



BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.

A Mini Ratna Company

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.)

REGD. Office: Koyla Bhawan, Koyla Nagar, Dhanbad-826005

CIN No. U10101.JH1972GO1000918

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

BARORA AREA

Ref No. GM/AR -1/SUR/ /2017

Dated: - 08.05.17

To
The Director
Ministry of Environment, Forest & CC
Regional Office (ECZ), Bungalow No.-2
Shyamali Colony
Ranchi- 834002

Sub: Six monthly reports on implementation of Environmental measures for the
Period from Oct'2016 to March' 17 in respect of Cluster -I group of mines.

Ref: -EC Order No. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M)

Dear Sir,
Kindly find enclosed herewith the six monthly reports on implementation of Environmental
measures for the period from Oct'2016 to March' 17 in respect of Cluster -I group of mines.
Hope you will find the same in order.

Yours faithfully,

General Manager
Barora Area

Encl: as above

C.C to

1. The Director, 1A monitoring cell,
Paryavaran Bhawan CGO Complex, New Delhi-110003
2. G.M (Env.) BCCL Koyla Bhawan, Dhanbad.
3. Nodal Incharge (Env.) Barora Area.
4. Environment Officer, Damoda colliery



**Compliance of Conditions of Environmental Clearance Granted by
MoEF for Cluster-1 (01.10.16 to 31.03.17)**

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

Sl. no.	A. Specific Conditions by MOEF:	Compliance
	Production shall not exceed beyond that for which environmental clearance has been granted for the 3 mines of cluster-1.	The production for the cluster is within the limit for which environment clearance has been granted.
ii	The measures identified in the environmental management plan for Cluster-I group of mines and the conditions given in this environmental clearance letter shall be dovetailed to the implementation of the Jharia Action Plan.	Master Plan is dovetailed with environmental clearance conditions.
iii	(a) The proponent shall prepare time-series maps of the Jharia Coalfields through NRSA to monitor and prevent fire problems in the Jharia Coalfields by Isothermal mapping/imaging. (b) And monitoring temperatures of coal seams (whether they are close to spontaneous ignition temperatures) and based on which, areas with potential fire problems shall be identified. Measures to prevent ingress of air (ventilation) in such areas, to prevent re start fresh/spread fires in other areas including in mines of cluster-I shall be undertaken.	A Global EOI was floated to control fire in Jharia Coalfield. None of the bidder qualified. CIMFR, Dhanbad has been requested to take up the study. NRSA has also been contacted to prepare time-series map for monitoring of fire. NRSA will soon start the work. Fire affected area has been reduced from 9.00 KM ² to 2.18 KM ² . For further dealing of fire and subsidence action has been taken and working as per the strategic plan of digging out of fiery coal followed by reclamation. Action is being taken as specified in EC and as per Jharia Master Plan. Further fire patches are under operation to dig out the fiery coal and combustible materials to save the coal from burning and to stop further spread of the fire. Once the fiery coal is dug-out/excavated there will be no more chance of re-starting of fresh/spreading of fire into other areas.
	No mining shall be undertaken where underground fires continue. Measures shall be taken prevent/check such fires including in old OB dump areas where fire could start due to presence of coal/ shale with sufficient carbon content. There shall be no external OB dumps. OB from the 2 patches shall be backfilled. At the end of the mining there shall be no void and the entire mined out area shall be re-vegetated. Areas where opencast mining was carried out and completed shall be reclaimed immediately thereafter.	There is no fire where underground mine is being worked. There is no fire in OB dump. Backfilling is being done at old quarry of Albion OCP. Up to Sept. 15, 6.00 hectare of land is backfilled/reclaimed up to surface level. Action is being taken as specified in EMP. At the end of the mining, there shall not be voids and area will be re-vegetated and reclaimed with the proper eco-restoration techniques suggested by the experts available in BCCL and in external agencies i.e. FRI Dehradun.



		CEMDE Delhi.
vi	A detailed calendar plan of production with plan for OB dumping and backfilling (for OC mines) and reclamation and final mine closure plan for each mine of cluster-1 shall be drawn up and implemented	Calendar plan has been prepared. Mine closure plan as per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal have been prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and it is being implemented.
vii	Mining shall be carried out as per statuette from the streams/nalas flowing within the lease and maintaining a safe distance from the Nalas flowing along the lease boundary. A safety barrier of a minimum 60m width shall be maintained along the nalas/water bodies. The small water bodies in Damoda (Albion Section) OC shall be protected to the extent feasible and the embankment proposed along water body shall be strengthened with stone pitching.	It is being followed. Embankments have been constructed as specified in EC
viii	Thick green belt shall be developed along undisturbed areas, mine boundary and in mine reclamation. A total area of 237.79 ha shall be reclaimed and afforested.	Green belt of 6.00 Ha exists in Damoda lease hold area and Eco restoration of 6.68 Ha has been already developed and being maintained properly.
ix	Specific imitative measures identified for the Jharia Coalfields in the Environmental Action Plan prepared for Dhanbad as a critically polluted area and relevant for Cluster-1 shall be implemented.	Dhanbad Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with Jharkhand Pollution Control Board for entire BCCL. It is being implemented comprehensively for all the mines of BCCL. Some of the salient actions of this cluster are as under: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of pucca road. 2. Construction of water reservoir for mine water utilization 3. Plantation 4. Covering of loaded transport vehicle 5. Installation of mobile water sprinklers
	A detailed CSR Action Plan shall be prepared for Cluster-I group of mines. Specific activities shall be identified for CSR for the budget of Rs 13.75 crores provided for CSR for 2010-11 and Rs 5/T of coal as recurring expenditure. The 190.51 ha of area within Cluster-I ML existing as waste land and not being acquired shall be put to productive use under CSR and developed with fruit bearing and other useful species for the local communities. In addition to afforesting 237.79 ha of are at the post-mining stage, the 204.67 ha of fallow/abandoned land and 40.64 ha waste land/barren land within Cluster-I ML shall herehabilitated/reclaimed as forest/agricultural land under CSR Plan in consultation with local communities. Third party evaluation shall be got carried out regularly for the proper implementation of activities undertaken in the	BCCL is implementing CSR activities. A detailed project specific CSR Action Plan shall be formulated and for this purpose, BCCL has approached TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, MUMBAI which is also the focal agency of the National CSR Hub. A CSR department has been established at the headquarter level and area level for proper executing the CSR activities. All welfare/ CSR activities are also uploaded in Company web site (CSR DATA ENCLOSED)

project area under CSR. Issues raised in the Public Hearing shall also be integrated with activities being taken up under CSR. The details of CSR undertaken along with budgetary provisions for the village-wise various activities and expenditure thereon shall be uploaded on the company website every year.

