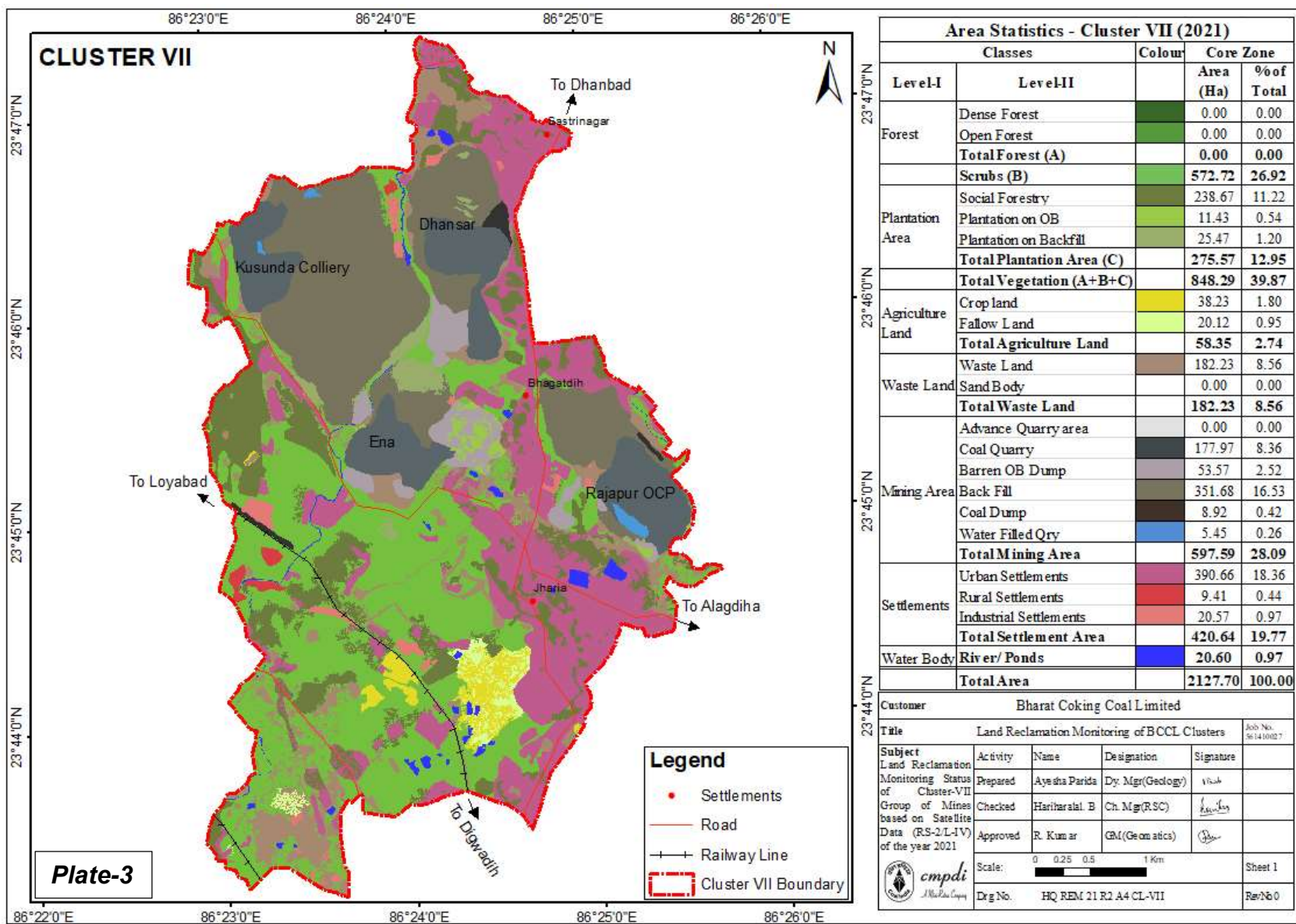
Table 2

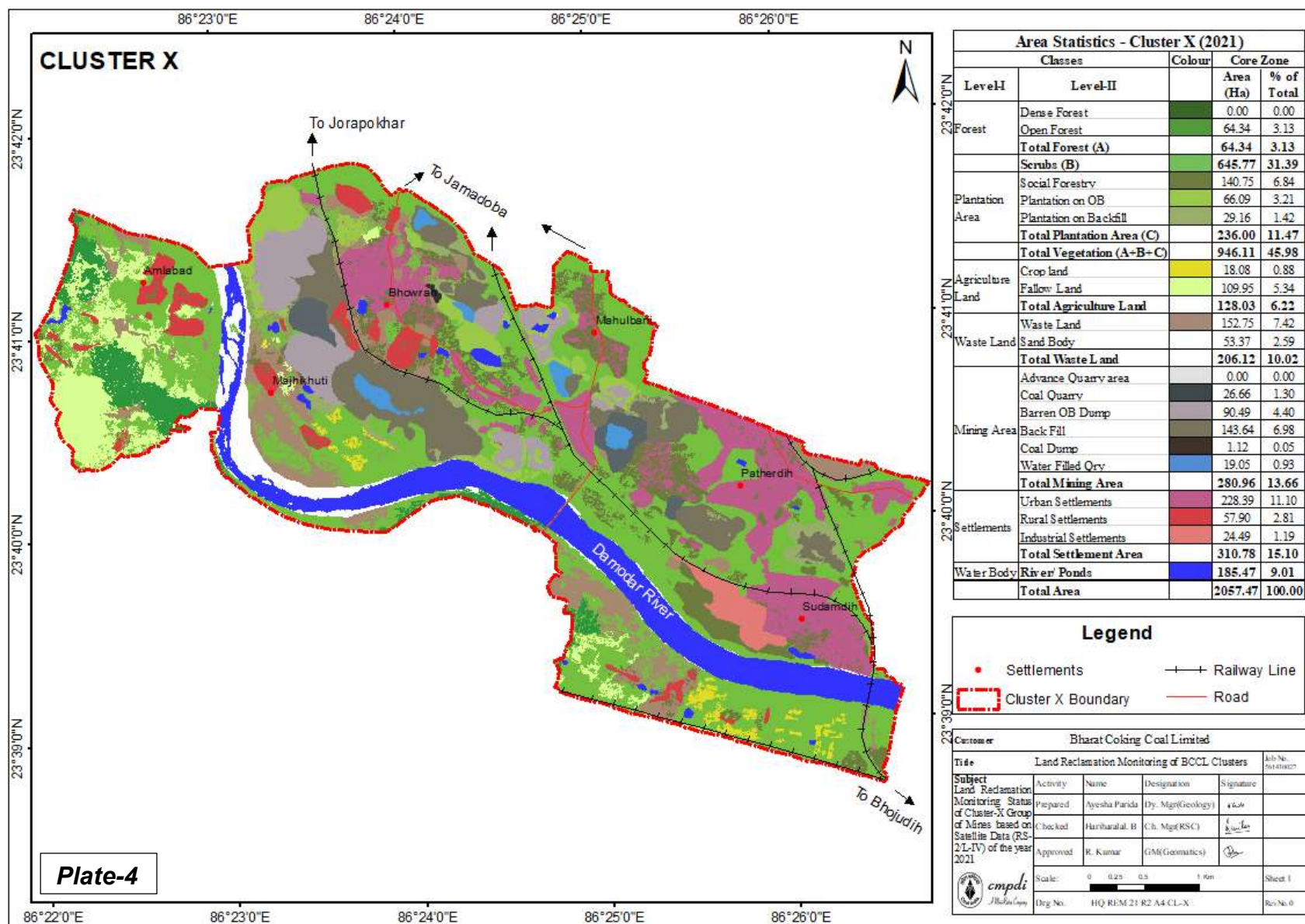
Cluster wise Area Statistics of Land Use/ Cover classes in five Clusters of (OC+UG) mines of BCCL based on Satellite Data of the year 2021

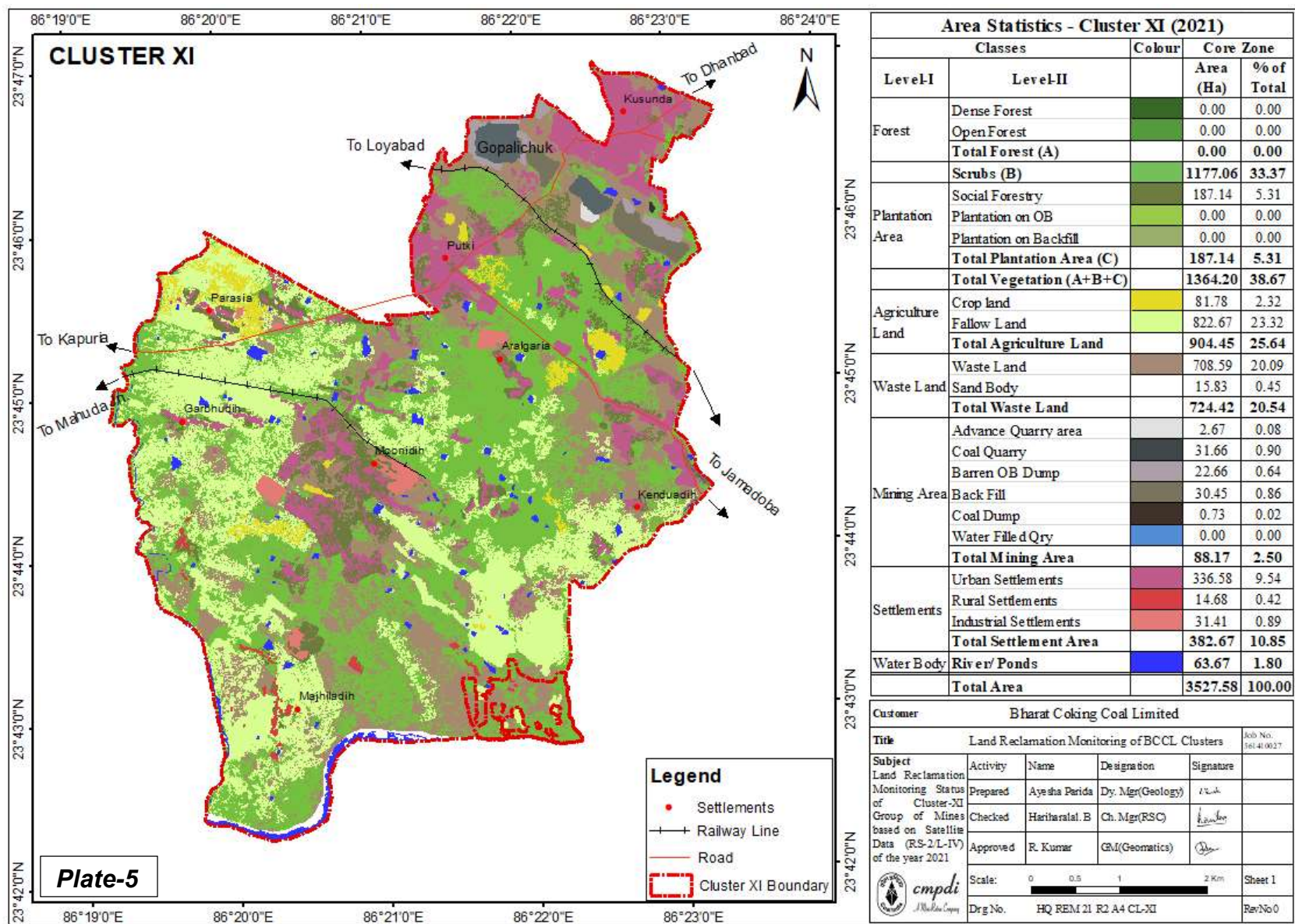
Status of Land Reclamation in 5 Clusters of (UG+OC) mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. based on Satellite data of the Year 2021														
(Area in Hectare)														
			CLUSTER I		CLUSTER IV		CLUSTER VII		CLUSTER X		CLUSTER XI		TOTAL	
FORESTS			Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
	Dense Forest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Open Forest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.34	3.13	0.00	0.00	64.34	0.68
	Total Forest (A)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.34	3.13	0.00	0.00	64.34	0.68
SCRUBS	Scrubs (B)		230.09	40.02	172.78	15.37	572.72	26.92	645.77	31.39	1177.06	33.37	2798.42	29.73
PLANTATION	Social Forestry/Avenue Plantation		25.53	4.44	165.09	14.69	238.67	11.22	140.75	6.84	187.14	5.31	757.18	8.05
	Plantation on OB Dump		45.21	7.86	27.11	2.41	11.43	0.54	66.09	3.21	0.00	0.00	149.84	1.59
	Plantation on Backfill (Biological Reclamation)		7.29	1.27	0.00	0.00	25.47	1.20	29.16	1.42	0.00	0.00	61.92	0.66
	Total Plantation (C)		78.03	13.57	192.20	17.10	275.57	12.95	236.00	11.47	187.14	5.31	968.94	10.30
Total Vegetation (A+B+C)			308.12	53.59	364.98	32.48	848.29	39.87	946.11	45.98	1364.20	38.67	3831.70	40.71
ACTIVE MINING	Coal Dump		1.99	0.35	1.94	0.17	8.92	0.42	1.12	0.05	0.73	0.02	14.70	0.16
	Coal Quarry		11.14	1.94	145.67	12.96	177.97	8.36	26.66	1.30	31.66	0.90	393.10	4.18
	Advance Quarry Site		1.73	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.08	4.40	0.05
	Quarry Filled With Water		14.74	2.56	6.62	0.59	5.45	0.26	19.05	0.93	0.00	0.00	45.86	0.49
	Total Area under Active Mining		27.61	4.80	152.29	13.55	183.42	8.62	45.71	2.22	34.33	0.97	443.36	4.71
	Barren OB Dump			21.18	3.68	110.42	9.83	53.57	2.52	90.49	4.40	22.66	0.64	298.32
RECLAIMED	Area Under Backfilling (Technical Reclamation)		11.10	1.93	176.03	15.66	351.68	16.53	143.64	6.98	30.45	0.86	712.90	7.57
	Total Area under Mine Operation		61.88	10.76	440.68	39.21	597.59	28.09	280.96	13.66	88.17	2.50	1469.28	15.61
WASTELAND	Waste Lands		65.94	11.47	82.19	7.31	182.23	8.56	152.75	7.42	708.59	20.09	1191.70	12.66
	Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body		15.55	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.37	2.59	15.83	0.45	84.75	0.90
Total Wasteland			81.49	14.17	82.19	7.31	182.23	8.56	206.12	10.02	724.42	20.54	1276.45	13.56
WATERBODIES	Reservoir, Nallah, Ponds		15.38	2.67	12.13	1.08	20.60	0.97	185.47	9.01	63.67	1.80	297.25	3.16
	Total Waterbodies		15.38	2.67	12.13	1.08	20.60	0.97	185.47	9.01	63.67	1.80	297.25	3.16
AGRICULTURE	Crop Lands		3.42	0.59	3.45	0.31	38.23	1.80	18.08	0.88	81.78	2.32	144.96	1.54
	Fallow Lands		80.92	14.07	37.02	3.29	20.12	0.95	109.95	5.34	822.67	23.32	1070.68	11.38
	Total Agriculture		84.34	14.67	40.47	3.60	58.35	2.74	128.03	6.22	904.45	25.64	1215.64	12.92
SETTLEMENTS	Urban Settlement		7.17	1.25	166.29	14.80	390.66	18.36	228.39	11.10	336.58	9.54	1129.09	12.00
	Rural Settlement		14.04	2.44	16.81	1.50	9.41	0.44	57.90	2.81	14.68	0.42	112.84	1.20
	Industrial Settlement		2.58	0.45	0.24	0.02	20.57	0.97	24.49	1.19	31.41	0.89	79.29	0.84
	Total Settlements		23.79	4.14	183.34	16.31	420.64	19.77	310.78	15.10	382.67	10.85	1321.22	14.04
Grand Total			575.00	100.00	1123.79	100.00	2127.70	100.00	2057.47	100.00	3527.58	100.00	9411.54	100.00











