भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड
(एक मिनिरत्न कम्पनी)
(कोल इन्डिया लिमिटेड का एक अंग)
महाप्रबन्धक का कार्यालय
कुसुन्डा क्षेत्र, पो: कुसुन्डा, धनबाद, झारखन्ड

Ref No. BCCL/KA-6/Env./2019/

Date: 30-11-2019

To,
The Director(s)
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC),
(Govt. of India)
Regional Office (ECZ),
Bungalow No. A-2,
Shyamali Colony,
Ranchi - 834002

Sub : Six monthly compliance report on Environmental Clearance Conditions for the period from March '2019 to Sept '2019 in respect of Cluster-VII Group of mines, EC order no.: J-11015/238/2010-1A.II (M) Pt dated 12-10-2018

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find herewith six monthly compliance report on environmental clearance conditions for the period from March '2019 to September '2019_in respect of Cluster-VII Group of mines, EC order no.: J-11015/238/2010-1A.II (M) Pt dated 12-10-2018 for your kind perusal.

With regards,

General Manager
Kusunda Area, BCCL

COMPLIANCE OF EC CONDITIONS of CLUSTER-VII

EC order no.: J-11015/238/2010-1A.II (M) Pt dated 12" October, 2018

(March'19 to Sept '19)

Sl.no.	4. Specific Conditions by MOEF:	Compliance
i	**The project proponent shall obtain Consent to establish from the State Pollution Control Boards of Jharkhand for the proposed peak capacity of 11.42 MTPA prior to commencement of the increased production.**	Consent to Establish has been applied/obtained from JSPCB for the projects where production enhancement is planned/proposed.
ii	**Transportation of coal from face to coal heap shall be carried out by truck. Further, the coal transportation from coal heap to Coal Handling Plant shall be carried out through covered trucks.**	**It has been complied.** Presently coal transportation has been done by trucks with tarpaulin cover. Covering of truck has been made mandatory in the transportation contract.
iii	**Mitigation measures to be undertaken to control dust and other fugitive emissions all along the roads by providing sufficient numbers of water sprinklers.**	**It is being Complied.** Mobile water Sprinklers are being used for dust suppression.
iv	**Sufficient coal pillars shall be left un-extracted around the air shaft (within the subsidence influence area) to protect from any damage from subsidence, if any.**	**It is being complied.** Sufficient coal pillars are being left un-extracted as per DGMS Statutes.
v	**Solid barrier shall be left below the roads falling within the block to avoid any damage to the roads and no depillaring operation shall be carried out below the township/colony.**	**It is being complied.** Solid barriers under roads, townships, colony are being left as per DGMS Statutes. At present, there is no depillaring operation in this cluster.
vi	**Depression due to subsidence resulting in water accumulating within the low lying areas shall be filled up or drained out by cutting drains.**	It shall be complied.
vii	**Sufficient number of pumps of adequate capacity shall be deployed to pump out mine water during peak rain fall.**	It is being complied.
viii	**The company shall obtain approval of CGWA for use of groundwater for mining operations at its enhanced capacity of 11.42 MTPA.**	Application for obtaining NOC for usage/extraction of Ground water is already submitted to CGWA for Cluster VII group of Mines.
ix	**Continuous monitoring of occupational safety and other health hazards, and the corrective actions need to be ensured.**	**It is being complied.** Proper safety, health hazards corrective measures are being taken by Area and HQ Level Safety/Medical Board
x	**The fire dealing operations by excavating out fire should be expedited.**	It is being complied. Fire dealing is being done as per approved Master Plan for Jharia Coalfields.
Generic Conditions by MOEF:		
A.	**Mining**	
i	**Mining shall be carried out under strict adherence to provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and subordinate legislations made there-under as applicable.**	It is being Complied.

ii	**No change in mining method, calendar programme and scope of work shall be made without obtaining prior approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.**	Agreed.
iii	**Mining shall be carried out as per the approved mining plan including Mine Closure Plan, abiding by mining laws related to coal mining and the relevant circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS).**	**It is being complied**. Mining Plan & Mine closure plan has been prepared by CMPDIL in consonance with Acts, Rules and Guidelines.
iv	**No mining shall be carried out in forest land without obtaining Forestry Clearance as per Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and also adhering to The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 read with provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927.**	Agreed.
B. Land reclamation and water conservation		
i	**Digital Survey of entire lease hold area/core zone using Satellite Remote Sensing survey shall be carried out at least once in three years for monitoring land use pattern and report in 4:50,000 scale shall be submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office (RO).**	**It is being complied.** Land Use Map of Cluster VII has been prepared by CMPDIL using remote sensing data for monitoring of land use pattern and for post mining land use. The land use map is attached in **Annexure-I**
ii	**The surface drainage plan including surface water conservation plan for the area of influence affected by the said mining operations, considering the presence of river/rivulet/pond/lake etc, shall be prepared and implemented by the project proponent. The surface drainage plan and/or any diversion of natural water courses shall be as per the approved Mining Plan/EIA/EMP report and with due approval of the concerned State/GoI Authority. The construction of embankment to prevent any danger against inrush of surface water into the mine should be as per the approved Mining Plan and as per the permission of DGMS.**	**It is being complied.** Approval form competent authority of State Govt. shall be sought in case of diversion of Natural Water Course.
iii	**The final mine void depth should preferably be as per the approved Mine Closure Plan, and in case it exceeds 40 m, adequate engineering interventions shall be provided for sustenance of aquatic life therein. The remaining area shall be backfilled and covered with thick and alive top soil. Post-mining land be rendered usable for agricultural/forestry purposes and shall be handed over to the respective state government as specified in the guidelines for Preparation of Mine Closure Plan issued by the Ministry of Coal**	Backfilling process in abandoned pits and voids are continuously carried out along with the mining operation. Ecological restoration practice is being carried out at the stable OB dumps. Abandoned Pits will be utilized for Pisciculture in Post Mining Phase. Post mining, Mined out land shall be reclaimed and handed over to the State Govt. in accordance to the mine closure Plan prepared by CMPDIL.

	dated 27" August, 2009 and subsequent amendments.	
iv	**The entire excavated area, backfilling, external OB dumping (including top soil) and afforestation plan shall be in conformity with the "during mining'/"post mining" land-use pattern, which is an integral part of the approved Mining Plan and the EIA/EMP submitted to this Ministry. Progressive compliance status vis-a-vis the post mining land use pattern shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office on six monthly basis.**	It shall be complied.
V	**The top soil shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) only and shall not be kept unutilized for long. The top soil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation purposes. Active OB dumps shall be stabilized with native grass species to prevent erosion and surface run off. The other overburden dumps shall be vegetated with native flora species. The excavated area shall be backfilled and afforested in line with the approved Mine Closure Plan. Monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas shall continue until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. Compliance status shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ Regional Office on six monthly basis.**	It is being Complied.
C. Emissions, effluents, and waste disposal		
i	**Transportation of coal, to the extent permitted by road, shall be carried out by covered trucks/conveyors. Effective control measures such as regular water/mist sprinkling/rain gun etc shall be carried out in critical areas prone to air pollution (with higher values of PM10/PM2.5) such as haul road, loading/unloading and transfer points. Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be controlled regularly. It shall be ensured that the Ambient Air Quality parameters conform to the norms prescribed by the Central/State Pollution Control Board.**	**It is being Complied.** Presently coal transportation is being done by trucks with tarpaulin cover. Covering of truck has been made mandatory in the transportation contracts. Additionally, Mobile Water Sprinklers are being used for mitigating dust from being air borne from haul roads.
ii	**Greenbelt consisting of 3-tier plantation of width not less than 7.5 m shall be developed all along the mine lease area in a phased manner. The green belt comprising a mix of native species shall be developed all along the major approach/ coal transportation roads.**	It shall be complied.

iii	**The transportation of coal shall be carried out as per the provisions and route proposed in the approved Mining Plan. Transportation of the coal through the existing road passing through any village shall be avoided. In case, it is proposed to construct a 'bypass' road, it should be so constructed so that the impact of sound, dust and accidents could be appropriately mitigated.**	It is being complied.
iv	**Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. All the vehicles engaged in mining and allied activities shall operate only after obtaining 'PUC' certificate from the authorized pollution testing centers.**	**It is being complied.** Vehicles used for transportation of coal are always covered by tarpaulin and being monitored for the vehicular emission by the transporter and BCCL. Copy of some Emission Under Control Certificate has been enclosed as **Annexure II** and direction has been issued to maintain data base for the same.
v	**Coal stock pile/crusher/feeder and breaker material transfer points shall invariably be provided with dust suppression system. Belt-conveyors shall be fully covered to avoid air borne dust. Side cladding all along the conveyor gantry should be made to avoid air borne dust. Drills shall be wet operated or fitted with dust extractors.**	It is being complied.
vi	**Coal handling plant shall be operated with effective control measures viz. bag filters/water or mist sprinkling system etc. to check fugitive emissions from crushing operations, conveyor system, transfer points, etc.**	It is being complied.
vii	**Ground water, excluding mine water, shall not be used for mining operations. Rainwater harvesting shall be implemented for conservation and augmentation of ground water resources.**	**It is being complied.** Mine water is being used for the industrial as well as domestic purpose. Mine water is also supplied to colonies and community after filtration through pressure filters, slow sand filters and rapid sand filters. Proposal for mine water supply to nearby village/community is taken up under CSR Policy of the company. An MoU has been signed between Coal India Ltd. & Govt. of Jharkhand for providing mine water to nearby villages. A copy of MoU has been enclosed as **Annexure III**

viii	**Catch/garland drains and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, coal heaps & OB dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the river and water bodies. Further, dump material shall be properly consolidated/ compacted and accumulation of water over dumps shall be avoided by providing adequate channels for flow of silt into the drains. The drains/ ponds so constructed shall be regularly de- silted particularly before onset of monsoon and maintained properly. Sump capacity should provide adequate retention period to allow proper settling of silt material. The water so collected in the sump shall be utilized for dust suppression measures and green belt development. Dimension of the retaining wall constructed, if any, at the toe of the OB dumps within the mine to check run-off and siltation should be based on the rainfall data. The plantation of native species to be made between toe of the dump and adjacent field/habitation/water bodies.**	**It is being complied.** In phased manner, garland drains are constructed around mine working, coal heaps & OB dumps to prevent run off water and flow of sediments directly into the river & water bodies. Retention wall has been constructed around finalized OB Dumps.
ix	**Industrial waste water generated from CHP, workshop and other waste water, shall be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under, and as amended from time to time. Oil and grease trap shall be installed and maintained fully functional with effluents discharge adhering to the norms. Sewage treatment plant of adequate capacity shall be installed for treatment of domestic waste.**	**It is being complied.** Effluents discharge standards are regularly monitored by CMPDIL for cluster VII group of mines. Mine water is being treated using filter plants (Pressure, Sand filters etc.) for its further use in industrial purpose and supply to the community. Mine water monitoring report has been enclosed as **Annexure IV**
x	**Adequate groundwater recharge measures shall be taken up for augmentation of ground water. The project authorities shall meet water requirement of nearby village(s) in case the village wells go dry due to dewatering of mine.**	It is being complied.
D. Illumination, Noise & Vibration		
i	**Adequate illumination shall be ensured in all mine locations (as per DGMS standards) and monitored weekly. The report on the same shall be submitted to this ministry & it's RO on six-monthly basis.**	**It is being complied.** Adequate illumination is being ensured in all mine locations as per DGMS standards and the same is being monitored by Area & HQ Level Safety Committees on regular basis.

ii	**Adequate measures shall be taken for control of noise levels below 85 dB(A) in the work environment. Workers engaged in blasting and drilling operations, operation of HEMM, etc shall be provided with personal protective equipments (PPE) like ear plugs/muffs in conformity with the prescribed norms and guidelines in this regard. Adequate awareness programme for users to be conducted. Progress in usage of such accessories to be monitored.**	**It is being complied.** Personnel operating HEMMs, drilling machine and other machines comply with safety regulation and are equipped with Personal Protective Equipment. Noise monitoring data has been enclosed as **Annexure V**
iii	**Controlled blasting techniques shall be practiced in order to mitigate ground vibrations and fly rocks as per the guidelines prescribed by the DGMS.**	**It is being complied.** Additionally Personnel operating HEMMs, drilling machine and other machines are given training on regular basis.
iv	**The noise level survey shall be carried out as per the prescribed guidelines to assess noise exposure of the workmen at vulnerable points in the mine premises, and report in this regard shall be submitted to the Ministry/RO on six-monthly basis.**	**It is being Complied.** Noise level monitoring is done by CMPDIL on monthly basis.
E. Occupational health & safety		
i	**The project proponent shall undertake occupational health survey for initial and periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the project and maintain records accordingly as per the provisions of the Mines Rules, 1955 and DGMS circulars. Besides regular periodic health check-up, 20% of the workers identified from workforce engaged in active mining operations shall be subjected to health check-up for occupational diseases and hearing impairment, if any.**	**It is being Complied.** Periodical medical Examination (PME) of all the mining and other personnel is being carried out regularly at Area Hospital, as per the Statutes and guidelines of Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS). Enclosed as **Annexure - VI**
ii	**Personnel (including outsourcing employees) working in dusty areas shall wear protective respiratory devices and shall also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.**	**It is being complied.** Protective respiratory devices & other PPEs are supplied to personnel working in dusty areas. Also, 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 the workers. Enclosed as **Annexure VII**
iii	**Skill training as per safety norms specified by DGMS shall be provided to all workmen including the outsourcing employees to ensure high safety standards in mines.**	**It is being complied.** HRD Department & Area level Vocational Training Centres are conducting regular training programmes. Enclosed as **Annexure VIII**

F. Ecosystem and biodiversity conservation		
i	**The project proponent shall take all precautionary measures during mining operation for conservation and protection of endangered flora/fauna, if any, spotted/reported in the study area. The Action plan in this regard, if any, shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department.**	**It is being complied.** Conservation and Protection of endangered flora/fauna shall be taken with utmost priority if spotted/reported. Action Plan shall be prepared in consultation with State Forest and Wildlife Department.
G. Public hearing, R&R and CSR		
i	**Implementation of the action plan on the issues raised during the public hearing shall be ensured. The project proponent shall undertake all the tasks/measures as per the action plan submitted with budgetary provisions during the public hearing. Land ousters shall be compensated as per the norms laid down in the R&R policy of the company/State Government/Central Government, as applicable.**	**It is being Complied.** The issues raised during Public Hearing is mentioned in the EMP and phase wise measures are being taken to ensure its implementation.
ii	**The project proponent shall ensure the expenditure towards socio-economic development in and around the mine, in every financial year as per the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy as per the provisions under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013**	**It is being complied.** BCCL is implementing CSR activities at various scale. A separate CSR committee has been formed at area level, which is looking after the works being executed under CSR. Bastacolla area is constructing 238 Nos. of toilets under CSR activity in different schools in Simdega district of Jharkhand under flagship program (Swachch Bharat Abhiyan) initiated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. CSR work undertaken by Kusunda Area is listed in **Annexure IX.**
iii	**The project proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in this Ministry's OM No.Z-11013/5712014-IA.11 (M) dated 29" October, 2014, titled 'Impact of mining activities on habitations-issues related to the mining projects wherein habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area'.**	**It shall be complied.** Rehabilitation of project affected families is being done as per Approved Master Plan for Jharia Coalfields.
iv	**The project proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements, if grazing land is involved in core zone, in consultation with the State government to provide alternate areas for livestock grazing, if any. In this context, the project proponent shall implement the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquiring grazing land.**	It shall be complied.
H. Corporate Environment Responsibility		

i	**The Company shall have a well laid down environment policy duly approved by Board of Directors. The environment policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental or forest norms/conditions. Also, the company shall have a defined system of reporting of non-compliances/violations of environmental norms to the Board of Directors and/or shareholders/stakeholders.**	A well-defined Corporate Environment Policy has already been laid down and approved by the Board of Directors. This is also uploaded on company's website. Enclosed as **Annexure X**
ii	**The project proponent shall comply with the provisions contained in this Ministry's OM dated 1*' May, 2018, as applicable, regarding Corporate Environment Responsibility**	It shall be complied.
iii	**The hierarchical system or Administrative Order of the company to deal with environmental issues and for ensuring compliance with the environmental clearance conditions should be displayed on website of the Company.**	A hierarchical system of the company to deal with environmental issues from corporate level to mine level already exists.
iv	**A separate environmental management cell both at the project and company headquarter level, with suitable qualified personnel shall be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive, who will report directly to the Head of the Organization.**	A full-fledged Environment Department, headed by a Dy.GM (Environment) along with a suitable qualified multi-disciplinary team of executives and technicians has been established at Company Headquarters. One Executive in each area has also been nominated as Nodal Officer (Environment) for implementing environment policy. The activities are monitored on regular basis at Area and at Headquarter levels
v	**Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.**	It is being Complied
vi	**Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.**	Internal audit is done periodically and third party audit has been done by CAG, ICFRE.
I. Statutory Obligations		
i	**The environmental clearance shall be subject to orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, NGT and any other Court of Law from time to time, and as applicable to the project.**	Agreed

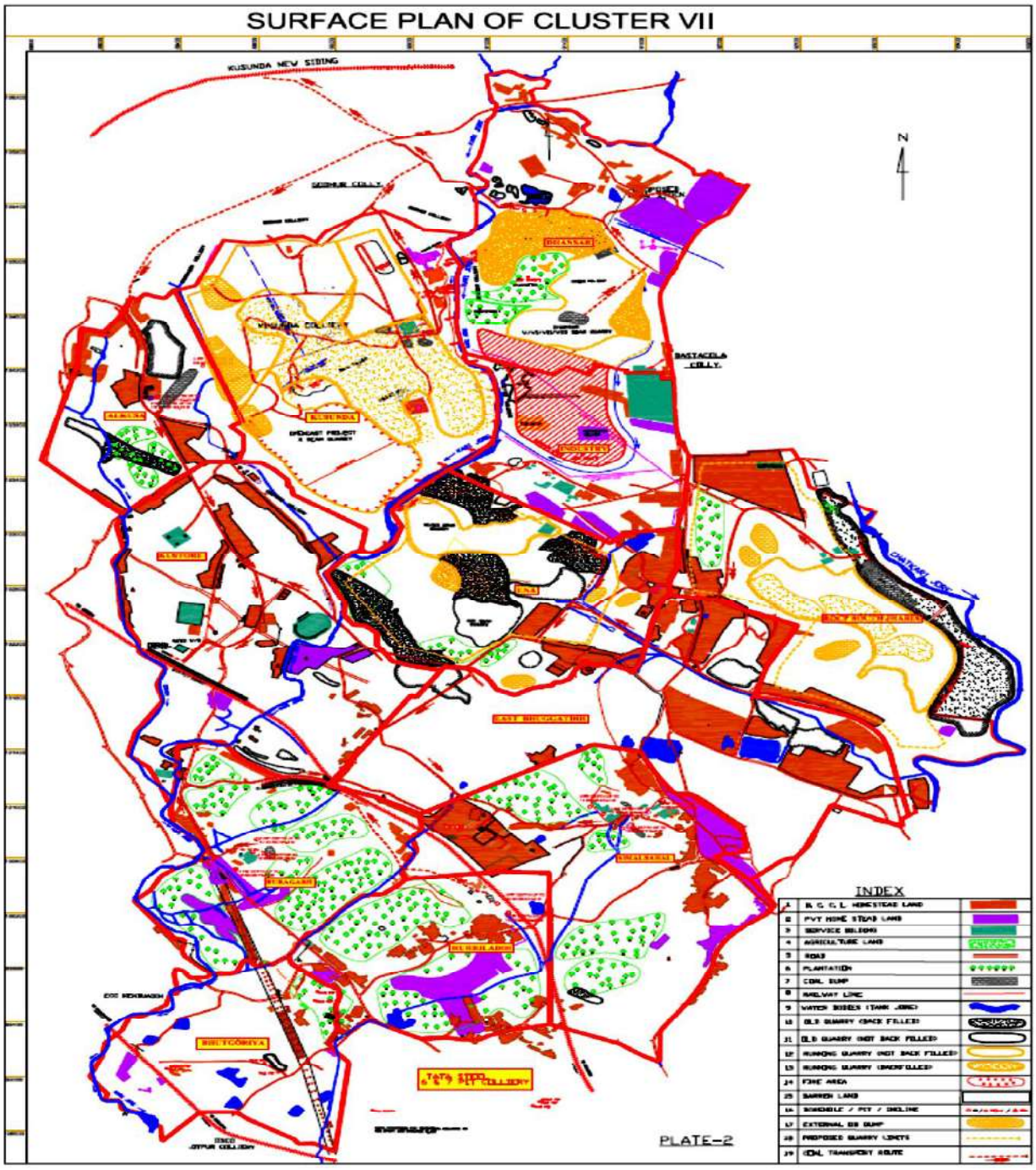
ii	**This environmental clearance shall be subject to obtaining wildlife clearance, if applicable, from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.**	Agreed
iii	**The project proponent shall obtain Consent to Establish/Operate under the Air Act, 1981 and the Water Act, 1974 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board.**	Agreed.
iv	**The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority. (CGWA).**	Agreed. Application for obtaining NOC for usage/extraction of Ground water is already submitted to CGWA for Cluster VII group of Mines.
J. Monitoring of project		
i	**Adequate ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring of pollutants, namely PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SOx and NOx. 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. Online ambient air quality monitoring stations may also be installed in addition to the regular monitoring stations as per the requirement and/or in consultation with the SPCB. Monitoring of heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr, etc to be carried out at least once in six months.**	**It is being complied.** Establishment of ambient environment quality monitoring stations has been finalized with the consultation of Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board. Enclosed in **Annexure XI**
ii	**The Ambient Air Quality monitoring in the core zone shall be carried out to ensure the Coal Industry Standards notified vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board. Data on ambient air quality and heavy metals such as Hg, As, Ni, Cd, Cr and other monitoring data shall be regularly reported to the Ministry/Regional Office and to the CPCB/SPCB.**	**It is being complied.** Data is regularly submitted to ministry along with compliance report. **Annexure XII**
iii	**The effluent discharge (mine waste water, workshop effluent) shall be monitored in terms of the parameters notified under the Coal Industry Standards vide GSR 742 (E) dated 25.9.2000 and as amended from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.**	**It is being complied.** Effluents discharge standards are regularly monitored by CMPDIL for cluster VII group of mines. Mine water is being treated using filter plants (Pressure, Sand filters etc.) for its further use in industrial purpose and supply to the community. Mine water monitoring report has been enclosed as **Annexure XIII**
iv	**The monitoring data shall be uploaded on the company's website and displayed at the project site at a suitable location. The circular No. J-20012/1/2006-IA.11 (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall also be referred in this regard for its compliance.**	It is being Complied.

v	**Regular monitoring of ground water level and quality shall be carried out in and around the mine lease area by establishing a network of existing wells and constructing new piezometers during the mining operations. The monitoring of ground water levels shall be carried out four times a year i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter. The ground water quality shall be monitored once a year, and the data thus collected shall be sent regularly to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office.**	Tender for piezometer installation was done on 1.03.2019 No bidder participated in the tender. Hence, that tender was cancelled and re-tendering in process.
vi	**Monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies shall be carried out once in six months and record of monitoring data shall be maintained and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office.**	**It is being complied.** CMPDI RI-II is regularly conducting study of groundwater level and quality of areas within Cluster VII. Groundwater monitoring data has been enclosed as **Annexure XIV.**
vii	**The project proponent shall submit six monthly reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental conditions to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Regional Office. For half yearly monitoring reports, the data should be monitored for the period of April to September and October to March of the financial years.**	It is being complied.
viii	**The Regional Office of this Ministry shall monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the officer (s) of the Regional Office by furnishing the requisite data / information/monitoring reports.**	Agreed.
K. Miscellaneous		
i	**Efforts should be made to reduce energy consumption by conservation, efficiency improvements and use of renewable energy.**	**It is being complied.** Conventional bulbs are being replaced by LED Bulbs.
ii	**The project authorities shall inform to the Regional Office regarding commencement of mining operations.**	Agreed.
iii	**A copy of the environmental clearance shall be marked to concerned Panchayat. A copy of the same shall also be sent to the concerned State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, District Industry Sector and Collector's Office/Tehsildar Office for information in public domain within 30 days.**	It has been complied.