TISS, Mumbai has conducted the baseline survey and accordingly an action plan is being formulated.

Mine discharge water shall be treated to meet standards prescribed standards before discharge into natural water courses / agriculture.

The quality of the water discharged shall be monitored at the outlet points and proper records maintained thereof and uploaded regularly on the company website.

Mine water is being stored at sump of Albion OCP and after treatment through Pressure Filter is being used for domestic purpose

A work order has been issued to CMPDIL, Ranchi. Regular monitoring of Water Quality Parameters is being carried out by CMPDIL.

No groundwater shall be used for the mining activities. Additional water required, if any, shall be met from mine water or by recycling/reuse of the water from the existing activities and from rainwater harvesting measures. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells go dry due to dewatering of mine.

Surface mine water is being used for industrial purpose and domestic purposes. Mine water after treatment through Filtration by Pressure Filters is supplied to villagers or nearby communities.

Two nos. pressure filter of capacity 10,000 litre /day have already been installed at Damoda Colliery.

Continuous monitoring of long-term impacts of dumping of fly ash (for life of the mine) and leaching of heavy metals on soil and water quality of the study area shall be undertaken and the details of which shall be submitted to the Central Ground Water Board, SPCB and to the Regional Office of this Ministry at Bhubaneswar, as part of the compliance report. Permanent monitoring arrangements such as piezometers shall be established in and around mine areas covering potential impact zone for contamination of heavy metals due to leachates from fly ash. In case of increasing levels of heavy metals detected in groundwater, further dumping of fly ash shall be stopped immediately. Independent third party monitoring of impacts of dumping of fly ash shall also be undertaken and reported to the regulatory authorities and uploaded on the company website. In case, the disposal of fly ash into the de-coaled voids is not found to be an environmentally suitable option, the balance void shall be converted into water reservoir of a maximum depth of 35m which shall be gently sloped. The upper benches of the reservoir shall be stabilized with plantation and the periphery of the reservoir fenced.

At present there is no fly ash being dumped.

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) and for quality including As and F during the

Groundwater level and quality is being monitored by CMPDIL. The Location and design of Piezometers to be installed have been finalized by CMPDIL. A proposal for award of work of construction of new piezometers has been prepared and scheme has been approved



	<p>month of May. Data thus collected shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and to the Central Pollution Control Board/SPCB quarterly within one month of monitoring. Rainwater harvesting measures shall be undertaken in case monitoring of water table indicates a declining trend.</p>	<p>by competent authority. The work will soon be tendered and will start shortly</p>
xv	<p>ETP shall also be provided for workshop, and CHP, if any. Effluents from the mines shall be treated to conform to prescribed standards if is discharged into any water course outside the lease area. The quality of effluent/water discharged shall be monitored at outlet points. Proper records shall be maintained thereof and uploaded regularly on the company's website.</p>	<p>Construction of ETP/Oil grease Trap will be taken-up.</p>
xvi	<p>For monitoring the land use pattern and post mining land use, a time series of land use maps, based on satellite imagery (on a scale of 1: 5000) of the core zone and buffer zone, from the start to the end of mine life, shall be prepared once in 3 years (for anyone particular season which is consistent in the time series). The report shall be submitted to MOEF and its Regional office at Bhubaneswar.</p>	<p>Presently a time series map of vegetation cover in the Jharia Coal Field is being carried out through CMPDI, Ranchi using satellite imagery for every 3 years the last map of the year 2010-11 has been uploaded on the official website of company. Further CMPDI has been requested to prepare "Time series of land use maps based on satellite imagery of the core zone and buffer zone in the scale 1:5000</p>
xvii	<p>A Final Mine Closure Plan along with a Plan for Habitat Restoration and with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for approval before the final mine closure. The species selected for Habitat Restoration for post-mining land shall include a specific Plan for development of agro-forestry using a mix of native species found in the study area.</p>	<p>CMPDI has prepare the "Final Mine Closure Plan along with a Plan for Habitat Restoration and with details of Corpus Fund". BCCL has deposited the amount in a separate ESCROW ACCOUNT for corpus fund as per Mine Closure Guidelines as specified in the mine closure Plan.</p>

Corporate Environment Responsibility:

The Company shall have a well laid down Environment Policy approved by the Board of Directors'.

The Environment Policy shall prescribe for standard operating process/procedures to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions.

The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions shall be furnished.

To have proper checks and balances, the company shall have a well laid down system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors of the company and/or shareholders or stakeholders at large.

A well-defined Corporate Environment Policy has already been laid down and approved by the Board of Directors. This is also posted on BCCL website.

Complied.

A hierarchical system of the company to deal with environmental issues from corporate level to mine level already exists.

Being complied.

General Conditions by MoEFCC::

No change in technology and scope of working shall be made without prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

It is being followed.

No change in the calendar plan including quantum of mineral coal and waste being produced shall be made.

It is being followed.

Four ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_x and NO_x . Location of the stations shall be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, in particulates shall be carried out at least once in a year.

The optimum location of monitoring stations in Jharia Coal Field has been finalized in consultation with the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. Ambient air quality is regularly monitored by CMPDIL, Ranchi

Data on ambient air quality (PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_x and NO_x and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cr, etc) and other monitoring data shall be regularly submitted to the Ministry including its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar and to the State Pollution Control Board and the Central Pollution Control Board once in six months. Random verification of samples through analysis from independent laboratories recognised under the EP Rules, 1986 shall be furnished as part of the compliance report.

It is being complied.

Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with ear plugs/muffs.

It is being Complied in mines and also the Noise levels are below the Ambient Noise Standard (Day time 75 dB & Night Time (70 dB for Industrial Area).