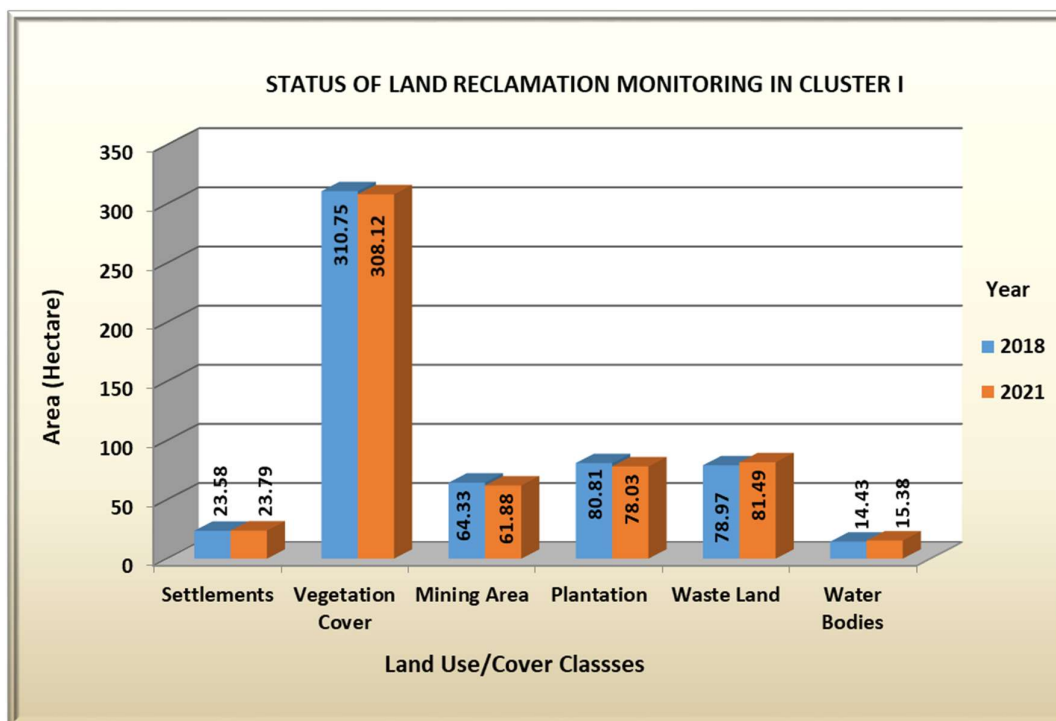


Fig. 3: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster I

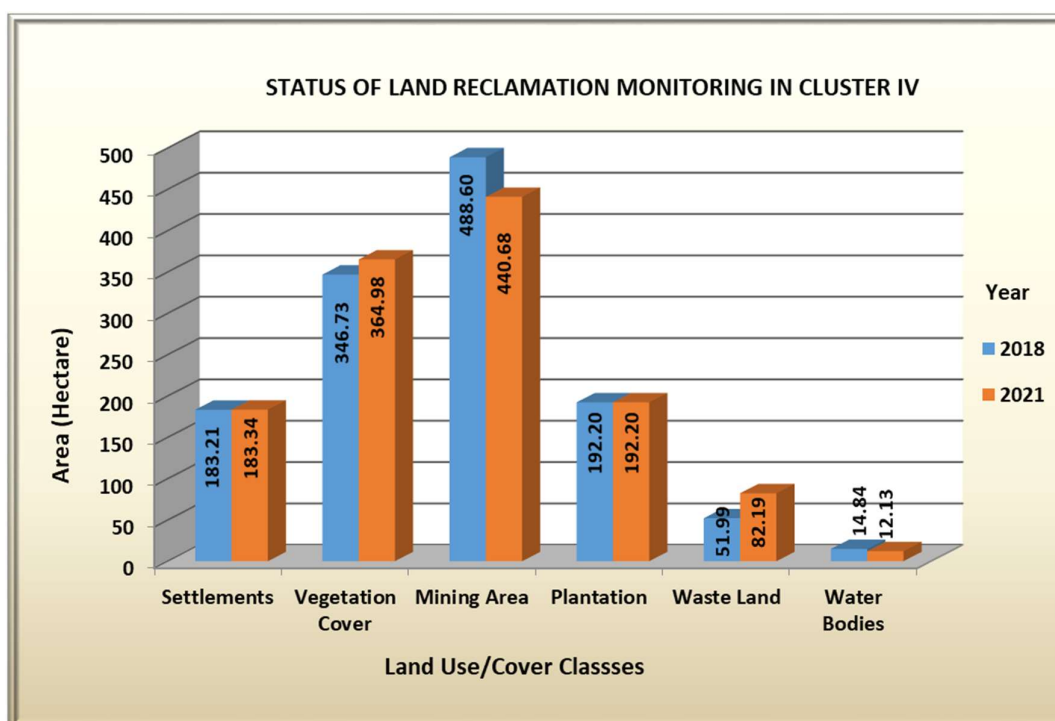


Fig. 4: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster IV

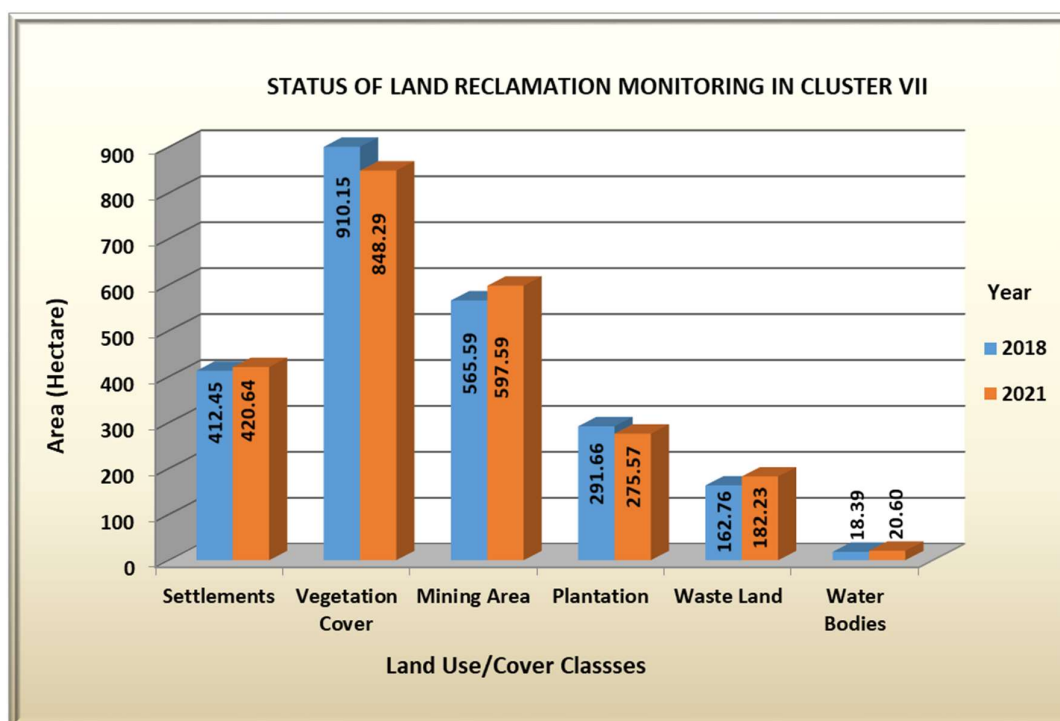


Fig. 5: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster VII

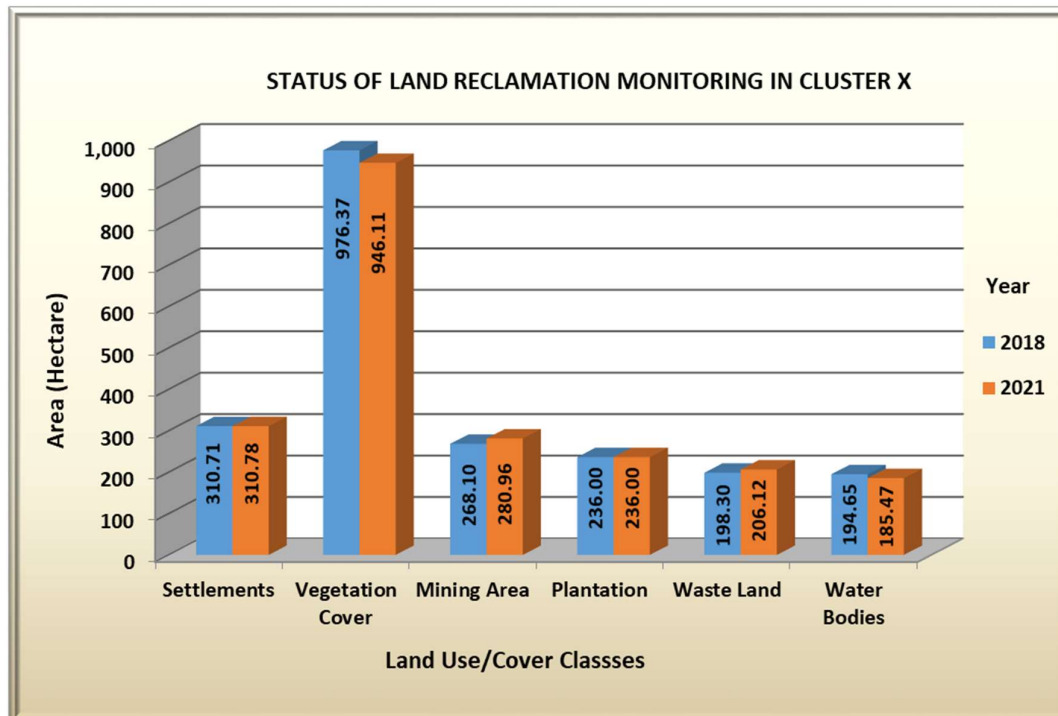


Fig. 6: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster X

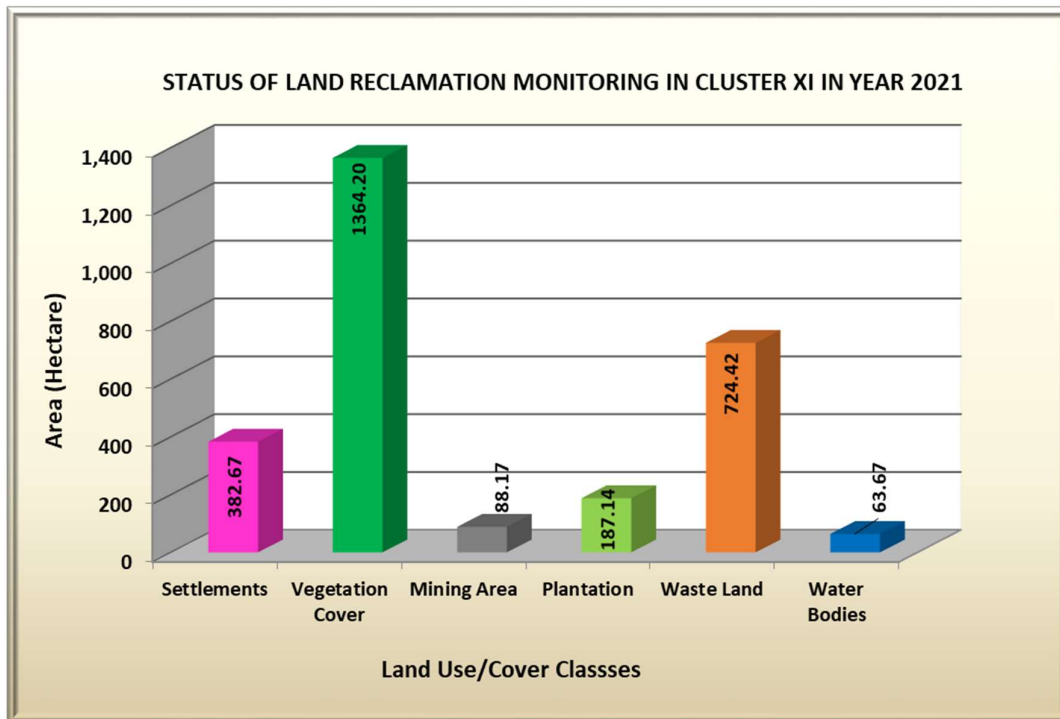


Fig. 7: Land Reclamation Status of Cluster XI



Photo 1: Social Forestry Plantation in Cluster XI



Photo 2: Ecological Restoration Site in Cluster I



Photo 3: Plantation on OB Dump in Cluster I



Photo 4: Plantation on OB Dump in Cluster IV



Photo 5: Parasnath Udyaan in Cluster IV



Photo 6: Road side Plantation in Cluster VII



Photo 7: Plantation on OB Dump in Cluster X



cmpdi
A Mini-Ratna Company

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

Website : www.cmpdi.co.in, Email : cmpdihq@cmpdi.co.in

“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

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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.

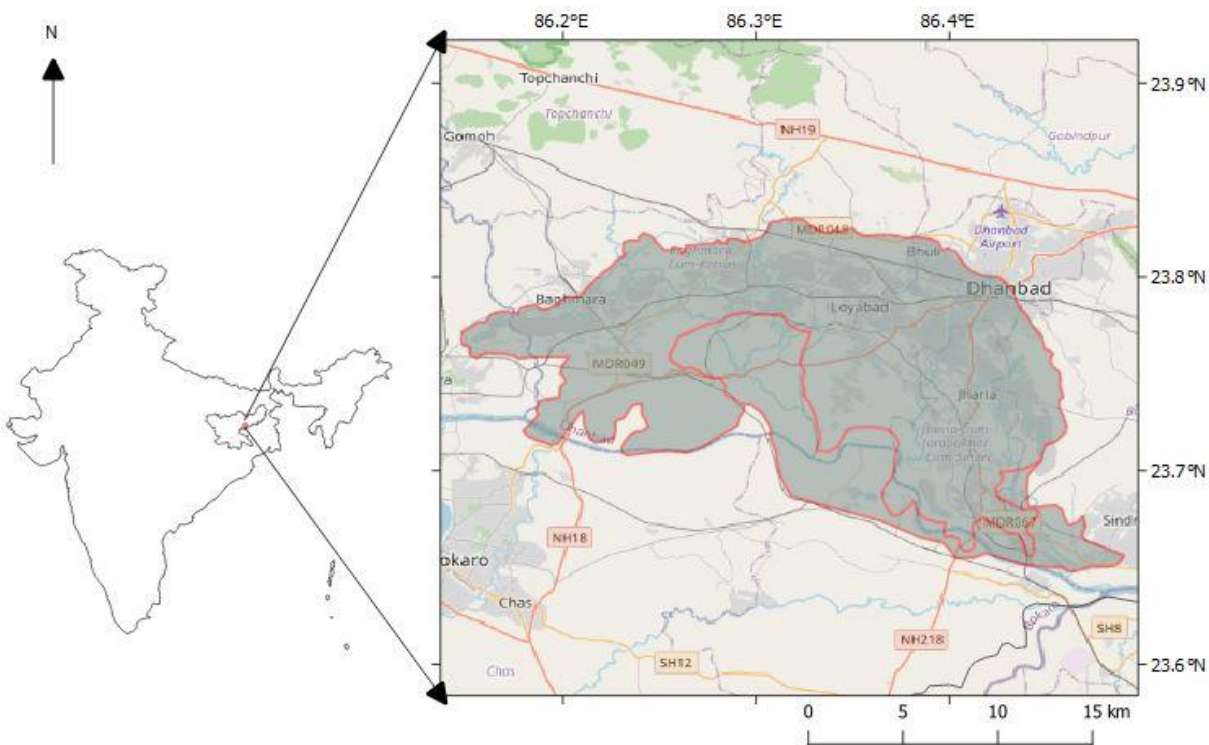


Figure 1.1: Geographical location of Jharia Coalfield in India

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).

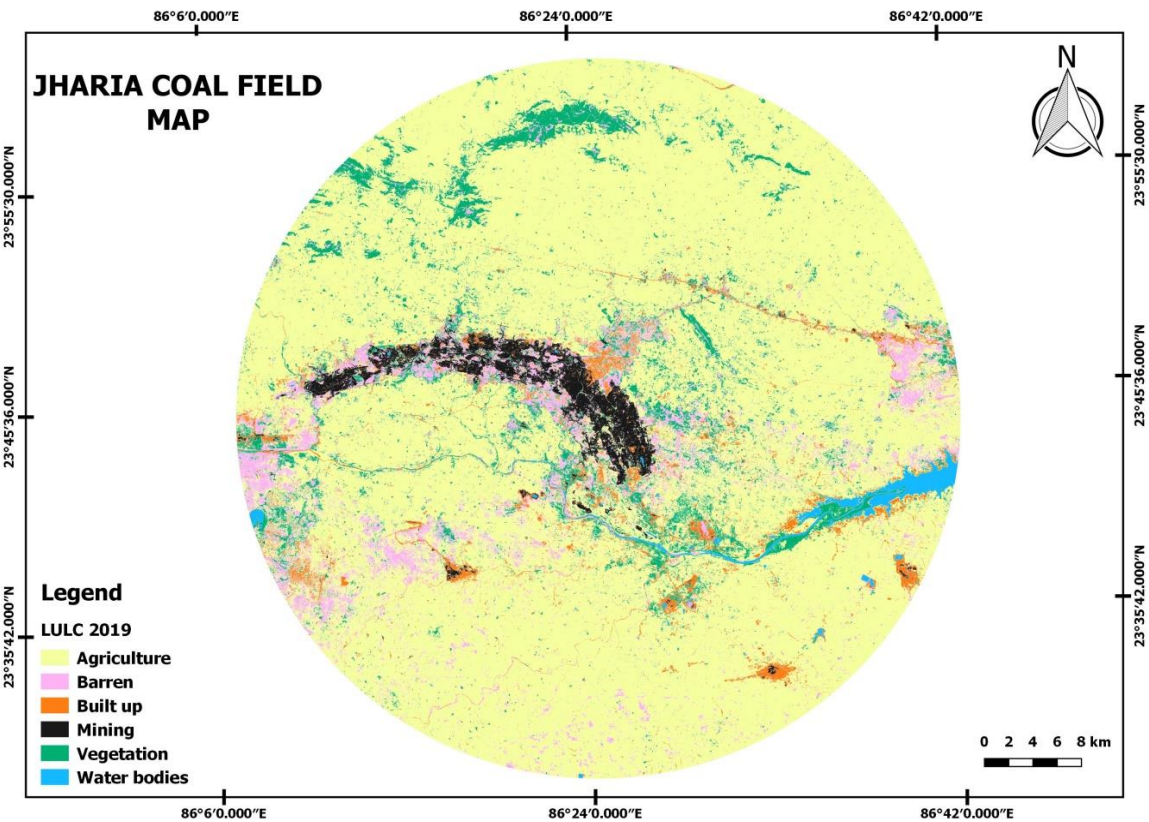


Figure 1.2: Land Use land cover map of Jharia coal field area

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 (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), NO₂, SO₂ and O₃ 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 PM₁₀, 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.