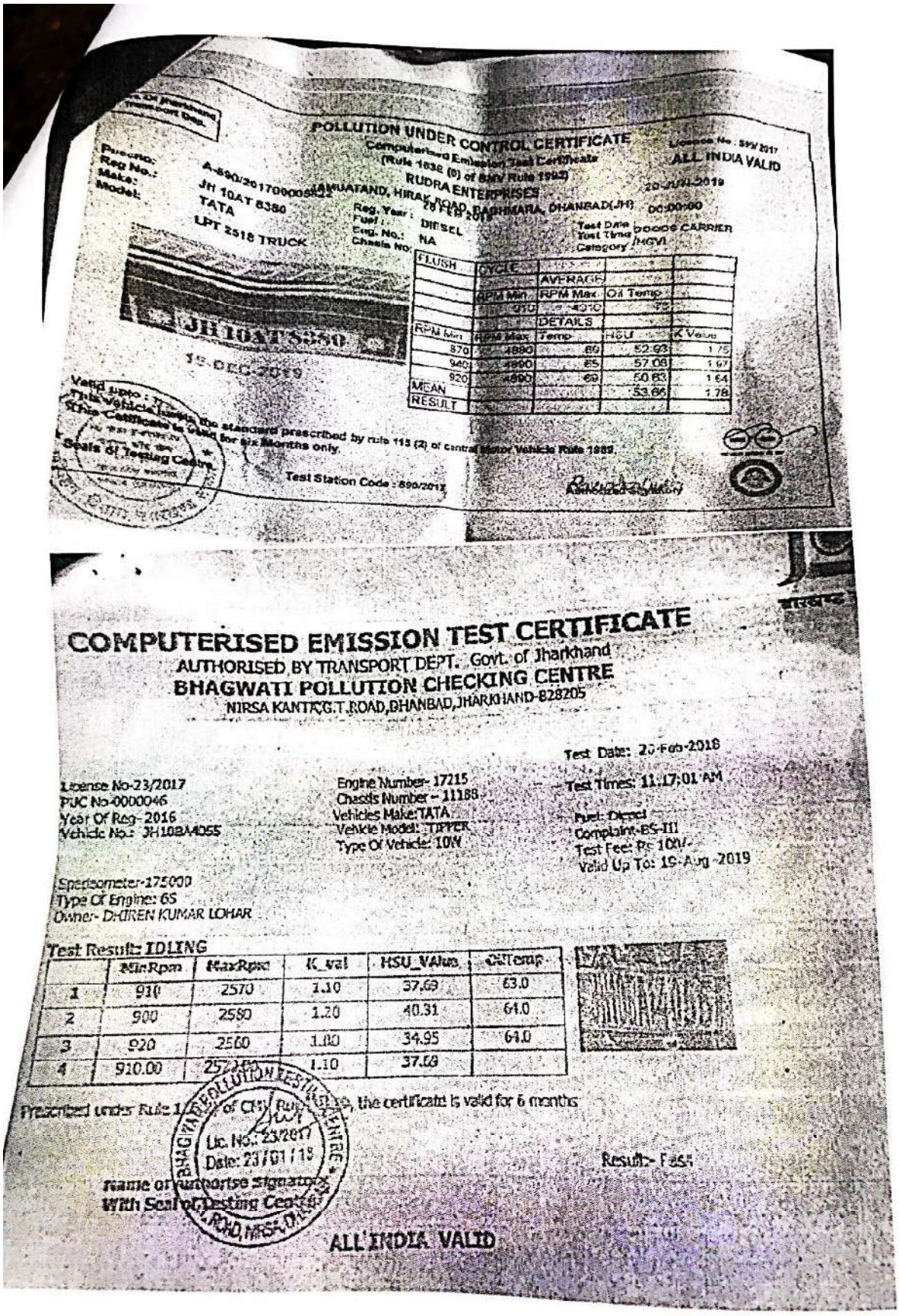
	The EC shall be uploaded on the company's website. The compliance status of the stipulated EC conditions shall also be uploaded by the project authorities on their website and updated at least once every six months so as to bring the same in public domain.	It has been complied.
v	The project authorities shall advertise at least in two local newspapers widely circulated, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned, within 7 days of the issue of this clearance, informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and a copy of the same is available with the State Pollution Control Board and also at website of the Ministry.	It has been complied. Enclosed in Annexure XV
vi	The environmental statement for each financial year ending 31 March in Form-V is mandated to be submitted by the project proponent for the concerned State Pollution Control Board as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as amended subsequently, shall also be uploaded on the Company's website along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and shall be sent to the respective Regional Offices of the MoEF&CC by e-mail. Concerns raised during public hearing.	It is being complied. EC Compliance is regularly updated on company's website.
vii	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 (Prptection) Act, 1986 and the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with their amendments and Rules and any other orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/High Courts and any other Court of Law relating to the subject matter.	Agreed

Project Officer Ena OC	Project Officer ADIC	Project Officer Rajapur/S-Iharia	Project Officer Kusunda OC	Project Officer AEBSC
Project Officer Bhutgoria UG	Project Officer Alksusa UG	Project Officer Burragarh UG	Project Officer Hurriladih UG	Project Officer Kustore UG

Annexure I


SURFACE PLAN OF CLUSTER VII
KUSUNDA NEW SIDING
BASTACOLLA COLL'Y.
INDEX
PLATE-2

Annexure II



POLLUTION UNDER CONTROL CERTIFICATE
Computerised Emission Test Certificate
(Rule 115 (2) of CMV Rule 1989)
ALL INDIA VALID
RUDRA ENTERPRISES
Reg No.: JH 10AT 8380
Make: TATA
Model: LPT 2518 TRUCK
Reg. Year: 2016
Fuel: DIESEL
Engine No.: NA
Chasis No:
Test Date: 20-Feb-2019
Test Time: 00:00:00
Category: HGV
Valid upto: 19-AUG-2019
This Vehicle fulfils the standard prescribed by rule 115 (2) of central Motor Vehicle Rule 1989.
This Certificate is valid for six Months only.
Seals of Testing Centre
Test Station Code : 890/2017

FLUSH	CYCLE			
		AVERAGE		
	RPM Min	RPM Max	Oil Temp	
	910	4010	75	
		DETAILS		
RPM Min	RPM Max	Temp	HSU	K Value
870	4890	89	52.93	1.75
940	4890	85	57.08	1.97
920	4890	89	50.83	1.64
MEAN			53.66	1.78
RESULT				

COMPUTERISED EMISSION TEST CERTIFICATE
AUTHORISED BY TRANSPORT DEPT. Govt. of Jharkhand
BHAGWATI POLLUTION CHECKING CENTRE
NIRSA KANTA,G.T.ROAD,DHANBAD,JHARKHAND-828205

Test Date: 20-Feb-2018
Test Times: 11:17:01 AM

License No-23/2017
PUC No-0000046
Year Of Reg- 2016
Vehicle No.: JH10BA4055

Engine Number- 17215
Chassis Number – 11188
Vehicles Make:TATA
Vehicle Model: TIPPER
Type Of Vehicle: 10W

Fuel: Diesel
Complaint-BS-III
Test Fee: Rs 100/-
Valid Up To: 19-Aug-2019

Speedometer-175000
Type Of Engine: 6S
Owner- DHIREN KUMAR LOHAR

Test Result: IDLING

	MinRpm	MaxRpm	K_val	HSU_Value	OilTemp
1	910	2570	1.10	37.69	63.0
2	900	2580	1.20	40.31	64.0
3	920	2560	1.00	34.95	64.0
4	910.00	2572.50	1.10	37.68	

Prescribed under Rule 1[illegible] of CMV Rule 1989, the certificate is valid for 6 months

Lic. No.: 23/2017
Date: 23/01/18

Name of Authorise Signatory
With Seal of Testing Centre

Result:- Pass

ALL INDIA VALID

Annexure III

Memorandum of Understanding

for

Utilization of mine water by villages situated near mines of CIL in command area of Central Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited in the State of Jharkhand

This Memorandum of Understanding "MoU" ("Agreement") is made on **30th day of October 2017** at Ranchi

By and Between

Government of Jharkhand (hereinafter referred to as "GoJ"), represented through Department of Industries, Mines & Geology and Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of Jharkhand having its office at Ranchi which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, includes its successors and assignees of the FIRST PART;

And

Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred to as "CIL"),a Government of India Enterprise having its Registered Office at Coal Bhawan, Premise No-04 MAR, Plot No- AF-III, Action Area- 1A, Newtown, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156 and represented by General Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, which expression shall, unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof, be deemed to include its successors, and permitted assignees of the SECOND PART;

The expressions GoJ and CIL shall hereinafter, as the context may admit or require, be individually referred to as the 'The Party' and collectively as 'the Parties'.

Whereas:

A. The Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) and Coal India Limited (CIL), both parties have agreed in principle to the objective of achieving the common goal of providing surplus water from suitable mines for use by habitations, located in the command area of subsidiaries of CIL in the state of Jharkhand for their various needs. These subsidiaries are Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL).

B. Mine wateravailable in mine voids and from mine discharge in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), subsidiaries of CIL, are presently supplied to several colonies of these subsidiary companies of CIL. At some places mine water is drawn by Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and other agencies/ organizations of Government of Jharkhand.Surplus mine water available at other mines can be used by surrounding habitations for their various needs.

C. Presently, about 25250 million gallon of water is estimated to be available in 88 opencast mine voids of CCL, and about 31million gallon/ day of water is estimated to be available as surplus/excess mine water discharge at 23 mine sites of BCCL and 07mine sites of ECL in State of Jharkhand . The list ofmines where water is available in mine voids in CCL and in mine water discharge in BCCL and ECLare enclosed at **Annexure I, Annexure II,** and **Annexure III respectively.**

D. The Parties hereby agree, undertake and affirm as under:-

i. That sampling and analysis of quality of water available at variousmine sites(voids ormine discharge), to assess the suitability for potability, agricultural or other uses will be done by a third party having a recognized environmental laboratory andthe party will be selected by mutual consent between CIL(represented by its subsidiaries - CCL, BCCL and ECL) and GoJ.

ii. The report of analysis of quality of water of various mine sites will be submitted by the selected third party to GoJ and CIL (represented by its subsidiaries - CCL, BCCL and ECL).

iii. That cost of sampling and analysis of quality of water of various mine sites will be borne by CIL (represented by its subsidiaries - CCL, BCCL and ECL).

iv. That CIL (represented by its subsidiaries CCL, BCCL and ECL) shall bear all initial cost for construction of civil works like foundation, platform and shed for installation of motor and pumps for drawal of water at identified mine sites.

v. That Government of Jharkhand shall bear the cost of pumps, motors, associated power supply, pipelines and their installation at identified mine sitesfrom where water is to be drawn. The cost of running these facilities would be borne byGovernment of Jharkhand or community benefitted.

vi. The construction, operation and maintenance cost for treatment and distribution facilities of water from identified mine sites will be borne by GoJ.

vii. The list of mine sites where water is available in voids or as mine discharge are placed at **Annexure I, Annexure II, and Annexure III for CCL, BCCL, and ECL** respectively. The number of mine sites may increase / decrease in future. So modalities for pumping water from the additional sites will be same as laid down at serial no D (i) to D (vi).

viii. In case of dispute, the matter shall be mutually resolved and either party will not be held responsible for non discharge of responsibility under this agreement.

ix. In case of force majeure or an Act of God, preventing the parties from fulfilling part or all the obligations, both parties shall be exonerated from carrying out further action as per MoU until the force majeure no longer exists.

x. The MoU will be in force for 30 (thirty) years.The MoU may be renewed as mutually agreed upon by CIL (represented by its subsidiaries CCL, BCCL and ECL) and GoJ beyond the mentioned period of MoU.

Provided further that in case dewatering is required to start coal production in national interest from these mines then the parties will sit together and mutually decide modalities for the same.

xi. The sustainability of mine sites in respect of future availability of water will be assessed/ studied by CIL.

xii. This MoU shall be in accordance with applicable Acts, Rules and Guidelines for coal mining including mine closure guidelines and shall not be in contravention with provisions made therein.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, both parties hereto have signed this MoU in two original copies in English on the date indicated above.

For Coal India Limited

1. Siddh Nath Singh, General Manager, CSR, Coal India Limited

(.....)

For Government of Jharkhand

Department of Industries, Mines & Geology

1. Aboobacker Siddique P., I.A.S. Mines Commissioner, Mines & Geology Department, Government of Jharkhand.

(.....)

Drinking Water & Sanitation Department

2. Ramesh Kumar, Engineer in Chief, Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, Government of Jharkhand.

(.....)

Witness 1 (Soumitra Singh)

Witness 2

Witness 1 30/10/18 (Ajay Nath Jha)

Witness 2

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) **Mine Discharge of Dhansar UGP (MW7)**

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

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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VII**		Month: **AUG. 2019**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of Dhansar UGP**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW7** First Fortnight	**MW7** Second Fortnight	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
		16.08.2019	30.08.2019	
1	Total Suspended Solids	65	50	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	7.93	8.02	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	32	36	*250 (Max)*

All values are expressed in mg/lit except pH.

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 QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites

i) Kusunda OCP (N10)
ii) Hurriladih UGP (N28)
iii) Dobari UGP (N11)
iv) Moonidih Washery (N29)

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 MoEF&CC. 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.

NOISE LEVEL DATA

Name of the Project: Cluster -VII			Month: AUG. 2019		
Sl. No.	Station Name/Code	Category of area	Date	Noise level dB(A)LEQ	*Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)
1	Kusunda OCP (N10)	Industrial area	12.08.19	57.2	75
2	Kusunda OCP (N10)	Industrial area	30.08.19	61.6	75
3	Dobari UGP (N11)	Industrial area	12.08.19	56.5	75
4	Dobari UGP (N11	Industrial area	29.08.19	57.7	75
5	Hurriladih UGP (N28)	Industrial area	07.08.19	46.1	75
6	Hurriladih UGP (N28)	Industrial area	20.08.19	65.8	75
7	Moonidih Washery (N29)	Industrial area	08.08.19	64.5	75
8	Moonidih Washery (N29)	Industrial area	19.08.19	62.5	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.**

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

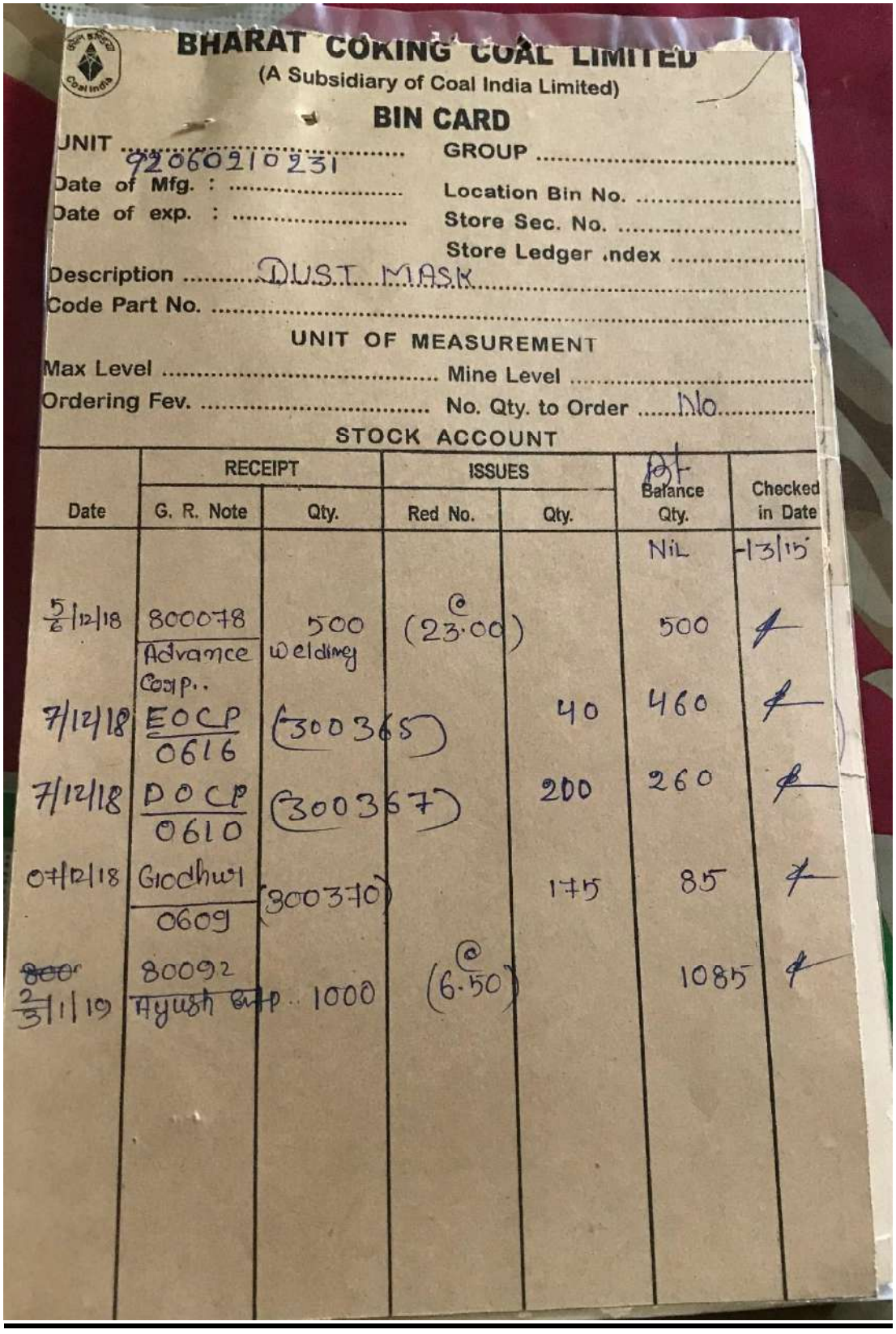
Annexure VI

Status of Periodical Medical Examination

Mines under Cluster-VI	Total PME done for the period March'19 to Nov'19
Amalgamated Dhansar Industry Colliery and Ena OC	451

Sl.no	Unit	Total
1	Burragarh	15
2	Hurrladih	23
3	Kustore colliery	16
4	C.W Kustore	14
5	KR Hospital	10
	Total	**78**

Annexure VII



BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

BIN CARD

UNIT ..... 9206021023I ..... GROUP .....

Date of Mfg. : ..... Location Bin No. .....

Date of exp. : ..... Store Sec. No. .....

Store Ledger Index .....

Description ..... DUST MASK .....

Code Part No. .....

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

Max Level ..... Mine Level .....

Ordering Fev. ..... No. Qty. to Order ..... NO .....

STOCK ACCOUNT

Date	RECEIPT		ISSUES		Balance Qty.	Checked in Date
	G. R. Note	Qty.	Red No.	Qty.		
					NiL	13/15
5/6/12/18	800078 Advance Comp..	500 Welding	(23.00)		500	✓
7/12/18	EOCP 0616	(300365)		40	460	✓
7/12/18	DOCP 0610	(300367)		200	260	✓
07/12/18	Godhwi 0609	(300370)		175	85	✓
~~800~~ 2/3/1/19	80092 Ayush Comp..	1000	(6.50)		1085	✓

Annexure VIII

Status of Training

Mines under Cluster-VI	Vocational Training done for the period April'18 to March'19
Bassuriya, East Bassuriya, Godhur and Gondudih Khas Kusunda	36

Sl no.	Colliery	April-Sept'19
1	BURRAGARH	20
2	HURRILADIH	7
3	KUSTORE	0

Annexure IX

CSR and other welfare activities of BCCL

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) is committed to good corporate citizenship and makes constant efforts to build and nurture long lasting relationships with members of the society in general and it's peripheral communities in particular.

BCCL is taking up activities from the HQ level and through its administrative areas for the implementation of CSR activities. For this purpose a CSR cell is functioning which is headed by General Manger(CSR) under the direct control of Director(Personnel) of the company.