Industrial wastewater (workshop and wastewater from the mine) shall be properly collected, and treated so as to conform to the standards including for heavy metals

The work of monitoring of ambient environment is being done by CMPDIL, Ranchi. Physico-Chemical characteristics of



	before discharge prescribed under GSR422 (E) dated 19 th May 1993 and 31 st December 1993 or as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap shall be installed before discharge of workshop effluents.	effluents are well within the prescribed limit.
vii	Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Vehicles used for transportation of the mineral shall be covered with tarpaulins and optimally loaded.	It is being complied.
viii	Monitoring of environmental quality parameters shall be carried out through establishment of adequate number and type of pollution monitoring and analysis equipment in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board and data got analysed through a laboratory recognized under EP Rules, 1986.	Monitoring of Environmental quality parameters have been regularly done by CMPDIL, Ranchi with proper analysis equipment. (REPORT ENCLOSED)
ix	Personnel working in dusty areas shall wear protective respiratory devices and they shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects. Occupational health surveillance programme of the workers shall be undertaken periodically to observe any contractions due to exposure to dust and to take corrective measures, if needed.	It is being complied. A separate full-fledged Human Resource Development Department is conducting regular training programme on these issues. Apart from this Vocational Training Centers are existing in all the areas of BCCL, which provides periodical training on the safety and occupational health issue to each of the workers working in the mines.
x	A separate environmental management cell with suitable qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the company.	A full-fledged Environment Department, headed by a Dy.GM (Environment) along with a suitable qualified multi-disciplinary team of executives which includes Environment, Mining, Excavation, Civil, Survey, Electrical & Mechanical, Forestry disciplines executives and technicians (4 nos.) 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 Headquarter 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 multi-disciplinary 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.

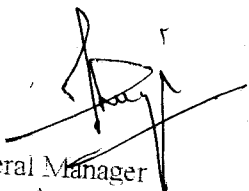
	The funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and shall not be diverted for other purpose. Year-wise expenditure shall be reported to this Ministry and its Regional Office at Bhubaneswar.	It is being complied.
ii	The Project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers that are widely circulated around the project, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned within seven days of the clearance letter informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the clearance letter is available with the State Pollution control Board and may also be seen at the website of the Ministry of Environment & Forests at http://envfor.nic.in	It has been complied.
iii	A copy of the environmental clearance letter shall be marked to concerned 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 the company's website.	Complied.
iv	A copy of the clearance letter shall be displayed on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The EC letter shall also be displayed at the Regional Office, District Industry Centre and Collector's Office/Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.	Complied.
v	The clearance letter shall be uploaded on the company's website. The compliance status of the stipulated conditions shall also be uploaded by the project authorities on their website and updated at least once every six months so as to bring the same in the public domain. The monitoring data of environmental quality parameters (air, water, noise and soil) and critical pollutants such as PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , and NO _x (ambient and stack if any) and critical sectoral parameters shall also be displayed at the entrance of the project premises and mines office and in corporate office and on the company's website.	Complied.
vi	The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated environmental clearance conditions (both in hard copy and in e-mail) to the respective Regional Office of the MOEF, the respective Zonal offices of CPCB and the SPCB.	It is being complied.
vii	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.	Project authority is ready to extend its full cooperation for any kind of visit and inspection conducted by Regional Office in connection with EC Conditions Compliance.
viii	The environmental statement for each financial year, ending 31 st March, in Form-V to be submitted mandatorily by the project proponent to the State Pollution Control Board concerned as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently. This shall also be uploaded on to the company's website along	Environmental Statement (Form-V) has been regularly submitted for each financial year to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. (COPY ENCLOSED)




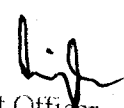
with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall be sent to the respective Regional Offices of the MOEF by E-mail.

C
Other Conditions by MoEFCC:

i	The Ministry or any other competent authority may stipulate any further condition for environmental protection.	Agree.
ii	Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above may result in withdrawal of this	Agree.
iii	The above conditions will be enforced <i>inter-alia</i> , under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules. The proponent shall ensure to undertake and provide for the costs incurred for taking up remedial measures in case of soil contamination, contamination of groundwater and surface water, and occupational and other diseases due to the mining operations.	It is being complied.
iv	The Environmental Clearance is subject to the outcome of the Writ Petition filed by M/S Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in response to the closure orders issued by the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board which is pending in the Jharkhand High Court.	Agree.


General Manager
Barora Area


Nodal Officer (Env),
Barora Area


Project Officer
Damoda colliery

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FOR COMPANY USE ONLY RESTRICTED

The information given in this report is not to be communicated either directly or indirectly to the press or to any person not holding an official position in the CIL or GOVERNMENT.

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

(FOR THE Q.E. MARCH, 2017)

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

April, 2017



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 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, drinking water supply, wells / Hand pump water also surface water samples.

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 area, washery and in residential area.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

- 1.1 The Cluster I is in the westernmost part of the Jharia coalfield. It includes Damoda OCP, Damoda UG. The Cluster – I is situated at a distance of about 40 - 45 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this cluster are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The drainage of the area is governed by Jamunia River.
- 1.2 The Cluster I is designed to produce 0.9 Mtpa (normative) and 1.17 Mtpa peak capacity of coal. The average grade of coal W-II to W-IV. The Project has been granted Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity of 0.9 MTPA (normative) and 1.17 MTPA peak capacity of coal production vide letter no **E. C. no. J-11015/93/2009-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.**

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change while granting environmental clearance has given one of the General conditions that " Four ambient air quality monitoring stations should be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for 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, other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board."

CHAPTER-II

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. CORE ZONE Monitoring Location

i) Damoda (A2): Industrial Area

The location of the sampling station is 23° 46.138' N & 86° 10.600' E. The sampler was placed at a height of approx. 1.5m above ground level behind GM Bungalow of Damoda Colliery. The station was selected to represent the impact of mining activities of Damoda UG, poor roads condition, heavy public traffic, coke oven plants, burning of coal by the surrounding habitants.

2.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Parameters chosen for assessment of ambient air quality were Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Sulphur Di-oxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) & fine particulates for PM_{2.5} sampler were used for sampling PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} respectively at 24 hours interval once in a fortnight and the same for the gaseous pollutants. The samples were analysed in Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI.