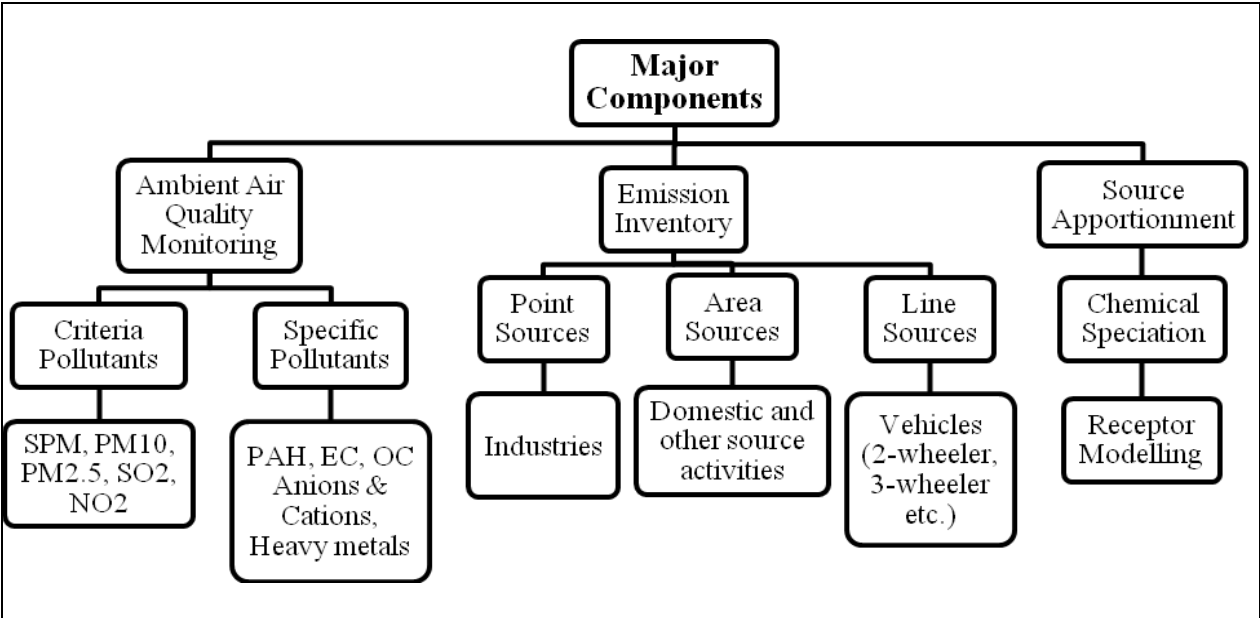


Figure 1.3: Air quality Monitoring & emission source apportionment studies

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 NO₂), 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 is 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%).

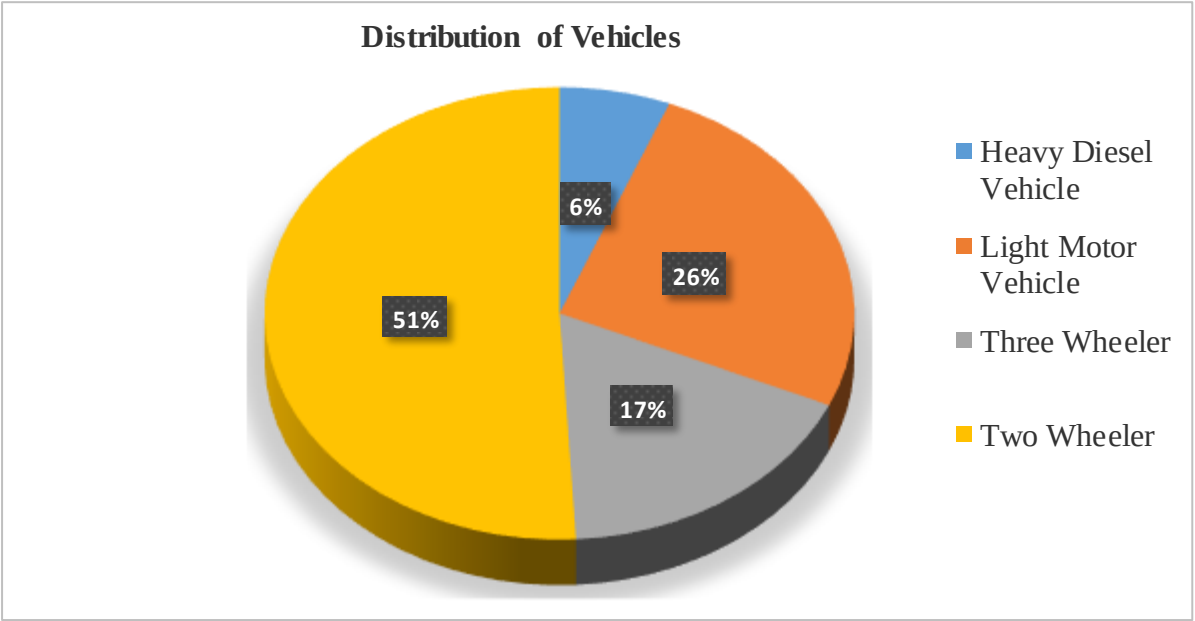


Figure 2.1 Percentage of different types of vehicle surveyed on the road network during the field survey

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

$$E_i = N_v \times VKT \times E_f$$

(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:

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

(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)

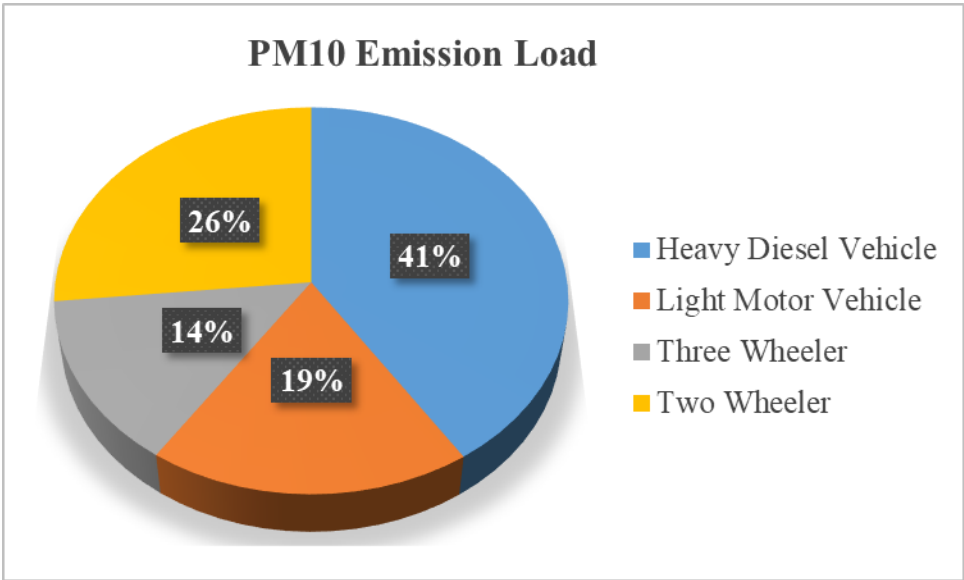


Figure 2.2 PM₁₀ emission load for different categories of vehicle

It is observed that 41% of PM₁₀ 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 Sector	Emission Rate	
	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 PM₁₀, 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.

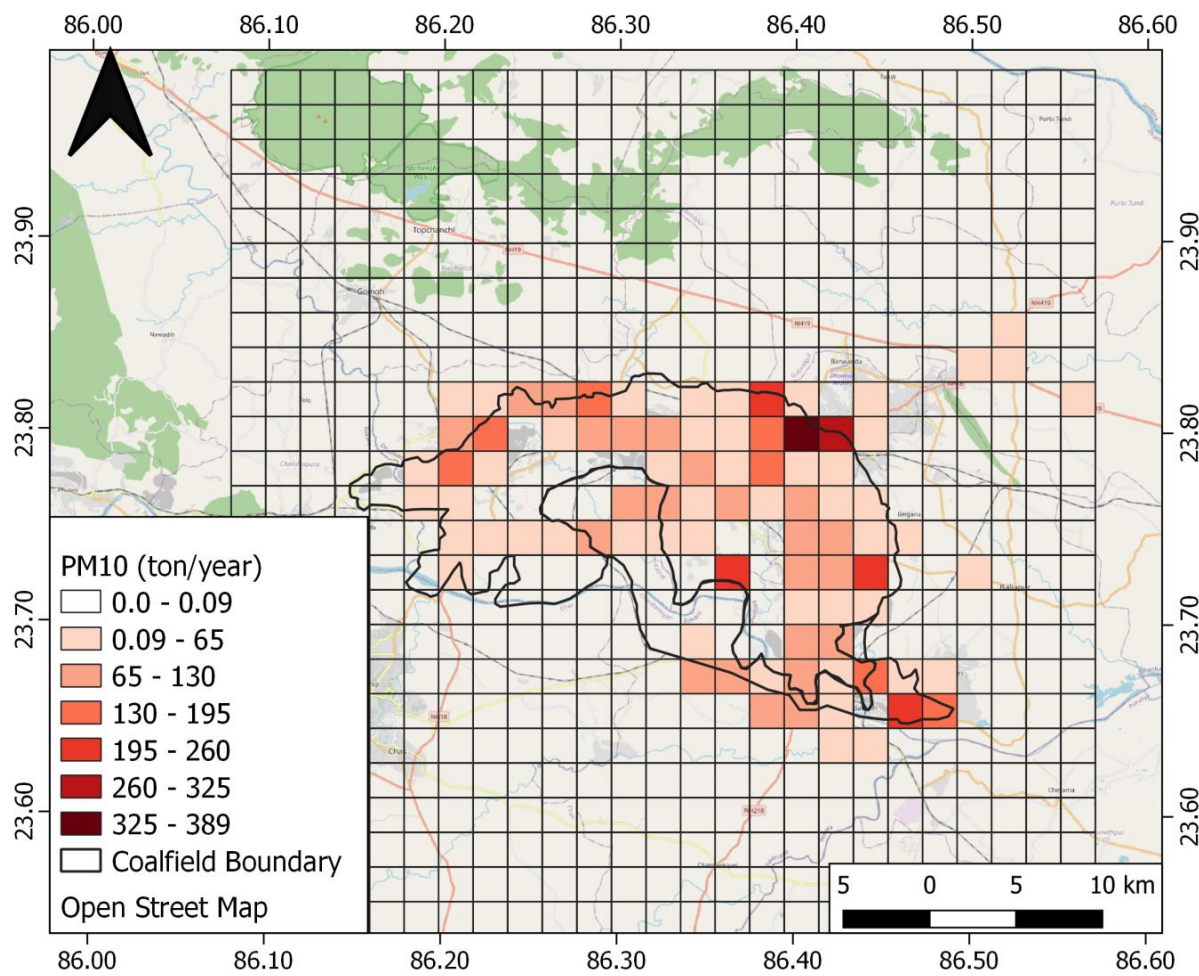


Figure 2.3 Grid-wise emission inventory of PM₁₀ in tons/year over the study area

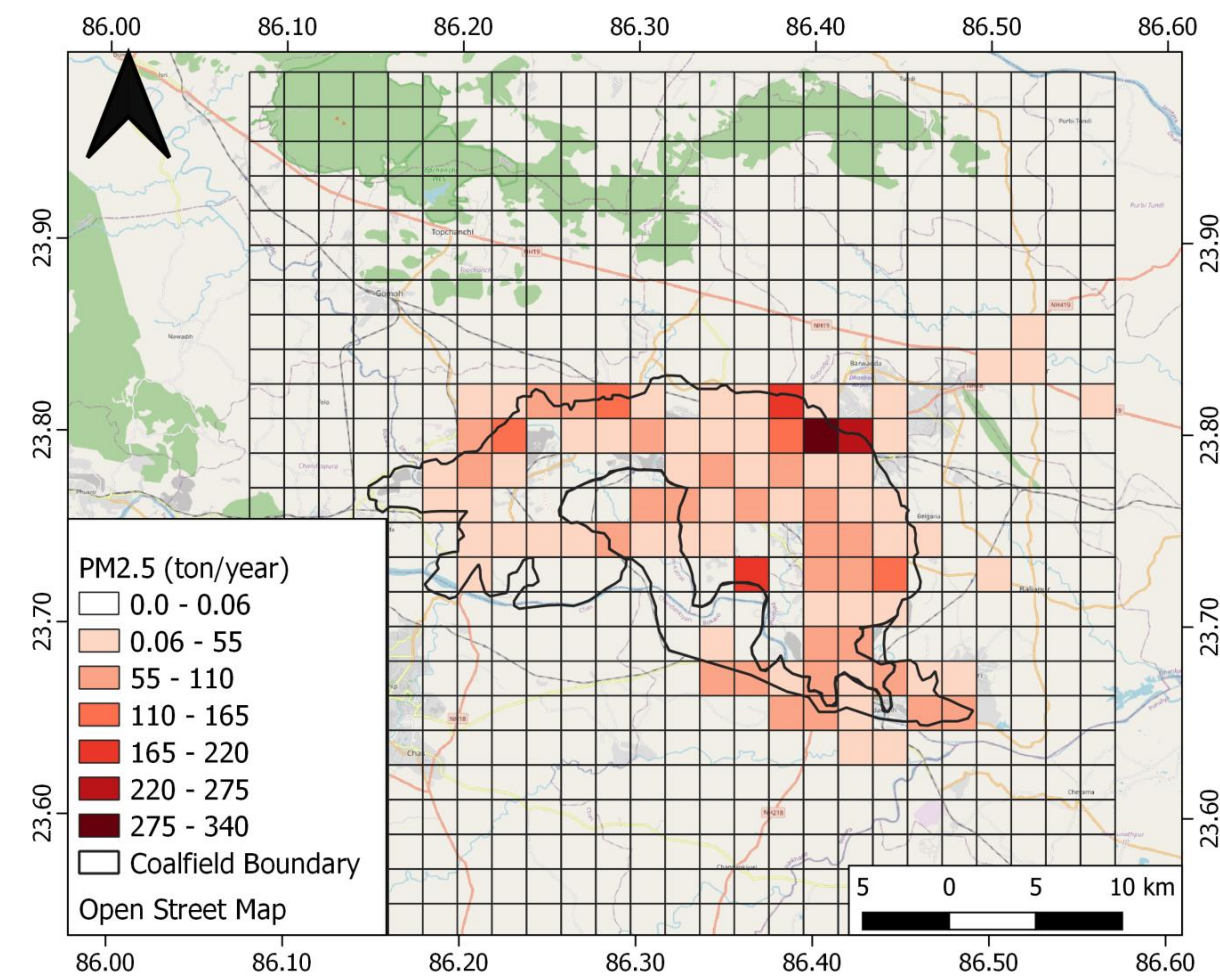


Figure 2.4 Grid-wise emission inventory of PM_{2.5} in tons/year over the study area

The respective share of various emission sources is represented through pie diagrams shown in Figure 2.5. Data shows that PM₁₀ 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.

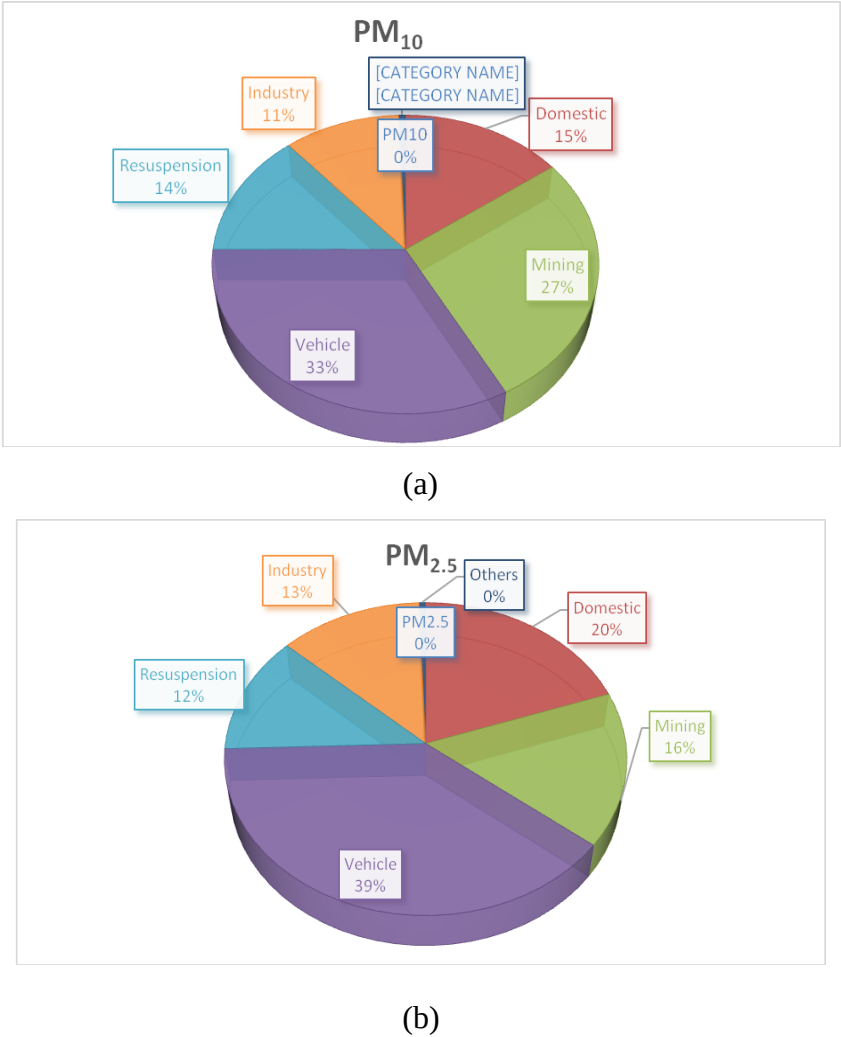


Figure 2.5 (a) and (b) represents emission load from various sectors over JCF region for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} respectively

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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