The CSR activities presently being done by BCCL

- To meet the acute shortage of drinking water in peripheral villages' drinking Water is provided through deep borewells, tubewells, pumps/motors, in the peripheral villages of BCCL. Water supply through pipeline, through water tanker is provided also to the villages. Mine water is supplied after proper filtration in Filter Plants.
- **Education**: BCCL adopts a multi-pronged approach to promote quality education in backward areas. The measures taken by BCCL comprise Construction, Extension, and Renovation of school buildings etc are done to promote quality education in the nearby villages. BCCL is Extending financial aid for educational facilities to 83 nos. Private Committee Managed schools. Measures are taken to promote women literacy and carrier development.
- **Health Care**: BCCL Conducts medical/health camps for dwellers of peripheral villages for rendering free medical consultancy. CSR Clinics, wellness clinics, artificial limbs centers are organized for the benefit of the needy section of the society.. Mobile medical vans are deployed as special arrangement for medical services. AIDS awareness camps are organized as special drive to develop awareness and to render free consultancy. In Kusunda Area many medical /health camps in peripheral villages and in collieries and various awareness programmes have already been conducted, and is being conducted regularly by Area Medical Team.
- **Occupational health**: awareness programme are organized.
- **Other Welfare Activities**: this includes Construction / renovation of Community Halls, construction / repair of roads, construction of Health-sub centres, construction of drain, construction of Chhat Ghat in the ponds, Construction of Boundary wall, providing Choupal for community gatherings, etc.
- **Mashla Chakki centres :** Mashla Chakki centres has been established with machines to promote self employment.
- **Sports & Cultural**: Various activities are organized to propagate sports and cultures. Sports/games items and instruments are also provided with play ground.
- **Village adoption**: Lahbera – A SC/ST village nearby Dhansar Mine has been adopted for its all round development and a number of development activities have been carried out including school, health care and Ambulance facility, Mashla Chakki Centre, Community Centre, Play ground, etc.

IN KUSUNDA AREA :

A lot of CSR activities have been done in the peripheral villages in the field of medical and civil and welfare.

Health Campaigning at surrounding villages by MMV (Mobile Medical Van) :

Year	No. of MMV camps	Beneficiaries
2013-'14	298	11,171 patients
2014-'15	306	11,884 patients
2015-'16	380	11,013 patients

Village Health Camps-	No. of camps	Beneficiaries
2017-'18	109	2556

Special Health Camps in

2015-'16	5	354 patients
2016-'17	2	62 children
2017-'18	1	46 patients
2018-19	5	946 patients
2019-20	4	517 patients

CSR Clinic :

2015-'16	5842 patients
2016-'17	1387 patients
2017-18	1069 patients

Welness Clinic

2015-'16	6244 patients
2016-'17	3922 patients
2017-18	2194 patients

In 2013-'14 & 2014-'15 and 2015-16 following civil work have been completed under CSR Activity

- **Construction of compound wall for Lahbera School at Dhansar -- work completed**
- **Deeping of Pond at Lahbera Basti at Dhansar -- work completed**
- **Constr. of pcc road from Dom tola to Kali Mandir at Barki Bowa Village -- work completed**
- **Constr. of pcc road from near house of Vikash Rajak to main road at Satitand Village -- work completed**
- **Constr. of pcc road from Parduman Singh Chowk to near house of Sri Kishore Pandey at Ranguni Panchayat -- work completed**
- **Constr. of Yatri shed at Dutta Tola near Hanuman Mandir -- work completed of Ranguni Panchayat**
- **Constr. of boundary wall , Chabutra and a shed near Gram Dewata at Dhansar -- work completed**
- **Construction of PCC road in Lahbera Basti at Dhansar -- work completed**
- **Construction of 318 toilets in 179 schools in Chaibasa has been undertaken by Kusunda Area under the Pradhan Mantri Swatchh Vidyalaya Yojana . Construction of toilets in 25 boys' school, 15 girls' schools and 139 Co-education School have been undertaken. -- Out of 318, 236 toilets have been completed.**

Financial grants given to various privately managed schools is Rs 21,54,000.00 for the period of 1.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

Annexure X

COAL INDIA LIMITED

CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT POLICY

2018

Environmental Policy Statement:

Coal India Limited(CIL) is committed to promote sustainable development by protecting the environment through integrated project planning & design, prevention / mitigation of pollution, conservation of natural resources, restoration of ecology & biodiversity, recycling/ proper disposal of wastes, addressing climate change and inclusive growth. It also aims to bringing awareness amongst its stakeholders for continual improvement in environmental performances following best practices.

OBJECTIVES:

Coal India Limited shall endeavor to:

1. *Plan & design projects with due consideration to environmental concerns for Sustainable Development.*
2. *Conduct mining and associated operation in an environmentally responsible manner to comply with applicable laws and other requirements related to environmental aspects.*
3. *Prevent pollution of surrounding habitation by continuous monitoring and adopting suitable measures for environment protection.*
4. *Implement Environment Management Plans in all our mines /projects effectively to mitigate pollution, conservation of natural resources and restoration of ecology & biodiversity.*
5. *Ensure compliance of all applicable Environmental Clearance& Forestry Clearance conditions and other statutory conditions issued by regulatory agencies.*
6. *Recycling of wastes on the principle of REDUCE, REUSE and RECYCLE.*
7. *Put special thrusts on efficient energy utilization / renewable energy as a measure to reduce carbon foot-print.*
8. *Strive for continual improvement in our environmental performances by setting targets, measuring progress and taking corrective action.*
9. *Taking measures to render productive post mining land use.*
10. *Implementation of activities applicable to CIL arising out of International Conventions.*
11. *Create environmental awareness among the employees and the local communities through pro-active communication and training.*

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY:

Back Ground:

Coal India Limited subscribes to the view of Sustainable Development. Unless the environment can sustain all the developmental activities, any pursuit of development in isolation can cause irreparable damage to the ecosystem and associated environmental attributes. Keeping this view in mind, Coal India Limited attaches top priority towards sustainable development and approved its 'Corporate Environmental Policy' in December 1995, which was subsequently revised in 2012. However the present policy is the amendment of the 2012 Policy and is complimentary to the National Environmental Policy, 2006.

This modification in the present policy is the outcome of the experience gained since 2012 keeping in view the modifications / amendments made time to time in environmental policies and additional stipulation notified by MoEF&CC (Ministry of Environment, Forest& Climate Change) and other organisations concerning mine closure, reclamation of degraded land, environmental clearance etc. and also with the objective of revisiting the corporate policy.

This Policy has a vision of Green Mining and mission of 100% compliance of environmental statutes applicable to coal mining industry.

Strategies: Coal India adopts the strategies appended below for effective implementation:

1. MINE/ PROJECT PLANNING & DESIGN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

a) Coal being a non-renewal energy source, extraction shall be planned prudently to meet national requirement in a planned way. The projects shall be designed on the principle of Sustainable Development with due consideration to environment, mine closure, safety and aspirations of the stakeholders at the planning& design stage itself with due regard to mine closer plan.

b) While preparing the Mining plan/project reports, the effort shall be to incorporate latest mining technologies and equipment's with optimal capacity, which are more environment friendly.

c) All Mining Plan/ project reports will be provided with detailed provisions for ensuring environmental compliances.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) & ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

a. All mine planning and design shall be environmentally acceptable and operation shall be carried out in such a way as to facilitate the compliance of stipulated environmental standards.

b. EIA& EMP for all projects shall be formulated as per the approved ToR (Terms of Reference) and pubic consultations for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC) from MoEF&CC. Similarly, in the existing projects needing enhancement of production capacities with or without increase in land, change of technology, renewal of lease and change in land use etc. fresh EC is required to be sought as per norms. The projects shall be operated after obtaining Consent to Establish (CTE)/Consent to Operate (CTO) from State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB).

c. Detailed Mine Closure Plans shall be prepared for all existing and new mines as per the MoC (Ministry of Coal) guidelines.

3. COMPLIANCE OF THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS:

The implementation of EMP and fulfillment of all other statutory requirements like conditions of EC, FC and consents to establish & operate, including timely submission of returns to statutory bodies and various agencies, are to be ensured at all levels.

4. MEASURES TO MITIGATE POLLUTION:

a) Air Pollution:

i) Generation of dust is to be controlled at the source to the possible extent with necessary control measures during drilling, blasting, loading, unloading, CHP transfer points etc.
ii) Deployment of eco-friendly mining technologies.
iii) Dust generation is to be minimized along coal / waste transportation routes.
iv) Mechanized transportation of coal to be encouraged.
v) Green belt is to be created around the source of dust.

b) Water pollution:

i) The mine water and other effluent shall be treated to ensure the discharge norms as per statute. The treated effluent shall be utilized to the extent possible with a view to achieve maximum water conservation.
ii) Oil & grease from the effluent shall be removed by Oil & Grease Traps for proper disposal.

c) Noise / ground vibration:

i) All measures to minimize noise pollution will be taken including maintenance of HEMM, equipment and provision of PPE where required.
ii) Suitable controlled blasting techniques shall be followed to reduce ground vibration as well as noise pollution.

d)*Land reclamation:*

i) Progressive and concurrent reclamation of mined out areas will be carried out as per approved EIA/EMP and Mine Closure Plan (MCP).
ii) Slopes of external dumps are the important area to be suitably graded / terraced for effective reclamation and plantation.
iii) Preservation of top soil is required for future use. Old as well as existing non- active dumps are to be technically and biologically reclaimed.
iv) Monitoring of reclamation work of all opencast mines will be done through Satellite Surveillance. The outcome shall be put in the websites.

e) Mine closure plans:

Mine Closure Plan (MCP) shall be prepared for each mine. MCP are being delineated in two phases viz. progressive and final mine closure. Appropriate funds are set aside and deposited under a special Escrow fund every year as per MoC guidelines, to be utilized for proper and final mine closure.

For mines closed prior to issuance of MoC guidelines (i.e. 27th August, 2009) suitable action to be taken as per provisions of Mines Act 1952.

f) Mine fire

CIL shall endeavour to reduce occurrence of mine fire and subsidence due to mining activity. Monthly report shall be submitted to top management of the subsidiary and CIL and Quarterly to company board. Action Plan for mine fire control shall be implemented. Monitoring will be done through Satellite Surveillance/other suitable technology.

g) Monitoring:

I. All receptors in and around the mining projects shall be monitored regularly to assess the efficacy of the pollution control / mitigation measures within stipulated standards.
II. Effect of mining on the hydrology of the area will be monitored through measurement of water level and ~~its~~ quality of nearby wells and bore holes provided for this purpose. Conservation of water through rainwater harvesting shall be taken up.
III. Area and Unit environmental cells shall have regular interaction with the people in and around the coal mines and other allied units on matters related to environment to take necessary and timely corrective actions.
V. Environmental initiatives and monitoring through self and third party environment audit shall be conducted for generating useful data for taking corrective actions and mitigation measures as per guidelines.

h) Other measures:

I. Special emphasis shall be given to undertake R&D related to various facets of coal mine environmental management in collaboration with Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and other competent institutions.
II. Besides ensuring statutory compliance, the CIL desires to set high standards and continual improvement.
III. A number of mines and establishments of CIL are ISO 14001 certified and balance mines & establishments shall be ISO 14001 certified in phased manner.
IV. CSR and R&R policies of CIL are to be incorporated for better planning and implementation of the socio-economic issues of coal mining areas.
V. The coal mining environmental issues are complex and require multi-disciplinary approach to address the same. CIL will endeavor to enter into MoUs with expert agencies of repute to assist in environment issues and also help in capacity building of CIL executives.
VI. CIL conduct periodical medical examination (PME) of its work force on routine basis in compliance of the requirement mining rules and regulation, additional test will be done as and when require.

5. PRESERVATION OF BIO-DIVERSITY:

a) This will start from mine planning including technically and biologically reclamation of mined out areas in collaboration with State Forest Departments, Wild Life Divisions, NGOs etc. working in the fields of bio-

diversity conservation.

b) The selection of species for plantation shall be done in consultation with the local community to include the local species and their preferences, if any.

6. COAL BENEFICIATION / COALWASHERIES:

a) For beneficiation of Runoff Mines (ROM) coal, washeries are being set up in a phased manner as per requirement and statutes.
b) Slurry Management System (SMS) in all washeries shall be organized to ensure collection of fines, gainful utilization of rejects viz. power generation in Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) plants, selling to brick manufacturers or adopting other environmental friendly disposal options as feasiable.
c) The reject dumps and tailings shall be suitably handled to avoid any contamination.
d) The effluent from washeries including tailings pond shall be suitably treated and reused to minimize water consumption with zero discharge concept.

7. CONSERVATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY:

a) R&D projects shall be taken up to promote clean coal technology and improve the existing technologies.
b) Energy saved is energy produced. Voluntary energy audit to be done for corrective action to reduce carbon footprint.
c) Clean Development Mechanisms will be explored for reducing emission of Green House Gases by exploration, identification, preparation of projects reports for extraction of methane from Coal Bed, Coal Mine, Abandoned Mine, Ventilation Air, UG Coal Gasification, generation and utilization of renewable energy etc.

8. AWARENESS PROGRAMME:

a) Publicity to generate awareness through exchange & communication of information, newsletters and periodicals on environment, seminars, work- shops, celebration of World Environment Day etc. at CIL / Subsidiary HQs, Areas & units to be undertaken. Regular training

programs to be organized at various levels to inculcate awareness among employees.

b) Courses on environmental and forestry laws and Environmental Protection Measures and the Corporate Policy to be organized for project executives for improving knowledge.

c) CIL to give annual awards for achieving excellence in environment related issues and activities. These awards will be in recognition for implementation of EMP, land reclamation and compliance of statutes, proper maintenance of air & water quality and noise level.

9. WASTE MANAGEMENT:

CIL will undertake appropriate action for safe handling, storage and disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste generated from its industrial set up and colonies as per relevant rules. The biomedical waste generated from hospitals and dispensaries will be collected and disposed in appropriate facilities created as per statutes. E-waste management and handling of various types of e-waste generated in its operations will be done as per rule.

10. CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT RESPONSIBILITY:

Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) is mandatory for issuing environmental clearance for all the Greenfield and Brownfield projects as per directives of MoEFCC with effect from 1st May, 2018 (O.M.No.22-65/2017- IAIII dt. 19.06.2018). Budgetary provisions should be kept for implementation of provisions of CER for all the projects which will be submitted to MoEFCC for grant of environmental clearance.

11. INCORPORATION OF VIEWS OF STAKEHOLDERS:

CIL will critically examine and incorporate the viewpoints of various stakeholders like PAPs/PAFs, Parliamentary Committees, Standing Sub-Committees, NGOs etc. CIL being a listed entity with stock exchange, it will also take into consideration the observations/viewpoints of international investors.

12. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY:

i) **Manpower:** CIL shall have environmental divisions at decision making & operational levels in its structure. The environment department shall be set up and strengthened at:

   i) CIL Corporate HQ at Kolkata
   ii) Subsidiary HQs
   iii) Areas / Units / Collieries / Workshops /Washeries

iv) CMPDI (HQ) & CMPDI Regional Institutes

ii) **Roles and Responsibilities:** The environmental department, set up at company HQs, Areas and Unit levels with appropriate manpower and resources, shall be responsible for implementation of policy, obtaining EC, FC, consent to establish

& operate, statutes requirements and undertaking mitigation measures besides preparation of action plan every year and also to intimate the status of implementation to the management regularly.

iii) **Annual Environment Budget (Revenue &Capital):** The Annual Environment Budget (revenue & capital) shall be prepared based on the action plan including monitoring of various bench marks and the budget utilization. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate accounts with Environmental cost code.

13. FLEXIBILITY TO THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:

CEP 2018 will be applicable for all subsidiaries of CIL. The subsidiary company Boards have been authorized to approve necessary modifications in CEP 2018 with reference to unique conditions prevailing at the concerned subsidiary.

REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY:

In view of the present fast changing social, economic and environmental scenario, this Policy shall be reviewed every 5 years to incorporate the changes in the legal, technical, environmental, economic and social inputs prevailing at that time. Whenever, there is change in National Environmental Policy or other National / State relevant policies, Acts etc, this Corporate Environmental Policy would be reviewed and suitably revised.

****

(7)

Ph: 0326-2204933

झारखण्ड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्षद्

Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board

HIG-1, Housing Colony, Dhanbad-826001

Letter No....2650 Dated ....6/7/13....

From,

Regional Officer,
Dhanbad

To,

HOD (Envt.),
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,

6/7/13

(Dinesh Prasad Singh)
Regional Officer.

Memo..... Dhanbad, dated.....

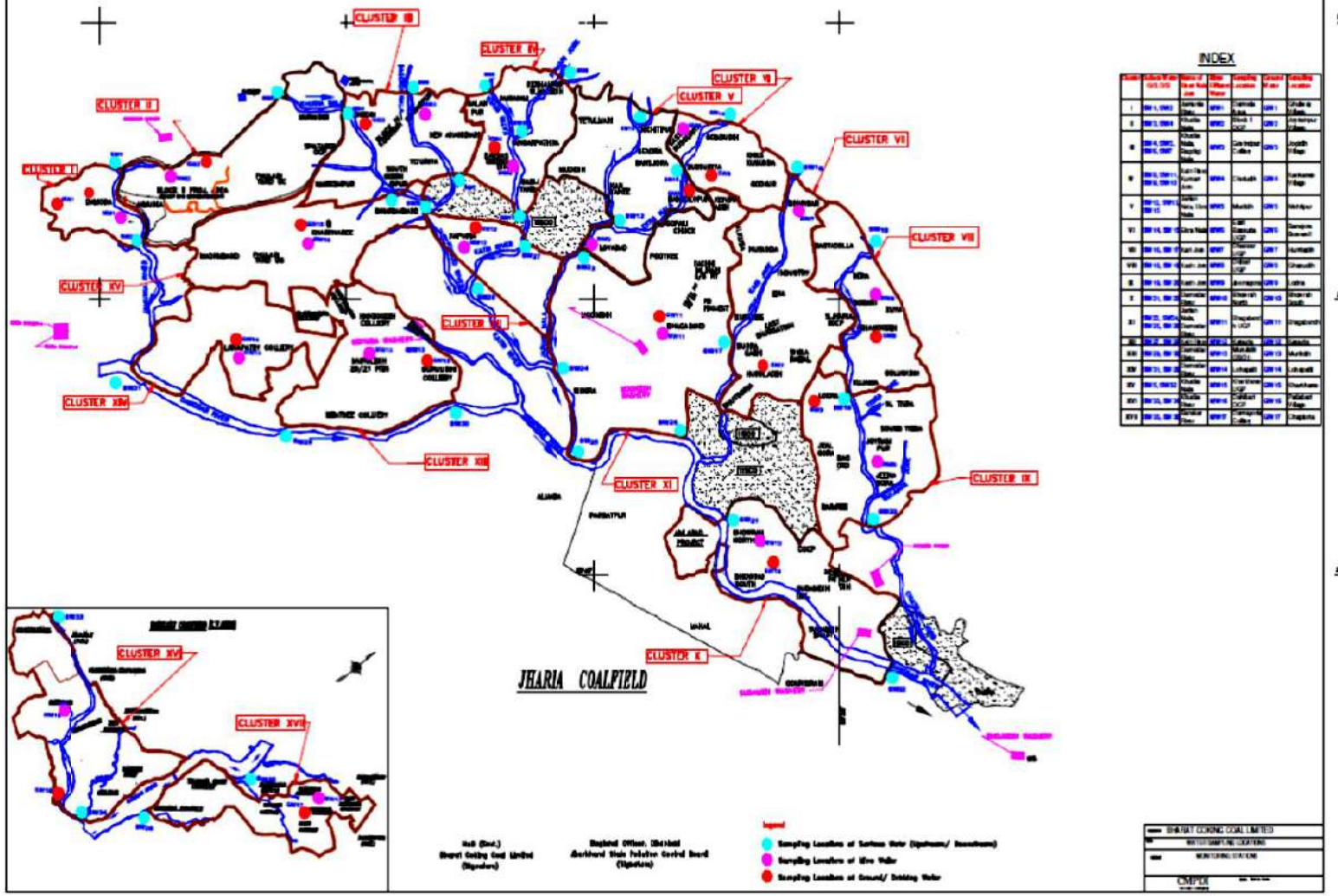
Copy to: The Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board for information & enclose a copy of the map for necessary action.

Encl-A/a.

(Dinesh Pd. Singh)
Regional Officer.

Printed by Sandip

Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



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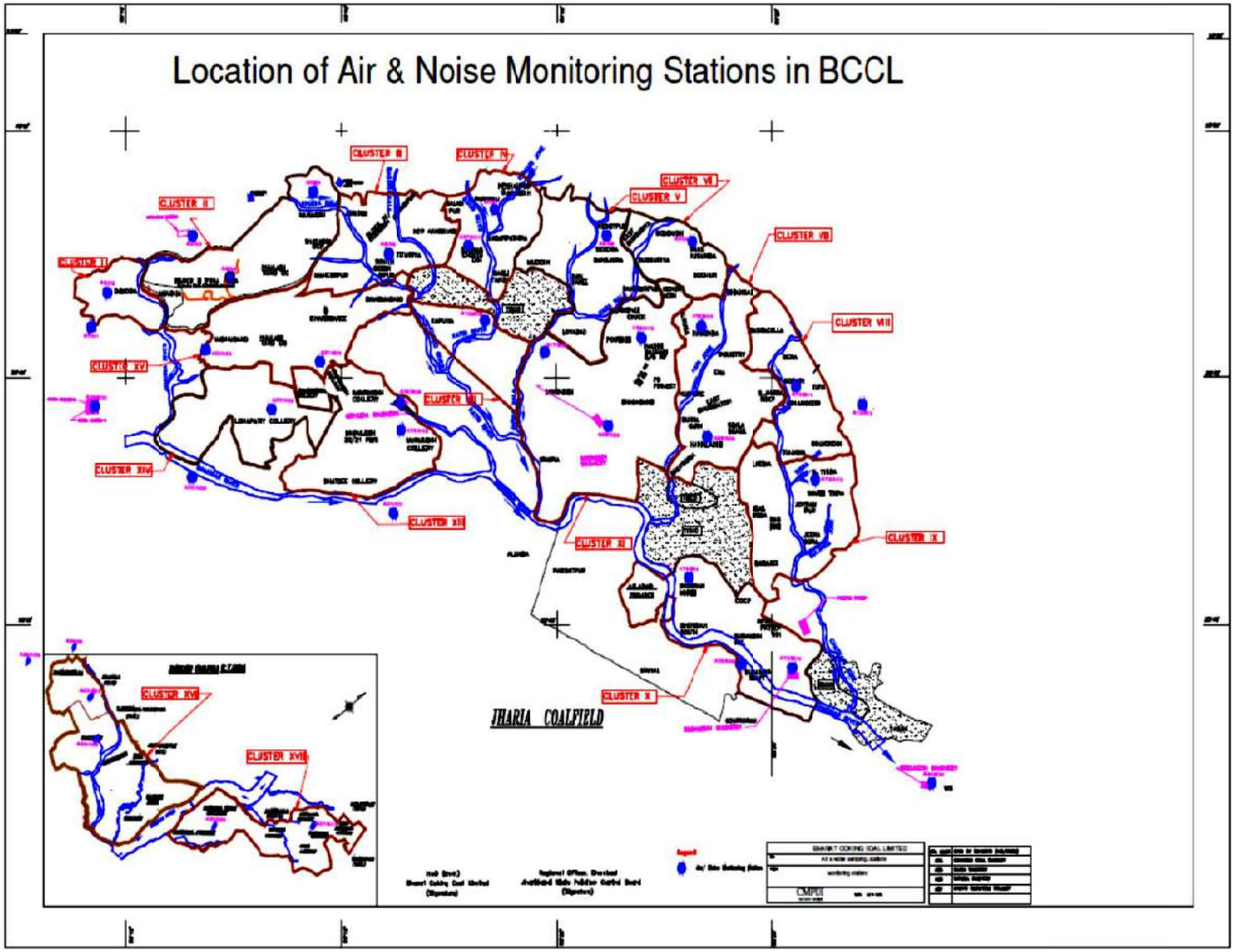
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CLUSTER XVI
CLUSTER XVII
JHARIA COALFIELD

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. **CORE ZONE Monitoring Location**

i) Kusunda OCP (A10) : Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$46' 49.07" N & 86^0 24' 15.71" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

ii) Hurriladih UGP (A28) The location of the sampling station is $23^0$44' 4.18" N & 86^0 24. 6.21 E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

II. **BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location**

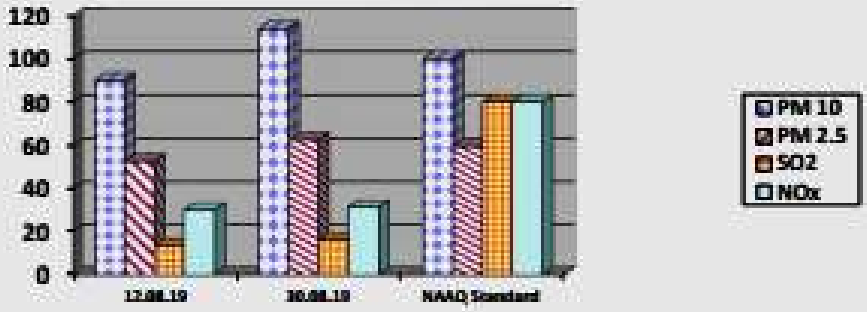
i) Dobari UGP (A11):Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$45'50.00" N & $86^0$26' 1.00" E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

ii) Moonidih Washery (A29) : Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$44'26.00" N & $86^0$21'16.00"E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Project office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster –VII, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: AUG. 2019 Year: 2019-20.