2.3 Results & Interpretations

The results of Ambient Air Quality are presented in tabular form along with Bar chart for each monitoring station. The interpretations of different parameters are given below:

2.3.1 Ambient air quality

Particulate Matter PM₁₀

In core zone under Industrial area 122 µ/m³.

Particulate Matter PM_{2.5}

In core zone under Industrial area 72 µ/m³.

Sulphur Dioxide:

In core zone under Industrial area 16 µ/m³.

Oxides of Nitrogen:

In core zone under Industrial area 30 µ/m³.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal limited** Year : **2016-17.**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster – I**

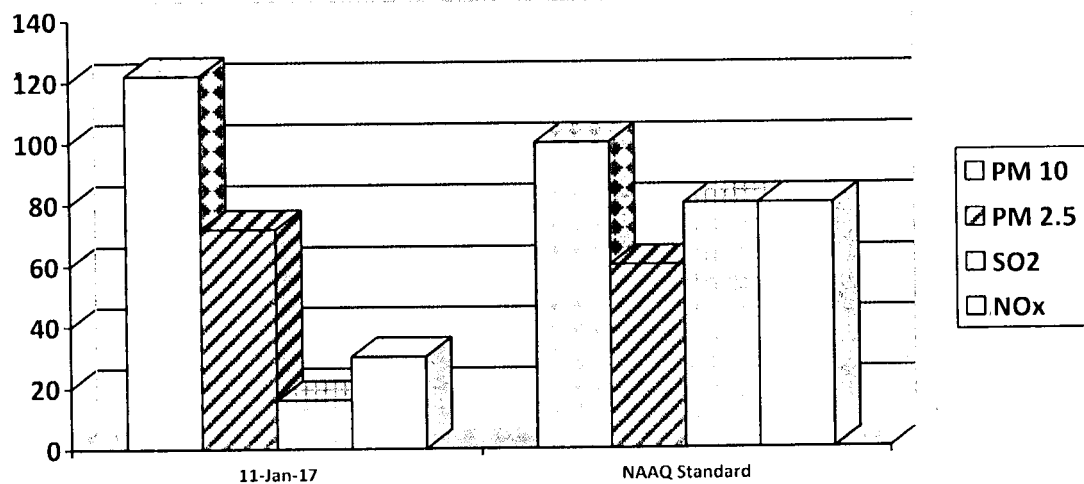
Q.E.: **Jan' 2017**

1. **Station Code/Name: A2, Damoda**

Category: Industrial.

ZONE: CORE

Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO ₂	NO _x
1	11-Jan - 17	122	72	16	30
NAAQ Standard		100	60	80	80



Note:

- All values are expressed in microgram per cubic meter.
- 24 hours duration

[Signature]

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

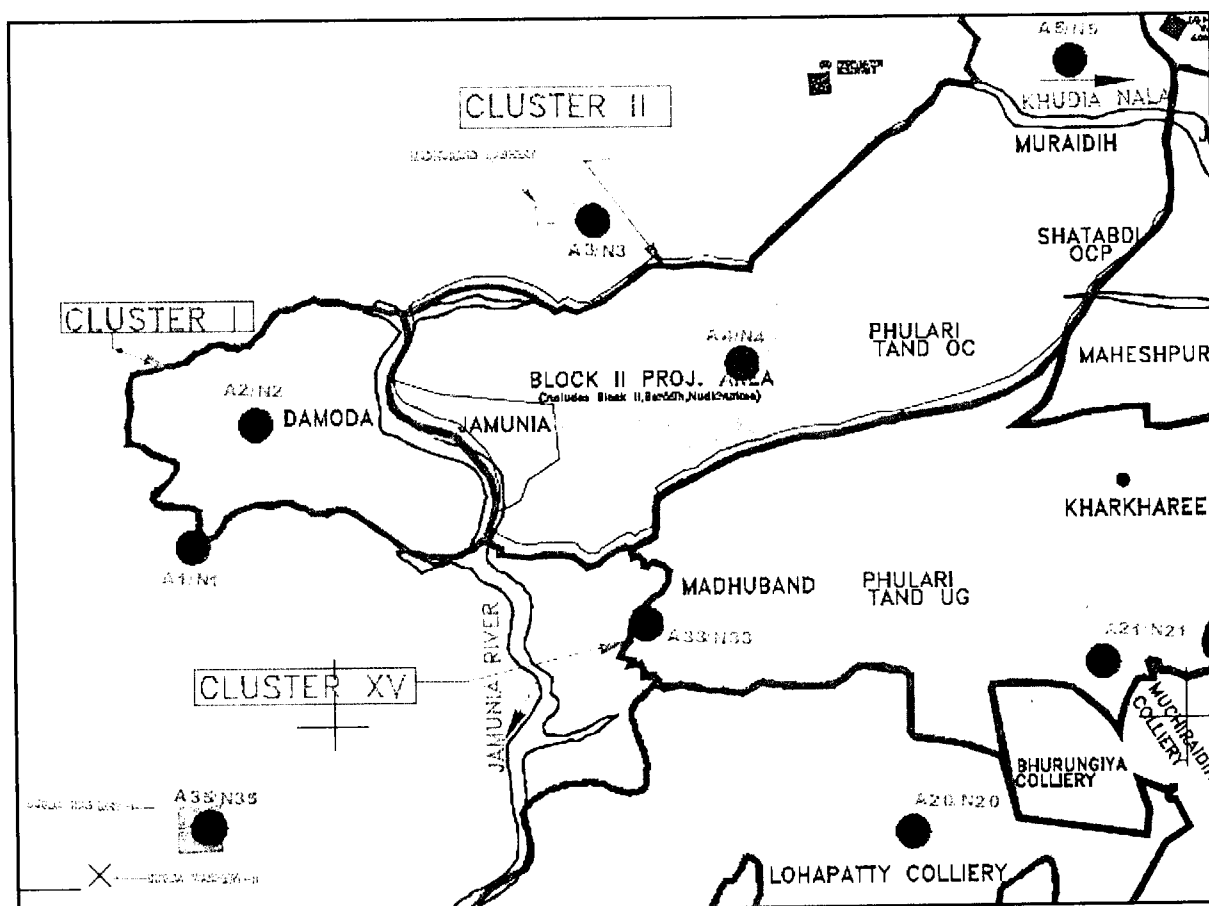
[Signature]

Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

[Signature]

Approved By
HOD(Mining Environment)
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

Surface Plan Showing Ambient Air Monitoring Stations in Cluster-I in Core & Buffer Zones



**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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 m^3/minute)
	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.Improved west 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.