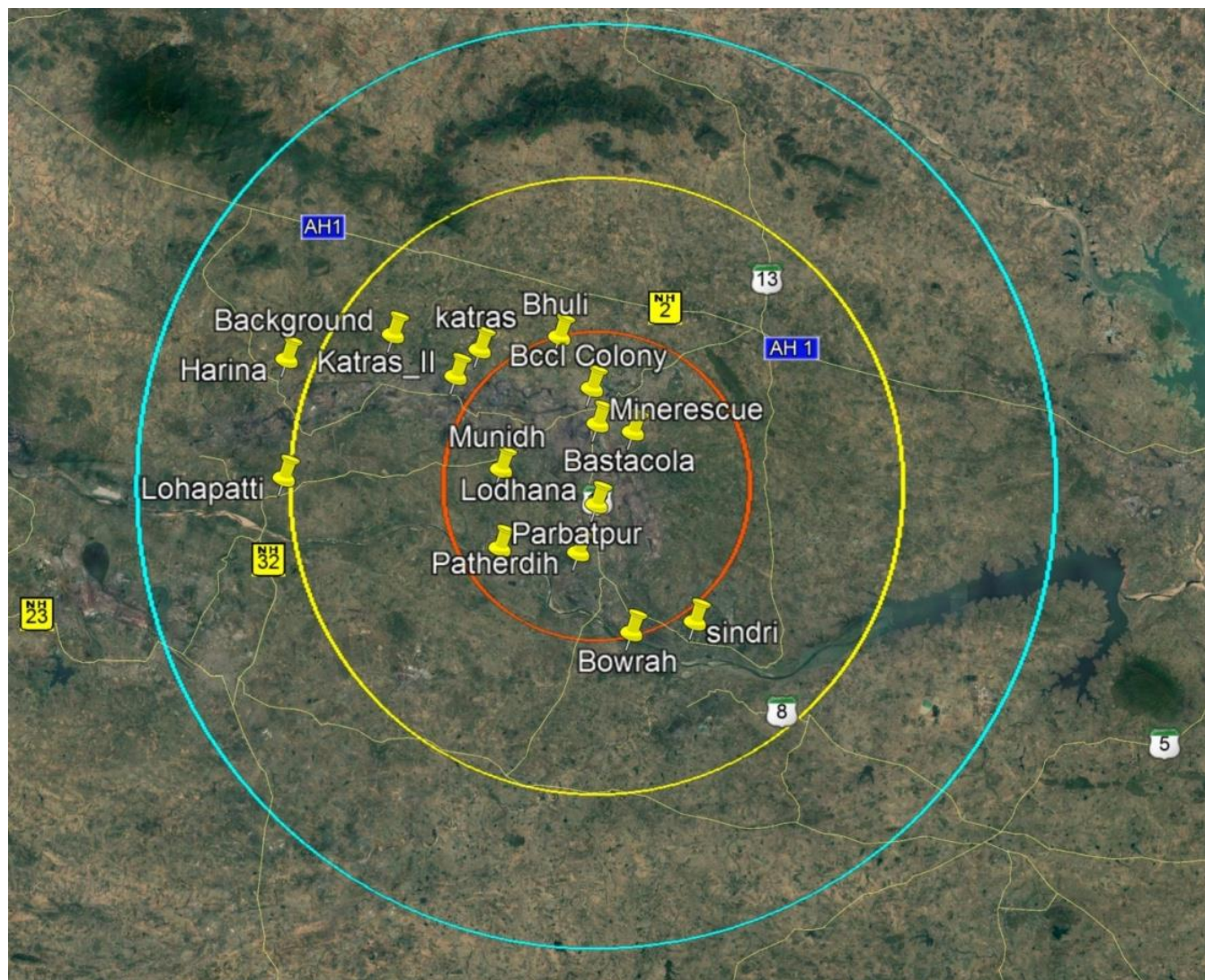


Figure 3.1: Air monitoring sites under 30 km buffer area

3.1. Sampling Method and Schedule

The PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ 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/m³) Industrial, Residential Rural & Other Areas	Concentration in ambient Air (in µg/m3) Ecologically Sensitive Area	Concentration In ambient Air (in µg/m³) 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 ₆ H ₆)	Annual*	0.5	0.5	Gas Chromatography based continuous analyzer. Adsorption and desorption 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	360µg/m3	430µg/m3
	24 hours	500µg/m3	600µg/m3
Respirable Particulate Matter (size less than 10 µm) (RPM)	Annual Average	180µg/m3	215µg/m3
	24 hours	250µg/m3	300µg/m3
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Annual Average	80µg/m3	80µg/m3
	24 hours	120µg/m3	120µg/m3
Oxides of Nitrogen as NO ₂	Annual Average	80µg/m3	80µg/m3
	24 hours	120µg/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 PM₁₀ particles and using a microbalance for PM_{2.5} particles with a precision of 5µg with automatic (internal) calibration.

3.2.2. Elemental analysis

PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ 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 SO₂ and NO₂

SO₂ analysis: Modified West and Gaeke method was followed for sampling and analysis of Sulfur dioxide in ambient air. SO₂ 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 pararosaniline methylsulphonic acid. The absorbance of the solution was measured by means of a suitable spectrophotometer.

NO₂ analysis: Modified Jacobs and Hochheiser method was followed for sampling and analysis of NO₂ in ambient air. Ambient NO₂ 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-naphthyl)-ethylenediamine 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 PM₁₀ 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/O₂). 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 CO₂ in an oxidizing oven immediately downstream from the desorption oven, and the CO₂ is converted to methane (CH₄) 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

In summer monitoring, the mean mass concentrations of PM₁₀ particles in all 13 sampling sites were found to be in the range of 74-184µg/m³ with the highest concentration of 184µg/m³ at mine rescue site and lowest concentration of 74µg/m³ at Bastacola site. Also, the mean mass concentration of PM_{2.5} particles was found in the range of 49-117µg/m³ with the highest concentration of 117µg/m³ and the lowest concentration of 49µg/m³ recorded at Harina and Lohapatti site respectively.

The average concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in two seasons are described in Table 3.6 and 3.7. Results revealed that the average concentrations of PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations were found in Mine rescue and Harina (Figure 3.2 and 3.3).

Table 3.6: Average concentration of PM₁₀ 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)

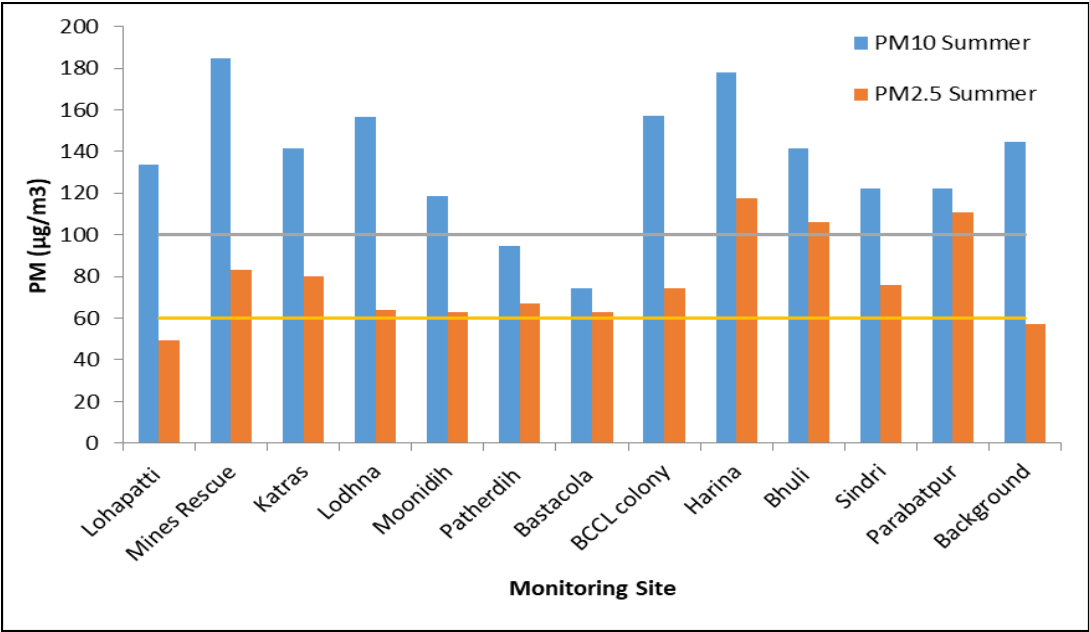


Figure 3.2: Average concentration of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in JCF region in summer compared to NAAQS (2009)

Table 3.7: Average concentration of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in winter of Jharia Coalfield.

Monitoring Sites	Site Description	Average Concentration (µg/m³)-Winter	
		PM ₁₀ (µg/m³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m³)
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 PM₁₀ mass concentration was found to be 332µg/m³ 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 PM₁₀ was found in Katras II (Table 3.7).

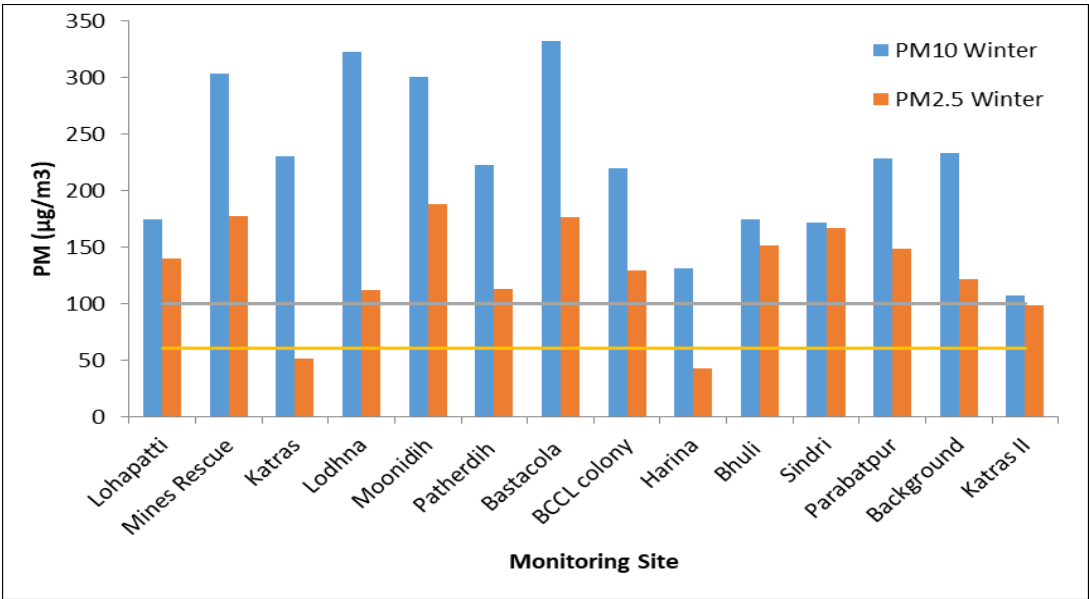


Figure 3.3: Average concentration of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in JCF region during Winter compared to NAAQS (2009)

3.3.2. Elemental concentration of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in summer

The digested samples of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} particles from all the 13 sampling sites were subjected to estimate the elemental composition using ICP-OES. The analysis of PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀. It was observed that Al and Fe were found to be higher for both PM₁₀ 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/m³. 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 PM_{2.5} 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 PM_{2.5} 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.

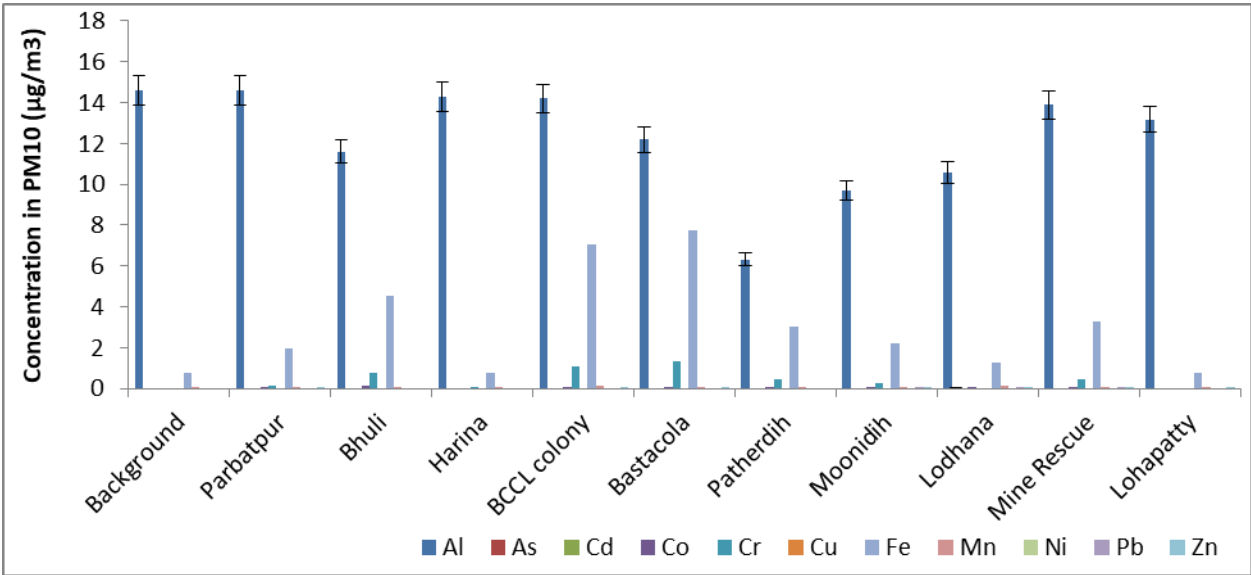


Figure 3.4: Metal concentration of PM₁₀ in the summer season

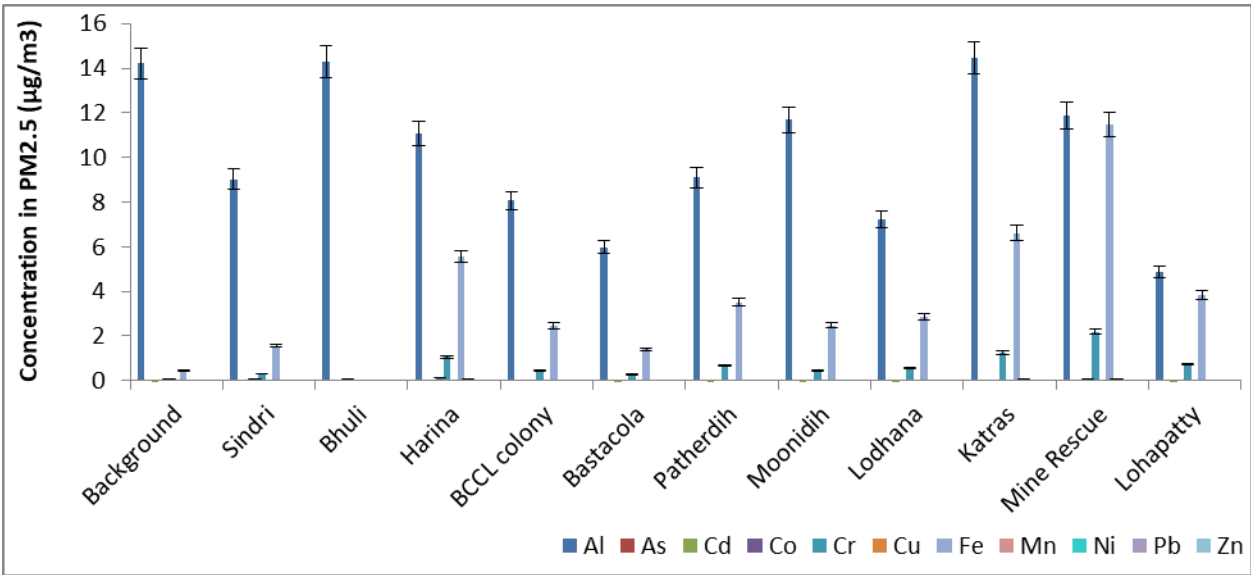


Figure 3.5: Metal concentration of PM_{2.5} in the summer season

3.3.3. Elemental Concentration of PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} samples, were measured. Among all the elements, Al, Fe, and K concentrations were found considerably higher for PM₁₀ 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/m³) was observed at the BCCL colony, followed by Lodhna (10.29µg/m³). The Highest Fe concentration (9.26µg/m³) was observed at Bastacola while K (4.19µg/m³) 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/m³, 0.05-1.93µg/m³ and 0.08-2.12µg/m³. For PM_{2.5} particles, maximum Al and K were found at the Munidih site, which were 2.91µg/m³ and 2.12µg/m³ respectively. The highest concentration of

Fe i.e. $1.93\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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.