Station Name: Kusunda OCP (A10)		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO_2	NO_x
1	12.08.19	90	53	13.04	29.93
2	30.08.19	114	63	15.92	31.23
	NAAQ Standard	100	60	80	80



Station Name: Hurriladih UGP (A28)		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO_2	NO_x
1	07.08.19	84	52	12.67	22.6
2	20.08.19	79	47	13.62	23.51
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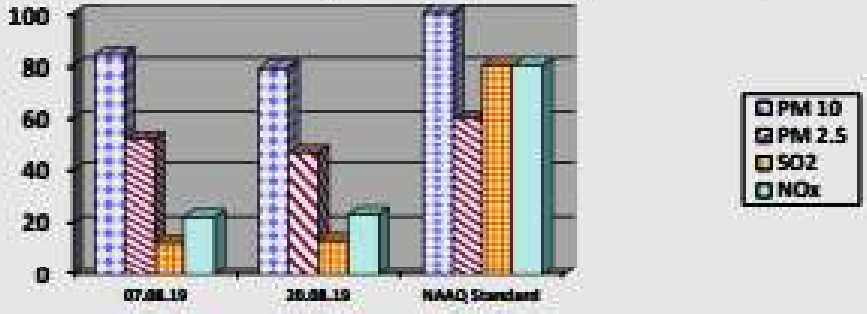

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JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II)**

i) Mine Discharge of Dhansar UGP (MW7)

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

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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VII**		Month: **AUG. 2019**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of Dhansar UGP**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW7** First Fortnight 16.08.2019	**MW7** Second Fortnight 30.08.2019	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
1	Total Suspended Solids	65	50	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	7.93	8.02	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	32	36	*250 (Max)*

All values are expressed in mg/lit except pH.

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

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

GROUNDWATER LEVEL & QUALITY REPORT

FOR CLUSTER OF MINES, BCCL

(Assessment year - 2017)

[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)

MARCH – 2018

3.3 G Monitoring of Ground Water Levels of Cluster-VII

Cluster-VII consists of fourteen mines namely; Dhansar mixed mine, Kusunda OCP, Viswakarma OCP, Industry UG (closed), Alkusa UG, Ena OCP, S.Jharia/Rajapur OCP, Burragarh UG, Simlabahal UG, Hurriladih UG, Bhutgoria UG, Kustore UG (closed) and E.Bhuggatdih UG (closed) under the administrative control of Kusunda Area and Kustore Area of BCCL. This Cluster of mines is located in east central part of Jharia Coalfield in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand.

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 its tributaries are controlling the drainage pattern of the area. The area comes under the watershed of Kari Jore and Chatkari Jore.

7 hydrograph 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 February, April, August & November '2017 and the Ground water level data is enclosed in the table below:

Sl No.	Well No.	Location	Water level (bgl in meters)			
			Feb'17	Apr'17	Aug'17	Nov'17
1	D-3	Dhansar	1.30	2.15	1.25	2.30
2	D-4	Jharia	1.11	1.21	0.91	1.46
3	D-33	Kustore	0.60	0.75	0.60	0.75
4	D-34	Kusunda	0.35	0.80	0.90	0.55
5	D-47	Parastanr	3.20	3.15	1.92	2.85
6	D-55	Hariladih	4.52	6.42	2.12	2.37
7	D-80	Bastacolla	3.70	8.65	2.15	3.70
Average WL (bgl)			***2.11***	***3.30***	***1.41***	***2.00***

Ground Water Level (in bgl) varies from 0.35 to 4.52 m during February, 0.75 to 8.65 m during April, 0.60 to 2.15 m during August and 0.55 to 3.70 m during November within the Core Zone of Cluster-VII area.

मारपीट, तनाव

सरिया: सांप्रदायिक तनाव फैलाने की कोशिश नाकाम

सरिया | सरिया थाना क्षेत्र के बदुलिया टांड़ स्थित छठ पर्व के सार्वजनिक रास्ते पर झंडा लगाने को लेकर दो गुटों में तनाव की स्थिति बन गई। स्थानीय प्रशासन और प्रबुद्ध लोगों की पहल पर मामले को शांत कराया गया। बुधवार को जब छठ पूजा कर लोग अपने-अपने घर को लौटे, उसके बाद एक गुट के लोग पुनः लाठी डंडा लेकर नावाडीह बदुलियाटांड़ में जमा होने लगे। इस दौरान बिरनी बरहमसिया से सात-आठ की संख्या में भगवा रंग का टी-शर्ट पहने व राजरंग दल लिखे लोग आए और मामले को भड़काने लगे। पुलिस अफसर समेत बुद्धिजीवी वहां पहुंचे और लोगों को समझा-बुझाकर शांत किया। इसके बाद क्षेत्र में पुलिस की गश्ती तेज कर दी गई है।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड

कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड का एक अंग

कोयला भवन, कोयला नगर, धनबाद

'एक मिनी रत्न कम्पनी'

पर्यावरण विभाग

सभी सम्बंधित व्यक्तियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के क्लस्टर–7 को पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय के द्वारा बढ़ी हुई अधिकतम क्षमता के लिए पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई है। विवरण निम्न है:–

खान का नाम	स्वीकृति आदेश संख्या एवं तिथि
क्लस्टर–सात (धनबाद जिले में स्थित भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के 14 OC/UG खदानों समूह) को पर्यावरण , वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के द्वारा पूर्व प्राप्त 8.16 MTPA अधिकतम क्षमता से बढ़ी हुई अधिकतम क्षमता 11.42 MTPA के लिए पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हुई है।	J-11015/238/2010-IA. II(M) Pt. दिनांक : 12th अक्टूबर, 2018

पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति की प्रतिलिपि झारखण्ड राज्य प्रदुषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के पास उपलब्ध है तथा इसे पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की आधिकारिक वेबसाईट www.environmentclearance.nic.in और भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के आधिकारिक वेबसाईट www.bcclweb.in पर उपलब्ध है।

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

(FOR THE MONTH AUGUST, 2019)

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

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

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

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

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Ambient air sampling locations

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

2.2 Water sampling stations

The Water sampling stations were selected for mine sump water.

2.3 Noise level monitoring locations

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

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Ambient air quality

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

sampler) were used for sampling of $PM_{10,}$ SO_2, & NO_X and Fine Dust Sampler ($PM_{2.5}$ sampler) were used for sampling of $PM_{2.5}$ at 24 hours interval once in a fortnight and the same for the gaseous pollutants. The samples were 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 $PM_{10,}$ $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NO_X are mostly within the permissible limits in all sampling locations as per MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines and National Ambient Air Quality Standard -2009. Sometimes the concentration of PM_{10}& $PM_{2.5}$ exceeds the limits due to heavy public traffic, poor road condition, coke oven plants, burning of coal by surrounding habitants, brick making, municipal waste dumps and industries like Steel Plant, thermal Plants including their fly ash etc.

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

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

4.2 Water quality

The test results indicate that the major parameters compared with MoEF&CC Gazette Notification No. GSR 742(E) dt 25.09.2000 Standards for Coal Mines, were within permissible limits.

4.3 Noise Level

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

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Any industry and development activities including coal mining is bound to affect environmental attributes. There are positive as well as negative impacts of such operations. For controlling the adverse impacts a regular monitoring is essential. The environmental monitoring is being done as per the guide-lines stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India.
The very purpose of environmental monitoring is to assess the quality of various attributes which affects the environment. As per quality of these attributes appropriate strategy is to be developed to control the pollution level within the permissible limits. The three major attributes are air, water and noise level.

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

1.1 The Cluster-VII is in the Eastern part of the Jharia coalfield of BCCLarea. It includes a group of 13 Mines (viz. Dhansar UG/OC, Alkusa UG, Kusunda OC, Industry UG, Ena OC, Viswakarma OC, East Bhuggatdih, South Jharia/Rajapur OC, Burragarh UG, Simlabahal UG, Hurriladih UG, Bhutgoria UG and Kustore UG mines. The Cluster – VII is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – VII are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The Kari Jore flows in the mid part of the cluster area.

1.2 The Cluster-VII is designed to produce 6.227 MTPA (normative) and 8.161 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 6.227 MTPA (normative) and 8.161 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/238/2010-IA.II (M) dated 6th 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 PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NOx monitoring. Location of the stations should be decided based on the meteorological data, topographical features and environmentally and ecologically sensitive targets, other conditions regarding water / effluent and noise level monitoring in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board."

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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. **CORE ZONE Monitoring Location**

i) Kusunda OCP (A10) : Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$46’ 49.07’’ N & 86^0 24’ 15.71’’ E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

ii) Hurriladih UGP (A28) The location of the sampling station is $23^0$44’ 4.18’’ N & 86^0 24. 6.21 E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Safety Office.

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ii) Moonidih Washery (A29) : Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$44’26.00’’ N & $86^0$21’16.00’’E. The sampler was placed at 1.5 m above the ground level of Project office.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Cluster –VII, Bharat Coking Coal limited Month: **AUG. 2019** Year: **2019-20.**

Station Name: Kusunda OCP (A10)		Zone: Core		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO_2	NO_X
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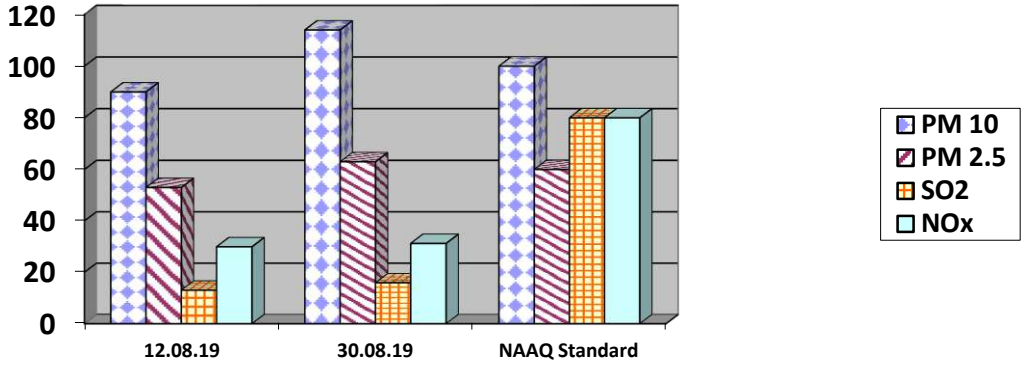

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Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO_2	NO_X
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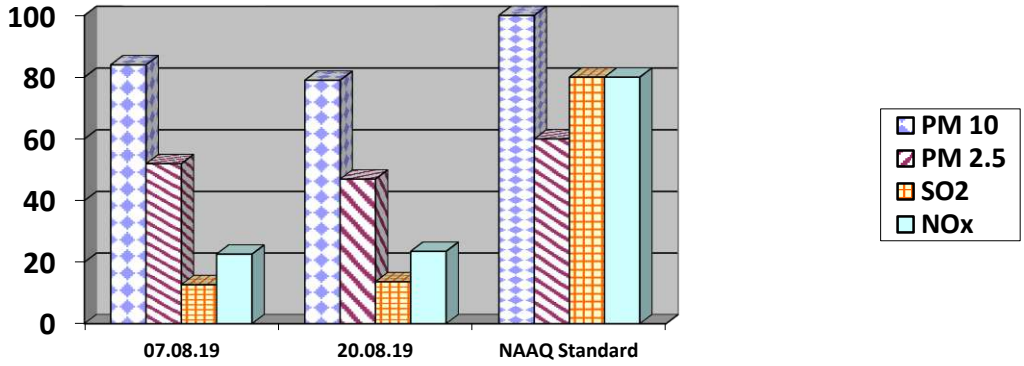

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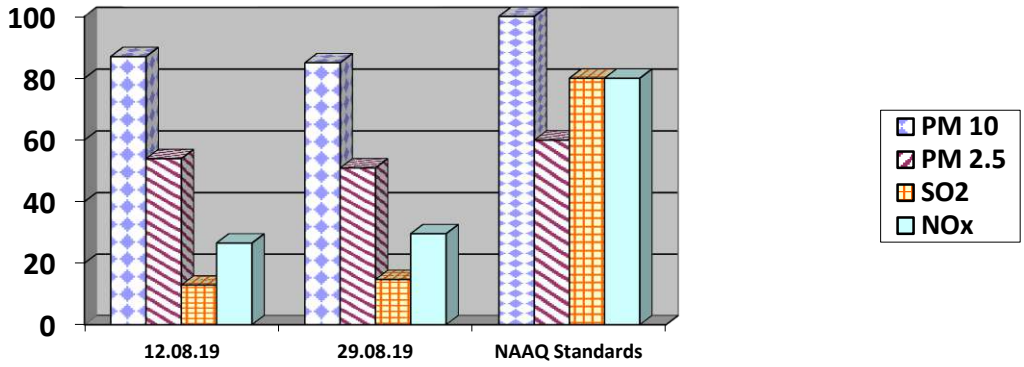
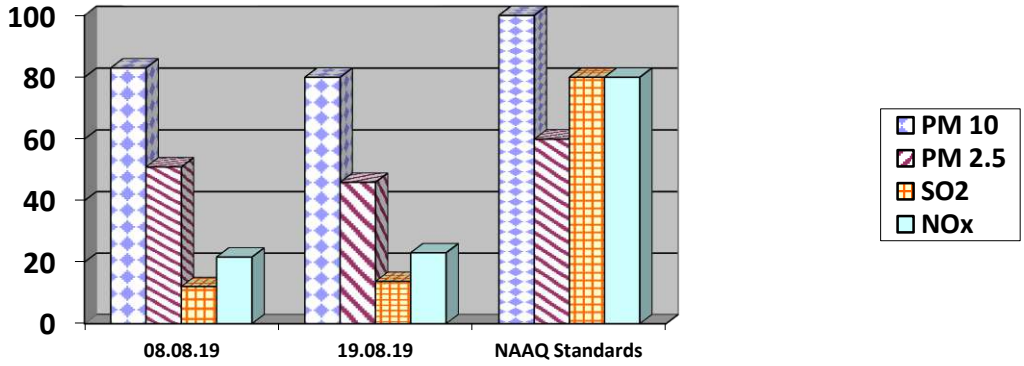
Lab In Charge
RI-2, CMPDI, Dhanbad

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

Station Name: Dobari UGP (A11)		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	12.08.19	87	54	12.89	26.56
2	29.08.19	85	51	14.70	29.59
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



Station Name: Moonidih Washery (A29)		Zone: Buffer		Category: Industrial	
Sl. No.	Dates of sampling	PM 10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx
1	08.08.19	83	51	12.07	21.67
2	19.08.19	80	46	13.74	23.06
	NAAQ Standards	100	60	80	80



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

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. – II**)

i) **Mine Discharge of Dhansar UGP (MW7)**

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

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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

(EFFLUENT WATER- FOUR PARAMETERS)

Name of the Cluster: **Cluster -VII**		Month: **AUG. 2019**	Name of the Station: **Mine Discharge of Dhansar UGP**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**MW7** First Fortnight 16.08.2019	**MW7** Second Fortnight 30.08.2019	**As per MOEF General Standards for schedule VI**
1	Total Suspended Solids	65	50	*100 (Max)*
2	pH	7.93	8.02	*5.5 - 9.0*
3	Oil & Grease	<2.0	<2.0	*10 (Max)*
4	COD	32	36	*250 (Max)*

All values are expressed in mg/lit except pH.

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 QUALITY MONITORING

4.1 Location of sampling sites

i) **Kusunda OCP (N10)**
ii) **Hurriladih UGP (N28)**
iii) **Dobari UGP (N11)**
iv) **Moonidih Washery (N29)**

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 MoEF&CC. 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.

NOISE LEVEL DATA

Name of the Project: **Cluster -VII**			Month: **AUG. 2019**		
Sl. No.	**Station Name/Code**	**Category of area**	**Date**	**Noise level dB(A)LEQ**	***Permissible Limit of Noise level in dB(A)***
1	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	12.08.19	57.2	*75*
2	**Kusunda OCP (N10)**	**Industrial area**	30.08.19	61.6	*75*
3	**Dobari UGP (N11)**	**Industrial area**	12.08.19	56.5	*75*
4	**Dobari UGP (N11**	**Industrial area**	29.08.19	57.7	*75*
5	**Hurriladih UGP (N28)**	**Industrial area**	07.08.19	46.1	*75*
6	**Hurriladih UGP (N28)**	**Industrial area**	20.08.19	65.8	*75*
7	**Moonidih Washery (N29)**	**Industrial area**	08.08.19	64.5	*75*
8	**Moonidih Washery (N29)**	**Industrial area**	19.08.19	62.5	*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,**

Analysed By
JSA/SA/SSA

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

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

Ambient Air Quality Standards for Jharia Coal Field

As per the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2000 notified vide notification G.S.R. 742(E), dated 25.9.2000.