CHAPTER – III

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer Plate No. - II)

i) Mine Discharge of Damoda (MW1)

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

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

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

3.3 Results & Interpretations

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2016-17.**

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -I**

Month: **Jan, 2017.**

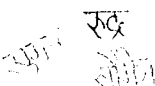
Name of the Stations & Code :


1. MW1- Mine Discharge of Damoda

First Fortnight

Sl. No.	Parameters	MW1 (Mine Discharge)	As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI
		11.01.2017	
1	Total Suspended Solids	64	100 (Max)
2	pH	8.64	5.5 - 9.0
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	10 (Max)
4	COD	40	250 (Max)

All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.


Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA


Checked By
Lab Incharge
Env. Lab, RI-2, CMPDI


Approved By
Dy. Technical Manager
Env. Lab, CMPDI (HQ),
(Authorized Signatory)

CHAPTER - IV

NOISE LEVEL QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites and their rationale

i) **Damoda Colliery (N2)**

To assess the noise level in mine site, the noise levels were recorded in the mine area where all mining activities are in progress.

4.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

- Noise level measurements in form of 'LEQ' 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 LEQ are presented.

The observed values at all the monitoring locations are found to be within permissible limits.

NOISE LEVEL DATA

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking** Year : **2016-17.****Coal Limited**Name of the Project: **Cluster -I** Month: **Jan, 2017.**


Name of the Stations & Code :

1. N2- Damoda


Sl. No.	Station Name/Code	Category of area	Date	Noise level dB(A)LEQ	*Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)
1	Damoda	Industrial area	11.01.2017	56.8	75

**Permissible limits of Noise Level as per MOEF Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt. 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines and Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.*