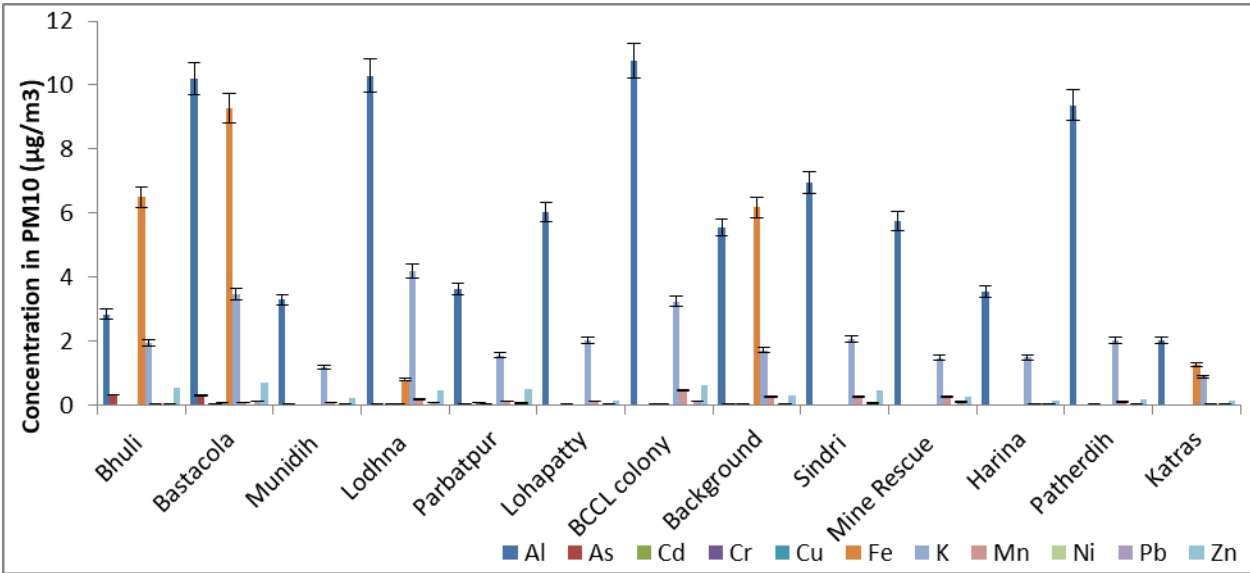


Figure 3.6: Metal concentration of PM₁₀ in winter season

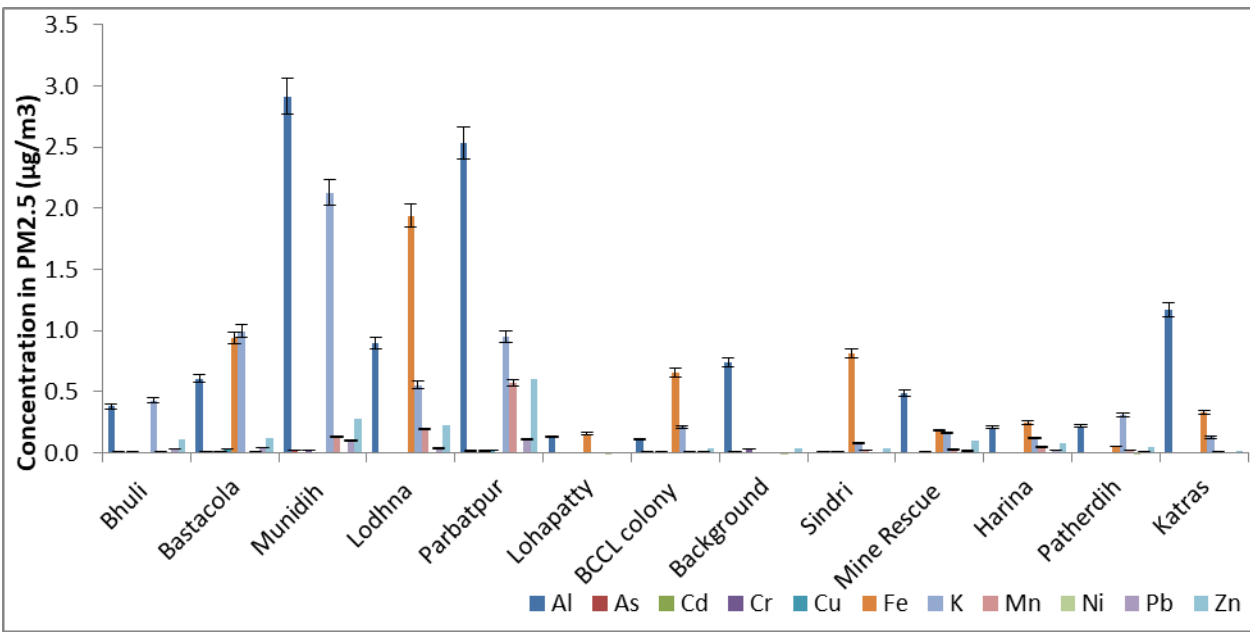


Figure 3.7: Metal concentration of PM 2.5 in winter season

3.3.4. SO₂ and NO₂ concentration in ambient air in the Summer season

The mean average SO₂ concentration in the summer season among all the monitoring stations ranged between 11µg/m³ (Harina & Bastacola) and 24.5µg/m³ (Moonidih), being well below the threshold limits of 80µg/m³ (residential or industrial). The 8-hour average NO₂ concentrations were between 10.3µg/m³ (Background) and 40.9µg/m³ (Lodhana), well within the standard limits of 80µg/m³ (residential or industrial) Figure 3.8. The SO₂ in the residential areas may be received from the open burning of raw coal and other domestic and commercial activities.

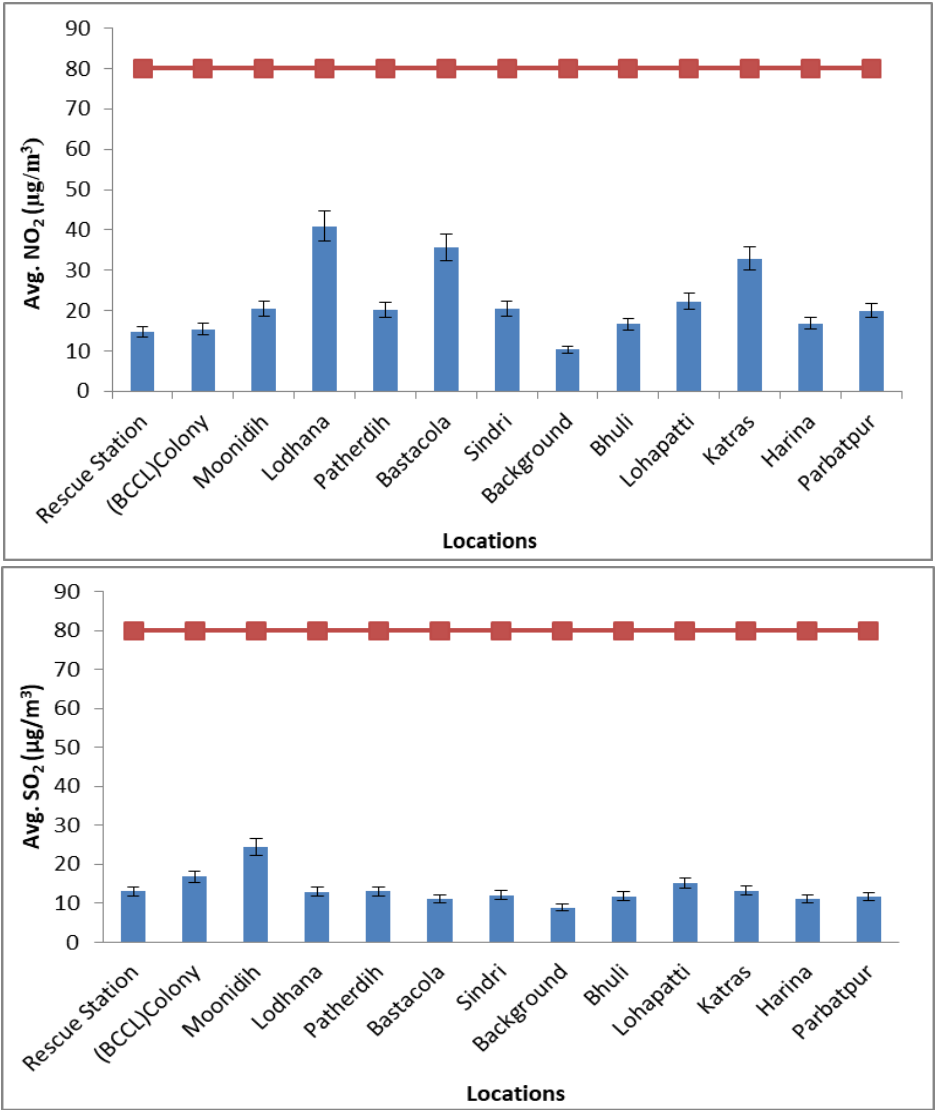


Figure 3.8: NO₂ and SO₂ Concentration of all monitoring sites in summer season

3.3.5. SO₂ and NO₂ concentration in ambient air in Winter season

The mean concentration of NO₂ and SO₂ in the winter season was found below the threshold limit i.e. 80µg/m³. The concentration of SO₂ was below 10µg/m³ in Katra, BCCL colony, Mine Rescue, Bastacola, Lodhana and Munidih. Bastacola and Bhuli site has a NO₂ concentration above 10µg/m³ (Figure 3.9). It has been observed that the concentration of NO₂ and SO₂ in the winter and summer seasons were below the standard limit. But the average concentration of NO₂ and SO₂ in the summer season was higher than in the winter season.

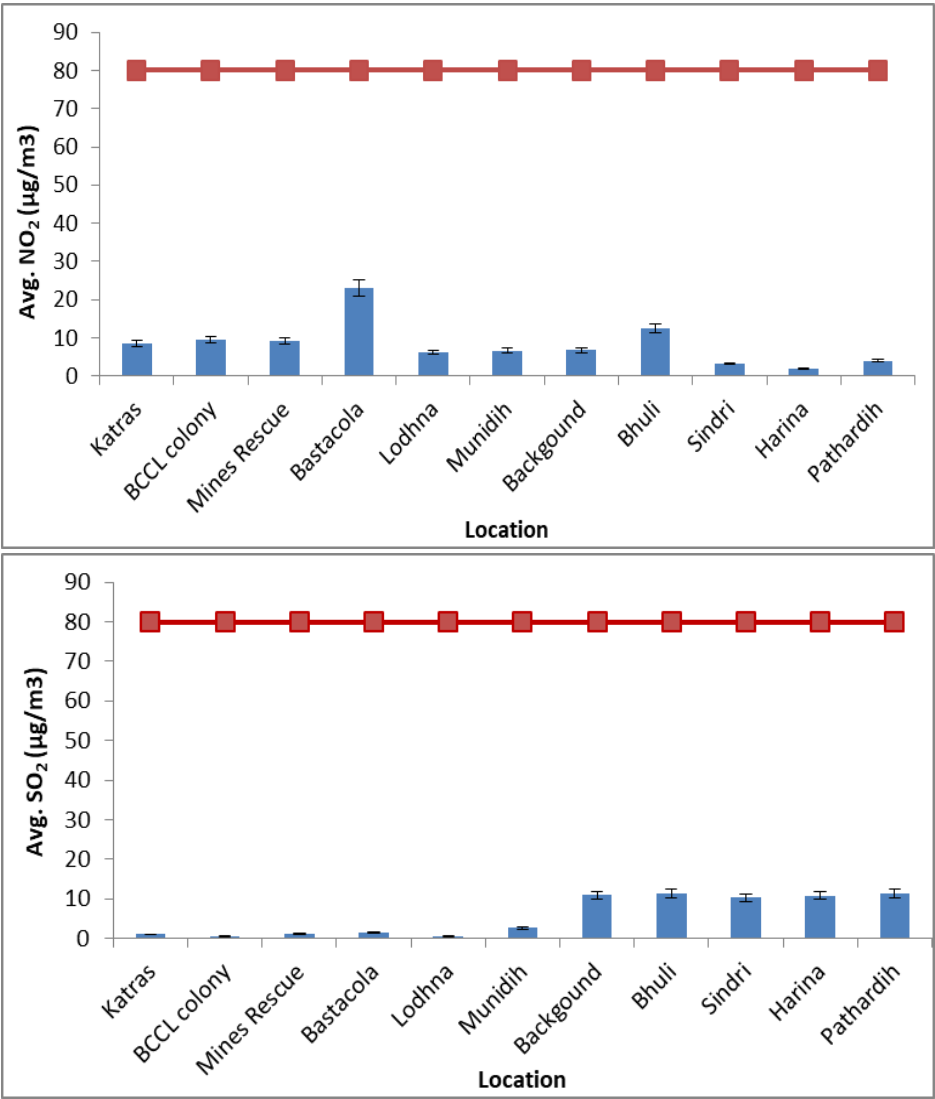


Figure 3.9: NO₂ and SO₂ Concentration of all monitoring sites in Winter season

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/m³, respectively, and the lowest OC concentration was 15.36µg/m³ and EC was 13.08µg/m³ in Sindri site. In comparison, the concentration of OC (67.35µg/m³) and EC (81.67µg/m³) in PM₁₀ were higher in the BCCL colony among all the sites. The lowest OC concentration as 17.95µg/m³ was in Bastacola and EC in Parbatpur i.e. 15.44µg/m³ (Figure 3.10).

3.3.7. Carbonaceous Aerosol/EC & OC in winter

The mass concentration of EC and OC in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are more significant than 100µg/m³ and 70µg/m³, respectively in Bastacola, Katras, Mine Rescue, Background, and Sindri. The highest concentration of EC in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} was observed in the Sindri site, whereas OC was found higher in Sindri and Bastacola. OC contributing to PM₁₀ 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).

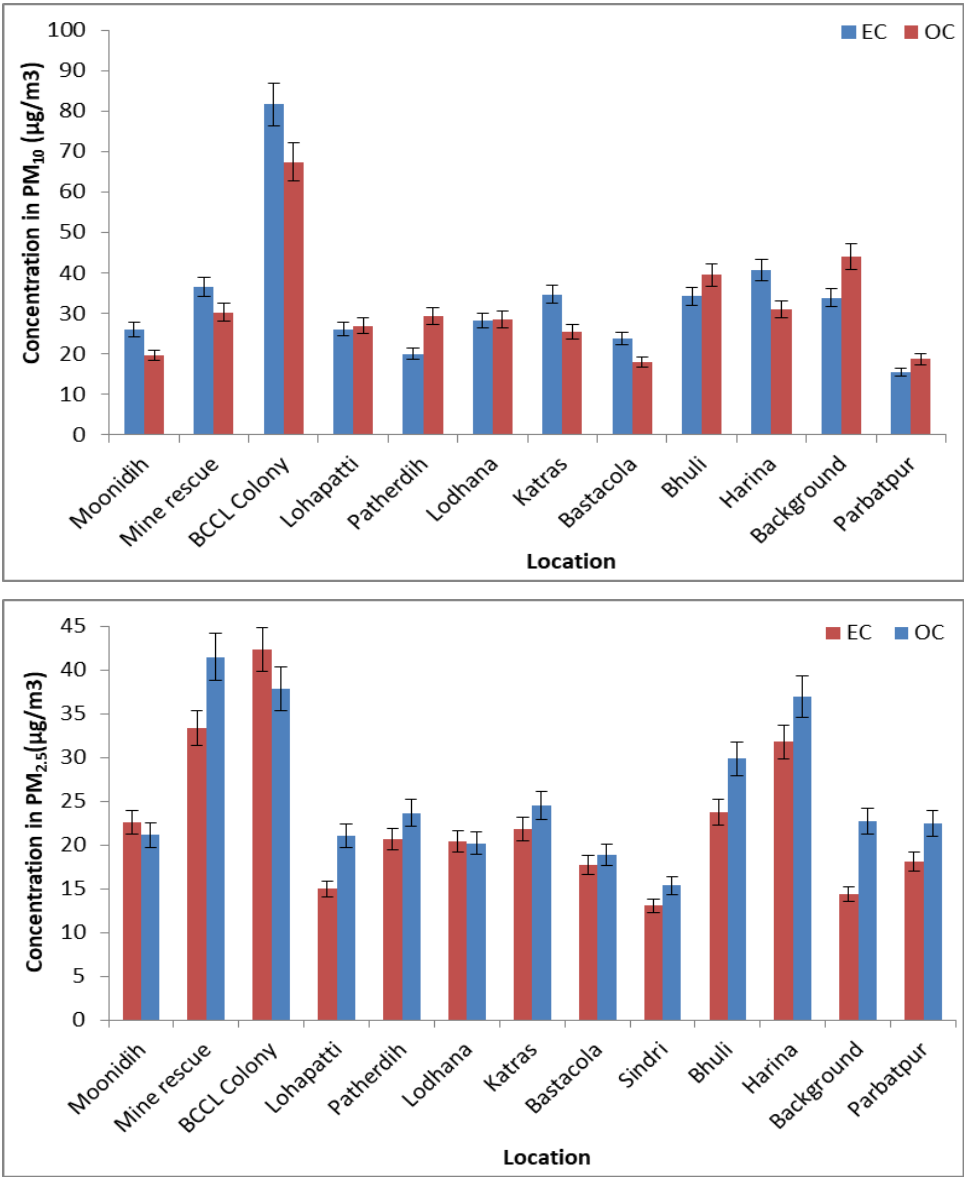


Figure 3.10: EC & OC concentration in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Summer season

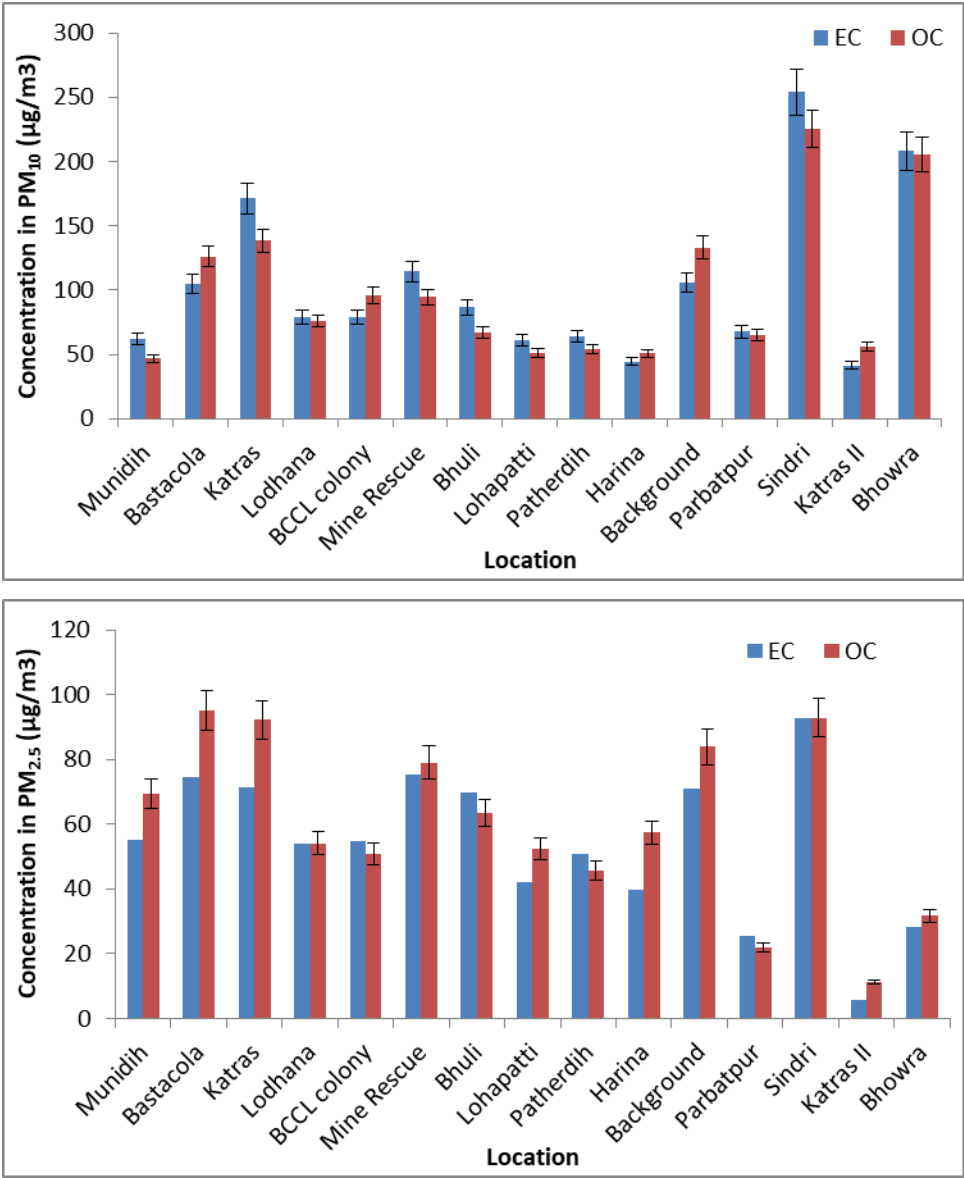


Figure 3.11: EC & OC concentration in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Winter Season

3.3.8. Ionic composition of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Summer season

The anions (SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻ and Cl⁻) and cations (NH₄⁺, Na⁺, Ca²⁺, K⁺) are the water-soluble inorganic ions found in abundance. In summer, the mass concentration of SO₄²⁻ in PM₁₀ was in the range of 1.06-20.17µg/m³ where a higher concentration was observed in Harina, BCCL colony, and Lodhana sites. Likewise, NO₃⁻ was in the range of 0.32-19.2µg/m³ with the highest in the Harina site. PO₄³⁻ and Cl⁻ concentration was highest in Harina and < 2µg/m³ in other locations. NH₄⁺ was in the range of 0.75-16.24µg/m³, Harina with the highest concentration, and Bastacola with the lowest concentration. Na⁺ concentration (0.18-8.6µg/m³) was highest in Harina followed by BCCL colony and less than 2µg/m³ in remaining sites. Ca²⁺ concentration (1.5-11.77µg/m³) 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/m³ (Figure 3.12).