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

Note:

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

** 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 consecutivedays.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

New Delhi the 18th November 2009

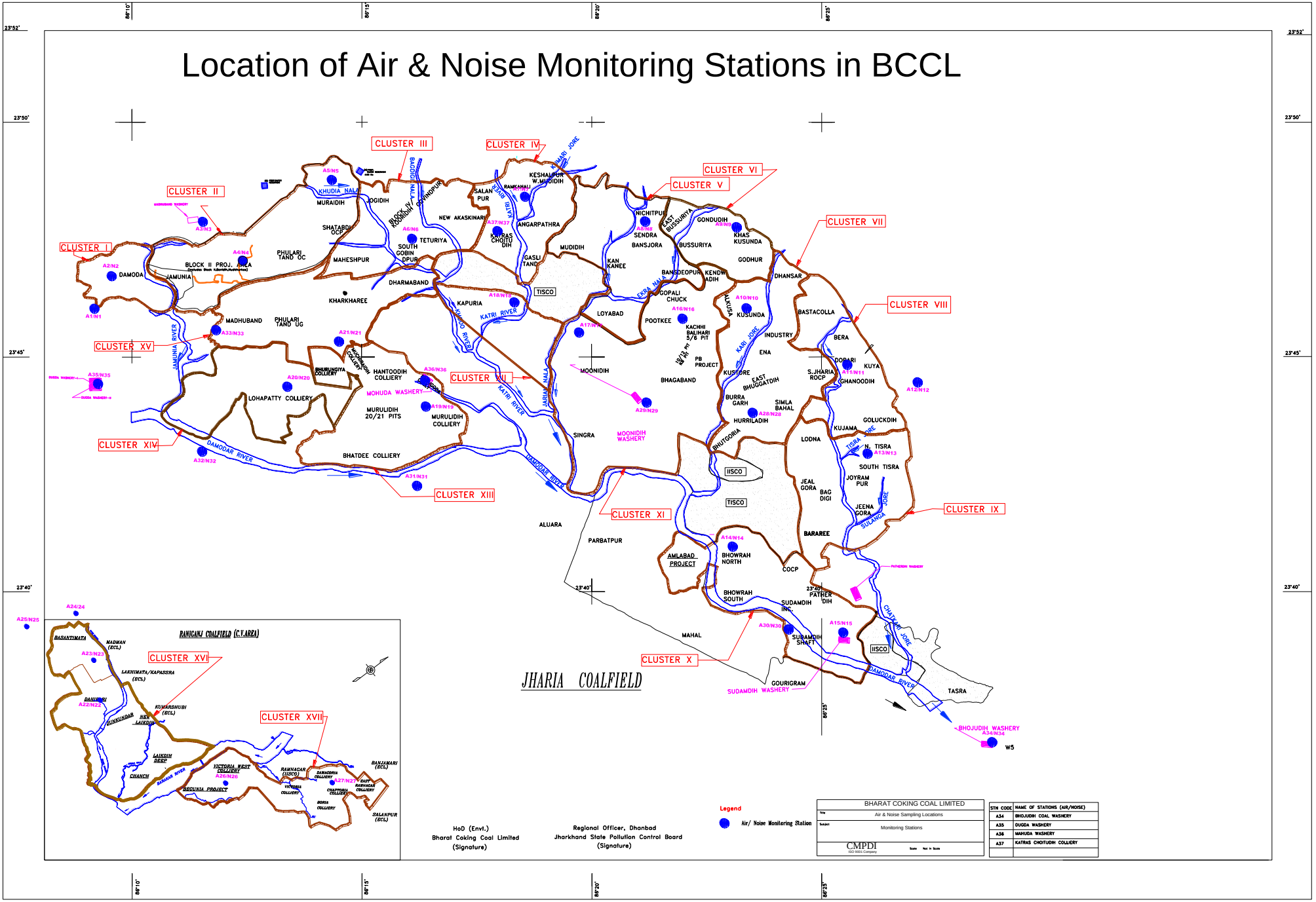
In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) (h) of section 16 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Act No. 14 of 1981), and in supersession of the notification No(s).S.O.384(E), dated 11th April 1994 and S.O.935(E), dated 14th October 1998, the Central Pollution Control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

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

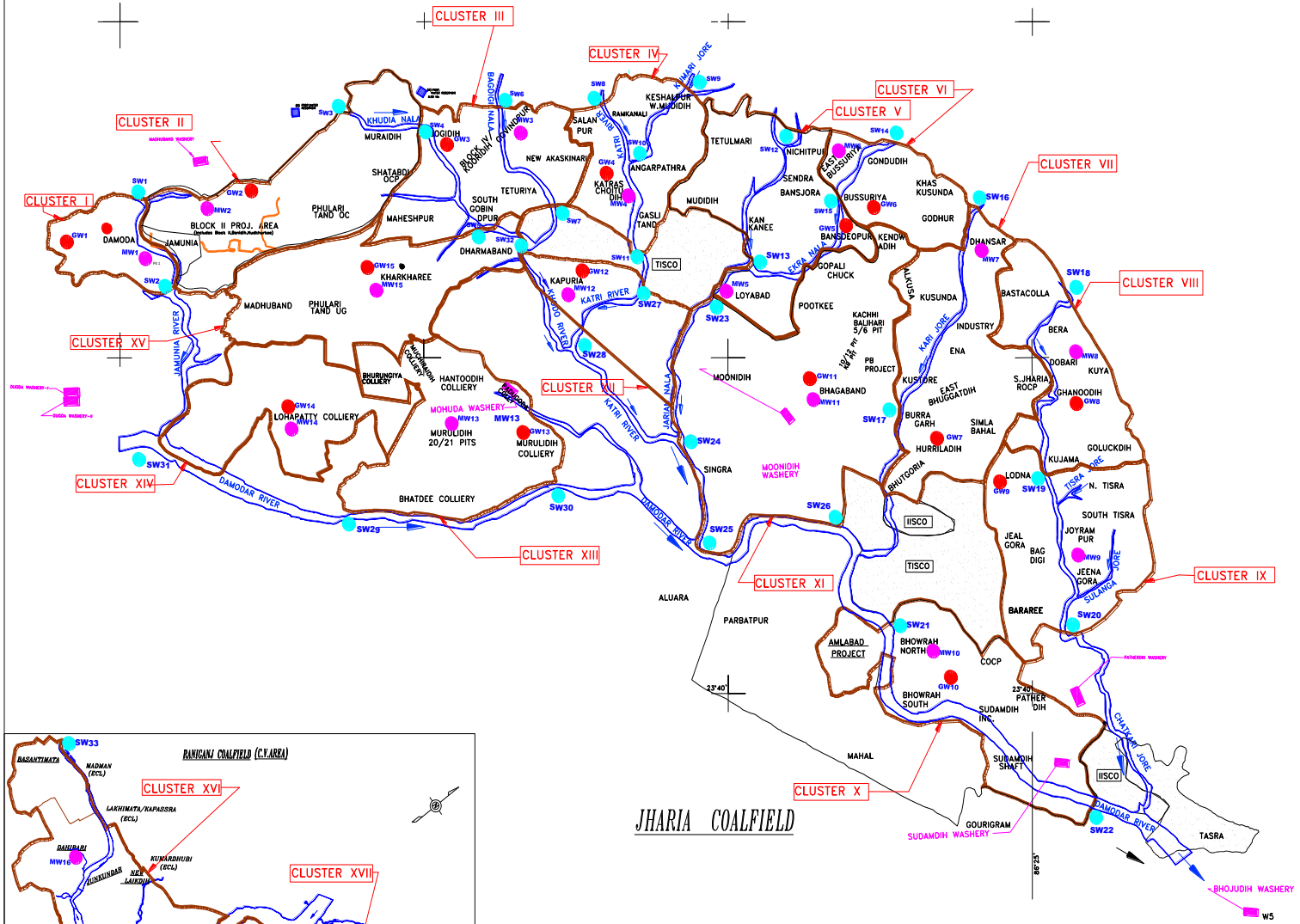
* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

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

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


Location of Air & Noise Monitoring Stations in BCCL
CLUSTER I
CLUSTER II
CLUSTER III
CLUSTER IV
CLUSTER V
CLUSTER VI
CLUSTER VII
CLUSTER VIII
CLUSTER IX
CLUSTER X
CLUSTER XI
CLUSTER XII
CLUSTER XIII
CLUSTER XIV
CLUSTER XV
CLUSTER XVI
CLUSTER XVII
JHARIA COALFIELD
RANIGANJ COALFIELD (C.V.AREA)
DAMODAR RIVER
KATRI RIVER
JAMUNIA RIVER
BARAKAR RIVER
MOHUDA WASHERY
MOONIDIH WASHERY
SUDAMDIH WASHERY
BHOJUDIH WASHERY
TISCO
IISCO
COCP
Legend
Air/ Noise Monitoring Station
HoD (Envt.)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited
(Signature)
Regional Officer, Dhanbad
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
(Signature)
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Air & Noise Sampling Locations
Monitoring Stations
CMPDI
STN CODE
NAME OF STATIONS (AIR/NOISE)
A34 BHOJUDIH COAL WASHERY
A35 DUGDA WASHERY
A36 MAHUDA WASHERY
A37 KATRAS CHOITUDIH COLLIERY

Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

WATER QUALITY REPORT
OF
BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED,
CLUSTER – VII

(FOR THE Q.E. DECEMBER, 2018)

E. C. no. J-11015/238/2010-IA.II (M) dated 06.02.2013.

CMPDI
ISO 9001 Company
Regional Institute-II
Dhanbad, Jharkhand

CLUSTER - VII

(FOR THE Q.E. December, 2018)

CONTENTS

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 $23^0$37' N to $23^0$52' N latitudes and $86^0$09' E to $86^0$30' E longitude occupying an area of 450 Sq.km. BCCL has awarded Environmental monitoring work of Jharia Coalfield (JCF) to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The environmental monitoring has been carried out as per the conditions laid down by the MoEF&CC while granting environmental clearance of project, consent letter issued by the respective SPCB, and other statutory requirements.

2.0 Sampling location and rationale

2.1 Water sampling stations

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

2.2 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.

3.0 Methodology of sampling and analysis

3.1 Water quality

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis and for 27 parameters on half yearly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi.

3.2 Heavy Metal in Ambient Air

Parameters chosen for assessment of Heavy metal in Ambient Air Quality were cadmium (Cd), Mercury (Hg), Arsenic (As), Chromium (Cr), Nickel (Ni), and Lead (Pb). Respirable Dust Samplers (RDS) & fine particulates for PM 2.5 sampler were used for sampling PM 10

& PM 2.5 respectively. These heavy metals are analyzed regularly on half yearly basis. The samples were analyzed in Environmental Laboratory of CMPDI, RI-II, Dhanbad

4.0 Results and interpretations

4.1 Water quality

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

4.2 Heavy Metal in Ambient Air

The results of Heavy metal in Ambient Air Quality are presented in tabular form for each monitoring station. The concentration of heavy metals in ambient air is well within the permissible limit.

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-VII is in the Eastern part of the Jharia coalfield of BCCL area. It includes a group of 13 Mines (viz. Dhansar UG/OC, Alkusa UG, Kusunda OC, Industry UG, Ena OC, Viswakarma OC, East Bhuggatdih, South Jharia/Rajapur OC, Burragarh UG, Simlabahal UG, Hurriladih UG, Bhutgoria UG and Kustore UG mines. The Cluster – VII is situated about 25 - 30 kms from Dhanbad Railway Station. The mines of this Cluster – VII are operating since pre nationalization period (prior to 1972-73). It is connected by both Railway and Road. The Kari Jore flows in the mid part of the cluster area.

1.2 The Cluster-VII is designed to produce 6.227 MTPA (normative) and 8.161 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal.

The Project has Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a rated capacity 6.227 MTPA (normative) and 8.161 MTPA (peak) capacity of coal production vide letter no. J-11015/238/2010-IA.II (M) dated 6th February, 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

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

2.1 Location of sampling station and their rationale:

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

2.2 Ambient Air Quality Sampling Locations

I. **CORE ZONE Monitoring Location**

i) Kusunda OCP (A10): Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$46' 49.07'' N & 86^0 24' 15.71'' E.

ii) Hurriladih UGP (A28): The location of the sampling station is $23^0$44' 4.18'' N & 86^0 24. 6.21 E.

II. **BUFFER ZONE Monitoring Location**

i) Dobari UGP (A11): Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$45'50.00'' N & $86^0$26' 1.00'' E.

ii) Moonidih Washery (A29): Industrial Area The location of the sampling station is $23^0$44'26.00'' N & $86^0$21'16.00''E.

2.3 Results and interpretations

The results of Heavy metal in Ambient Air Quality are presented in tabular form for each monitoring station. The concentration of heavy metals in ambient air is well within the permissible limit.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2018-19[1].**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster -VII** PERIOD: **Q. E. DEC- 2018.**

AREA: Dhansar UGP **Month: DEC 2018**

Heavy Metal Analysis report of Ambient Air Quality

SAMPLE	Cadmium(Cd) (µg/m3)	Mercury(Hg) (µg/m3)	Arsenic(As) (ng/m3)	Chromium(Cr) (µg/m3)	Nickel (Ni) (ng/m3)	Lead (Pb) (µg/m3)
Kusunda OCP (A10)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.07
Dobari UGP (A11):	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.04
Hurriladih UGP (A28)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.03
Moonidih Washery (A29)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.01	<0.1	0.03

[1] **AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE BY HOD (ENV), CMPDI, RL-2, DHANBAD,** 21/07/19 **DATED 20.07.19**

CHAPTER – II
WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Location of sampling sites

(Refer **Plate No. - I**)

i) Drinking Water Quality at **Hurriladih (DW7)**

ii) Surface Water Quality at **U/S of Kari Jore (SW16)**

iii) Surface Water Quality at **D/S of Kari Jore (SW17)**

iv) Mine Effluent Quality at **Dhansar UGP (MW-7)**

3.2 Methodology of sampling and analysis

Water samples were collected as per standard practice. Effluent samples were analyzed for 25 parameters on quarterly basis and for 27 parameters on half yearly basis. The drinking and Surface water samples were collected and analyzed for 25 and 17 parameters respectively, on quarterly basis. Thereafter the samples were preserved and analyzed at the Environmental Laboratory at CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi.

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

(SURFACE WATER- 17 PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2018-19[2].**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VII** Period: **Q. E. December, 2018.**

Stations:

1. Upstream in Kari Jore SW-16
2. Downstream in Kari Jore SW-17

Date of Sampling:

27/12/2018

27/12/2018

Sl. No	Parameter	Sampling Stations				Detection Limit	IS:2296 – 1982 (Inland surface water) Class C	BIS Standard & Method
		SW-16	SW-17					
1	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002			0.002	0.2	IS 3025/37:1988 R : 2003, AAS-VGA
2	BOD (3 days 27°C), mg/l, Max	2.6	2.2			2.00	300	IS 3025 /44: 1993, R : 2003 3 day incubation at 27°C
3	Colour	colourless	colourless			Qualitative	Qualitative	Physical/Qualitative
4	Chlorides (as Cl), mg/l, Max	22	20			2.00	600	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	<0.03	<0.03			0.03	1.5	IS 3025 /42 : 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Disolved Oxygen, min.	3.8	4.0			0.10	4	IS 3025/381989, R : 2003, Winkler Azide
7	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.48	0.51			0.02	1.5	APHA, 22nd Edition SPADNS
8	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	0.033	0.026			0.01	0.05	APHA, 22nd Edition, 1,5 - Diphenylcarbohydrazide
9	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	0.573	0.523			0.06	50	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	<0.005	<0.005			0.005	0.1	APHA, 22nd Edition AAS-GTA
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	13.42	14.09			0.50	50	APHA, 22nd Edition, UV-Spectrphotometric
12	pH value	8.21	8.31			2.5	6.5-8.5	IS-3025/11:1983, R-1996, Electrometric
13	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002			0.002	0.0005	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
14	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002	<0.002			0.002	0.05	APHA, 22nd Edition AAS-GTA
15	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	64	58			2.00	400	APHA, 22nd Edition Turbidity
16	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	168	198			25.00	1500	IS 3025 /16:1984 R : 2006, Gravimetric
17	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.244	0.068			0.01	5.0	IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame

*All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

[2] **AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE BY HOD (ENV), CMPDI, RL-2, DHANBAD,** 21/07/19 **DATED 20.07.19**

WATER QUALITY

(DRINKING WATER- 25 PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2018-19[3].**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VII** Period: **Q. E. December, 2018.**

Stations: **Date of Sampling:**

1. Drinking Water from Hurriladih DW-7 26/12/2018

Sl.No	Parameter	Sampling Stations				Detection Limit	IS:10500 Drinking Water Standards	Standard / Test Method
		DW-7						
1	Boron (as B), mg/l, Max	<0.2				0.20	0.5	APHA, 22nd Edition ,Carmine
2	Colour,in Hazen Units	1				1	5	APHA, 22nd Edition ,Pt.-Co. Method
3	Calcium (as Ca), mg/l, Max	98				1.60	75	IS-3025/40:1991, EDTA
4	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, Max	28				2.00	250	IS-3025/32:1988, R-2007, Argentometric
5	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, Max	0.04				0.03	0.05	IS 3025/42 : 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
6	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, Max	0.62				0.02	1.0	APHA, 22nd Edition , SPADNS
7	Free Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Min	<0.02				0.02	0.2	APHA, 22nd Edition, DPD
8	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, Max	<0.06				0.06	0.3	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
9	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, Max	0.03				0.005	0.01	APHA, 22nd Edition, AAS-GTA
10	Manganese (as Mn), mg/l, Max	0.04				0.02	0.1	IS-3025/59:2006, AAS-Flame
11	Nitrate (as NO_3), mg/l, Max	13.41				0.5	45	APHA, 22nd Edition, UV-Spectrphotometric
12	Odour	Agreeable				Qualitative	Agreeable	IS 3025 /05:1983, R-2012, Qualitative
13	pH value	8.24				2.5	6.5 to 8.5	IS-3025/11:1983, R-1996, Electrometric
14	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, Max	<0.001				0.001	0.001	APHA, 22nd Edition,4-Amino Autipyrine
15	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, Max	<0.002				0.002	0.01	APHA, 22nd Edition, AAS-GTA
16	Sulphate (as SO_4) mg/l, Max	144				2.00	200	APHA, 22nd Edition. Turbidity
17	Taste	Acceptable				Qualitative	Acceptable	APHA, 22nd Edition. Taste
18	Total Alkalinity (c_aco_3),, mg/l, Max	210				4.00	200	IS-3025/23:1986, Titration
19	Total Arsenic (as As), mg/l, Max	<0.002				0.002	0.01	IS 3025/ 37:1988 R : 2003, AAS-VGA
20	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, Max	<0.04				0.04	0.05	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
21	Total Dissolved Solids, mg/l, Max	762				25.00	500	IS 3025 /16:1984 R : 2006, Gravimetric
22	Total Hardness (c_aco_3), mg/l, Max	546				4.00	200	IS-3025/21:1983, R-2002, EDTA
23	Turbidity, NTU, Max	2				1.0	1	IS-3025/10:1984 R-1996, Nephelometric
24	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, Max	0.14				0.01	5.0	IS 3025/ 49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
25	Nickel as Ni, mg/l Max	<0.005				0.005	0.02	

*All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

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WATER QUALITY

(MINE WATER- 27 PARAMETERS)

Name of the Company: **Bharat Coking Coal Limited** Year : **2018-19[4].**

Name of the Cluster : **Cluster - VII** Period: **Q. E. December, 2018.**

Effluent water of BCCL Mines					**Date of Sampling:**
Sample Code : Mine Water Discharge Dhansar UGP MW-7					22.12.18
Sl.No.	**Parameter**	**Results MW-7 22.12.18**	**Detection Limit**	**MOEF -SCH-VI STANDARDS Class 'A'**	**BIS Standard & Method**
1	Ammonical Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	<0.02	0.02	50.0	IS 3025/34:1988, R : 2009, Nessler's
2	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, *Max*	<0.002	0.002	0.2	IS 3025/37:1988 R : 2003, AAS-VGA
3	B.O.D (3 days 27°C), mg/l, Max	<2	2.00	30.0	IS 3025 /44:1993,R:2003 3 day incubation at 27°C
4	Colour	colourless	Qualitative	Qualitative	Physical/Qualitative
5	COD, mg/l, Max	36	4.00	250.0	APHA, 22nd Edition, Closed Reflux, Titrimetric
6	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, *Max*	<0.03	0.03	3.0	IS 3025/42: 1992 R : 2009, AAS-Flame
7	Dissolved Phosphate, mg/l, Max	0.50	0.30	5.0	APHA, 22nd Edition Molybdovanadate
8	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, *Max*	0.44	0.02	2.0	APHA, 22nd Edition, SPADNS
9	Free Ammonia, mg/l, Max	<0.01	0.01	5.0	IS:3025/34:1988, Nesseler's
10	Hexavalent Chromium, mg/l, Max	0.039	0.01	0.1	APHA, 22nd Edition, Diphenylcarbohydrazide
11	Iron (as Fe), mg/l, *Max*	0.089	0.06	3.0	IS 3025 /53 : 2003, R : 2009 , AAS-Flame
12	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, *Max*	0.005	0.005	0.1	APHA, 22nd Edition, AAS-GTA
13	Manganese(as Mn), mg/l, Max	0.112	0.02	2.0	IS-3025/59:2006, AAS-Flame
14	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, *Max*	<0.10	0.005	3.0	IS-3025/54:2003, AAS-Flame
15	Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l, *Max*	1.86	0.50	10.0	APHA, 22nd Edition, UV-Spectrphotometric
16	Oil & Grease, mg/l, Max	<2.0	2.00	10.0	IS 3025/39:1991, R : 2003, Partition Gravimetric
17	pH value	7.28	2.5	5.5 to 9.0	IS-3025/11:1983, R-1996, Electrometric
18	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH),mg/l, *Max*	<0.002	0.002	1.0	APHA, 22nd Edition 4-Amino Antipyrine
19	Selenium (as Se), mg/l, *Max*	<0.002	0.002	0.05	APHA, 22nd Edition, AAS-GTA
20	Sulphide (as SO_3), mg/l, Max	0.021	0.005	2.0	APHA, 22nd Edition Methylene Blue
21	Temperature (^oC)	27.4	Shall not exceed 5^0 C above the receiving temp.		IS-3025/09:1984, Thermometeric
22	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, *Max*	0.210	0.04	2.0	IS-3025/52:2003, AAS-Flame
23	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l, Max	1.0	1.00	100.0	IS:3025/34:1988, Nesseler's
24	Total Residual Chlorine, mg/l, Max	<0.02	0.02	1.0	APHA, 22nd Edition, DPD
25	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l, Max	26	10.00	100.0	IS 3025/17:1984, R :1996, Gravimetric
26	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, *Max*	<0.01	0.01	5.0	IS 3025 /49 : 1994, R : 2009, AAS-Flame
27	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	Qualitative	Is-3015/5:1983/R:2012/Qualitative

*All values are expressed in mg/lit unless specified.