** Day Time: 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM, +Night Time: 10.00 PM to 6.00 AM.*



Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

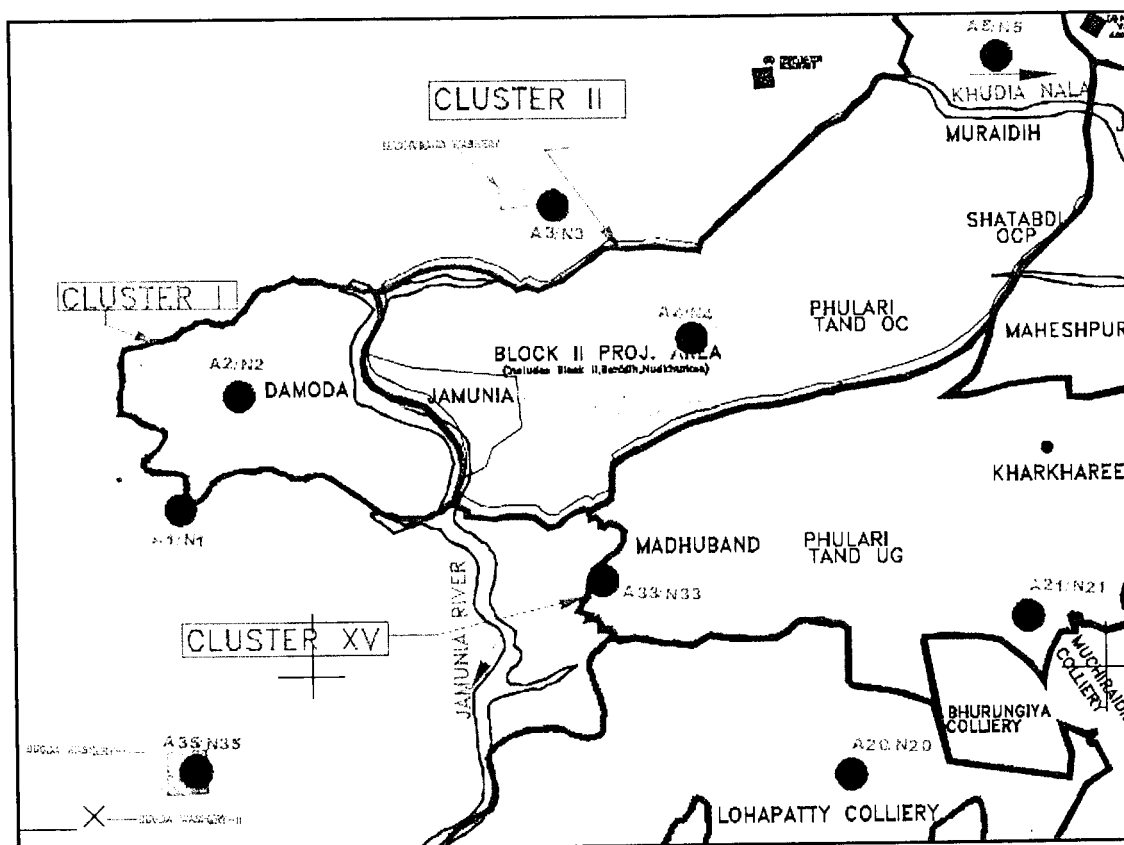


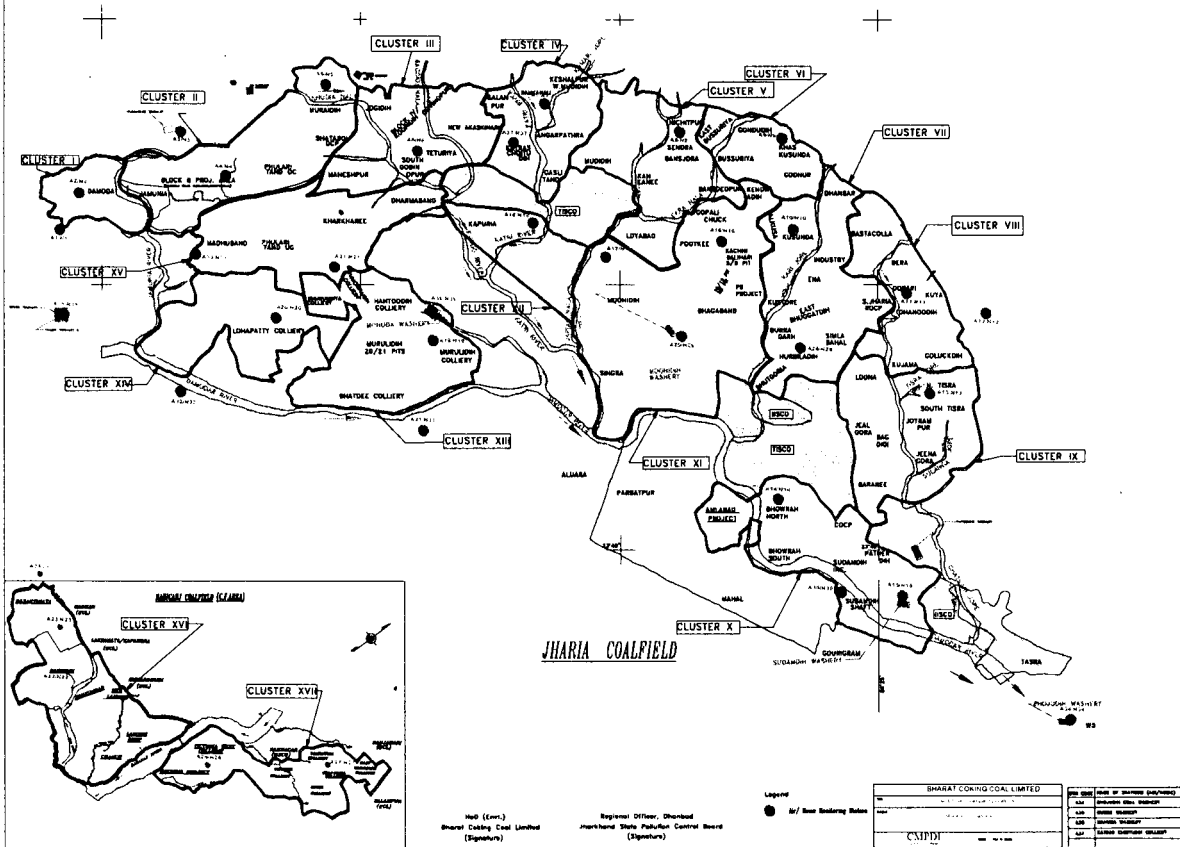
Checked By
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad



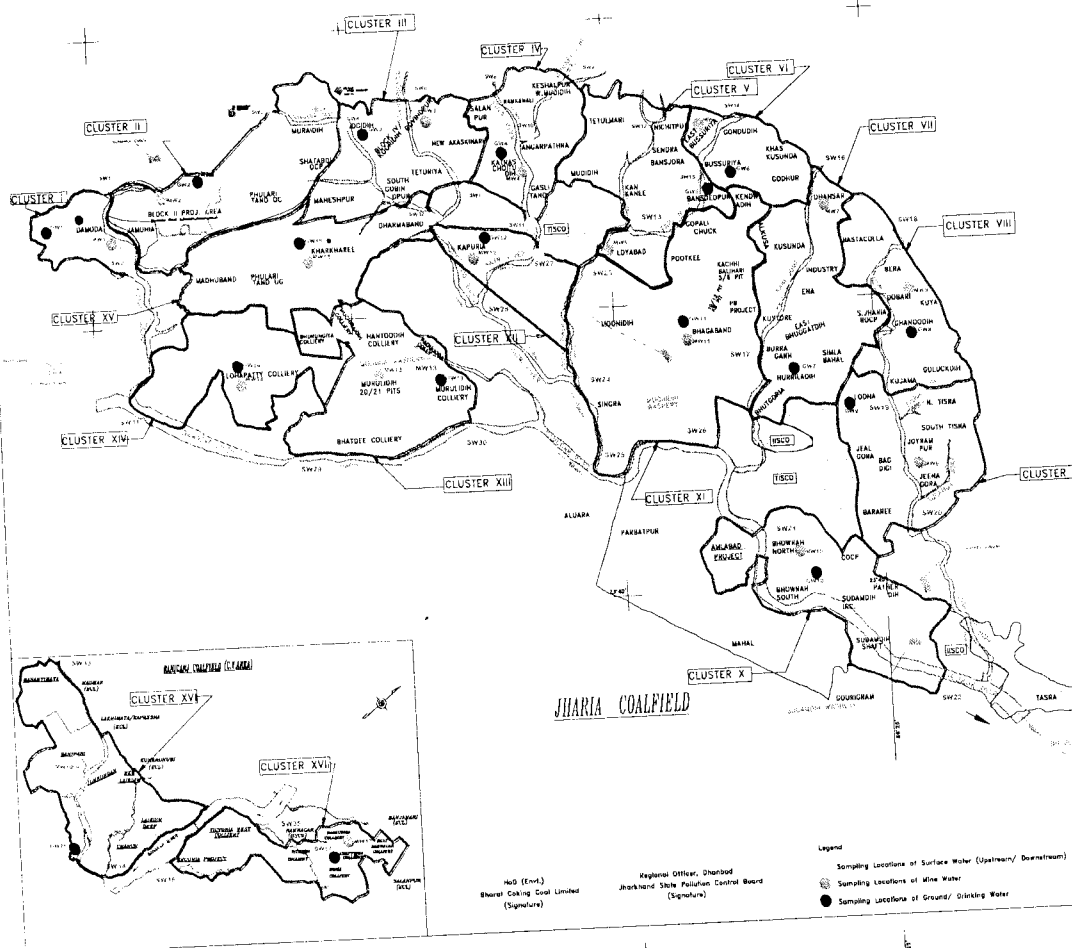
Approved By
HOD(Mining/Environment)
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