The mass concentration of SO₄²⁻ in PM_{2.5} was highest in Patherdih with a concentration of 15.13µg/m³ and lowest in Bhuli. In Bastacola site, the concentration of NO₃⁻ (2.85µg/m³), Cl⁻ (2.04µg/m³), K⁺ (1.84µg/m³) were the highest among the other sites. Ca²⁺ (6.17µg/m³) and Mg²⁺ (0.57µg/m³) concentration was highest in Lohapatti site (Figure 3.13).

3.3.9. Ionic composition of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Winter season

PM₁₀ ions concentration in Bastacola and Background were highest among all the monitoring

sites which followed the increasing order of $\text{Na}^+ < \text{Mg}^{2+} < \text{F}^- < \text{K}^+ < \text{Ca}^{2+} < \text{Cl}^- < \text{NH}_4^+ < \text{SO}_4^{2-} < \text{NO}_3^-$. 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 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 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: $\text{Mg}^{2+} < \text{Na}^+ < \text{Ca}^{2+} < \text{K}^+ < \text{Cl}^- < \text{NH}_4^+ < \text{SO}_4^{2-} < \text{NO}_3^-$. The same trend has been observed i.e. SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- and NH_4^+ ions contribute mainly in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ mass concentration. The average concentration of SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^- in winter was higher than in summer.

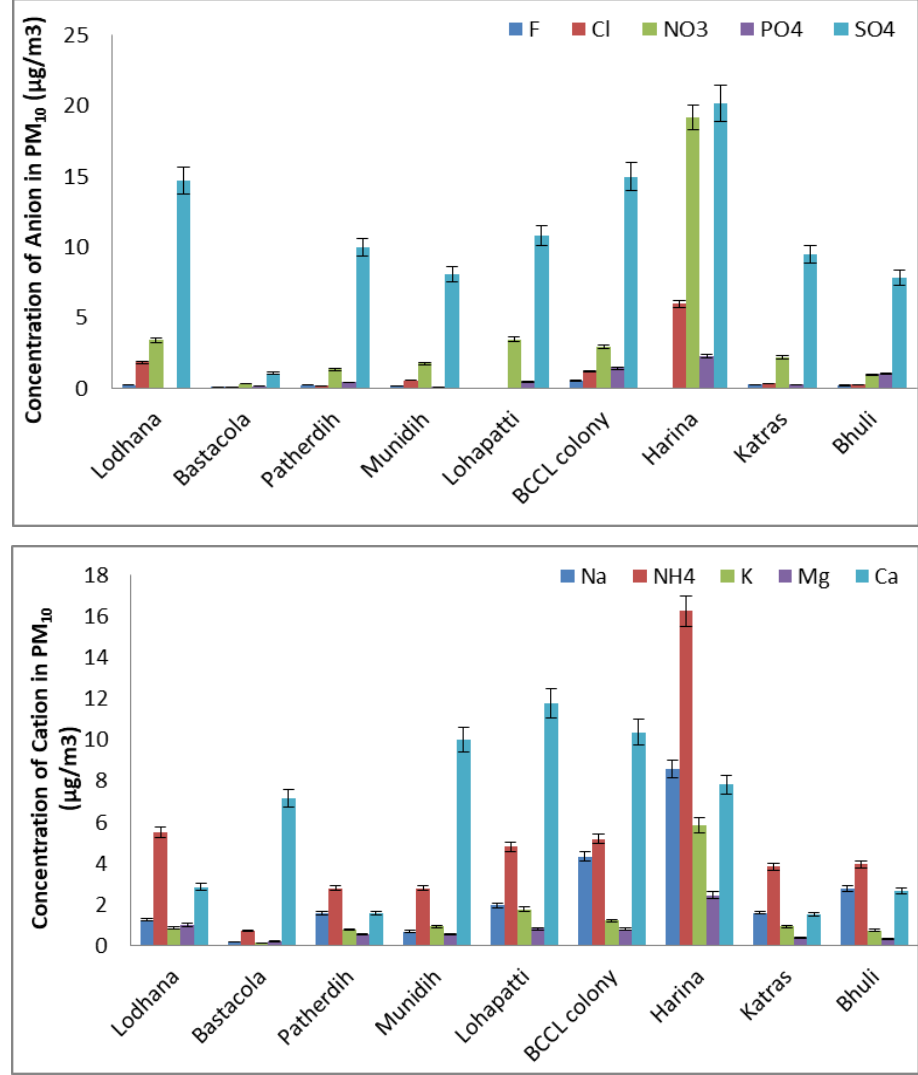


Figure 3.12: Anion and Cation concentration in PM_{10} in summer

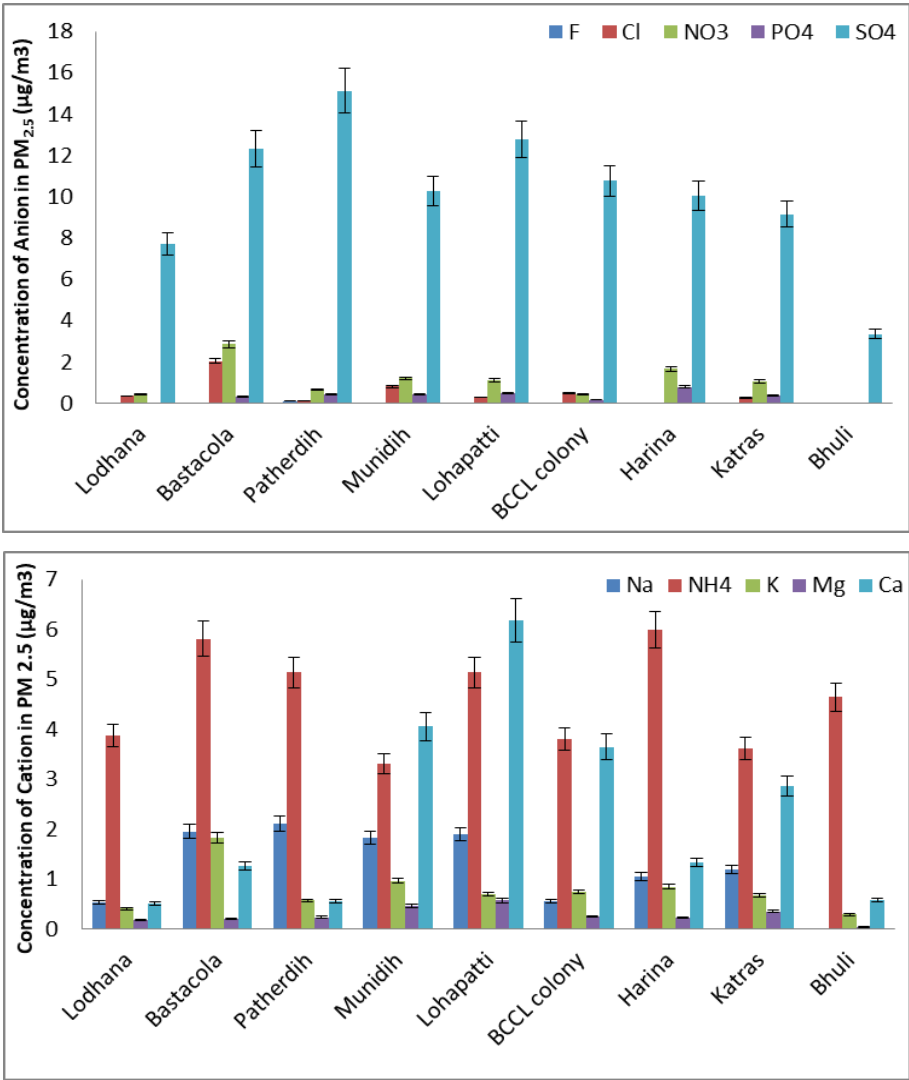


Figure 3.13: Anion and Cation concentration in PM_{2.5} in summer

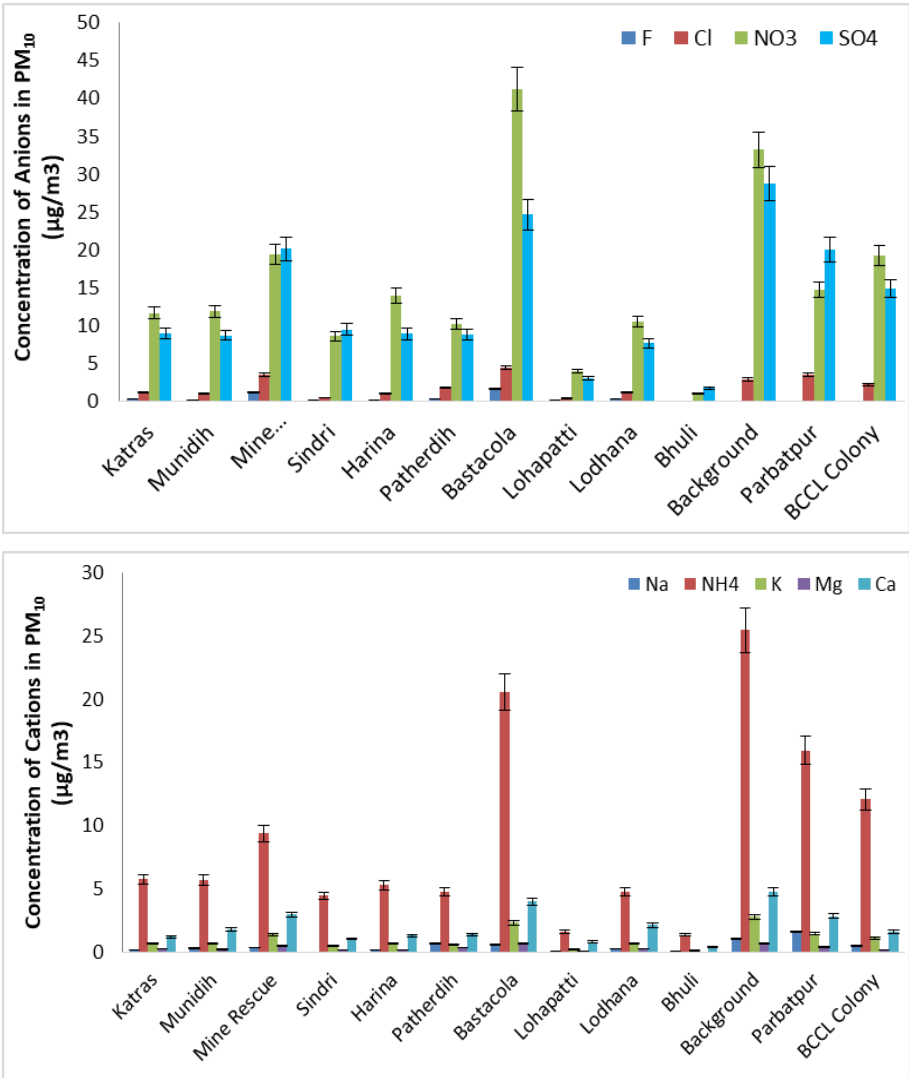


Figure 3.14: Anion and Cation concentration in PM₁₀ in winter

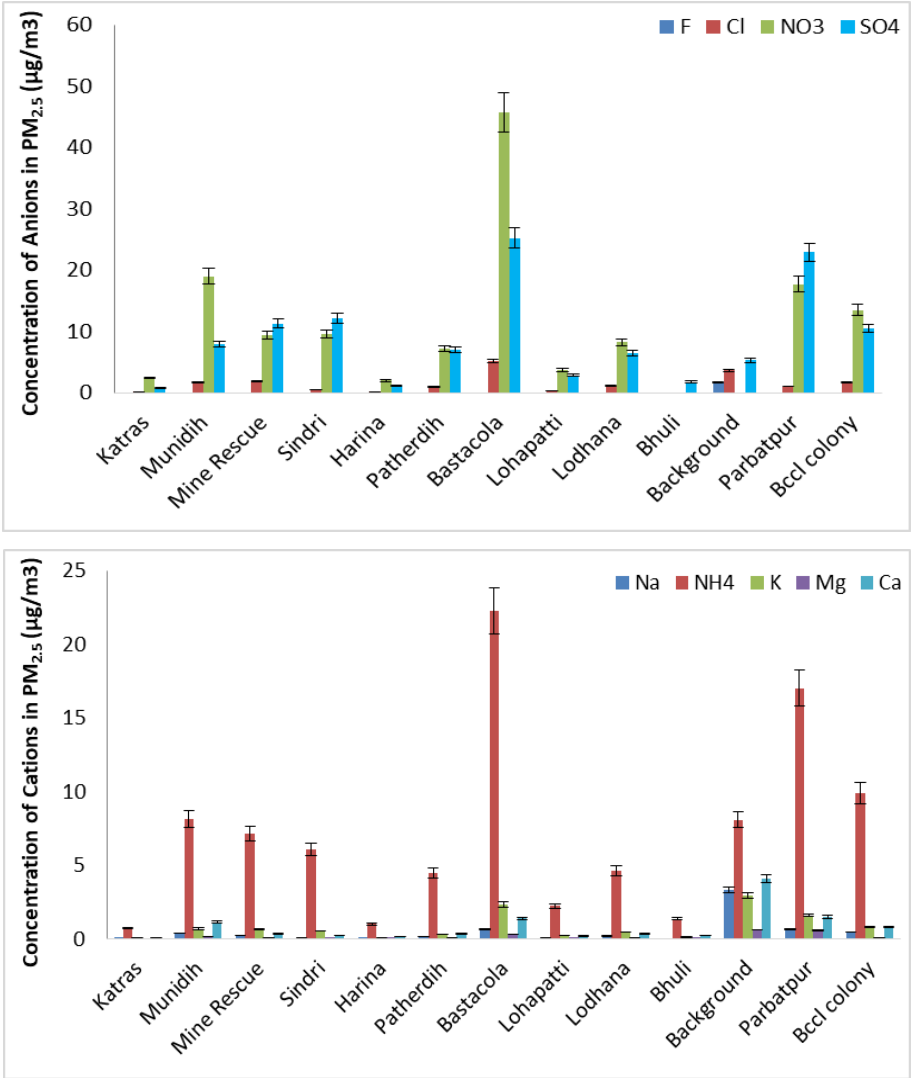


Figure 3.15: Anion and Cation concentration in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in winter

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:

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

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:

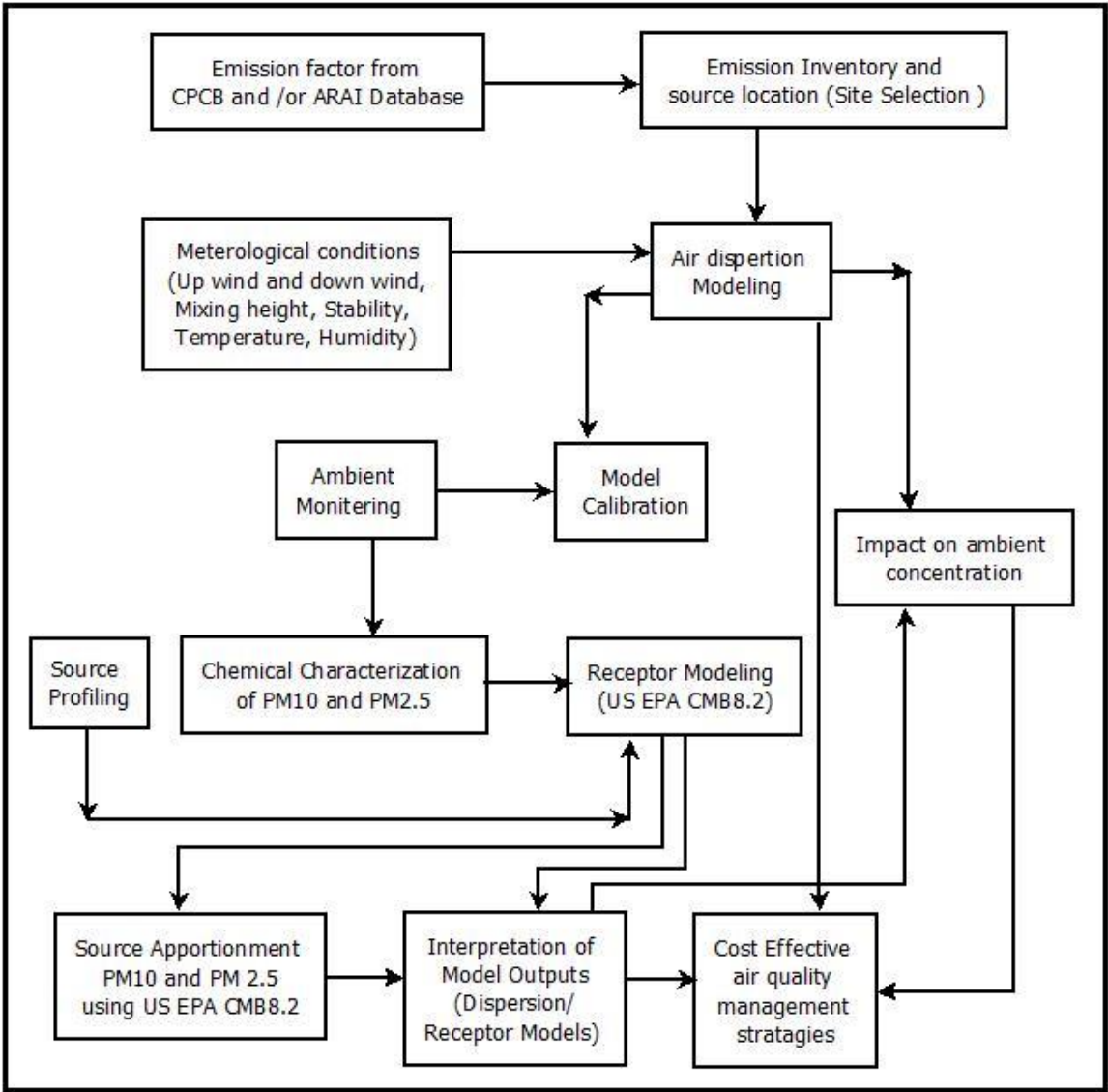


Figure 4.1: General methodology followed in the source apportionment studies

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 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in the summer season. In the winter season, contribution to industries is determined to be 15% in PM_{10} and 24% in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. 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 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ is observed to be 8% and 7% respectively while in the winter season it contributes somewhat 6% and 5% in PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ respectively.