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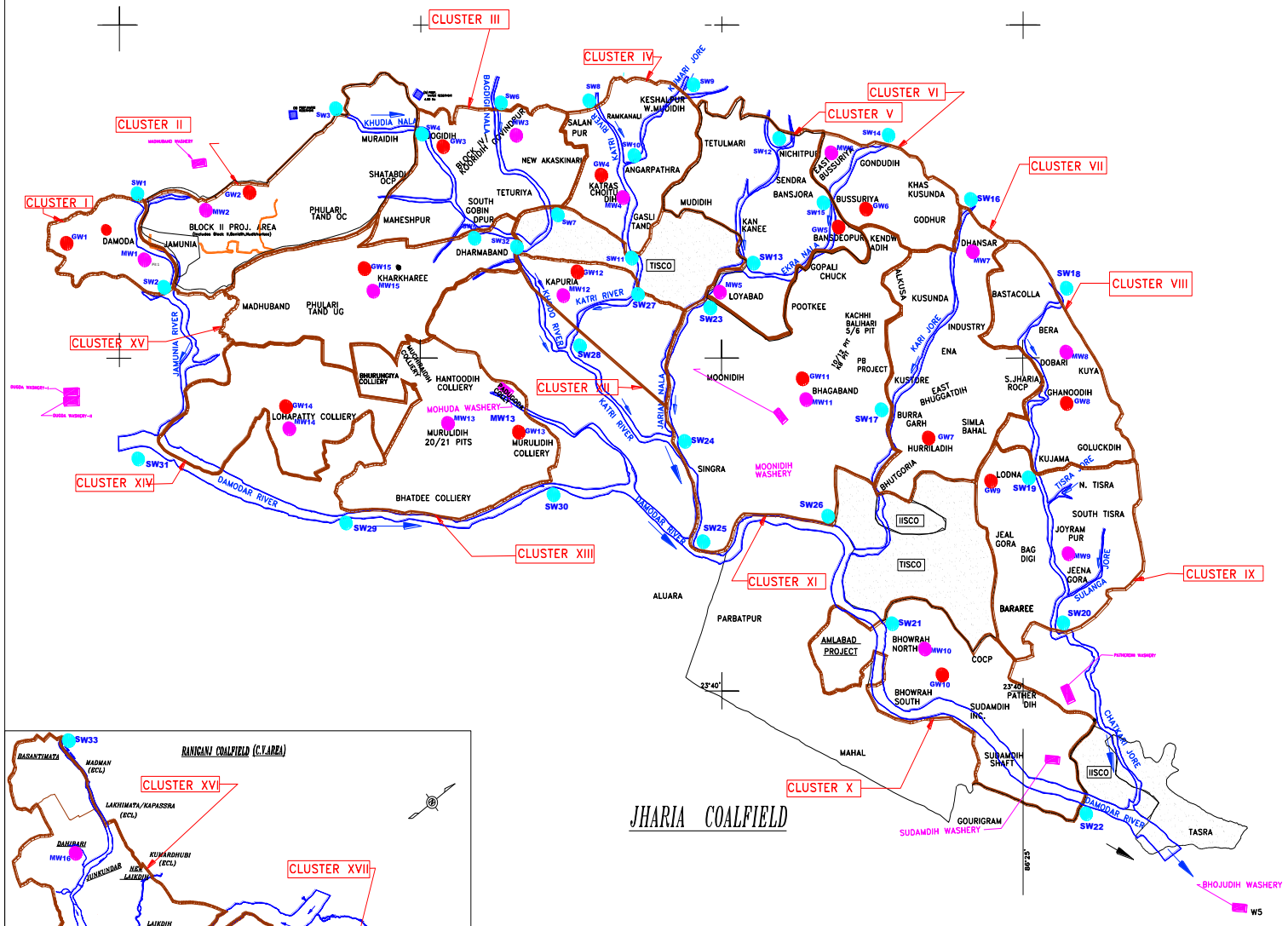
Water Sampling Locations in BCCL



INDEX

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

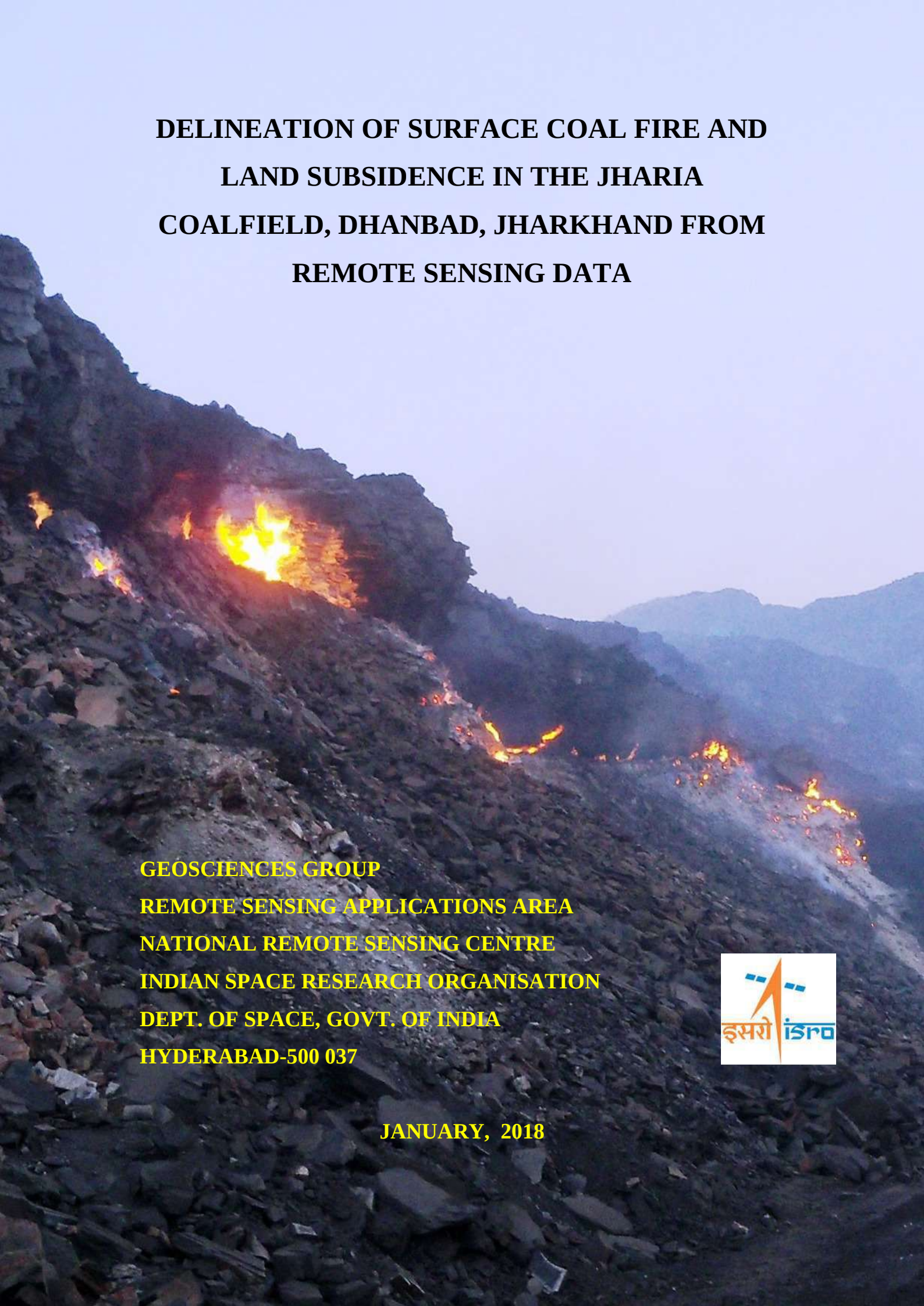
HoD (Envt.)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited
(Signature)

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

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

Customer	BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED
Title	WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
Subject	MONITORING STATIONS

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



GEOSCIENCES GROUP

REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS AREA

NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE

INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

DEPT. OF SPACE, GOVT. OF INDIA

HYDERABAD-500 037

JANUARY, 2018

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

Report for

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED (BCCL)

(A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LTD.)

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, KOYLA BHAWAN

KOYLA NAGAR, DHANBAD – 826 005, JHARKHAND

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HYDERABAD-500 037

JANUARY, 2018

PROJECT TEAM

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

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

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

1.1 Background

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

1.2 Objectives

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

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

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

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

1.3 Study Area

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

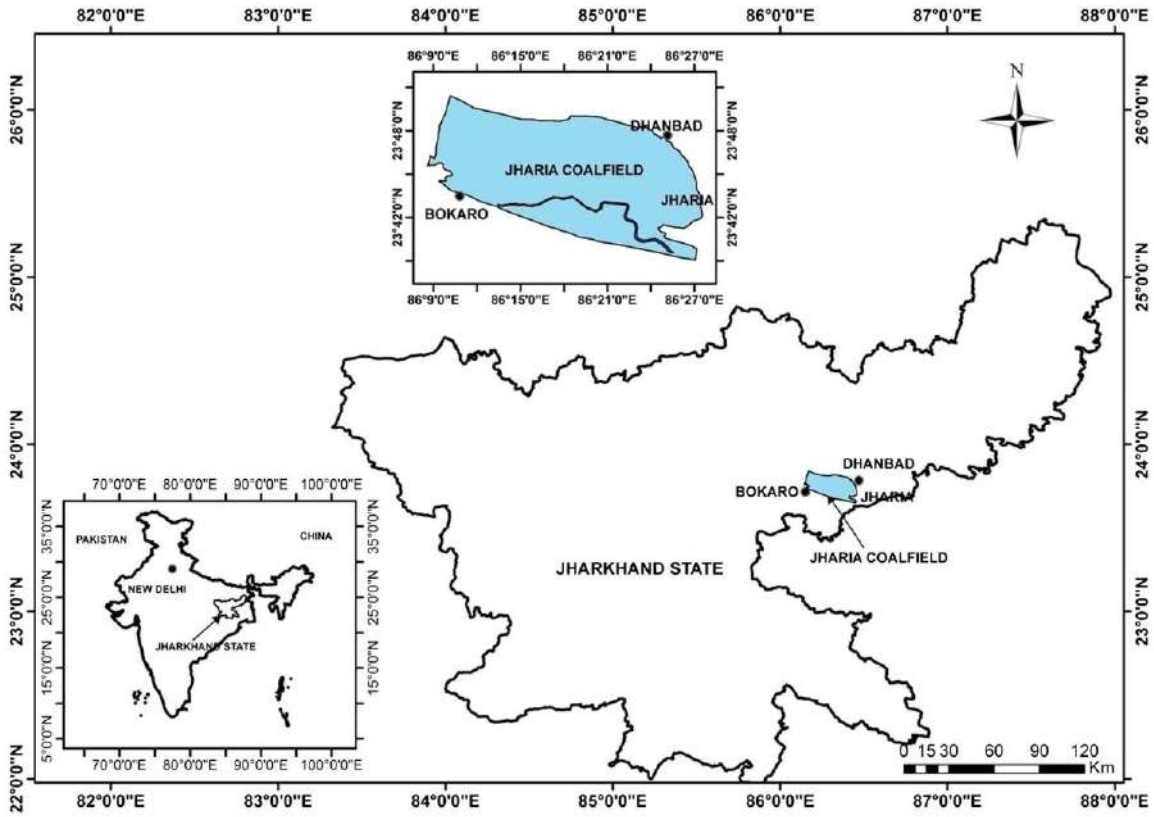

Figure 1: Study area map of Jharia Coalfied, Jharkhand

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Location and Accessibility

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

2.2 Physiography, Drainage and Climate

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

2.3 General Geology

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

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

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

Table 1: Generalised stratigraphy of JCF.

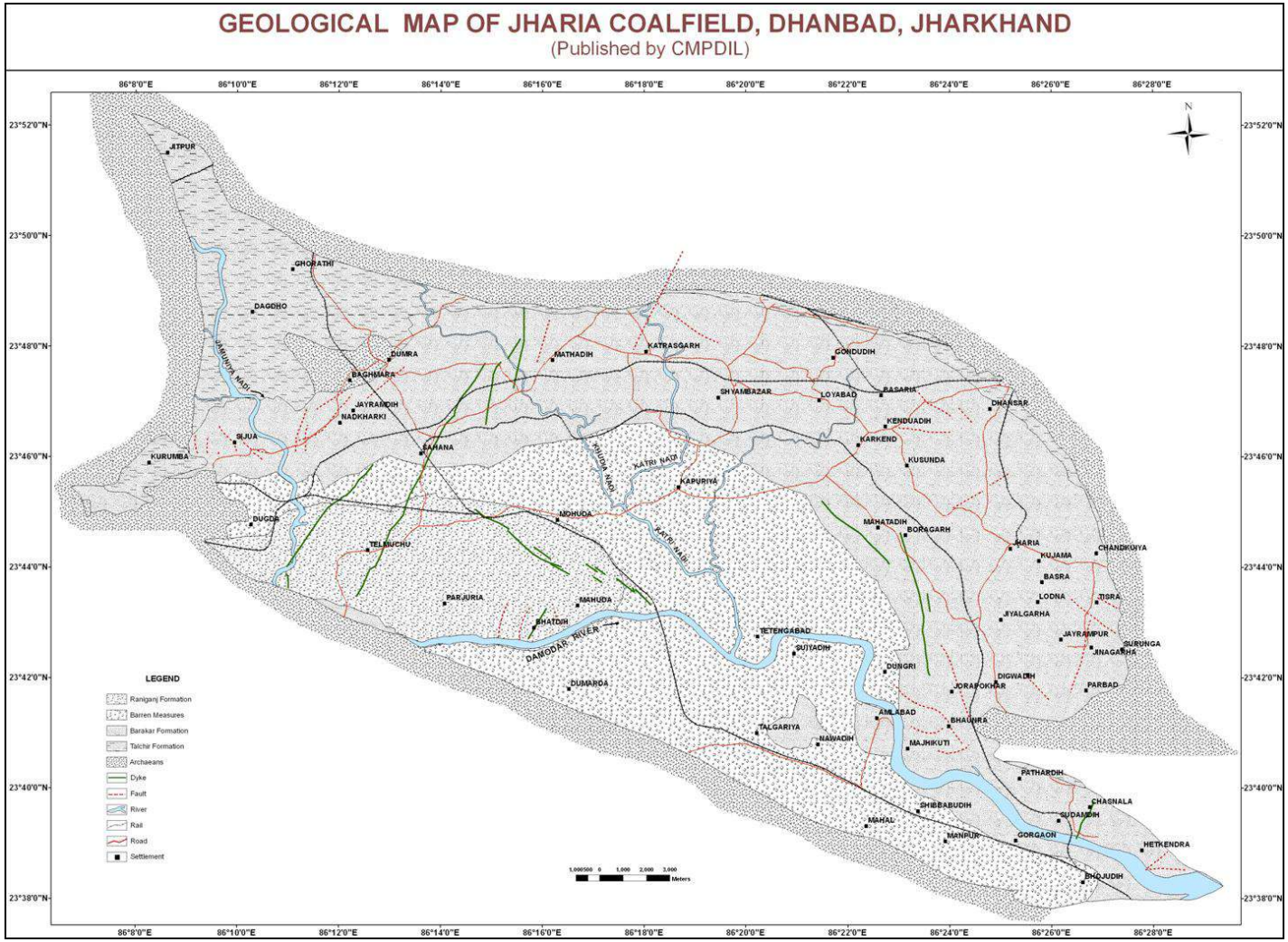

Figure 2 : Geological map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad, Jharkhand (published by CMPIDL)

CHAPTER III

DATA REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Remote Sensing Data

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Ancillary data

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

CHAPTER IV

REMOTE SENSING DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 Processing of Landsat 8 Data

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

T_R = Radiant (brightness) temperature,

K_1 = Calibration constant (1260.56 K),

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

L_λ = Spectral radiance

4.1.2 Thresholding of radiant temperature image

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

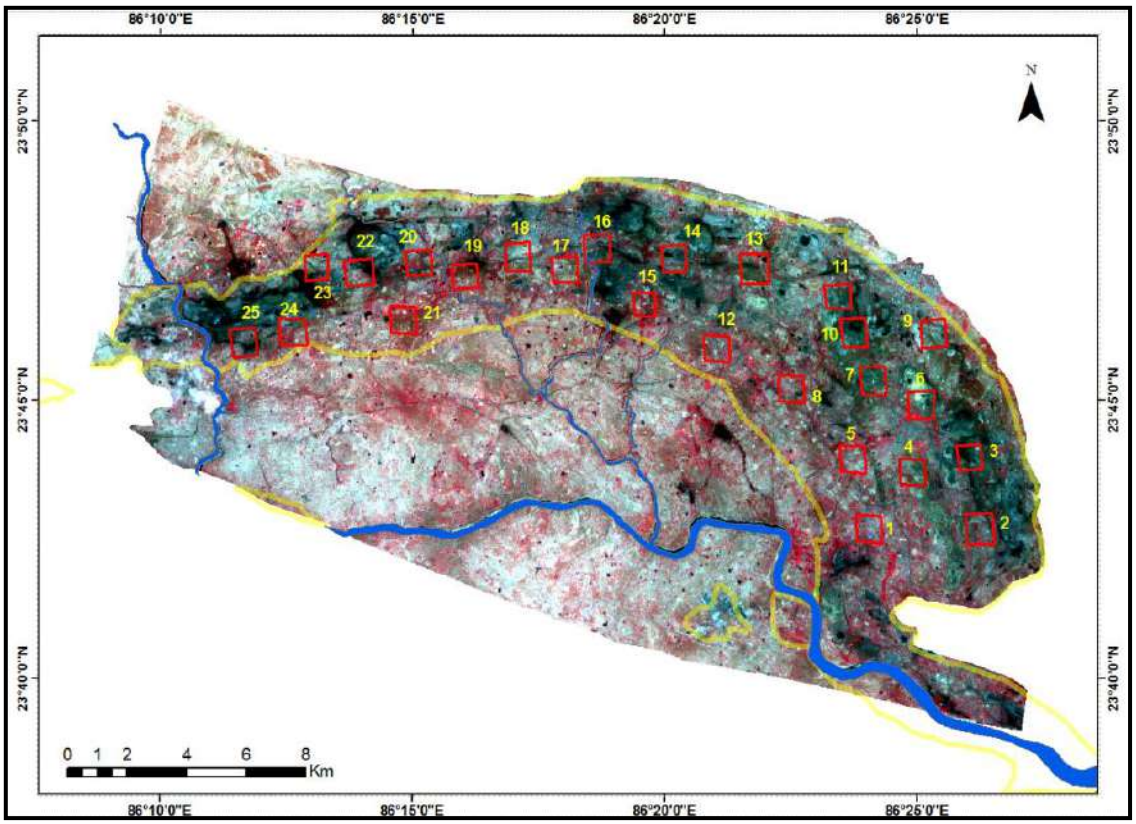

Figure 3. False colour composite image of Jharia Coalfield, with subset blocks (in red boxes) to obtain temperature values (from radiant temperature image) within the Barakar formation across the Jharia coalfield.

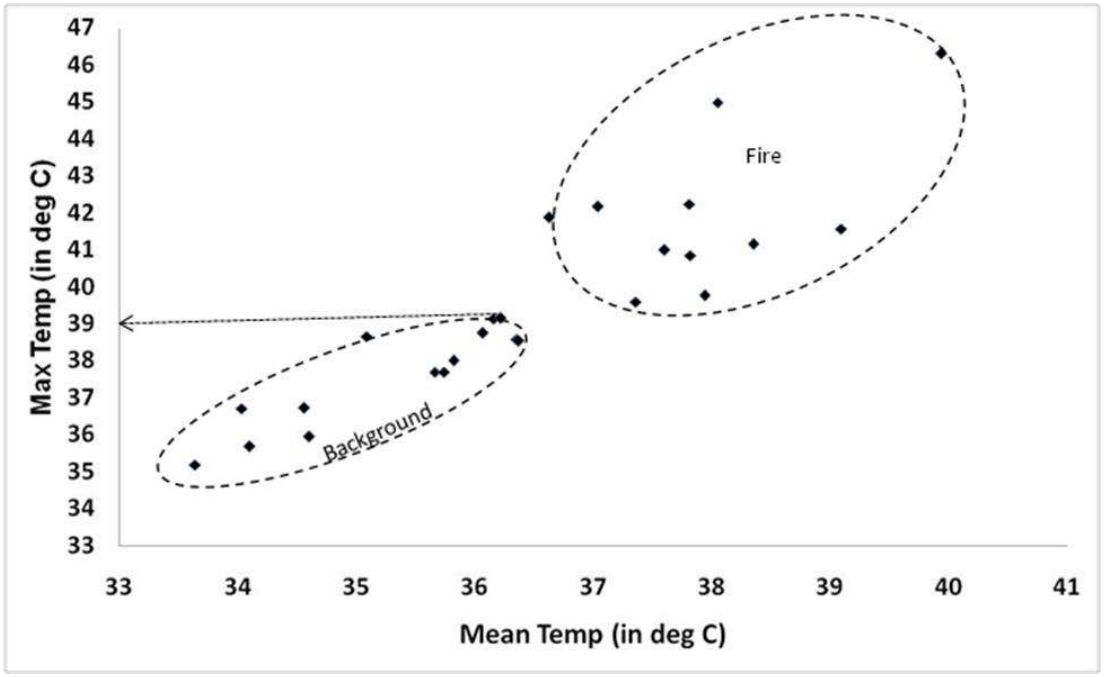

Figure 4. Maximum temperature plotted against mean temperature for various locations; cluster separation observed around 39 °C (marked with arrow)

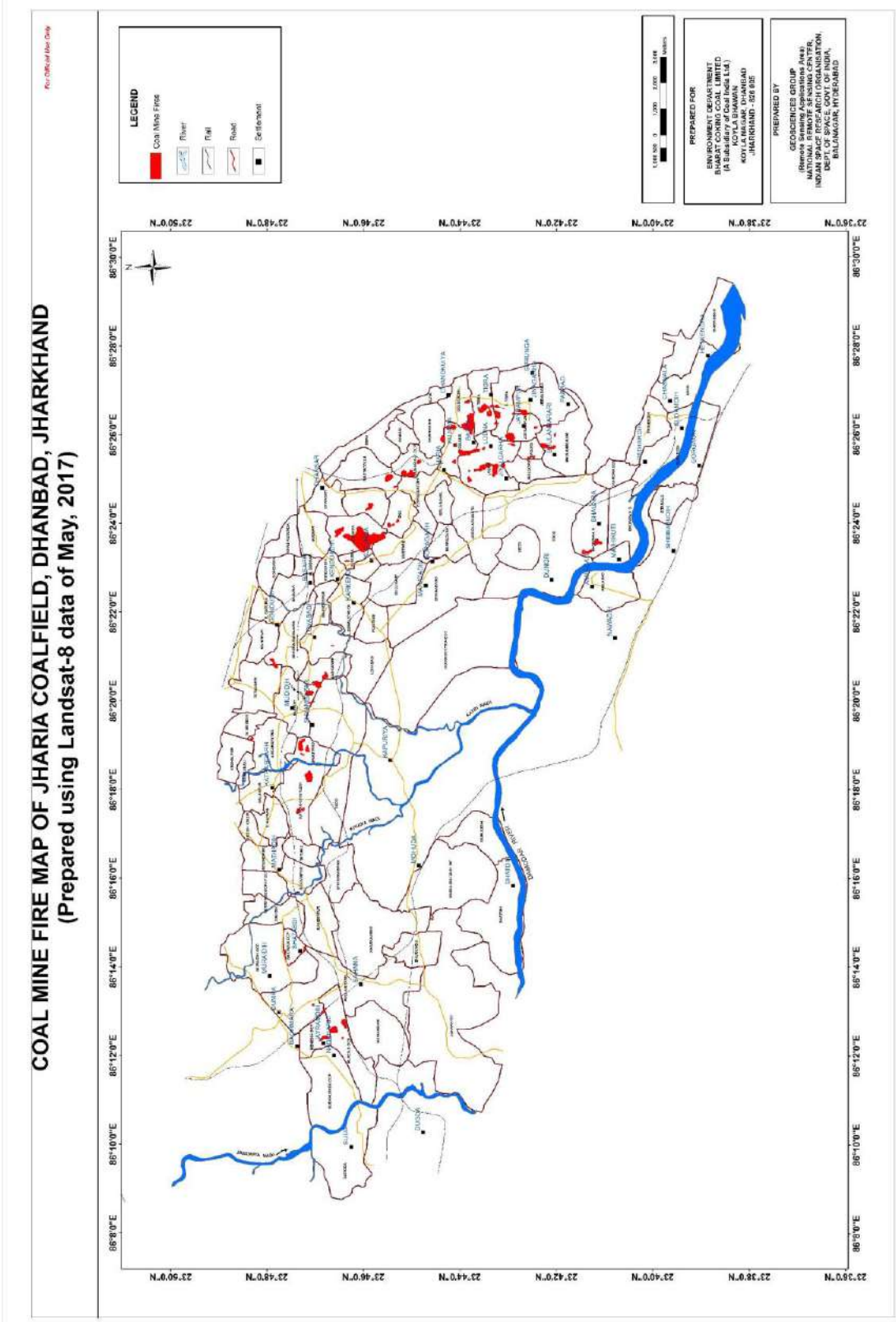

Figure 5: Coal mine fire map (May, 2017) of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad. The fire areas shown in this map have been verified in the field as per field points in figure 13.