Noise Level Monitoring Locations of Cluster I





Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX									
Sl. No.	Cluster	Location	Water Type	Sampling Date	Sample No.	Result	Remarks	Signature	Date
1	I	Murabadi	Surface	10/10/2011	SW1	1.2	Good		
2	I	Phulani	Surface	10/10/2011	SW2	1.5	Good		
3	I	Bhatote	Surface	10/10/2011	SW3	1.8	Good		
4	I	Murabadi	Surface	10/10/2011	SW4	1.1	Good		
5	I	Phulani	Surface	10/10/2011	SW5	1.4	Good		
6	I	Bhatote	Surface	10/10/2011	SW6	1.7	Good		
7	I	Murabadi	Surface	10/10/2011	SW7	1.3	Good		
8	I	Phulani	Surface	10/10/2011	SW8	1.6	Good		
9	I	Bhatote	Surface	10/10/2011	SW9	1.9	Good		
10	I	Murabadi	Surface	10/10/2011	SW10	1.0	Good		
11	I	Phulani	Surface	10/10/2011	SW11	1.3	Good		
12	I	Bhatote	Surface	10/10/2011	SW12	1.6	Good		
13	I	Murabadi	Surface	10/10/2011	SW13	1.1	Good		
14	I	Phulani	Surface	10/10/2011	SW14	1.4	Good		
15	I	Bhatote	Surface	10/10/2011	SW15	1.7	Good		
16	I	Murabadi	Surface	10/10/2011	SW16	1.2	Good		

Head (Encl.)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited
(Signature)

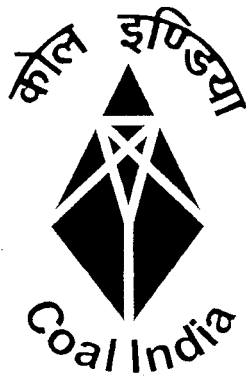
Regional Officer, Charkhad
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
(Signature)

Legend

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

Signature of Head (Encl.)

Signature of Regional Officer, Charkhad



CSR Booklet

Barora Area

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.0 SCOPE

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

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

3.0 SOURCE OF FUND

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

4.0 ACTION PLAN FOR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

When the EC was granted, it was estimated as per prevailing policy, 5% of the retained earnings of the previous year subject to minimum of Rs. 5 per tonne of coal production of the previous year will be provided for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Since Normative Capacity of the Cluster-IV is 2.851 MT, an amount to the tune of Rs. 1, 42, 55,000 will be used for the CSR works per year for Cluster-IV.

5.0 STATUS OF CSR ACTIVITIES

5.1 Medical Camps during FY 2015-16

Medical Camp during Financial Year 2015-16

SN	Month	No. of Medical Camp	Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	April 15	12	325	3669.25
2	May 15	12	289	3262.81
3	June 15	13	335	3782.15
4	July 15	14	452	5103.08
5	August 15	12	348	3928.92
6	September 15	9	265	2991.85
7	October 15	9	360	4064.40
8	November 15	9	305	3443.45
9	December 15	6	148	1670.92
10	January 16	12	291	3285.39
11	February 16	11	229	2585.41
12	March 16	2	50	564.50
	Total	121	3397	38352.13

Medical Camps during FY 2014-15

Medical Camp during Financial Year 2014-15

SN	Month	No. of Medical Camp	Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	April 14	24	538	6074.02
2	May 14	15	555	6265.95
3	June 14	17	423	4775.67
4	July 14	11	300	3387.00
5	August 14	13	422	4764.38
6	September 14	19	630	7112.70
7	October 14	14	415	4685.35
8	November 14	15	350	3951.50
9	December 14	15	413	4662.77
10	January 15	10	257	2921.52
11	February 15	17	517	5836.93
12	March 15	11	324	3657.96
	Total	181	5144	58095.75

Health Awareness Programme

Health Awareness Programme (2014-15):

SN	Date	Activities	Amount (in Rs.)
1	25.04.2014	Nasa Mukti Abhiyan	10000.00
2	06.06.2014	Blood Pressure Detection	5000.00
4	30.07.2014	Aids Awareness Programme	5000.00
5	20.11.2014	Eye Checkup camp	25000.00

Clinics during FY 2015-16

CSR Clinics (2015-16)		
SN	Month	Beneficiaries
1	April 15	115
2	May 15	101
3	June 15	152
4	July 15	132
5	August 15	120
6	September 15	109
7	October 15	86
8	November 15	87
9	December 15	80
10	January 16	80
11	February 16	158
12	March 16	81
	Total	1301

Clinics during FY 2014-15

CSR Clinics (2014-15)		
SN	Month	Beneficiaries
1	April 14	121
2	May 14	112
3	June 14	137
4	July 14	153
5	August 14	101

6	September 14	531
7	October 14	83
8	November 14	85
9	December 14	73
10	January 15	67
11	February 15	102
12	March 15	95
	Total	1660

5.6 Civil work under CSR

Highlights of CSR work undertaken during 2014-15 in Brora Area			
S.N.	Details	Rs.	Remarks
1	Construction of PCC road at Gonduadih west under Mohanpur village (from Khalil Mahto home to Primary school).	398665.00	25.01.2015 to 24.03.2015 (60 days)
2	Construction of Janaja shed at Ramakunda west under Amtand village	315554.00	15.10.2014 to 14.12.2014 (60 days)
3	Construction of 1 no. chhathh ghat at Muraidih colony, Hirak road river side	301674.00	15.10.2014 to 14.12.2014 (60 days)
4	Construction of Janaja shed at Muraidih colony near river of Hirak road	46664.00	31.03.2014 to 29.04.2014 (30 days)

7.0 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY OF COAL INDIA LTD 2012.