4.2.4. Transportation

The overall transportation contribution is 25% for PM_{10} and 32% for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in the summer season. In the winter season, the transportation emission contribution is examined at 16% for PM_{10} and 18% for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. 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 $\text{nss-K}^+/\text{EC}$ 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 $\text{K}^+ - 0.129\text{Na}^+$) (Andreae and Merlet, 2001).

4.2.5. Secondary Inorganic Aerosol

During summer, the secondary inorganic aerosol contribution to PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ is about 8% and 16%, respectively. Secondary inorganic aerosols contribution found in winter is about 14% and 17%, respectively for PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. 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 (Seinfeld and 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 PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. In winter, the garbage burning contribution is 6% and 2% for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} respectively during study time. The abundance of tracers like K⁺, Pb, Br and considerable 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 PM₁₀. The contribution of resuspension dust is during the summer season 12% while in the winter season the emission contribution is 10% for PM₁₀. 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 PM₁₀ and 7% for PM_{2.5} during the study period. In the winter season, emission contribution is 14% for PM₁₀ 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.).

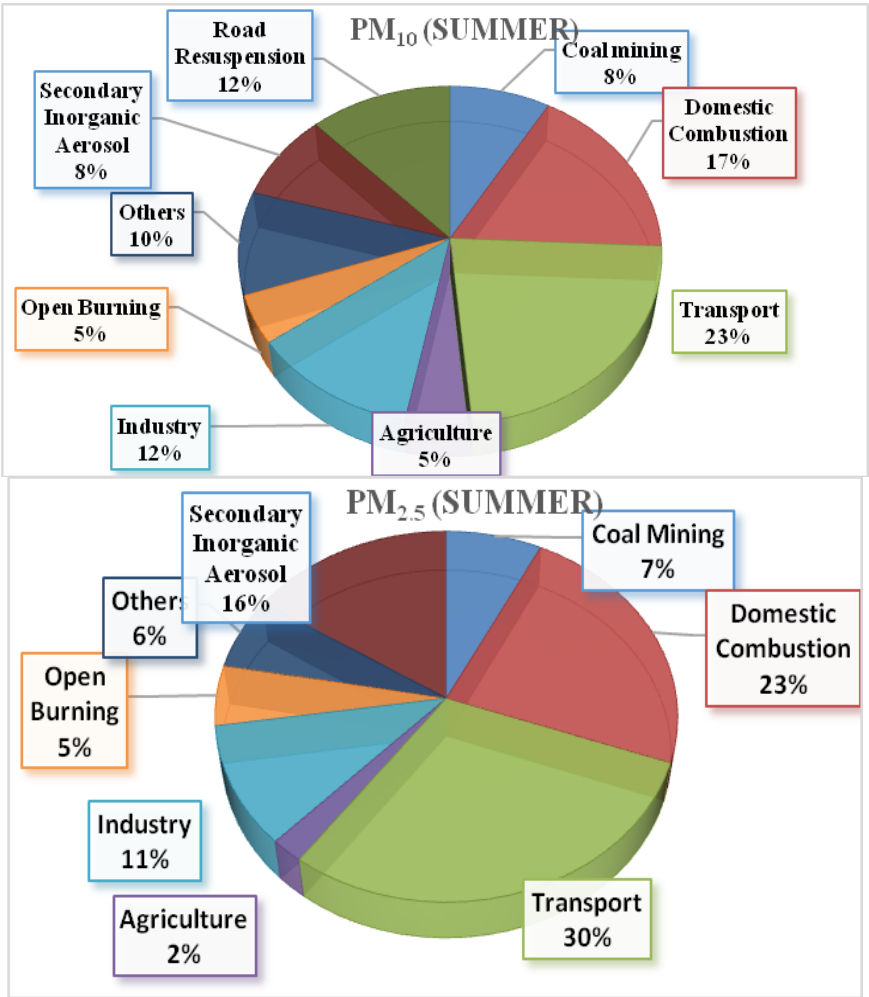


Figure 4.2: Source contribution at receptor locations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in summer

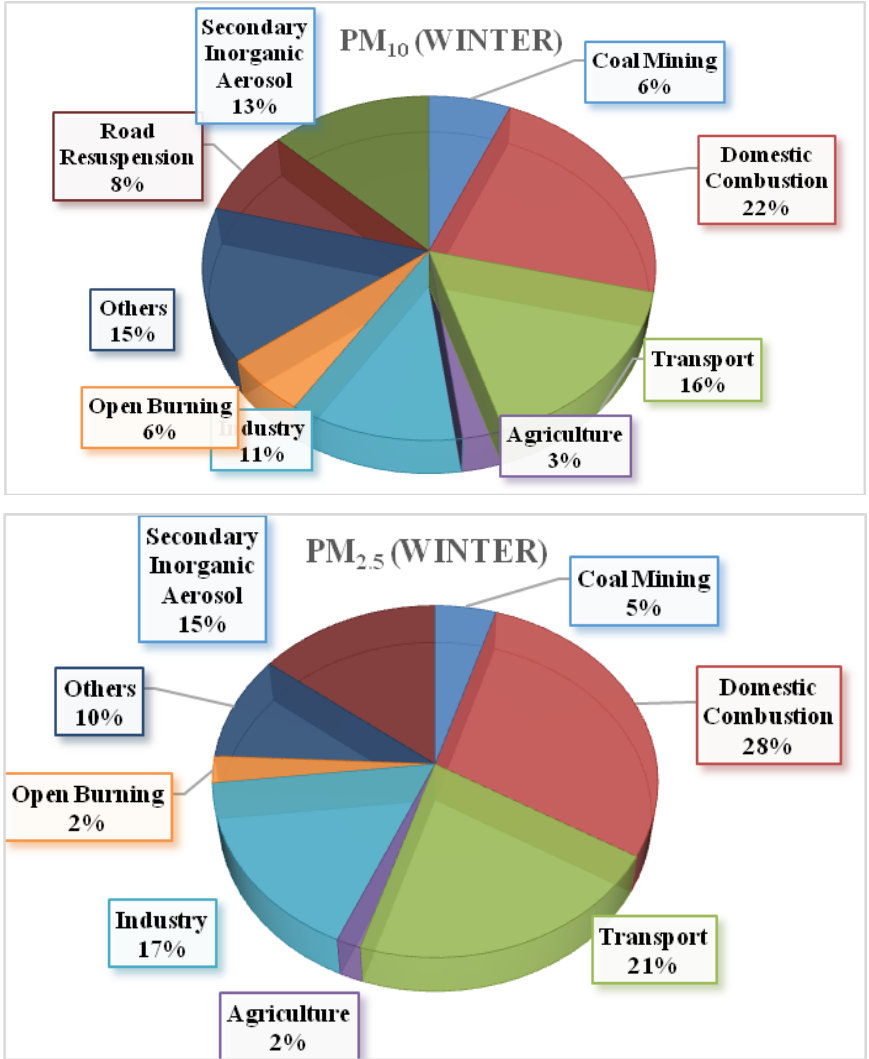


Figure 4.3: Source contribution at receptor locations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in winter

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⁺	Pipalatkhar 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 ⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻ , SO ₄ 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.

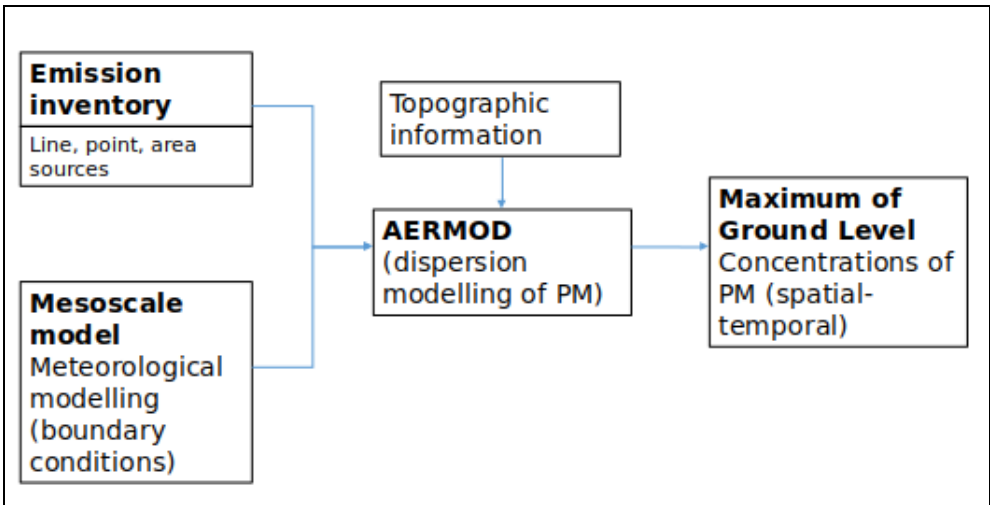


Figure 5.1: Methodology followed in the study.

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.

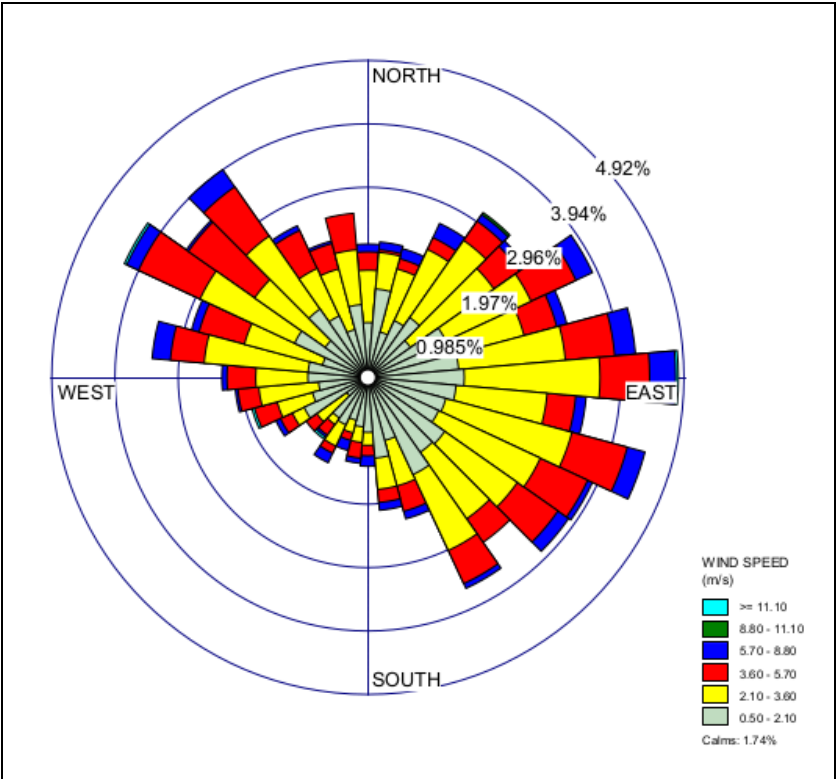


Figure 5.2: Windrose of the study area during March-June, 2019 (wind direction blowing towards the center)

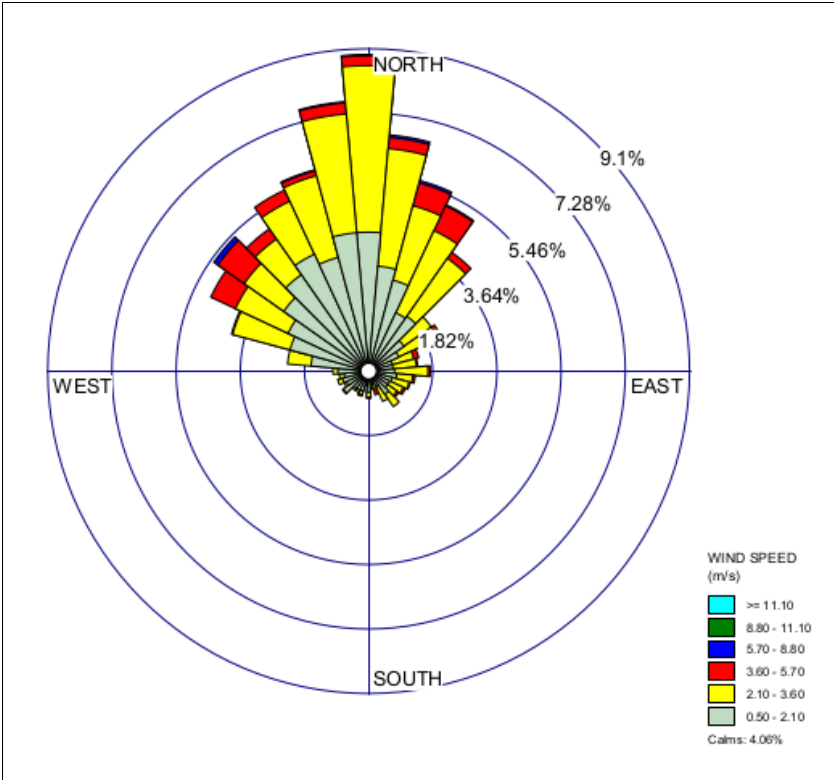


Figure 5.3: Windrose of the study area during November-December 2019 (wind direction blowing towards the centre)

5.2. Dispersion of Particulate matter

Spatial profiles of maximum ground-level concentrations of 24-hour average values of PM₁₀ 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/m² 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. In the present study, the maximum GLC (ground level concentrations, in µg/m³) 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 978 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 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 835 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 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 1679 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. The $PM_{2.5}$ maximum GLCs during the winter are 1004, 299, 1167 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 200-900 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The fringes of the JCF have recorded the PM_{10} concentrations in the range of 100-250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In contrast, the PM_{10} concentrations for the summer season have significantly lower and the majority of the study area have $PM_{10} < 100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, however, the area extending from south of Dhanbad City and Sudamdih mine have relatively high PM_{10} concentration in the range of 100-500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 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 100-500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

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 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ($100\text{-}500\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) are observed in the southwest direction of Dhanbad City (Figure 5.6). The maximum GLC of PM_{10} is found to be higher than $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 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.

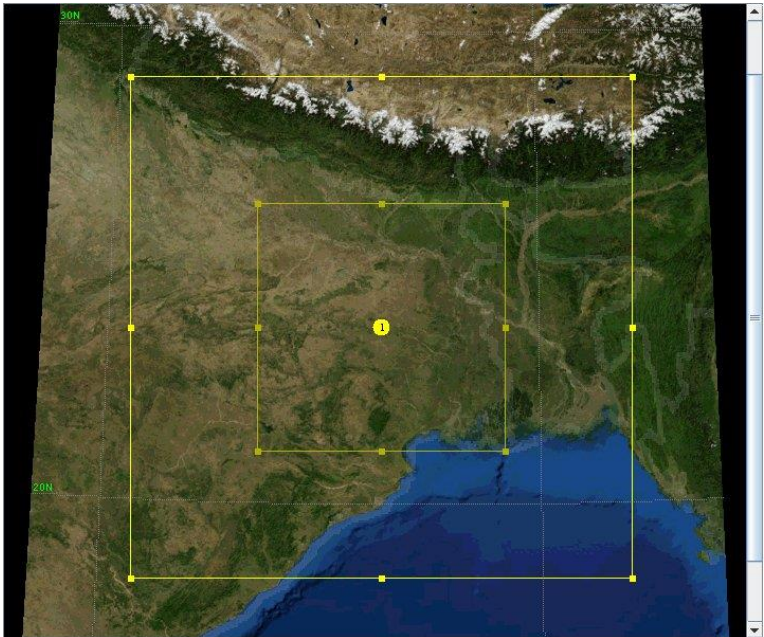


Figure 5.4: AERMOD grid covering the Jharia Coal Fields (JCF). The line, area, and point sources covered in the study are indicated in red color. The UTM coordinates of the left bottom point are $x=406111$ and $y=2603492$, and the coordinates of the right top point are $x=456248$ and $y=2653417$.