4.2 Methodology For Subsidence Detection

4.2.1 Processing of ALOS-PALSAR 2 Data

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

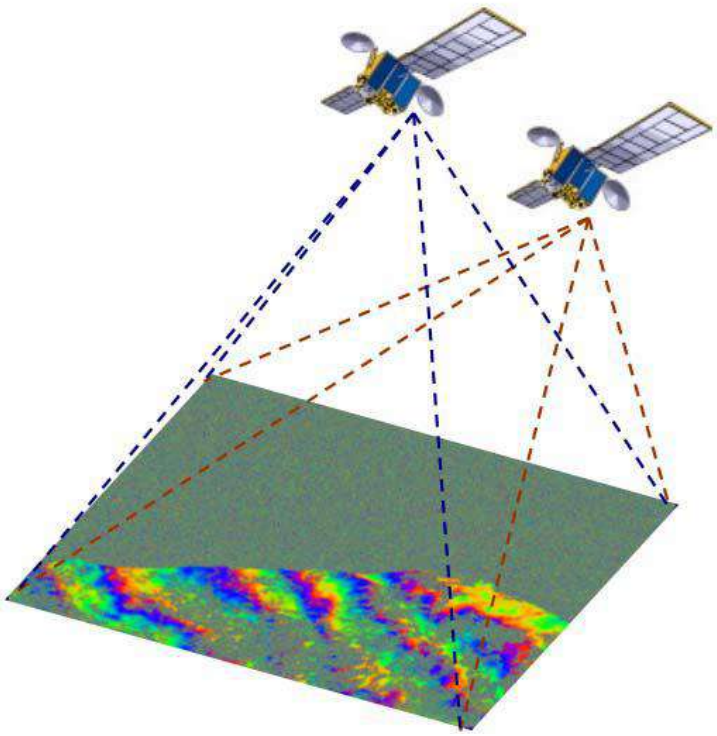

Figure 6. DInSAR acquisition scheme.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

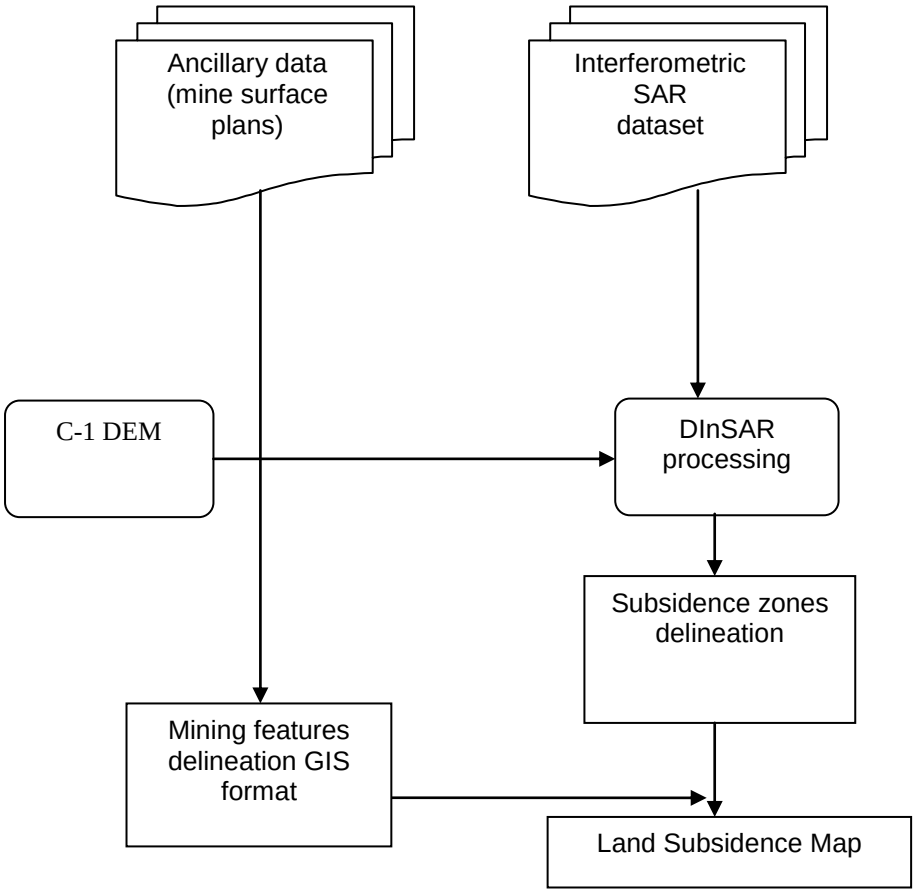

Figure 7. Work flow diagram for generating land subsidence map using DInSAR technique.

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

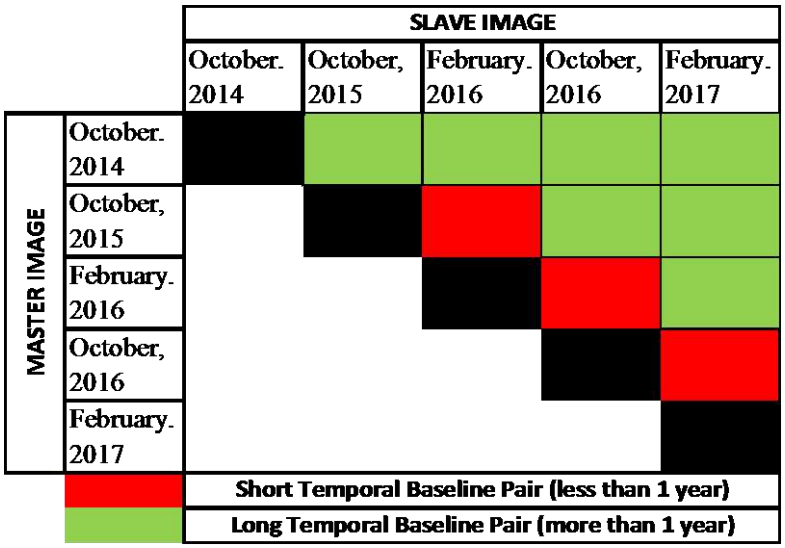

Figure 8. ALOS-PALSAR - 2 Master-Slave pairs for short and long temporal base line processing

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

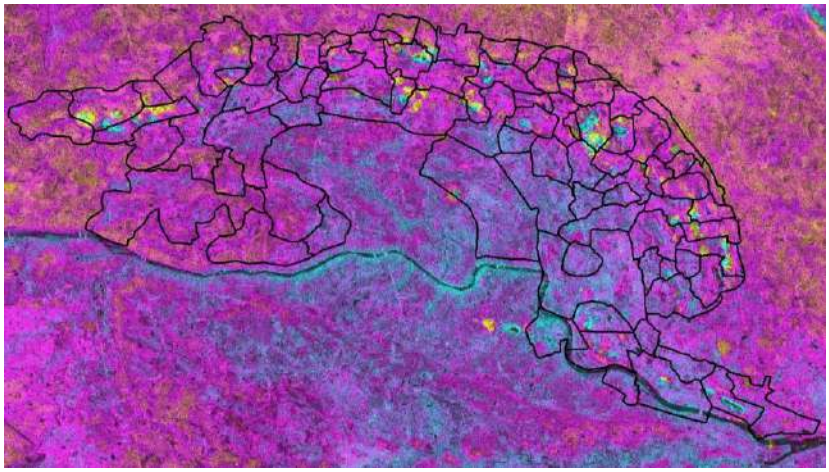

Figure 9. Fringe patterns generated from short baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 16, Slave: Feb, 17).

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

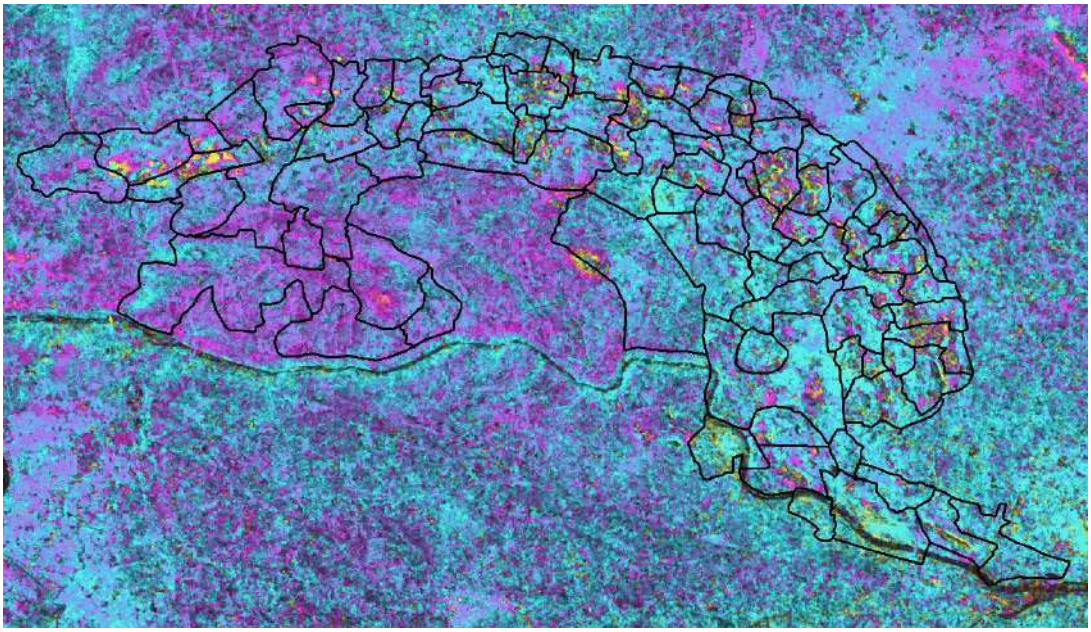

Figure 10. Fringe patterns generated from long baseline processing (e.g. Master: Oct, 15, Slave: Feb, 17).

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

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

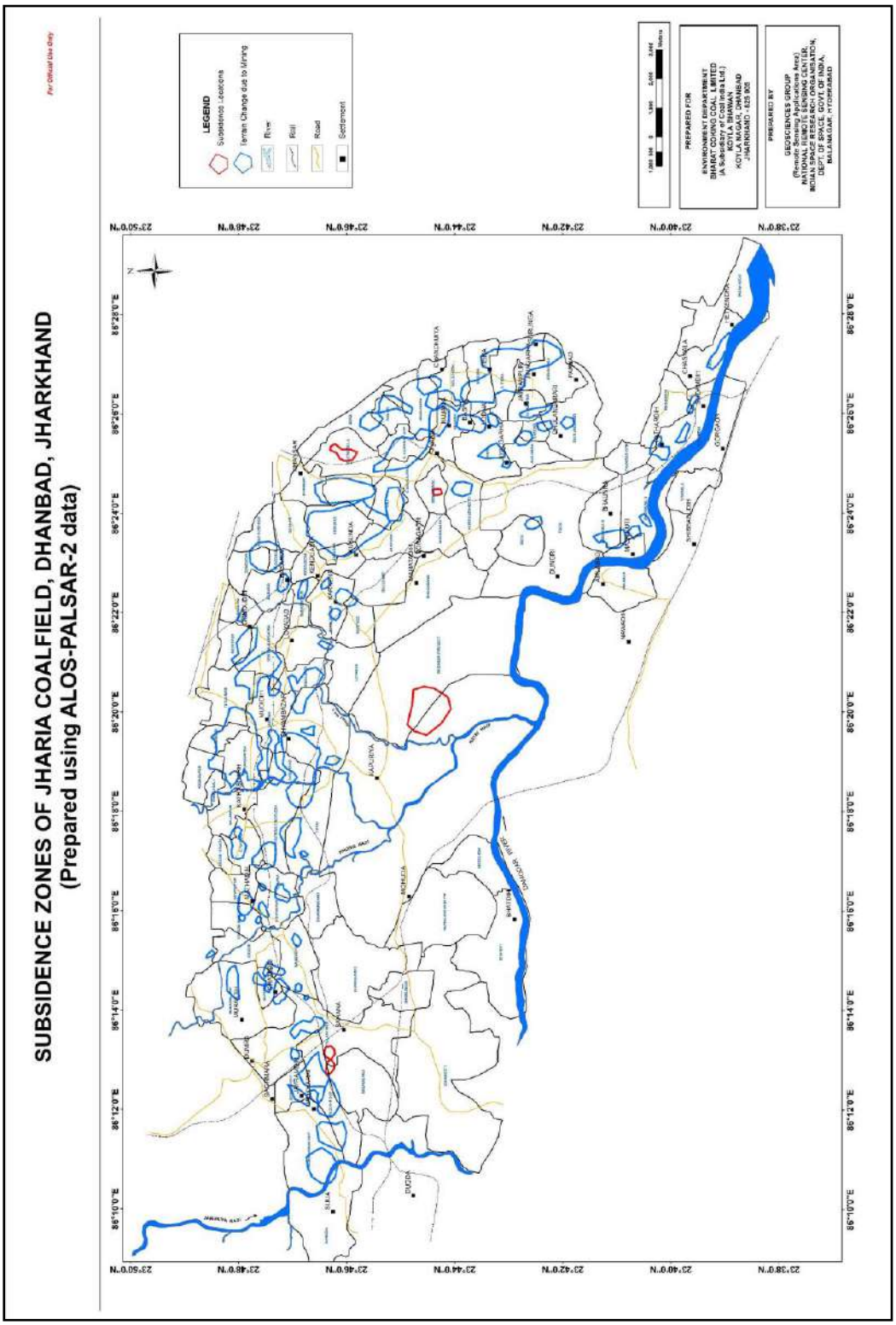

Figure 11: Subsidence map of Jharia coal field, Dhanbad.

CHAPTER V

FIELD WORK

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

The salient overview of the field observations are as follows:

Coal-fire observations:

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

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

Subsidence location observations:

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

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

CHAPTER VI

POST FIELDWORK ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussions

7.1.1 Coal fire analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.2 Subsidence analysis

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

7.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made:

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

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

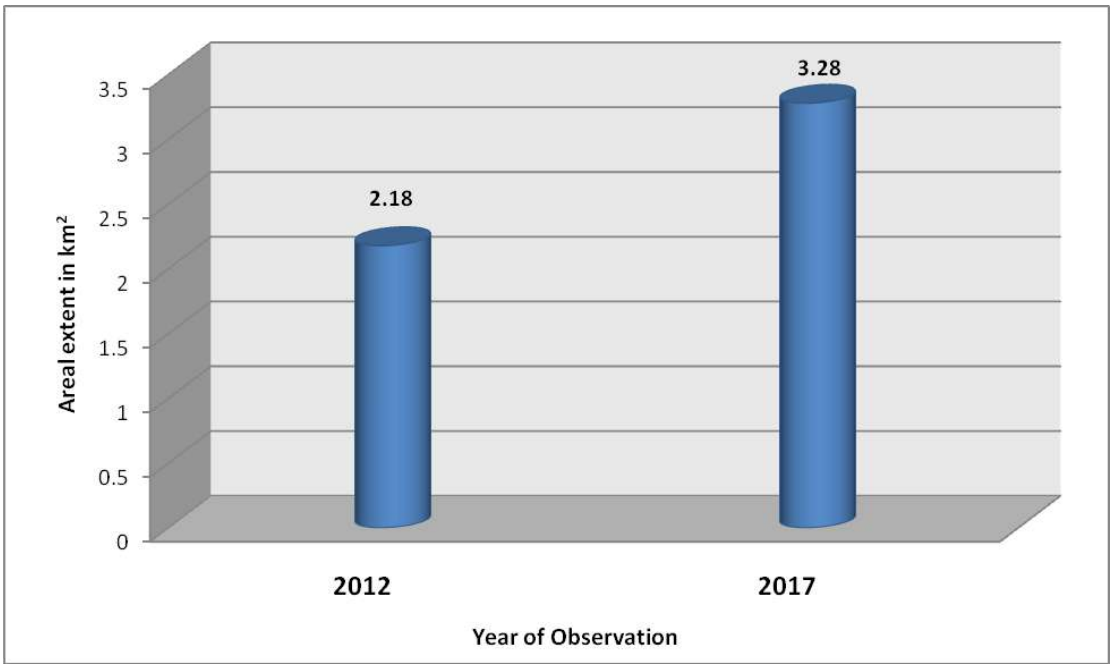

Figure 12: Total fire area statistics

CHAPTER VIII

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Annexure –I

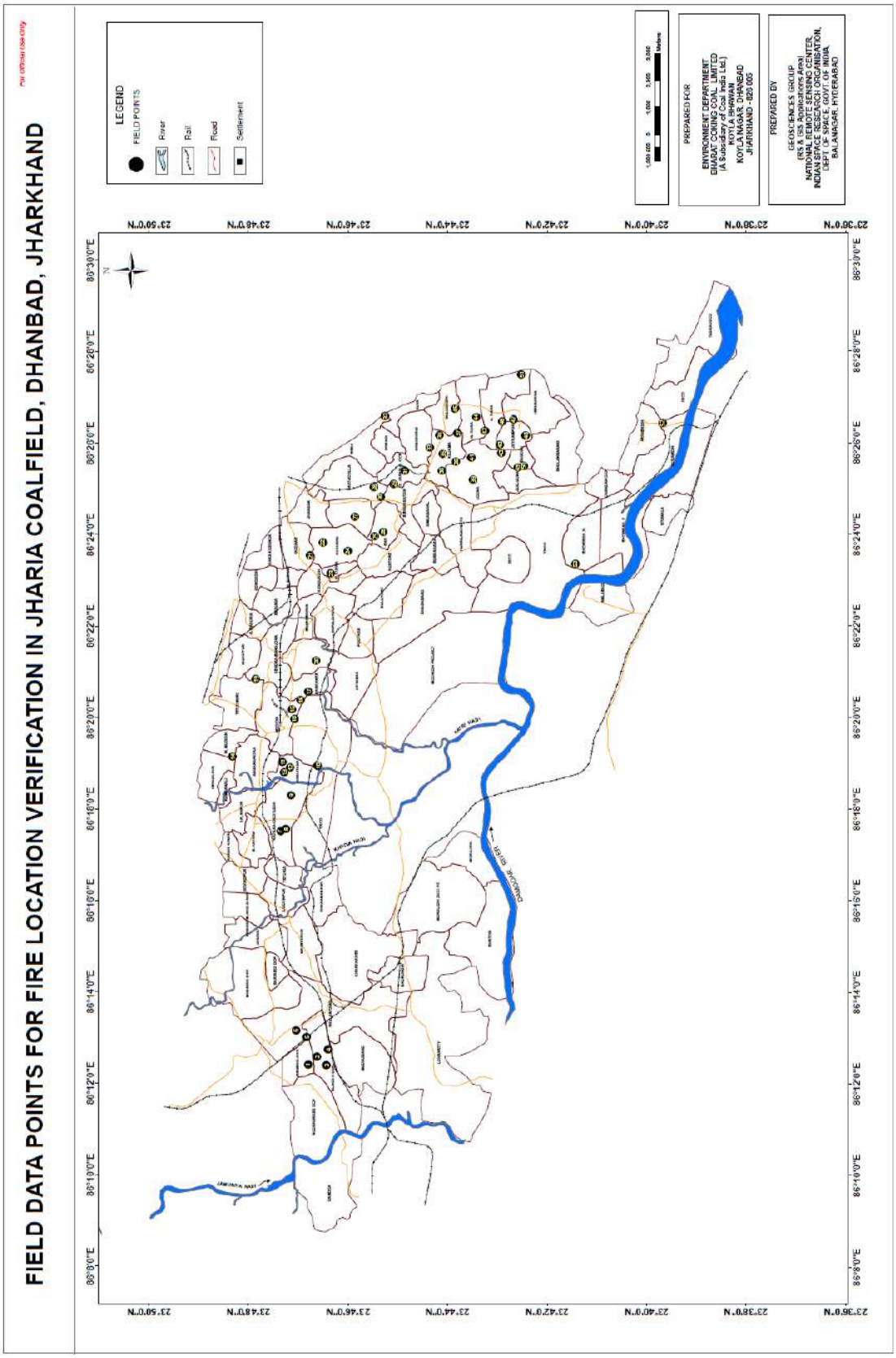

Figure 13. Field data points for coal fire verification

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

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

Annexure –II

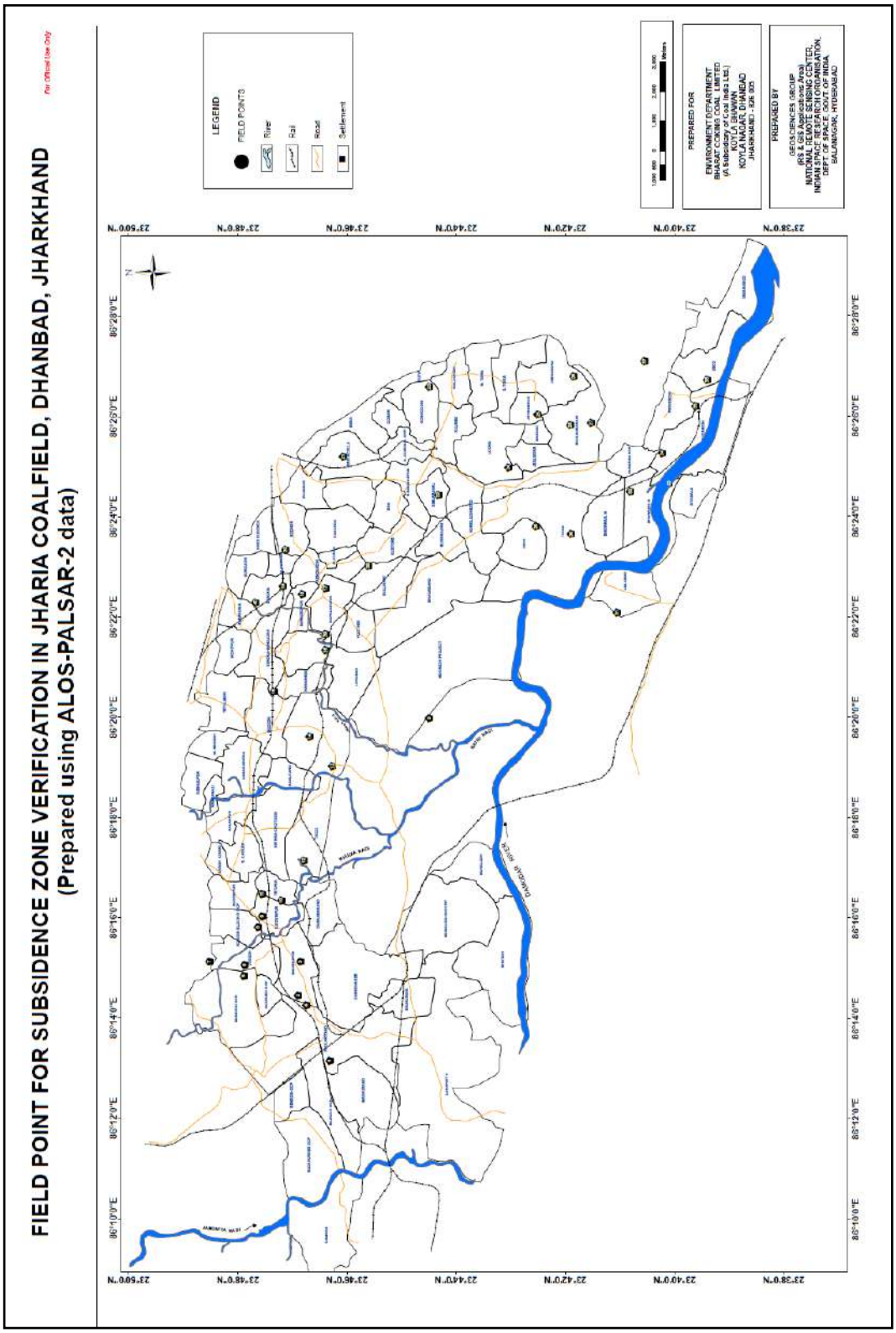

Figure 14. Field data points for subsidence verification

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

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

Annexure –III

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

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

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

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

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

Annexure –IV

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 20: Fume cracks in the Bhulanbarari area.