Preamble

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

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

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

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

- 1 -

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

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

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

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

- A. To re-visit CIL's existing R&R policy 2008 and evolve a PAP friendly policy by incorporating such provisions of the National Policy and The Draft Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill-2011 as considered suitable in light of the growing difficulties many subsidiaries face in land acquisition.
- B. To accord the highest priority for avoiding or minimizing disturbance of the local population while taking decisions to open new mines or expand existing ones too (exploring alternative sites and project designs) and to ensure that wherever people are likely to be adversely affected by a project, the subsidiaries will prepare resettlement and rehabilitation action plans for the project.
- C. To ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for coal mining and allied activities with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families.
- D. To provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make

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

- E. To ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that the affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- F. Through the preparation of resettlement and rehabilitation action plans, subsidiaries will safeguard that project-affected people improve or at least regain their former standard of living and earning capacity after a reasonable transition period. The transition period is to be kept to a minimum. However, the involvement of subsidiaries in resettlement and rehabilitation activities may continue until all the actions specified in the rehabilitation plan have been completed.
- G. Involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as a development programme with project-affected people being provided sufficient resources and opportunities to share in a project's benefits. The efforts of subsidiaries are complementary to the Government's schemes in rural development and the concurrence, approvals and support from concerned Government authorities will be sought
- H. In parallel, subsidiaries will work closely with non-governmental organizations of proven repute which are legally constituted and recognized and also have the confidence of the project-affected people, in the preparation and implementation of rehabilitation plans.
- I. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) : Activities shall be intensified in and around the villages where land is being acquired in accordance with the CSR Policy of Coal India.
- J. Actual implementation of R&R package must follow a detailed survey of the project-affected villages to formulate the list of persons/families affected by the project, nature of the affect, the likely loss of income, etc. For this purpose, if necessary, the services of a reputed NGO with an impressive record of integrity and performance may be engaged.

3. SCOPE:

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

4. Definitions

(a) "affected family" means:

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

- (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or other wise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
 - (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person, who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- (b) "**family**" includes a person, his/her spouse, son including minor sons, dependant daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother residing with him or her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood, and includes "**nuclear family**" consisting of a person, his/her spouse and minor children. Provided that where there are no male dependants, the benefit due to a land loser may devolve on dependent daughter nominated by the land loser.
- (c) "**land owner**" includes any person—
- (i) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or part thereof, in the records of the concerned authority; or
 - (ii) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or
 - (iii) who has been declared as such by an order of the court or District Collector.
- (d) **Displaced person** - means and includes any person who is deprived of his homestead on account of acquisition. Provided that the person/family who does not ordinarily reside in the homestead land acquired for the project can be termed "Displaced" but he will be eligible for compensation only for homestead and not for livelihood
- (e) **Ordinarily resides** shall mean residing in the homestead / acquired land for a period more than 6 months every year for at least the preceding 5 years.

5. Socio-economic Survey and preparation of RAP.

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

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

(A) Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Dispute Mechanism

The rehabilitation action plan will address the following:

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

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

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

6. Eligibility Criteria -

(A) Eligibility Criteria for Economic Rehabilitation Benefits

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

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

(B) Eligibility Criteria for Resettlement Benefits

1. Only a 'Displaced' family / person shall be eligible for resettlement benefits.
2. A family/person shall be termed 'displaced' and hence eligible for resettlement benefits if such family/person has been a permanent resident and ordinarily residing in the project area on the date of publication of notification U/S 9 of CBA(A&D) 1957 / U/S 11 of LA Act, 1894/ Or both/ on the date of the land vested with the State/ Central government as the case may be and
 - (a) on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land / structure is displaced from such areas or
 - (b) He/she is a homesteadless or landless family/person who has been/is required to be displaced.

7. Census & Identification of displaced families:

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

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

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

8. Types of Compensation and Rehabilitation Entitlement

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

8.1 Eligibility and Compensation

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

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

Category of
Persons
affected by the
Project

Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option

Provisions

A). Land Compensation - Land compensation shall be paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Govt. notification. Where no notification of the State Govt. is available the concerned subsidiary Board may decide on the rate of compensation keeping in view the compensation provided by the neighboring states. Authentication of land held under traditional rights by state authorities will be necessary.

In addition to above Solatium will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as imposed by the Concerned State Govt.

Escalation of land compensation - Escalation will be paid as per provisions of the concerned Act / as imposed by the Concerned State Govt. or Escalation at the rate of 12% per annum for a maximum period of three years.

(B): Employment provision: Apart from payment of the land compensation, employment may be given in the following manner -

- 1) The maximum total number of employments that may be provided to the land losers would be limited to the total no. of acres of land acquired divided by two. However employments will be released in proportion to the land possessed.
- 2) For every two acres of land one employment can be considered.
- 3) Subsidiaries of CIL may give an option to the Land losers having less than two acres of land to club together their land to the extent of two acres and nominate one of the land losers among the groups or their dependent for employment under package deal or employment under Descending order system by preparing the list of eligible land oustees in the descending order of land lost subject to the cut off equivalent to the total number of permissible employments or any other method with the approval of the respective Board of the subsidiary.
- 4) The land loser must be a domiciled resident/Mooli Niwas and the certificate to this effect shall be issued by the concerned State Authority.
- 5) The modalities for offering employment shall be such as may be approved by the Board of the Subsidiary companies as per the unique conditions of the subsidiary provided that -
 - a) The initial employment shall be given with pay of Category-I pay scale of NCWA, with training period of 6 months.
 - b) In the seniority list the seniority of the appointee should be reflected in appropriate manner in order to keep the senior most as senior.
 - c) The land loser trainees shall be posted as per requirement including underground duties.

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

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Category of Persons affected by the Project	Compensation and Rehabilitation entitlement option
Provisions	
(iii) Sharecroppers, land lessees, tenants and day labourers	<p>The subsidiary will assist PAP to take-up non farm self employment through petty contracts or formation of cooperatives. If such co-operatives will not be entitled for awarding work as per Manual for lack of experience, the said co-operative will be facilitated by awarding small jobs to acquire experience after relaxation of the provisions of the Manual pertaining to experience with approval of the Subsidiary Boards. Subsequent jobs may be awarded after getting report of the timely completion / quality / of the awarded jobs from the concerned Department or contractors.</p> <p>Contractors will also be persuaded to give job to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis, where feasible as per terms of contract.</p>
(iv) Landless tribals, Tribal dependent on forest produce	<p>The subsidiary will assist PAP to establish non farm self employment through the provision of infrastructure, petty contracts or formation of cooperatives and encourage provisions of Jobs with contractors. Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on preferential basis, where feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, the subsidiaries will shift the tribal community, as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of the tribal community that will allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity. - Tribal affected family will be given one time financial assistance of 500 days of MAW for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce. Loss of customary rights needs to be authenticated by the district authority. - Tribal affected families resettled out of the district shall be given 25% higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefit.

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

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

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

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

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

12. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

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

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

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

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

(The above list is only indicative and not exhaustive)