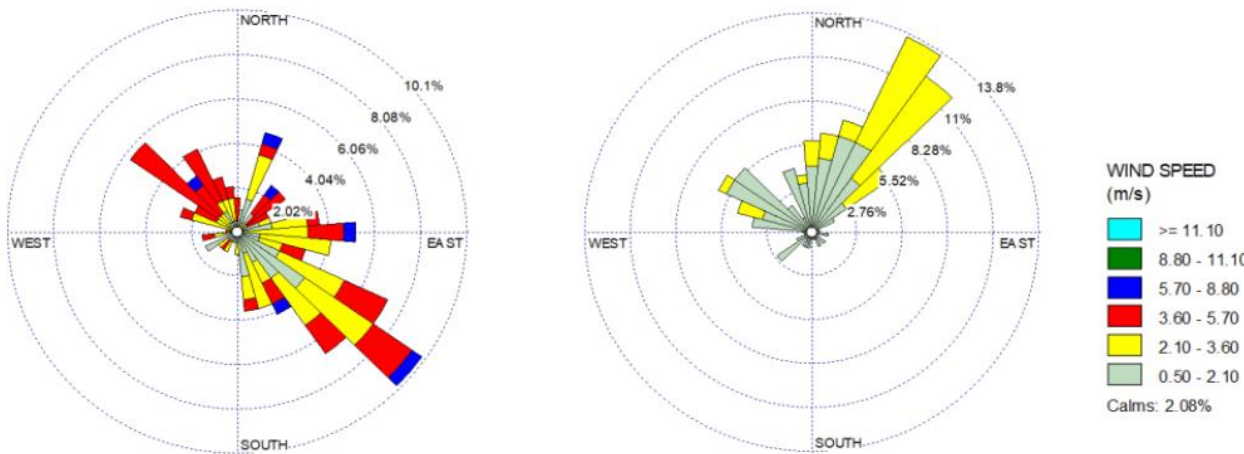


Figure 5.5: Windrose diagram for the summer (left) and winter seasons (right) at Jharia Coal Fields during the sampling period. Wind direction is flowing towards the centre.

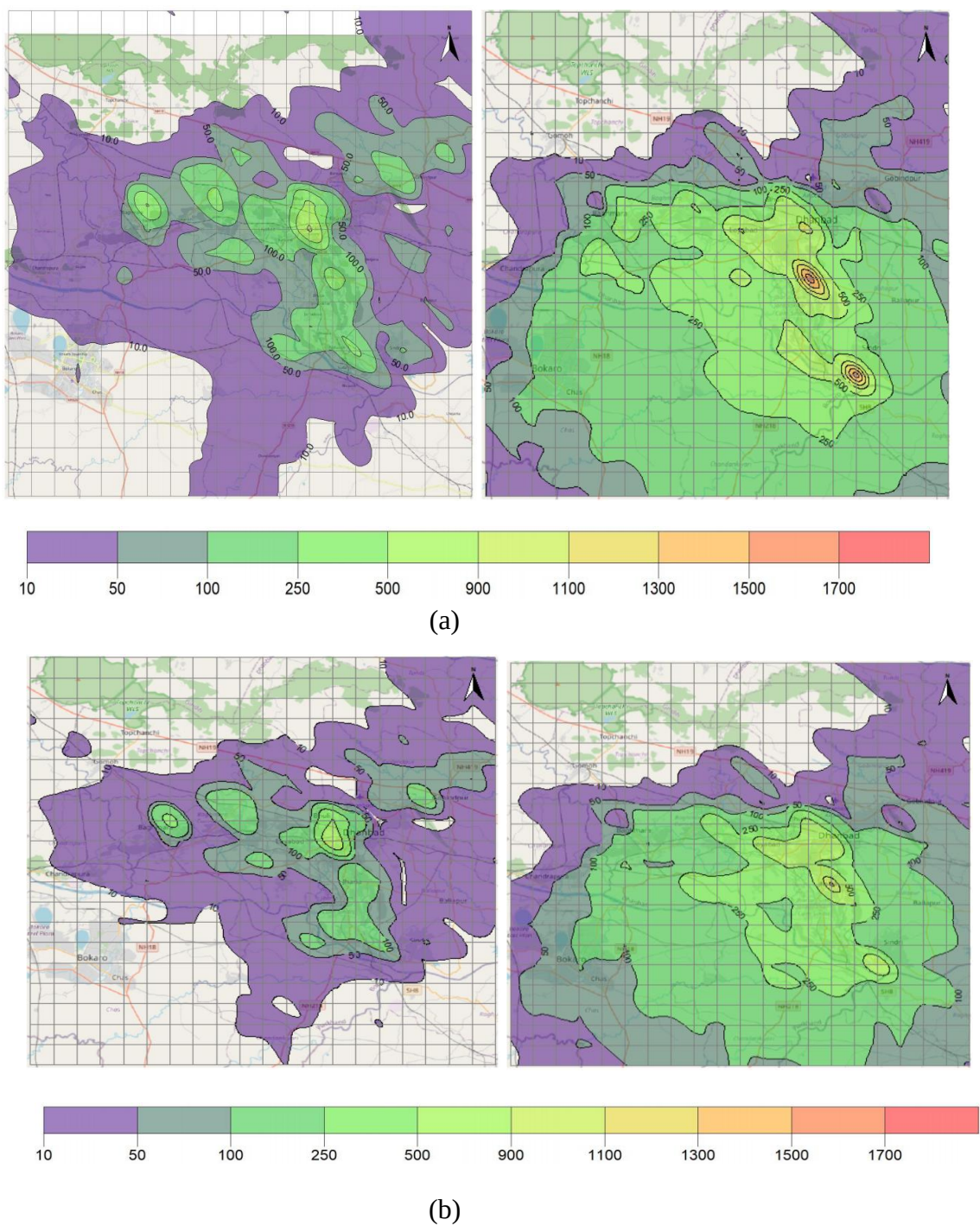


Figure 5.6: 24-hour average maximum ground level concentration of PM contours in the study area simulated during the study periods in summer (left) and winter (right) seasons (a) PM₁₀ (µg/m³) and (b) PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)

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 PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ (-0.11) than PM_{2.5} (0.24), which indicates the slight negative bias in PM₁₀ simulations (under-prediction of the concentrations) and positive bias in PM_{2.5} (over-prediction of the concentrations). Whereas, the NMGE for both PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ 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		

ANNEXURE-VII



Point XVI

cmpdi

A Mini Ratna Company

सैंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एण्ड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड
(कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की अनुबंधी कम्पनी / भारत सरकार की एक लोक उपक्रम)
पंजीकृत कार्यालय : गोनदवाना प्लेस , कॉक रोड , राँची - 834031 (झारखण्ड) भारत
क्षेत्रीय संस्थान-2, पत्रा. बीसीसीएल टाउनशिप, कोयला नगर, धनबाद 826005 (झारखण्ड) भारत
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited / Govt. of India Public Sector Undertaking)
Registered Office : Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi -834031(Jharkhand)
Regional Institute-II, P.O. BCCL Township, Koylanagar, Dhanbad 826005(Jharkhand) India
Corporate Identity No. U14292JH1975GOI001223

पत्रांक: आर.आई.-2/पर्यावरण/एम-30/1150

दिनांक: 20.06.2015

सेवा में,
उप महाप्रबंधक (पर्यावरण)
बी. सी. सी. एल.
कोयला भवन
धनबाद ।



विषय: Study of installation of Rail-cum-Conveyor System in BCCL for transportation of coal.

महोदय,

This has reference to your letter no. BCCL/GM(Env.)/F-EC/13/622, dated 25.05.2013 for conducting the study and preparation of plan for installation of Rail-cum-Conveyor System for coal transportation in BCCL as a part of compliance of environmental clearance (EC) conditions stipulated by MoEF & CC in EC orders of different clusters. In this regard, we would like to inform you the following:

- As per EC clearance order transportation plan for Rail-cum-Conveyor system should dovetailed with Jharia Action Plan (Master Plan). The system of transportation is required to be installed in 2nd phase of EC implementation i.e. after completion of Master Plan (10 years) and 5 years of gestation period.
- JRDA has issued direction to RITES for traffic survey and data collection to initiate feasibility study regarding Diversion of Railway lines from fire affected and subsidence prone areas
- Coal transportation route / conveyor installation layout will be finalized after liquidation of coal mine fire, rehabilitation of 595 unstable sites, road and rail route alignment and location of Rly. Sidings of BCCL.

CMPDI will be able to submit the plan / study for installation of Rail-cum-Conveyor System in BCCL for transportation of coal only after diversions and re-alignments of roads and railway lines and relocation of railway sidings

This is for your kind information.

Sd/- Anuranshu S.B.
For compliance purpose.

23/6/15

भवदीय
(वि. कु. सिन्हा)
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक



फोन : (+91) 0326-2230850 फैक्स / Fax : (+91) 0326-2230500
वेब साइट / Website : www.cmpdi.co.in
ईमेल / Email : ri2@cmpdi.co.in

ANNEXURE VIII



झारखण्ड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वद्
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
HIG-1, Housing Colony, Dhanbad-826001

Ph: 0326-2204933

(7)

Letter No.....2650

Dated6/7/13.....

From,

Regional Officer,
Dhanbad

To,

HOD (Env.),
M/s. B.C.C.L.,
Koyla Bhawan, Koyla Nagar,
Dhanbad.

Sub: **Fixing up monitoring station/Sampling location of Air, Water & Noise.**

Sir,

With reference to you letter no. GM(Env.)/F-JSPCB/2013/783, dt. 06.07.2013 We have approved Air, Water & Noise monitoring Station/Sampling location after verification and return a copy of the map.

Encl-A/a.

Your's faithfully,

(Dinesh Prasad Singh)
Regional Officer.

Memo.....

Dhanbad, dated.....

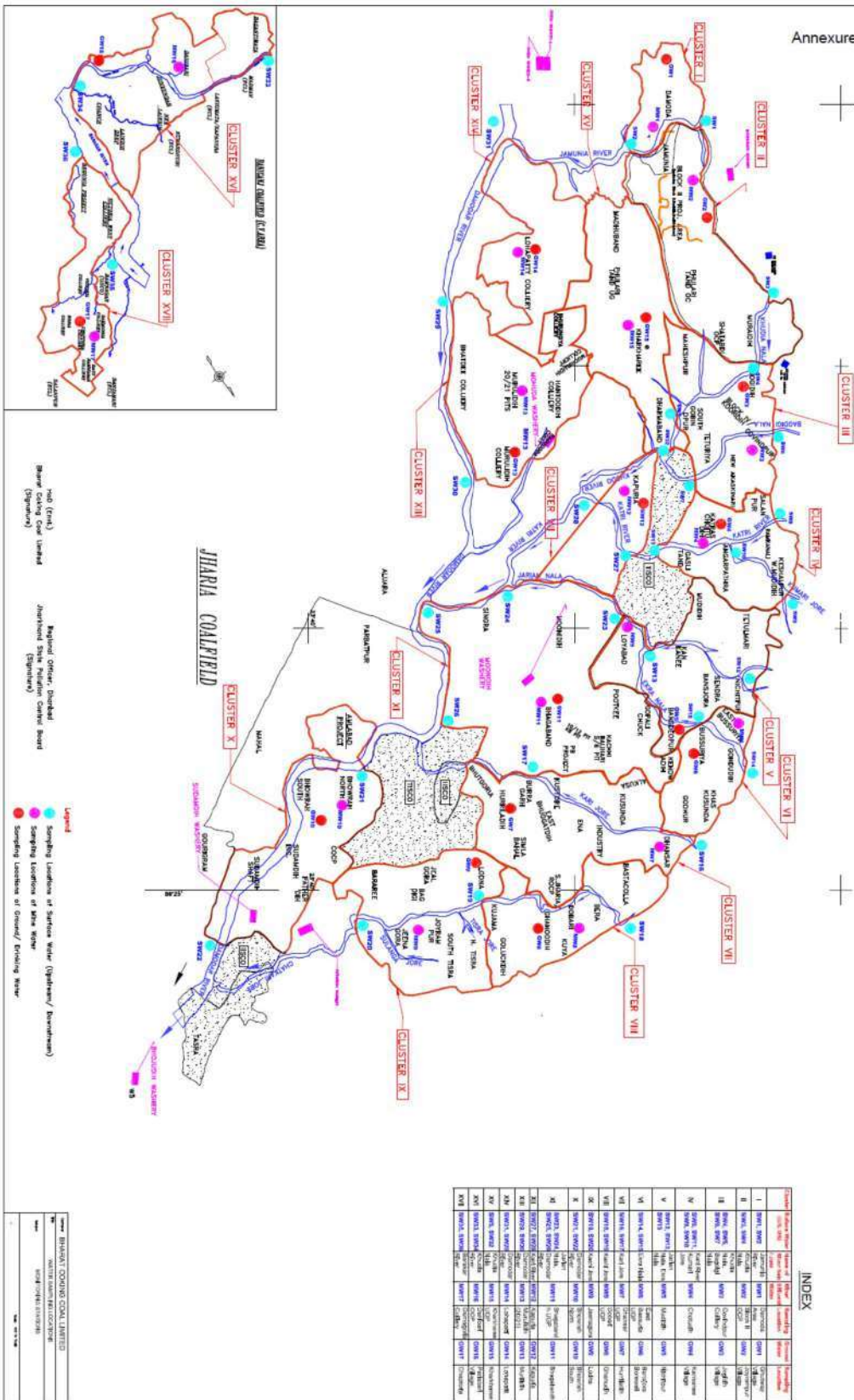
Copy to: The Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board for information & enclose a copy of the map for necessary action.

Encl-A/a.

(Dinesh Pd. Singh)
Regional Officer.

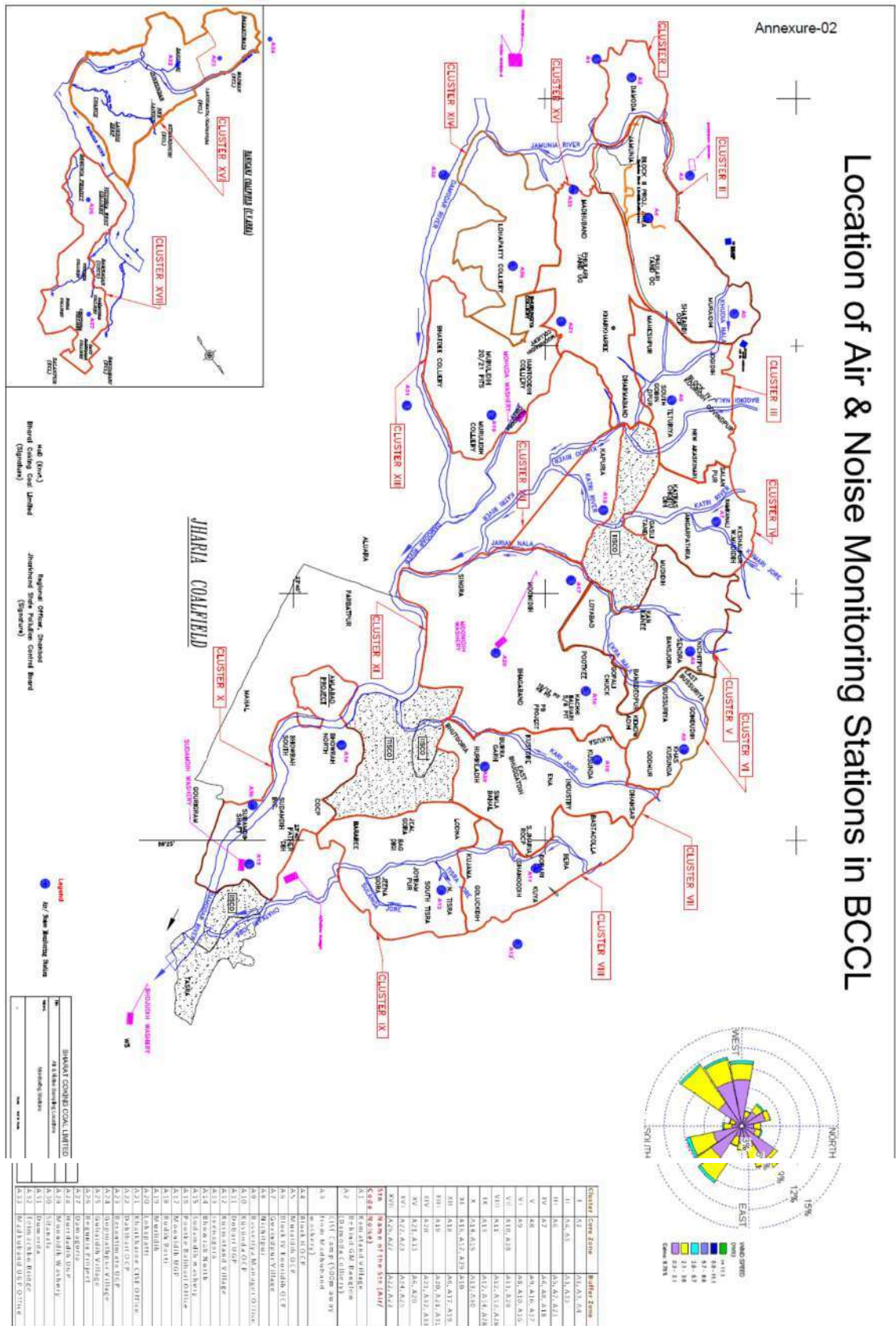
Water Sampling Locations in BCCL

Annexure-03



Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL

Annexure-02



ANNEXURE- IX

A. Training from Oct'2022 to Mar' 2023

No. of employees received training in Cluster XIII (Oct' 2022 to Mar'2023)	
Type of Training	Number
Refresher Training	2

B. PME from Oct'2022 to Mar'2023

No. of employees PME in Cluster XIII (Oct' 2022 to Mar' 2023)	
PME	Number
Lohapatti	4