Progress Report

1st Phase Air Monitoring report for

"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

2019

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Bharat Coking Coal Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, has been operating the majority of the coal mines in the Jharia coal field regions since its inception in 1972. Jharia coal mines are special for its low ash content and high calorific value coals. 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 causes lot of fugitive gaseous and PM emissions. Hence, Jharia region has been under scrutiny by various public authorities and 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 dusts, fugitive emissions, fuel oils, household LPGs, etc. The percentage contribution of these factors in the ambient depends exclusively on the economic activities of that particular region. In order to improve the existing ambient air quality, the major sources of PM emissions first need to be identified. Hence, the environmental clearance committee of MoEF 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 Jharia coalfields region in order to quantify the various sources PM emissions and suggest an effective environmental management plan.

1.2 Project objectives

The major objective of the study 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 to include the entire Jharia Coalfield along with area up to 10 Km from the periphery / boundary of BCCL mines.

The detailed objectives are as following:

i. Ambient Air Monitoring

- ✓ Monitoring of ambient air quality at selected receptor locations for pollutants including PM10, PM 2.5(limited), SO2, NOx, PAHs to establish the status of the air quality in Jharia Coalfields along with 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 calibrate dispersion modelling predictions using measured air quality parameters.

- ✓ To draw supportive data through 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 micro meteorological conditions of the Jharia Coalfields.

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

- ✓ 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.

iii. Source apportionment related

- ✓ To identify and apportion the pollution load at receptor level to various sources in the Jharia Coalfields along with 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 period of the day and day-of-the-week.

iv. Any other item in consensus between both BCCL/CIL & NEERI evolved during the study.

2. Field visit

In connection with the above objectives, the NEERI's team and BCCL's team visited BCCL's Jharia coal filed for 3 days from 23 September to 27 September 2018. The team covered the entire Jharia coalfield, which spans roughly 30km in length and 22 km wide in three days with the following purpose.

To identified the location for air monitoring station in entire Jharia Coal Field region.

2.1 Jharia coalfield maps:

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 and details of the visit along with mine cluster names are given in Table 2.1.

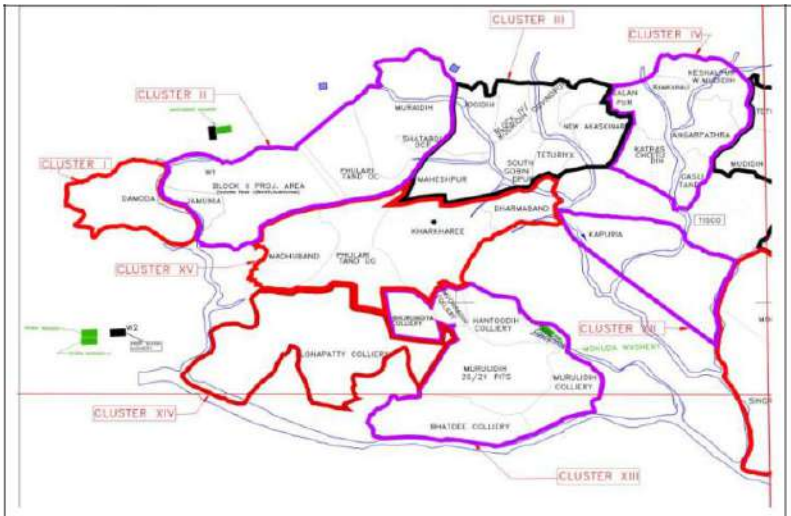
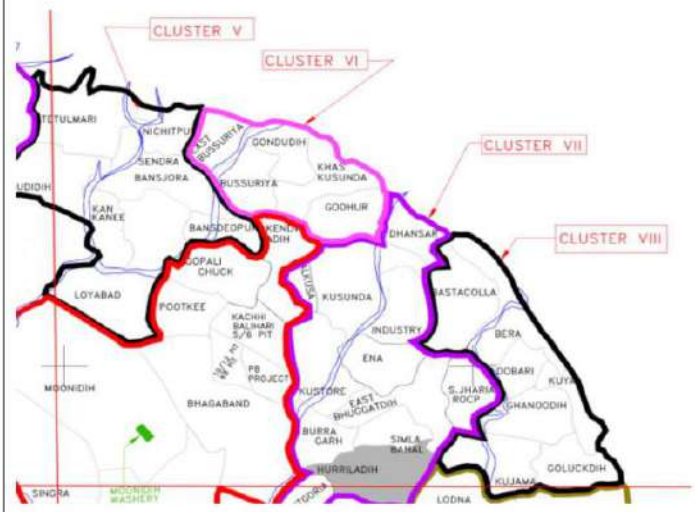
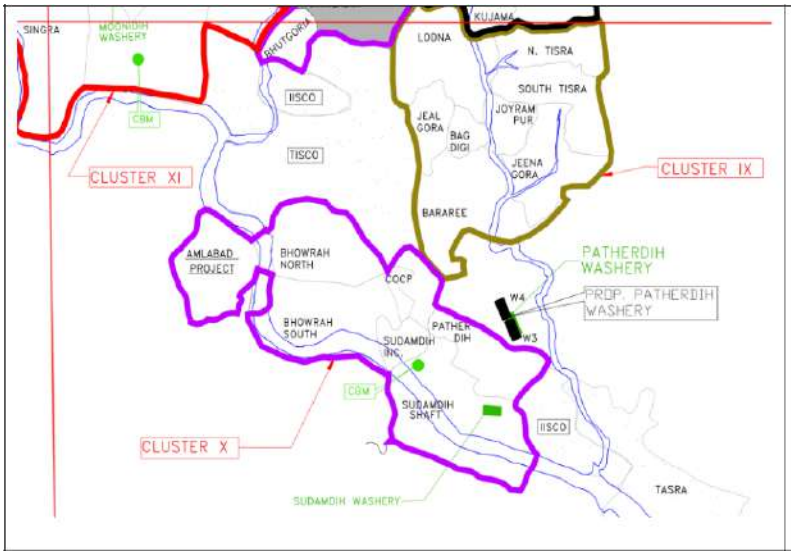
 	**Part 1:** Cluster VI, VII, VIII, and X **Part 2:** I, II,III, IV, V, XI, XII, XIII, and XV
	**Part 3:** Cluster IX

Table 2.1 Jharia coalfields Site visit on cluster-base

Based on the objectives and outcomes envisaged, the various mine areas were visited to identify sources of emissions such dumpsite emissions, fugitive emissions, blasting emissions. Furthermore, the already existing PM monitoring sites of BCCL were also visited to explore of possibility of installing NEERI's PM monitoring stations.

2.2 Site Identification:

The Entire Jharia Coal Field (JCF) is divided into 16 clusters. Both opencast 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, which have their own 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.

Based on the preliminary field visit by CSIR-NEERI Scientists along with BCCL staffs, the following locations are 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 IV or Cluster V – Banssuriya or Katras
4. Cluster IX (Lodhna)
5. Cluster XI (Moonidih)
6. Cluster X (Patherdih): nearby sources: Coal Mine, Steel Industry
7. Cluster VIII (Bastacola)

Buffer Zone

8. Bank More
9. Harina
10. Bhuli
11. Sindri
12. Parbatpur Electrosteel/ Bhaga

13. Background site (Upwind & away from sources) and also secondary Data from DVC, CCL mines Sail Bokaro and Jharkhand pollution Control Board will be obtained.

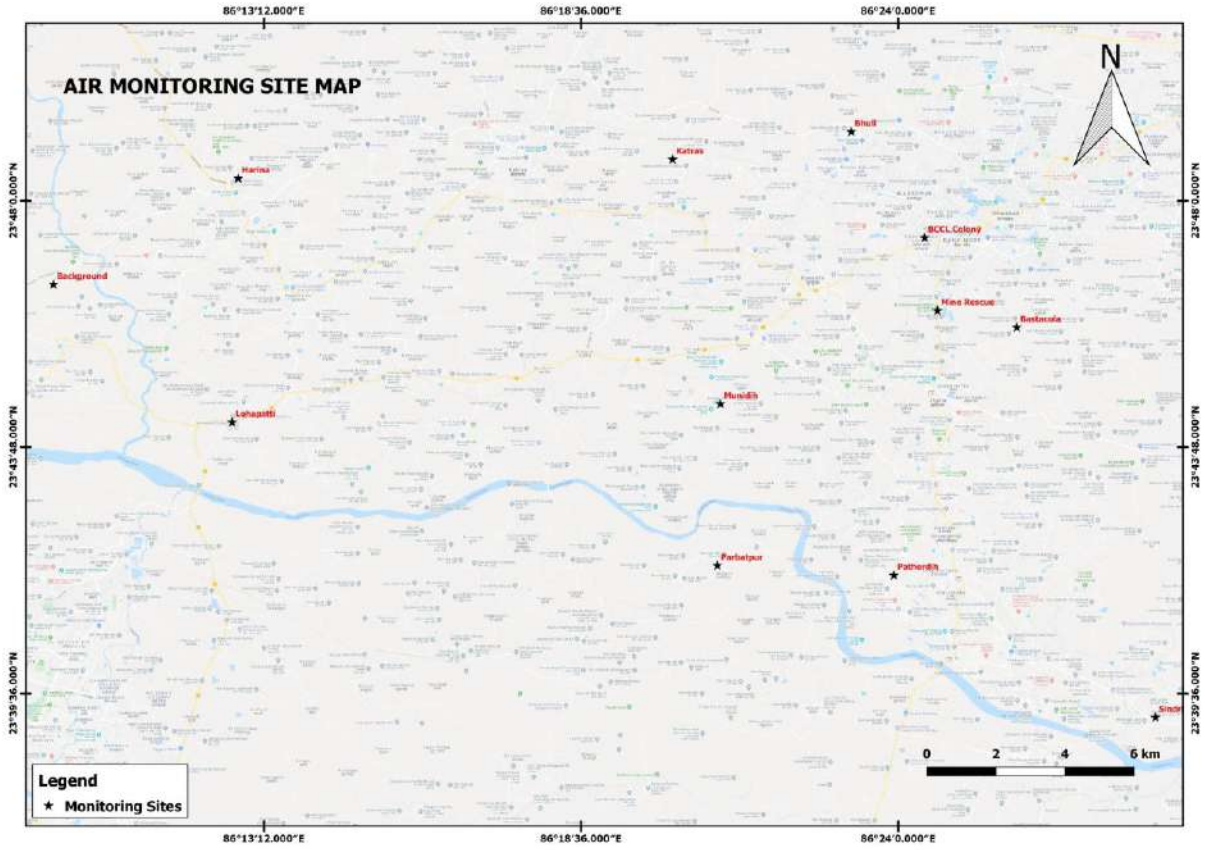


Figure2.1 Identified air monitoring station in Jharia Coalfield

3. Sampler Selection and Procurement

Standard equipment were catered for the parameter required towards ambient air particulate characterization and gaseous sampling in the initial phase of the project.

Table 3.1 Samplers Procured for Monitoring

Sampler	**Brief Description of operating conditions**
Fine Dust Sampler	Sampling Inlets- $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} and TSP Flow rate-16.7LPM
FRM Sampler	Versatile inlet configurations for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, or TSP sampling FRM quality 24-hour sampling at 16.7 LPM
Gaseous Sampler	Sampling Rate-0.5-1.0 LPM Operation time-8 hours

4. Monitoring parameters

Parameters of monitoring were decided based on the objectives of air pollution and source apportionment study. The source apportionment analysis required air monitoring for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) and its chemical speciation to develop signature profiles of pollution sources that can be used in chemical mass balance models. The analysis data could also be used to interpret the overall loading of different chemicals contributed varied sources. Monitoring included air quality attributes such as Particulate matter, Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) and Oxides of Nitrogen as NO_2, to understand not only the regulatory compliance but also their inter-correlations with other species such as Heavy metals, EC, OC etc. Since the objective of source apportionment study is to determine the contributions from various sources such as industries, vehicular and other area sources additional parameters were also monitored such as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). List of all parameters, sampling flow rate and analytical methods are provided in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Ambient Air Quality Sampling/Analysis Methodology for Target Pollutants

Particulars	Parameters			
	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	NO_2	SO_2
Sampling Instrument	Fine Dust Sampler & FRM Sampler	Fine Dust Sampler & FRM Sampler	APM sampler	APM sampler
Sampling Principle	Cyclonic Flow Technique	Cyclonic Flow Technique/ WINS Impactor	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	10 days continuous, Teflon and quartz on alternate days	10 days continuous, Teflon and quartz on alternate days	10 days continuous	10 days continuous

Analytical Instrument	Electronic Micro Balance	Electronic Micro Balance	Spectrophoto-meter	Spectrophoto-meter
Analytical Method	Gravimetric	Gravimetric	Colorimetric Improved West & Gaeke Method	Colorimetric Improved West & Gaeke Method
Minimum reportable value	5 µg/m^3	5 µg/m^3	9 µg/m^3	4 µg/m^3

4.1 Monitoring Frequency

All pollutants exhibit diurnal and seasonal variations, which have been taken into account while determining the frequency of the sampling. In order to assess the impact of the diurnal variations in source contributions for a given meteorology of the day, 24 hourly monitoring plan was envisaged (8 hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants and 24 hourly sampling for particulate matter). The field study was planned for a period of 10 days at each monitoring site for the season to represent variation in air quality. The sampling frequency details are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1.1 Frequency of Air pollutants sampling in Jharia Coalfield

Parameter	Number of Days	Change of Filter/ absorbing media	Reporting
PM_{10}	10	24 hourly, Teflon: 05 days Quartz: 05 days	24 hourly
$PM_{2.5}$	10	24 hourly Teflon: 05 days Quartz: 05 days	24 hourly
NO_2	10	8 hourly	8 hourly
SO_2	10	8 hourly	8 hourly

The glimpses of air monitoring of some locations are shown in Figure 4.1.

Kataras

Lodhana

Moonidih

Patherdiha

Bastacola

Sindri

Figure 4.1 Glimpses of air monitoring of some locations

4.2 Filter handling and Weighing:

Teflon-membrane and quartz-fibre filter are most commonly used for chemical analysis. Each filter was individually examined prior to labelling for discoloration, pinholes, creases, separation of ring, chaff or flashing, loose material, or other defects.

Gravimetry measured the net mass on a filter by weighing the filter before and after sampling with balance in temperature and relative humidity controlled environment. To minimize particle volatilization and aerosol liquid water bias, $PM_{2.5}$ Filters were equilibrated for 24 hours at a constant (within ±5%) relative humidity between 30% and 40% at a constant (within ±2°C) temperature between 20°C and 23°C. PM_{10} filters were equilibrated at 20% to 45% relative humidity (±5%) and 15°C to 30°C temperature (±3°C).

Methods of Chemical characterization:

Sulphur dioxide (SO_2)	: Modified West and Gaeke method
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	: Sodium Arsenite method
Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)	: High Volume method (Gravimetric method)
Respirable suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM)	: Gravimetrically with GFA/EPM 2000 filter paper using respirable dust sampler (Cyclonic Flow Technique)

5. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Core Zone

Site 1: Cluster XIV (Lohapatty)

The samplers were installed on the roof of area office of Lohapatty (Latitude 23.737066 and Longitude 86.210894). It was located near residential colony. Coal mine was 1 km away from the sampling site. Coal has been transported through railway line which is 1.5 km away on a daily basis and also through trucks. NH-32 construction was going on 500 m away from the site. The major fuel used for cooking is coal in the study area.

Site 2: Cluster VII Mine rescue Station

Monitoring station was positioned in Mine rescue station, Dhansar on the roof of office building (Latitude 23.768746 and Longitude 86.411141). Mine rescue station is next to

the state highway 12 where continuous movement of heavy vehicles takes place. Mining activities were also observed nearby the location.

Site 3: Cluster V Katras

In Katras, samplers were installed at Expert hostel (Latitude 23.811692 and Longitude 86.335910). There was a settlement residential area nearby. Mining activities was in progress within 500m area. Railway track was nearly at 150m distance from the site. Coal was used for cooking. Many other activities were observed during sampling in the nearby area which may contribute. 'Mela' and continuous 'Hawan' were going on within 100m area. Also road construction was in progress near 7km.

Site 4: Cluster IX (Lodhana)

Samplers were installed at office in Lodhna (Latitude 23.721713 and Longitude 86.410260). Near Lodhna, colliery was 2 km away from the site. Nearest Railway track was 1.5 km away. Coal was mostly used for cooling.

Site 5: Cluster XI (Moonidih)

Moonidih mine is one of the underground mine of BCCL. Sampler was stationed in Area office of Moonidih mine (Latitude 23.742228 and Longitude 86.349494). Since monitoring location was 250-300m from the mine, movement of heavy vehicles was continuous. There is washery also at distance of 500m where trucks and conveyor were used for transportation of coal. So the mining activities nearby contributes to particulate matter emission.

Site 6: Cluster X (Patherdih)

Samplers were stationed in guest house of BCCL in Patherdih area (Latitude 23.693577 and Longitude 86.398728). It is situated beside highway where continuous movement of heavy vehicles observed. TATA steel coal mine is situated 1km away from the location where continuous mining activities takes place. Transportation of coal through railway wagons in same area also contributes to particulate matter emission.

Site 7: Cluster VIII (Bastacola)

The samplers were positioned in area office of Bastacola mine (Latitude 23.763966 and Longitude 86.433635). Here also, coal was used as a cooking media. Railway track was

at Jodaphata which was 3-4 km away from the site. Residential area was nearly 0.5-1km. Mine was situated 3km from the site but no Mining activity was observed during monitoring.

Buffer zone

Site 8: Bank More (BCCL Colony)

Sampling station was installed in BCCL colony, Jawahar Nagar on the roof of a resident (Latitude 23.789463 and Longitude 86.407448). No mining activities were observed but the colony was beside the NH 18 highway so it may contribute to particulate matter emission.

Site 9: Harina

At Harina, the site chosen for air sampling was BCCL colony (Latitude 23.806308 and Longitude 86.212641). Since it was BCCL residential area, fuel used for cooking purpose was LPG. Settlement residential area was observed nearby where coal was used as a media for cooking. Colliery and Railway track were 3km and 2 km away from the site respectively. Highway was 1km away from the site and Coal washery at distance of 4.5km.

Site 10: Bhuli

The samplers were installed on the roof of Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Bhuli (Latitude 23.819554 and Longitude 86.386647). The location was in residential area. Mining activity was going at a distance of 8-10km. A closed Brick factory was located in the nearby area. Fuel used for cooking was mostly coal. Railway track used for coal transportation was 4km from the site. Construction of highway was also going on within 1.5km area during the monitoring.

Site 11: Sindri

Air samplers were installed at BIT Sindri college campus (Latitude 23.653214 and Longitude 86.473022). Transportation of coal was done by railway wagons at distance of 2km from monitoring site. LPG was mostly used for cooking rather than coal. A construction activity was going on nearby. The site was near the highway at a distance of <100m.

Site 12: Parbatpur

The sampling station was installed on roof of a house (Latitude 23.696296 and Longitude 86.348609). Mining activity was no longer going nearby. Coal was primarily used for cooking.

Site 13: Background

The air monitoring samplers were installed on roof of resident's house which was near to the highway at a distance of less than 1 km (Latitude 23.776180 Longitude 86.160177). Construction activities were going on nearby the location. Heavy rainfall also occurred during monitoring period. Mine activities were also observed in radius of 2-3km. Settlement resident's uses coal for cooking purposes.

Sample collection Transportation and Preservation

Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} samples were collected using suitable sampler at a desired flow rate. Filters were wrapped carefully with aluminium foil and stored in re-sealable plastic bags. At sampling site, the filter that collected the particle sample on the previous day was taken out of the filter holder and immediately wrapped with aluminium foil and sealed. The sample filers were transported back to the laboratory in an isolated cooler container with ice and then frozen at -10°C until analysis.

Table 5. 1 Physical and Chemical components for characterization of Particulate matter

Components	**Filter Matrix**	**Analytical Methods**
PM10/ PM2.5	Teflon/Quartz filter paper	Gravimetric
Elements (Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, As, Se, Br, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Mo, Pd, Ag, Cr, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Ba, La, Hg, Ti, and Pb)	Teflon/Quartz filter paper	ICP-OES
Ions ($NO2^-$, $NO3^-$, SO_4^{-2}, K+, NH^{4+}, Na^+)	Teflon/Quartz filter paper	Ion chromatography with conductivity detector
Carbon Analysis (OC, EC)	Quartz filter paper	TOR/TOT method
PAHs	Teflon/Quartz filter paper	Extraction followed by GC-MS analysis with and without derivatization